UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA MIAMI DIVISION

CASE NO. 1:20-cv-24294-KMM

.

RAQUEL CAMPS, in her capacity as the personal representative of the ESTATE OF ALBERTO CAMPS,

EDUARDO CAPPELLO, in his individual capacity, and in his capacity as the personal representative of the ESTATE OF EDUARDO CAPPELLO,

ALICIA KRUEGER, in her individual capacity, and in her capacity as the personal representative of the ESTATE OF RUBÉN BONET,

and, MARCELA SANTUCHO, in her individual capacity, and in her capacity as the personal representative of the ESTATE OF ANA MARÍA VILLARREAL DE SANTUCHO, Plaintiffs, v. ROBERTO GUILLERMO BRAVO,

Defendant.

EXPERT REPORT OF DR. RODOLFO GUILLERMO PREGLIASCO

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I, Rodolfo Guillermo Pregliasco, declare under penalty of perjury of the laws of the United States as follows:

I INTRODUCTION

- 1. I have been asked by counsel to Plaintiffs Raquel Camps, Eduardo Cappello, Alicia Krueger (Bonet), and Marcela Santucho ("Plaintiffs") to present my expert opinion on the building where the cell block was located at the Almirante Zar Naval Base in Trelew, Chubut, Argentina. This is the building where nine-teen prisoners were shot on August 22, 1972. Throughout this report, I will refer to this building as "the building" or "the main building" and will refer to the cell block area as "the west wing of the main building," or "the west wing".
- 2. I have been asked to address three issues. First, based on my analysis of the space where the killings took place in Almirante Zar Naval Base on August 22, 1972, I was asked to provide a to-scale reconstruction of the layout of the west wing as it was in August, 1972. Second, based on my physical forensic analysis and my review of relevant documents, I was asked to provide my findings about bullet traces left on the walls, doors, ceiling, or windows of the west wing, and the areas from which shots could have been fired. Finally, I was asked to describe any conclusions I could draw on the compatibility of my analysis and conclusion with witness testimonies presented regarding the events of August 22, 1972.
- 3. I do not have, nor have I had, any family, economic, working or any other type of link to the Plaintiffs, nor to Defendant, Roberto Guillermo Bravo.
- 4. I offer the following expert report containing a statement of expected testimony, the bases for this testimony, and any data and other information and materials

considered in forming my expert opinion and testimony. I also provide information regarding my qualifications as an expert on forensic physics and other related fields, and provide a list of all the prior expert testimony I have provided before Argentine and international courts.

II QUALIFICATIONS

- 5. I am an expert in forensic science, physics, statistics, audio and image processing. I have more than 20 years of experience as a researcher and have been the Director of the Forensic Physics Department of Bariloche Atomic Center¹ since 2006. I have been a member of the Science and Justice Program from its foundation in 2016, under the aegis of Argentina's National Council on Scientific and Technical Investigations. The main purpose of this activity is to provide linkages between Academic Research and Forensic Sciences for better practices, standards production and inspire applied research lines. I have 35 years of experience in university education in the area of Physics, I have served as director for three three master's thesis projects and four PhD dissertations. I am Professor in the Master in Forensic Sciences of the Valencia University (Spain).
- 6. I am a member of the National Working Group on Crime Scene and Reconstruction Unified Protocols, Security Ministry (Argentina). Between 2005 and 2012, I was a member of the Scientific Evidence Council of Río Negro State. As a result, I served as co-editor of the first Scientific Evidence Manual in Argentina, along with Dr. Leonardo Saccomanno. In 2015, I acted as and authorized representative for CONICET² and CNEA³ in the National Network of Forensic Laboratories under the aegis of the Science and Technology Ministry of Argentina. I am member of the National Forensic Science Network of Mexico.
- I received a Bachelor's degree in Physics in 1987 and a Doctorate in Physics in 1993 in the field of basic research (Atomic Collisions). I have published over 30 of academic articles in basic research, and some contributions in Forensic

 $^{^{1}}Centro Atómico Bariloche$ is a research center in Argentina of the Argentina's National Council of Atomic Energy.

²Argentina's National Council on Scientific and Technical Investigations.

³Argentina's National Council of Atomic Energy.

Science including 'Gunshot location through recorded sound: a preliminary report.' (Pregliasco RG & Martínez EN. *Journal of Forensic Sciences* **47** No.6, 2002; 1309–1318.) where we presented an novel technique and a case study for gunshot sound origin location analyzing the reverberation pattern of the recorded sound.

- My curriculum vitae, including a list of my publications, is attached as Appendix A.
- 9. I have provided expert reports in 54 other cases in State and Federal Courts in Argentina and before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. A full list of these cases is in attached in Appendix A, page A-12.
- I was appointed as an independent expert for the court in the criminal prosecution related to the shootings of prisoners on August 22, 1972 in Almirante Zar Base, Trelew. 2008 – Massacre at Trelew.

'NN denuncia contra los autores de la llamada Masacre de Trelew -22 de agosto de 1972- Base Almirante Zar' (NN complaint against the perpetrators of the so-called Trelew Massacre -August 22, 1972- Almirante Zar Base) (Expte. 12-122-2006) Juzgado Federal de 1a Instancia, Rawson, Chubut (Federal Court of First Instance, Rawson, Chubut) Rodolfo G. Pregliasco. 113pp. My appointment as an expert—to conduct an analysis of the space, reconstruct the space and offer my expert opinion regarding physical evidence that could be uncovered in the space where the events took place—provided me with access to the area where the cell block used to be located, and the ability to conduct on-site analyses including by taking samples, while the space was otherwise closed off.

III COMPENSATION

- 11. I am not being compensated for this expert report, except to reimburse me for reasonable expenses incurred while fulfilling my role as an expert. My opinion is not conditioned upon any payment.
- 12. I belong to the National Scientific and Technical Research Council-Argentina (CONICET for its name in Spanish). CONICET, through its National Program on Science and Justice, routinely approves the use of my time and institutional resources to produce expert reports, as this activity fulfills the mission of the program. After Plaintiffs' counsel reached out to me and requested my expert testimony, I sought and received approval from my institution to provide my expert testimony, as I have done in previous in other cases where my particular expertise was requested.

IV EVIDENTIARY BASIS OF OPINIONS

- 13. To prepare this report, I have relied on my personal knowledge, professional expertise, review of relevant documents, as well as my direct access and ability to analyze the relevant space during multiple months. I submit this report in my capacity as an academic and expert in forensic physics. This report is based on my scientific knowledge and professional experience, and what I believe to be true given the evidence I reviewed.
- A list of the documents I have relied upon for this report is included in the References section, on pages 61-62, below.
- 15. As mentioned above, I served as an expert to assist the court in the criminal prosecution of individuals involved in the August 22, 1972 shooting of prisoners

at Almirante Zar Base. Once I took on the responsibility of serving as an expert in this case, my team and I had official access to the main building in Almirante Zar Naval Base during the months of August, 2007 and January and February, 2008. When we finalized our work on-site, the west wing of the main building was sealed and it was only reopened when the court held trial hearings *in situ* with my presence. This took place in September, 2012, when the court inspected the facilities and I was able to show my findings to the court and answer questions. For the report in this case, I rely on the information I garnered, including my first-hand observations, experiments, and visual documentation that I collected while serving as an expert in the "Trelew Massacre" criminal trial.

V SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS AND CONCLU-SIONS

- 16. In this report, I first describe the location of the Almirante Zar Naval Base and the floor plan of the main building and of the west wing of the building, as they are today. The west wing of the main building, for purposes of this report, is the area where the shooting of prisoners took place on August 22, 1972. The building has undergone successive modifications since then.
- 17. I present a reconstruction of the floor plan of the building as it was in 1972, after describing a series of methods of analysis that allowed me to reconstruct the west wing.
- 18. The key result from the analysis of paint layers, materials of the walls, and marks and irregularities on the floors, walls and ceilings is the floor plan of the space as it was in 1972, which is the only version of the space which is at the correct scale.
- 19. Using this reconstruction of the west wing, I then analyze evidence of gunshots in the walls and doors that remain, as well as potential trajectories of specific shots that are described in witness testimonies that I reviewed.
- 20. Specifically, my team and I searched for signs of gunshots on the portion of the far north wall that was exposed to the hallway and main area of the west wing in 1972. Shots fired northward were shots coming from where military officers were located towards the area where prisoners were standing on the night of August 22, 1972. This directionality is consistent across multiple witness testimonies and floor plans drawn by witnesses, which I reviewed.
- 21. According to all these versions of the events, a great number of shots in the

south-to-north direction were fired. It was reasonable to expect, then, that some of these shots would hit the far north wall. Moreover, information I was given by the judge in my 2008 inquiry was that some testimony suggested that there were visible projectile impacts on the far north wall after the shooting in August, 1972. Given this evidence, according to witness testimony, special attention was paid to the north wall of the space.

What we found was that (a) no shots fired ever hit the far north wall above 1.70 meters, which is more consistent with methodical, aimed gunfire than with multiple military personnel firing suddenly at a group of prisoners in response to an unexpected attack and (b) while no remaining trace of shots fired below the 1.70 m line was located, there was evidence that the wall had been chipped to the brick and repaired completely following an irregular pattern. The irregular pattern of the repair suggests uneven damage, as would be expected from haphazard projectiles hitting the wall.

- 22. A second area of analysis related to shots fired was a shot pictured in a news magazine that published the Military's version of the events on August 29, 1972. The magazine, ASÍ showed two pictures of doors it stated had been shot by one of the prisoners, Mariano Pujadas. We located traces of one of the shots pictured in this magazine, which had been fired southward, that is, from the area where the prisoners were toward the area where the officers were standing. These same shots are also mentioned in some witness testimonies. As an update to the findings in my 2008 report, I was able to identify the location of the second door pictured in ASÍ magazine and limit the area from which the shot could have been fired even further.
- 23. Finally, in analyzing the compatibility of the witness statements I have reviewed with my findings, I conclude that if Pujadas was standing where Mr. Bravo

states that he was, he would be 2 m (about 6 feet, 7 inches) away from the nearest point compatible with the areas where the shot on the door was fired, based on the physical evidence. Moreover, as Mr.Bravo states that Pujadas could not have moved more than two ft (60 cm) from his original position, it is impossible that Pujadas fired the shot on the door in the scenario that Mr. Bravo paints.

VI Background: Location and current state of the building

24. Almirante Zar Naval Base is located in the Province of Chubut, in the Argentine Patagonia. It is in between the cities of Rawson and Trelew. The maximum security U6 prison in Rawson was located 16 km away from the Base. The Naval Base was located at a great distance from populated areas.

In figures 1–4 I present satellite images of Almirante Zar Naval Base to show its location in general and in relation to other landmarks, as well as floorplans that show the state of the west wing of the Main Building, where, as I mentioned, the events that pertain to this report took place. This building served as a cell block in 1972. I and my team drew up the floor plans of the west wing, based on measurements taken on site in January of 2008.

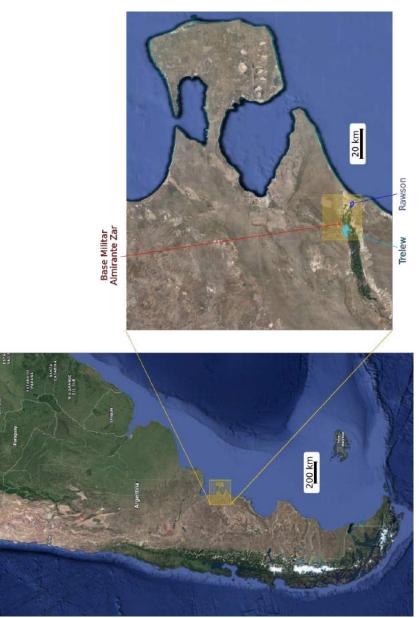


Figure 1 Location of the towns of Trelew and Rawson, and of Almirante Zar Naval Base in the province of Chubut, Argentina.

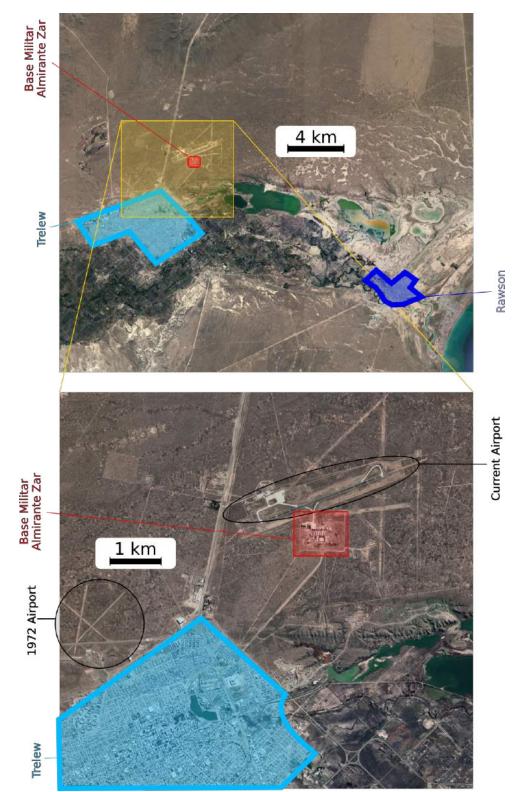


Figure 2 Location of Almirante Zar Naval Base with respect to the towns of Trelew and Rawson. The current airport did not exist in 1972.



Figure 3 Full view of Almirante Zar Naval Base. The Main Building is the building marked by a box.

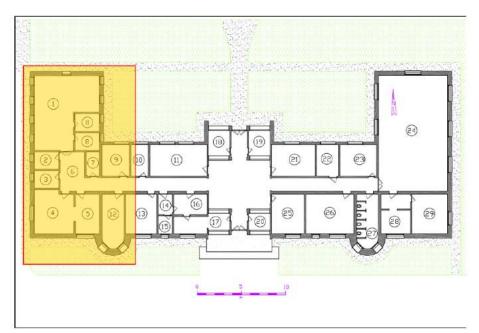


Figure 4 Current floor plan of the Main Building. A box marks the west wing, which is the location where the events that concern this report took place, and which operated as a cell block in 1972.

25. Figures 5 and 6 are a collection of photos that illustrate the current state of the building.



Figure 5 Photos of the main building. Hall of the west wing.

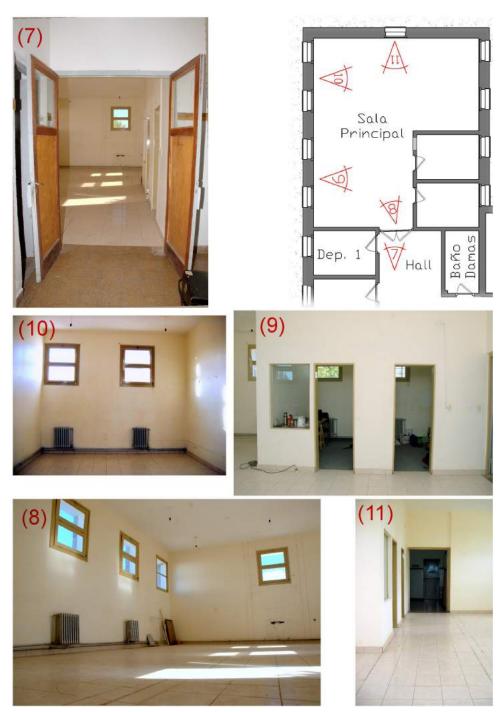


Figure 6 Photos of the main building. West wing.

VII Reconstruction of the cell block

- 26. We reconstructed, on a floor plan that was drawn up to scale, the distribution of the walls and doors of the cells, as they had been in 1972. The reconstruction is based on:
 - analysis of the layers of paint on the walls
 - $\bullet\,$ marks on the floor
 - the relief of the walls and ceiling
 - compatibility of the reconstruction with witness testimonies

The results of the reconstruction can be seen on figure 7.

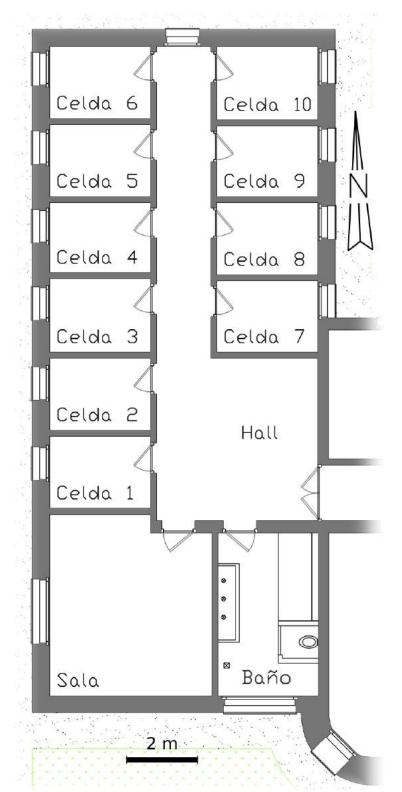


Figure 7 Reconstruction of the west wing of the building, as it was in 1972. Translation of legends: "Celda"=Cell; "Hall"=Main Room; "Baño"=Bathroom; "Sala"=Conference Room.

VII.1 Analysis of paint layers

- 27. In this section, I will discuss the detailed analysis of the paint layers, which was one of the elements that assisted in my reconstruction of the cell block as it was in 1972. I first discuss the methodology to identify paint layers, and then explain how the sequence of paint layers in the walls of the building allow us to identify the walls that were in the building when it was first built (the original structure), as described in paragraph 30, below. We were also able to reconstruct the sequence of repairs, which help us understand the order in which other walls were built or repaired (as summarized in paragraph 31).
- 28. At the Naval base, buildings are periodically painted. This allows the identification of a specific sequence of paint colors that is shared by walls (and locations) that have a common history. For example, a wall built ten years ago would not have all the layers of paint than a wall built 50 years ago has. When there is a remodeling of the space or a repair, the area that is altered is painted with the same color as the most recent paint job for the building or it is covered with a new color of paint that is applied to the entire room. In any case, places that have been altered are not repainted in a way that reconstructs the preexisting layers of paint that are below the most recent paint color. This is why identifying the sequence of paint layers, and seeing if those layers are present or absent, allows us to reconstruct the history of modifications and repairs in the space.
- 29. We identified a differentiation of the history of the paint layers based on height. The history of the paint layers below 1.70 meters (slightly under 5 ft. 7 inches) is different that that of the walls above 1.70 meters. In figure 8 we show a view of the hallway of the west wing, taken from the entrance hall, facing the cells. At 1.70 meters from the floor, there is a piece of wood that conceals the change in paints. It appears that, because the area below 1.70 meters requires



Figure 8 Entrance hallway to the west wing. Photo taken from the entrance hall, in the direction of the main room. The wood trim that conceals the difference between the paints below and above 1.70 meters from the floor is visible.

more maintenance, it is the area that has the most layers of paint, and therefore has more temporal information. Unless I state otherwise, when discussing the walls, I am referring to the paint on the walls below the 1.70 meter threshold.

30. To study the paint layers, we scraped the walls using a blade (Fig.9(a)). Layers do not emerge one by one: due to irregularities on the wall, the paint is stripped forming islands that reveal the color of each layer. In a picture, it is difficult to see which color is on top and which is underneath, but it becomes clear when carefully documenting the sequence in which layers are scraped off.

Some very fine paint layers are difficult to observe, because they stick to the

adjacent external layer and fall out with this neighboring layer. They can only be observed when we scrape in the opposite direction: from the wall to the exterior. To do this, we removed the plaster with all paint layers, turned it around on a table and then scraped inversely (Fig. 9(b)).

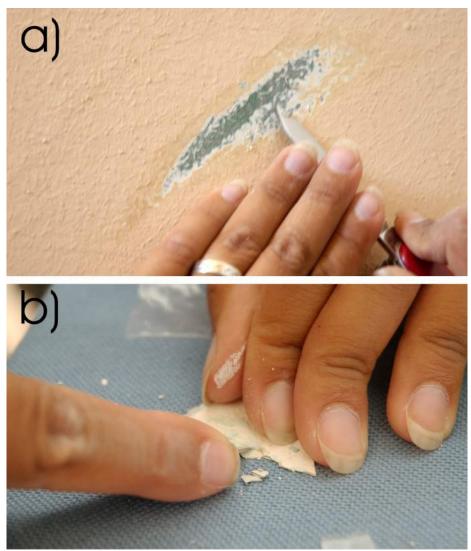


Figure 9 Illustrating the procedure to determine the paint sequence. (a) Scraping the wall. (b) Inverse scraping.

31. By direct comparison, we were able to associate layers from different walls. To refer to colors, we need non-subjective ways to signal them. *Medir cada color* implica tomar algunas fotografías en las que incluye un patrón de referencia.

Measuring each color implies taking some pictures and including a reference pattern. We used three strips of insulating tape: white, black, and gray. With this simple method, we created a comparative colometry of the paints (Fig. 10).



Figure 10 One of the pictures used to measure color. Note how disorderly successive colors appear. On the left is the reference of white, black, and gray tapes.

- 32. The sequence of paint layers are repeated in several areas of the space. In the west wing, we sampled 36 spots, but we only found five distinct sequences. The sampling spots are shown in figure 11
 - Sequence #1 is principally in the area of the cells,
 - Sequence #2 is in the interior of Storage room 1, which was once a working cell,
 - Sequence #3 is in the entrance area of the west wing, and
 - in the external and internal walls of the women's bathroom, we find Sequence #4.
 - There are areas of recent repairs, which have only two layers of paint, and which we refer to as **Sequence #5**.
 - Finally, the north wall of the hallway outside the cells has three different sequences, which will be described in detail later in this report.

The paint sequences are shown on figure 12.

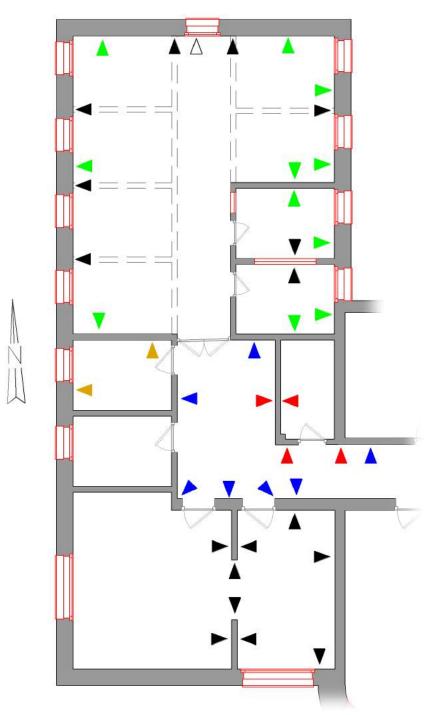


Figure 11 Spatial distribution of sampling points and the sequences of paint layers found. The colors of the arrows indicates the sequences found: Sequence #1:green; #2:yellow; #3:blue; #4:red; #5:black. The point indicated with an empty triangle is the end wall of the passageway between prison cells and has three sequences of paint under the 1.70-m line.

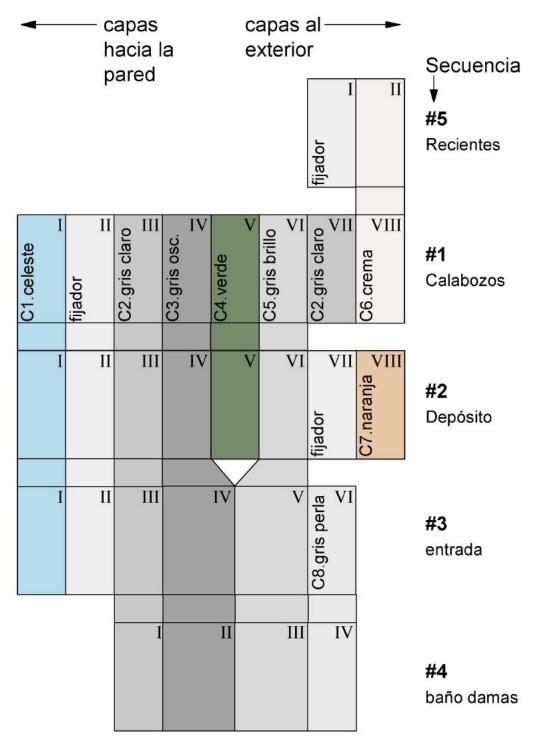


Figure 12 Paint sequences identified. Each rectangle signals a layer of paint. We aligned and joined paint layers of the same color. The colors of the graphic are approximate and indicated with the nomenclature C1...C8. Layers are numbered with Roman numbers that increase from the wall to the exterior. Translation note: "capas hacia la pared"=layers toward the wall; "capas al exterior"=layers toward the outside; "Secuencia"=sequence; "Calabozos"=cells; "Depósito"=storage room; "Baño damas"=ladies' room.

33. A careful observation of the sequence of paints (fig 12), shows that there are three sequences that are very similar: Sequence #1 (cells), Sequence #2 (storage room 1) and Sequence #3 (entrance). The three of them share the first three layers of paint. The green layer (color C5), only found in what was used as prison cell, is very thin and strongly adhered to the outer adjacent layer (layer VI). It is very likely a base aggregated to fix paint C6. If so, the three sequences describe a common history up to layer VI in Sequences #1 and #2 and up to layer V with sequence #3. Starting with this layer, the three areas were painted once or twice, but each with different paint colors.

We refer to this common base of five distinct layers as the original sequence.

34. It is likely that, as is done generally with paint in buildings, when the building was opened, the wall was prepared and an impregnation agent, a fixative, was added before applying the first layer of paint. Layers I, II, and III of the main sequence have these roles.

We can therefore affirm that when the building was first opened, it was painted in light gray (color C2 in figure 12) and that the first three layers of the main sequence were applied to everything. Every structure or wall that shares these three first layers of the original sequence very likely was part of the original structure of the building. However, if there are additional layers that a structure or wall shares with the original sequence, the presumption of a common origin can be completely confirmed. When a reform (remodel or repair) is done, it will be painted in the same color as the rest of the walls as they are at the time of the reform. At that moment, however, the contractors or painters would only be interested in matching the external (visible) paint color of the wall, not the underlying layers of paint from prior paint jobs.

- 35. Our first conclusion is that the walls where sequences #1,#2 y #3 (Fig. 11)were found are the original structures of the building. This includes:
 - the walls of the entrance hall,
 - some walls of the hallway of the west wing,
 - the walls of storage room 1,
 - the internal walls and one of the partition walls located in the large room of the west wing of the building.

None of these structures have been altered since the building was first built.

36. The two walls of the room that is now the ladies' bathroom have the same paint layers: Sequence #4. The only difference between this sequence and the rest of the hallway and the entrance (Seq. #3) is that the wall of the ladies' bathroom lacks layers I and II of the original sequence.

This allows for two conclusions:

- the wall of the ladies' bathroom is an early structure but not originally in the building, and
- when these two walls were added, the building was still light gray (C2, table 2).

VII.1.1 Marks left on the floor

- 37. In those areas where the original tile flooring is preserved, there are marks or evidence of repairs that contribute to the reconstruction of the space. There are two regions of interest to analyze:
 - the access door to the west wing

- the room that used to work as a bathroom in 1972, per witness statements and drawings made at the time
- 38. Next to the door of the current ladies' bathroom, it is very clear, because of the markings on the tiles, that once there was a couble-leaf access door (Fig.13(a)). Repair markings are visible at the spot where the frame of the door was embedded into the floor and the walls.

At the center of the hallways, a hole in floor is visible, where the lock of the door leaf that does not have the handle used to fit. The hole is approximately 1.5 cm off-center, towards the south of the building. This indicates that that handle was on the north side, that is, on the side where the current ladies' room is located.



Figure 13 Evidence of the now-removed entrance door in the west wing. (a) View from the entrance hallway that led to the cells. The three marks on the floor can be seen, as well as the irregular wall on the vertical line of the marks. (b) Floor detail on the side of the current ladies' bathroom, showing prints left by a moving door rubbing against the tiles.

On figure 13(b) we show a detail of the floor of the north side. One can see

circular lines that were left by the door as it moved, eroding the tiles. This indicates that the door opened toward the interior of the west wing.

- 39. As shown on figure 11, we took samples from the place where the door frame must have been and found Sequence #4, which is the same sequence of the walls added to make the ladies' bathroom. This shows that the walls had been painted in the first light gray when the door location was changed and the bathroom renovated. It is plausible to assume that both things happened simultaneously because of the change in circulation that both renovations imply.
- 40. On the other hand, the door that currently is located at the entrance to what used to be the cells is of the precise size to fit in that location. It coincides in width and in height with the site of the hallway. Moreover, it has two leafs, the lock on the floor mentioned earlier, and the handle on the same side where the entrance to the west wing used to be. Additionally, the door in its current location is not mentioned anywhere in the witness testimonies presented on or around 1972. All this points to the conclusion that this is the same two-leaf door, and that it has been relocated.
- 41. We conclude that, at the moment when the renovations of the ladies' bathroom were done, the walls were painted in the original structures' gray C2 and that there was a two-leaf door at the entrance of the west wing, with the handle facing the north side of the building, and that opened towards the inside of the west wing. We also conclude that this is the same door that today is located at the entrance of the large room in the west wing.
- 42. The floor of the storage room office is covered with tiles, just like the west wing hallway and hall, but the tiling is broken and has been repaired in some areas. The form and distribution of these repairs, as well as the interpretation we have

of the same, are shown on figure 14. All the markings on the floor suggest that the current storage room was, at some point, a bathroom.

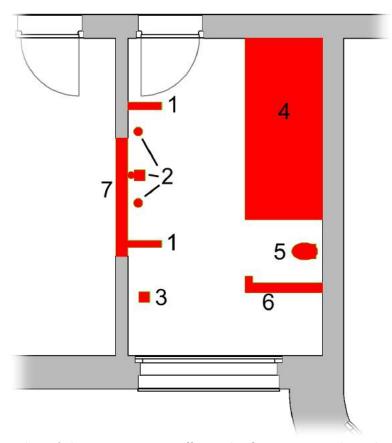


Figure 14 Foor plan of the storage room office. The floor is covered in tiles, just like most of the building. Repairs to the material are shown in red. We believe (1) they are marks of partitions bearing an elongated sink with three drains and a grate on the floor (2). There is an isolated grate (3) and it is plausible that there was a urinal in the extension (4). Adjacent, there is a mark shaped as a toilet (5) and its dividing wall (6). The west wall communicates with the uniforms storage room (7). This last repair bridges a 2-cm drop between both rooms.

43. Between this office and the storage area for uniforms, there is a 2-cm gap on the floor, which indicates that the tiling of the two areas were done independently of each other. We can thus affirm that the partition wall between the uniform storage room and the office had been completed at when this building was first built and that, later, a part of the wall was demolished to communicate both spaces.

44. On the southern wall of this room there is a radiator from the heating system. Behind the radiator there is a layer of white tiles. This indicates that **this wall** had tile walls and, at the moment when the tiling was removed from the walls, the radiators were already installed. The tiles thus remained on the wall behind the radiator in order to avoid having to remove the radiator when the remodeling to the wall took place.

VII.1.2 Reliefs on walls and ceiling

45. According to the testimonies I have reviewed, the majority of the cells were located in the principal room of the west wing. As mentioned earlier, the perimeter of the room and one of the current partition walls are indubitably part of the original layout of the building.

Evidence that in this room there had been partition walls that formed the cells remains both on the ceiling and on the walls. As a result of later alterations or remodeling, a lightly uneven relief has remained in those areas where the walls used to be but no longer are, as well as in the areas where the walls used to meet the ceiling and the other partition walls.

46. These reliefs were discernible to me as I viewed the area in person. They are easily visible to the naked eye and especially to the tact, but not easy to capture in a picture. That slight slope causes a minor color variation that is hard to capture with the camera.

To make these structures visible on images presented here, I processed the pictures to highlight the contrast locally. This operation consists in revealing the maximum detail of light intensity, albeit locally, to make the most of an adjustment adapted to each region in the image. The result is that these structures I wanted to show are clearly evinced. As a result of this process, the original colors of the image are disrupted.

Figure 15 shows the effect of the local contrast operation. In this way, the site of the walls that were there, but have been removed, become visible.



Figure 15 (a) Picture of the west wall in the main room. (b) The same picture after applying a highlight of local contrast. Note how the position of the wall becomes visible, as well as other repairs, imperfections, and small damages that passed unnoticed in the original picture.

47. The ceiling is the most descriptive place, because it is practically a map of what was originally in place. Figure 16 shows where the walls of the cells were located.

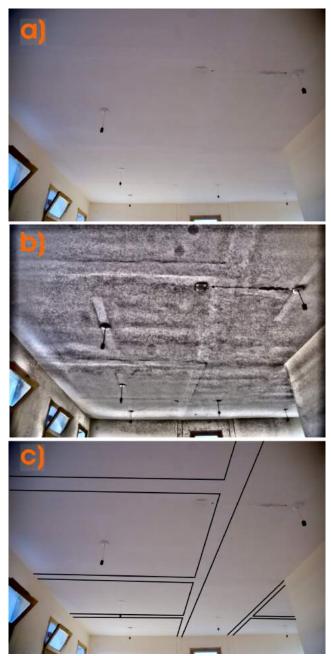


Figure 16 (a)Photo of the ceiling of the main room, facing the northern side. (b) The same picture, with local contrast highlighs. The original position of the walls can be seen, as well as lamps hanging from electrical boxes, and marks left by tube fixtures. (c) The original picture, plus the ceiling lines that were observed though contrast imaging in picture (b).

- 48. Having measured the irregularities on the main hall ceiling and walls, it is possible to draw up a floor plan of the cells. The cells have internal dimensions of approximately $2 \text{ m} \times 2.80 \text{ m}$, which matches the dimensions of storage rooms 1 and 2, which were cells in 1972.
- 49. Between the cells, there remained a hallway about 1.50 m wide.
- 50. Having placed the walls as described here, we can see that the electric connection boxes in the ceiling end up at the center of each of the reconstructed cells. This helps us confirm this reconstruction.
- 51. There is no trace of the doors of the cells. It is only possible to see that the two cells that were beyond the large room have identical doors and that the doors open toward the inside of the cells with the latch at the south side. The most plausible scenario is that the remaining cells had identical doors and that they were installed in the same way.
- 52. Although the walls of the main hall have the paint layers of the original sequence, on the strips where the cell partition walls were, we find Sequence #5 (figs 11 y 12). This sequence consists only of one layer of primer and one layer of cream white paint (C6). This means that the partition walls of the main room were demolished when they were painted with layer VII of paint, which is a light gray color. Very likely, as a result of this remodeling, the entire room was painted in the color that it currently has. This is the most recent reform (remodeling or repair) that I can identify.

VII.1.3 Compatibility of our conclusions regarding the layout of the space with the testimonies reviewed

53. An additional fundamental element in our inquiry is that in 1972, when the events that this report addresses took place, according to the testimony of the survivors, the west wing hallway was where they kept the mattresses and there was a table where the prisoners ate (one at a time). There are two sketches that illustrate this distribution: one is in the book 'La pasión según Trelew'[1] reproduced without references; and the other one was drawn up by René Haidar when he presented testimony in the context of a civil suit[2]. Both texts are incorporated into the records of the criminal prosecution that culminated in a trial in 2012. These diagrams, along with the present layout of the building, are presented in Figure 17.

In all three versions, the area where the mattresses were stored are marked in blue. In the floor plan that is at the correct scale, (fig 17(c)) there is a representation of a standard sized military mattress: 1.85×0.77 m.

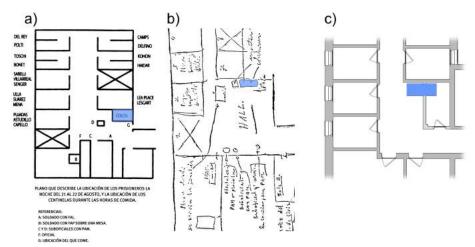


Figure 17 Diagrams of the hallway of the west wing. (a)Sketch from the book '*La pasión* según Trelew'[1]. (b)Sketch drawn up by René Haidar in the context of a civil suit brought by one of the survivors[2]. (c)Floor plan to scale of the current state of the building, with a standard-sized military mattress. In all three diagrams, the location where mattresses were stored are presented in blue.

54. In this position, the mattress does not fit in the hallway, considering the current state of the building. If the mattresses fit this way in 1972, the natural conclusion is that the ladies' bathroom had not yet been built at that time.

Taking this into consideration, in 1972, the walls were light gray (color C2) and the remodeling that created the current ladies' bathroom had not yet taken place. As mentioned earlier, the access door of the west wing was at the end of this entrance hallway and is no longer there.

55. Considering the elements presented in the paint analysis, the floor markings, the relief on the walls and ceiling and the compatibility of our findings with the testimonies I reviewed, I reconstructed the layout of the west wing of the main building by drawing directly on the floor of the space. see figure 18.



Figure 18 Reconstruction of the walls that took place on-site. This is the step prior to the drafting of the floor plan.

VIII Shots on Wall N (or the far north wall)

- 56. Among relevant walls for a study of what happened in 1972, the far wall of the prison cell hallway is the most interesting. As per our reconstruction and the testimonies at the time [1], it is the only structure still standing that received the shots directly during the events of August 22.
- 57. According to the testimonies that I reviewed, including testimonies reproduced in Tomás Eloy Martínez's *La Pasión Según Trelew*,[1], the official drawings presented in *ASÍ* magazine [8], and the sworn declarations presented by the survivors and by officers who were present during the shooting, there were a great number of shots in that direction. Some, though not all, statements mentioned marks on the wall.
- 58. When I was carrying out the reconstruction of this space as an independent expert in the criminal trial in 2008, the court informed me that the officers carried PAM or short repetition weapons, and also may have had .45 caliber pistols, while the conscripts, if they carried arms at all, used FAL or FAP rifles. This information was relevant to define the universe of weapons compatible with the scenario.
- 59. PAM sub-machine guns, which were carried by officers, have cartridges of 25, 32 and 40 bullets. Mr. Bravo stated that he and Mr. Del Real, another officer, emptied their sub-machine gun cartridges. Bravo Dep. Tr. 95: 18-21, 186: 21-25. Given this information, 50-80 bullets were fired. This is a large number of bullets, which supports the hypothesis that at least some of them would have hit the far north wall, considering that the military officers shot in a south-to-north direction.
- 60. When I speak of wall N, or the "far north wall", I am referring to the section of

the north wall in the west wing that is 1.5 m wide by 3.50 m tall. Because the cells are no longer in place it is now a section at the center of the larger north wall of the main room of the west wing (Fig. 19). Figure 20 shows a complete view of the wall in question and its main dimensions. When the cells existed, as seen in figure 19, and figure 7, above, this was the only portion of the north wall that was visible from outside the cells of the west wing.



Figure 19 Wall of the end of the hallway in the state in which it was at the beginning of the work I conducted with my team. The orange rectangle is the area of analysis.

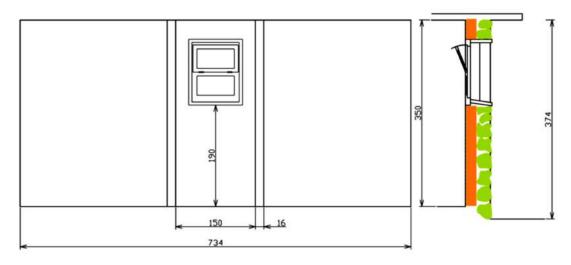


Figure 20 To the left: plan of the wall at the end of the hallway that was flanked by the cells viewed from the inside of the west wing, and to the right, a cross-section view of the same wall. Dimensions are shown in cm.

61. The wall has, from the inside out: (1) paint, (2) 2 cm of plaster, (3) $18 \times 6 \times 27$ cm,

(4) 4) other 2-cm plaster of irregular background, and (5) external stone covering approximately 25 cm of the wall thickness.

This structure is described on figure 21.

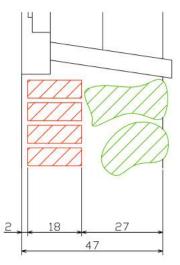


Figure 21 Detail of the composition of the wall underneath the window. Measurements are given in cm.

62. As shown in the picture below (Figure 22), the analysis indicates that wall N has a different history above and below an irregular horizontal line of division that is at approximately 1.70 m from the floor. For ease of reference, I added a black line marking the distance of 1.70 m from the floor.



Figure 22 Paint layers found in distinct areas of the far north wall. Beyond the 1.70-m line, the sequence is the same as that on the upper part of the rest of the main hall. Zones with different paint layer sequences in the far north wall: (a)Upper area: between the horizontal line at 1.70 m from the floor and a lower irregular limit marked in black. The wall kept remnants of primer. (b)Intermediate area: between two irregular borders. The wall was painted in light gray. (c)Lower area: from the bottom edge of the intermediate zone to the floor. The wall was painted in dark gray. Above the 1.70 m line the sequence of paint layers also changes.

(a) **above the black horizontal line** there are no alterations to the original wall that date back to the events that concern this report. This means that the wall in the area above the 1.70 m horizontal irregular line did not receive any gunshots or projectile impact. This implies that–if one accepts the account of witnesses like Bravo, who claim that all shooting

of prisoners occurred from the southern end of the corridor–the shots were fired aiming to chest height and below.

- (b) below the black horizontal line the wall mortar was removed all the way to the brick wall and replaced, such that no vestiges of shots remain. However, this allows the conclusion that any and all gunshots that reached the wall must have hit the region below the 1.70 m mark.
- (c) While we do not find evidence of traces of gunshots, it is plausible that this wall received gunshots and was repaired by removing all the mortar, down to the bare wall. The irregular line of repair suggests, at least, that the repairs were guided by the kind of damage that would be consistent with a spray of bullets.
- (d) Because the bricks of the entire far north wall are intact, my conclusion is that the far north wall of the hallway, which was flanked by the cells in the west wing, if it received any shots, most likely likely received shots from short repetition weapons (PAM⁴) which were carried by officers. On the other hand, given our experiments with FALs and FAPs, which are long repetition weapons assigned usually to conscripts and capable of long range shots, were not used in any shots that may have been fired on the far north wall.

These conclusions are based on the result of the following analyses:

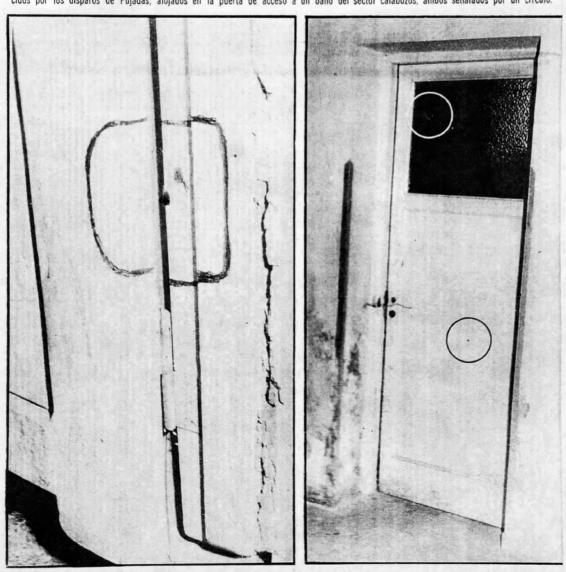
- gamma ray imaging of the wall
- experiments regarding the effects of shots on mortar
- analysis of the superficial repairs to the wall

⁴PAM is as weapon that was manufactured in Argentina in the 70s as a cheap copy of the M3A1 from the United States. It is a repetition gun that shoots 9 mm bullets. Its magazines or cartridges were of 25, 32 or 40 bullets. In order to reduce the number of pieces, the cocking mechanism was awkward and required the user to insert the finger in a hollow and slide the bolt.

- paint analysis
- analysis of the wall materials
- state of the bricks of the wall.
- 63. A complete discussion of each of these analyses is included in Appendices B, D, and F.

IX Shots on the bathroom door (south end of the cell block)

- 64. The Military's official version of the events issued at the time, [1] claimed that, in an attempt to flee, Mariano Pujadas fired shots with a .45 pistol from the main room in the west wing of the building where the cell block was located. Based on the images that the Military issued, it was clear that the shots that he allegedly fired had been fired from north to south, that is, from the area where the prisoners had been standing toward the area where the officers were standing on the night of August 22, 1972.
- 65. On August 29, 1972, just days after the August 22 shootings at Almirante Zar Base, a news magazine named 'ASÍ' [8] (see Appendix C, page 6) published the only surviving photos of the interior of the building taken soon after the events that concern this report. On page 6 of the magazine, there are two photos, which are reproduced on figure 23, below.
- 66. The photos show three holes produced by shots that this report analyzes. It is striking that, having access to the space, and being a news magazine with a format that foregrounds images, the magazine did not publish a single photo facing the north side of the cell block, which would have permitted an evaluation of the damage caused by the shots fired by military officers. This only presents the information that supports the allegations of an escape attempt, and it presents an incomplete picture of the events.
- 67. The current door to the space that was then a bathroom is the same door and is in the same location as it was in 1972. Based on the picture of the door, we were able to locate the orifice caused by the bottom shot that the door received, which had been filled and painted over. The shot at the top of the door was



Izquierda: Marco de una puerta interior donde se alojó un proyectil disparado por el detenido Mario Pujadas. Derecha: Orificios producidos por los disparos de Pujadas, alojados en la puerta de acceso a un baño del sector calabozos, ambos señalados por un círculo.

Figure 23 Photo published in the news magazine ASI [8] page 6, August 29, 1972. The caption on the section above the image is in the original publication. It reads: "Left: Frame of an interior door where a projectile fired by the prisoner Mario [sic.] Pujadas was lodged. Right: orifices produced by Pujadas' shots, lodged in the access door to a bathroom in the cells sector, both marked by a circle."

on a glass area that has been replaced by plywood, so it was not possible to analyze its traces.

- 68. As described in more detail in Appendix E, we found the traces of one of the shots pictured in ASÍ magazine in the exterior door of the bathroom by removing the paint and the filling that was used to repair the damage created by that shot. We then analyzed the internal shape of the orifice left by the shot, and we were able to define the possible directions from which the shot could have come. Our conclusion was that it was a downward shot and that the height of the shot suggested that it was fired at most from a weapon held at around 1.40 m. Moreover, the evidence of the exterior bathroom door was enough to define a relatively limited cone-shaped area from which the shot must have been fired. That area is represented in Figure 38, in Appendix E, where we present a much more detailed discussion of how we analyzed the orifice of the door and defined the cone on Figure 38.
- 69. In addition, I was able to identify the location of the second door shown in 'ASI' magazine, something that had eluded my analysis in 2008 when I presented my expert testimony regarding the events of August 22, 1972 before a criminal court in Argentina. This second door does not match any doors currently in the west wing of the main building at Almirante Zar Base. However, marks on the floor in the space that was the bathroom in 1972 show that there was a stall surrounding the toilet in that bathroom. We know the exact position of the stand or post that held up the bathroom stall door because of these markings. The shape of the door, that of its hinges, as well as the fact that the location of the shot on that door is precisely within the expected trajectory of the projectile that shot through the exterior bathroom door lead me to conclude that the door that could not be identified in 2008 was a bathroom stall door within the bathroom.
- 70. The location of that door, as expected, does not contradict my earlier analysis.

Instead, it makes it more accurate because it limits even more the possible locations from which the shot that concerns us could have been taken. This is also true for my initial opinion that the door of that bathroom was most likely closed when the shot was taken. The location of the bathroom stall door and the place where the shot on that door is pictured in 'ASI' magazine leads me to conclude that the door must have been closed. A fuller discussion of this second door can be found in Appendix E.

- 71. The analysis of the orifice of the exterior door of the the bathroom and the photos published in 'ASÍ' magazine provide an initial picture of the possible places from which the shot to that door could have been taken. (See Appendix E). Considering further analysis of the pictures of the second door, along with a careful review of the evidence I saw directly inside the space that was once the bathroom of the west wing of the main building at Almirante Zar Naval Base during my on-site study of the space, I can conclude that:
 - The exterior door of the bathroom was closed at the moment when the shot was fired,
 - The angle of the shot has an up-to-down inclination,
 - The positions that are compatible with the origin of the shot are shown on Figure 24, below, where a thick red line marks the positions compatible with the origin point of the shot.
- 72. The findings discussed here are the result of additional analysis that refines my original findings, presented in 2008 at the criminal trial related to the shooting on August 22, 1972 at Almirante Zar Naval Base in Trelew. The current analysis benefits from my identification of a door that I was initially unable to identify in 2008. For a discussion of how the location of this second door was pinpointed, see my discussion of the door hinge in Appendix E.

73. In the section that follows, the report analyzes the compatibility of Mr. Bravo's and other witnesses' testimonies with the conclusions arrived at in this section.

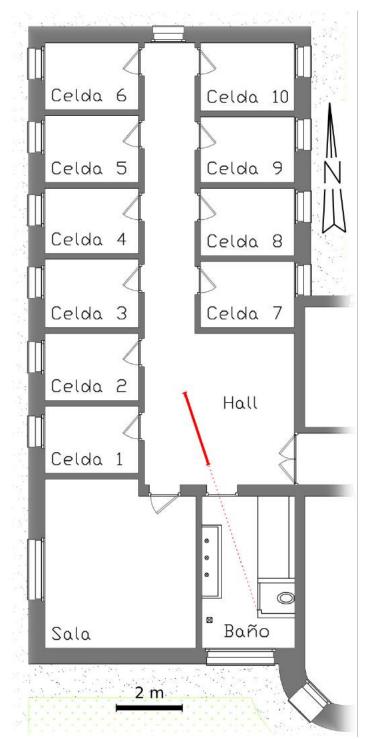


Figure 24 A thick red line indicates the positions that are compatible with the shot on the exterior door of the bathroom. The dotted line indicates the trajectory of the projectile. The exterior door of the bathroom was necessarily closed at the moment when the shot was fired. This drawing shows the positions of the weapon, not of the shooter. If we want to locate the position of the shooter, we have to know what hand he used to hold the weapon. [Translation note: "Celda" = Cell "Hall" = Main Room. The term "Hall" in Spanish refers to a large room. This is the area we refer to as "main room". The hallway is the space flanked by the cells]

X Witness testimonies and their compatibility with findings about location and space distribution.

- 74. I reviewed witness statements presented during the criminal proceedings related to the killings of prisoners on August 22, 1972 in Almirante Zar base. These include the statements by Commander Luis Sosa, Lieutenant Juan Herrera, and Corporal Officer Carlos Marandino.
- 75. Sworn statement by Luis Sosa, February 14, 2008, Federal Trial Court of Rawson, Province of Chubut, Sosa Luis Emilio, Bravo Roberto Guillermo et al., (2007) Criminal case file, at folios 1755-1777.

Sosa testified that the prisoners detained at the Almirante Zar Naval Base from August 15 - 22, 1972, were held at the guard building in $1.5 \ge 2$ meters cells. He stated that there were at least eight cells in the holding area, and two to three prisoners were detained in each cell. Sosa could not confirm whether the prison cells were locked but he noted that each cell had one concrete bed. He recalled a narrow passageway of no more than two meters wide that separated the cells into two parallel rows. Sosa noted that the bathroom and dining halls were located in the opposite wing of the cell area.

Sosa stated that that on August 21, 1972, he agreed to work at least one night shift upon Captain Fernandez's request to relieve some of Fernandez's officers from night guard duty. Sosa recalled that on August 22, 1972, Lieutenant Bravo apprised him of the prisoners' poor behavior and his decision to order all the prisoners to stand in front of their cells. Sosa stated that he arrived at the cell block and attempted to "deescalate" a situation by walking up and down the narrow passageway separating the prisoners who were standing shoulder to shoulder across from one another. According to Sosa, neither he nor Bravo ordered the nineteen political prisoners back to their cells.

Regarding the location of prisoners and officers during the shooting, Sosa stated that Pujadas was standing to his right side and in front of the first cell when Bravo, Del Real, Marandino, and an unidentified military officer, fired their PAM machine pistols immediately after Sosa fell to the ground. Sosa explained that as a marine officer, he was armed with a .45 mm pistol while subordinate officers carried machine pistols. According to his testimony, Sosa did not recall Pujadas shooting or physically attacking him; Sosa only learned of the alleged incident during Captain Bautista's military investigation. Sosa stated that he did not recall having his weapon unholstered by Pujadas, and only remembered that there was intense gunfire by at least two PAMs.

76. Sworn Statement by Juan Carlos Antonio Herrera, Sept. 25, 1973, Tribunal en lo Civil y Comercial Federal No. 4 [Trib. CC] [Federal Civil and Commercial Court No. 4], 1973, "Berger, María Antonia c. Gobierno Nacional (Comando en jefe de la armada) y/o quienes sean responsables / daños y perjuicios," (Arg.) at 177-195.

I reviewed a statement presented by Lieutenant Herrera on September 25, 1973. Herrera stated that on August 22, 1972, he was on overnight guard duty and present, alongside Captain Sosa, Lieutenant Bravo, Lieutenant Del Real, and Marandino, in the cell area where the prisoners were detained. He stated that, upon his arrival to the cell area, he saw the prisoners already lined up in front of their respective cells, standing in parallel form across from one another.

Concerning the position of the prisoners in relation to the military personnel,

Herrera stated that he was standing by the entrance of the cell area, about four meters away from Mariano Pujadas and five to six meters from the area where Bravo, Del Real, and Marandino were. He stated that he saw Captain Sosa was standing between the detainees when Pujadas made a martial arts move and and grabbed Sosa's gun. Herrera did not see Pujadas shoot, but he concluded that this is what happened after he participated in a reconstruction of the events.

According to Herrera's declaration, he was standing alongside Bravo, Del Real and Marandino (though he learned Marandino's last name only later). Marandino, Del Real and Bravo began shooting at the prisoners almost simultaneously when the first shot was heard. He stated that he left the scene in a state of shock while the officers continued to fire their weapons. Herrera similarly did not observe a bullet, allegedly fired from Sosa's gun, lodged into the door located directly behind where Herrera stood near the entrance of the cell area; he only learned of this projectile during the reconstruction of the shooting.

77. Declarations by Carlos Amadeo Marandino, Feb. 20, 2008, Federal Trial Court of Rawson, Province of Chubut, Sosa Luis Emilio, Bravo Roberto Guillermo et al., (2007) Criminal case file, at folios 1868-1897.

According to Marandino's sworn statement submitted during the 2008 judicial proceedings in Argentina, Marandino had personal knowledge of the cell area where the prisoners were detained because he was on guard duty on August 21-22, 1972. He stated that the cells (measuring not more than 2 x 2 meters) were facing one another and contained only concrete beds for the one to two prisoners detained in each cell. Marandino described the narrow corridor separating the cells led to the entrance of the cellblock, which had a screen with two points of entry to separate the cell area from the rest of the wing. With regard to the type of weapons used by officers on guard duty, Marandino explained that all officers carried .45 mm pistols and only the higher-ranked officers were permitted to carry machine guns. He recalled that on the night of August 22, 1972, it was either Sosa or Bravo who was the shift officer on duty.

Marandino stated that on August 22, 1972, at around 3:15 am, four military officers—Captain Sosa, Lieutenant Bravo, Officers Del Real and Herrera—ordered him to open the prison cells, hand over his firearm, and stand outside of the cell area near the screen entrance. According to Marandino, all four officers were armed with machine guns and pistols. Shortly after obeying the officer's orders, Marandino recalled hearing two rounds of machine gunfire which is when he entered the cell block.

Once he entered the cell area, Marandino stated that Captain Sosa, who was holding a machine gun and had his pistol in the holster, ordered him to check the "bodies". Marandino was also given a .45 mm pistol upon entering the cell area but he could not recall from whom. According to his statement, Marandino took four steps down the corridor and went into a state of shock from fear and the amount of blood that surrounded the prisoners' bodies. He recalled hearing some of the prisoners groaning in pain but could not confirm whether any prisoners remained inside the cells. Marandino stated that he only remembered observing many bodies on the ground in the corridor, in front of the cells. He returned the pistol to one of the officers and was taken to the infirmary. According to Marandino, there were isolated gunshots fired from .45 mm pistols that he heard once he left the guard building. Marandino was presented with two copies of the plan of the building where the shooting took place, which I produced as part of my duties as expert witness, reconstructing the physical space of the cell block area as it was in 1972. His notes on these plans, on pages 28 and 29 of his declaration (marked as folio numbers 1882 and 1883), show the location of the bodies as he remembers, as well as the position of the screen behind which he claims he was when the shooting started.

78. Declarations by Roberto Guillermo Bravo, May 12, 2021, Remote deposition, United States District Court. Southern District of Florida, Miami Division. Case No. 1:20-CV-24294-KMM

According to the declaration of Bravo, he describes the cells with size of cells of 7-8 ft x 5 ft and he remember three or four cells on each side, but when confronted the illustration of La Prensa newspaper he admits that could be five cells in one row and four on the other (Bravo Dep. Tr. 33:19-25). He also remembers almost the same number of prisoners on each side of the hallway. He stated that the newspaper illustration was inaccurate about the location of Pujadas (Bravo Dep. Tr. 35:1-3) and that Pujadas had been on the other side of the hallway (the east side of the building). He insisted that that position is important for the reconstruction, because Pujadas "was the one who initiated the exchange of fire" in a rapid and sudden movement from his position (Bravo Dep. Tr. 79:4-17).

Bravo states that he noticed that there was some trouble in the cell area and he arrived to that location with Herrera, Del Real and Sosa. He further stated that Marandino and another corporal where already there (Bravo Dep. Tr. 56:24).

I reviewed the positions of these individuals as described by Bravo in Exhibit 2A of his deposition. He stated that when Pujadas took a .45 Colt pistol from Sosa he was on Bravo's right side (Bravo Dep. Tr. 82:7) and only fired one time because officers immediately opened fire with their sub-machine guns. He estimated that prisoners couldn't have moved more than two feet (60 cm) from their original positions (Bravo Dep. Tr. 84:13).

- 79. According to our reconstruction, cells had an internal dimension of 2.8 m x 2 m (9 ft x 6.6 ft), the hallway was 1.5 m (5 ft) wide. All testimonies cited above agree that the prisoners were positioned in front of the cells. Using the actual dimensions of the space, which we measured during and reconstruction, and the generally consistent testimony to draw a diagram of the prisoners in the hallway at the correct scale. see figure 25. In that diagram, we include, with a red line, the set of positions compatible with the shot that was fired from north to south, which hit the door of the room that was a bathroom in 1972. If every prisoner was near their cell, then there were 13 along the west side of the building (the side of the hallway where cells 1-6 were located) and 6 along the eastern side of the hallway (the side where cells 7-10 were located). That disposition does not fit with the statements by Bravo.
- 80. Bravo's states that he does not know the amount of time it took to shoot, but he says he emptied his cartridge and that another officer was still shooting when he finished because that person was shooting more slowly. PAM machine guns are emptied in 3-4 seconds once the first shot is fired. Cartridges for PAMs have between 25 and 40 bullets.
- 81. Bravo also mentions that he had his sub-machine gun with the safety off and that he instructed corporal Marandino to also take the safety off. Bravo Dep. Tr.

108:10-19. There are only two PAM weapons. PAM-1⁵ does not have a safety and PAM-2 has a safety mechanism that cannot be deactivated independently of pulling the trigger. The safety mechanism is simply a lever that must be held down at the same time as the trigger is being pulled. Given that Bravo states that his machine gun was "ready to shoot", the mechanical action that Bravo took and ordered his corporal to take is likely not taking the safety off, but rather cocking the PAM weapon. Given the low quality of this gun, this is an extremely dangerous behavior.

- 82. As mentioned in my discussion of the shots on the bathroom doors (paragraph 65, above), the picture of the external bathroom door that was published in ASÍ magazine shows two impacts on the door (figure 23). I only analyzed the lower shot. The upper shot, on the glass, could not be studied because the glass section has been replaced with plywood.
- 83. The position of the officers in figure 25 is approximate and reproduces the relative positions according to Bravo's deposition and Exhibit 2A of his deposition. If Pujadas was standing where Mr. Bravo states that he was, he would be 2 m (about 6 ft. 7 in.) away from the nearest point compatible with the areas where the shot on the door was fired, based on the physical evidence. Moreover, as Mr. Bravo states that Pujadas could not have moved more than two ft (60 cm) from his original position, it is impossible that Pujadas fired the shot on the door in the scenario that Mr. Bravo paints.
- 84. While Mr. Bravo and other members of the military have claimed that Mr. Pujadas fired anywhere from one to three shots in the direction of the officers on August 22, 1972, my analysis does not allow me to conclude, one way or

⁵See <u>PAM-1 Manufacturer's Manual</u>. Document on file with author. Aside from the manufacturer's manual, I am familiar with both PAM1 and PAM2 weapons.



Figure 25 Representation of the layout as described in Bravo's declaration, but at the correct scale. We include as a red line the set of positions compatible with the shooting to the south direction impacting on the door.

another, whether the shot was fired around the time when the prisoners were shot. It is clear that the shot I analyzed, based on the pictures published in ASÍ magazine, was shot at some point before the date of publication of the magazine (August 28, 1972). The findings are also compatible with shots fired after the events that resulted in the killing of the prisoners.

85. An additional inconsistency between Mr. Bravo's testimony and some of the evidence in the criminal case relates to the layout of the space and location of the people in the west wing during the shooting. I have reviewed a summary of the main finding of Angelica Sabelli's autopsy, as set forth in the trial court's decision in the criminal trial of Sosa, Del Real, Marandino, and others. The court noted that "the coroner reported that the kill shot was was made 10 cm

from María Angélica's back neck." Paccagnini et al. (2012) at 163. This shortdistance shot cannot be explained within the scope of the analysis of the space and of the layout of the individuals at the moment when the shots started.

XI CONCLUSIONS

- 86. A reconstruction of the space where 19 prisoners were shot on August 22, 1972 was achieved through a series of methods, including careful measurements of the space as it existed in 2007 and 2008, and the analysis of paint layers, wall materials, markings and irregularities on the floors, walls and ceilings, as well as the review of drawings of the spaces produced around the time of the shootings by witnesses who were present in that space. the key result from the analysis is a floor plan of the space as it was in 1972 at the correct scale (see figure 7, on page 18, above, and a picture of the reconstruction directly on the floor of the relevant space can be seen on page 37, figure 18.
- 87. A careful analysis of the far north wall, which was flanked by cells 6 and 10 in figure 7 shows that the area above 1.70 m has never received a projectile impact in its history. This is consistent with shots fired aiming at the bodies of the prisoners with the sub-machine guns that officers admitted to emptying during the shooting.
- 88. No traces of bullets were found in the north wall below 1.70 m. However, this area of the far north wall was subjected to a dramatic form of repair, where the area of the wall was chipped all the way to the brick, combined with the irregular shape of this extreme repair suggests that the wall may have contained evidence of shots that would be consistent with the shooting of prisoners by aiming at their bodies and shooting them with PAM sub-machine guns. We concluded,

through experiments, that PAM sub-machine guns would not have reached the brick of a wall with mortar such as the one in the far north wall.

- 89. We concluded that the far north wall did not receive any shots by FAL or FAP weapons (long range weapons assigned to conscripts), because those would have left marks on the brick of the wall. No such marks were found.
- 90. We considered evidence of bullet holes that the Military's official version of events, as published in ASÍ magazine on August 28, 1972, claimed had been fired by Mariano Pujadas on the night of the killings. After analyzing the orifice in a door we identified as a match to one of the pictures in the magazine, and the evidence inside the space that had once been the bathroom, we were able to conclude that the positions that are compatible with the origin of the shot was fairly limited, as depicted on Figure 24, page 50.
- 91. Based on this, and on a review of Mr. Bravo's description of events, we conclude that Mr. Bravo's version of events, including his statements regarding where Mr. Pujadas was standing, place Mr. Pujadas more than 2 m (about 6 ft. 7 in.) from the area from which the shot could have been fired, moreover he stated that Pujadas could not have moved further than 2 ft (60 cm) from where he was standing before being felled by the military officers' shots. Mr. Pujadas' location, as per Mr. Bravo's telling, is incompatible with the physical evidence. It would have not been possible for Mr. Pujadas to fire a shot that landed on the bathroom door based on where Mr. Bravo places him, even if Mr. Pujadas had moved.
- 92. Finally, Bravo's version of events, and in particular the placement of officers and prisoners, as well as his description of how the shooting of the prisoners took place is inconsistent with a shot to the back of the head at 10 cm of María Angélica Sabelli or other close range shots in other prisoners.

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- [7] Introducción a la Construcción, Apuntes de la Cátedra de Introducción a la Construcción del Raúl Castagnino. El Politécnico, 1975.
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 Kay. Prentice Hall, 1993.

OTHER MATERIALS CONSIDERED

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- [13] Sworn statement by Juan Carlos Antonio Herrera, Sept. 25, 1973, Tribunal en lo Civil y Comercia Federal No. 4 (Trib. CC) Federal Civil and Commercial Court No. 4, 1972, Berger M.A. Gobierno nacional, comando en jefe de la armada (Arg.) at 177-195.
- [14] Declarations by Carlos Amadeo Marandino, Feb. 20, 2008, Federal Trial Court of Rawson, Province of Chubut, Sosa Luis Emilio, Bravo Roberto Guillermo et al., (2007) Criminal case file, at folios 1868- 1897.
- [15] Roberto Guillermo Bravo, Deposition, May 12, 2021. Camps, et al. v. Bravo, Case No. 1:20-CV-24294-KMM (SDFL).
- [16] Tribunal Penal Oral Federal [Federal Oral Criminal Court], 15/10/2012, In re: Rubén Norberto Paccagnini, Luis Emilio Sosa, Carlos Amadeo Marandino, et al., (Arg.) (Judgment, Case No. 979) (certified English translation)
- [17] PAM-1 MANUFACTURER'S MANUAL, on file with author.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A. Curriculum Vitae

Name:	Rodolfo Guillermo Pregliasco
Birth:	13/10/1961, Buenos Aires City
Nationality:	Argentine
DNI:	14.927.227
Address:	Centro Atómico Bariloche
	8400 – Bariloche, Argentina
TE:	(+54) 294 444 5100 (int. 5510)
FAX:	(+54) 294 444 5196
Cel.:	+54 294 467 0821
E-mail:	r.pregliasco@cab.cnea.gov.ar

Academic degrees

1987 Master of Physics

Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales

Universidad Nacional de Buenos Aires

Thesis: Radiative electron capture in ion-atom collisions.

Experimental work in TANDAR laboratory under the direction of Dr. Ignacio Nemirovsky.

1993 PhD in Physics

Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales [Faculty of Exact and Natural Sciences]

Universidad Nacional de Buenos Aires [National University of Buenos Aires] Thesis: Measurement and characterization of continuum capture peak in target ion-gas collisions

Experimental work in Centro Atómico Bariloche under the direction of Dr. Wolfgang Meckbach.

Teaching and Professional Instruction

Teaching positions

• Up to september 2007.

21 years of university teaching in several positions.

Physics Department, Faculty of Exact and Natural Sciences (FCEyN), National University of Buenos Aires.

• 09/1992–12/1999 and 04/2001–04/2008.

Head assistant in experimental courses (Experimental Phys. II & III) and theory courses (Classical Mechanics, Quantum Mechanics II, Statistics).Balseiro Institute, National University of Cuyo (Mendoza Province, Argentina).

• 04/2011.

Guest Professor at the 'First interdisciplinary course on criminal investigation'. Dir/Coord: Daniel Corach – Andrea Sala.

Genetic Fingerprint Service, Faculty of Pharmacy and Biochemistry (FFyB), University of Buenos Aires.

• 10/2013-06/2014.

Lecturer in postgraduate course: 'Master in Forensic Sciences – 3d Ed'. Universidad de Valencia, España.

• 03/2014- present.

Lecturer in the postgraduate course: 'Criminalistics and Forensics Sciences'. Universidad Nacional de Córdoba.

• 02/2015– present.

Professor in 'Experimental Physics I'.

Instituto Balseiro, Universidad Nacional de Cuyo.

Professional Instruction and Mentorship

• 02- 07/2011.

Two works in 'Experimental Physics IV'. Instituto Balseiro, Universidad Nacional de Cuyo.

• 2011–2012.

Master in Technological Physics. 'Reconstructions of events from photos and videos'

Pupil: Lucas Micheletti.

Instituto Balseiro, Universidad Nacional de Cuyo.

• 10/2013– present.

PhD in Physics. 'Interior and exterior ballistics of lead shot of 12/70 cartridges'Pupil: Lucas Micheletti, with CONICET fellowship in Strategic Subjects.Instituto Balseiro, Universidad Nacional de Cuyo.

• 02- 07/2014.

Two works in 'Experimental Physics IV'

Pupil: Sebastián Graiff and Osvaldo Velarde.Instituto Balseiro, Universidad Nacional de Cuyo.

• 02- 07/2015.

Work in 'Experimental Physics IV'

Pupil: Martín Onetto.

Instituto Balseiro, Universidad Nacional de Cuyo.

• 08/2015-12/2016.

Master in Technological Physics. 'Dynamic state measurement in mechanical systems with inertial sensors and Kalman filters'

Pupil: Ariel Salgado.

Instituto Balseiro, Universidad Nacional de Cuyo.

• 02- 07/2017.

Work in 'Experimental Physics IV' Pupil: Caterina Lamperti. Instituto Balseiro, Universidad Nacional de Cuyo.

• 03/2017– present.

Co-Director of PhD in Physics (Director Inés Caridi). 'Combining complex networks and statistical methods in people searching problems'

Pupil: Ariel Salgado.

Instituto del Cálculo, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales, Universidad de Buenos Aires.

• 03/2017– present.

Co-Director of PhD in Biology (Director Andrés Martínez). 'Invertebrates of forensic interest in the North Andean-Patagonian region'

Pupil: Natalia Piunno.

Centro Regional Universitario, Facultad de Biología, Universidad Nacional del Comahue.

• 03/2018– present.

Director of PhD in Physics. 'Quantification and characterization of gunshot residues.'

Pupil: Martín Onetto.

Instituto Balseiro, Universidad Nacional de Cuyo.

• **08/2018**- **2019**.

Director of the Project in Telecommunication Engineering (Co-director Horacio

Fontanini). 'Data assimilation and network acquisition of meteorological stations data.'

Pupil: Gonzalo García Genta.

Instituto Balseiro, Universidad Nacional de Cuyo.

Work history

[1985-1987] Experimental work on Radiative Electron Capture of 100– 150 MeV $$\rm F^{8,9+}.$$

Master thesis work. Laboratorio TANDAR, Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica.

[1988–1993] Measurements of electronic emission in atomic collisions with thin foils and gas targets.

CONICET fellowship for PhD.

Centro Atómico Bariloche, Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica.

- [1994–1996] Measurement of electronic emission and scattering of secondary ions with Ion–Surface low incidence angle collisions.
 Postdoctoral work.
 Centro Atómico Bariloche, Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica.
- [1997–1999] Optical Properties of Solids. Laboratory Construction in conjunction with Alejandro Fainstein & Pablo Etchegoin.
 Research Assistant, CONICET.
 Centro Atómico Bariloche, Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica.
- [1999–2006] Member of the Forensic Physics Group, with Ernesto Martínez & Eduardo Osquiguil.

Associate Researcher, CONICET.

Centro Atómico Bariloche, Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica.

- [2005–2012] Member of Scientific Evidence Committee of Rio Negro. Superior Tribunal de Justicia de la Provincia de Río Negro.
 - [2006-...] Chief of the Forensic Physics Group. Associate Researcher, CONICET. Gerencia de Física, Centro Atómico Bariloche, Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica.
 - [2012-...] Independent Researcher for CONICET. Comisión de 'Transferencia Tecnológica y Social' de la Carrera del Investigador.
 - [2015] CONICET Representative. National Network of Forensic Laboratories - Science and Technology Ministry, Argentina.
 - [2016 -...] Advisory Board. Science and Justice National Program - CONICET.

Publications

Seven publications prior to 1995.

8. Characterization of Hard Amorphous Carbon Films Deposited with High–Energy Ion Beams.

R.G. Pregliasco, G. Zampieri, H. Huck, E. Halac, M.A.R. de Benyacar, R. Righini.

Appl. Surf. Sci. 103 (1996) 261.

9. TOF-Ion Scattering spectroscopy for surface analysis: application to GaAs(110) surface.

R.G. Pregliasco, J.E. Gayone, E.A. Sánchez, O. Grizzi.

Surfaces, Vacuum and their Applications, AIP Conference Proceedings **378** (Hernández–Calderón, René Asomoza Eds.) pp. 84–88.

10. Microscopic Structure of Diamond-like C Films.

R. G. Pregliasco, H. Huck E. Halac, M.A.R. de Benyacar, G. Zampieri.
Surfaces, Vacuum and their Applications, AIP Conference Proceedings 378 (Hernández-Calderón y René Asomoza Eds.) pp. 264–267.

- Crystal azimuthal angle dependence on excited state production and core rearrangement processes in Ne+ scattering on Al(111).
 R.G. Pregliasco, E.A. Sánchez, O. Grizzi, V.A. Esaulov, Vu Ngoc Tuan.
 Phys. Rev. B 53 (1996) R16176.
- 12. An alternative classical approach to the the quantum-mechanical definition of the scattering cross section.
 J. Fiol, R.G. Pregliasco, I. Samengo, R.O. Barrachina.
 Am. Jou. Phys. 65 (1997).
- Topographical characterization of Ar+ irradiated GaAs(110) and Al(111) surfaces using Atomic Force Microscopy (AFM) and Proton Induced Forward Electron Emission (PIFEE).
 E.A. Sánchez, G. Gómez, J.E. Gayone, R.G. Pregliasco, O.Grizzi.

Acta Microscopica 5 Supp. B (1996) 372.

- 14. TOF-ISS investigation of the dependence of the GaAs(110) surface derelaxation with hydrogen exposure.
 J.E. Gayone, R.G. Pregliasco, E.A. Sánchez, O. Grizzi.
 Surface Science 377-379 (1997) 597.
- 15. Investigation of hydrogen covered crystalline surfaces by low energy ion scattering and recoiling spectrometry.

O. Grizzi, J.E. Gayone, G. Gómez, R.G. Pregliasco, E.A. Sánchez. Journal of Nuclear Materials 248 (1997) 428.

16. Ion fractions in 6 keV Ne+, Ar+ and Na+ scattering from GaAs(110) surface.

G. Gómez, J.E. Gayone, O. Grizzi, E.A. Sánchez, R.G. Pregliasco M.L. Martiarena, E.A. García, E.C. Golberg.
Nuclear Instruments & Methods B 125 (1997) 268.

17. Topographic and crystallographic characterization of GaAs(110) surface by TOF–ISS.

J.E. Gayone, R.G. Pregliasco, G. Gómez, E.A. Sánchez, O. Grizzi.*Physical Review B* 56 (1997) 4186.

Atomic structural characterization of a H:GaAs(110) surface by TOF– ISS.

J.E. Gayone, R.G. Pregliasco, G. Gómez, E.A. Sánchez, O. Grizzi.*Physical Review B* 56 (1997) 4194.

 Electronic excitation of Ne induced by ion bombardment on Al(111) surface. Experiment & simulation.
 Vu Ngoc Tuan, R.G. Pregliasco, E.A. Sánchez, O. Grizzi, V.A. Esaulov.

Radiation Effects in Solids 142 (1997) 235.

20. Structure and thermal behavior of N containing a–C thin films obtained by ion beam deposition.

E.B. Halac, H. Huck. G. Zampieri, R.G. Pregliasco, E. Alonso, M.A.R. de Benyacar.

Applied Surface Science **120** (1997) 139.

21. Optical nonlinearities in the supercooled phase of nematic liquid crystal drops.

P. Etchegoin, A. Fainstein, R. Pregliasco.*Physica D* 134 (1999) 144–151.

- 22. Classical trajectory particle distributions in collision processes.
 I. Samengo, R. Pregliasco, R. Barrachina.
 Journal of Physics B 32 (1999) 1971–1986.
- 23. Far Infrared reflectivity and Raman Scattering of Tl(2–x)Bi(x)Mn(2)O(7) (x=0.00, 0.10, 0.50).

N. Massa, R. Pregliasco, A. Fainstein, H. Salva, J Alonso, M. Matíinez-Lope,

M. Casais.

Phys stat. sol. (b) **220** (2000) 373.

24. Reduction step and quenching of superconductivity in Nd(1.85)Ce(0.15)Cu(1.01)C a Raman Scattering Study.

A. Fainstein, A. Serqquis, R. Pregliasco, A. Caneiro.

Phys. Rev. B. 63 (2001) 184503.

25. The O(mn) Vibrational Bands in Double–Layered Manganites: First and second order Raman Scattering.
A. Pantoja, H. Trodahl, A. Fainstein, R. Pregliasco, R. Buckley, G. Balakrishnan, M. Lees, D. McK. Paul.

Phys. Rev. B 63 (2001) 132406.

26. El sonido de una hoja, estudio acútico de un homicidio (*The sound* of a leaf: an acoustic study of a homicide).

E. Martinez and R. Pregliasco.

Ciencia Hoy 11 (2001) 12.

- 27. Gunshot location through recorded sound: a preliminary report.
 Pregliasco RG and Martínez EN.
 Journal of Forensic Sciences 47 No.6 (2002) 1309–1318.
- 28. Interplay of structure and magnetism in ruthenocuprates: a Raman scattering and dilatometry study.

A. Fainstein, C.A. Ramos, R.G. Pregliasco, A. Butera, H.J. Trodahl, G.V.M
Williams, J.L.Tallon.
Physica B 320 (2002) 322.

29. Raman scattering study of RuSr2R2-xCexCu2O10 (R=Gd,Eu).

A. Fainstein, R. G. Pregliasco, G. V. M. Williams, H. J. Trodahl. Phys. Rev. B 65 (2002) 184–517.

30. Gunshot localization through recorded sound.

Ernesto Martínez and Rodolfo Pregliasco. Policía y Criminalística **12** (2003) 13–21.

- 31. Physical study of a snow avalanche with fatal consequences.
 Eduardo Osquiguil and Rodolfo Pregliasco.
 Policía y Criminalística 13 (2003) 75–90.
- 32. Braking measurements with video recording and accelerometers.
 E. N. Martínez, R.G. Pregliasco, M. Cleva. *Policía y Criminalística* 357 (2004) 14,12–20.
- Method development for PVC gloves identification.
 Julián Ascolani Yael and Rodolfo G. Pregliasco.
 Gaceta Internacional de Ciencias Forenses (2014) 13,16–30.

B. Expert witness experience

1. 1998 – Miguel Bru Case.

'López Justo J. y otros, torturas seguidas de muerte, etc.' (López Justo J. et al., torture followed by death, etc.) (Expte. 83161/11). Cámara de Apelaciones y Garantía en lo Penal, Sala I (Court of Appeals and Guarantees in Criminal Matters, Chamber I)

Rodolfo Pregliasco, Alejandro Fainstein, and Ernesto Martínez.

Advice to the experts of the Supreme Court of the Province of Buenos Aires.

The work was carried out jointly with the researcher Alejandro Fainstein and consisted in the analysis of the police station book, containing a writing done with blue pen, which was mechanically erased and later overwritten. As a result of our work, new and useful material was obtained and processed by the Calligraphers of the Court. Based on our data, they determined that the name erased was that of Miguel Bru. This data was a key piece of evidence during the trial and an important addition to the criminal record since the body was never found and the evidence in the book allowed the Court to establish that Miguel Bru was actually admitted to the police station on the day of his disappearance.

2. 2000 – Teresa Rodriguez Case.

'Rodríguez, Teresa s/víctima de homicidio' (Rodríguez, Teresa in re victim of homicide) (Expte 26394– 5– 97).

Juzgado Penal de Cutral–Có, Neuquén (Criminal Court of Cutral-Có, Neuquén) Ernesto Martínez and Rodolfo Pregliasco. 87pp.

Together with Dr. Ernesto Martinez, I was asked to advise in the case of the death of Teresa Rodriguez, which occurred in Cutral-Co on April 12, 1997. We were entrusted with the case file and given the task of writing a critical evaluation of the different expert reports already carried out in the case, as well as analyzing the evidence itself in order to limit the number of defendants in the case. We applied a new methodology to locate the origin of the shots fired during a police operation based on the analysis of the sound recording of a film taken by a journalist. By analyzing the sounds of shots fired on lampposts, it was possible to determine the origin of the shots in 11 of the 17 shots. The fatal shot was also identified. Given the novelty of the methodology, we have written two papers on the subject, showing different aspects of the technique developed.

3. 2001 – Avalanche in Catedral Ski Center.

Juzgado Penal No 6, Bariloche (Criminal Court No. 6 in Bariloche) Rodolfo Pregliasco and Eduardo Osquiguil.

Analysis of the avalanche on Cerro Catedral on July 1, 2000 as a result of which two snow groomer operators died. The presentation of our expert report led to a change in the case's character. The work focused on considering the difference between 'risk' and 'danger' and carrying out a risk assessment.

4. 2005 – Chairlift Case at Cerro Catedral.

'Destacamento Cerro Catedral s/investigación lesiones múltiples en medio de elevación' (Expte. 417–12–04) (Cerro Catedral detachment in re investigation of multiple injuries by chairlift).

Juzgado de Instrucción 6, secretaría 12 de Bariloche (Trial Court 6, secretary 12 of Bariloche)

R. Pregliasco, E. Martínez, E. Osquiguil. 30+22pp.

Presentation of two reports analyzing the accident in which six chairs of the 'quadruple' chairlift of Cerro Catedral slipped on the cable on October 8, 2004. In the first report we studied the factors that determine the probability of sliding of the chairs and in the second we described the dynamics of the accident.

5. 2005 – Massacre of Avellaneda I.

'Fanchiotti, Luis Alfredo y otros s/homicidio simple (dos hechos) y otros' (Fanchiotti, Luis Alfredo and others in re simple homicide (two instances) and others) (Expte 1423/7).

Fiscalía de Juicio 6, Lomas de Zamora (Prosecutor's Office Trial 6, Lomas de Zamora)

Ernesto Martínez and Rodolfo Pregliasco. 37pp.

Study related to the crackdown in Avellaneda on June 26, 2002, where several demonstrators, including Maximiliano Kosteki and Darío Santillán, were injured and killed. An acoustic study of the videos, when crossed with the photographic evidence, allowed the Court to establish the origin of the lead shots that produced wounds in Mrs. A. Cividino and M. Kosteki (two separate instances) on Hipólito Irigoyen Avenue. The report was presented orally in trial.

6. 2005 – Massacre of Avellaneda II.

'Leiva, Néstor Carlos s/tentativa de homicidio' (Leiva, Néstor Carlos in re attempted murder) (IPP 407.156).

UFI 11, Lomas de Zamora

Rodolfo Pregliasco and Ernesto Martínez. 18pp.

We studied a video of an incident in which several protesters were injured on June 26, 2002 at Plaza Alsina de Avellaneda.

7. 2006 – Bus fell in ravine at Catedral Ski Center.

Ernesto Martínez.

Technical assistance in measurements related to the fall of a student bus on the access route to Cerro Catedral, which occurred in September 2006.

8. 2006 – Road collision analysis.

'González Robinson, Miguel s/Homicidio culposo' (González Robin-

son, Miguel in re culpable homicide) (Expte. 017–7–2006).

Juzgado 4, Sec. 7, Bariloche (Court 4, Sec. 7, Bariloche) Rodolfo Pregliasco with supervision of E. Martínez. 17pp.

I studied and described the collision between a van and a motorcycle on 1/1/2006. I evaluated the compatibility of the automobiles' speeds with the pavement traces.

9. 2007 – Amancay Chairlift I.

'Destacamento 151 Catedral s/investigación s/lesiones culposas' (Catedral detachment 151 in re investigation of culpable injuries) (Expte. 249–8–2007).

Juzgado 4, Bariloche (Court 4, Bariloche)

Rodolfo Pregliasco and Eduardo Osquiguil. 36pp.

We studied the fall of a skier transport gondola in Cerro Catedral during the 2007 winter season. The study shows that the damage originated from the cable fastening bolt operating without lubrication between 160 and 320 days of operation. The reasons for this lack of lubrication were considered.

10. 2008 – Amancay Chairlift II.

Puntos de pericias planteados por el Ente Regulador del Area Catedral y la empresa CAPSA (Points of expertise raised by the Cathedral Area Regulatory Body and the company CAPSA)

Rodolfo G. Pregliasco. 24pp.

I carried out an analysis to address the points of expertise requested by both parties regarding the origin of the accident. An analysis of the plastic material of the hub and traces of grease was carried out. The combined use of Raman and calorimetric techniques allowed the identification of the plastic material of the hub. An interesting fact of this work is that 11 researchers from different areas of the CAB participated in order to solve the questions posed in a period of less than 10 days, and advice was requested from the Department of Organic Chemistry of the FCEyN of the UBA..

11. 2008 – Massacre at Trelew.

'NN denuncia contra los autores de la llamada Masacre de Trelew -22 de agosto de 1972– Base Almirante Zar' (NN complaint against the perpetrators of the so-called Trelew Massacre -August 22, 1972– Almirante Zar Base) (Expte. 12–122–2006).

Juzgado Federal de 1a Instancia, Rawson, Chubut (Federal Court of First Instance, Rawson, Chubut)

Rodolfo G. Pregliasco. 113pp.

I studied the walls and doors of the building that was the scene of the so-called 'Trelew Massacre' in 1972. From the analysis of the painting of the walls and the observed repairs, we were able to infer the sequence of repairs that the place underwent. We made a scale reconstruction of the site as it was in 1972. The modifications to the plaster on the back wall of the cell corridor are shown. The work was exhibited at a public hearing..

12. 2008 – Ballistic study.

'Seccional Cuarta S/Investigación Pto. Homicidio r/víctima Martínez,
Liliana Beatriz' (Fourth Precinct Investigation in re premeditated
homicide of the victim Martínez, Liliana Beatriz) (Expte. 12.287).
Ministerio Público Fiscal. Trelew, Chubut (Public Prosecutor's Office, Trelew,
Chubut)

Rodolfo G. Pregliasco and Marina Stuke. 44pp.

We completed a characterization of weapons and measurement of waste from shots with the Electronic Scanning Microscope and other analytical techniques available in the CAB for the first time. In the shoe of the victim there were remains of mud that we could compare with the soil of different suspected places thanks to the experience and the tools acquired in the expert investigations of the Trelew case..

13. 2009 – Gunshot residues I

'Comisaría 35 S/Investigacion pto. homicidio -sv-' (35th Precinct in re investigation of premeditated homicide) (Expte. 41108/7).

Juzgado de Instrucción en lo Criminal y Correccional No. 1, Neuquén (Criminal and Correctional Court of First Instance No. 1, Neuquén)

Rodolfo G. Pregliasco and Marina Stuke. 14pp.

Typical characterization of gunshot residue. This technique is of some potential utility in differentiating a suicide from a distant shot. In this case it was a death by a shot in the precincts of a police station. We used it to fine-tune the technique and compare the detection thresholds of the available equipment. The manner in which the samples were taken was very poor, which prompted us to work with the Bariloche Police to develop a protocol for the proper collection and preservation of gunshot residue samples.

14. 2009 – Gunshot residues II.

'Departamento Seguridad Personal s/investigación pto. suicidio (vma. Martín Rivero)' (Department of Personal Security in re investigation of premeditated suicide of the victim Martín Rivero) (Expte 271/7). Agencia Fiscal para Graves Atentados Personales, Neuquén (Prosecuting Agency for Serious Personal Injuries, Neuquén)

Rodolfo G. Pregliasco and Marina Stuke. 16pp.

Characterization of gunshot residue. In this case the samples were better taken and could be analyzed with greater precision. No significant amounts of the typical elements were found, which forced us to develop a statistical analysis to measure the probability of shooting by the victim..

15. 2009 – Biological samples comparison.

'Seccional cuarta s/muerte Oscar Mendez r/victima' (Fourth Precinct in re death of victim Oscar Mendez) (Expte 2135–2007).

Ministerio Público Fiscal. Trelew, Chubut (Public Prosecutor's Office, Trelew, Chubut)

Rodolfo G. Pregliasco and Marina Stuke. 21pp.

The samples found in the victim were excrement and of vegetable origin. We set up a working team with the biology researchers of the Regional University Center of the Universidad del Comahue in Bariloche.

16. **2009** – Mercury contamination.

'Causa FCS 070 Fiscalia de Cinco Saltos s/solicitud' (Case FCS 070 Prosecutor's Office of Cinco Saltos in re request) (Expte FCS 070).
Juzgado de Instrucción No. 23, Secretaría 45. Cipolletti, Río Negro (Court of Instruction No. 23, 45th Clerk's Office. Cipolletti, Río Negro)
Rodolfo G. Pregliasco. 10pp.

This was a case of significant contamination of Mercury in the Cinco Saltos region. Mercury is well documented for its effects on the population, but it has never been measured in the waste that is scattered throughout the area. The ideal technique is Neutron Activation Analysis, but unfortunately the justice system took so long to send the samples that our RA6 nuclear reactor fell into disrepair and we were forced to seek and develop alternative techniques using absorption spectroscopy.

17. 2009 – Elevator accident.

'Lucero, Ricardo y Peña, Leopoldo s/homicidio culposo' (Lucero, Ricardo and Peña, Leopoldo in re culpable homicide) (Expte S4–08– 304).

Juzgado de Instrucción No. 2. Bariloche, Río Negro (Trial Court No. 2. Bariloche, Río Negro)

Rodolfo G. Pregliasco. 14pp.

It is common for expert witnesses to be unable to clearly explain the facts observed, which confuses the fact-finders and slows down court cases. We were summoned to reassess and interpret the reasons given by the parties for the elevator failure that caused the death of a child..

18. **2009** – Court advisor.

'Bocas, Alcides Isidro s/lesiones culposas' (Bocas, Alcides Isidro in re culpable injuries) (Expte 061.8–2008).

Juzgado de Instrucción No. 4. Bariloche, Río Negro (Trial Court No. 4. Bariloche, Río Negro)

Rodolfo G. Pregliasco. 14pp.

Consultant to the Court to dispel the doubts and confusions generated by other experts.

19. 2009 – Garment analysis.

'Uriarte, Otoño (víctima) s/privación ilegítima de la libertad agravada por su duración' (Uriarte, Otoño (victim) in re unlawful deprivation of liberty aggravated by duration) (Expte 5862/2007).

Juzgado de Instrucción Penal No. 2. Cipolletti, Río Negro (Criminal Trial Court No. 2. Cipolletti, Río Negro)

Rodolfo G. Pregliasco and Marina Stuke. 25pp.

Study on the different holes and tears of the victim's clothes. The previous expert witnesses focused the discussion on some details that are not as relevant when analyzing the garment as a whole. Our contribution consisted of offering a complete analysis that contextualized the previous findings. In addition, we documented the effect on the fabric of different types of breakage: tearing, cutting by weapon, punching, scraping, burning, and piercing by firearm, which is hardly described in the existing literature.

20. 2009 – Plastics comparison.

'Uriarte, Otoño (víctima) s/privación ilegítima de la libertad agravada por su duración' (Uriarte, Otoño (victim) in re unlawful deprivation of liberty aggravated by duration) (Expte 5862/2007).

Juzgado de Instrucción Penal No. 2. Cipolletti, Río Negro (Criminal Trial Court No. 2. Cipolletti, Río Negro)

Rodolfo G. Pregliasco and Marina Stuke. 11pp.

We compared two plastics to verify if they had a common origin. We measured surface morphology and use Raman spectroscopy techniques.

21. 2009 – Polenta comparison.

'Miranda Vargas, Juan s/victima' (Miranda Vargas, Juan in re: victim) (Expte 9741).

Ministerio Público Fiscal. Esquel, Chubut. (Public Prosecutor's Office. Esquel, Chubut)

Rodolfo G. Pregliasco. 21pp.

Compare and determine the compatibility of two remains of raw polenta. We found it interesting to apply soil characterization methods developed in other scientific areas. Unfortunately, the poor collection of the samples prevented finding a useful result for the case.

22. 2010 – Gunshot residues III.

'Cádenas Juan Pablo S/Suicidio' (Cádenas, Juan Pablo in re suicide) (Expte C1F3939–09).

Fiscalía 3, Viedma, Río Negro (Prosecutor's Office 3, Viedma, Río Negro) Rodolfo G. Pregliasco and Marina Stuke. 20pp.

We analyzed eight samples sent by the Court to measure the total content of lead,

antimony and barium using the ICP / MS Mass Spectroscopy technique. We studied the data of these measurements to determine the probability that the hands and clothes from which the samples were taken were close to the weapon at the time of the shot.

23. 2010 – Gunshot residues IV.

'Fiscalía local S/solicita medidas (Pérez Víctor Fabián)' (Local Prosecutor's Office in re requesting measures (Pérez Víctor Fabián) (Expte 38705 Año 10).

Juzgado de Instrucción y Penal de Garantias del Niño y Adolescente, Zapala, Neuquén (Court of First Instance and Criminal Court of Protection of Children and Adolescents, Zapala, Neuquén)

Rodolfo G. Pregliasco and Marina Stuke. 23pp.

Study of GSR on hands and in the entry wound. We evaluated the probability that the person had fired the gun and we determined that the shooting occurred with incomplete contact of the weapon with the skin.

24. 2010 - Gunshot residues V.

'Colombil Sergio S/Homicidio' (Colombil, Sergio in re homicidio) (Expte S 4–10–171).

Juzgado 2, Bariloche (Trial Court 2, Bariloche)

Rodolfo G. Pregliasco. 10pp.

We measured and analyzed the particles around the entry point on the hat supplied by the Forensic Medical Corps. We observed a high density of particles that turned out to be mostly remains of dirt and paint. The analysis allowed us to affirm that the shot was made more than one meter away, with a probability of 70 %. The results were defended in a public hearing..

25. 2010 – Gunshot residues VII.

'Colombil Sergio S/Homicidio' (Colombil, Sergio in re homicidio) (Expte S 4–10–171).

Juzgado 2, Bariloche (Trial Court 2, Bariloche)

Rodolfo G. Pregliasco. 13pp.

We measured and analyzed the particles of GSR that we collected from two different regions of the tonfa that was supplied to the Court.

26. 2011 -Shot in glass.

'Ministerio Público Fiscal C/Hernandez Diego Andrés S/víctima' (Public Prosecutor's Office v. Hernandez Diego Andrés, in re victim) (Expte 1424/2010).

Ministerio Público Fiscal, Esquel, Chubut (Public Prosecutor's Office, Esquel, Chubut)

Rodolfo Pregliasco and Marina Stuke. 13pp.

We studied the bullet hole in a glass window sent by the Prosecutor's Office to determine the firing angle. We performed .22 caliber LR carbine tests on glass panels of the same thickness at different incident angles. We compared the fractures with those in the evidence record. We developed a novel method to estimate the direction of the impacts by observing the shattering of the glass. The result was presented at a court hearing.

27. 2011 – Gunshot residues VIII.

'Comisaria Segunda Neuquén S/Investigación Muerte Dudosa Vtm.:Currumil, Danisa Marta–Enfermera–' (Second Commissioner Neuquén in re Suspicious Death Investigation, victim Currumil, Danisa Marta – Nurse–) (Expte 1152/11).

Agencia Fiscal para Graves Atentados Personales, Neuquén (Public Prosecutor for Serious Personal Injury, Neuquén) Rodolfo G. Pregliasco and Marina Stuke. 23pp.

We analyzed the samples sent by the Prosecutor's Office to determine a shooting distance. We determined that the shot was fired at less than 2 cm.

28. 2011 – Gunshot residues IX.

'Comisaria Veinte S/Investigación Muerte (Víctima Mellado, Walter Miguel, 22 Años)' (Commissioner Twenty in re Death Investigation (Victim Mellado, Walter Miguel, 22 years old) (Expte Inv. Prev. 82/11).

Agencia Fiscal para Graves Atentados Personales, Neuquén (Public Prosecutor's Office for Serious Personal Injury, Neuquén)

Marina Stuke and Rodolfo Pregliasco. 39pp.

We analyzed the samples sent by the Prosecutor to study gunshot residue on the hands and in the entry wound and determined that the shot was fired at a distance of less than 2 cm.

29. 2011 - Gunshot residues X.

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'Garrido, Hector Alexander (17) s/Homicidio' (Garrido, Hector Alexander (17) in re Homicide) (Expte 4025/11).
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Agencia Fiscal para Delitos Juveniles, Neuquén (Public Prosecutor's Office for Juvenile Crimes, Neuquén)

Marina Stuke and Rodolfo Pregliasco. 23pp.

We analyzed the cuffs of a sweatshirt provided as evidence by the Prosecutor's Office to determine the presence of gunshot residue. We found specific and characteristic gunshot residue particles on the edge of the left cuff. The amount of particulates found was not sufficient evidence to determine that the person fired a weapon.

30. 2011 – Gunshot residues XI.

'Gutierrez, Gustavo, Gabriel–Gutierrez, Emilio Eduardo s/Homicidio

en ocasión de robo' (Gutierrez, Gustavo, Gabriel–Gutierrez, Emilio Eduardo in re Homicide in relation to robbery) (Expte 45682/10).

Juzgado de Instrucción en lo Criminal y Correccional 1, Neuquén (Criminal and Correctional Trial Court 1, Neuquén

Marina Stuke and Rodolfo Pregliasco. 16pp.

WWe analyzed the skin at the projectile entry site for specific pieces of gunshot residue with Scanning Electron Microscopy to estimate the shot distance. We observed damage to the wound surface and bone. We determined that the shot was fired at a distance of more than 30 cm, tangentially and from left to right in the image provided as evidence.

31. 2011 – Ballistics report of June 17.

'Carrasco, Nicolás Alberto y Cárdenas, Sergio Jorge s/vtma homicidio' (Carrasco, Nicolás Alberto and Cárdenas, Sergio Jorge in re homicide victim) (Expte S.4–10–186 y C3F3857–10).

Fiscalía 1, Bariloche, Rio Negro (Public Prosecutor's Office 1, Bariloche, Río Negro)

Rodolfo G. Pregliasco, 145pp.

The prosecutor's office set up an interdisciplinary team under my responsibility, with the participation of the police and forensic doctors, to reconstruct the facts. The work took about a year and two reports were produced. Analyzing the bullets recovered from the bodies of the victims, we were able to establish that they were fired by Ithaca type shotguns and not by a shotgun. In the case of Sergio Cardenas it was established that the bullet ricocheted on a hard surface before hitting the body. In the case of Nicolas Carrasco, we were able to establish that the bullet is only compatible with the cartridge seizures made at the 2nd Police Station and that he received at least one shot fired at a distance between 20 m and 110 m, more probably at 40 m. 32. 2011 – Image reconstruction, June 17.

'Carrasco, Nicolás Alberto y Cárdenas, Sergio Jorge s/vtma homicidio' (Carrasco, Nicolás Alberto and Cárdenas, Sergio Jorge in re homicide victim) (Expte S.4–10–186 y C3F3857–10).

Fiscalía 1, Bariloche, Rio Negro (Public Prosector's Office 1, Bariloche, Río Negro)

Rodolfo G. Pregliasco, 171pp.

We studied the graphic record of the crackdown of June 17, 2010, in Bariloche. We analyzed 1400 photographs and approximately one hour of videos. We characterized the composition and general behavior of the police and the demonstrators. We made a chronology of the events of the whole day. We determined the time frame in which the victims were wounded and indicated the group of armed police officers who were on the scene, in a position to fire the fatal shots.

33. 2012 – Hair comparison.

'Nutz, Iván Martín y otros s/homicidio; damnificada: Colombini, Natalia Beatriz' (Nutz, Iván Martín and others in re homicide; injured party: Colombini, Natalia Beatriz) (Expte 46.656/10).

Juzgado Nac. en lo Criminal de Instrucción 41, Ciudad de Buenos Aires (National Criminal Court of First Instance 41, City of Buenos Aires) Rodolfo G. Pregliasco and Lucas Micheletti. 18pp.

We applied different techniques to characterize human hair and identify suspects. We use Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) with two different measurement methods: by transmission and by ATR. We evaluated the scope and limitations of the technique.

In addition, we characterized the texture of the hair in photos taken with a microscope. We used the gray scale co-occurrence matrix to define the *contrast* and the *entropy* of the textures. Through a statistical analysis of principal components, we measured the probability that a certain hair found at the crime scene would correspond to each of the suspects.

34. **2013** – **Paillalef.**

'Paillalef, Jairo Raúl Maripi s/Homicidio doblemente agravado por uso de arma de fuego y la condición de la víctima por ser miembro de la fuerza policial, resistencia a la autoridad y portación de arma de guerra en concurso real' (Paillalef, Jairo Raúl Maripi in re Homicide doubly aggravated by the use of a firearm and the victim's status as a member of the police force, resisting authority and carrying a military firearm) (Expte 12-045-D).

Cámara II del Crimen, Bariloche (Criminal Chamber II, Bariloche) Rodolfo G. Pregliasco. 15pp.

We studied the collision between the vehicles involved in the case, determining their position before and after the collision. We evaluated the consistency of the evidence found at the scene and the limits imposed by the position of those involved, as well as the trajectory and sequence of the gunshots. The work was presented in the reconstruction of events and discussed with other experts.

35. 2013 - Noise nuisance.

'Paritsis Santiago c/Steppat Luis Fernando y otra s/daños y perjuicios' (Paritsis Santiago v. Steppat Luis Fernando and others in re damages) (Expte A-3BA-117-C2012).

Juzgado Civil y Comercial 3, Bariloche (Civil and Commercial Court 3, Bariloche)

Rodolfo G. Pregliasco and Mariano Gómez Berisso. 15pp.

We were interested in conducting this assessment together with Dr. Mariano Gomez Berisso in order to set up the equipment and gain experience in using IRAM 4062/84/01 (Noise Nuisance in the Neighborhood), since we had advised the Municipality of Bariloche on this issue on several occasions. We evaluated the background noise levels and discussed the relative effects of the different noise sources, concentrating in particular on the barking of the neighbor's dog.

36. 2013 – Chairlift at Catedral ski center.

Accident of July 12, 2013.

Juzgado de Instrucción 2, Bariloche (Trial Court 2, Bariloche)
Hugo Brendsdrup (INVAP), Martín Frey (INVAP), Enrique Vidal Rodriguez
(Municipal Authority) and Rodolfo Pregliasco.

We formed a mixed committee to establish the current conditions of the lift and in what circumstances the chairlift could be reopened to the public, beyond establishing exactly the reasons for the accident.

A week later, a report was presented with a series of recommendations for the company that were immediately implemented and the lift was again put into operation..

37. 2013 – Equilibrium Conditions in Vehicles.

'Rigazio, Dante Marcelo PSA Homicidio Culposo y Lesiones Culposas' (Rigazio, Dante Marcelo PSA Culpable homicide and injury) (Expte 2009–8–0077).

Juzgado Correccional 8, Bariloche (Criminal Trial Court 8, Bariloche) Rodolfo Pregliasco.

Brief assessment of the physical relevance of the arguments presented in the case, in which a truck was left parked on a slope rolled downhill, causing the death of a person. It was unnecessary to continue with further studies of the accident, as the circumstances of the event were sufficiently clear.

38. **2013** – December 20, 2001.

'Mathov, Enrique José y otros s/abuso de autoridad' (Expte 1527).

'Firpo Castro y otros s/delito de acción pública' (Mathov, Enrique José and others in re abuse of authority) (Expte 1656).

Tribunal Oral Federal de Nación 6, Ciudad de Buenos Aires (Federal Oral Court of the Nation 6, City of Buenos Aires).

'Oliverio Orlando Juan y otros s/delito de acción pública' (Oliverio Orlando Juan and others in re crime of public action) (Expte 508/01). Fiscalía Nacional en lo Criminal y Correccional 5, Ciudad de Buenos Aires. (National Prosecutor's Office for Criminal and Correctional Matters 5, City of Buenos Aires)

Rodolfo Pregliasco and Lucas Micheletti. 54pp+146pp.

The three cases refer to the events that occurred in the Federal Capital on December 20, 2001, in which 5 people died during a day of intense repression.

In this assessment we organized the evidence available in the case, which consisted of 152 videos in VHS format and 823 photos from 12 different sources. We classified the evidence, eliminating repetitions, renaming references and recording everything in digital format to have immediate access to any piece of graphic material.

We performed a time calibration and selected the relevant video sections to establish a time record. We develop a computational tool to concurrently visualize the different pieces of evidence occurring simultaneously.

With the material organized and synchronized, we presented the facts on December 20, 2001. This project was carried out in stages, starting from the most elementary observations in the videos and photos, to developing descriptions that demonstrated, in general, the events of that day, including observations on the large displacement and behavioral changes of the people involved.

39. 2013 – Advice to the prosecution in Case (I).

'Departamento de Seguridad Personal s/Investigación lesiones (Víctima: Barreiro, Rodrigo)' (Department of Personal Security in re Investi-

gation of injuries (Victim: Barreira, Rodrigo)) (Expte EFNQ6 IPP 13578/13).

Equipo Fiscal 6, Neuquén (Prosecution Unit 6, Neuquén) Rodolfo Pregliasco. 11pp.

In October 2013, we traveled to Neuquén to advise the Prosecutor's Office on the investigation of the events that occurred on August 28, 2013 in front of the Palace of the Legislature of Neuquén, which occurred in response to the provincial approval of the contract with the Chevron Company. As a result of the fighting, Rodrigo Barreiro was hit by a lead shot on the chest that was lodged near his lung.

The available evidence was analyzed and we created a reconstruction with the help of the victims and finalized a report with suggestions to guide the investigation. The Prosecution Team carried out these recommendations and we continue to assist in analyzing the material obtained..

40. 2014 – Advice to the prosecution in Case Barreiro (II).

'Departamento de Seguridad Personal s/Investigación lesiones (Víctima: Barreiro, Rodrigo)' (Department of Personal Security in re Investigation of injuries (Victim: Barreiro, Rodrigo) (Expte EFNQ6 IPP 13578/13).

Equipo Fiscal 6, Neuquén (Prosecution Unit 6, Neuquén) Lucas Micheletti and Rodolfo Pregliasco. 5pp.

We classified part of the graphic material included in the case. According to estimates of when Barreiro received the wound, the relevant material is restricted to the material facts at the time of the wound.

41. **2014** – Motorcycle collision.

'Pereyra José Luis, Navarro Héctor Carlos s/Homicidio Culposo en accidente de tránsito (vict: Barbagallo)' (Pereyra José Luis, Navarro Héctor Carlos in re culpable homicide in a traffic accident (victim:

Barbagallo) (Expte. S.3 - 13-428).

Juzgado de Instrucción No. 2, Sec. 3, Bariloche (Trial Court No. 2, Sec. 3, Bariloche)

Rodolfo Pregliasco. 22pp.

We reconstructed the motorcycle collision with a bus based on the available evidence. We split the collision into five stages. The reconstruction accounts for the damage to the vehicles, the documented footprints and the recorded injuries..

42. 2015 – Study of fibers in carpet.

'Amador, Francisco s/homicidio, dam. Rago Zapata Marianela Soledad...' (Amador, Francisco in re homicidio, injured party: Rago Zapata Marianela Soledad) (Expte. 24586/10).

Juzgado Nacional en lo Criminal de Instrucción No. 15, CABA (National Criminal Court of First Instance No. 15, CABA)

Rodolfo Pregliasco and Lucas Micheletti. 20pp.

We analyzed the evidence provided by the Court. We took 24 samples of the carpet and 14 of the trousers. We classified them in the categories of 'Fibers and lints',' hairs' and 'other findings'. We compared all compatible samples between both pieces of evidence and we only found weak or circumstantial commonalities.

We also documented a shoe footprint and discussed the probable origin and moment in which the imprint occurred.

43. 2015 – Expert Report Evaluation.

'Soae Carol, Velázquez Maliqueo Martín, Raín Mauricio S/lesiones graves y daño' (Soae Carol, Velázquez Maliqueo Martïn, Raín Mauricio in re grave injuries and damages) (Expte. 10.450/2014).

Ministerio Público Fiscal de Neuquén - Fiscalía de Zapala (Public Prosecutor's Office of Neuquén - Public Prosecutor of Zapala)

Rodolfo Pregliasco. 4pp.

This report was presented in response to the request made by Dr. Darío Kosovsky, defense lawyer, to analyze and assess the content of the expert report presented to the prosecutor by Mr. Enrique E. J. Prueger, dated March 3, 2015.

44. 2017 – Image processing for identification.

'Tambussi, Gerardo s / dcia. (actuaciones remitidas de Ministerio de la Defensa Pública) en rep. Pu Lof Vuelta del Río' (Tambussi, Gerardo in re dcia. (proceedings referred from the Ministry of Public Defense) (Legajo Fiscal 38791/17).

Ministerio Público Fiscal, Esquel (Public Prosecutor's Office, Esquel) Rodolfo Pregliasco. 6pp.

We zoomed in on the photograph provided in order to obtain a close-up of the face of the officer facing the camera, wearing a short-sleeved T-shirt and holding a firearm in his hands.

45. 2017 – Reconstruction from photos and videos.

'Santana, Matías Daniel s/abuso de autoridad' (Santana, Matías Daniel in re abuse of authority) (Legajo Fiscal 36661/16).

Ministerio Público Fiscal, Esquel (Public Prosecutor's Office, Esquel) Rodolfo Pregliasco. 17pp.

We analyzed the photos and videos provided by the Public Prosecutor's Office in a timely manner with the purpose of providing information about the use of firearms present in the event under investigation, which occurred at LOF Cushamen on 6/29/2016.

46. 2018 – Identification of explosive remnants in biological samples.

'Causa en la que se investiga el atentado cometido el día 18 de julio contra sede de la AMIA' (Case investigating the attack committed on July 18 against AMIA's headquarters) (Legajo 387 de la causa 8566/94). Unidad Fiscal de Investigaciones – AMIA. (Prosecution Investigation Unit – AMIA)

Rodolfo Pregliasco. 22pp.

We analyzed the possibility of finding traces of explosives in biological samples provided by the Office of the Prosecutor. We use the techniques of vibrational Raman spectroscopy and infrared light attenuation.

47. 2018 – Noise analysis in El Palomar Airport.

'Marisi Leandro y otros c/Poder Ejecutivo Nacional -PEN- Ministerio de Transporte de la Nación y otros s/Amparo Ambiental' (Marisi Leandro and others v. National Executive Branch -PEN- National Ministry of Transportation and others in re environmental protection) (Expte: 113.686/2018).

Juzgado Federal de San Martín. (Federal Court of San Martín) Rodolfo Pregliasco. 15pp.

We analyzed the noise levels in the vicinity of the El Palomar Airport and compared with different international regulations to establish the operational capacity determined by the environmental impact.

48. 2018 – Noise analysis in El Palomar Airport (2).

'Marisi Leandro y otros c/Poder Ejecutivo Nacional -PEN- Ministerio de Transporte de la Nación y otros s/Amparo Ambiental' (Marisi Leandro and others v. National Executive Branch -PEN- National Ministry of Transportation and others in re environmental protection) (Expte: 113.686/2018).

Juzgado Federal de San Martín. (Federal Court of San Martín) Rodolfo Pregliasco. 11pp.

Comments about the 'Environmental Impact Study' presented on 03/23/2018 in the

referenced case. We limited ourselves to the evaluation of noise (Annex I). Presented in the argument on the precautionary measure regarding the operation of the airfield.

49. 2018 – Injuries to Deputy Raúl Godoy in Neuquén.

'Palominos, Sergio Oscar S/lesiones graves agravadas por ser funcionario policial, abusando de sus funciones, por cometerse con alevosía y por el uso de arma de fuego' (Palominos, Sergio Oscar in re serious aggravated injuries for being a police officer, abusing his functions, for perpetrating with malice aforethought and for the use of a firearm) (Legajo: 101683).

Unidad Fiscal de Actuación Genérica (General Prosecution Unit).

Rodolfo Pregliasco. 40pp.

Acoustic reconstruction using the stereoscopic information recorded in video cameras during an incident where a deputy was shot by a police officer..

50. 2019 – GIEI-Nicaragua collaboration.

'Informe sobre los hechos de violencia ocurridos entre el 18 de abril y el 31 de mayo de 2018. (Report about the violent events that occurred between April 18 and May 31, 2018).

Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos (Inter-American Commission of Human Rights)

Rodolfo Pregliasco.

Two contributions with the GIEI: 1) synchronization of provided audiovisual evidence and 2) evaluation of the potential damage and range of homemade mortar cannons..

51. 2019 – Sample analysis and soap powder comparison.

'S/Investigación de homicidio Micaela Bravo' (In re Investigation of the homicide of Micaela Bravo) (Expte. MPF BA-02313-2017). UFT n° 1 - Bariloche

Rodolfo G. Pregliasco 13pp.

We analyzed the samples using Secondary Electron Microscopy (SEM), Infrared Absorption (ATR), Raman Spectroscopy and Fluorescence Spectroscopy. We compared the results with washing powder soap samples and considered their compatibility.

Dr. Rodolfo G. Pregliasco

Centro Atómico Bariloche

Bariloche

APPENDIX B. Gamma gray imaging of the walls and ceiling

Gamagrafías de pared y techo



TOMOGRAFÍA DE HORMIGÓN ARMADO S.A.

Informe

GAMMAGRAFIADO DE PARED Y TECHO

BASE AERONAVAL ALMTE. ZAR,

TRELEW

Marzo 2008

RECLUS 2017 - 1609 - BOULOGNE - BS. AS. e-mail: info@thasa.com

Tel/Fax (54 11)-4719-5132 web: www.thasa.com

Trelew



INTRODUCCION

El presente es un informe de los trabajos de gammagrafiado realizados en una instalación de la Base Aeronaval Almte. Zar de Trelew entre el 8 y 14 de enero de 2008.

El trabajo fue encomendado por el Juzgado Federal de Primera Instancia de Rawson, Pcia. de Chubut a cargo del Dr. Hugo Sastre (Resolución No. 1450/07 de la Administración General del Consejo de la Magistratura del Poder Judicial de la Nación) y fue coordinado con el Dr. Rodolfo Guillermo Pregliasco de la Fundación Balseiro. Las autoridades de la Base facilitaron la tarea poniendo a disposición espacios de trabajo y mobiliario.

El propósito del presente trabajo pericial fue "determinar sobre las paredes la posible existencia de rastros de disparos ocasionados por armas de fuego en el año 1972 y que se efectuaran en las instalaciones de lo que es hoy "pañoles y habitabilidad" (año 1972 fungían como calabozos – Base Aeronaval Almirante Zar de la ciudad de Trelew" (Expte No. 12; folio 122, año 2006, Poder Judicial de la Nación).

En total se realizaron 95 gammagrafías de 43 x 35 cm, de las cuales 90 se hicieron sobre el sector de pared correspondiente a lo que en 1972 era el fondo del pasillo del sector de calabozos, hoy área denominada de "pañoles y habitabilidad" que se muestra en la Foto 1, cubriendo una superficie de aproximadamente 4 m². Otras 4 placas se realizaron en el techo, en lugares próximos al mencionado sector de pared, y 1 placa se tomó sobre la pared mencionada a unos 2 m a la izquierda del eje del antiguo pasillo. En el sector donde se hizo esta última irradiación y previa a la misma, se introdujeron 3 balines de rifle de aire comprimido (calibre 5mm) en sendas perforaciones de 1, 5 y 9 cm de profundidad. El objeto de esta medición es contar con el registro de un elemento de plomo de dimensiones conocidas que sirva de referencia para la identificación de elementos del mismo material en el resto de las gammagrafías



Foto 1. Sector donde se realizaron las mediciones.

En estos trabajos se utilizó una fuente radiactiva de ¹⁹²Ir (su actividad al 8 de enero era de 70.7 Ci).

La seguridad radiológica fue atendida de acuerdo a las normas vigentes establecidas por la Autoridad Regulatoria Nuclear de la Argentina. La zona próxima al sector de medición fue vallada y señalizada. Durante las mediciones dos operarios de THASA controlaron la dosis y verificaron que el personal ajeno al servicio no traspasara el vallado. La radiación gamma no produce efectos residuales sobre los elementos irradiados.

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TRABAJOS DE CAMPO

Sistema de coordenadas, grilla de referencia y posición de cada medida

El sistema de coordenadas usado para el registro de las irradiaciones en el sector de pared

correspondiente al fondo de lo que fue pasillo es: eje horizontal X a 11.25 cm por debajo del marco de la ventana (~ 182 cm del piso interior) y eje vertical Y coincidente con el centro de la ventana (Fig. 1). El origen de coordenadas coincide con el punto de cruce de ambos ejes. El sentido del eje Y es hacia arriba y el sentido del eje X es hacia la derecha mirando la pared desde el lado interior.

Posteriormente se elaboró una grilla de referencia con líneas verticales y horizontales espaciadas 17,5 y 22,5 cm, respectivamente, a cada lado de los ejes X e Y. En lo que sigue denominaremos "nodo" a cada cruce de estas líneas. Los nodos se identifican con la notación (N, M), donde (N, M) = (0, 0) indica el nodo que coincide con el origen de coordenadas y N (M) = 1, 2, ..., indican los nodos correspondientes a la primera, segunda, etc. línea vertical (horizontal) desde el origen hacia los valores crecientes de X (Y). Los valores negativos de N (M) corresponden a los nodos definidos por las líneas verticales (horizontales) que pasan por valores negativos de X (Y). Los valores N y M están indicados arriba y a la izquierda de la Fig. 1¹.

Esta grilla se dibujó sobre la pared interior y luego se reprodujo sobre la pared exterior. En este caso la superficie de la piedra con que está revestida la pared del lado exterior obligó a construir un bastidor de madera y utilizar piolines para marcar los nodos (ver Foto 2).



Foto 2. Bastidor y grilla en la pared exterior durante una medición en el sector superior. El riel de madera facilitó el desplazamiento del sistema fuente

La distancia entre nodos fue elegida como primera aproximación a la estrategia óptima para el examen de la pared, como se explica más abajo, realizando una irradiación por nodo con la fuente y el centro de la placa ubicados en la posición del nodo. Sin embargo la conveniencia de introducir la fuente en pequeñas perforaciones de 5 cm de profundidad, desde el lado exterior, hizo aconsejable realizar esas perforaciones en las juntas entre piedras más que en la propia piedra. Por lo tanto las irradiaciones se hicieron próximas a los nodos pero no exactamente en la posición de éstos, siendo entonces necesario indicar para cada irradiación, además del nodo, las distancias a $\Delta X y \Delta Y$ de la posición de fuente y centro de la placa al nodo. En lo que sigue estas distancias a los nodos se expresan en cm usando corchetes. Por ejemplo la notación (-3, 4) [-4.5, 5.7] corresponde a la posición que se encuentra a $\Delta X = 4.5$ cm hacia lo valores negativos de X y $\Delta Y = 5.7$ cm hacia los valores positivos de Y del nodo (-3, 4)².

¹ La Fig. 1 contiene además unos símbolos que serán explicados más adelante en CASOS....

² En términos de las coordenadas X e Y esta posición significa, X = $(-3 \times 17.5 - 4.5)$ cm e Y = $(4 \times 22.5 + 5.7)$ cm.

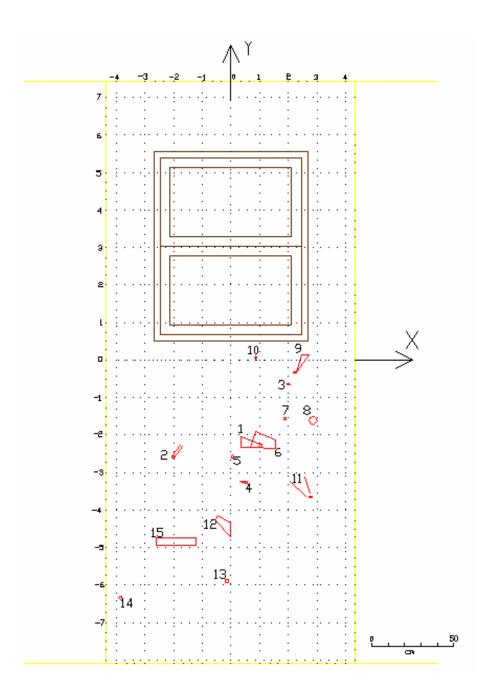


Figura 1. Sistema de coordenadas X, Y, cuyo origen se encuentra horizontalmente centrado respecto a la ventana y verticalmente a ~182 cm del nivel del piso interior, y grilla de referencia (vista interior). Los números próximos a las figuras en rojo corresponden a los casos discutidos en pag. 11 y s.s.

Trelew



Mediciones realizadas

En la Tabla I se consignan las gammagrafías de pared obtenidas en este trabajo y la posición de las mismas. En el techo se realizaron 4 mediciones (#89 a 92). Las placas se apoyaron contra la superficie inferior del mismo y sus ejes mayores se orientaron perpendiculares a la pared estudiada. La #89 y 90 se posicionaron de igual manera, esto es, con uno de sus bordes cortos apoyados contra la pared, de forma tal que su centro quedó a 22.5 cm de la misma y se alineó con el eje de la ventana (X=0). El centro de la placa #91 se ubicó también alineado al eje de la ventana pero su centro fue a 68.5 cm de la pared, mientras que la #92 se centró a -38.5 cm respecto de X=0 y a 68.5 cm de la pared.

En todos los casos la fuente fue colocada del lado externo de la pared o del techo. La mayoría de las irradiaciones de la pared se realizaron con la fuente introducida en perforaciones de 5 cm en la junta entre las piedras que constituyen la superficie exterior de la misma. En estos casos la distancia fuente-placa fue de 40 cm. En las irradiaciones de techo la fuente se introdujo en perforaciones de 12 cm realizadas del lado superior del mismo y centrada con la respectiva placa, y la distancia fuente-placa fue de 27 cm. Una de las irradiaciones se realizó en otro sector de pared donde se introdujeron 3 balines de Pb de 5mm con el objeto de contar con una referencia para el análisis (ver METODOLOGÍA...).

Área de cobertura de cada medición.

La información registrada en las gammagrafías corresponde al volumen de la pirámide cuyo vértice está en la fuente y su base es la placa gammagráfica de 35 x 43 cm. La Fig. 2 es un esquema de la pared en corte mostrando el revoque del lado interno, los ladrillos y las piedras del lado externo. También se muestra la posición de la fuente y la placa en dos mediciones distintas.

Con el objeto de optimizar el volumen total examinado en estas mediciones se optó por apuntar a una distancia entre placas aproximadamente igual a la mitad de su ancho, en el sentido X, y la mitad de su longitud, en el sentido Y, esto es 17.5 y 22.5 cm respectivamente. La Fig. 2 muestra que de esta manera el volumen que queda sin inspeccionar es un pequeño triángulo definido por la distancia entre las posiciones de las dos fuentes y las líneas que definen los límites de la pirámide en ambas mediciones. Esta estrategia condujo a la elección del módulo que se usó para hacer la grilla descripta más arriba.

En la práctica estas distancias no pudieron implementarse por la conveniencia de realizar perforaciones en las juntas entre piedras, pero el criterio utilizado fue aproximarse en todo lo posible a los nodos de las grillas.

Elementos de referencia

Todas las imágenes gammagráficas de este informe, incluyendo las del CD anexo, se muestran vistas desde el lado interno del edificio, esto es, del lado opuesto a la fuente. Dichas imágenes contienen ciertos elementos que corresponden a referencias externas agregadas para facilitar el análisis de los resultados y que no deben ser confundidos con objetos en el volumen examinado. Estos elementos son:

- a) dos varillas de tungsteno de 1 mm de diámetro perpendiculares entre sí formando una "T" adheridas al lado interno de la pared de modo de coincidir con un nodo próximo a la posición de la fuente y centro de placa, mientras que en el caso del techo coincidió con el centro de la placa y la posición de la fuente.
- b) un rectángulo de plomo de 3,5 x 2 cm y 5 mm de espesor, utilizado para identificar la medición.
- c) un rectángulo oscuro cercano a una de las esquinas de la gammagrafía que corresponde a una etiqueta de identificación para el analista.

	(X _n , Y _n)	[DX , DY]
Gammagrafía	(24, 1, 1, 1)	(cm)
#	(a)	(oni)
	(d)	(b)
0	(+1 , -2)	[+6 , -3]
1	(+1 , -2)	[+6 , -3]
2	(+2,-3)	[0,+8]
3	(+3,-2)	[+6 , -7]
4 5	(+3,-1)	[+2.5 , -8]
6	(+2 , -1) (+1 , -4	[+6 , +2.5] [+2.5 , +9]
7	(+0,-3)	[-2.5 , -1.5]
8	(-1,-3)	[-7.5 , -5]
9	(+0,-2)	[+10 , -3]
10	(-1,-2)	[+6 , +3.5]
11	(-2 , -2)	[-3 , +4]
12	(-3 , -2)	[+2 , -10.5]
13	(-4 , -2)	[+2.5 , +9]
14	(-4,-1)	[+3.5 , +12]
15	(-1,-1)	[-9,+1]
<u>16</u> 17	(0,-1)	[+1,-5]
18	(+1,-1) (+4,0)	[+7 , -1] [-1 , -10]
19	(+4,0) (+3,0)	[+2 , -10]
20	(+3,0)	[-7,0]
21	(+1,0)	[-10 , -2]
22	(-2,0)	[+7 , -2]
23	(-3,0)	[+4 , -9]
24	(+3 , -3)	[-9 , +2]
25	(+3,-3)	[-3 , -14]
26	(+3,-4)	[+9,-2.5]
27 28	(+2 , -4) (0 , -4)	[-4 , -7.5] [-2.5 , +5]
28	(0,-4) (-1,-4)	[-2.5 , +5]
30	(-3, -4)	[+5 , -3]
31	(-4,-4)	[+6 , +7.5]
32	(-1, -4)	[-9.5 , -17]
33	(+1 , -5)	[-7 , +2]
34	(+2 , -5)	[+5 , +1]
35	(-4 , -5)	[+5.5 , -8]
36	(-1,-5)	[-6 , -11]
37	(-1,-6)	[+8.5 , +7.5]
38 39	(+3 , -5) (+4 , -5)	[+8.5 , +8]
40	(+4,-3) (+3,-6)	[-1 , -11.5] [+5 , -4.5]
41	(+2,-6)	[+6 , +1]
42	(+1,-6)	[+3 , -4]
43	(-1,-6)	[+8 , -6]
44	(-3, -6)	[+9, -4.5]
45	(-4 , -6)	[+4 , +2]
46	(-2 , -6)	[+2 , +4]
47	(-4,-7)	[-5 , +3.5]
48	(-2,-7)	[-9.5 , 0]
49 50	(-1 , -7) (0 , -7)	[-5.5 , +4] [+5 , +10]

TABLA I. Posición de centro de placa y de fuente en las irradiaciones realizadas

51	(0 , -7)	[+4.5, -3.5]
52	(+2 , -7)	[0,+1]
53	(+3 , -7)	[+9.5 , +2]
54	(+4 , -3)	[+4.5 , +7]
55	(-2 , -3)	[-8 , +3.5]
56	(-4 , -3)	[+2.5 , +0.5]
57	(+4,0)	[-3.5 , +1]
58	(+4, +1)	[+2.5 , -3]
59	(+3 , +1)	[+8.5 , -2]
60	(+3 , +2)	[+3 , +9]
61	(+4 , +2)	[-3 , +10.5]
62	(+4 , +3)	[-0.5 , +7]
63	(+4 , +4)	[+3 , +2]
64	(+3, +4)	[+4 , +2]
65	(+4, +5)	[+3.5 , +1.5]
66	(+4, +6)	[+2.5 , -6.5]
67	(+3, +6)	[+6 , -8]
68 [§]	(+3 , +7)	[+5.5 , 0] / [+5.5 , -13.5]
69 [§]	(+2, +7)	[+4.5 , -0.5] / [+4.5 , -13.5]
70	(+2 , +6)	[+5 , +7.5]
71	(+1 , +6)	[-5.5 , +1.5]
72 [§]	(0 , +7)	[+11.5 , -1.5] / [+11.5 , - 13.5]
73 [§]	(-1 , +7)	[+10.5 , -2] / [+10.5 , - 13.5]
74 [§]	(-3 , +7)	[+10, +1.5] / [+10, -13.5]
75 [§]	(-3 , +7)	[-8 , -4] / [-8 , -13.5]
76 [§]	(-4 , +7)	[-5.5 , -4] / [-5.5 , -13.5]
77	(-5 , +6)	[+6.5 , -3.5]
78	(-4 , +5)	[+3.5 , +6.5]
79	(-4 , +5)	[+11 , +1]
80	(-4 , +5)	[-8 , -6.5]
81	(-4 , +4)	[-10.5 , +1.5]
82	(-4 , +4)	[-9 , -10]
83	(-4 , +3)	[+7.5 , +8.5]
84	(-4 , +2)	[+3 , +2.5]
85	(-4 , +2)	[-7.5 , +0.5]
86	(-5 , +1)	[+2.5 , +2.5]
87	(-4 , +1)	[+4 , +2.5]
88	(-4 , +1)	[-1 , -13]
93	(0 , -7)	[+4.5, -3.5]
94 [†]	(-4 , -3)	[-126.5 , -5]

(a) (X_n, Y_n) identifica el "nodo" (ver texto)

- (b) [ΔX, ΔY] define la posición en cm del centro de la placa y de la fuente con respecto al nodo indicado en la columna precedente.
- S Casos en que el borde superior de la placa fue apoyado contra el techo. El doble par de valores [ΔX, ΔY] indican la posición del centro de la placa y la posición de la fuente que en este caso son distintas.

Nota: Todas las irradiaciones se hicieron con una distancia fuente-placa de 40 cm salvo la primera (de calibración) que fue de 35 cm y las 1 a 5 que fue de 47 cm. A excepción de las irradiaciones 68, 69 y de la 72 a 76, la posición de la fuente coincide con la normal a la placa que pasa por su centro.



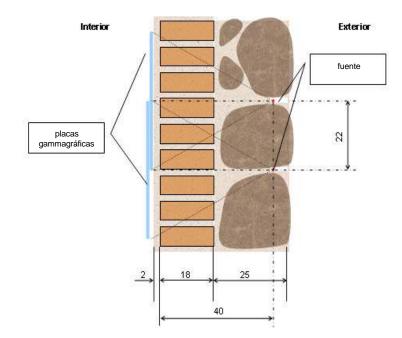


Figura 2: Esquema de irradiación de la pared. Las medidas son aproximadas y están en cm.

METODOLOGIA DE INTERPRETACION Y ANALISIS

Las gammagrafías guardan similitud con la radiografías de uso médico, salvo que se utiliza una fuente radioactiva en lugar de un generador de rayos X. En una radiografía o gammagrafía, los elementos más densos proyectan una imagen más clara y viceversa. Una oquedad o vacío en un volumen de cierto material, se manifiesta como una mancha oscura de mayor densidad fotográfica que el resto. Este es el principio sobre el que se basa el presente trabajo.

El contraste entre la densidad correspondiente a la "sombra" proyectada por un elemento en el interior de un volumen de cierto material es el parámetro a tomar en cuenta en el análisis, y en este trabajo lo definimos como

$$C = (D_i / D_f - 1) \times 100$$

donde D_i y D_f son las densidades del objeto incógnita *i* y del "fondo" *f* (zonas vecinas al objeto), de modo que,

C = 0 corresponde a densidades iguales, no hay contraste alguno C < 0 corresponde a objetos más densos que el medio (i.e. proyectiles) C > 0 corresponde a objetos menos densos que el medio (i.e. cavidades) |C|, valor absoluto de *C*, aumenta con el contraste.



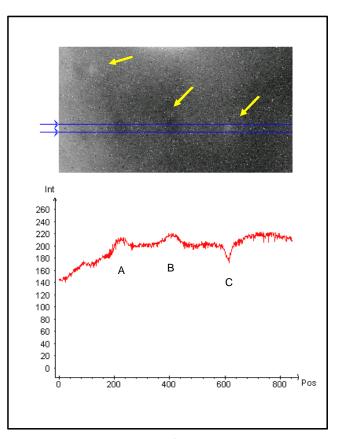


Fig. 3. Fragmento de la gammagrafía #94 mostrando las sombras de los balines de Pb insertados en la pared (flechas amarillas) y resultados de la distribución de densidad fotográfica a lo largo de la banda entre líneas azules (gráfico inferior). Los promontorios A y B corresponden a secciones de perforaciones (donde se introdujeron balines) y el valle C corresponde al balín de la derecha. Los primeros son cavidades con contraste positivo, mientras que C corresponde a un elemento más denso (Pb) y da lugar a un contraste negativo.

El contraste (valor absoluto) entre la imagen de un elemento dado en el interior de un volumen aumenta con el producto del espesor de ese elemento y la diferencia entre las densidades de ese elemento y del material del volumen dentro del cual está. Para iguales espesores, comparado con el caso del hormigón armado, la detección de elementos de plomo dentro de mampostería se facilita porque la densidad del plomo es 50% mayor que la del acero y la densidad de la mampostería es 20% menor que la densidad del hormigón.

La Fig. 3 muestra un ejemplo. La parte superior es un fragmento de la gammagrafía #94. En el sector donde se hizo esta irradiación y previa a la misma, se introdujeron 3 balines de plomo de rifle de aire comprimido (calibre 5mm, espesor en el sentido de la radiación ~4 mm) en sendas perforaciones de 1, 5 y 9 cm de profundidad, con la finalidad de contar con una calibración de la relación entre C y el producto (densidad x espesor) y poder deducir espesores de los elementos de densidad determinada que se observen en las gammagrafías. Por otro lado se ha utilizado para esta



calibración la medición de contraste de un balín apoyado contra el chasis que contenía a la placa gammagráfica (se supone en este caso a profundidad cero).

En la gammagrafía de la Fig. 3 se ven las imágenes de los balines de Pb insertados en la pared (señalados con las flechas amarillas) y en la parte inferior se muestra la distribución de densidad fotográfica a lo largo de la banda entre las líneas azules superpuestas a la gammagrafía. Los promontorios A y B corresponden a secciones de las perforaciones donde se introdujeron los balines, son zonas más oscuras, de mayor densidad fotográfica por corresponder a una cavidad, mientras que el valle C, de menor densidad, corresponde al balín de la derecha. Los primeros son cavidades y generan una señal de contraste positivo, mientras que el valle C corresponde a un elemento más denso (Pb) y da lugar a un contraste negativo (Tabla II).

En este trabajo todas las gammagrafías han sido examinadas para identificar, o bien proyectiles de plomo, o zonas de contraste positivo que pudieran indicar la presencia o rastros de cavidades producidas por proyectiles que no permanecen en el volumen examinado.

TABLA II. Contrastes de cavidades e imagen de balín mostrados en Fig. 3

Elemento	Contraste
Perforación balín a 9 cm	4.5
Perforación balín a 5 cm	5.5
Balín a 1 cm	- 6

La medición de los balines de 4 mm de espesor en el sentido de la radiación a tres profundidades distintas nos permite conocer la relación contraste vs. espesor, para este espesor de Pb. Es necesario además conocer como el contraste varía para otros espesores mayores (ya que los proyectiles que constituyen el objeto de esta investigación se suponen de mayor espesor).

Con este propósito se utilizó el programa GAMMASIM³ de THASA desarrollado para simular las mediciones de barras de acero en el hormigón armado. Este programa está basado en el método Montecarlo y consiste en programar una computadora para que calcule trayectorias de miles de millones de fotones gamma emitidos por una fuente puntual que atraviesan un volumen de cierta densidad donde hay elementos de otra densidad. El programa utiliza las probabilidades conocidas de interacción de un fotón con la materia para calcular punto a punto estas trayectorias y determinar finalmente cuantos fotones y de que energía son registrados en cada punto de la placa gammagráfica. Debe tenerse en cuenta que los fotones que son dispersados dentro del material y no son absorbidos producen un fondo en la gammagráfía que afecta el contraste. Es principalmente por esta razón que es útil realizar este tipo de cálculo cuando se trata de predecir resultados de una dada medición.

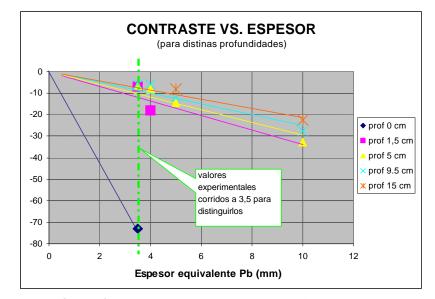
El programa fue utilizado en esta oportunidad para calcular contrastes en el caso de barras cilíndricas con la densidad del Pb de diámetro 4, 5 y 10 mm a distintas profundidades entre 1.5 y 15 cm. Los resultados nos brindan una estimación de la variación del contraste con el espesor y con la profundidad. Estos resultados fueron "normalizados" en sus valores absolutos usando los valores de contraste obtenidos en forma experimental para los balines de 4 mm.⁴

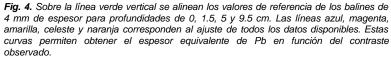
Las Figs. 4 y 5 muestren las curvas obtenidas con este procedimiento.

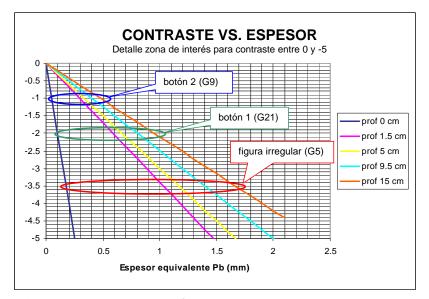
³ Simulation program for reinforced concrete tomography with gamma-rays. P. Thieberger, M.A.J. Mariscotti and M. Ruffolo NDE Conference on Civil Engineering, American Society of Non- Destructive Testing, August 2006, St. Louis, MO.

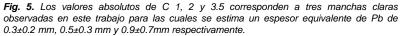
⁴ Para deducir los espesores se supone que el fondo no es afectado apreciablemente por la presencia del objeto y que los efectos del tamaño de la fuente son despreciables. La primera aproximación se cumple muy bien para el tamaño de los objetos considerados y la segunda introduce sólo un pequeño error al evaluar las sombras de los balines.













Suponiendo profundidades grandes (por ejemplo 15 cm, línea naranja en Fig.4) que representan los casos de mayor dificultad en su detección, la Fig. 4 muestra que para un espesor residual⁵ de Pb mayor a 6 mm el contraste, en valor absoluto, debiera ser |C| > 10, y para un espesor residual de Pb mayor a 10 mm, el contraste debiera ser |C| > 20.

En este trabajo no se detectó (salvo para los balines) ningún objeto con C < 0 y |C| > 3.5. Este es el valor de contraste correspondiente a una débil mancha clara irregular de unos 2 cm de largo observada en la gammagrafía #5.

DISCUSION DE CASOS OBSERVADOS EN LAS GAMMAGRAFIAS (Fig. 1)

Los casos discutidos en esta sección están ubicados en forma aproximada en la Fig. 1 y todos corresponden al sector de pared al fondo del ex-pasillo. Las observaciones sobre lo que se ve en las gammagrafías suponen que éstas son miradas desde el lado interior de la pared examinada, es decir que expresiones como "hacia la derecha (izquierda)" significa hacia valores crecientes (decrecientes) de X. Todos los casos de contraste negativo, se tratan de evidencias débiles con contraste cercano al límite de sensibilidad de la técnica (|C| < 1).

Caso 1 (Gammagrafía 1)

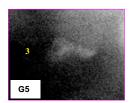
En la posición (1, -2) [0,-6.5] se observa una figura circular de ~2 cm de diámetro delineada por un borde oscuro que se corresponde con un defecto en el revoque de la pared. Contigua a esta figura y hacia la izquierda de la misma se observa una zona oscura en forma cónica que podría corresponder a la proyección de un agujero, o agujero rellenado con material de menor densidad, casiperpendicular a la superficie de la pared.

Caso 2 (Gammagrafía 55)

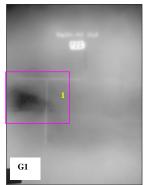
En la posición (-2,-3) [0, 9] y en correspondencia con un defecto en el revoque de la pared, se observa en forma débil un círculo oscuro de ~1.5 cm de diámetro, y en forma continúa se aprecia muy débil una mancha oscura de ~1 cm de ancho y unos 7 cm de largo. Este caso podría interpretarse como un canal rellenado parcialmente con material de baja densidad.

Caso 3 (Gammagrafía 5)

En la posición (2,-1) [0, 8] se observa una figura irregular clara de ~2 cm de largo y un ancho máximo de ~1.2 cm. Esta figura podría interpretarse como un elemento metálico denso. El contraste obtenido en este caso indicaría (usando Fig. 4) que si este elemento es de Pb su espesor en el sentido de la radiación es de 0.9 ± 0.7 mm para profundidades menores a 15 cm; si fuera de Fe, su espesor sería <6 mm y si fuera de Al su espesor sería <18 mm. En esta gammagrafía también se observan dos puntos negros que se corresponden con dos agujeros de tarugos para sujeción con tornillos.



⁵ Espesor "residual"; se refiere al espesor (en el sentido de la radiación) que queda cuando el proyectil se detiene.



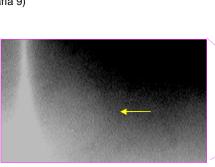


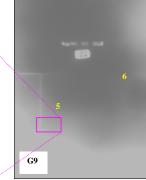
Caso 4 (Gammagrafía 6)

En la posición (1,-4) [-8, 17] y en correspondencia con un defecto registrado a simple vista en el revoque de la pared, se observa en forma débil una figura circular de ~1.5 cm de diámetro delineada por un contorno oscuro, y en forma continua y hacia la izquierda de la imagen se aprecia una mancha también oscura menor a 1 cm de ancho y unos 4 cm de largo. Este caso podría interpretarse como un canal rellenado.

Casos 5 y 6 (Gammagrafía 9)

En la posición (0, -2)[1.5, -13] se observa un "botón" claro de ~1.8 cm de diámetro (botón 2 en la Fig. 5). Su contraste medido indicaría que si el objeto fuera de Pb, su espesor (en el sentido de la radiación) sería de 0.5 ± 0.3 mm para profundidades





menores a 15 cm; si

fuera de Fe, su espesor seria corresponder a un agujero rellenado con material de mayor densidad que la del ladrillo.

Sobre el lateral derecho de la imagen y a mitad de altura se observa un área oscura que se extiende hacia el centro de la misma. Esta se encuentra delimitada por arriba y en forma abrupta por una línea casi-recta У diagonal, mientras que por abajo la línea es difusa y horizontal. Dicha área puede interpretarse como una oquedad o zona de material de baja densidad.

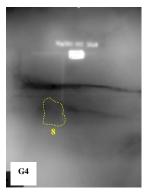


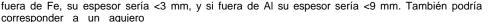
Caso 7 (Gammagrafía 17)

En la posición (1, -1) [15.5,-12.5] y en coincidencia con un detalle registrado en el revoque, se observa en forma débil un círculo oscuro de ~1.5 cm de diámetro, el cual podría corresponder a un agujero rellenado en forma incompleta o con material poco denso.

Caso 8 (Gammagrafía 4)

En la posición (-13.5 cm,-2 cm) respecto al nodo de referencia (3,-1), y en correspondencia con un defecto en el revoque, se observa una





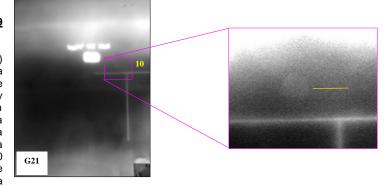


Trelew

mancha irregular de ~4 cm de ancho y ~5 cm de alto, la cual podría considerarse como zona de reparación o relleno.

Caso (Gammagrafía 20)

En la posición (3, 0) [-13, -6] se aprecia una figura clara de ~2 cm de ancho y ~0.7 cm de alto, y en forma continua a ésta se observa otra figura clara y de forma cónica de unos 10 cm de largo que se desarrolla hacia arriba y a la derecha



de la imagen. No se descarta que dicha figura se corresponda con un elemento de anclaje de la ventana.

Caso 10 (Gammagrafía 21)

En la posición (1, 0) [-2 cm,+1.5 cm] (sobre la varilla horizontal de referencia) se observa un "botón" claro de ~1.4 cm de diámetro (botón 1 en la Fig. 5). El contraste medido sobre esta figura indicaría que si el objeto fuera de Pb su espesor (en el sentido de la radiación) es 0.3 ± 0.2 mm para profundidades menores a 15 cm; si fuera de Fe, su espesor sería <2 mm, y si fuera de Al su espesor sería <6mm. También podría corresponder a un agujero rellenado con material de mayor densidad que la del ladrillo.

Caso 11 (Gammagrafía 24)

En la posición (3, -3) [-4, -14.5] se observa en forma débil una figura clara de ~2 cm de ancho y ~0.8 cm de alto. Próximo a esta figura comienzan a desarrollarse en forma diagonal dos líneas oscuras de unos 10 cm de largo. La pequeña figura clara puede interpretarse

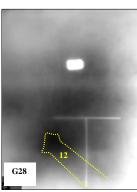
como un elemento metálico o de alto número atómico, o un agujero rellenado con material más denso que el ladrillo.

Caso 12 (Gammagrafía 28)

En la posición (0, -4) [-7, -4.5] se observa una mancha oscura con forma irregular de ~2 cm de ancho y ~2 de alto. En forma continua a ésta hacia abajo y a la derecha se desarrolla una figura oscura tipo cono. Esta última podría interpretarse como la proyección de un canal parcialmente vacío o rellenado con material de baja densidad.

Caso 13 (Gammagrafía 43)

En la posición (-1,-6) [15, 2.5] y en coincidencia con un detalle en el revoque, se observa en forma débil un círculo oscuro de ~2 cm de diámetro, el cual podría corresponderse a un agujero parcialmente vacío o relleno con material de baja densidad.



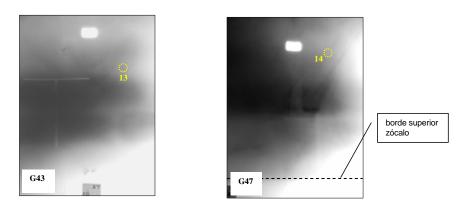
G24



Trelew

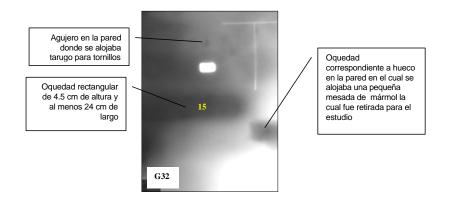
Caso 14 (Gammagrafía 47)

En la posición (-4, -7) [2.7, 15] y en correspondencia con un defecto en el revoque, se observa en forma muy débil un círculo de ~2 cm de diámetro delineado por un borde de alta densidad fotográfica, el cual podría corresponderse, al igual que en el caso anterior, a un agujero rellenado parcialmente o con material poco denso.



Caso 15 (Gammagrafía 32)

En la posición (-1, -4) [-2, -19] se desarrolla en forma horizontal y hacia la izquierda una figura oscura de forma rectangular de 4.5 cm de alto y al menos 24 cm de largo, la cual correspondería a una oquedad o hueco relleno con material poco denso.





RESUMEN Y CONCLUSIONES

Este informe describe los trabajos de gammagrafiado realizados en una instalación de la Base Aeronaval Almte. Zar de Trelew entre el 8 y 14 de enero de 2008.

El trabajo fue encomendado por el Juzgado Federal de Primera Instancia de Rawson, Pcia. de Chubut a cargo del Dr. Hugo Sastre (Resolución No. 1450/07 de la Administración General del Consejo de la Magistratura del Poder Judicial de la Nación) y fue coordinado con el Dr. Rodolfo Guillermo Pregliasco de la Fundación Balseiro. Durante el transcurso de los trabajos se contó con la colaboración del personal de la Base.

El propósito del presente trabajo pericial fue "determinar sobre las paredes la posible existencia de rastros de disparos ocasionados por armas de fuego en el año 1972" (Expte No. 12; folio 122, año 2006, Poder Judicial de la Nación).

En total se realizaron 95 gammagrafías de 43 x 35 cm, de las cuales 90 se hicieron sobre el sector de pared correspondiente a lo que en 1972 era el fondo del pasillo del sector de calabozos, hoy área denominada de "pañoles y habitabilidad", cubriendo una superficie de aproximadamente 4 m². Otras 4 placas se realizaron en el techo, en lugares próximos al mencionado sector de pared, y 1 placa se tomó sobre la pared mencionada a unos 2 m a la izquierda del eje del antiguo pasillo. En el sector donde se hizo esta última irradiación y previa a la misma, se introdujeron 3 cilindros de plomo de 5 mm de diámetro y 4 mm de longitud, en sendas perforaciones de 1, 5 y 9 cm de profundidad con el propósito de contar con el registro de un elemento de plomo de dimensiones conocidas que sirva de referencia para la identificación de elementos del mismo material en el resto de las gammagrafías

En estos trabajos se utilizó una fuente radiactiva de ¹⁹²Ir de 70.7 Ci.

La seguridad radiológica fue atendida de acuerdo a las normas vigentes establecidas por la Autoridad Regulatoria Nuclear de la Argentina. La zona próxima al sector de medición fue vallada y señalizada. Durante las mediciones dos operarios de THASA controlaron la dosis y verificaron que el personal ajeno al servicio no traspasara el vallado. La radiación gamma no produce efectos residuales sobre los elementos irradiados.

No se detectaron elementos que pudieran identificarse como proyectiles. Se identificaron zonas en la pared que pudieron haber sido objeto de reparaciones.

* * * * *



Trelew

ANEXO

LOCALIZACION DE LADRILLOS (O MAPA DE JUNTAS DE LADRILLOS)

A pedido del Dr. Pregliasco se incluye un mapa de las juntas de ladrillos en el sector de la pared donde se visualizan defectos.

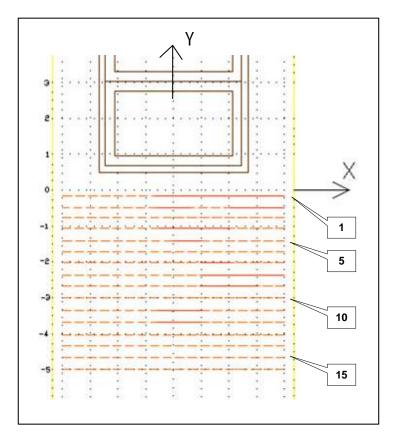


Fig. A1. Esquema de localización de juntas horizontales entre ladrillos de la pared reconstruida a partir de las gammagrafías. Las líneas llenas indican certeza, las líneas punteadas son extrapolaciones.

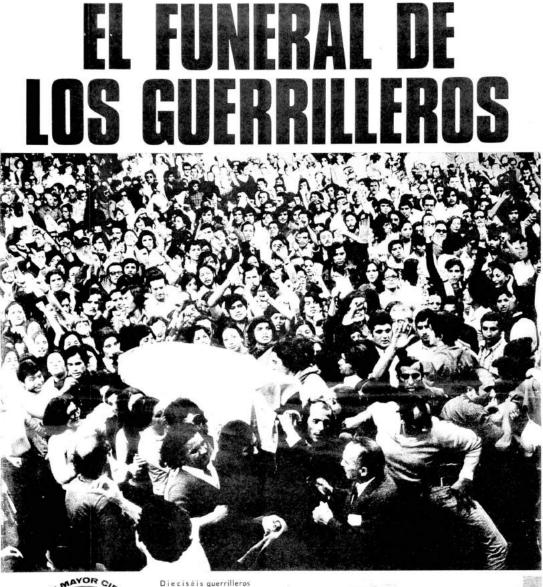
Número de junta	Posición Y
	(cm)
1	-3.5
2	-11
3	-17
4	-24
5	-32
6	-38.5
7	-45.5
8	-53
9	-60
10	-67.5
11	-75.5
12	-83
13	-90.5
14	-97.5
15	-105
16	-112.5

TABLA II. Coordenadas Y de las juntas de ladrillos horizontales (*)

(*) Estas coordenadas corresponden al centro de la junta y el error de las mismas es de ±2 cm

APPENDIX C. Revista ASI – Aug 29, 1972

Revista ASI – 08/29/1972







AÑO XVIII Nº 847 29 DE AGOSTO DE 1972 m\$n. 150, — (S 1,50 L EY) En Uruguay 90 Pesos Ore

murieron y otros tres resultaron gravemente he-ridos en Trelew. La noticia provocó una honda ticia provocó una honda conmoción en el públi-co, agravada por la fal-ta de datos y la propaga-ción de distintas, versio-nes, La guerrillera Cla-risa Lea Place fue inhu-mada en Tucumán (arri-ba) y tres, extremistas ba) y tres extremistas eran velados en el Partido Justicialista cuando irrumpió un blindado policial (derecha).



INFORME OFICIAL SOBRE LOS SUCESOS DE TRELEW

EL JEFE DEL ESTADO MAYOR CONJUNTO DE LA JUNTA DE COMANDANTES EN JE-FE. VICEALMIRANTE HERMES QUIJADA OFRECIO AMPLIO INFORME DE LOS RE-CIENTES EPISODIOS OCUREIDOS EN EL PENAL DE RAWSON, EL AEROPUERTO CI-VIL DE TRELEW Y LA BASE AERONAVAL "ALMIRANTE ZAR". EL DOCUMENTO FUE LEIDO A LOS PERIODISTAS E INMEDIATAMENTE DESPUES SE TRANSMITIO POR LA CADENA NACIONAL DE RADIOS Y TELEVISION PARA EL CONOCIMIENTO DEL PAIS. EN EL REFERIDO INFORME SE CONSIGNA MUY ESCUETAMENTE EL SANGRIENTO EPISODIO VERIFICADO EN LA BASE AERONAVAL Y SE OMITE DECIR SI EL JEFE DE LA GUARDIA QUE ORDENO ABRIR EL FUEGO RESULTO ILESO O CON HERIDAS.



Contraimirante Quijada, ofreciendo consideraciones generales antes de proceder a la lectura de su informe, junto a uno de sus colaboradores. Abajo: Capitán de fragata Oscar Gigirey (iug.), a cargo de las tareas explicativas, con el capitán de corbeta. Carlos Grahan,





Contralmirante Hermes Quijada

El pasado viernes 25 en el Es tado Mayor Conjunto de las Fuer tado Mayor Conjunto de las Fuer-zas Armadas se dio a concer al periodismo un amplio informe re-ferido a los recientes episodios que, protagonizados por grupos subversivos, tuvieron lugar en el Penal de Rawson, el aeropuerto civil de Trelew y la Base Aerona-val "Almirante Zar", ubicada a un kilómetro de esta última loca-lidad. un kilómetro de esta última loca-lidad. El informe – transmitido poco

El informe – transmitido poco después para conocimiento del pais por la Cadena Nacional de Radio y Televisión—, estuvo a cargo del jefe del Estado Mayor Conjunto, contraalmirante H er mes Quijada, asistido en la emer-gencia por el jefe de relaciones publicas y prensa del organismo militar conjunto, capitán de Fra-gata Oscar Gigirey y por el ayu-dante del contraalmirante Quija-da, capitán de corbeta Carlos Gra-han. han.

Antes de iniciarse la lectura del Antes de iniciarse la lectura del informe, el jefe del Estado Mayor Conjunto expresó que el motivo de la reunión con los periodistas era dar a conocer personalmente la versión de lo sucedido, con an-telación a la transmisión por la cadena de emisoras y la televi-sión, agregando finalmente que "las Fuerzas Armadas sienten pro-fundamente este evisodio lamen fundamente este episodio lamen table, que no se produjo por ini ciativa de las Fuerzas Armadas''

EL DOCUMENTO

"En los últimos tiempos el pais se ha visto commovido por hechos de violencia que sucesivamente han do ensagrentando las huellas de los agentes del odio y la subversion. Numerosos ciudadanos han sido alevoaamente asesinados por que-nes se autodefinen como defensores del pueblo y sin mis titulos que una innática vocación de destrucción y muerte, alimentada por una ideo-porta atea y materialista totalmen-te ajena a las más caras convie-



General Pedro E. Aramburu

ciones republicanas de los argentinos. Los asesinatos del Gral. Arambu-

nos. Tos de los dirigentes Vandor y Alon-os, del tenente Arvia, del Dr. Sa-hustro, del general Sánchez, del di-tipente Uzal, la de numerosos ab-negados policias y servidores publi-tocs; las bombas desparramadas por tocs in tentimidación general; los passas de un historial tenebro-so de la barbarie sin destruction e intimidación general; los secuestros y los secuestros; son mues-tras claras de un historial tenebro-so de la barbarie sin destruction de la barbarie sin acons que el odi desatado. Quién no liene presente la ale-son tente de los seis guardia-ras con an fin acestino ludis-cultor. Ten todos ellos el a parato de ac-

Augusto Vandor

LA FUGA

Doctor Oberdan Sallustro

En esta oportunidad de la eva-sión del penal de Rawson, la ciu-dadania si es motivada en forma accierada y el coro de muchos in-teresados surge a lo largo y ancho del país e incluso de ciertas orga-nizaciones internacionales para de-formar, confundir, y tereviserae la

formar, confundir y tergiversar la realidad. realidad. Es por ello que la Junta de Co-mandantes en Jefe, cumpliendo un

ción psicológica del terrorismo y de sus aliados conscientes e incons-cientes, trató de distraer la aten-ción de la opinión publica logran-do que fueran olvidados muy rápi-damente, no por supuesto por los familiares afectados, las Fuerzas del Orden y las Fuerzas Armadas, que tienen blen claro cómo opera el ene-migo enquisitado dentro del cuerpo de la República. deber ineludible para con los ser-vidores del orden, los componentes de las Fuerzas Armadas y el pue-bio todo, expone la realidad de los trágicos sucesos de Rawson y Tre-lum

Trágicos sucessos de Rawson y Tre-lew. Los hechos ocurridos han demos-trado que la cárcel de Rawson, donde se encontraban alojados 166 delincuentes subversivos y 82 delin-cuentes comunes, no presentaba el cuadro de seguridad acorde con la pellarosidad de los detenidos. Las constataciones efectuadas con pos-terioridad a los hechos revelan un visible descontroi de los presos, de las visitas y de los elementos en poder de los reclusos. Por ello, no es de extrañar que al iniciarse el copamiento de esa uni-dad carcelaria contaran con armas automáticas, acuerdos realizados

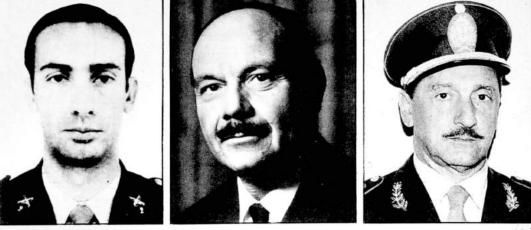
automáticas, acuerdos realizados con abogados, grupos de enlace en el exterior y ejercieran coacción so-bre los carceleros, bajo la forma de

José Alonso

José Alonia amenaza contra su integridad fisi-ca y la de sus familiares. El sistema de "ceidas abiertas" les permitió amplio contacto entre si y el acceso en mana a la puerta del pabelión donde se alojaban. Esta situación les permite, du-rante los hechos que se inician a ta i 8 del da 15 del corriente, re-ducir sucesivamente a aproximada-mente 45 hombres de la càrcel (que luego pasan a ser rehenes); apodé-rarse de todo el aramento e im-pedir el uso de la alarma ubicada del puesto de la aguardía externa, al que atcan a las 19, donde asesi-nan al agente Valenzuela y provo-can heridas graves a otro agente. La evasión es de 25 terroristas, Los mismos parten en dos grupos a causa de los vehiculos que logran disponer en el momento de la fuga.

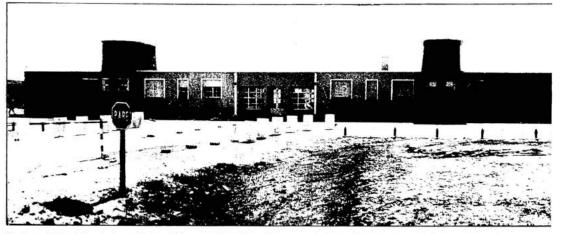
(Continúa en la página siguiente)

General Juan Carlos Sánchez



ASI 3

Mario Céser Azúa



Aeronaval Almirante Zar, ubicada a un kilómetro del Aeropuerto Çivil de Trelew. La foto corresponde al frente del edificio de la guardia, donde ocurrió el sangriento suceso.

(Viene de la Página Anterior)

Los primeros vehículos son ocu-pados por los cabecillas de la or-ganización. El primer grupo se desplaza hacia Trelew (distante 20 minutos de Rawson), en dos vehículos que ya esperan en el exterior, mientras que el resto lo hace en tres taxis ila-mados por ellos mismos desde la guardia del penal.

PLANES DE SEGURIDAD

Además del sistema interno de seguridad de la cáreel existian me-dinadas con las fueras militares, hasadas en la posibilidad de un ataque con apoyo exterior. La ac-ción de dichas fuerzas militares se basaba en un sistema de alarma acústico. Al no ser accionado dicho sistema, dada la acción desarrolla-da en el interior de la cárcel, no

adoptan las medidas de seguridad externa que estaban previstas. ¡Por su parte, la polícia que nor-maimente disponia de un patrulle-ro en la zona, lo tenia en esos mo-mentos cumpliendo otra misión de

mentos cumpliendo otra misión de servicio. El director de la cárcel, enterado por un guardiacárcel, que consigue escapar, reacciona resueltamente y con éste llega hasta la puerta de u un ida d, y posteriormente da cuenta inmediata a las autoridades. Cabe consignar que la distancia y la edificación existente entre la sección de ejército —400 metros-, impiden oir los disparso que se efec-tuaron contra el puesto de guardia y que provocaron la muerte del guardiacárcel y grave heridas a otro. En consecuencia, este vacio de

ctro. En consecuencia, este vacio de comunicaciones que se produce has-ta que interviene el director de la cárcel, retarda el empleo de la sec-

ción antiguerrillera de Rawson À las 20, la situación en la cár-cel era relativamente tranquila y los delincuentes, que controlaban el establecimiento, estaban dispuestos a deponer su actitud en base a la presencia del juez federal, doctor Godoy, condición que no se acepta. Entretanto, los reclusos mante-rian como "rehenes" a 45 guardia-cárceles y a un matrimonio con un niño que circunstancialmente llega-ban a dicha unidad carcelaría y que fueron introducidos a la misma por los terroristas.

Que fueron introducidos a la misma por los terroristas. Para preservar vidas humanas inocentes, no se resulve tomar el edificio de la cárcel. Durante la no-che, luego de intimidarlos por ra-dio, se logra su rendición en las primeras horas del 16 de agosto (8 horas),

EN EL AEROPUERTO DE TRELEW

Los dos grupos mencionados, de 6 y 19 guertilleros, llegan al aero-puerto de Trelew a partir de las 18.50, logrando el primero huir en un avión de Austral. Los secuestra-

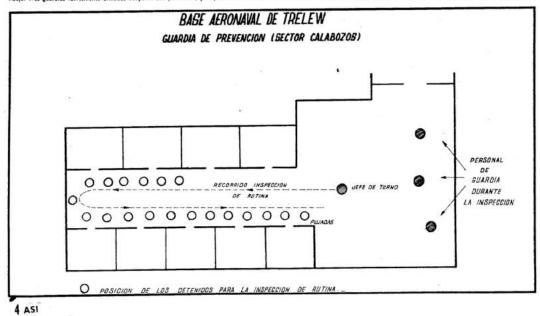
dores utilizaban uniformes militares y de guardiacárceles, y. por me-dio de un ardid capturaron el apa-

rato. El aeropuerto es ocupado fácil-El aeropuerto es ocupado facil-mente por el segundo grupo y el numeroso público que alla se en-cuentra queda atrapado por los ex-tremistas, en el edificio (aproxima-damente de 8 metros por 20 me-tros) y se convierten, de hecho, en rehenes.

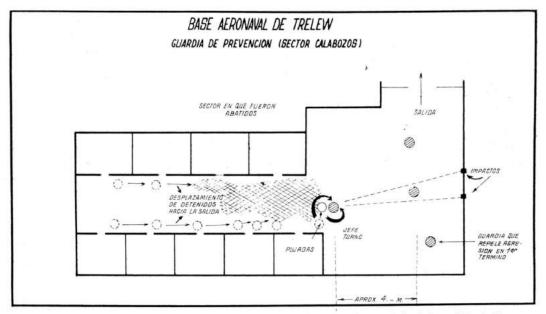
Aproximadamente a las 20, una sección del Batalion de Infanteria de Marina 4 cerca parcialmente el edificio. En esas circunstancias se encuen-tran ya, entre el público retenido en el aeropuerto, el doctor Amaya -defensor de los terroristas-, el juez federal y un grupo de perio-distas. El juez federal ha manifestado que fue buscado en su domicillo de Rawson por el doctor Amaya y transportado en el auto de este, junto con un grupo de periodistas, al aeropuerto. Previo a estos hechos, se había

al aeropuerto. Previo a estos hechos, se habia comprobado la presencia del doctor Amaya en el aeropuerto, lo que ha-

Abajo: Tres guardias fuertemente armados ocuparon sus posiciones, y el jefe de turno hizo salir a los detenidos de sus calabozos para la revisión de práctica. Eran las 3.30 horas.



C-5



El presente gráfico muestra la ubicación de la guardia de prevencion, la dificil situación del jefe de turno y la zona por donde pretendieron salir los extremistas.

ce suponer que estaba en conoci-miento de que se produciria la eva-ción y que luego estuvo presente en el mismo lugar para brindar su apoyo a los sediciosos. No se expli-ca de otra maneral, por lo tanto, que haya reaccionado tan rapida-mente en busca del juez federal con el objeto de lograr la protec-ción para la evadidos y la presencia de periodistas para publicitar la to-ma del aeropuerto. Las fuerzas del BLM. 4, a las ór-denes de su 2º comundante, se en-contarton así ante una situación de hecho con respecto a la presence suponer que estaba en conoci-

cia de periodistas y otros civiles, entre ellos mujeres y niños, en el interior del edificio, y ante la dis-yuntiva de atacar o no a un local, a oscuras, ocupado por terroristas, esta circunstancia es la que permi-te su contacto con los representan-tes de la prensa. Mientras tanto, siendo las 2030, un avión Boeing 737 de Aerolineas Argentinas, procedente de Comodo-ro Rivadavia, que estaba a punto de aterrizar en el aeropuerto de Trelew, es alertado desde la torre de control de la base aeronaval Al-mirante Zar, sobre la situación

existente en la aeroestación de pa-sajeros, ordenándosele que no ate-rrice. El piloto acata estas instruc-ciones y regresa a Comodoro Riva-davia. El evadido Pujadas, acompañado por el juez federal, pide en esas der cunstancias al 2º comandante del BLM 4 la presencia de un me-dico y ser recluidos nuevamente en la cárcel, luego de su rendición. Sin otra alternativa, dado el peli-gro que corrian los rehenes, se acep-ta la presencia del médico y, cuan-o llega, el doctor Amaya, el juez federal, su secretario y otras perso-

Mariano Pujadas, en el Aeropuerto Civil de Trelew, luego de la frustrada fuga del penal de Rawson. El encabezó el nuevo intento de fuga en la Base Aeronaval, trabándose en lucha con el jefe de turno, originando el sangriento episodio, con el saldo de muertos y heridos.



nas, proceden a labrar el acta en la que consta el estado físico de los evadidos. A las 21.35, se rinden los 19 te-rroristas, los que son trasladados a la base aeronaval.

EN LA BASE AERONAVAL

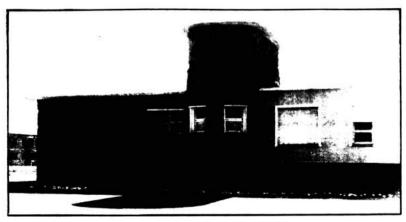
Desde su recaptura, los 19 sub-Desde su recaptura, los 19 sub-versivos son alojados en los calabo-zos de la unidad múlitar, distribu-yéndoselos a razón de 2 ó 3 hom-bres y/o mujeres (separadamente), dada la limitación de las celdas. La resolución de mantenerlos en jurísdicción militar respondió a la necesidad de: —Evitar reintegrarlos a la cárcel de Rawson, dada la peligrosidad de los mismos, hasta que quedase ase-gurado el correcto funcionamiento del establecimiento cuyas deficien-cias eran evidentes.

del establecimiento cuyas deficien-cias eran evidentes. —Facilitar la intervención del juez de la Câmara Federal en lo Pen al, trasidado oportunamente desde Buenos Aires en averiguación de los hechos ocurridos en Rawson y Trelew. Esto último no se hubie-ra logrado de haber sido sacados de la zona. Los terroristas permanecieron ba-jo estricta vigilancia con prohibi-ción de hablar entre si. No obs-tante ello, se constató que se co-municaban por medio del sistema que utilizan los sordomudos, como se', a cuyos efectos golpeaban el calzado o las paredes con sus ma-nos.

se", a cuyos efectos golpeaban el calzado o las paredes con sus ma-calzado o las paredes con sus ma-nos. En oportunidad de ser interro-gados por personal de la Policia Federal o de las Fuerzas Armadas evidenciaron gran entrenamiento mental, manteniendo un cerra do mutismo y una actitud desaffante. El día 21 agosto, es decir, el día anterior al del intento de evasión de la guardía, una importante can-tidad de testigos de la fuga de la cárcel, procedió, en presencia del juez de la Cámara Federal en lo Penal, a reconocer a los autores de la alevosa muerte del guardiacárcei Valenzuela. Esta situación fue asi-milada por los reclusos con apa-rente suficiencia. No obstante ello, se evidente que la presión psicolò-pica producida por encontrarse de-tenidos en jurisdicción militar y el hecho de haber sido reconocidos co-mo autores de un nuevo asseinato. (Continúa en la pág. siguiente)

(Continúa en la pág. siguiente)

asi 5



A la izquierda del edificio de la Base Aeronaval, donde se encuentran los calabozos y las dependencias de la Guardia de Prevención

ME OFICIA R F

(Viene de la Página Anterior) gravitó en el accionar desesperado emprendido el 22 a las 3.30 horas.

TRECE MUERTOS

emprendido el 22 a las 3.30 horas **TRECE MUERTOS** Desde el primer dia, el regimen para los detenidos fue el del con-troi periodico y a toda hora. De ali que en la madrugada se resolvio, como en otras oportunidades, sa-ciendolos formar en el pasilio sobre il que convergian las ceidas, ha-ciendolos formar en el pasilio sobre il que convergian las mismas. En el extremo de salida del pa-silio, donde se produce un ensan-chamiento del mismo, y unico lugar de escape, se coloco, como era nor-ma permanente, a tres hombres ar-nados con pistolas ametraliadoras. Con el objeto de realizar el con-trol previsto para esa hora, el jefe de turno recorrio el pasillo hasta el gaba al extremo de salida del mis-mo, fue tomado por Pujadas del cuelo al tiempo que le quitaba su arma automática. Es de hacer no-tar que estando Pujadas en ese ex-tremo del pasillo (era el primero), al tomar contra su cuerpo al jefe de turno recorrio su cuerpo al jefe de turno grácticamente y con gran des-treza, Pujadas (que era especialis-ta el as ciaras tode nos reclusos. Matantàneamente y con gran des-treza, pujadas ordenes existentes de que se trara aun en esas circunstan las ciaras ordenes existentes de que se trara aune esas circunstan-dias abre el fuego al tiempo que los detenidos aprovechan el cubri-miento para avanzar sobre los guar-dias do por el forcejeo que mantenia el os fues para tode los disparo que safarze de Pujadas y hace cuerpo a se hace esperar contra las cachera de uno de el los guardias para realos aprovechan el cubri-miento para avanzar sobre los guar-dias Apresar de ello, Pujadas rápi-damente efectua otro disparo que safarzo de los guardias y se incrus-to de uno de los guardias para pasó muy cerca de la cachera de uno de los guardias y se incruso a una puerta. El oficial logra vafarzo de luego se comprueba que terra. La acción de las armas no se hace esperar contra los reclusos agrupados y en tren de fuga. Cuan-do cesa el fuego se comprueba que la de los detenidos están muertos, mientras que los seis restantes que-dan heridos. La atención médica que se les presta es inmediata. Posteriormen-te dos de ellos, que por su estado es posible evacuar, son enviados a Bahía Bianca, y el resto continua siendo atendido en las instalacio-nes sanitarias de la base. Comprobada la gravedad de la de-tenida Berger, un médico cirujano espocializado es trasitadado desde el hospital Naval Puerto Belgrano a la Base Aeronavai "Aimirante Zar".

6 ASI

Dicho profesional opera a la herida, al mismo tiempo que se le su-ministran transfusiones de sangre donada por personal militar de la base, con lo cual se la pone fuera de peligro

de peligro Dos heridos mueren el día 22 y un tercero el 23, totalizando asi 16 los muertos y 3 los heridos Esitos utimus, quienes ya reciben la visi-ta de sus fanitiares, según el uti-mo parte médico están evolucio-nando favorablemente.

Desde ei primer momento se micio la instrucción de los respectivos sumarios en el fuero penal federal y militar

y militar Lo que se acaba de exponer esta respaidado por la verdad de los he-chos y por una tradición historica de principios e ideales donde el no-nor y la dignidad estan claramente evidenciados Sabemos de los metu-dos que utima la subversión para confundir y engañal

EVITAR EL CAOS

Nos consta que entre las directi-vas y los manuales tomados a los agentes de la subversión se los ins-truye para mentir y ocultar sus ac-

Izquierda Marco de una puerta interior donde se alojo un proyectil disparado por el detenido Mario Pujadas. Derecha: Orificios produ cidus por los disparos de Pujadas, alojados en la puerta de acceso a un baño del sector calabozos, ambos señalados por un circulo



tos con acusaciones falaces. La mentira es uno de sus escudos y de sus armas. Comprendo la sensibilidad huma-na de nuestro pueblo, que repudia a violencia y el derramamiento de sangre, pero es necesario buscar la verdad y reconocerta sin temores. Hasta hoy esta escalada de terror en nuestro país ha cobrado las si-guientes víctimas: Muertos —entre inocentes ciuda-danos. 51 miembros de las Fuerzas Armadas, policiales y guardiacár-celes. celes

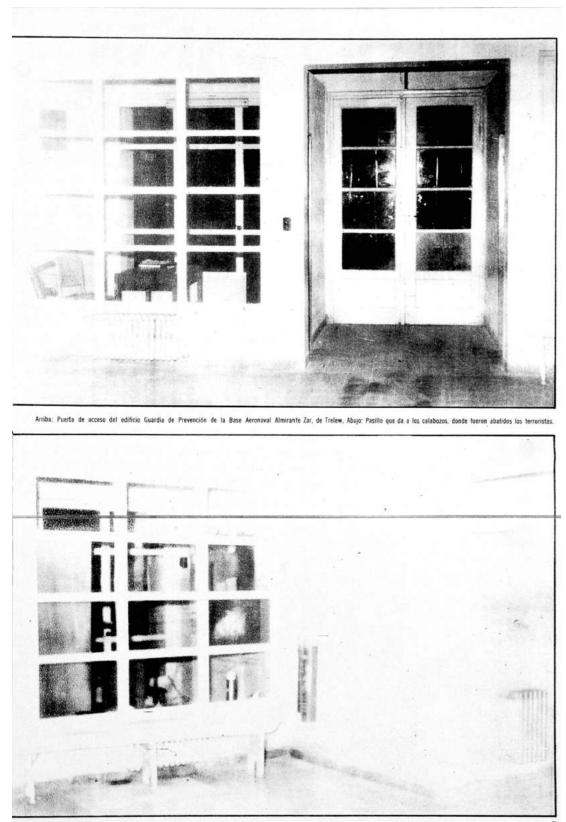
celes. 99 heridos, de los cuales: 14 han quedado lisiados definitivamente y 4 han perdido la vista. Los deudos de los asesinados son: 14 viudas y 127 huerfanos. Estos hechos lamentables son una consecuencia de la campaña de vio-iencia y de destruccion que han de-satado grupos minoritarios fanati-zados

zados No debe confundirse la disención lógica y natural de las ideas pro-pia facultad tan solo en las comu-nidades democraticas; con la justi-ficación de una violencia subversi-va cuyos fines y peligros pareciera que aun no hubieran sido suficien-temente entendidos. Las Fuerzas Armadas, de seguri-dad y policiales estan firmemente decididas a emplear toda su capa-cidad para evitar el caos y la su-misión a doctrinas inaceptables para el pueblo argentino Es necesario comprender que la ambitud y la integralidad de la acción aubversiva debe ser enfren-tada por toda la ciudadania As, y solamente asi, podremos la soportunidad para vivir en par y en justica, forjando una nacion que enorguilezca a nuestros hijos, a puede los hombres y mujeres de hoy. zados No debe confundirse la disencion

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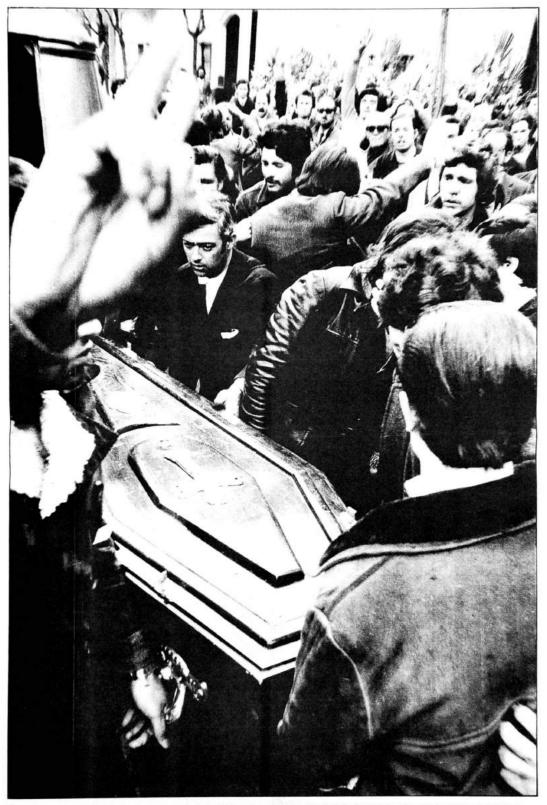


EL FUNERAL DE LOS GUERRILLEROS

Dieciséis guerrilleros pertenecientes a distintas organizaciones subversivas fueron muertos en Trelew por efectivos pertenecientes a la Marina, en tanto que otros tres, gravemente heridos, quedaban como únicos sobrevivientes del hecho. Todos ellos habian participado en el intento de fuga hacia Chile que tuviera como escenario el penal de Rawson, tras lograr que sus cabecillas huveran, se entregaron y fueron trasladados a la base Almirante Zar, donde poco después terminaban sus vidas. Entre tanto, los 10 que lograron llegar al pais trasandino, fueron objeto de un decreto presidencial que, tras concederles asilo, los expulsó rumbo a Cuba, donde ya se hallan. En nuestro pais, la indole de los graves sucesos, el elevado número de vidas que costaran y la circunstancia de que las informaciones oficiales fueran durante bastante tiempo fragmentarias, alentaron el surgimiento de numerosas versiones. La mayoria de ellas confluian en pretender afirmar un casi fusilamiento. Posteriormente un testigo militar, el mayor Laroca, suministró un relato de lo acaecido. Según éste, los 19 extremistas estaban siendo objeto de una inspección de rutina cuando el guerrillero Pujadas hízo una toma de yudo al capitán Sosa, que realizaba la requisa, y lo arrojó al suelo. A continuación, le quitó su arma, pero no pudo casi valerse de ella porque fue abatido por el personal de custodia. Igual suerte corrieron sus compañeros que, desarmados, se encontraban en el angosto pasillo detrás de él. El informe oficial suministrado por el contralmirante Hermes Quijada no difiere en detalles importantes. Los sepelios de los dieciséis muertos en la Capital y provincias dieron origen a disturbios. En Buenos Aires, las fuerzas de seguridad adelantaron la hora de los entierros, violentando la sede central del Partido Justicialista, donde se hacia el velatorio.



El público, agolpado frente a la sede central del Partido Justicialista, levanta el brazo en alto. Obsérvese en la foto los dedos en "V", que indicarl la victoria.



Esta escena fue registrada el jueves a la mañana, cuando llegó el ataúd con los restos de Ana María Santucho. A la tarde, la policía desalojó el lugar y retiró los féretros.

EL FUNERAL DE LOS GUERRILLEROS



En la noche del jueves 24 de agos-to hablò al pais el presidente de la República. Una pequeña parte del discurso la ocupo para referirse a los tràgicos hechos ocurridos en la base aeronaval Azar, de Trelew, donde dieciseis guerrilleros alli de-tenidos cayeron bajo las balas de los marinos. Dilo textualmente el mandatario. "Y sobre lo ocurrido en la base aeronaval de Trelew maña-na por la noche el pueblo todo ten-drá la más amplia y completa in-formación esclarecedora de lo alli ocurrido". Conviene recordar que el suceso se produjo, seguin versión oficial, a as 330 de la inadrugada del mar-tes. Es decir que noventa horas después - el informa ción esclarecedo-zo de cla información esclarecedo-ra que, como dijo Lanusse, serviria ambién para exponente la aboluta

Ta que, como dijo Lanusse, serviria también para exponer la absoluta limpieza de procedimientos de los efectivos de las fuerzas armadas. Con ello, el presidente salia al pa-

so de los rumores y versiones echa-dos a correr acerca de como fueron los hechos que llevaron a la muerte a los 16 guerrilleros. Esa temporalos nectos que llevaron a la muerte a los ió guerrilleros. Esa tempora-ria carencia de informacion oficial que aportara más detailes -como fue el tiroteo, cómo se explica ia eficacia de las armas de la marina que a nadie dejó en pie, cuantas bajas se produjeron en el otro ban-do, si es que se produjeron, si el el capitán Sosa estaba electivamen-te herido como se dijo en un princi-pil, etc.-- dio piso a numerosos in-terrogantes. Los diaritos que envia-ron a sus periodistas a Trelew se enfrentaron con rigidas consignas y todas las crónicas se caracterizaron por la indeterminación de sus in-formaciones. Y tan impreciso fue todo que en las ediciones del vier-nes aun los diarios, como "La Ra-zón", hablaban de "nuevas reveia-ciones".

IMPORTANTE TESTIMONIO

Dentro de esa tesitura, nuestro colega "Crónica" también entrego a sus lectores una "nueva version" de los sangrientos sucesos en su edi-ción del viernes 25 de agosto. "Crónica" —dice su enviado— tuvo opor tunidad de conversar en Rawsor con uno de los oficiales del coman do de la zona de emergencia, ma yor Larocca, sobre las alternativa que rodeaton al grave incidente" Y más adelante: "Explico que, co mo de rutina, a las 3.30 de la ma drugada, el capitán de fragata So sa, tercera autoridad de la base, li-tos salir a los extremistas de su ceidas y alinearse en el pasilio qu pepara las dos hileras de catabozos para una inspecición. Cuando esta concluia, Pujadas, el primero de la fua y cabecilla del grupo, eviden-temente en un momento de ofusca-ción, tomó por detrás a Sosa cou una llave de yudo y le arrebato el apor el suboficial desde una de las oficinas y un oficial desde la curva del pasillo. El primero al notar la maniobra, se adelantó y comenzo a disparar su ametralladora sobre el grupo; pos después haccia lo misme el segundo. "A todo esto Sosa lograba zafare

disparar su ametraliadora sobre el grupo; poco después hacía lo mismo el segundo. "A todo esto Sosa lograba zafarse y tirarse al suelo. Pujadas tuvo opertunidad de disparar nada mái que tres tiros, desviados porque ya comenzaban a alcanzarlo las ráfa-gas de las metralietas. Escs trei balazos bordearon la puerta por la que salió el suboficial para comen-zar la represión: uno dio sobre la derecha, a unos veinte centimetro del suelo. el segundo en el borde superior derecho y el tercero arriba del marco. Evidentemente iba ca-yendo al recibir los impactos. "El pasillo es muy angosto (1.70 de ancho) y era prácticamente im-posible errar. Además, el suboficial que estaba en la guardia se unió al rupo que disparaba abriendo otra línea de fuego. Evidentemente ner vicos defaron de tirar cuando ago-taron los cargadores y ya na die quedaba en pie.

quedaba en pie. "Explica el mayor Laroca que el grupo extremista, en vez de des-plegarse o tirarse al suelo, avanzaba hacia los militares que disparaban sus armas. Así es como fueron ca-yendo unos sobre otros. formando prácticamente una pila. Cuando ce-só el tiroteo, se oian solamente los lamentos de una mujer. El mayor Laroca cuenta que presenció la es-

En la foto de arriba se ve uno de los ataúdes, en Trelew, antes de ser trasladado a la Capital. Abajo: Los ataúdes, alistados en una funeraria de Trelew



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C-11



El control policial en Avenida La Plata al 200, donde velaron los cuerpos de los extremistas, fue riguroso





cena cuando llegó momentos después

ues . En etro párrafo, el alte oficial de-En otro parrato, el ano oticita " cuá-claró "ignorar rotundamente" cuá-les fueron los origenes del inciden-te y afirmó también la total impo-sibilidad de escapar de la base "por su situación geográfica y las defen-ta". sas'

ORIGENES DEL INCIDENTE

Por provenir de quien vierre -un testigo de los hechos y representan-te de las Fuerzas Armadas- este relato se convirtió en el testimonio más importante conocido hasta ese momento. Sus afirmaciones princi-pales, que no se contradicen en lo fundamental con las que después haria el contralimirante Quija da (ver versión compieta en este mis-mo número) pueden sintetizarse así

(ver version completa en este mis-mo número) pue de n sintetizarse nsli
1ºi Altercado entre el capitán Sosa y Mariano Pujadas.
2ºi Pujadas era el unico, entre los diecinueve, que empuñaba un arma de fuego.
3ºi Los tres disparos del arma de Pujadas no hrieron a nadie.
4ºi Decir que hubo "tiroteo" parece e una exageración, ya que die-ciocho de los diecinueve detenidos no empuñaban armas.
5ºi Tiroteo significa tirar desde dos bandos enfrentados.
6ºi El tiroteo de la base Zar — sal-vo los tres disparos desviados del arma de Pujadas— tuvo una sola dirección de fuego.
7ºi Los diec'ocho detenidos que "avanaron hacia los militares que disparaban sus armas" estaban de-armados.

sarmados. 8ºº, En el intento de fuga ningu-no de los diecinueve detenidos mi-canzo a salir del perimetro de los calabozos, cayendo todos frente a ias celdas, en un cajón de 1.70 m de ancho por 7 m de largo. Tambiéo aforma el mayor Largo.

las ceidas, en un cajón de 1,70 m de ancho por 7 m de largo. También afirma el mayor Laro-ca que es prácticamente imposible escapar de la base y, por lo tanto, desconocer los origenes del inci-dente. Sin embargo, de sus decla-raciones surge que éste as origino cuando Pajadas "tomó por detrás a Sosa", advirtiendo que el deteni-do lo hizo evidentemente en un mo-mento de ofuscación", Queda en ple, como interrogante, la causa de la "ofuscación" de Pujadas. Cabe re-cordar, en este sentido, el momen-bo que prolagonizaron estos hom-bres en el acropuerto de Trelew La gendición entre el guerrilero, yomo omdelon para entregar las armas, que todos fueran devueltos al penal de Rawson megándose a ser traaladados a la base Zar. Los guerrilleros se rinden recién cuando Sona accede a cumplir con esas con-diciones.

Sosa accede a cumplir con esas con-diciones. Sin embargo, una vez que se rin-dados a la base Zar. ¿Pue, qui-motivo la ofuscación de **Fujadas** y dio piedra libre al trágico inciden-te? Otro elemento oscuro consiste en lo siguiente: la más elemental regla de prevención de institutos penales aconseja no exponer armas de fuego y de infiguin otro tipo al alcance de los detenidos. Las ins-pecciones —así se realizan en las cárceles de todo el país— las ha-cen hombres totalmente desarma-do que según se afirma ocurrio. Las armas encañonan a los detenidos a prudente distancia mientras la inspección se lieva a cabo. El ca-putan Sosa fue victima de este error. **MAS DETALLES**

MAS DETALLES

El diario "La Razón" también en-tregó a sus lectores el relato del mayor Laroca, crónica ésta de la que surgen nuevos elementos. Sosa estaba acompañado por un oficial y un subodicial de la dotación, to-dos armados con pistola ametralla-dora PAM. Al desprenderse de la toma de yudo que le efectuó Pu-jadas, el capitán se arrojó al sue-lo y "ordenó a sus subalternos que (Continúa en la pág. siguiente)

ASI 11

EL FUNERAL DE LOS GUERRILLEROS

(Viene de la Página Anterior)

abrieran fuego". Disparadas las pri-meras ráfagas contra el grupo, un tercer oficial liego a la carrera, "su-mándose a la represión". El rápido desenlace del episodio hizo innece-saria la movilización de más in-fantes de Marina.

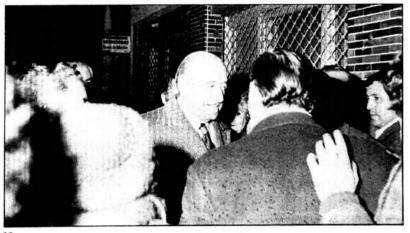
Pocas horas después de que por orden del I Cuerpo de Ejército la Policia Federal interrumpiera el ve-



Dos escenas del velatorio de los guerrilleros muertos en la base aeronaval Almirante Marco Zar, en Tretew, Gestos muy emocionados



Nacional Justicialista. El delegado personal de Perón llega a la capilla ardiente instalada en la sede del Movim



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latorio que se realizaba en avenid La Plata 256, y, mientras se dei arrollaban incidentes en Tucumàt se supo que los extremistas había sido autorizados a viajar a Cuba.

RUMBO A CUBA

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Desde las primeras horas del jueves, en que los cadáveres de las victimas fueron conducidos a la sede del Partido Justicialista, el deshie de gente por la capilla fue incesante. ASI 13



Las unidades antiguerrilleras de la Policia Federal. Varias de ellas se hallaban frente a la sede justicialista en el momento de proceder al retiro de los féretros

LIZACION POL



Motos, ambulancias y armas de todo calibre, frente a la sede justicialista. A muchos ojos —totalmente objetivos— les pareció ver un poco de exageración en el despliegue policial.

Avenida La Plata 246. Sede Central del Partido Justicialista. Es la calle de San Lorenzo de Al-magro y la cuadra de Santa Ma-ría. Sin embargo. los rostros no mostraban santidad. Adentro, en el local, semblantes desencajados miraban consternados, absortos, tres féretros. Afuera, en la calle que hacia vigilia de tránsito, mi-les de personas reflejaban impo-tencia. Es difícil dar un común denominador de cómo era esa gen-te. De cuál era su rasgo caracte-rístico. Había de todas las edades. De diferente condición social. De ristico. Había de todas las edades. De diferente condición social. De barba y bigotes. Y lampiños. Con libros bajo el brazo y con grasa en las manos y sobre las camperas. Mujeres de edad y estudiantes. Pocos eran los que hablaban. Y los que lo hacían, lo hacían en voz baja, quebrada... Una larga cola —también si-lenciosa— aguardaba para entrar a ver a los muertos. La serenidad de muchos domaba las ganas de otros "por hacer algo". La policía



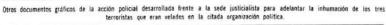


vigilaba. pero no amenazaba. Asi durante muchas horas. María Angélica Sabelli. Adolfo Capello y Ana María Santucho iban a ser inhumados el viernes a las tres de la tarde. Pero no fue así. Los planes se modificaron por orden del Comandante del I Cuerpo de Ejército, general Sánchez de Bustamante. Un dia antes de la fechaprevista, llegó al lugar una enorme cantidad de policías. Venían con motos, carros de asalto, perros, de a caballo, de civil, en jeep y con unos modernos elementos mot or i za dos pertenecientes al cuerpo de lucha antiguerrillera, que no era ni más ni menos una especie de tanque (aunque de tro cha angosta), con escotilla y todo. Esta enorme cantidad de representantes del orden. fuertemente pertrechados, tenía por misión desalojar la sala mortuoria y despejar la zona para adelantar la inhumación de los tres extremistas. A mucha gente —que miraha la cosa desde un punto de vista to talmente objetivo— le pareció una exageración, la exhibición de ilormeto bálimo na sun sunto de los

elementos bélicos por parte de la Policia. Las fotos de estas páginas son una muestra elocuente.











ASI 15



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FSALO CON EL PROPOSITO DE EVITAR QUE EL VELATORIO Y SEPELIO DE LOS TRES GUERRILLEROS TRAIDOS A LA CAPITAL FEDERAL CONSTITUYERA UN MOTIVO PARA EFECTUAR DESMANES, EL COMANDANTE DEL PRIMER CUERPO DE EJERCITO, GENERAL SANCHEZ DE BUSTA MANTE, DISPUSO ADELANTAR EN 24 HORAS LA CERE-MONIA DE INHUMACION. ESTA DETERMINACION TRAJO COMO CONSECUENCIA AIRADAS PROTESTAS DE MU-CHAS PERSONAS, INCLUSIVE PARIENTES Y AMIGOS DE LAS VICTIMAS. SIN EMBARGO, LA ORDEN SE CUMPLIO, Y PARA CONCRETARLA, UN VEHICULO BLINDADO DE LA POLICIA PENETRO EN LA SEDE DEL PARTIDO JUSTI-CIALISTA, EN DONDE SE HALLABAN LOS FERETROS DE LOS MUERTOS EN TRELEW. UN GRAN DISPOSITIVO POLICIAL DE REPRESION INUNDO DE GASES LACRIMO-GENOS EL LUGAR, Y UNA VEZ DESPEJADA LA ZONA, LOS ATAUDES FUERON SACADOS DE LA CASA MOR-TUORIA Y RAUDAMENTE LLEVADOS AL CEMENTERIO DE LA CHACARITA (LOS DE MARIA ANGELICA SABELLLI Y EDUARDO CAPELLO), Y AL DE BOULOGNE LOS DE LA SEÑORA ANA MARIA VILLARREAL DE SANTUCHO.

PERATIN

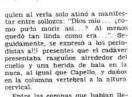
Horas expectantes, nerviosas, dramáticas casi, se vivieron en la Sede Central del Partido Justicialista antes de que llegaran los trastas de los guerrilleros muertos en Trelew. Al-rededor de las nueve y cuarto de la noche del miércoles 23 llegaron has-ta el citado local algunas personas pertenecientes a un servicio de pom-pas funebres procediendo a prepa-rar la capilla ardiente en depen-dencias de la planta haja. Poco des-pués, ya divulgada la noticia, co-menzaron a llegar numercoso ac-tivistas de la juentud peronista que se identificaban con un bra-zalete con los color es celeste y blanco cruzado com una cierta de lar-lo. Estos jóvenes comenzaron a cumtes de que llegaran los restos de los Zalete con los colores celeste y blanco cruzado con una cierta de lu-to. Estos jóvenes comenzaron a cum-plir funciones de vigilancia y con-trol. Poco después, se observo la lle-gada de un oficial de la Policia Fe-deral, acompañado de dos subolideral, acompañado de dos subofi-ciales, pidió hablar con las autori-dades partidarlas, "para averiguar acerca del velatorio que se iba a reàlizar", según sus propias pala-

bras. Después de conversar con el diri-gente juvenil Ernesto Jauretche, el oficial indicó que la averiguación se

realizaba "para disponer el envio de efectivos destinados a evitar po-sibles incidentes". Curenta minutos después, llegó una comisión policial de la Super-intendencia de Seguridad para in-formar que una hora más tarde, es decir alrededor de las once de la noche, se podrían retirar los cuer-pos de María Angélica Sabelli y Eduardo Adolfo Capello, de la Mor-que Judicial. Hacia alli se dirigite-fon ios familiares de ambos que se hallaban aguardando ia orden para la antrega acompañados de los abo-gados Vicente Zilo Lema y Roberto Sinigagila.

Sinigaglia. Apenas pasada la medianocine, los féretros arribaron a la casona de Avenida La Plata 246, conducidos en una ambulancia. Poco más tarde un grupo de mas o menos ochocientas personas que se había concentrado frente a la antrada del velatorio, tras proferir estribillos censurando los hechos ocurridos en la base aeronaval de Trelew y formulando cargos contra las autoridades nacionales, arrojo piedras y objetos contundentes conpiedras y objetos contundentes con-tra los vehículos policiales estacionados en las inmediaciones, gene-rando un breve incidente que con-cluyó sin detenciones al ser disper-sados la mayoría de los integrantes del grupo. A las cuatro y media de la mañana del dia jueves, con la presencia de monseñor Jeronimo Podestá, los doctores Duhalde, Bra-mugila, y Solari Yrigoyen y familla res de Eduardo Adolfo Capelio, se procedió a abrir el ataud que con-tenia los restos del guerrillero. El cuerpo fue revisado por un medico y los abogados Duhalde y Solari Yrigoyen, en tanto era filmado y folografiado. Al término de la re-visación se charmo que Capelio tenados en las inmediaciones, geneto que Capello nia la cabeza, torso y manos cubiertos o sucios con algo que podria ser aceite o petróleo: presentaba golpes en la cara, tenia heridas de bala en la nuca, pantorrilla izquierda, cabeza, abdo gado. nen y dos en el hi-

Una hora después se efectuó la misma operación con el cuerpo de Maria Angélica Sabelli, estando pre-sente las personas ya citadas y el padre de la muchacha muerta,



Tras la eficaz acción del vehículo blindado, la policía penetra en la casa mortuoria

Entre las coronas oue habian lle-gado a la sede Justicialista se des-tacaban las de Juan Domingo Pe-rón e Isabel Martinez de Perón, las ron e isadei mirinez de recon, no de todos los cuerpos de recon, no el Partido Justicialista, unidades básicas metropolitanas, agrupacio-nes 17 de Octubre, 25 de enero, Pe-rón Presidente, etc. CGT de los Ar-gentinos, FOSTRA, Federación de Gas del Estado. Federación Gráfica Bonaerense y muchos otros sindi-

gentinos, FOETRA, Pederación Gráfica Goas del Estado. Federación Gráfica Bonaerense y muchos otros sindi-catos. Además, durante la noche y en la mañana del día jueves pudo observarse la presencia entre otros de Raimundo Ongaro, Raúl Bustos Fierro, Vicente Saa, Ricardo Rojo, Ortega Peña, Ricardo Torres, Alber-to Rearte y la plana mayor de la conducción justicialista local. C om o puntualizamos en lugar aparte, todo estaba previsto para que los sepelios se efectuasen el viernes a las 14.30 horas (nada ha-cia prever entonces que los mismos serian adeiantados en casi un día). Las personas que se hallaban en la sede justicialista y los muchos que se hallaban en las inmediaciones permanecian en el lugar serena-mente, y la polícia —que hasta ese momento no era mucha— se man-tenia cerca del lugar de los acon-tecimientos en actitud expectante. Pasado el mediodía del jueves 24

tecimientos en actitud expectante. Pasado el mediodía del jueves 24 les fueron entregados en la morgue judicial, a sus padres, los restos de Ana María Villareal de Santucho, que previamente habían sido en-viados pot error a Tucumán y des-de alli trasiadados a la base aérea de El Palomar.

Sus familiares aguardaban la en-trega del cuerpo desde las prime-ras horas de esta mañana, pero se les informó que debian esperar su



18 ASI



Frente a la sede justicialista, en donde se velaban a los tres jóvenes muertos en Trelew, se agrupó un gran número de personas que permanecieron en el lugar pasivamente

arribo desde Tucumán. Edmundo Diego Villarreal, de 66 años, orlun-do de la provincia de Salta y su esposa Eloisa Caesasola de Villa-rreal, padres de la extinta, mos-traban un profundo abatimiento que se acrecentó al serles entrega-do el cuerpo. En ese momento los padres de la profesora de historia del arte, muerta en Trelew, esta-ban acompañados por las hermanas de Roberto Santucho, la abogada doctora Manuela Santucho y Ne-grita Santucho, y algunas otras per-sonas de su familia. arribo desde Tucumán. Edmundo

VIOLENCIA POLICIAL

El traslado del cuerpo al local justicialista se efectuó en un furjusticialista se efectuó en un fur-gón de una empresa particular, con-tratado previamente por el ejérci-to, al que acompañó un automóvil policial que hacia sonar continua-mente su sirena, un carro de asal-to de la guardia de infanteria y varios patrulieros. Al bajarse el ataúd, los jóvenes peronistas pre-sentes norrumineron es artico sosentes prorrumpieron en gritos par-

tidarios y entonaron las estrofas del Hirmo Nacional. Sin embargo, a medida que pasa-ban las horas, el ambiente se iba "espesando". Comenzaron a surgi versiones. Al principio no se les dio mayor importancia, pero luego, los asistentes al velacorio, familia-res y amigos de los guerrilleros muertos en la base Almirante Zar, y las personas que formaban cola en la calle para penetrar en la ca-pilia ardiente se fueron alarmando. Una versión afirmaba que el Par-tido Justicialista habria de ser in-tervenido y que se libraria orden de captura a los dirigentes de la conducción. Otra afirmaba que el velatorio seria interrumpido por orden del Comandante del Primer Cuerpo de Ejército, general Tomás Sánchez de Bustamante, y que esa misma tarde se debia realizar el spello.

Pudo notarse entonces que las muchas personas reunidas en los alrededores de la casa mortuoria comenzaban a manifestar clerta inquietud.

La mayoría afirmaba que se iban a oponer a todo intento de modifi-

se agrupó un gran número de personas que s car los planes que se habian esta-biecido. Mientras tanto las fuerzas policales llegaban al jugar sin so-lución de continuidad. El público a medida que llegaban los vigilan-tes, aplaudia sonoramente en refi-nada muestra de ironia. A los efec-tivos lanzagases se sumaban más de treinta representantes de la montada, otros tantos motociclistas, airededor de medio centenar de pe-rros, unos cuarenta vehículos blín-dados de la Brigada Antiguerrilla, personal de civil provisto de inter-comunicadores, otros uniformados con armas de todo calibre, carros de asallo, patrulleros varios —unos con los colores que identifica a la Polícia Federal y otros camouflados de particulares.— Tres cuadras an-tes y tres cuadras después de la ca-sis en donde se velaban a los tres Jóvenes extremistas, estaban domi-nadas por la polícia. Un poco más alla los coches funebres daban ya la seguridad de que el sepello se realizaría minutos después, ya que na segurada de que el aspeno se realizaria minutos después, ya que ninguno de estos vehículos aguar-dan un dia para trasladar los muer-tos al cementerio. Mientras tanto los participantes

en el velatorio, que llegaban a los

dos mil, colocaron carteles en el frente de la sede peronista, llaman-do a una concentración y abogan-do por la permanencia de todos en las inmediaciones.

do por la permanencia de todos en las inmediaciones. Poco después se produjo un gran desbande en el lugar. Desde las ca-lles transversales abareciero a to-da marcha carros de asalto con si-renas uluiando y efectivos de la montada a todo lo que daban sus cabalgaduras, quienes junto a los vehiculos bilndados despejaron la zona y dominaron la puerta de in-greso al local peronista. Enseguida el comisario mayor Jorge Colotto —al mando del operativo junto al icomisario Jorge Vilar- habió en la puerta de la sede justicialista y dialogó con el abogado Vicente Zito Lema, uno de los profesionales que se encontraban allí. El funcionario polícial le explicó que no tenían intención de reprimir síno de cum-pir la orden emanada del general Sánchez de Bustamante en el sen-tido de que el sepelio de las victi-mas debia efectuarse esa misma tarde. El aborado respondió que el tarde. El abogado respondió que el doctor Rodolfo Mattarollo había

(Continúa en la página siguiente)

Hasta que llegó la intervención de los vigilantes y comenzaron las corridas. En la otra foto, la montada pasa frente a la casa mortuoria a tomar posiciones





RATIVO DESALO. representantes del

(Viene de la Página Anterior)

presentado un recurso ante el juez doctor Inchausti para que

presentado un recurso ante el pue-doctor Inchausti parin que el ve-latorio no fuera interrumpido, y agrego: "Lo ùnico que solicitamos es que se respete la tradición, má-xime cuando uno de los cadáveres (precisamente el de la señora de Santucho) ha sido entregado hace poco más de tres horas". El diálogo finalizó con las pala-bras de Colotio: "Nosotros aguar-le puedo garantizar es que cual-damos las órdenes. Lo único que quiera sea la decisión, yo perso-naimente se la haré saber. Si se mantiene la orden de interrumpir este acto y la gente se resiste, no habrá más remedio que reprimir". Al retirarse el funcionario pulcial Al retirarse el funcionario policial las fuerzas a sus órdenes se reple-garon, mientras algunos de los presentes volvian a aplaudir y otros cantaban el Himno Nacional.

canueavan ei mimno Nacional. Una hora después, el mismo co-misario Colotto y en un nuevo diá-logo informó que la orden de dar por finalizado el velatorio era irre-ductible.

ductible. Una vez que la orden fue divul-gada comenzaron las corridas. Los vigilantes, que habianse apostado a unos cincuenta metros de distan-cia comenzaron a actuar y en un radio de aproximadamente diez cuadras a la redonda se vio trans-formado en una barahunda por es-pacio de veinte minutos. Represen-tantes del orden convergieron orde-nada y rápidamente sobre el local peronista, en donde todavia se ha-liaban unas cuantas personas veian-do a los tres jóvenes muertos en Trelew. Trelew.

Fuerzas de infanteria y de la montada hicieron circular a las ya pocas personas que se encontraban cerca de la sede justicialista, mientras que ambas esquinas del local los representantes del orden comenza-ban a disparar un a innumerable cantidad de bombas de gases lacri-mógenos que creó ann más confu-sión. La zona se hizo irrespirable. De las inmediaciones aparecieron los coches blindados —tres shor land, que son semejantes a los que se utilizan en Irlanda contra el Ejercito Republicano Irlandés. Es-tos "ahortiand" con una especie de tanques (salvando las distancias), pero con ruedas en lugar de oruga y con su correspondiente escotilla. Uno de estos vehículos fue colo-cado frente a la puerta del locat del provocando un gran revuelo en el edificio. Tras el rodado, que habia roto

en el edificio. Tras el rodado, que habia roto las puertas de acceso, entraron tam-bién los restantes contingentes po-liciales y se arrojaron nuevas bom-bas de gases lacrimógenos, lo que motivó el desalojo de la casa y de hecho la interrupción del velato-rio. Entretanto, en las inmediacio-nes continuaban las escaramuzas. Los miejos de neurose, sus babias nes continuaban las escaramuzas. Los núcleos de personas que habian sido dispersados, reaccionaron arro-jando piedras contra los policias en diversos sectores. En esas circuns-tancias fue posible observar cómo varios jóvenes llevaban en vilo a una mujer, presumibiemente des-mayada a causa de los gases o de algún golpe.

A todo esto, frente a la sede jus-A todo esto, frente a la sece jus-ticialista ya se habian apostado los autos de las empresas fúnebres. En dos ambulancias fueron colocados los tres féretros y en otros tantos vehículos portacoronas algunas de las flores que habia en el edificio. Los vez dominada la zona se ini-ció la rauda marcha rumbo al ce-menterio de la Chacarita. Los au-tos fúnebres fueron precedidos por vehículos hidrantes, dos carros de asalto y en sus iaterales, una do-cena de motocicletas. El trayecto había sido previamente cortado al tránsito. de suerte que desde la avenida La Plata al 200 hasta el ce-menterio, la caravana tardó unos diez minutos. Teniendo en cuenta la distancia existente, fue todo un record. record.

El primer féretro bajado fue el El primer féretro bajado fue el que contenia los restos de Maria Angela Sabelli, cuando ya apunta-ba el crepúsculo del viernes 24. La madre de la joven y un primo, jun-to a funcionarios policiales, condu-jeron el cajon hasta la fosa. La se-ñora se arrodilló y lloró unos ins-tantes. Luego el féretro fue sepul-tado.

Los restos de Eduardo Capello Los restos de Eduardo Capello fueron colocados en el pabellón transitorio número 5 del cemente-rio. Hasta alli legaron sus padres, uno de sus hermanos y un aboga-do, repittendose las escenas de con-goja. Los restos de Capelio recibi-rán seputura definitiva en el ce-menterio de la ciudad de San Mi-guel, provincia de Euenos Aires. Cumplidas estas ceremonias la ambulancia que portaba los despo-

ambulancia que portaba los despo-jos de Ana María Villarreal de Sanambulancia que porteola ios despo-jos de Ana Maria Vilarreal de San-tucho prosiguió su viale rumbo al cementerio de Boliopne. Con que ne hugue registrado innyón inci-dente... el vehículo posiguió su marcha Numeroso público observá-ba desde las aceras el paso de la comitiva, constituída por cuatro carros de asalto y policia motoriza-da que despejaban el camino: Al llegar a la provincia la comi-tiva se detuvo para que el comisa-rio Jorge Caloto, que habia co-mandado el operativo hasta ese imantio natora a que para al por a de los perativo hasta ese insario natora a que al con seguido los efectivos a las ordenes de Calotto retornaron a la Capital

Federal, mientras que escoltada Federal, mientras qui e escoltada unicamente por dos patrulieros pro-vinciales la ambulancia con el fe-retro de la señora de Santucho lie-gó rápidamente a Boulogne. Una vez en el cementer:o se obviaron rápidamente los trámites y el ataúd fue colocado transitoriamente en el depósito.

depósito. Retirados los féretros de la sede del justicialismo, continuaron en la calle algunos incidentes. Hubo co-rridas como consecuencia de la re-presión policial, y algunos grupos juveniles levantaron barricadas, en-cendieron fogatas y obstruyeron el paso de los vehículos con todos los elementos a su alcance.

elementos a su alcance. A pesar de que los desmanes eran cada vez menores y quienes partici-paban en ellos menos, la policia no abandono el lugar. Carros de asal-to patrulleros y numerosa tropa — con pertos y caballos — vigilaban atentamente cualquier movimiento. Der su narte la brieda lanzaes.

acchamente cuaquier movimiento. Por su parte, la brigada lanzaga-ses, bombardeaba la zona para ale-jar a los más resistentes. En va-rias oportunidades se lanzaron gra-nadas contra grupos que se habian mezclado con peatones y vecinos, ajenos totalmente a los hechos.

Ya de noche, una patrulla salió en busca de algunos individuos que, según trascendió, habian efectuado disparos desde las terrazas de al-gunos edificios contra los vigilan-tes. Hubo nuevas córridas y la policía se preparó nuevamente, pero nada ocurrió. Cerca de las ocho y media de la noche, cuando el control de la zona era completo por parte de las fuerzas de represión, un oficial dispuso la apertura del tránsito con lo que todo volvió a la normalidad.

la normalidad. Mientras tanto, los periodistas in-gresaron nuevamente a la sede jus-ticialista. Una recorrida permitió ver varios ventanales rotos espe-clalmente los vitraux interiores y las puertas arrancadas y con asti-llas junto a las bisagras. Los pl-sos estaban cubiertos de flores y hojas pisoteadas mientas que en el patio trasero hensa, lindo amonto-nadas las coronas.

C-21

20 ASI



Dos secuencias de la atropellada del moderno tanque antiguerrillero Shortland, contra la puerta de hierro del Partido Justicialista. Fue la única forma en que la Policia lográ secuestrar los tres cadáveres guerrilleros y enterrarlos sin autorización de sus deudos. El Shortland es también llamado James Bond, por el increible material bélico que lleva,



ASI 21



Asi, con el desalojo de los presentes, manos arriba, terminó el velatorio de los tres guerrilleros. Se ven las coronas de flores, pisadas por los caballos.



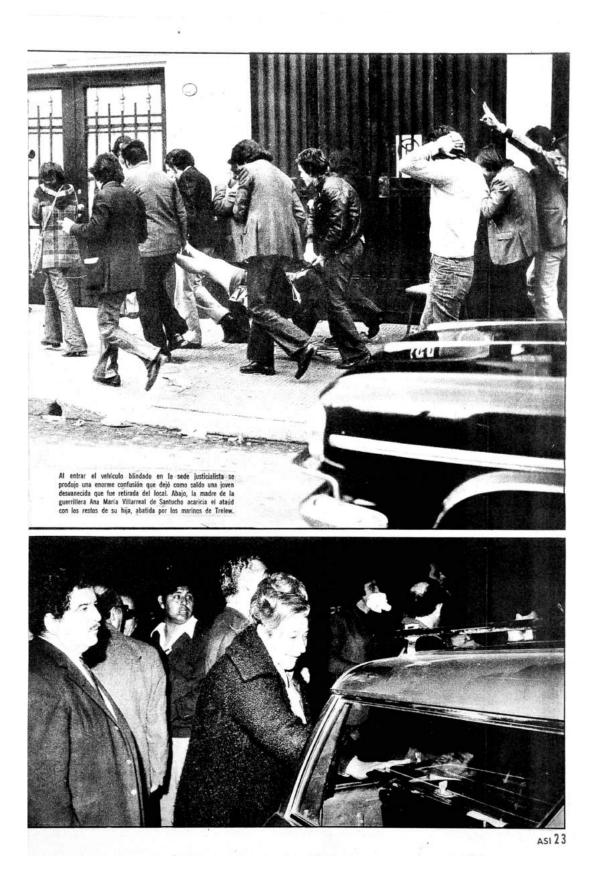


Entre 500 y 600 personas se encontraban en el local del Partido Peronista. Los gases lacrimógenos fueron muchos y "persuadieron".





22 ASI



BAHIA BLANCA (De nuestros en-visós especiales). — Lentamente te vienen recuperando en el Hospi-tar aval de Puerto Belgrano lo tres sobrevivientes del drama-de-predew. Son ellos, como es esabe, Bi-ardo Haidar. Alberto Miguel Camps bardo Haidar. Alberto Miguel Camps ou es estado del Comando de operaciones Navales preciso que Aberto Camps y Ricardo René Hai-dar internados en la tarde del 22 denominado del Comando de peraciones Navales preciso que Aberto Camps y Ricardo René Hai-dar internados en la tarde del 22 denominado del primero y en azona toricica el segundo" y que azona toricica el segundo ta que azona toricica el segundo ta que azona toricica el segundo y que azona toricica el segun

UNA VISITA

Reclén a las dos de la madruga-da del dia 25, el periodismo obtuvo permiso para visitar a los heridos y, debido a las consignas militares, no pudimos conversar con los tres so-brevivientes. Sin embargo, pudimos tomarles fotografias y escuebar los comentarios que hacian, a los médi-cos que los estaban atendiendo. Los tres se hallan alojados en el primer nilos.

cos que los estaban atendiendo. Los tres se hallan alojados en el mar piso. Aparetmente, Camps — de quien to que habia muerto- es el que se na serto Maria Berger demosito mos al pedir a nuestro reportero no al pedir a nuestro no al pedir a nuest

CON LOS PADRES

Asimismo, la gente de prensa pu-do dialogar con los padres de **Camps** y la joven **Berger**, que llegaron a Bahía Blanca para visitar a sus hi-

Bahia Bianca para visitar a sus hi-jos. El señor Camps explicó que un oficial de la delegación local de la Policia Federal le manifestó que su hijo habia fallecido y "hasta in-eluso me dio el pésa me; pero el oficial de guardia de la base me di-jo que tuviera la plena certeza de que mi hijo vivia". Su esposa agre-gó que "tan pronto como me ente-ré, alrededor de las 11, de los suce-sos, saque pasaje en el avión de las 13 para Trelew". Pero, al hacer escala el aparato en Bahía Bianca, se enteró de que Alberte, Miguelha-bía sido trasladado aquí en grave estado.

se enteró de que Alberto Miguelha-sia sido trasladado aqui en grave-estado. Continuando su relato la señora sión del cumpleaños de Camps pa-dre, el matrimonio viajó a Rawson, pudiendo efectuar una visita al de-enido sin que surgieran problemas. Padre e hilo mantuvieron en esa y otras ocasiones largas charlas, pero el prisionero no quiso comen-que militaba. "No es por descon-fianza — explico— sino para no complicarte en esto". El herido tiene dos hermanitos: na niña de once años y un varón de onueve, que se enteraron de lo que, en rizto de una versión que, en varba de una versión que, en exaón de la corta edad de los chicos, le restaron dramaticidad. El joven guerrillero comenzó a

24 ASI

LOS SOBREVIVIENTES

MARIA ANTONIA BERGER. ALBERTO MIGUEL CAMPS Y RENE RICARDO HAIDAR. LOS UNICOS SOBREVIVIENTES DE LOS SUCESOS DE TRELEW, SE REPONEN LENTA MENTE EN BAHIA BLANCA. TODOS ESTAN YA FUERA DE PELIGRO Y LES FUE LEVANTADA LA INCOMUNICACION. SIN EMBARGO, EL PERIODISMO NO PUDO DIALOGAR CON ELLOS DEBIDO A LAS MEDIDAS DE VIGILANCIA ADOPTADAS.

estudiar medicina en Buenos Aires, y después se trasladó a Córdoba.

LOS BERGER

Pedro Antonio Berger, alemán, de 62 años, médico ginecólogo y pe-diatra, habia viajado a Trelew y se trasladó a Bahia Bianca cuando se enteró de que su hija habia sido traida aqui, información obtenida por intermedio de los doctores Lan-daburu y Salçado. Maria es su única hilo. Se graduó en la Universidad de hija. Se graduó en la Universidad de Buenos Aires como licenciada en so-

hija. Se graduó en la Universidad de Buenos Aires como licenciada en so-ciologia, y desde entonces ejerció en jujuy, Salta y otras zonas norteñas. El doctor Berger explicó a la pren-sa que había informado a su espo-sa, por teléfono, de la situación. Di-jo oue no conocia las actividades de su hija y aclaró que la habían de-ten i d o en Córdoba, de casualidad, pues estaba de turiata. Un am 1g o -explicó- localizó un domicilio pa-ra que durmiera. El mismo fue alla-nado y ella aprehendida. El médico se radicó en la Argen-tina hace ya cuarenta años, pero inició su carrera universitaria re-cién en 1950, graduándose en 1957. Manifestó que, debido a las pocas informaciones con que contaba, no podía precisar rigurosamente cómo se encontraba Maria, pero indico

que la visita le resultaria segura-mente muy favorable, ayudándola psicológicamente.

psicológicamente. Habia pensado visitar a la joven el dia 16 en Rawson, e inclusive adquitó el pasaje de avión para esa fecha, pero los acontecimien-tos le impidieron, lógicamente, cum-plir con ese plan. Su esposa la ha-bia visto apenas 4 ó 5 días antes de los sucesos, encontrándose en la actualidad sumamente afectada.

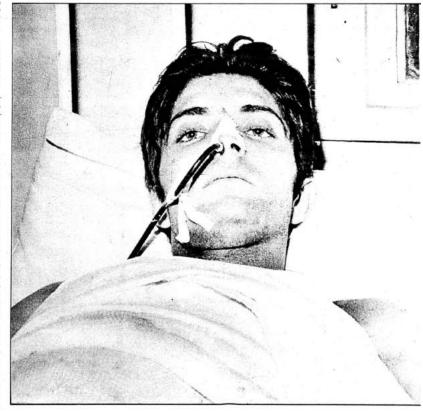
LOS ANTECEDENTES

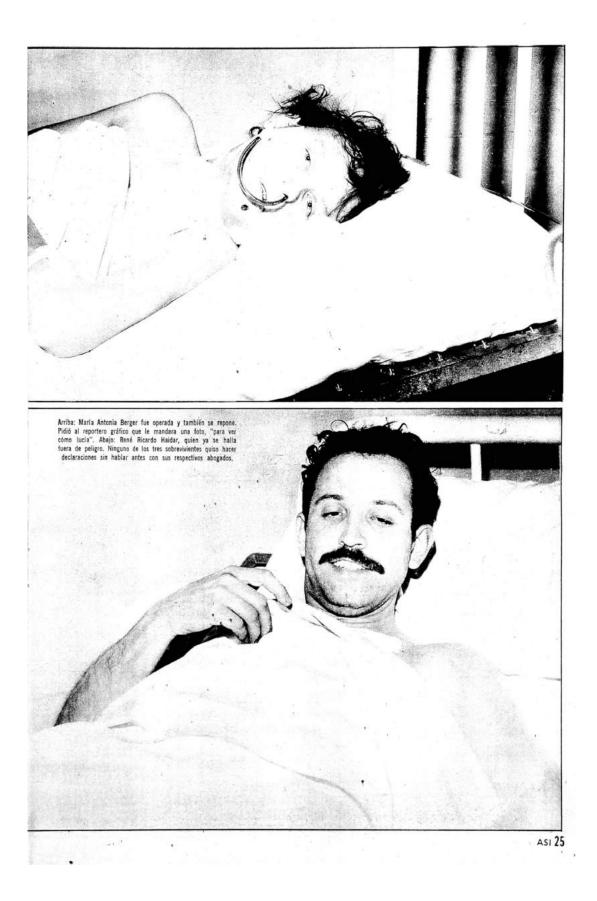
LOS ANTECEDENTES Miberto Miguel Camps, pertene-ciente a las FAR (Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias) es soltero y nació el día 12 de febrero del año 1948. Estudiante, con último domicilio en Pasteur 350, de Capital Federal, fue detendido el 29 de diciembre de 1970 en Córdoba a causa de acusar-selo de participacion en un asalto al Banco de Córdoba. En ese atra-o tomó parte el extremista Marcos Osatinsky, que fugó a Chile, y resul-tó muerta Raquel Eliñana Gelin. Confesó haber asaltado a la familia Remonda, robándole armas, e inter-vio pel ta Argentino, sucursal Don Torcuato, en octubre de 1970. Par-ticipó en el intento de quema de

un puesto móvil policial en Cordo-ba. Estuvo procesado por infracción a la ley 18.701, homicidio, robo ca-lificado, asociación ilicita y tenen-cia de armas de guerra.

Ilificado, asociación ilicita y tenen-cia de armas de guerra.
Maria Antonia Berger, también de las FAR, fue detenida el 3 de noviembre de 1971, al cuusda de robo fuer un fusil FAL el 21 de mayo de una maternidad de Córdoba. Se le secuestraron en su domicilio arma-mentos, chapas patentes, instrumen-tal quiruïgico robado à un hospi-tal da caracta a su a su a su a mentos, chapas patentes, instrumen-te ao ranziacatión Montoneros, ar-rentino, casado, 28 años, fue dele-nido el 22 de febrero de 1972 en Santa Fe, Courado Euccio. Está en sonta Fe, Courado Puecio. Está en sonto también con otros hé-hosmbas, coordinación de acciones de los Montoneros, y agltación con-tra la ley universitaria. Intervino en el asalto a la sucursal Bartan-putas del Banco de Santa Fe. Se lo 19.053, asociación illicta, tentativa proceso por infracciones a la ley Nº 19.053, asociación ilicita, tentativa de robo y tenencia de armás de guerra.

Alberto Miquel Camps, de quien se dijo-en determinado momento que había muerto, está reponiéndose de sus heridas.







Sepelio de Mario Emilio Delfino, uno de los guerrilleros muertos en la base de Trelew. Sus restos fueron llevados al panteón del Sagrado Corazón de Maria.

N ROSAR

E Después de 4 dias de incidentes y gran despllegue policial, el saba-do a la noche Rosario comenzaba a retomar su normalidad. Los últi-mos focos de desórdenes se vivie-

ron justamente la tarde del sàbado cuando se realizó el sepello de los restos del guerrillero muerio en la base aeronaval Almirante Zar. Ma-rio Emilio Delfino. El feretro fue

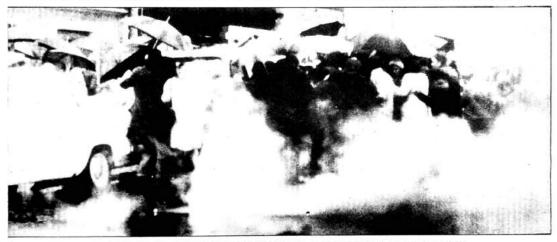
retirado a puiso, por varios jóvenes, de la casa mortuoria ubicada en Entre Rios 2652, con el propósito de llevarios de esa manera hasta el curenterio de boulevarid 27 de febrero. Pero la policia, arrojando muchos gases la el salvador. Alli fue cantado ej Himmo Nacional, y un grupo de jó-crimógenos, obligo a la dispersión del cortejo, produciendose drama, primeros momentos de confusion, quienes acompañaban al féretro lo-

Familiares del guerrillero Delfino, en el cementerio de El Salvador (izquierda). La policia ordena la desconcentración de las personas que integraban el cortejo fúnebre (derecha).



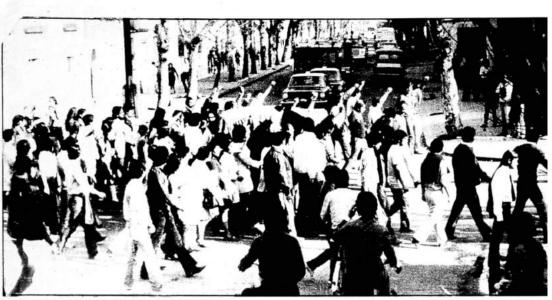


Bajo la Iluvia; un grupo de jóvenes encabeza el cortejo que acompaña los restos de Delfino (arriba). La polícia procede a dispersar la columina, arrojando gases lacrimógenos.



Llegada de los restos del guerrillero Delfino al cementerio de El Salvador, de Rosario. Quinientas personas integraron el cortejo.





TUCUMAN (De nuestro co-rresponsal). — Clarisa Lea Place, José Ricardo Mena y la base aeronaval uertos du-curridos en Almirante

Zar, de Trelew, Chubut, fuz-ron sepultados en cemente-rios de esta provincia, donde residian sus familiares. Los tresidian sus familiares. Los avión, desde la provincia su-reña, a las 4.40 de la ma-drugada de l jueves 24, y el mismo día fueron inhuma-





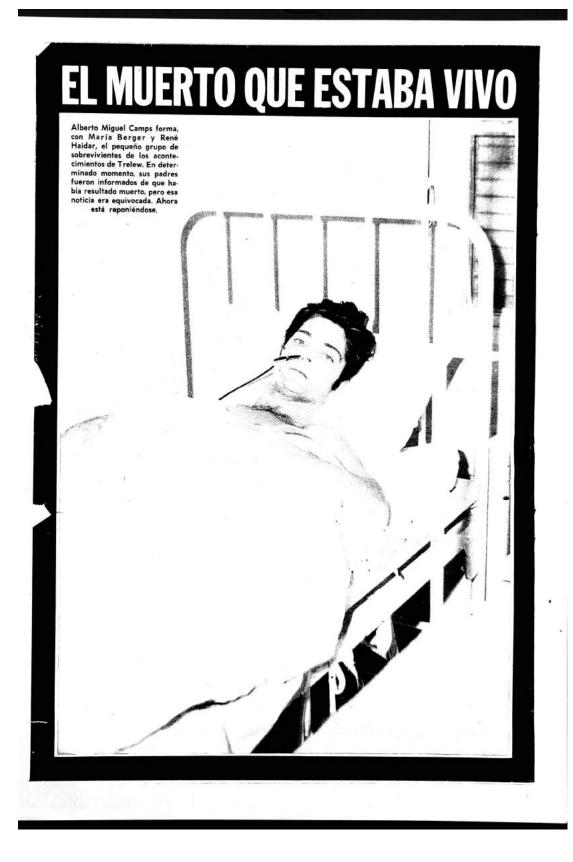
Junto al cadáver de su hija, el padro de Clarisa Lea Place expresa su dolor. La joven formaba parte del grupo de 19 presuntos guerrilleros alojados en la base aeronaval de Trelew, Chubut. Fue sepultada en Tucumán, lugar de residencia de su familia.





ASI 31





APPENDIX D. North wall analysis

Gamma ray analysis of the wall

The technique of Gamma ray analysis entails placing an Iridium 192 radioactive source against one of the sides of the wall and a radiographic plate on the opposite side. This imaging is very similar to X-rays used for medical purposes, but instead of X-rays that could barely go through a wall, gamma radiation, of greater energy, is used.

We expected to find metallic traces of shots on the walls, or, failing that, traces of repairs associated with projectile impacts.

The company Thasa S.A. was hired to make a full sweep of the wall at the end of the passageway. It obtained 90 plates, as well as four plates of the ceiling immediately adjoining the wall.

the report of the firm, with technical details of the measurements taken are included in Appendix B.

The results of gamma-ray imaging on the end wall show that:

- scans of the wall at the end of the passageway did not detect elements that could be identified as projectiles or shrapnel, and
- 15 areas on the wall showed signs of having been repaired (Figure 1, pg. B-5).

Effects of the shots on mortar

Once back in my lab in Bariloche, my team and I conducted experiments of shots on walls with different weapons, to register their effects and interpret the results of the gamma ray images.

In the usual literature related to exterior ballistics and terminal ballistics, there is

a striking absence of information about the effects of projectiles on brick walls with lining or cladding (such as mortar)[3, 4].

To study their effects, we shot at wall sections, demolition remains, of approximately 200 kg. The shots were made in the La Paloma shooting range, under the supervision of the Criminoloy Division of the Río Negro Police.

We selected wall sections that were made of brick and which had a hard mortar with a thickness of 4 cm. It is foreseeable that the damage will be different based on the different type of lining or cladding, and this exercise provides data about a the *minimum* damage that can be expected, as the mortar on the test wall was thicker and harder than that of the far north wall in the west wing of the main building of the Almirante Zar base in Trelew.

We carried out experiments with three types of weapons: a light assault rifle (FAL), which was a long weapon usually assigned to conscripts; a Colt .45 automatic pistol, which was carried by officers; and a 9mm caliber pistol. The 9mm pistol was intended to match the effect of a PAM machine gun, which is a shorter repetition weapon that was issued to officers.

weapon	projectile	depth	diameter sup.	mark on the wall
FAL	$7.62{ imes}51~{ m mm}$	80 mm	$12 \mathrm{~mm}$	crater: 20°
				+ channel: $\phi 12 \text{ mm}$
Colt $.45$	11.25 mm	$6 \mathrm{mm}$	$31 \mathrm{~mm}$	crater: 20°
$9 \mathrm{~mm}$ pistol	$9 \mathrm{mm}$	$22 \mathrm{~mm}$	$55 \mathrm{~mm}$	crater: 20°

Results are shown in figure.26 and summarized on table 1.

Table 1 Damage on the wall caused by several types of ammunition.

We also carried out the experiment with walls with no mortar and, notably, FAL shots passed through the brick completely, without deviating and leaving a channel barely wider than the diameter of the bullet. When there is mortar, the bullet enters deep into the brick and becomes embedded. We can also infer that a heavy assault rifle (FAP) and a FAL would cause similar damage on the wall, since they use the

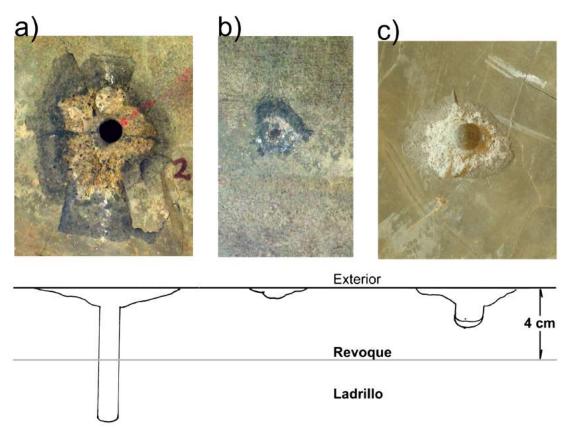


Figure 26 Shots on walls: (a) with a FAL, (b) with a .45 pistol, and (c) with a 9 mm pistol [Revoque = plaster, and ladrillo = brick].

same type of ammunition.

PAM machine guns use 9mm projectiles; we can expect damage on the wall similar to the one caused by a standard 9mm pistol. Whenever we experimented with short weapons, the damage formed a crater on the surface and the projectile bounced against the wall without leaving embedded metallic pieces.

With the findings of this experiment of shooting walls, we can understand why gamma ray imaging does not show projectile remains, because either

- shots were made with pistols (or PAM) that leave no metallic traces on the wall, or
- shots made with FAL would have penetrated the brick and left the

projectile in the wall, but so deep inside that they would be beyond the area detected by these scans.

Analysis of Superficial Repairs

My team and I carefully raised the first layer of white paint (color C6, table 2) to study surface repairs and the anomalies found in the gamma-ray scans. We found several places with repairs that did not appear in the scans. All these regions are shown in figure 27. We studied them in detail, looking for craters like the ones described above.

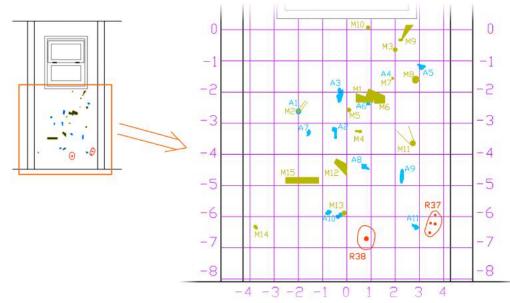


Figure 27 Regions of the far north wall where the structure of the mortar was studies. The zones marked with the letter **M** are the anomalies in the gamma ray images; those marked with the letter **A** are the zones that were studies in further detail.

We stripped off the paint carefully in the 11 areas marked with the letter **A** on Figure 27, and we carefully documented the process. To illustrate, we show the sequence in region **A1** on Figure 28.

The result of this exercise is that only region A5 shows a repair with a bottom similar to the type of craters we found in our experiment with shots on wall sections conducted in our Bariloche lab. The remaining regions that were analyzed did not have a crater that resembles that of a shot because they were repairs that were too superficial (A1, A2, A3, A9, A10, A11, M2, M13).

Other regions had three layers of paint at the bottom of the repair (A1, A2, A4, A6, A7, A8, A11, M2, M7) and this indicates that they were damages that took place after the time frame that interests this report (on or around 1972).

The conclusion of the study of the superficial repairs of the anomalous regions as revealed by the gamma ray images is that, except for region A5 (which was discarded as a gunshot repair for other reasons), all are incompatible with marks left by shots fired during the events relevant to this report, be it because they are repairs of damages that are too superficial to match the expected markings of a gunshot or because they are repairs made long after the date that this report is concerned with. Region A5 was subsequently discarded as a gunshot repair because underneath it we discovered mortar that had been replaced after the facts that interest this report.

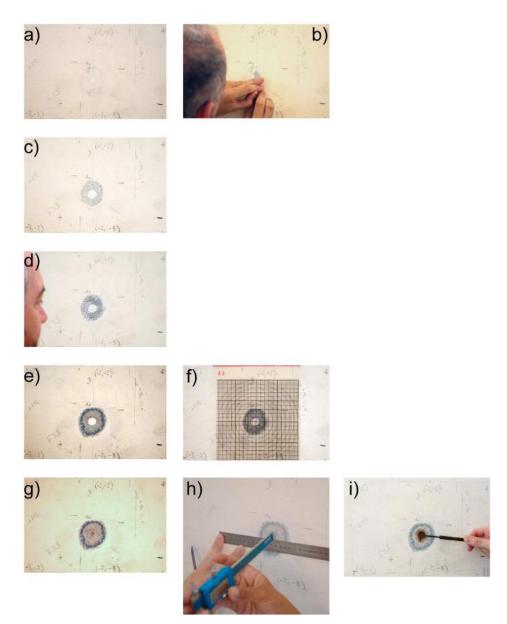


Figure 28 Illustration of the study on region A1. (a):original zone. (b):Stripping off the paint. (c):Once the top layer of white paint is removed, a repair with plastic filling is visible. (d):Stripping off of the paint to the layer of dark gray. (e):Stripping off of the paint to the bare wall. (f):Measuring grid. (g):Removing the plastic filling. At the bottom of the repair, we found a light gray/dark gray/light gray paint sequence. (h):Taking of dimensions. (i):Removal of the wall cladding down to the brick.

Paints

Having found no evidence of shots on the surface, we continued stripping paint down to the wall. We found that the sequences of paint layers are not uniform in the whole wall. There are three zones, with irregular borders, as seen on Figure 29. The sequences that we found are shown in Figure 30.



Figure 29 Paint layers found in distinct areas of the far north wall. Beyond the 1.70-m line, the sequence is the same as that on the upper part of the rest of the main hall. Zones with different paint layer sequences in the far north wall: (a)Upper area: between the horizontal line at 1.70 m from the floor and a lower irregular limit marked in black. The wall kept remnants of primer. (b)Intermediate area: between two irregular borders. The wall was painted in light gray. (c)Lower area: from the bottom edge of the intermediate zone to the floor. The wall was painted in dark gray. Above the 1.70 m line the sequence of paint layers also changes.

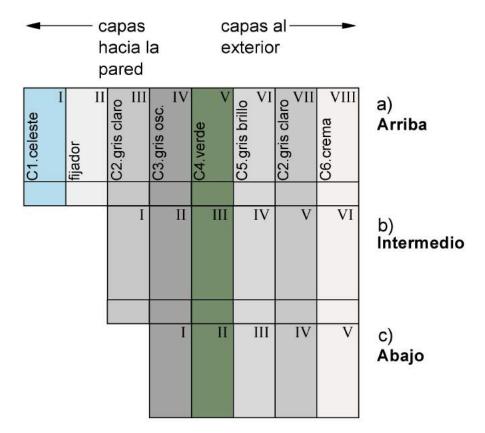


Figure 30 Paint layers found in various zones of the far north wall. Beyond the 1.70 m line, the sequence is the same as that of the upper part of the rest of the cell block's main area (which we refer to as the "main room")

Over 1.70m and in the upper area, we found (a) the original sequence, i.e., the paint was not altered beyond the irregular line separating the (a) upper region and the (b) intermediate region.

As we found the original paint sequences, and since no sign of repair was observed on the surface of the material when all layers were cleared, we can conclude that from the upper area ((a) in Fig. 29) to the ceiling above the far north wall, the wall and the paint have kept their original structure; so at no point in time did they receive bullet impacts. Otherwise, there would have been a visible mark left, both on the paint and on the wall itself.

in the region below the intermediate region, the sequence begins with the color light gray. The light blue layer and the primer layer are absent. **The paint sequence** in the intermediate area of the far north wall shows that in this area a repair was made when the walls were still painted in light gray (color C2) As mentioned, this period when the walls were still painted in color C2 coincides with the period in 1972 that interests this report.

Finally, the lower area shows signs of a repair made after the repair in the intermediate area, when the walls were in dark gray C3. This would be after the period that is relevant to our report.

Wall material

We analyzed the material of the wall in the intermediate area ((b) in figure 29). When chipping the wall, we saw two layers of material that look different, each 1 cm thick. To analyze the sequence and the scope of the renovations, we took samples of the intermediate area in interior and exterior layers.

As we were also interested in comparing it with the original material of the wall, we also analyzed a sample of material of the main room taken from the north wall, outside the area that we have been referring to as the far north wall. Analyzed samples are listed in table 2. In figure 31, we show pictures of each one of the sands after a chemical treatment with hydrochloric acid used to analyze the composition of the materials, as described more in detail below. We refer to this process as a "chemical attack".

Sample	height	depth	position
#13	intermediate	external	A7
#14	intermediate	internal	A8
#8	Sample representative of the north wall		

Table 2 Analyzed wall samples. Heights refer to the areas in Fig. 29. Samples are exterior if measured in the first exterior cm of the wall, and interior if they are in the layer that adhered to the brick. The position refers to the points of interest analyzed in figure 27.



Figure 31 Picture of the samples after the chemical attack.

Each sample was weighed and dissolved in hydrochloric acid. We obtained mixture

number n^* that indicates the sand/cement proportion of the mortar (described in section II).

The residual sand was dried and analyzed for its grain size with sieves indicated in **II**. Results are in table 3.

Sample	n^*	sieves (%)							
		10	18	35	40	45	60	120	Base
#13	5.1	12	18	18	5	16	13	12	6
#14	5.7	9	18	23	6	17	15	9	3
#8	4.5	23	13	15	5	12	18	11	3

Table 3 Samples of wall samples analyzed. It shows the mixture number n^* and the percentage that remains in each sieve. For more discussion see section II.

To analyze sand composition, 1 mm-1.7 mm grains were separated by hand according to their color. The result is in figure 32.

Samples are different at plain sight. In table 3 one can see that samples #13 and #14 have a greater mixture index than sample #8, pointing to a greater proportion of sand. When chipping the wall, we evinced the variable consistency of the material.

The most striking difference of samples #13 and #14 is that #13 lacks ground brick, which was added (in varying ratios) to the other mixtures.

For a better panorama of how much evidence we have that the samples are different, we calculated the evidence function as described in **section II**. Results are shown in table 4.

All evidence that measures sample difference have values around 50, which means that the three samples come from different mortars, with an error probability of less than 1 : 100 000.

	#14	#8
#13	65	47
#14		54

Table 4 Evidence that two pairs of wall samples are different. The evidence function is described in **II**.



Figure 32 Separation of types of grains of sand between 1 mm y 1.7 mm. The categories in which we separated them are: (1) magnetic boulder; (2) idem, non-magnetic; (3) brown; (4) light color; (5) quartz; (6) grinded brick. [Magnéticas = magnetic, and muestra = sample]

The analysis of the wall plaster, as well as of the information of the paint sequence lead us to conclude that the lower and intermediate areas of the end wall were chipped down to the brick and replaced with new material, different from the rest of the main hall walls.

We cannot know with certainty if this repair reached the floor or not, but as the repair of the lower area was done later (as per the paint sequence), the lower and intermediate areas were very likely replaced in the same process.

The irregular shape of the upper limit of the intermediate region is remarkable ((b) in Figure 29). If the repair was meant to eliminate bullet traces in the end wall, the irregular shape might be an effort to include all impacts on the wall. We can conclude that in this case, the shots on the end wall reached up to a height of 1.60 m from the floor.

State of the bricks of the far north wall

Finally, we decided to inspect the condition of the bricks to see if the new material in the lower and intermediate areas of the end wall was hiding damage due to projectiles shot from FAL or FAP weapons (long guns, usually issued to conscripts). For that purpose, we removed all the material in the repaired region of the wall. The result is shown in figure 33.

We found no evidence of damaged bricks. In a couple of places, the mixture binding the bricks has low cohesiveness and breaks down easily. We found no elements pointing to a partial replacement of the bricks. Repairs have not touched the bricks



Figure 33 Paint layers found in distinct end wall areas. Beyond the 1.70-m line, the sequence is equal to the upper part of the rest of the main hall.

of the far north wall.

We can conclude that the far north wall did not receive impacts from FAL or FAP weapons, which were the weapons that conscripts had access to, at any point in its history.

APPENDIX E. Shooting in south direction door analysis

Exterior bathroom door

In the right-hand image of Figure 23 two shots are visible on the exterior bathroom door. The door is easily identifiable today for anyone who is in the west wing of the main building of Almirante Zar Naval Base, as I was. In Figure 34 one can compare the 1972 photo from ASÍ magazine with the current door.

The picture from ASÍ magazine shows two shots. One of the shots is on the upper left corner of the door, on the glass. We have no current trace of this shot: the glass was replaced by plywood, and the bathroom wall where this shot would have impacted was already modified when the tiles were removed.

On the other hand, when we stripped off the paint from the place that shows the lower shot, we find that the door plywood has a repair made with filling.



Figure 34 Two pictures of the bathroom door: (left) the current one, and (right) in 1972.

The paint sequence on the repair is: wood/color C2 light gray/color C3 dark gray/primer/color C2 light gray (see the color sequence in Figure 12). This sequence suggests a repair when the door was painted in the first light gray. Thereafter, the sequence has the same story of the original sequence of the building, save for the final paint layer. This tells us that the repair was done in the same time period when the far north wall at the end of the hallway that is flanked by the cells was repaired.

Once the filling is removed carefully, a hole becomes apparent. This hole is quite circular, with an 11.5 mm diameter, compatible with the orifice that a .45 caliber weapon would leave on plywood. The hole is located 87.6 cm from the floor and 38 cm from the edge of the right-hand wall.

The body of the door where the orifice is consists of two layers of plywood glued together, for a total thickness of 8 mm. This thickness is sufficient to keep an approximate record of the direction of the shot.

To measure this, we introduced an 11 mm-diameter rod into the hole. The rod can move inside the hole with certain limitations. We recorded the directions the rod can take and obtained a cone with its vertex in the orifice of the door and containing all shot directions compatible with the orifice of the door. Figure 35 shows the system of coordinates used and table 5 shows the results of the directions that define the cone of possible directions.

point	θ	ϕ
center	76	33
1	75	43
2	70	27
3	77	21
4	81	48

Table 5 Angles defining the center and the ends of the cone of possible shot directions, compatible with the orifice of the door. Angles are expressed in degrees.

These angles indicate that the shot went downward, at an angle of 8° with respect to the horizontal. It is also turned toward the left of the door with an angle of 12°

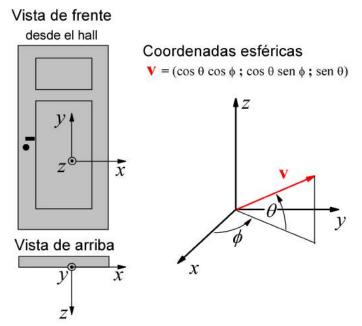


Figure 35 Coordinates used to indicate the possible directions of the shot.[Translation of the captions on the figure: Above the door drawing: "Front view from the hall." To the right of the door drawing: "Spherical coordinates." Under the door drawing: "Top-down view."

measured on the horizontal plane. We placed a string to indicate the central direction of the cone (figure 36).



Figure 36 The uncovered orifice in the door. The string indicates the central direction of the cone of possible directions of the shot.

We removed the piece of door containing the orifice and analyzed it in Bariloche, in a scanning electronic microscope (SEM). An image of the area of interest is shown in figure 37. The same equipment helped identify chemical elements in the image, so we looked for brass and lead residues coming from the shot. In a short-distance shot, the remains traveling with the projectile would be embedded in the wood. As we did not find any trace, we concluded that the weapon must have been fired at a distance of more than one meter from the door.

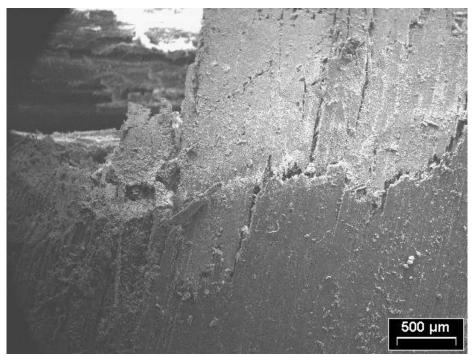


Figure 37 Image obtained with the scanning electronic microscope. We see a detail of the lower right border of the orifice in the door.

On the other hand, the farther away we move from the door, the higher the weapon must be because of its downward angle. But the higher the point from which it is shot, the harder it is to hold the weapon. We set as a reasonable limit a height of 1.40 m to hold a weapon comfortably. This gives us the maximum distance the shooter could have been to the door.

The region of possible positions on the floor, using only the analysis of the exterior door of the bathroom, has an odd shape, because it represents the intersection of an elliptic cone with the plane at 1.40 m high. We plotted that shape on Figure 38

this calculation gives us the position where the shooting weapon was, and not the shooter. To locate the shooter, we need to know which of his hands was sustaining the weapon.

The areas are plotted assuming that the bathroom door is closed. If the door is opened, the entire shooting area rotates with it, pointing to the entrance to the west wing. However, we conclude that the door was most likely closed because if the door had been open even barely five degrees, no possible shooting positions remain from the hallway between the prison cells. That is, a shot taken from the hallway where the prisoners were would have been nearly impossible if the door had been opened.

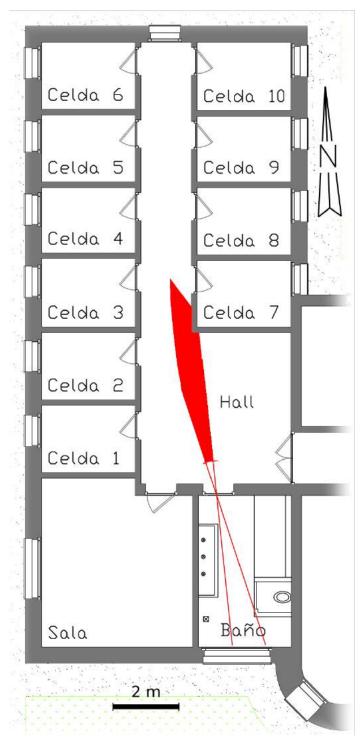


Figure 38 We marked in red the positions from which the weapon was fired over the bathroom door. Weapon positions were plotted, not the position of the shooter. If we want to locate the shooter, we need to know which of the shooter's hand is holding the weapon. Note that the areas are plotted assuming the door is closed. The region that is demarcated in this figure would rotate with the door if the door were open. [Celda = cell]

Hinges

The picture to the right, in Figure 23, shows a detail of the lower hinge of a door that opens to the right. The door leaf can be seen to the left of the picture and the crack on the join between the frame and the wall on the right side of the picture. According to all testimonies available in 1972, Mariano Pujadas did not leave the west wing main room of the building on the night of August 22, so if the picture shows a shot made by Pujadas towards the guards, the image should correspond to one of the doors to that main room.

There were only four doors opening to the right and to the main room: two to cells 1 and 2, the right door leaf to the west wing, and the door of the former bathroom. None of these presented an adequate shooting angle in the hinge area, where said statements situate Pujadas.

The most noteworthy detail is *the shape* of the hinge. The picture sharply shows a hinge occupying the entire width of the frame. Let us compare this with the shape of the door where the bathroom was (Fig. 39). The hinge has an elongated vertical shape that does not occupy the entire width of the frame.

If we continue considering the likelihood that such is the door featured in 1972, we can suppose that the hinge was replaced. But those hinges are embedded in the frame and a cutting needs to be made to install them. If the hinges had been replaced, the frame would still have traces of such repair, and this was not observed. If we analyze *all* the doors opening into the main room of the west wing, we see that even doors opening to the opposite side have the same type of hinge, which does not coincide with the one featured on the picture of ASI magazine.

The conclusion is that the picture that ASI magazine shows (Fig. 23) on the left does not correspond with any of the doors of the west wing of the building that were present at the moment when I conducted the on-site visit to Almirante Zar Base in 2008.

Within the cone of possible trajectories as defined by the orifice on the exterior door of the bathroom, one can see the stand that held up a door to the toilet stall in the bathroom. While the stall was dismantled, by the marks of the floor, we know the exact position of that stand for the toilet stall door.

Moreover, the identification of the hinge we are currently discussing is confirmed by observing carefully the image on the left on figure 23. We can see the door does not reach the floor. This is consistent with bathroom stall doors.

This restricts considerably the possible trajectories of a bullet shot from the hallway between the cells toward the north of the cell block (that is, from the area where the prisoners were standing to the area where the officers were standing, and where the bathroom was located). We show the result of this additional analysis on fig-

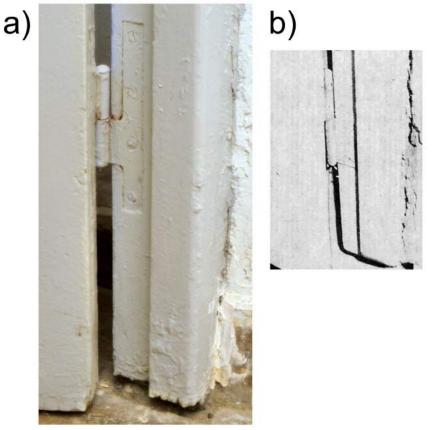


Figure 39 Comparing hinges. (a) Current picture of the door of the room that was the west wing bathroom in 1972. (b) Detail of the hinge in ASI magazine

ure 40. In addition, since this more precise universe of potential trajectories is at the edge of the previously defined cone (pictured on figure 38), it means that the exterior door of the bathroom must have necessarily been closed at the moment when the shot was fired.

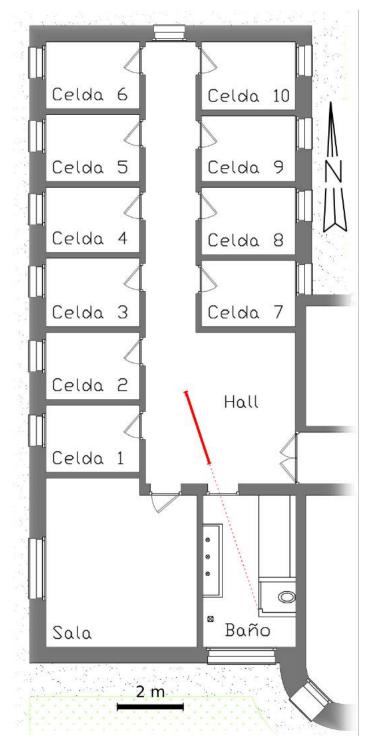


Figure 40 We indicate with a thick red line the positions compatible with the shot of the exterior door of the bathroom. The dotted line shows the trajectory of the projectile. The exterior door of the bathroom was necessarily closed at the moment when the shot was taken because, had it been open, there is no location from the hallway or main room of the west wing from which the shot could have been taken. The positions shown here are those of the weapon and of the shot, not of the shooter. In order to locate the shooter, one would have to know what hand the shooter was holding the weapon with.

APPENDIX F. Mortar characterization

El material del revoque proviene de una mezcla que suele llamarse *mortero* y suele consistir en una mezcla de cemento, arena y agua.

Al producirse la mezcla se inicia un proceso químico de hidratación en el cemento que endurece el conjunto. El arena incorporada da firmeza estructural, brindando un esqueleto poco deformable, que soporta el cambio de volumen del aglomerante sin producir fisuras[7].

Queremos caracterizar distintos tipos de mortero con fines forenses. No estamos interesados en las propiedades mecánicas o estructurales que les interesa a los constructores: nos interesa saber si dos trozos de revoque provienen del mismo mortero o no.

Hay dos propiedades con las que podemos trabajar: en primer lugar, cada mortero tiene una proporción diferente de arena/cemento, y por otro lado, el arena de diferentes lugares es muy diferente, y tal vez sea una *'huella digital'* que identifique un determinado mortero.

Número de mezcla

Lo que buscamos es un número que identifique la proporción arena/cemento que hay en una mezcla.

Supongamos preparamos un mortero con una masa A de arena y una masa B de cemento. La proporción de mezcla será

$$\frac{A}{B} = n\frac{\rho_a}{\rho_b} = m$$

donde *m* representará la proporción en peso y *n* la proporción en volumen, que es lo que uno mide cuando se prepara la mezcla. Habitualmente *n* suele ser cercano a 3. Las densidades típicas para el cemento y el arena son $\rho_a \approx 1.9 \ g/cm^3$ y $\rho_b \approx 1.1 \ g/cm^3$.

Para preparar el mortero tenemos tres componentes: arena, cemento y agua. La cantidad de agua será proporcional a la cantidad de cemento. Llamaremos c a la masa de agua que queda fijada por unidad de masa de cemento. Según normas[?] c es aproximadamente del orden de 0.7.

Entonces, el peso del mortero fraguado y seco será

$$P_i = A + B + Agua = A + B + cB = A\left(1 + \frac{(1+c)}{m}\right)$$

Lo que haremos a continuación es disolver este revoque fraguado. Lo haremos utilizando ácido clorhídrico (HCl) que en las casas de construcción se comercializa con el nombre de *ácido muriático*.

El ácido disolverá los componentes orgánicos del arena, casi todo el cemento que haya, y liberará el agua del mortero en la disolución. El peso final será entonces

$$P_f = f_a A + f_b B = A \left(f_a + \frac{f_b}{m} \right)$$

nuestros experimentos indican que f_a es del orden de 0.95. Suponemos que f_b será menor que el 10%, de manera que al dividir por m (que es del orden de 6) el segundo término puede despreciarse frente al primero. De manera que nos queda simplemente que

$$P_f = f_a A.$$

Si ahora hacemos el cociente entre el peso final y el peso inicial de la mezcla, podemos despejar la proporción de arena/cemento que tiene la mezcla n:

$$n = \left(\frac{(1+c)\rho_b/\rho_a}{\frac{f_a}{P_f/P_i} - 1}\right)$$

Esta expresión tiene el inconveniente que tiene parámetros que dependerán de los componentes utilizados, como el factor de hidratación del cemento c y las densidades

involucradas.

Lo que haremos es dar un número indicativo, reemplazando en la expresión anterior por valores 'típicos', y así definimos el 'número de mezcla' n^* como

$$n^* = \left(\frac{1.4}{P_i/P_f - 1.05}\right)$$

Este número sólo depende de la relación de pesos antes y después de la disolución en ácido. En condiciones normales va a representar la proporción en volumen de mezcla arena/cemento. Pero lo que nos interesa es que va a caracterizar a un mortero determinado. El mismo mortero debería dar el mismo número de mezcla, y entonces tenemos un elemento para realizar la identificación. En la figura 41 graficamos la relación entre los pesos y el número de mezcla.

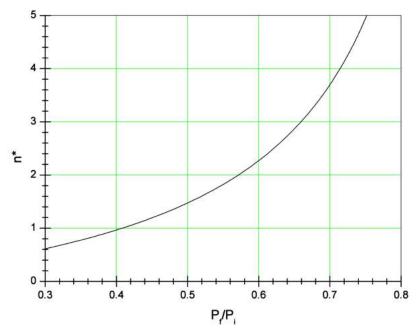


Figure 41 relación entre el número de mezcla n^* y le relación de pesos antes y después de la disolución en ácido clorhídrico.

Estudio del Arena

Para estudiar el arena, vamos a realizar una granulometría. Eso consiste en colocar una serie de tamices calibrados en orden decreciente de tamaño de malla. Si colocamos el arena a estudiar en la parte superior y agitamos, los granos de arena irán cayendo hasta encontrarse con el primer tamiz por el que no pueden pasar. En nuestro estudio utilizamos la siguiente serie de tamices de la tabla 6.

tamiz	malla
10	$1.70\ mm$
18	$1.00\ mm$
35	$500~\mu m$
40	$425~\mu m$
45	$355~\mu m$
60	$250~\mu m$
120	$125~\mu m$

Table 6 Tamices utilizados en la granulometría.

A continuación se pesan el contenido en cada tamiz y podemos construir un histograma donde graficamos la proporción de masa distribuida en cada tamaño de grano.

Esta es una buena caracterización del arena por sí misma, pero a simple vista podíamos apreciar que los colores eran ligeramente diferentes. Entonces elegimos los granos que quedaron en el tamiz número 18 (partículas entre 1 mm y 1.7 mm) y separamos los granos a mano, clasificándolos según su color en cinco categorías. Los granos más oscuros, tenían un porcentaje importante de material magnético, de manera que también separamos según fueran o no atraídos por un imán. El resultado en cada una de esas categorías lo pesamos en una balanza y podemos incluir el porcentaje de masa en cada una de ellas.

Todos estos elementos aportan a distinguir distintos tipos de mezclas y de arenas.

APPENDIX G. Evidence of differences

Cuando caracterizamos las arenas, vamos midiendo una serie de propiedades sobre cada muestra. Estas propiedades nunca coinciden exactamente, ni aún cuando analizamos dos veces la misma muestra.

Pero si dos resultados de una misma medición no difieren mucho comparado con la dispersión esperada de los datos, entonces estamos dispuestos a considerar que ambas mediciones pueden venir de la misma muestra. Si, por el contrario, los resultados difieren mucho: cuanta más mediciones diferentes hagamos, más seguros vamos a estar de que las muestras originales son diferentes.

El propósito de este apéndice consiste en cuantificar estadísticamente esta certeza progresiva.

G.1 Medidas de la probabilidad

La probabilidad se define como una cantidad positiva, entre cero y uno. Las probabilidades de un evento siempre se especifican siempre dentro de un universo de hipótesis H que define el problema que estamos tratando y los datos considerados. La notación suele ser de la forma

y se lee la probabilidad del evento E dada la hipótesis H[9].

Cuando tengamos certeza completa de un evento, la probabilidad va a valer uno, y cero cuando no exista ninguna posibilidad de que el evento ocurra.

Si tenemos dos eventos independientes, no relacionados el uno con el otro, la probabilidad que ambos sucedan es el producto de las probabilidades de cada uno de ellos:

$$P(AB|H) = P(A|H) P(B|H).$$

Una medida alternativa de la probabilidad, muy común en los juegos de azar,

consiste en medir las *chances*. Vamos a simbolizarlas por la letra O y consiste en dividir la probabilidad de que un evento suceda por la probabilidad de que el mismo no suceda:

$$O(A|H) = \frac{P(A|H)}{1 - P(A|H)}.$$

Por ejemplo, la *probabilidad* de sacar un cinco al tirar un dado es de 1/6. Las chances del mismo evento son de 1 en 5 (1/5).

Las chances de dos eventos independientes también se multiplican, lo mismo que hacían las probabilidades:

$$O(AB|H) = O(A|H) \ O(B|H).$$

Esta segunda medida de la probabilidad parece más cotidiana, pero es incómoda cuando estamos cerca de la certeza. a veces nos confunde distinguir el significado de la diferencia entre una probabilidad del 99% y otra del 99.99% (situación muy común al leer los resultados de una identificación de ADN).

Por eso resulta interesante incorporar una nueva medida de probabilidad que se denomina *evidencia*[10]. Es interesante porque incorpora una escala logarítmica, que resulta más naturalmente asociada a la intuición, y está diseñada de tal manera que un cambio de 1 en la evidencia es un cambio apenas perceptible respecto de las consecuencias, respecto de la toma de decisiones.

La evidencia e se define como:

$$e(A|H) = 10 \log_{10} O(A|H)$$

y para tener una idea de esta medida, mostramos una tabla con valores (tabla 7).

Una propiedad interesante de la *evidencia* es que si tengo dos eventos independientes, las chances se multiplica, pero dadas las propiedades de los logaritmos, las

e	0	Р
0	1:1	1/2
3	2:1	2/3
6	4:1	4/5
10	10:1	10/11
20	100:1	100/101
50	10^{5}	0.99999
100	10^{10}	0.9999999999

Table 7 Evidencia, chances y probabilidad.

evidencias se suman:

$$e(AB|H) = e(A|H) + O(B|H),$$

que representa cualitativamente la manera en que vamos acumulando evidencia a favor de un argumento.

G.2 Evidencia de que dos cosas son diferentes

En nuestro caso de las arenas, medimos propiedades independientes y vamos acumulando o no evidencia de que se trata de dos muestras diferentes.

Para poder cuantificar este proceso, vamos a suponer que medimos una propiedad física x que es una variable continua, con una dispersión conocida σ . Hacemos la medición en dos muestras arrojando los resultados x_1 y x_2 .

Las hipótesis que queremos probar son:

- \mathcal{H}_0 : Las muestras son las mismas
- \mathcal{H}_1 : Las muestras son diferentes.

La distribución de las variables x_1 y x_2 son de tipo gaussianas de centro m y dispersión σ . La función de distribución tiene la forma

$$P(x\epsilon[x, x+dx]|H) = G(x, m, \sigma) = \frac{dx}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-m}{\sigma}\right)^2\right\}$$

En la hipótesis \mathcal{H}_0 , ambas muestras son las mismas, y el mejor estimador que tenemos del valor medio, es el promedio de los valores x_1 y x_2 . En cambio en la otra hipótesis, cada muestra tiene su propio valor medio, y a falta de mejor estimador son los mismos valores medidos[11]. Así es como resulta que la evidencia que las dos muestras son diferentes es

$$e(\mathcal{H}_{1}|x_{1}, x_{2}) = 10 \log_{10} \frac{P(x_{1}, x_{2}|\mathcal{H}_{1})}{P(x_{1}, x_{2}|\mathcal{H}_{0})}$$

= 10 \log_{10} \frac{G(x_{1}, x_{1}, \sigma) G(x_{2}, x_{2}, \sigma)}{G(x_{1}, < x >, \sigma) G(x_{2}, < x >, \sigma)}
\approx \left(\frac{x_{2} - x_{1}}{\sigma} \right)^{2}

Este es un resultado muy interesante por lo sencillo. La evidencia de que dos muestras son diferentes aumentará apenas en 1 cuando ambos resultados no difieran más que su desviación estándar.

Cuando acumulemos una evidencia del orden de 50, entonces vamos a estar seguros de que las dos muestras son diferentes (la probabilidad de equivocarse va a ser menor que 1 en 100000).

Si consideramos muchas mediciones independientes, simplemente iremos sumando la evidencia de cada una de ellas de que las muestras son diferentes.