

Bayarri v. Argentina

ABSTRACT¹

This case stems from the kidnapping, in 1991, of Mauricio Macri, the son of a wealthy Argentinian industrialist, and future Major of Buenos Aires (2007-2015) and President of Argentina (2016-). During that time, members of the Argentinian Federal Police used to carry out kidnappings to extort money. The victim, a retired federal police officer, was arrested on suspicion of having participated in the kidnapping of Mr. Macri. He was arrested without a warrant and a confession was extracted under torture. He was released after 13 years in detention. The Court found violation of several articles of the American Convention.

I. FACTS

A. Chronology of Events

September 23, 1991: Mauricio Macri, the son of a wealthy Argentinian industrialist, and future Major of Buenos Aires (2007-2015) and President of Argentina (2016-), is kidnapped. He is held for 12 days and the family pays a \$2.5 million ransom for his release.² Rogue Argentinian Federal Police agents are suspected of having carried out the kidnapping.³

November 18, 1991: The Federal Police Fraud Division detains Mr. Juan Carlos Bayarri, a retired federal police officer, while he is with his father, Mr. Juan José Bayarri, in the city of Avellaneda, Argentina.⁴ Officers take Mr. Juan Carlos Bayarri to a secret detention facility in Bue-

1. Sandra Acosta Tello, Author; Dale Ogden, Editor; Kathryn Benson, Chief IACHR Editor; Cesare Romano, Faculty Advisor.

2. Nathaniel Nash, *Argentina Finds a Kidnapping Ring of Policemen*, N.Y. TIMES (Dec. 8, 1991), <http://www.nytimes.com/1991/12/08/world/argentina-finds-a-kidnapping-ring-of-policemen.html>.

3. *Id.*

4. Bayarri v. Argentina, Admissibility Report, Report No. 2/01, Inter-Am. Comm'n H.R., Case No. 11.280, ¶ 7 (Jan. 19, 2001).

nos Aires.⁵ The police officers torture Mr. Bayarri with electric shocks, amongst other devices.⁶ Under torture, Mr. Bayarri confesses to some criminal involvement in kidnappings for ransom.⁷

November 19, 1991: La Plata Federal Court N° 1 issues a warrant for Mr. Juan Carlos Bayarri's arrest.⁸ Mr. Juan José Bayarri files a complaint in Zamora Court N° 4.⁹

December 23, 1991: Mr. Juan Carlos Bayarri's counsel files a complaint against the Federal Police Fraud Division for unlawful detention and unlawful treatment of his son.¹⁰

March 30, 1995: The Federal Appeals Court upholds the ruling of the lower court denying Mr. Bayarri's release.¹¹

September 11, 1996: The Federal Examining Court N° 13 dismisses the unlawful detention and mistreatment case without prejudice.¹² The next day, the court of first instance denies Mr. Bayarri's third request for release on the grounds that it has not yet heard evidence in the matter and has not reached a conclusion.¹³

January 9, 1997: Mr. Bayarri files his final request for release.¹⁴

April 1, 1997: The Chamber VII of the Federal Appellate Court vacates the decision of the Federal Examining Court N° 1 and orders certain pieces of evidence to be introduced.¹⁵

December 1998: Mr. Bayarri files a motion to suppress his 1991 confession.¹⁶

5. *Id.*

6. *Id.*

7. *Id.*

8. *Id.* ¶ 8.

9. *Id.* ¶ 9.

10. *Id.*

11. *Id.* ¶ 13.

12. *Id.* ¶ 11.

13. *Id.* ¶ 14.

14. *Id.* ¶ 20.

15. *Id.* ¶ 11.

16. *Id.* ¶ 12.

December 5, 2000: The State alleges that Mr. Bayarri has not exhausted all his domestic legal remedies, including Law 48, whereby Mr. Bayarri could appeal to the highest court to decide his case.¹⁷ The State denies Mr. Bayarri's appeal due to untimeliness.¹⁸

June 1, 2004: Chamber I of the Federal National Criminal and Correctional Appeals Chamber issues an acquittal because Mr. Bayarri's unlawful confession was obtained through torture.¹⁹ Mr. Bayarri is released after 13 years in detention.²⁰

May 11, 2005: The National Court of First Instance No. 13 issues a committal order against the nine Argentine Federal Police officers because Mr. Bayarri's detention took place without a prior written order by a competent judge.²¹

B. Other Relevant Facts

Between 1974 and 1983, Argentina experiences a period of civil unrest known as the "dirty war."²² During this time, military forces and right wing extremists hunt down and kill left wing groups.²³ When left wing groups are hunted down, they are often kidnapped and tortured, colloquially known as "forced disappearances."²⁴ Right wing extremists that perpetrated these kidnappings remain well established in the Argentinian government and are granted immunity for their crimes by Argentinian President Alfonsin and his successor President Carlos Saul Menem.²⁵ As late as the 1990s, active and retired Argentinian police officers are still perpetrating these kidnappings.²⁶

17. *Id.* ¶ 20.

18. *Id.* ¶ 36.

19. Bayarri v. Argentina, Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations, and Costs, Judgment, Inter-Am. Ct. H.R. (ser. C) No. 187, ¶ 83 (Oct. 30, 2008).

20. *Id.* ¶ 83.

21. *Id.*

22. Dirty War, ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA (Mar. 20, 2014) <http://www.britannica.com/event/Dirty-War>.

23. *Id.*

24. *Id.*

25. Nathaniel Nash, *supra* note 2.

26. *Id.*

II. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

A. Before the Commission

April 5, 1994: Mr. Juan Carlos Bayarri files a petition with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights alleging violations of Articles 5, 7, 8, and 25.²⁷

January 19, 2001: The Commission adopts Admissibility Report No. 2/01 and declares the petition admissible.²⁸

March 8, 2007: The Commission approves Report on Merits No. 15/07.²⁹ The Commission finds the State violated Articles 5 (Right to Humane Treatment), 7 (Right to Personal Liberty), 8 (Right to a Fair Trial), and 25 (Right to Judicial Protection) of the Convention.³⁰ The Commission recommends that the State: 1) promptly conduct an investigation into the events; 2) prosecute and punish those responsible; 3) compensate Mr. Bayarri for the violation of his rights; and 4) prevent repetition of similar events in the future.³¹

April 16, 2007: The State is notified of the Commission's recommendations and Report on the Merits.³²

B. Before the Court

July 16, 2007: The Commission submits the case to the Court after the State failed to adopt its recommendations.³³

1. Violations Alleged by Commission³⁴

Article 5 (Right to Humane Treatment)

27. Bayarri v. Argentina, Admissibility Report, ¶ 1 (Jan. 19, 2001).

28. *Id.*

29. Bayarri v. Argentina, Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations, and Costs, ¶ 1.

30. Bayarri v. Argentina, Petition to the Court, Inter-Am. Comm'n H.R., Case No. 11.280, ¶ 20 (July 16, 2007) (Available only in Spanish).

31. *Id.*

32. Bayarri v. Argentina, Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations, and Costs, ¶ 1.

33. *Id.*

34. *Id.* ¶ 3.

Article 7 (Right to Personal Liberty)

Article 8 (Right to a Fair Trial)

Article 25 (Right to Judicial Protection)

all in relation to

Article 1 (Obligation to Respect Rights) of the American Convention.

2. Violations Alleged by Representatives of the Victims³⁵

Same Violations Alleged by the Commission.

December 28, 2007: The State presents its brief with preliminary objections.³⁶ The State notes that Mr. Bayarri has not exhausted his domestic legal remedies.³⁷ Additionally, the State does not dispute the truth of the facts Mr. Bayarri reported, but contends there are adequate domestic remedies available.³⁸ The Commission, however, considers the almost nine-year delay in these domestic legal remedies and the court's failure to issue a ruling on Mr. Bayarri's motion to suppress constitute a prima facie case of unwarranted delay.³⁹ Lastly, the State has the burden of establishing that its domestic remedies are effective and adequate.⁴⁰ Given the allegations by Mr. Juan Carlos Bayarri, the Commission recommended that the Court deny the State's preliminary objection.⁴¹

III. MERITS

A. Composition of the Court⁴²

Cecilia Medina Quiroga, President

Diego García-Sayán, Judge

Sergio García Ramírez, Judge

Manuel E. Ventura Robles, Judge

Margarette May Macaulay, Judge

35. *Id.*

36. *Id.* ¶ 5. The State appoints Jorge Nelson Cardozo as agent and Alberto Javier Salgado as deputy agent.

37. *Id.* ¶ 4.

38. *Id.*

39. Bayarri v. Argentina, Admissibility Report, ¶¶ 32, 34.

40. *Id.*

41. *Id.*

42. Judge Leonardo A. Franco recused himself from hearing the case because he is a national of Argentina. The Court advised the State it could appoint a judge *ad hoc*, but it did not make such an appointment. *Id.* n.*.

Rhadys Abreu Blondet, Judge

Pablo Saavedra Alessandri, Secretary

B. Decision on the Merits

October 30, 2008: The Court issues its Judgment on Merits, Reparations and Costs.⁴³

The Court found unanimously that Argentina had violated:

Articles 7(1) (Right to Personal Liberty and Security), 7(2) (Prohibition of Deprivation of Liberty Unless for Reasons and Conditions Previously Established by Law), and 7(5) (Right to Be Promptly Brought Before a Judge and Right to a Trial Within Reasonable Time), in relation to Article 1(1) of the Convention, to the detriment of Mr. Bayarri,⁴⁴ because:

The State violated Mr. Bayarri's right to personal liberty and right to be tried within a reasonable time.⁴⁵ Article 7(2) (Prohibition of Deprivation of Liberty) establishes that no one may be deprived of liberty except as provided for by existing State law.⁴⁶ If the deprivation of personal liberty is a violation of existing State law, it is therefore a violation of Article 7 (Right to Personal Liberty) of the American Convention.⁴⁷ Further, Article 7(5) (Right to Be Promptly Brought Before a Judge and Right to Trial Within Reasonable Time) provides that an arrestee must be promptly brought before a judicial authority.⁴⁸ At this judicial hearing, the judge must personally assess the evidence and determine whether the individual should stay in custody or be released.⁴⁹

Article 18 of the 1853 Argentine Constitution provides that no one can be "arrested unless it is by virtue of a written order of a competent authority."⁵⁰ The State initially detained Mr. Bayarri unlawfully because

43. Bayarri v. Argentina, Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations, and Costs, ¶ 201.

44. *Id.*

45. *Id.* ¶ 77.

46. *Id.* ¶ 54.

47. *Id.*

48. *Id.* ¶ 63.

49. *Id.* ¶ 65.

50. *Id.* ¶ 55.

the State had not issued a prior written order before a competent judge.⁵¹ As the State detained Mr. Bayarri without an order in violation of the State Constitution, the State violated Article 7 (Right to Personal Liberty).⁵²

Moreover, there was a significant delay between Mr. Bayarri's detention and the time he was brought before a competent judge.⁵³ The nearly thirteen years Mr. Bayarri spent in preventive detention violated the American Convention guarantee that any person detained be tried within a reasonable period that does not exceed two years.⁵⁴ Because Mr. Bayarri was detained for thirteen years without trial, the State violated Article 7 (Right to Personal Liberty).⁵⁵

Articles 5(1) (Right to Physical, Mental, and Moral Integrity) and 5(2) (Prohibition of Torture, and Cruel, Inhumane or Degrading Treatment) in relation to Article 1(1) of the Convention, to the detriment of Mr. Bayarri,⁵⁶ because:

The Inter-American Court accepted the findings from the Argentine courts that determined Mr. Bayarri was subjected to excessive torture in order to procure a self-incriminating statement from him.⁵⁷ Article 5 (Right to Humane Treatment) establishes that no person should be subject to degradation or inhumane treatment and that the State act diligently to avoid the practice of torture.⁵⁸

Mr. Bayarri was held captive for three days, repeatedly injured with cattle-prods on his genitalia, deprived of oxygen by having a plastic bag placed over his head as he was beat on the head, and told that his father was to undergo the same treatment if he did not confess.⁵⁹ The lower Argentine courts failed to record Mr. Bayarri's injuries and did not include them in their initial proceedings even though his facial injuries

51. *Id.*

52. *Id.* ¶¶ 55, 61.

53. *Id.* ¶¶ 67–68.

54. *Id.* ¶ 71.

55. *Id.*

56. *Id.* ¶ 201.

57. *Id.* ¶ 87.

58. *Id.* ¶¶ 87, 92.

59. *Id.* ¶ 82.

were largely visible.⁶⁰ The State did not do their due diligence and did not take immediate action to launch an independent investigation as to the inhumane conduct Mr. Bayarri was subjected to although there were indications that Mr. Bayarri was tortured.⁶¹ Because Mr. Bayarri was tortured, the State violated Article 5 (Right to Humane Treatment) to the detriment of Mr. Bayarri.⁶²

Articles 8(1) (Right to a Hearing Within Reasonable Time by a Competent and Independent Tribunal), 8(2) (Right to be Presumed Innocent), and 8(2)(g) (Right Not to Self-Incriminate), in relation to Article 1(1) of the Convention, to the detriment of Mr. Bayarri,⁶³ because:

The State violated Article 8 (Right to a Fair Trial) as Mr. Bayarri's unreasonable thirteen-year detention demonstrated that the State presumed he was guilty.⁶⁴ Article 8 (Right to a Fair Trial) establishes that every person has a right to a hearing within a reasonable time by an impartial tribunal.⁶⁵ Article 8 (Right to a Fair Trial) also carries a presumption of innocence towards the accused so long as guilt has not been proven according to the law.⁶⁶ Lastly, Article 8 (Right to a Fair Trial) protects the right not to be compelled to be a witness against one's self.⁶⁷

The excessive judicial delays in this case point towards a systematic institutional cover-up that violates Article 8 (Right to a Fair Trial) of the American Convention.⁶⁸ The State took over fourteen years to conclude its investigation of the facts of the case, and there was still no conclusion as to the criminal responsibility of the State's agents sixteen years after Mr. Bayarri's arrest.⁶⁹ The Court of the First Instance had sentenced Mr. Bayarri to life imprisonment on August 6, 2001, a full decade after Mr. Bayarri's arrest with no reasonable explanation as to the delay.⁷⁰ Further, even after it became aware that Mr. Bayarri's confes-

60. *Id.* ¶ 90.

61. *Id.* ¶ 92.

62. *Id.* ¶ 94.

63. *Id.* ¶¶ 94, 104.

64. *Id.* ¶ 98.

65. *Id.* ¶ 97, n.91.

66. *Id.* ¶ 97.

67. *Id.* ¶ 108.

68. *Id.* ¶ 99.

69. *Id.* ¶ 97.

70. *Id.* ¶ 106.

sion was extracted unlawfully, the State still presented the evidence as part of its case and forced Mr. Bayarri to be a witness against himself in the trial court.⁷¹ Because Mr. Bayarri was subjected to this self-incrimination as well as excessive delays, the State violated Article 8 (Right to a Fair Trial).⁷²

Article 25(1) (Right of Recourse Before a Competent Court), in relation to Article 1(1) of the Convention, to the detriment of Mr. Bayarri,⁷³ because:

*The State, through its inexcusable delay, lack of clarification of the facts, and lack of determination of criminal responsibility, did not offer Mr. Bayarri an effective judicial remedy to protect his fundamental rights.*⁷⁴

*Article 25 (Right to Judicial Protection) establishes that every person has right to recourse before a competent court for protection against violations of his or her fundamental rights.*⁷⁵ *The State acknowledged that there was a delay in Mr. Bayarri's case from his arrest in 1991 until June 1, 2004.*⁷⁶ *However, the State's only explanation as to the decade-long delay was that the case was complicated and that there was some opposition from Mr. Bayarri's counsel as to the application of the code of criminal procedure.*⁷⁷ *Yet this unreasonable delay had adverse consequences on Mr. Bayarri because he was unable to obtain clarification as to the unlawful torture he sustained and missed filing actions in the domestic courts due to untimeliness.*⁷⁸ *Because he was detained by the State, Mr. Bayarri did not have access to a domestic competent court to address the violation of his substantive rights, and thus, the State violated Article 25 (Right to Judicial Protection).*⁷⁹

C. Dissenting and Concurring Opinions

71. *Id.* ¶ 108.

72. *Id.* ¶ 118.

73. *Id.* ¶¶ 117–118.

74. *Id.* ¶¶ 102, 117.

75. *Id.* ¶ 97, n.92.

76. *Id.* ¶ 114.

77. *Id.*

78. *Id.* ¶ 115.

79. *Id.* ¶ 117.

1. Concurring Opinion of Judge Sergio García Ramírez

In a separate opinion, Judge García Ramírez opined that preventive detention needs to be reviewed for how it is administered in consideration of international human rights law.⁸⁰ Judge García Ramírez stated that preventive detention should be used minimally and only when it is truly necessary.⁸¹

IV. REPARATIONS

The Court ruled unanimously that the State had the following obligations:

A. *Specific Performance (Measures of Satisfaction and Non-Repetition Guarantee)*

1. Judgment as Form of Reparation

The Court ordered that the State publish chapters I, VII, VIII, and IX of the Judgment in the official State gazette as well as two daily newspapers that have widespread circulation in the State.⁸²

2. Eliminate Public Criminal Record

The Court ordered that the State must eliminate the victim's name "Juan Carlos Bayarri" from all public records that indicate the victim has a criminal record.⁸³

3. Implement Training on Prevention of Torture

The Court notes that the State must implement further training within their administration of justice regarding prevention of inhumane and degrading treatment.⁸⁴

80. Bayarri v. Argentina, Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations, and Costs, Separate Opinion of Judge Sergio García Ramírez, Inter-Am. Ct. H.R. (ser. C) No. 187, ¶ 2 (Oct. 30, 2008).

81. *Id.* ¶ 10.

82. Bayarri v. Argentina, Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations, and Costs, ¶ 201(11).

83. *Id.* ¶ 201(12).

84. *Id.* ¶ 201(13).

B. Compensation

The Court awarded the following amounts:

1. Pecuniary Damages

First, the Court ordered the State to pay Mr. Bayarri \$18,000 as compensation for the medical and psychological trauma that he endured and the treatment required as a result.⁸⁵ Second, the Court ordered the State to pay Mr. Bayarri \$22,000 for future psychological treatment.⁸⁶ Third, because the Court was unable to quantify the medical treatment that Mr. Bayarri requires due to the poor state his teeth, the Court urged that the State provide dental care free of charge.⁸⁷ Fourth, the Court ordered the State to pay Mr. Bayarri \$50,000 for loss of earnings suffered during his detention.⁸⁸ Fifth, due to Mr. Bayarri's psychological inability to continue to work as before, the Court found it appropriate for the State to pay an additional \$50,000 to Mr. Bayarri.⁸⁹ Finally, the Court ordered the State to pay Mr. Bayarri \$5,000 as compensation for money on his person that was confiscated upon his detention.⁹⁰

2. Non-Pecuniary Damages

Due to the inhumane treatment that Mr. Bayarri suffered for thirteen years, the Court ordered the State pay Mr. Bayarri the sum of \$100,000.⁹¹

3. Costs and Expenses

The State is ordered to provide Mr. Bayarri \$50,000 to pay his legal representative for legal costs that Mr. Bayarri incurred both in his domestic actions and the action before the Court.⁹²

4. Total Compensation (including Costs and Expenses ordered):

85. *Id.* ¶ 141.

86. *Id.* ¶ 142.

87. *Id.* ¶ 143.

88. *Id.* ¶ 151.

89. *Id.* ¶ 155.

90. *Id.* ¶ 159.

91. *Id.* ¶ 170.

92. *Id.* ¶ 194.

\$ 295,000

C. Deadlines

The State must provide payment of the pecuniary damages, non-pecuniary damages, and costs and expenses within one year of notification of the Judgment of Costs and Reparations.⁹³ The State must provide medical treatment to Mr. Bayarri beginning immediately.⁹⁴ The State must publish chapters I, VII, VIII, and IX of the Judgment in the official State gazette and two daily newspapers in widespread circulation within six months of the notice of the Judgment.⁹⁵ Finally, the State must immediately remove Mr. Bayarri's name from all public records that indicate he has a criminal record.⁹⁶

V. INTERPRETATION AND REVISION OF JUDGMENT

[None]

VI. COMPLIANCE AND FOLLOW-UP

November 22, 2010: The Court found that the State had partially complied with certain obligations set forth in the Judgment on the Merits, Reparations, and Costs.⁹⁷

First, the State completely complied with its obligation to pay Mr. Bayarri pecuniary and non-pecuniary damages because the State had deposited \$295,000.00 in a bank account in Mr. Bayarri's name.⁹⁸ However, the State only partially complied with supplying Mr. Bayarri with medical treatment because the State had only begun providing dental care treatment for Mr. Bayarri.⁹⁹

Second, the State had not complied with its obligation to conclude domestic criminal proceedings surrounding Mr. Bayarri's case.¹⁰⁰ The

93. *Id.* ¶ 163, "Orders" ¶ 8.

94. *Id.* "Orders" ¶ 9.

95. *Id.* "Orders" ¶ 11.

96. *Id.* "Orders" ¶ 12.

97. Bayarri v. Argentina, Monitoring Compliance with Judgment, Order of the Court, Inter-Am. Ct. H.R. "Considering" ¶¶ 10, 14, 21, 25, 29, 33 (Nov. 22, 2010).

98. *Id.* ¶ 10.

99. *Id.* ¶ 12.

100. *Id.* ¶¶ 16, 21.

Court emphasized that the State must conclude these criminal proceedings and afford Mr. Bayarri his complete due process rights.¹⁰¹

Third, the State completely complied with its obligation to publish relevant chapters of the Judgment in the official State gazette as well as two daily newspapers.¹⁰² The State chose “La Prensa” and “Crónica” as the two publications that would publish the relevant sections of the Judgment.¹⁰³

Fourth, the Court found that the State partially complied with its obligation to remove Mr. Bayarri’s name from public criminal records because the State did not provide complete documentation.¹⁰⁴

Finally, the State did not comply with its obligation to implement training programs regarding prohibiting torture and other inhumane treatment because it failed to submit any evidence or specific proof of such programs.¹⁰⁵

June 20, 2012: The Court noted that although it required the State to submit a compliance report every three months, the State only provided one report of its progress, which was dated April 6, 2011.¹⁰⁶ As a result, the Court could not determine the extent to which the State complied with the remaining pending reparations.¹⁰⁷ Therefore, the Court found that the State did not fully comply with its obligations set forth in the Judgment.¹⁰⁸

VII. LIST OF DOCUMENTS

A. *Inter-American Court*

1. Preliminary Objections

[Bayarri v. Argentina, Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations, and Costs, Judgment, Inter-Am. Ct. H.R. \(ser. C\) No. 187 \(Oct. 30, 2008\).](#)

101. *Id.* ¶ 21.

102. *Id.* ¶ 25.

103. *Id.* ¶ 22.

104. *Id.* ¶ 29.

105. *Id.* ¶ 33.

106. *Bayarri v. Argentina, Monitoring Compliance with Judgment, Order of the Court, Inter-Am. Ct. H.R. “Considering that”* ¶ 7 (June 20, 2012).

107. *Id.* ¶ 7.

108. *Id.* ¶ 8.

2. Decisions on Merits, Reparations and Costs

[Bayarri v. Argentina, Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations, and Costs, Judgment, Inter-Am. Ct. H.R. \(ser. C\) No. 187 \(Oct. 30, 2008\).](#)

[Bayarri v. Argentina, Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations, and Costs, Separate Opinion of Judge Sergio García Ramírez, Inter-Am. Ct. H.R. \(ser. C\) No. 187 \(Oct. 30, 2008\).](#)

3. Provisional Measures

[None]

4. Compliance Monitoring

[Bayarri v. Argentina, Monitoring Compliance with Judgment, Order of the Court, Inter-Am. Ct. H.R. \(June 20, 2012\).](#)

[Bayarri v. Argentina, Monitoring Compliance with Judgment, Order of the Court, Inter-Am. Ct. H.R. \(Nov. 22, 2010\).](#)

5. Review and Interpretation of Judgment

[None]

B. Inter-American Commission

1. Petition to the Commission

[Not Available]

2. Report on Admissibility

[Bayarri v. Argentina, Admissibility Report, Report No. 2/01, Inter-Am. Comm'n H.R., Case No. 11.280 \(Jan. 19, 2001\).](#)

3. Provisional Measures

[None]

4. Report on Merits

Bayarri v. Argentina, Report on Merits, Report No. 15/07, Inter-Am. Comm'n H.R., Case No. 11.280 (Mar. 8, 2007).

5. Application to the Court

[Bayarri v. Argentina, Petition to the Court, Inter-Am. Comm'n H.R., Case No. 11.280 \(July 16, 2007\) \(Available only in Spanish\).](#)

VIII. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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