



CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Consuelo Cardozo, hereby certify that I am competent to translate from Spanish into English (or vice versa) and that I have translated into English, to the best of my ability and being faithful to the original content as an authorized translator, the *Resumen de Informe de la necropsia de Rubén Pedro Bonet en Trelew, La patria fusilada* [Summary of Necropsy Report regarding Ruben Pedro Bonet from Trelew, La Patria Fusilada].

Therefore, I certify that the attached version in English of the Summary of Necropsy Report is a true and accurate translation of the aforementioned document in Spanish.

Cochabamba, Bolivia, June 6, 2021

Consuelo Cardozo
Certificate of Translation 1987
School of Continuing Education
New York University

Edificio Porto Belo II, Dpto. 4A, Calle Chimané #20, entre calles Céspedes e Irigoyen, Sarco Central
Cochabamba, Bolivia
Teléfono: + (591 - 4) 722 11 724 • Correo electrónico: consuelocardozo@aol.com • NIT 452832018

Plaintiffs' Exhibit

0071T

Case No. 1:20-CV-24294-KMM

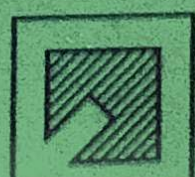
exhibitster.com

BRAVO00004814

TRELEW

La patria fusilada

Francisco Urondo



editorial
CONTRAPUNTO

----- (Page 207)

RUBEN PEDRO BONET

Necropsy Report

Bonet's widow sued the State over the homicide of her husband, thus starting the trial titled "LELCHUK, widow of Bonet, Alicia Noemí vs. the NATIONAL STATE (Command-in-Chief of the Navy) for damages." The lawsuit was filed in Court of First Instance N° 6 for Federal, Civil, and Commercial Matters under Doctor Jorge O. Arana Tagle, Clerk's Office N° 18 under Doctor Elsa Beatriz Guerisoli. Upon the plaintiff's request and the judge's decision, an autopsy of the cadaver was ordered.

Pergamino, October 20, 1972.

The remains of Rubén Pedro Bonet were exhumed. Only some flowers and two letters scribbled with their children's drawings, signed Mariana and Hernán, had been placed on top of the coffin.

The exhumation was witnessed by the uniformed police staff who guarded the coffin when it was moved to the Federal Capital.

On the 26th, Doctors Jacinto Ignacio Pagliera and Mariano Manuel Balverde, forensic doctors of the National Justice System, carried out the autopsy of Rubén Pedro Bonet. Doctor Rolbider Feola, anatomist and pathologist appointed by Mrs. Bonet, also attended to witness the act.

From the expert necropsy report, the following basic points emerge (Autopsy N° 2378; pages 72/78 of the aforementioned writs):

1. Cadaver in an advanced state of putrefaction.
2. Bullet wound in the chest and the right arm.
3. Wound in the abdomen by bullet entering close to the navel and exiting by the back through a hole located on the same side and approximately at the same height.
4. Hematoma around both eyes and the nose.
5. Wound in the head by bullet entering close to the left ear and exiting above the eyebrow on the same side.
6. "Immediate death due to brain injury" (page 78) (Conclusion "d" of the Police).

Autopsy findings and specially the cited data provide absolute certainty in asserting that the aggressor's position regarding the shots to the chest, the arm, and the abdomen differs from that of the head wound. The first ones are successive wounds when the individual was standing. These shots, with the aggressor sited on the left and in front of the victim, made the victim turn to the right and fall to the floor. The last shot, the one to the head, was received when the subject's head was slightly tilted forward and the position maintained, and the aggressor was "on the left of the fallen victim" shooting "from above and slightly forward." This is irrefutably confirmed by the following data.

1. The hematoma around the eyes and the nose “indicates that the lowest point of the head, where the blood drained when the subject was alive, was the upper region of the face, that is, the point of support on the floor was this area.

2. The wound on the forehead (20 by 25 mm [0.78 x 0.98 in]) corresponds to the exit hole of the bullet that entered close to the ear, as confirmed in expert report 72/78, showing that the bullet was deformed when exiting. This indicates that the subject’s head was resting on the floor, since the bullet was deformed before exiting when it clashed against the resistance opposed by the bone and the floor (written by the plaintiff: “Partial dispute – Explanations Reservations,” pages 99/105).

3. This last bullet travelled “from behind and went forward, from the bottom upwards, and from left to right” (Autopsy N° 2.3.78).

Moreover, with the same certainty, we can say that this last bullet was shot from a short distance to finish him off. This is fully demonstrated by the fact that only in the wound situated close to the left ear (entrance hole) can “a scant amount of medium size, small, and fine blackish gunpowder grains be observed” in the microscope (page 134).

The plaintiff refuted the actions of the experts and requested their explanations. The subsequent answer of the forensic physicians proved insufficient and contradictory. Moreover, a serious aggravating point illustrated their partiality: they went so far as to want to modify their (legal) report in regards to the amount of time Bonet survived. Yet, they offered no new item of evidence even when it had ceased to be procedurally applicable for them to do so, because that conclusion “was not only not questioned, but also accepted by the implicit agreement of both parties” (Written by the plaintiff: “Reiterates dispute.” Pages 146/back of 153). The Court decided to consider this last presentation when passing sentence.

In responding to the expert points, the forensic physicians tried to cover the existence of a finishing shot, which undoubtedly emerged from the own data of the autopsy

they had undertaken. They argued that there were no finishing shots only because of the absence of what is known in medical-legal terms as “Hoffman’s star-like pattern”. This lesion characteristically appears when the weapon is in contact with the skin and there is a bone plane underneath. Later on, and in response to the plaintiff’s demand that they explain if an indispensable requirement for a finishing shot is that it be done with the gun in contact with the skin, they had no other choice but to recant, thus acknowledging that their only argument to rule out the finishing shot had absolutely no validity.

_____ 210