

Population statistics: legal frameworks, human rights abuse, governmental environment. Two experiences, one lecture

Estadísticas poblacionales: marco jurídico, violación de derechos humanos, entorno gubernamental. Dos experiencias, una lectura

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Abstract

This research compares the legal framework and environment of the Argentine statistical system and the Israeli population register outlining the scope of the interrelationship between computer science and the potential use of data collected for statistical purposes in the planning of genocides or other types of mass population atrocities, which involve demographic policies that justify the violation of data confidentiality for segregation purposes.

Key words: Argentina, Israel, governmentality, statistical systems, population registry, computer science, genocide, de-civilization.

Resumen

Esta investigación compara los marcos jurídicos y el entorno del sistema estadístico argentino y el registro de población israelí delineando, el alcance de la interrelación entre la informática y el uso potencial de datos recabados con fines estadísticos en la planificación de genocidios u otro tipo de atrocidades masivas de población, que comportan políticas demográficas que justifican la violación de la confidencialidad de datos personales con fines de segregación.

Palabras clave: Argentina, Israel, gubernamentalidad, sistemas estadísticos, registro de población, informática, genocidio, des-civilización.

* Traducción del original en castellano realizada por Myriam Boclin.

INTRODUCTION

This research aims to carry out a comparative analysis between two countries with dissimilar experiences in certain historical and normative issues associated with the confidentiality of data protected by statistical laws, to which some concomitant elements of the governmental environment related to the history of computer science are added.

In order to introduce the debatable goals associated to the power strategies they justify, the planning of mass population destruction using populationist, Malthusian, natalist criteria, selective immigration, gender-based selective abortion or other predefined governmental demographic segregation criteria (Gonnard, 1969; Bongaarts y Greenhalgh, 1985; Foucault, 1992; Kligman, 1998; Vetta y Courgeau, 2003; Domingo, 2008; Greenhalgh, 2008; Feng, Cai y Gu, 2013), it is necessary to review the role played by the states in the segregation of people through the computer technique called operational research (Borches and Carnota, 2011; Black, 2001). In other words, knowing the cases in which the states manipulated population data to plan genocides, mass extermination, deportations or other extreme measures allows us to introduce general aspects of the extent of IT in shaping the current world scenario, as well as the potential role that national statistical systems have in planning mass population destruction using sensitive data collected for statistical purposes for subsequent identification, confiscation, arrest, incarceration, expulsion and, ultimately, the removal from society of those individuals classified as such. It is significant to note that the programming of such crimes requires expert professionals and administrative bureaucracies economically and ideologically allied to companies specialized in data science as happened with IBM (Black, 2001).

By the way, William Seltzer (1998) and Margo Anderson (2001) researches published by *Population and Development Review* and *Social Research* are essential because they approach the specific role of Germany (1933-1945), Poland (1939-1943), France (1940-1944), the Netherlands (1940-1944), Norway (1942-1944) and Romania (1941-1943) that used data from several registries, censuses, special censuses and multiple population registries for planning the Shoah.¹ It is also known that special censuses, macro, meso and micro data, population registries and the 1940

¹ To perform a scientific study of the Jewish people extermination during WWII, the term *Shoah* —Hebrew word of feminine gender— is more appropriate than the term Holocaust (Della Pergola, 2016). It is estimated that, in 1939, the world Jewish population was around 16.5 million, being reduced to 11 million by 1945 although demographic projections indicate greater losses.

census data were used in the planning and execution of forced territorial displacement of Native Americans (late 19th Century) and Japanese Americans (1941-1945) in the United States.

Likewise, Daniel Feierstein's research (2014, 2016) shows that the Soviet Union (1919-1939) used micro and macro data from several censuses to reorganize the population of the Federative Nations Republic through the proclamation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in 1922, thus spreading state and partisan bureaucracy throughout the territory by fully or partially displacing villages by nationality. And the French colonialism used a census performed in 1957 to number houses and their occupants, a common procedure that was later used to watch the registered population daily. Also, the Rwandan state, when initiating the *tutsi* genocide in April 1994, used vital and spatial mobility statistics without anonymizing in the genocidal plan and logistics as a social practice: monthly statistics, lists of births, deaths, marriages, and mobility inside and outside the area together with annual population lists, all classified by ethnicity, were submitted to the *Préfecture*.

In terms of population policies,² while natalism seeks to explain the drop in fertility, Malthusianism battles for controlling population growth and eugenics which would require a change in composition, making fertility, nuptiality and migrations differentials in their centers of interest. Said population policies were sustained for long periods by authoritarian regimes such as the German National Socialism (1933-1945) as well as democratic European governments³ that instituted the selective sterilization of mental patients, alcoholics, criminals, "irresponsible individuals" or other eugenic measures aimed at limiting lower or dangerous "classes" (Domingo, 2008: 28-37).

Thus, through the comparative analysis of the laws of statistics and the environment, it is possible to notice the purposes of segregation of nominal data with natalist, Malthusian, eugenicist criteria or other predetermined governmental criteria. A complex factor that deserves attention, when it comes to providing guarantees of non-repetition in relation to the preven-

² Population policy means the set of principles, explicit or implicit, that guide the action of the public authorities in matters of population, or in others related to it. A policy is populationist when it favors population growth and Malthusian when it seeks to curb that growth. Policies that tend, respectively, to increase or decrease the birth rate are described as natalists or antinatalists. Eugenic policies (such as those implemented by the Nazi regime) aim to improve the quality of the population by multiplying individuals capable of transmitting characters considered advantageous to the species, preventing the reproduction of individuals with characters considered harmful to the species; several of these characters are identified by censuses or surveys and thus existing a scientific fallacy regarding its measurement (Vetta and Courgeau, 2003).

³ From 1934-1935 to: 1957 in Sweden; to 1960 in Denmark; to 1970 in Finland; to 1974 in Norway (Domingo 2008: 28-37).

tion and punishment of genocides or other types of mass atrocities that involve segregationist policies based on population data, with the purpose of favoring the biological and social reproduction of certain populations, hindering, or prohibiting that of others.

The research is set out as follows. The first section is called Data-no data: conventions and governability. The second, Environment and law of statistics: Argentine experience. And the third, Environment and Population Record: Israeli Experience. A conclusion by way of reflection places the issue of censuses and population records in a long-term perspective related to the process of civilization and technification.

DATA-NO DATA: CONVENTIONS AND GOVERNABILITY

To interpret some aspects of governmentality it is essential to carry out comparative studies without losing sight of the long-term perspective. Governmentality is defined as the set of institutions, calculations and strategies that allow leaders to make the population the main focus of their administrations, which main form of knowledge is political economy, and which technical instrument are apparatuses of security (Domingo, 2008: 11).

In this sense, both records and censuses⁴ are instruments for the calculation of populations that observed in the long-term reveal aspects related to the processes of technification and civilization in the use of computers. Likewise, it should not be ignored that the uses of demographic tools (census, register, etc.) are regulated through statistical laws that are not timeless either.

Therefore, the general aspects on data, sources, types of segregation and protection of rights related to population registries and population censuses (Diagram 1) are contrasted with the databases of the United Nations treaty collection, chapter IV on Human Rights that locates the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide in the first place (Paris, December 9, 1948) and in sixteenth place in the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CED) (New York, December 20, 2006) noting that ratification is not necessarily effective, although it tries to prevent the crimes specified through international law.

Diagram 1 breaks down vulnerable variables by type of segregation which may contribute to controllers of each country detecting the need to

⁴ Through a sociological reading of the processes, it is possible to see that, in certain states, census practices become genocidal social practices (Feierstein, 2014: 33).

update the legislation in order to prevent the abuse of power through eugenicist, populationist, Malthusian, natalist or other predefined segregation criteria specially during authoritarian periods. However, it also applies to democratic contexts since most countries in the world have legal resources that allow them to declare the state of exception or other similar interventions.

It is important not to overlook that the *UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide* became effective on January 12, 1951 and it has been subscribed so far by 40 countries that can be grouped by decades: in the 40s it was subscribed by five countries, in the 50s by twenty-eight countries, in the 60s by two countries, in the 70s by one country, in the 80s by two countries and in 2000 by two more countries (Table 1).

Some of the states that are not part of the *Convention*: four in Europe (Cyprus, Latvia, Moldova and the Holy See) and five in insular Central America (Granada, Guyana, Saint Lucia, Suriname and Saint Kitts and Nevis). The African countries that have not subscribed the *Convention* are eleven (Angola, Chad, Eritrea, Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Niger, Madagascar, Mozambique, Central African Republic and United Republic of Tanzania). Asian countries that have not subscribed the *Convention* are eighteen (Brunei, Philippines, Indonesia, Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Japan, Mauritania, Federated States of Micronesia, Niue, Palau, Kingdom of Bhutan, Kingdom of Thailand, Republic of Kiribati, Republic of Vanuatu, West Timor, Tuvalu and Samoa). Besides Qatar and Oman, which are among Middle Eastern Countries.

It is essential to mention that the concept was created by Raphael Lemkin and that despite its problematic definition related to the history of concepts, the *Convention* legally applies even when it includes three key elements of divergence: intention, the nature of the groups included in the definition, and the total or partial level of annihilation as an excluding element of the definition (Feierstein, 2014). However, in the Argentine experience at least seventeen judgments (2014-2019) qualify the Argentine Reorganizing genocide as such (Table 1, annex).

The *Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance* (CED) adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 20, 2006, was enforced on December 20, 2010, with a total of 98 signatory states and 63 parties.⁵

⁵ The Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 18, 1992.

Diagram 1: Population Data, Sources, Segregation Basis and Rights Protections

Population data	Sources	Segregation based on	Rights protection (laws)
Sex, gender	Censuses	Eugenicist conceptions	Civil rights equality for women
Woman	Medical records	Stereotypes and prejudices	Gender identity
Man	Office of Vital Records	Pathologizing	Gender-based violence prevention and punishment
Non-binary	Vital statistics	Religious reasons	Femicide
	Population records	Minority	Discrimination, xenophobia and racism prevention
	Other	Political context (ideology)	Other
Morbidity treated: some diseases	Medical records	Eugenicist conceptions	Public and mental health
	Special censuses	Pathologizing	Social protection
in the ICD		Stereotypes and prejudices	Specific protection based on disease, age, gender, disability
		Religious reasons	Discrimination, xenophobia and racism prevention
		Political context (ideology)	Other
Marital status: single	Censuses	Eugenicist conceptions	Marriage regardless of religion
consensual union, separated	Office of Vital Records	Religious reasons	Domestic partnerships
married, divorced, widowed	Vital statistics	Stereotypes and prejudices	Equal marriage
		Religious reasons	Divorce
		Political context (ideology)	Protection of children, adoption and all kinds of families
		Minority	
Nationality	Censuses	Eugenicist conceptions	Forced migration
	Medical records	Stereotypes and prejudices	Asylum, refuge
	Office of Vital Records	Religious reasons	Return
	Vital statistics	Political context (ideology)	Genocide prevention and punishment
	Population records	Minority	Crimes against humanity
	Special censuses		Discrimination, xenophobia and racism prevention
	Surveys, other		Other
Ethnicity, skin color	Censuses	White or black racism	Genocide prevention and punishment
language	Population records	Eugenicist conceptions	Crimes against humanity
	Special censuses	Stereotypes and prejudices	Discrimination, xenophobia and racism prevention
	Other	Religious reasons	Forced migration
		Political context (ideology)	Asylum, refuge
		Minority	Return, other
Religion	Censuses	Religious reasons	Genocide prevention and punishment
	Office of Vital Records	Stereotypes and prejudices	Crimes against humanity
	Population records	Minority	Discrimination, xenophobia and racism prevention
	Special censuses	Political context (ideology)	Forced migration, asylum, refuge, return
	Other		Other
Education	Special censuses	Stereotypes and prejudices	Specific laws
	Educational records	Political context (ideology)	Discrimination, xenophobia and racism prevention
		Minority	Specific protection based on disease, age, gender, disability
Occupation: certain occupations	Censuses	Stereotypes and prejudices	Specific labor laws
	Labor records	Political context (ideology)	Discrimination, xenophobia and racism prevention
in the ICO	Special censuses	Minority	Crimes against humanity
		Minority	Other
Place of residence	Multiple records	Residential	Territorial planning (sanitation, lighting, other)

Note: Disease International Classification (CIE). <https://icd.who.int/es/>, International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO). <https://www.ilo.org/public/spanish/bureau/stat/isco/index.htm>). As part of the Treaty of Versailles that ended WWI, the World Labor Organization was created in 1919, of which Argentina has been a member since June 1919.

Source: personal research

Table 1: Countries That Signed and Acceded or Ratified the UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide Grouped by Decade, 1948-2005

1940	1950	1960
1. Ethiopia (1 Jul 1949)	1. Panama (11 Jan 1950)	1. Peru (24 Feb 1960)
2. Australia (8 Jul 1949)	2. Guatemala (13 Jan 1950)	2. Uruguay (11 Jul 1967)
3. Norway (22 Jul 1949)	3. Israel (9 Mar 1950)	1970
4. Iceland (29 Aug 1949)	4. Liberia (20 Jun 1950)	1. New Zealand (28 Dec 1978)
5. Ecuador (21 Dec 1949)	5. Philippines (7 Jul 1950)	1980
	6. El Salvador (28 Sep 1950)	1. China (18 Apr 1983)
	7. Haiti (14 Oct 1950)	2. USA (25 Nov 1988)
	8. France (14 Oct 1950)	2000
	9. Denmark (15 Jun 1951)	1. Paraguay (3 Oct 2001)
	10. Belgium (5 Sep 1951)	2. Bolivia (14 Jun 2005)
	11. Egypt (8 Feb 1952)	
	12. Honduras (5 Mar 1952)	
	13. Brazil (15 Apr 1952)	
	14. Sweden (27 May 1952)	
	15. Mexico (22 Jul 1952)	
	16. Canada (3 Sep 1952)	
	17. Cuba (4 Mar 1953)	
	18. Chile (3 Jun 1953)	
	19. Lebanon (17 Dec 1953)	
	20. Russian Federation (3 May 1954)	
	21. Byelorussia (11 Aug 1954)	
	22. Ukraine (15 Nov 1954)	
	23. Greece (8 Dec 1954)	
	24. Myanmar (14 Mar 1956)	
	25. Iran (14 Aug 1956)	
	26. India (27 Aug 1959)	
	27. Pakistan (12 Oct 1957)	
	28. Colombia (27 Oct 1959)	

Source: personal research

Table 2: Countries That Signed and Acceded or Ratified the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance Grouped by Decade, 2007-2020

2000		2010	
1	Albania (8 Nov 2007)	1	Paraguay (3 Aug 2010)
2	Argentina (14 Dec 2007)	2	Brazil (29 Nov 2010)
3	Mexico (18 Mar 2008)	3	Belgium (2 Jun 2011)
4	Honduras (1 Apr 2008)	4	Gabon (19 Jan 2011)
5	France (23 Sep 2008)	5	Armenia (24 Jan 2011)
6	Senegal (11 Dec 2008)	6	Netherlands (23 Mar 2011)
7	Bolivia (17 Dec 2008)	7	Zambia (4 Apr 2011)
8	Cuba (2 Feb 2009)	8	Serbia (18 May 2011)
9	Uruguay (4 Mar 2009)	9	Panama (24 Jun 2011)
10	Mali (1 Jul 2009)	10	Tunisia (29 Jun 2011)
11	Japan (23 Jul 2009)	11	Montenegro (20 Sep 2011)
12	Nigeria (24 Jul 2015)	12	Costa Rica (16 Feb 2012)
13	Germany (24 Sep 2009)	13	Bosnia and Herzegovina (30 Mar 2012)
14	Spain (24 Sep 2009)	14	Austria (7 Jun 2012)
15	Ecuador (20 Oct 2009)	15	Colombia (11 Jul 2012)
16	Burkina Faso (3 Dec 2009)	16	Mauritania (3 Oct 2012)
17	Chile (8 Dec 2009)	17	Samoa (27 Nov 2012)
		18	Morocco (14 May 2013)
		19	Lithuania (14 Aug 2013)
		20	Lesotho (6 Dec 2013)

Source: personal research

A key concept of CED lays is the prohibition of any justification of enforced disappearance in states of war, states of exception, due to national safety reasons, political instability, or public emergency.

It is known that in the current situation of the Covid-19 pandemic, the ECLAC (2020) has pointed out the priority of personal data protection and it is yet unknown if besides morbidity and mortality records, census rounds 2020 (2015 to 2024) shall include questions regarding the pandemic or other sensitive issues such as the national identity card (Arriola *et al.*, 2018; Grushka, 2019; INDEC, 2020; Clarín, 2020).⁶

So much so, that in several European countries they doubt about the convenience of entrusting Huawei with the deployment of the 5G communications networks due to safety reasons that raised alert on the excessive dependence on China in view of the enactment of the Hong Kong security law that criminalizes secession, *subversion* and collusion of foreign forces and restricts the right to protest and freedom of speech thus creating diplomatic tensions with the United States, the United Kingdom, and the European Union.

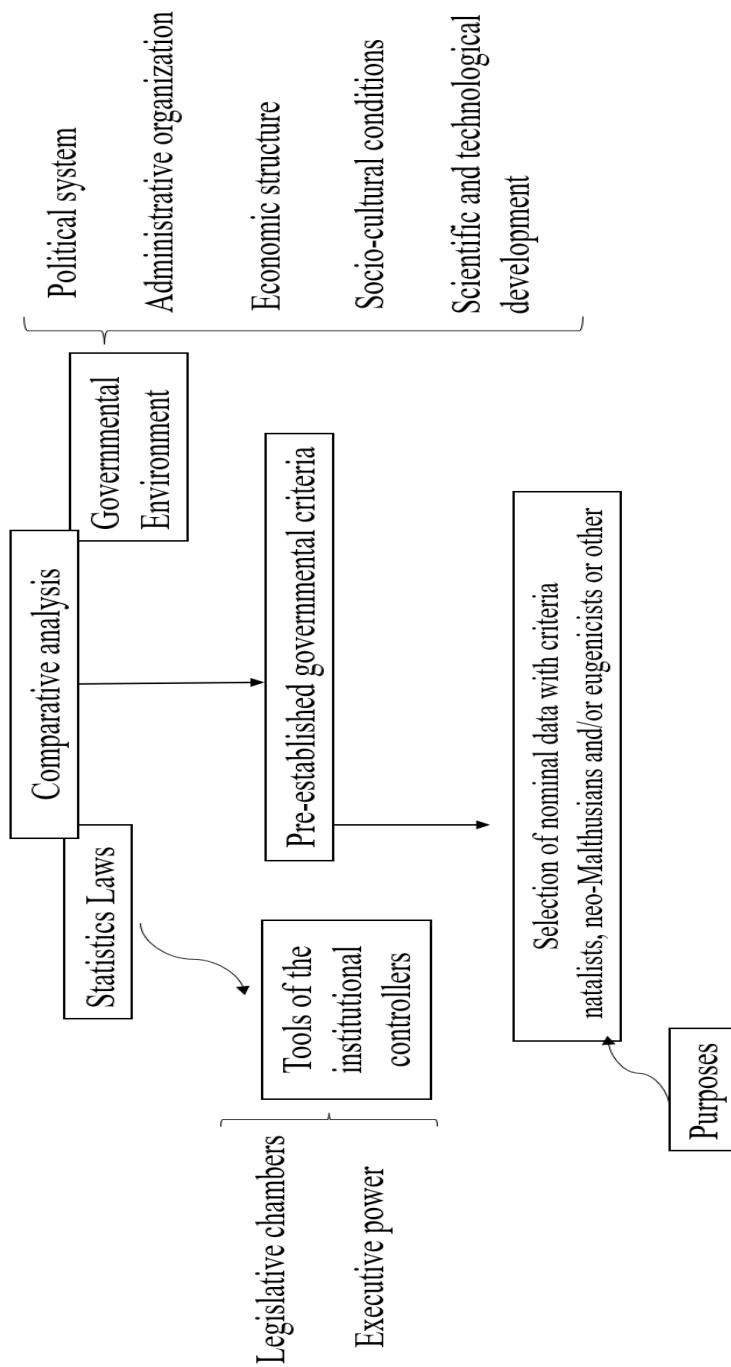
It is known that, in China, two of the eight Wuhan physicians who in late 2019 alerted on the seriousness of Coronavirus have died and the whereabouts of the other six is unknown. Likewise, in October 2020, the president of China encouraged its army to get ready for the fight (Ámbito, 2020(b); Nakamae, 2020; Rubiolo, 2021) by launching a census that will georeference data, increasing cyber control over the population even more based on their demographic policy (Bongaarts y Greenhalgh, 1985; Greenhalgh, 2008; Feng, Cai y Gu, 2013; Clarín, 2020; Sadeque, 2020). According to Cancelado Franco (2020: 35) “new markets,⁷ marked recent armed conflicts before the World Wars”.

In other words, the paradigmatic aspects associated with governmentality were identified in the legislative *corpus* related to statistical laws that determined two parallel governmental experiences over time (Diagram 2).

⁶ Argentina has received a credit from the Inter-American Development Bank for INDEC's Statistical Capacity Building Program, which proposes to assign part of the loan to the execution of the 2020 Experimental Census and the National Population, Household and Housing Census. Therefore, on July 22, 2020, TNGROUP S.A./INDRA S.A.; GC Gestión Compartida S.A./Oportunidades S.A.; BOLDT Impresores S.A.; Sociedad del Estado CASA DE MONEDA and SMARTMATIC INTERNATIONAL HOLDING BV Argentina branch/CENTRO NACIONAL DE CONSULTORÍA S.A. presented their expressions of interest. In their offers, TNG Indra and GC Digital made specific reference to the statistic secret, to the anonymization of personal data and the protection against non-authorized access to sensitive or private information. Conversely, SMARTMATIC presented an omnichannel model with methodological inconsistencies as well as in the confidentiality operations (INDEC, 2020).

⁷ Regarding the oil market, Hitler was supported by English-Dutch millionaire Henri Deterding, director of the Royal Dutch/Shell, enemy of the “Russian Bolshevik regime” who took ownership of Shell in Baku (Azerbaijan) (Cancelado Franco, 2020).

Diagram 2: Representation for the comparison between governmental environment and laws of statistics



Source: personal research

The in-depth analysis of the Argentine case is justified in that it is one of the statistical systems that make up Mercosur.⁸ The complexity of this system can be seen by examining the environment, that is, several aspects of the permanencies and changes in the political system, the legal system, the administrative organization, the economic structure, the socio-cultural conditions, and the scientific and technological development connected to Law 17.622/1968.

For this purpose, two paradigmatic declassified secret decrees (InfoLEG) were used, and the documentary collection of the UNESCO DOC Digital Library was complemented by the documents found in the Historical Service of the Army (SHE) and the Foreign Ministry, as well as publications of the Ministry of Defense and the *Communications and IT Commission*.

Supplementary information was found in the SERPAJ archive. In addition to reviewing the specialized research on hegemonic military doctrines, the problem of the emergency in the constitutional system and history of the period 1930-1983 worked on, in previous studies. For the international review of discrimination, government documents and research from the UNESCO DOC Digital Library were consulted.

For the exploratory study of the governmental environment of Israeli population registry, the Knesset or Israeli Parliament databases as well as databases related to the Israel-Mercosur free trade agreement from the *Organization of American States Foreign Trade Information System* (SICE) were used, as well as specific bibliography.

On the background, the connecting thread that guided the discussion can be seen in paradigmatic elements of demographic doctrines, of the history of the IBM corporation and of the history of science included in Eliasian figurations on the process of civilization and technification that show tension, conflict and changes that cannot be understood without studying some peculiarities of human condition in interdependence.

⁸ The framework project is called Data-non data: national statistical systems and universal human rights in Mercosur countries. Diagnosis and methodological contribution (Masciadri 2017, 2018, 2021).

Diagram 3: Comparison between environments and laws of statistics: two experiences

<i>Argentine Experience: National Statistical System (NSS)</i>	<i>Israeli Experience: Population Register</i>
After the two world wars, the conservative features of the Argentine State were expressed in the recovery, from 1930, of the power lost by the Catholic Church (Zanatta, 2005) of great incidence in the military branch, which adhered to the Doctrine of National Defense. This doctrine began to take shape with the coup of June 4, 1943 and lasted until 1955 with the overthrow of Perón. It also manifested itself in the neutral position it adopted during almost the entire Second World War (1939-1945), when the Allied bloc confronted the fascist Nazi Axis. In this context, the General Directorate of Army Statistics was created to carry out statistical activities related to supply and mobilization, and to test types of punch cards. Some time later, on September 6, 1951, during the constitutional government of General Juan Domingo Perón, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies regulated Law 14,046 on Censuses and Statistics that materialized the confluence between civil and military statistics. This norm was replaced during the validity of the National Security Doctrine, by Law 17,622 of January 25, 1968 that has governed the SEN since then and that reinforced the characteristic indicated in that it locates the Commandos in Chief of the Armed Forces (CJFA) among the central statistical bodies and specifies that the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC) must organize a center for the exchange of national information, and international. This article – a public expression of military interference in population matters in the SEN – made it possible to make visible the Directorate of Information and Data Systematization (DISCAD), an administrative but military division created, confidentially, at the beginning of 1968 during the dictatorship of General Juan Carlos Onganía. To what extent it has been possible to investigate during the dictatorship of the self-styled Argentine Revolution (1966-1973), the third Peronism (1973-1976), the last military dictatorship (1976-1983) and during the first years of the democratic transition (1983-1989), the DISCAD (1968-1990) coordinated military and civilian personnel experts in operational research. It is known that by 1969, the Data Computing System (SCD) had 250 operational computers in the country for data entry through tokens or punch cards. With regard to population data, the Ministry of Finance, in coordination with INDEC, operated the SCD Center with IBM equipment under the direction of the national public accountant Roberto C. Luzzani (De la Cuesta Ávila, 2002).	After World War II the State of Israel was created (May 15, 1948) and inherited the British legal system although the necessary transformations for organizing the new country were started by the Provisional State Council (May 14, 1948-February 14 1949) through ordinances such as, <i>The Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance, 5708-1948</i>. Reformations continued with the Constituent Assembly, later on named the first Knesset (February 14, 1949, August 20, 1951), one of which most outstanding was the <i>Nazis and Nazi Collaborators (Punishment) Law of 1950</i> that penalized crimes against the Jewish people, against humanity and war crimes within the above mentioned context. In that sense, <i>The Crime of Genocide (Prevention and Punishment) of 1950</i>, while punishing genocidal conduct, it protects the population from segregationist policies put forward by States with the intention of destroying, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group. It is important to review the Israeli case because the commitment to administer and update the Population Register is assumed by the Ministry of the Interior (Administration of the Population Register) and the statistical production falls on the Central Statistical Office, under the Ministry of Health and Welfare that compiles the statistics having created in 1956, the National Commission for Vital and Health Statistics (United Nations, 1985: 16). Likewise, the Population Registry Law, 5727, No. 65, 1965 establishes in its first chapter, the applicability of the rule to residents according to: 1) name and surname; 2) name of the parents; (3) date and place of birth; 4) sex; (5) ethnic group; (6) religion; 7) personal status (single, married, divorced, widowed); (8) name of the spouse; (9) name, date of birth, sex of the children; 10) present and past nationality(s); 11) address; 12) year of entry into the country; 13) start date of residence.

Source: personal research

ENVIRONMENT AND STATISTICAL LAW: ARGENTINE EXPERIENCE

There is agreement in affirming that military dictatorships used personal data for the planning of the forced disappearance of persons (UNESCO, 2007: 61), which reinforces the need to reform the statistical law, which is not exhaustive in relation to confidentiality of data collected for statistical purposes for two fundamental reasons: (1) the normative overlap that affected the configuration of the central statistical governing bodies; (2) several aspects of the environment.

As regards the duration and changes of the Argentine political system it has weighed on it-the implementation of the state of siege that coincided with the maximum global deployment of the state of exception, which has become a common practice after testing the state of exception and apparatuses as a government paradigm during World War I (Agamben, 2007).⁹

Said governmental practice gave rise to a gradual global and local degradation of the legislative branch and the Parliament that merely ratifies the provisions issued by the Executive branch through decrees that have force-of-law,¹⁰ being the legal dependence of the system an indicator of a state's risk profile for genocide (Auschwitz Institute for the Prevention of Genocide and Mass Atrocities, n.d.).

And with force-of-law is how the act that regulated today the National Statistical System (SEN) exists. Historical-legal situation associated with a previous military administrative and bureaucratic organization in which *de facto* doctrine also influenced: according to Périès (2009: 391-434) since September 10, 1930, the Supreme Court of Justice validated the legal acts carried out by officials under *de facto* power, thus aligning itself with the armed forces until 1983; for Negretto (1994: 119), on the other hand, such alignment occurred since 1947. The doctrines of Nation in Arms and National Security (DSN) that established explicit and implicit governmental segregation criteria related to the internal *subversion* concept should not be left out of the context of production by said legal system.¹¹

⁹ France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, England, and the United States played a prominent role in the generalization of exceptional government devices. In Germany, the history of Article 48 of the Weimar constitution is linked to the interwar period and allows us to understand Hitler's access to power (Agamben, 2007: 33; 44).

¹⁰ The database made by the Endless Project existing on the Open Memory site indicates that 156 laws and 261 treaties sanctioned by the last Argentine military dictatorship remain in force.

¹¹ According to Daniel Feierstein in the Argentine reorganizing genocide, the material conditions for its production that have nothing to do with demonization refer to previous processes: construction of a negative otherness, harassment, isolation, systematic weakening, symbolic re-alization, material annihilation. Genocide that made possible its implementation and its consummation "by becoming both an ideology and a criminal praxis" since as Martín Lozada observes (2014: 42), the ideology manipulated the term 'subversive' by adding successive symbolic elements: during the dictatorship of the self-styled Liberating Revolution it was used to disqualify

This historical-legal scenario also determined the *administrative and bureaucratic framework* of the related military sphere. Thus, during general Edelmiro Farrell's dictatorship, with colonel Juan Perón in the Ministry of War and admiral Alberto Teisaire in the Ministry of the Interior, on October 17, 1944, and through a presidential decree it was created the Army's General Directorate of Statistics¹² to carry out statistical activities on stock and mobilization and to test different types of punched cards. Later, on Jun 09, 1951, during the constitutional government of Juan Domingo Perón, the Senate and the House of Representatives legislated Law No. 14 046 of Censuses and Statistics where civil and military statistics converge (Mas-ciadri, 2013).

Said regulation was replaced on January 25, 1968, with Law No. 17 622 that governs the National Statistics System (SEN) since then. This legislation reinforced the civic-military convergence placing the *Armed Forces Command* (CJFA) among the main statistics organizations, specifying that the INDEC would organize a center for exchanging national and international information. Said provisions allowed to explore the coexistence of the Information and Data Systematization Management Agency (DISCAD), an administrative, yet military office that was confidentially created at the beginning of 1968.

It is worth noticing that if we focus on the 1930-1983 period, the state of exception was applied for ever-increasing periods in line with the increase of repression in view of emerging social movements. Therefore, the 1969-1983 period was homogenized because of the state of siege and the

trade unionists and political dissidents, at the end of 1973 it was used to refer to the sectors that militated within Peronism and it was assimilated to terrorist and during the mandate of María Estela Martínez de Perón it was attributed to all the mobilized sectors who were demonized and defined as internal enemies of the Western and Christian system accusing the Jews of abominable crimes and hereditary vices. See Bilbao and Ledesma, 2016.

¹² As described by Bernetti and Puiggrós, what Perón stated in La Plata in 1944 as Minister of War is what he taught in Buenos Aires as professor of the General Staff officials in 1932 at the National War College: "[P]utting the national global energies in motion in view of an imminent war; understanding this process as political, military, cultural and industrial combat". Therefore, he adopted the German model requesting simultaneously the creation of a National Defense Council and the position of Chief Commander of the National Army in times of peace, leaving to the Ministry of War the political-administrative tasks, and assigning the military ones to the Chief Commander who must "be a statesman of sorts". Said performative perspective that impregnated the Peronist social education science and practice with its strategic pedagogy, demanding subordination of thought invokes the cohesive role of religion linked to Hispanic and civilizing tradition of the Greek-Roman culture regarding "their faith, language and blood". Said cosmivision was a trait shared by all Perón's dictatorships. In addition, these words of Perón about Greco-Roman culture can be read in a demographic key (Gonnard, 1969) since fertility, nuptiality and differential migrations were among his centers of interest (Llorens and Correa Ávila, 1948; Senkman, 1989; Goñi, 2017). Elements that explain the consecration of the Catholic fundamentalist Oscar Ivanissevich as Minister of Education (first, second and third Peronist government).

concept of national security that was transposed with increased technical realism.

Within that context, the so-called Law No. 16 970 of National Defense of 1966 was enacted with force of law and substantiated the independence between security and development. And that originated the National Planning and Action Systems for Security—that had the National Security Council (CONASE), the Military Committee and the National Intelligence Central under the Executive Branch—and National Planning and Action Systems for Development—composed of the National Development Council (CONADE)—.¹³ The mission of CONASE was requesting *data*, *statistics*, and other *information* directly from public agencies and private entities under the scope of the CONADE.

It has been investigated by Guillermo O'Donnell (2009: 56), the historical specificity of the Authoritarian Bureaucratic State (EBA) in relation to other types of authoritarian states. We have researched the historical specificity of the Bureaucratic Authoritarian State in which the dominant classes used all means to “remove the crisis that corrupted the security-development relationship”. Where the Law No. 17.622 that governs the SEN works as a component of the historical specificity of the EBA. In this sense, it is known the International Standard Classification of Occupations and some of its categories: employee, student, teacher, lawyer, and others; personal information that when matched to a name, surname and address may result in a positive identification (Masciadri, 2013).

In other words, the data stored by the administration and kept with the identifier allowed the DISCAD¹⁴ to consolidate patronymic files on the individuals, their parents, children, jobs, economic connections, and others. As regards population data, the Secretariat of Finance operated the Data Computation System (SCD) Center, with IBM equipment under the direction of accountant Roberto C. Luzzani in coordination with the INDEC. But all EBA is resisted¹⁵ and when the biographical synthesis of Carlos Noriega was revisited, the presumption becomes evident because he began working in CONADE around 1962 and was arrested-disappeared in 1977

¹³ The norm established the “civil service of national defense” including all inhabitants without distinction of age. See, Ministry of Culture and Education, 1977.

¹⁴ The General Directorate of Statistics created in 1894 (Naciones Unidas, 1985: 5) was one of the forerunners of DISCAD with the General Directorate of Administration, the Military Geographic Institute, and the General Territorial Inspection.

¹⁵ Among the employees of the current Ministry of Economy detained-disappeared: Raúl Miranda, Carlos Gustavo Cortiñas—son of Nora Cortiñas—and Hugo Bivi (CONADE, National Institute of Economic Planning and INDEC); Aída Fucinos Rielo (National Directorate of Budgetary Programming under the Ministry of Finance); Graciela Mellibovsky Saidler (Water and Energy); Juan Carlos Casariego de Bel (General Directorate of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Labor and Economy); Juan Takara Higa (General Directorate Tax) (Masciadri, 2013).

as director of INDEC (1973-1977), although in his historical folder figures acceptance of the waiver.

Historical files: extract file s01:0357273/2010





MINISTERIO DE ECONOMÍA Y FINANZAS PÚBLICAS
INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADÍSTICA Y CENSOS

2011 – Año del Trabajo Decente, la Salud y Seguridad de los Trabajadores

EXPT.E.-s01:0357273/2010

BUENOS AIRES,

SEÑORA VIVIANA MASCIADRI:

Tengo el agrado de dirigirme a usted en respuesta a su nota de fojas 1, mediante la cual solicita información relacionada con los Legajos Personales de la nómina de personas que allí se mencionan. A continuación se informan los antecedentes registrados de los ex – agentes que se desempeñaron en esta repartición:

Carlos NORIEGA (L.E. Nº 4.368.732 – Ci. Nº 3.537.297) se desempeñó como personal contratado en el ex – Consejo Nacional de Desarrollo desde el 01-11-1962 hasta el 31-03-1968 fecha de su renuncia. Por Res. 482 del 02-11-1970 se lo designa a cargo del Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos. Por Dto. Nº 347 del 03-08-1973 es nombrado Director del INDEC, toma posesión del cargo el 09-08-1973 y por Res. Nº 106 del 01-06-1976, se le acepta la renuncia al cargo a partir del 01-06-1976. Nivel de estudios alcanzado: 4to. Año de Contador Público UBA.

Raúl MIRANDA (L.E. Nº 4.487.872 – Ci. Nº 7.996.309) se desempeñó como personal contratado en el ex – Consejo Nacional de Desarrollo como veedor Encuesta Empleo y Desempleo desde el 01-01-1970 hasta el 31-12-1971 fecha de baja por finalización de tareas. Se lo contrata en el INDEC como supervisor de tareas, a partir del 16-05-1974 hasta el 19-01-1976. A partir del 20-01-1976 es designado en la Planta Permanente del INDEC – Agrupamiento Administrativo, Categoría 16 - Función Supervisor de Cartografía, registrando en tal situación hasta el 24-09-1976, fecha a partir de la cual se le aplicó la cesantía en virtud de lo determinado en el Artículo 37º inc. a) del ex – Decreto Ley 6666/57 aprobatorio del Estatuto del Personal Civil de la Administración Pública Nacional y su reglamentación, vigente en aquel momento.

Carlos Gustavo CORTIÑAS (DNI. Nº 10.269.394 – Ci. Nº 5.952.023) se desempeñó contratado en el ex – Consejo Nacional de Desarrollo como codificador del Censo Agropecuario desde el 20-04-1970 hasta el 31-10-1970 fecha de su renuncia. Es designado por Res. Nº 105/74 en la Planta Permanente del ex - Instituto Nacional de Planificación Económica en la Dirección Nacional de Planeamiento del Sector Público, Categoría 17 Analista Auxiliar, a partir del 01-08-1974 hasta el 05-05-1976 fecha de su renuncia la que fue aceptada por Res. Nº 63/76. Por Res. 24/75 hizo uso de licencia sin goce de haberes desde el 05-05-1975 hasta el 04-05-1976. Nivel de estudios secundario, Título Bachiller Humanista Moderno.

Source: Directorate and Personnel Management, INDEC, Ministry of Economy and Public Finance, 29-9-2010

It is crucial to notice that the Information and Data Computing System (SICAD) was “a system composed of people, machines, and resources assembled to act in the fields of application of force in support of operational, tactical, administrative, and financial strategies” that through the technique of research operations developed procedures and methods to carry out the objectives of military conduct using high-speed computers (EMGE, 1968).

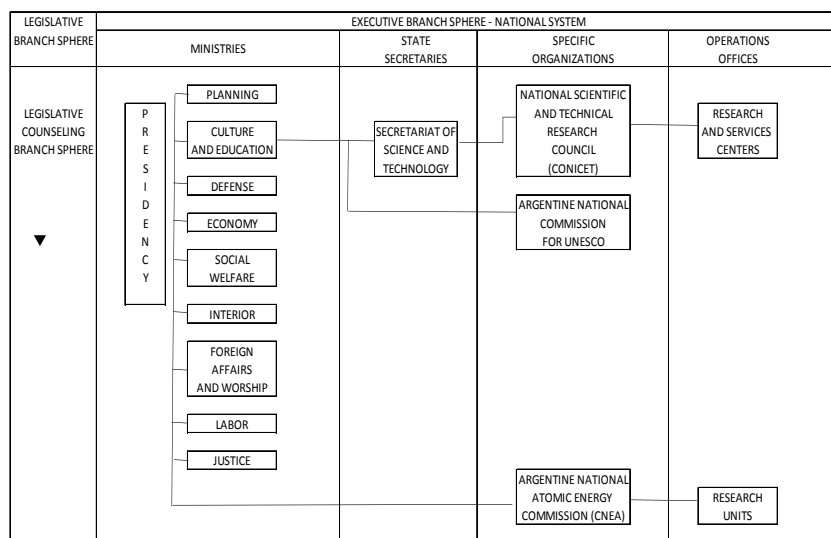
As stated before, regarding the *economic structure* and *socio-cultural conditions* it is key to review paradigmatic strategic alliances in the field of IT science, with three related events: 1) *Decree S 585* dated March 9, 1978; 2) *I UNESCO-IBI Conference* held in Torremolinos Málaga (Spain) between August 28 and September 6, 1978; 3) *Decree S 1827* dated August 11, 1978.

Facts that, at the same time, outline some aspects of the SCD¹⁶ network related to scientific and technological development.

Through *Decree S 585* signed by de-facto President Jorge Rafael Videla, retired Commodore D. Oscar Gregorio Vélez was secretly appointed to the Sub-secretariat of IT; he had previously held a position as presidential advisor during the Onganía administration. During said administration, the General Secretariat of the Presidency organized on 26-30 November the SCD/1968 Symposium at the Buenos Aires Municipal Bank, and on the following year the SCD/1969 Congress that was attended by over one thousand people and where engineer Horacio Reggini took part in the “Standardization Principles Development” panel and the closing speech was given by Secretary of Science and Technology (1968-1971) Alberto Carlos Taquini.

¹⁶ The approval of the SCD developments was made by the ultra-Catholic dictator Juan Carlos Onganía who, together with the General Secretary of the Presidential Office, colonel officer military engineer Carlos Vidueiro, appointed as advisors in data systematization, the retired commodore Oscar Gregorio Vélez and the retired lieutenant colonel José Javier de la Cuesta Ávila. It is known that by 1969, the Data Computing System (SCD) had in the country 250 computers for the entry of data using punch cards, involving institutions that owned machines for the Centers: Single Center for Data Processing (CUPED), SCD/Fiscal Oil Fields, SCD/Nation Bank, Calculation Center of the National Technological University, SCD/Tax Administration Department, INDEC, Computation Center of the University of Buenos Aires. As far as it was possible to investigate, during the dictatorship of the “Argentine Revolution” (1966-1973), third Peronism (1973-1976), the last military Dictatorship (1976-1983), and the democratic transition (1983-1989), the DISCAD (1968-1990) coordinated military and civilian experts in operational research.

Diagram 4. Argentine Scientific and National Technology Organizational Structure*



(*) the organizational chart does not specify a date, although the report tries to describe the scientific and technological scenario in the 70s'. Source: UNESCO, 1978a: 212-217.

It is worth noting that, because of the experience acquired in the systems application, in 1970, the IBI (Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics) chose Argentina to hold the First Latin American Conference of Informatics Governmental Authorities in which participated Dr. José Dien de Melles Telles (Brazil), Dr. Efraim Friedman (Chile), Eng. Luis Fernando Meyer Cabanillas (Paraguay) and Mr. Dov Cheviev (Israel) (De la Cuesta Ávila, 2002: 44-48).

It is important not to ignore the fact that the development process related to the use of informatics also expresses economic, social, and political demands related to governmental environment, especially when security, defense or economic power goals are linked to scientific and technologic progress.

It has been seen that security was the defensive tool “that acted as a protective shield for development” (Commander-in-chief, 1967), a concept “that explains” the extensive area of the executive that included the ministries, secretariats, agencies, and dependencies: Ministry of Culture and Education on which local Commission for UNESCO depends; and

the Secretariat of Science and Technology on which CONICET depends (Diagram 4).

It is relevant to think about that in the different areas of CONICET, right-wing Catholics occupied relevant public functions during that period predominating fundamentalist Catholics and right-wing nationalism (Mignone, 2013: 201; O'Donnell, 2009: 445).

As regards UNESCO, Argentina joined on September 15, 1948. But it was during the *XIV General Conference* held in Paris on October 25, 1966, when Mr. Attilio dell'Oro Maini, a prestigious Catholic lawyer who was Ministry of Education¹⁷ during the self-proclaimed Revolución¹⁸ Libertadora was appointed President.

Years later, during the *XVI General Conference* (Paris, October 12-November 14, 1970),¹⁹ Mr. dell'Oro Maini from Argentina presided the table where a single representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, Canada, Ecuador, the US, France, India, Jamaica, Japan, Madagascar, Nigeria, the UK, Tanzania, the USSR, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia acted as vice-presidents (Valderrama, 1995: 174; 200).

Meanwhile, the dictatorship of the moment headed by Roberto Marcelo Levingston ruled the country under a state of siege.

To examine the political significance of the election of Argentina for the realization of the First Latin American Conference of Informatics Governmental Authorities (1970) it is important to note that the IBI had its origins in the ICC (International Computation Centre). Created by UNESCO in 1951, it began its activities in 1961 as a center reserved for the international scientific community that did not have machines due to their high cost but in less than a decade was overtaken by the speed of technological changes. It was when, around 1969, that the Argentine Fermín Bernasconi began the transition from Rome. The IBI²⁰ organized several conferences until

¹⁷ In 1968, the UNESCO reacted against university students' uprisings, since they considered them part of a "youth crisis" associated with a "moral crisis of society". Years later, during the XVIII General Conference (Paris, October 17th – November 23rd, 1974), in plenary session, tribute was paid to the outgoing Director General, Mr. René Maheu: the President of the Executive Board and the representative of the Holy See, Monsignor Benelli announced that the Pope awarded the "John XXIII" Peace Prize to UNESCO (Valderrama, 1995: 181-182; 228).

¹⁸ The disruption of the constitutional order with an airstrike on the Plaza de Mayo symbolized the anomic enmity between Peronists and anti-Peronists. However, according to Arendt (2008: 44-45), a revolution is more than a triumphant insurrection and cannot be identified with any coup d'état because these and the palatial revolutions must be understood as phenomena "by means of which power changes hands in a different way" and where "the change it entails is circumscribed to the sphere of government".

¹⁹ Participated 24 Member states, 2 associates, 2 representatives of non-member States, 7 from the UN, 16 intergovernmental organizations and 114 non-governmental international organizations.

²⁰ The IBI grouped a maximum of 43 member countries until its decline began when France withdrew its membership in 1985, followed by Spain in 1986 and Italy in 1987 which precipi-

I UNESCO-IBI Conference took place in Torremolinos Málaga (Spain), between August 28 and September 6, 1978 (UNESCO, IBI, 1979).²¹

In order to explore these facts referring to the history of computer science, it is necessary to know that during the I UNESCO-IBI Conference, the Spanish Ministry of the Presidency, Mr. José Manuel Otero Novas²² acted as president of the event, the Computing Science Subsecretary of Argentina, Mr. Oscar Gregorio Vélez participated as vice-president and the host of the event was the Director of Scientific Research and Technology of Algeria, Mr. Mentalechta.²³ On the other hand, the following officers took part as vice-presidents: 1) China, the Chief of the Bureau of Basic Sciences of the National Commission for Science and Technology Mr. Yen; 2) France, the Director of Electronic and Computer Science Industries Minister of Industry, Mr. Pelissolo; 3) Iran, vice-minister for the Organization of the IT Plan and Budget, Mr. Firuz Vakil; 4) Iraq, C.E.O of NCC, Dr. Albayati; 5) Italy, UNESCO permanent delegate, Mr. Carducci Artenisio; 6) Nigeria, interim IT Director, Mr. Awomolo; 7) United States of America, visiting professor from Duke University, J.E. Fobes;²⁴ 8) USSR, the vice-minister of Instrument Automotive and Automotive Means and Telecommunications, Mr. Genni Kavalerov; 9) Yugoslavia,²⁵ the president of the IT Coun-

tated its dissolution in 1989.

²¹ In the preparation of the First UNESCO-IBI Conference itself, the Spinco Strategy and Policy Committee on Informatics collaborated with experts from developed and non-developed countries, and MINEXSPIN composed of experts who advised the director of UNESCO Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow as both institutions deployed government strategies for the international exchange of information policies in the period 1969-1989.

On 24 November 1970, Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow (Senegal) following the dismissal of Mr. C. Flexa Ribeiro (Brazil) was appointed Deputy Director-General of the Education Sector. On 15 November 1974, in plenary session, he was elected Director-General, for a period of six years and the sixth Director-General of UNESCO. On September 27, 1980, M'Bow was re-elected for seven years. The budgets during his tenure were: biennium 1975-1976, US dollars 169,992,000; biennium 1977-1978, US dollars 224,413,000; biennium 1979-1980, US dollars 303,000,000; triennium 1981-1983, US dollars 625,374,000 (Valderrama, 1995).

²² Paragraph 62 mentions that after the "opening ceremony, and on the proposal of the head of the delegation of Argentina, seconded by the heads of delegations of Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Italy, the Conference elected by acclamation, as president, the head of the delegation of Spain" (UNESCO, IBI, 1979: 14).

²³ By the end of the 70's the types, organic levels, and entities responsible for IT in a certain country were diverse; in Argentina and Iran covered the sub-secretaries State and the General Commissariat, such as in Algeria. In these countries a single body centralized the control and development of the country's computer science: in Algeria that body was the *Commissariat National à l'Informatique* (UNESCO, 1978 b).

²⁴ On 1 March 1964, Mr. John E. Fobes (United States of America) was appointed Assistant Director-General for the Administration of UNESCO. On 31 December 1977 he ceased, due to retirement, as Deputy Director-General (UNESCO) and was replaced on 6 June 1978 by Mr. Federico Mayor Zaragoza (Spain), who had been Professor of Biochemistry, Rector of the University of Granada, and Undersecretary of the Ministry of Education (Valderrama, 1995: 247).

²⁵ Feierstein (2016: 374-375) analyzes the political conflict that would engulf the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia years later and that determined its dismemberment and reconfiguration in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia, Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia.

cil, Dr. Iván Mekanovic. The states that currently constitute Mercosur were attended by the delegations of: Brazil led by Geraldo Holanda Cavalcanti representative at the UNESCO; Bolivia, presided by the C.E.O. M. Basilio Plaza Martínez; Venezuela headed by General Director of Planning and Budget at the Ministry of Environmental issues Luis José Díaz Zuloaga; Paraguay, represented by Néstor Manuel Brítez Airaldi, advisor of the country; and Uruguay, their delegation led by the Advisor Minister of the Embassy in Spain, Adolfo Castells Mendivil. The representative of Israel was the Director of the Office Mechanization Centre Israel, Dov Chevion.

It is evident that the participation of Commodore (R) D. Oscar Gregorio Vélez reinforced the intergovernmental credibility of the Argentine dictatorship;²⁶ therefore, the closing words were given by the Argentine Delegation. The speaker chosen was the chief of Special Social Affairs Division, at the Foreign Affairs Sub-secretariat, Mr. Luis M. Laurelli,²⁷ even though Luis Pedro Beccaria, director of Policies and Rules, at the IT Sub-secretariat, was also present in the Conference. In fact, while the appointment of Oscar Gregorio Vélez at the IT Sub-secretariat was carried out through a secret decree, during the I UNESCO-IBI Conference it was stated that:

[I]t is no longer a secret (...) that IT is an irreplaceable instrument for the knowledge of the profuse information that every day reaches us, and that it allows us to put at our disposal those data that are at the base of all the economic and social evolution of our communities (UNESCO, IBI, 1979: 14; 29-30).

Likewise, it is mentioned that its application provides a transition to mass IT to be used in offices, computer-aided design of blueprints or graphics, electronic mail, automatize financial transactions, computer-aided education, connected or dis-connected home computing, robotics. Facing the future, the final speech of the only General Director at the IBI highlighted the topic of nano technologies, normalization, and flow through borders, hinting at the framework and purposes of execution.

However, the scenario that Fermín Bernasconi described referred to an unprecedented global crisis, due to the extinction of energy sources, de-

²⁶ The final report contains the speech of King Juan Carlos I of Spain that mentions that: "like any scientific achievement (...) it has no chance of developing if it is not shared with others. Telecommunications are and should be, in this sense, the vehicle of computing" (UNESCO, IBI, 1979: 64). In fact, in 1994, the Army Communications Officer and DISCAD merged into the Directorate of Communications and Informatics Systems (DGCI). The current DGCI is a department of the Argentine Army (Arcángel San Gabriel Comisión del Arma de Comunicaciones e Informática, 2014).

²⁷ According to the Historical Archive of the Foreign Ministry, Luis M. Laurelli served as head of the Special Social Affairs Division of the Undersecretariat of Foreign Affairs (Ministry of Relations and Worship, 8/20/1981).

mographic explosion, unequal wealth distribution, and power all of which would lead humankind to extreme conditions, creating a chain effect leading to destabilization of unpredictable effects. All the above was associated to the fact that IT changes “the relevance in the main variables at stake” and the “changes may in their turn, accelerate and aggravate the crisis” (UNESCO, IBI, 1979: 70).

It happens that after World War II, the paradigms of the demographic explosion associated to population quality and composition, the expansion of the revolutionary movement in the Third World, and the nuclear holocaust, covered with alarmism any declaration by the military, religious leaders, scientists, and officers in several governmental branches, including the computer science experts, as made clear in Bernasconi’s speech. Nevertheless, the alarmism was pervasive in the final speech. However, the *General Report*—The current situation and future prospects for the use of informatics: experiences in the development of national informatics policies and strategies—summarizing the participation of delegates, representatives, and observers is more encouraging. Alluding to the dehumanizing factors in social relationships, the reports express the risk of technology concentration and potential research in a limited number of countries, and in the multinational corporations, all accentuating monopoly trends. This is contrasted with cooperation, regional and international exchange, especially in the field of teleinformatics, databases, maintenance, normalization, and applications, at the time that it mentions that cooperation should be objective, with no discrimination. However, the “blood and family bonds” that led to the IBI UNESCO bond were mentioned (UNESCO, IBI, 1979: 24, paragraph 48).

In fact, at that time of experimentation in the field of IT, specific power spaces and practices appeared in governmental spheres on the base of ideological (technological guerrilla) and ethnics (Indian, tribes) prejudice that contributed to the lack of economic autonomy in the field of computer science in countries such as Brazil (COBRA project) and Argentina (Adler, 1988: 59-90; Jacovkis, 2014; Diaz de Guíjarro, et.al., 2015; De Souza Neves *et al.*, 2015; Rodríguez Leal y Carnota, Raúl, 2015; Monteiro Fernández, 2015).

Another factor showing discrimination appears on the *Commission I Report*—Basic prerequisites for the effective use of Informatics—where the role of international cooperation among African, Arab, Latin American, and Eastern Europe countries is mentioned. On the other hand, one of the

delegates referred to the “Arabization”²⁸ in the use of IT, associated to electronics, telecommunications, automated systems as well as industry and research relationships (UNESCO, IBI, 1979: 25-28). In addition, the *Commission II Report* —Computer applications— poses the de-harmonization of legislation on transnational data flow which brings about complex issues associated with judicial, social, economic, and political aspects related to sensitive data, which are transmitted by simple machines. The topic was of interest not only to the states and companies, but also for users (UNESCO, IBI, 1979: 29-32).

As regards the paradigm of the nuclear holocaust mentioned by Bernasconi, it is important to bear in mind that Argentina participated in the Preparatory Conference for the Establishment of the International Organism, UNESCO which took place at the Institution of Civil Engineers (London, November 1945).²⁹ The meeting was chaired by Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Minister of Education of the United Kingdom. They sought to create an Organization for the Education and Culture, while some scientists —such as Joseph Needham, Chief of the British Scientific Mission to China and Julián Huxley, a physicist that would later become the first General Director to the UNESCO— requested that Science would be included in the UNESCO, justifying their position on the fact that the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki had been bombed in August 1945 which at that time buried other debates related to the use of personal data for the plan-

²⁸ In the history of Contemporary Arab World, the creation of the State of Israel is considered a tragedy (the *nakba* (disaster) May 15, 1948) to which the victory of Israel in Jerusalem (1967) was added (Gómez, 2019). However, data published by the *Religion and State Project (RAS)* corresponding to 2015 indicate that the world population is about 7,335,774,068 people, out of which 2,192,754,068 (29.9 per cent) are Christian, 1 671 280 943 (22.8 per cent) are Muslim and 14 671 548 (0.2 per cent) are Jews, even though the world majority corresponds to the Sunni Muslim branch (19 per cent), followed by the Catholics (15 per cent) and the Hindus (14.5 per cent). The RAS project located at Bar Ilan University in Ramat Gan coordinated by Jonathan Fox is supported by the Israel Science Foundation, the Sara and Simha Lainer Chair in Democracy and Citizenship, the John Templeton Foundation linked to the Religion Data Archives Association and the Germany-Israel Foundation. Even though the Jewish population constitutes a minority in February 2020, the UN published a list of companies that conduct business with Israelis living in Jerusalem’s Jewish Quarter and other areas crossing the 1949 Green Line. For Hillel Neuer, director of UN Watch, it is striking that, of more than 100 territorial disputes in the world, the UN chose to blacklist only these companies. The list was requested in March 2016 by Kuwait from the 22-member Arab Group, by Pakistan on behalf of the 56-member Islamic Group, along with Sudan, Venezuela, Algeria, Bahrain, Bolivia, Chad, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt and Libya through a Human Rights Council resolution. Still, during 2020, Israel signed historic peace agreements with the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, and other countries in the Middle East.

²⁹ Delegates and councilors from Argentine, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Chile, China, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Iraq, Iran, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Syria, Turkey, South African Union, Philippines, Uruguay, Venezuela (represented by an observer) and Yugoslavia participated: 42 countries in total.

ning of the genocide perpetrated on the Jewish people by the Nazis and their allies (Seltzer, 1998; Black, 2001; Seltzer y Anderson, 2001). That is, the paradigm of the *nuclear holocaust* was not opposed to the paradigm of *genocide planning* based on systematic segregation of people who supposedly undermine the human species. Although from 1947 the project on “States of tension that affect international understanding” was initiated from the social sciences within the scope of UNESCO (Valderrama, 1995: 39).³⁰

One of the “species” traits (Vetta y Courgeau, 2003) appears when examining the practice of the traditional Japanese method of own regulation during World War II. It can be summarized in the fact that whatever the circumstances, Japanese warriors would not surrender, since the Japanese code establishes that being captured by the enemy is an unforgivable humiliation. Furthermore, this principle was reflected in their ability to express sadistic pleasure with their prisoners, associated with an extreme fanaticism. Likewise, they exhibited incapacity to lay down weapons upon defeat. This last characteristic changed after the first atomic bomb was dropped by the Americans, when the Japanese emperor was able to regulate and change the Japanese code.

As Norbert Elias remarks,³¹

[A]midst the peculiarities of such civilization changes in the personality structure and specially in the social standards of autoregulation, other changes proceed; they might be economic and technological, which appear only later (1998: 486-487).

Indeed, according to Fernando Valderrama (1995: 182; 219; 232) from the end of World War II until 1968 there were one hundred wars and armed conflicts. However, the UNESCO during the XVIII Conference held in Paris on October 17, 1974, only punished Israel following the Six Days War, in June 1967. It did so sometime later, when the UNESCO gave status of a non-member observer state to the Organization for the Liberation of Palestine (OLP), while it did not approve the request of Israel to join Europe;³²

³⁰ It is unknown whether this project deals with the fact that 70 000 citizens of Japanese origin residing on the West Coast after the attack on Pearl Harbor on March 19, 1942, were displaced (Agamben, 2007: 57-58; Freedom of Information Act, 1974).

³¹ By knowing some biographical data about our author, it is possible to contextualize the message of his vast work that allows us to understand another of the aspects of the perpetration of genocides (Korte, 1998).

³² In other words, the ever-changing power among states, was actualized in October 1973 during the *Yom Kipur* War when, in the framework of the Cold War, Egypt and Syria attacked Israel. The end of the said war saw an increase of the armed Palestine activism and a diplomatic confrontation with Israel, since the Arab countries achieved an automatic majority at the U.N.; such majority was formed by the Arab countries and the countries of Eastern Europe. All in all,

following said rejection, the United States suspended its contribution to the entity; such situation continued until 1977, when it was reverted. The disputes took place after the announcement of the United States government to devalue the dollar by 10 per cent (February 12, 1973).

As regards the economic structure and resuming that which was said about the Argentine situation, that took place in that international scenario, parallelly, on 11 August 1978, the National Executive Power³³ authorized, by means of *Decree S 1827*, the direct purchase to the corporation of a “*Computing System*” for the *World Trade in America and Far East* for the amount of USD 4,762,434 million. The transaction took place on May 5, 1978, in the City of Mount Pleasant, New York. John L. Collins took part of it on behalf of the corporation and Juan José Lombardo and Juan Manuel Sosa Escalada on behalf of the Argentine Army; Graciela Alsina performed as translator.

Alluding to the journalistic metaphor about the “Eichmann syndrome”³⁴ (El tempo (a), 198-), documents from the SERPAJ documentary collection inform that IBM provided with the equipment and technical support to prepare the lists used for repression in Argentina as well as other dictatorships in the region.

According to a publication by the Ministry of Defense, several people on the lists began to be “treated” in 1967 and the “treatment” was extended until 1983 inclusive. It has already been checked that performed by DISCAD in the INDEC, and for the regional exchange the procedure included Condortel (IPPDH, 2015). To which are added the anti-Semitic features of this genocide where, the technological and philosophical alliance between the Nazi regime and IBM was reproduced, in the alliance between the last

Egypt would acknowledge the State of Israel in 1979 approaching the Western world. In contrast, Syria kept its alliance with Russia. From the point of view of the “history of concepts” the term Western (*Westen*) is employed in experience contexts, and it articulates semantic networks with several socio-political meanings. Therefore, it acquires a polysemantic character. The word (*Westen*) builds its character in a political, cultural and religious way; that is to say, the East (*Osten*) and the West (*Westen*) work as two large stereotypes that often depend on persuasive historic descriptions of one self or the foreigner (Ritter, Gründer y Gottfried, 1998; Koselleck, 2001).

³³ Both Jorge Rafael Videla and the first director of DISCAD, Santiago Omar Riveros, were convicted on the charges of committing crimes against humanity.

³⁴ Adolf Eichmann was captured in Argentina in 1960 and that he was working at Mercedes Benz at that moment. Mercedes Benz was founded in Germany in 1880. It was set up in Argentina in 1951, and in the 70’s it was among the 20 companies with the highest turnover in the country, the Argentine Army being its main client. When in 1955 Peron was overthrown, the company was investigated for connections with local Nazi sectors. Years later, the situation worsened until reaching the forced disappearance of between 17 and 20 workers of which between 14 or 15 continue to be detained-disappeared that are added, to the investigations into complicity between the companies and the dictatorship in cases such as Ford where a Clandestine Detention Center operated, another of the genocidal social practices implemented (Memoria Abierta, 2009; Feierstein, 2014, Dirección Nacional del Sistema Argentino de Información Jurídica, 2015; Goñi, 2017).

military dictatorship and that corporation since, on the basis of modest calculations, the Jewish population had in the Argentine genocidal process an overrepresentation of more than five times its proportion in the general population (Centro de Estudios Sociales, 2007).³⁵ It is important to relate the role played by CUPED in the management of at least the records of public employees because this SCD center operated in the Ministry of Social Welfare since 1968 and also while it was in charge of the fascist and anti-communist, López Rega, head of the triple A.

Being that at least seventeen judgments (Table 1, appendix) qualified the Argentine case as a genocide, the alert is installed, once again, about the risk posed by the commercial monopoly on the data of companies such as IBM, which not only specialized in the processing of census information since 1890 (Black, 2001) but, like other companies, it covered data processing areas on aeronautics, atomic energy, civil engineering, national defense, consumers, companies, automotive and petrochemical industry, social security, transportation, communications, health, universities.

Through the work of Adler (1987: 223-237) it is known that IBM is based in Argentina since 1923 and that at the end of 1969 it owned 66 per cent of the market. In 1973 it was the thirty-second company that worked at full capacity because development and application of computer science in the country were located at the basic and operational level (period 1960 and 1980).³⁶ This explains why, of IBM's local production, the 95 per cent of production went to export, half of which went to the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Japan and Sweden. In the mid-seventies, 90 per cent of the business of the computer industry (the third among the large

³⁵ In Feierstein's opinion (2014: 318-323), harassment practices as a transition from the symbolic field—in terms of negativity construction—to the concrete field of parastate physical violence were associated with the SA practices, which were translated in the Argentine genocide into the AAA (Argentine Anticommunist Alliance) operations. The vulnerability was reconfirmed in two attacks: the first carried out on March 17, 1992, against the Israeli embassy and consulate in Argentina with a balance of 22 deaths and 242 wounded and the second carried out on July 18, 1994, against the Argentine Israelite Mutual Association (AMIA) with 85 people killed and 300 injured. The AMIA case has not yet been resolved.

³⁶ At that time countries exhibited four levels of development and application of informatics according to the Classification of the United Nations: initial, basic, operational and higher (UN-ESCO b, 1978: 31). The basic level refers to the fact that public and private decision-making centers know and use computers, but materials, equipment and programs are imported. The operational level refers to the fact that the country's institutions teach computer science, and some are university, computers are used in business, medical, scientific, technological or administrative applications with some degree of manufacture of peri-computer materials and equipment, and the public and private sectors tend to become independent of the sales agents of the manufacturers because there are specialists.

industries in the world) fell on some multinational companies, and only one concentrated 67 per cent of the world market.³⁷

In short, the struggle for power in the examined spheres had an impact on governmentality, therefore, this reading recovers a fragment of the aporia that the no-data represents, and as part of such evidence, those situations in which registered information is used for forced disappearances should promote changes. For that reason, the paper ratifies the need to create resources for individual data protection, which should be sensitive to the 21st Century technological demands, enhancing free, informed, revocable, restrictive-interpretation consent that is inherent to the protection of human rights. Even though Argentina's accession to the *Convention on the Crime of Genocide Prevention and Punishment* in 1956, a recent *Project to Amend the Argentine Criminal Code* (Borinsky, 2019) seeks to include the crimes of genocide and terrorism as a separate type of crime.

Despite the legislative delay in the matter and the dissent, there is a growing consensus that contemporary Argentine society is a post-genocide society (Levy, 2009). That is why the creation of a comprehensive judicial base resulting in the introduction of state preventive practices including the SEN remains a pending issue as regards guarantees of non-repetition.

One of the countries founded during the twentieth century after a genocide is Israel. So, reviewing this aspect of the Israeli legal system makes it possible to recognize the need to change the regulations on Argentine statistics system.

³⁷ In 1974, the turnover of the top 21 computer manufacturers was around US 36,600 million of dollars —United States of America: IBM, HIS, NCR, Burroughs, Univac, CDC, DEC, Hewlett-Packard; Europe: Honeywell-Bull, CII, ICL, Nixdorf, IBM-F, IBM-D, IBM-UK, IBM-NL, IBM-I; Japan: NEC, Fujitsu, OKI, Nippon-Univac (UNESCO b, 1978: 33)—. As for the installed capacity of machines in the world, by their value, 78 per cent were of North American origin, Japanese-made products were equivalent to 4.7 per cent and 5.8 per cent those of Eastern European companies. As for the proportion of machines, 56 per cent corresponded to the IBM company, followed by Honeybell with 8 per cent and Univac with 6.5 per cent. Likewise, the turnover of these multinationals was outside the United States (40-41 per cent) almost as large as in the domestic market (60-53 per cent), and the percentage of declared profits was close to 42-51 per cent of the global net profits, determining that the international activities of these companies were vital to their successes. In 1974, the first IBM multinational manufacturer was established in 126 countries and had 274 000 employees around the world and more than 44 per cent worked at World Trade Corporation. For an elementary approach to the subject at present review the geopolitics of 5G (Le Monde Diplomatique, 2020).

ENVIRONMENT AND POPULATION REGISTRY: ISRAELI EXPERIENCE

After World War II, the State of Israel was created (May 15, 1948)³⁸ and inherited the British legal system³⁹ although the necessary transformations for organizing the new country were started by the Provisional State Council (May 14, 1948-February 14 1949) through ordinances such as, *The Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance, 5708-1948*, among others.

Reformations continued with the Constituent Assembly, later named the first Knesset (February 14, 1949- August 20, 1951), one of which most outstanding was the *Nazis and Nazi Collaborators (Punishment) Law of 1950* that penalized crimes against the Jewish people, against humanity and war crimes within the above-mentioned context. In that sense, *The Crime of Genocide (Prevention and Punishment) of 1950* punishes genocidal acts and also protects the population against potentially discriminatory policies based on nationality, ethnicity and religion.

In demographic terms, it is important to review said legal framework since the mere existence of the State of Israel exposes and conflicts with the Nazi segregationist policies (January 30, 1933- May 8, 1945) and their allies during World War II (January 9, 1939- August 14, 1945) which reshaped global geopolitics.

Thus, the post genocide migration law known as the *Law of Return of 1950* which became fundamental in shaping the multicultural Israeli population, together with the religious diversity regulation which difference in criteria on the rights women can access gave rise to the early enactment of the *Women's Equal Rights Law of 1951*. That is to say, with the creation of the State of Israel, the religious autonomy inherited from Great Britain was transposed and the population aspect linked to marriages and divorces was left under the jurisdiction of each Israeli religious court: for the Jews, the *Rabbinical Court Jurisdiction (Marriage and Divorce) Law 5713 of 1953*, for the Muslim, the Sharia court (*Qadis Law, 5221*), for the Druze, the Druze court (*The Druze Courts Law, 1962*) and for the Christian, the specific Israeli court for the Christian community; therefore there are statistics

³⁸ See the Founding Declaration of the State of Israel and its antecedents (Balfour Declaration of 1917 and Mandate to Palestine of the Council of the League of Nations of 1922).

³⁹ The General Assembly of the United Nations ended de British mandate on November 29, 1947, deciding to split two separate States- the Jewish and the Arab (United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181/1947). But Palestinians and the Arab countries rejected the petition and on the night from 29 to 30 November 1947, the War of Independence started. It was fought by survivors of the Shoah, and 6 000 people were killed, which equals 1 per cent of the French loss of live during WWI (Sternhell, 2013). The concept of *nakba* was referred in previous footer (May 15, 1948).

on marriages and divorces by region. Although for Francis Raday (1995)⁴⁰ divorce status radiates inequality, even when it is sought to be regulated by secular norms such as the aforementioned law on equal rights for women. In 1965, the fifth *Knesset* (April 9, 1961- November 22, 1965) enacted the *Population Registry Law* of 1965 thus placing Israel among the over sixty countries that by the end of the 60s' managed their registries by copying a form, coding and punching it with a high-speed computer (United Nations, 1992: 72-75).

In fact, with a common base for the registries implemented by Island, Bulgaria, Hungary, and the former German Democratic Republic and some thirty countries of the European Union (Poulain y Herm, 2013), Israel centralizes information in identifiable data banks, although, statistical publications correspond to overall compilations. It is relevant to review the Israeli case⁴¹ because the commitment to manage and update the Population Registry has been taken on by the Ministry of the Interior through the Population Registry Administration and statistic generation is in charge of the Ministry of Health and Welfare which compiles statistics and has created, in 1956, the National Commission on Vital and Sanitary Statistics (United Nations, 1985: 16).

Each population registry consists of an individual data system, i.e., a system for ongoing registration and/or coordinated matching of certain information relating to each individual residing in a country or area, allowing to determine population dimensions and characteristics at certain intervals.

Population registries are built based on an inventory of the population of a certain area and its characteristics, which must be constantly updated. In order to locate a specific individual or a home or family record in a population registry index by street address are created which enable recording the event in the corresponding registry by means of a single personal number. Registries oversee registering and certifying births and deaths, issuing passports and ID cards, recording changes in address and in legal residence status (for example, from a tourist visa to a permanent resident status). In fact, the first chapter of the *Population Registry Law* sets forth the enforceability thereof to residents by: 1) name and surname; 2) parents name; 3) date and place of birth; 4) sex; 5) ethnic group; 6) religion; 7) marital status (single, married, divorced, widowed); 8) spouse's name; 9)

⁴⁰ At the dawn of the twenty-first century, the Civil Union Law for Citizens with no Religious Affiliation, 2010, was enacted.

⁴¹ Israel and MERCOSUR signed a free trade agreement on December 18, 2007, whose validity began to take effect between Israel and Uruguay on December 23, 2009; between Israel-Paraguay on March 24, 2010; between Israel-Brazil on April 3, 2010, and between Israel-Argentina on September 9, 2011.

name, date of birth, children's sex; 10) current and past nationality/ies; 11) address; 12) year of entry into the country; 13) date of start of residence.

In short, the file and index system of a country is called a "population register" and the organization and operation thereof must have an extensive legal basis resulting in the introduction of the state practices analyzed above (Diagram 3).

CONCLUSION: POPULATION STATISTICS AND THE PROCESS OF DE-CIVILIZATION

It is not possible to establish when human beings began to require census practices to reorganize "a higher species" that would concentrate the "true people" (Gonnard, 1969: 49-59). Nor can it be specified when technological developments such as computers pushed towards a growth of interdependencies and, correspondingly, towards a greater integration. There was a long initial period of experimentation, spanning times of peace and war and involving leaders, entrepreneurs, inventors, scientists, engineers. It happens that the processes of technification and civilization "[N]o are processes planned because they have occurred from the entanglement, conjunction, cooperation and confrontation of many planned activities" (Elias, 1998: 453).

Bearing in mind this concept it is important to know that it would have been Herman Hollerith who between 1884 and 1896 developed a machine that would be praised by bureaucrats, engineers and statisticians from different latitudes for its effectiveness in counting and calculating, in weeks, what would take a person, years.

So, when the U.S. Census Bureau sponsored a contest to find the best counting device, no one was surprised at its success. This is how the calculations of the 1890 census were completed with unprecedented speed thanks to the punches, classifiers and tabulators that added a new dimension to the census because, since then, they could include many questions allowing governments to profile the population by the traits of their interest.

Even though IBM was founded in 1896 by German inventor Herman Hollerith as a census tabulation company, when IBM and Germany forged their technological and civilizational alliance with the Nazi regime, the census and record took another dimension as the racial census, listing not only filiation but also lineage (generations): one that was registered on a punch card that not only permitted Jewish people to be counted, but also authorized their identification.

Indeed, when a Jewish person was found inside the population by means of a card called “Jewish counting card”, the place of birth was registered to process that person separately and classify him/her by twenty-five categories of information indexed and filtered through thirty-five operations: by profession, by residence, by national origin and so on, all correlated with information on land registries, community lists and religious authorities creating a new database. What emerged, then, was the revelation of the Jewish presence in the territory —city by city, profession by profession— for segregation. In addition, the Reich was able to identify those who, among the Jews, would be the first “targets” for confiscation, arrest, imprisonment, and ultimately expulsion. The Ostjuden, or Eastern Jews, mainly from Poland, would be the first to arrive. Hollerith counters were used at a segregation rate of 24,000 “counting cards” per hour (Black, 2001).

As stated, the temporal gap between technology and other spheres of development in society on the one hand, and the changes corresponding to personality structure on the other, is a key element when focusing on the relationship between civilization and technification processes such as the one analyzed here (Elias, 1998: 451-508).

That is why when the “electronic computer” began to influence the process of development of the countries in South America, through the process of technification, it was feasible to discover, the clerics-fascist crusade sign with the American armies identified (Congress of the Nation, 1966).

It happens that the crystallization of processes of quantification, technification, economic development or formation of states have a limited autonomy in the diagram of the total development of humanity. These milestones that indicate a trend in the long process of social organization around informatics, bring together the technological advances, product of developments from telephony, radio and television that have had an enormous civilizing influence by bringing people from all regions of the world nearer. However, the growing interdependencies between those involved in the changes produced by technological developments and civilizational processes entail tensions of integration and disintegration that dominate the figurations of states and reach the present.

As Norbert Elias remarks, in the middle of tension relationships of many individuals whose actions are guided by short-term plans and objectives, an unplanned change of the social reference framework arises in such a way that in the long-run it proceeds in a certain direction. Today no one thinks about how to roll a car. No one questions if Internet is feasible or not either. That happens in the sphere of social praxis. In the theory of

science, there is a struggle to identify which are the processes and social developments that establish the oriented but unplanned changes. In the said struggle the concepts of “progress” and “development” are under dispute.

Indeed, until Charles Darwin released “the idea of a biological development of teleological and metaphysical actions” it was not possible to understand that social development and “the verifiable progress of mankind” refer to “unintentional but explainable processes”. The resistance against the Darwinian idea of an evolution process, specially of the origin of humans showing a line of non-human primates among our antecessors, it is based on that this innovation represented a narcissistic wound like that produced by others. But also, because it revealed that it is not possible to think of humans as the goal of biological evolution. Such idea exposed that the problem of the explanation of the sequential order of biological changes devoid of any purpose persists (Elias, 1998: 192-195; GISAD, 2020).

This situation is similar with “faith in a pre-established social development in the direction of what is recorded, according to one’s own ideals, as progress”. However, if the direction is seen in the long term, there are social facts that indicate the opposite. The acceleration of the process of civilization started a movement of opposite direction, a movement towards de-civilization.

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Appendix 1: List of sentences for state crimes classified as genocide, Argentina, 2004-2018

Name	Date	Court	Legal denomination	Historical conceptualization	Concentration camp / Object of the case
Case No. 7600073/2011 "Vargas, Antonio Orlando et al. s/ illegal deprivation of liberty, imposition of torture, aggravated homicide by malice and by the participation of two or more persons."	2014-05-29	Federal Oral Court- Jujiy	Genocide	Genocide	Penal unit of Villa Gorrii (Jujiy)
Case No. 10630/2009 "Amirón, Miguel Ángel et al. s/illegal deprivation of liberty (art. 144 bis inc. 1) and torture imposition (art. 144 ter inc. 1)"	2015-02-18	Federal Oral Court- N° 1 - La Plata	Genocide	Genocide	1st Police Station of Junin (Buenos Aires), Penal 1 (Under construction) (Buenos Aires), Detachment (Buenos Aires), Regional Unit of Junin (Buenos A Almirón
Case No. 1103/11 TO1 "Fracassi, Eduardo René et al. s/ unlawful deprivation of liberty (Article 144 BIS, paragraph 1) Complainant: Secretariat of Human Rights Ministry of Justice, Security and Human Rights of the Nation and others"	2015-11-25	Federal Oral Court- Bahía Blanca	Genocide	Genocide	Marine Infantry Base "Batteries" (Battery VII) (B Aires), Ship "y de Julio", Police of Naval Establis (Naval Base "Puerto Belgrano") (Buenos Aires) /
Case No. FLP 91133453/2013/TO1 "Eicheholtz, Miguel Osvaldo et al. s/ violation of article 144 bis inc. 1st and last paragraph"	2016-03-23	Federal Oral Court N° 1 - La Plata	Genocide	Genocide	Not specified/ unknown
FPA 1300001/2012/TO2 "Céparo, Atilio Ricardo about INF. ART. 144 BIS EN CIRC. ART. 142 INC. 1, 2, 3, 5"	2016-10-08	Federal Oral Court- Paraná	Genocide	Genocide	Police Headquarters of the Province of Entre Ríos Ríos) /idem
Case N° 33000200/TO1/2006 "Domato, Horacio Rafael S/licit association in real competition with illegitimate deprivation of personal liberty, etc."	2016-12-16	Federal Oral Court- Formosa	Genocide	Genocide	Infantry regiment of Monte 29 (Formosa) /idem
"Arrillaga, Alfredo Manuel – Marquiegui, Leandro Edgard s/qualified homicide"	2017-04-19	Federal Oral Court - Mar del Plata	Les a humanity	Genocide	El Vesubio (Buenos Aires), Comisaría 4° (CABA Defense Artillery Group 60) / idem
"Boccalari Gustavo Abel S/ INF. ART. 144 TER IST paragraph– according to Law 14.616; INF. ART. 144 BIS INC. 1 and last paragraph– according to Law 14.616 based on ART. 142 INC. 1 – Law 20.642; aggravated homicide with cruelty-treachery"	2017-05-05	Federal Oral Court- Bahía Blanca	Genocide	Genocide	Brigade of Investigations and Delegation Quacker
Baez Malbec, Miguel Angel et al. s/illegal deprivation of liberty (ART 144 BIS INC.1) and imposition of torture (ART.144 TER. INC.1) - complainant: Permanent Assembly of Human Rights and Others	2017-06-14	Federal Oral Court 2 - Mendoza	Genocide	Genocide	Megacausa San Rafael / idem
Principal in Oral Court TO01 - accused: Baez Malbec, Miguel Angel et al. s/illegal deprivation of liberty (ART.144 BIS INC.1) and imposition of torture (ART.144 TER. INC.1) - complainant: Permanent Assembly of Human Rights and Others	2017-06-02	Federal Oral Court 2 - Mendoza	Genocide	Genocide	Municipality San Rafael - Mendoza, Infantry, Departmental House (Courts or College of Hamm Firefighters, Gadin Winery, D2 / idem

Source: based on data available in <http://crimenesdestiada.untref.edu.ar/busqueda-avanzada>

Appendix 1: Continuation

Name	Date	Court	Legal denomination	Historical conceptualization	Concentration camp / Object of the case
"Menéndez Sánchez, Luciano B. et al. s/ Inf. Art. 144 ter CP." and its accumulated N° 077-M, 091-M, 096-M, 098-G, 099-M, 105-F, 106-M, 108-M, 109-M, 110-M, 111-M, 112-C, 14000800/2012 and 14000820/2010	2017-07-26	Federal Oral Court I - Mendoza	Genocide	Genocide	Department of information of the Police of Mendoza or Police Headquarters of Mendoza (Mendoza) / i
"Ferrer, José Néstor, Nerone, Rolando Oscar, and Gutiérrez, Oscar Roberto s/illegal deprivation of liberty aggravated by mediating violence or threats and homicide aggravated by malice" and "Enciso, César Alejandro s/illegal deprivation of liberty aggravated by mediating violence or threats (art. 144 bis -inc. 1°- and last paragraph -law 14.616-, according to art. 142 -inc. 1°- law 20.642 both of the CP.)"	2017-09-11	Federal Oral Court I - Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires	Genocide	Genocide	Automotores Orletti o El Jardín u OT 18 (CABA) Automotores Orletti III y IV
"González Chipont, Julio Guillermo et al. S/illegal deprivation of liberty (ART.144 BIS INC.1) (Lesa humanity)"	2017-10-04	Federal Oral Court - Bahía Blanca	Genocide	Genocide	Escuelita de Bahía Blanca (Buenos Aires) Communications Battalion 181, Criminal Unit No Floresta, Bahía Blanca Quackery Delegation, Vies Delegation of the Argentine Federal Police/ Federal Court - Bahía Blanca
"Menéndez Sánchez, Luciano B. et al. s/illegal deprivation of liberty (ART. 144 BIS INC. 1) and imposition of torments (ART. 144 TER CP)".	2017-12-22	Federal Oral Court N° 2 - Mendoza	Genocide	Genocide	--/ Megacase San Rafael
"Menéndez Sánchez, Luciano B. et al. s/illegal deprivation of liberty (ART. 144 BIS INC. 1) and imposition of torments (ART. 144 TER CP)".	2017-12-22	Federal Oral Court N° 2- Mendoza	Genocide	Genocide	Departmental House "Courts" /idem
"Menéndez Sánchez, Luciano B. et al. s/ Inf. Art. 144 bis inc. 1 CP." and its accumulated N° 14000171/ 2004/ TO1, 14000214/2007/ TO1, 14000656/2010/TO1, 14000800/ 2012/ TO2, 14000793/ 2012/ TO1, 36455/ 2014/ TO1, 14000095/ 2016/ TO1, 14000177/ 2007/ TO2, 14000778/ 2012/ TO2, 14000021/ 2004/ TO1, 14000800/ 2012/ TO4	2018-11-22	Federal Oral Court I - Mendoza	Genocide	Genocide	Las Lajas Camp (Mendoza) / Megacase Mendoza
"Carabajal, Segundo Héctor et al. s/inf. art. 146 CP according to law 24.410, suppression of the civil status of a minor (art. 139 inc. 2 CP according to original text law 11.179), ideological falsehood according to art. 292 last paragraph and use of adulterated or false document (art. 296 CP)"	2019-03-07	Federal Oral Court I - Mendoza	Genocide	Genocide	Department of information of the police of Mendoza or Police Headquarters of Mendoza (Mendoza) / i

Source: based on data available in <http://crimenesdeestado.untref.edu.ar/busqueda-avanzada>