

Fontev ecchia and D'Amico v. Argentina

ABSTRACT¹

This case is about the prosecution of journalists in Argentina who had published a series of articles about an alleged illegitimate son of Argentina's President Mr. Carlos Menem. The Court found the State in violation of the victim's freedom of expression and right to impart information.

I. FACTS

A. Chronology of Events

Mid 1990s: Mr. Jorge Fontev ecchia is the founder and director of the Argentine magazine *Noticias*,² which is renowned for its critical view of the government.³ *Noticias* covers a wide variety of topics including sports, science, politics, and culture⁴ and has been continuously published for twenty years under Mr. Fontev ecchia's direction.⁵ Mr. Hector D'Amico is an editor for *Noticias*.⁶

February 27, 1994: *Noticias* publishes its 896th issue⁷ that contains an article entitled "Tercero en Discordia," which roughly translates to "Third in Discord."⁸ The article discusses the existence of an alleged illegitimate son fathered by Carlos Menem, Argentina's President.⁹

October 29, 1995: *Noticias* publishes its 983rd edition.¹⁰ The cover contains the headline "El escándalo detrás de la nuera de Menem. Las fotos

1. Edgar Navarrete, Author; Milja Miric, Editor; Megan Venanzi, Chief IACHR Editor; Cesare Romano, Faculty Advisor.

2. Fontev ecchia and D'Amico v. Argentina, Report on the Merits, Report No. 82/10, Inter-Am. Comm'n H.R., Case No. 12.524 ¶ 37 (Jul. 13, 2010).

3. Fontev ecchia and D'Amico v. Argentina, Merits, Reparations, and Costs, Judgment, Inter-Am. Ct. H.R., (ser. C) No. 238, ¶ 30 (Nov. 29, 2011).

4. Fontev ecchia and D'Amico v. Argentina, Report on Merits, ¶ 37.

5. *Id.*

6. *Id.*

7. *Id.* ¶ 44.

8. *Id.*

9. *Id.*

10. Fontev ecchia and D'Amico v. Argentina, Report on the Merits, ¶ 50.

secretas de Amelia Pineda,” which roughly translates to “The scandal behind the Menem’s sister-in-law. The secret photographs of Amelia Pineda.”¹¹

November 5, 1995: *Noticias* publishes its 984th issue.¹² The magazine contains an article titled “Zulema Yoma [Mr. Menem’s ex-wife]. Un golpe al corazón. Jaqueada por los parentescos del poder, no lograr salir del estado depresivo en que la sumio la muerte de su hijo”, which in English roughly translates to “Zulema Yoma. A Blow to the Heart. Hacked by Relationships of Power, [Yoma] Cannot Get Out of the Depression Regarding the Death of Her Son.”¹³ The article discusses the existence of an illegitimate son Mr. Menem had with a provincial representative, Martha Meza, while still being married to Ms. Yoma.¹⁴ The article details Mr. Menem’s relationship with his illegitimate son, including bestowing lavish gifts upon the child and providing substantial economic support to Ms. Meza.¹⁵ The article also reveals details of a complaint filed by Ms. Meza for the theft of jewelry valued at \$230,000, allegedly gifted to her by Mr. Menem.¹⁶

The article also depicts a tense encounter in 1994 between Ms. Meza and Ms. Yoma, Mr. Menem’s wife at the time.¹⁷ Mr. Menem and Ms. Meza’s son, Carlos Nair, is also present during this encounter.¹⁸ The article describes “visceral hatred” between Ms. Meza and Ms. Yoma.¹⁹ The article reports that Mr. Menem’s continued contact with Ms. Meza and Carlos caused a strain on the marriage, eventually culminating in their divorce.²⁰ Finally, the article includes a photograph in which Mr. Menem, Ms. Meza, and their son Carlos appear together, captioned “ÁLBUM FAMILIAR”, which means Family Album.²¹

November 12, 1995: *Noticias* publishes its 985th issue.²² The front page contains the heading “La otra familia de Menem. Como el presidente conoció a la diputada Martha Meza, tuvieron un hijo, Carlos Nair, y la relación se convirtió en una cuestión de Estado” which roughly translates to

11. *Id.*

12. *Id.* ¶ 51.

13. *Id.* ¶¶ 32, 51.

14. *Id.* ¶¶ 32, 52.

15. *Id.* ¶ 52.

16. *Fontevicchia and D’Amico v. Argentina*, Report on Merits, ¶ 53.

17. *Id.*

18. *Id.*

19. *Id.*

20. *Id.* ¶ 54.

21. *Id.* ¶ 55.

22. *Fontevicchia and D’Amico v. Argentina*, Report on Merits, ¶ 56.

“Menem’s Other Family. How the President Met the Representative Martha Meza, had a Son, Carlos Nair, and the Relationship Became a Matter of State.”²³ The article further details Menem’s involvement in Carlo’s life, including his attempt to use his presidential power to protect Carlos from kidnappers and an agreement with Ms. Meza to establish a trust fund for Carlos.²⁴

The article explains how Mr. Menem met Ms. Meza in March of 1981 during his confinement in Las Lomitas, the town where Ms. Meza lived at the time, and that in November of that same year, Carlos was born.²⁵ The article elaborates how Mr. Menem’s “second family” contributed to the dissolution of his marriage to Ms. Yoma in 1994.²⁶

The same article also contains four separate photographs, each containing images of Mr. Menem and his alleged son, Carlos, socializing.²⁷ This includes images of family outings and images of Carlos and Mr. Menem at the presidential residence at Olivos and Chapadmalal.²⁸

Late 1995: While serving his second term as president of Argentina, Mr. Menem sues Mr. Fontev ecchia, Mr. D’Amico, and *Noticias*’s parent company, Editorial Perfil, for moral damages caused by the alleged violation of privacy resulting from their publications.²⁹ The complaint requests that the accused parties pay 1,500,000 Argentine pesos (approximately \$98,723.18 USD) plus interest.³⁰ The complaint also asks that the defendants render a copy of the judgment to the public.³¹

July 10, 1997: The judge in the court of first instance rejects Mr. Menem’s complaint.³²

March 11, 1998: The ruling of the court of first instance is appealed, and the National Chamber of Civil Appeals of the Federal Capital reverses the court of first instance’s decision and reaffirms the complaint against Mr. Fontev ecchia and Mr. D’Amico.³³ Mr. Fontev ecchia and Mr.

23. *Id.*; Fontev ecchia and D’Amico v. Argentina, Merits, Reparations, and Costs, ¶ 34.

24. Fontev ecchia and D’Amico v. Argentina, Report on Merits ¶ 57.

25. *Id.* ¶ 58.

26. *Id.*

27. *Id.* ¶ 60.

28. *Id.*; Fontev ecchia and D’Amico v. Argentina, Merits, Reparations, and Costs, ¶ 36.

29. Fontev ecchia and D’Amico v. Argentina, Merits, Reparations, and Costs, ¶ 37.

30. Fontev ecchia and D’Amico v. Argentina, Report on Merits ¶ 61. Conversion calculated at www.xe.com.

31. Fontev ecchia and D’Amico v. Argentina, Merits, Reparations, and Costs, ¶ 37.

32. *Id.* ¶ 38.

33. *Id.*

D'Amico are ordered to pay Mr. Menem 150,000 Argentine pesos (approximately \$9,872.32 USD) with interest for having violated his right to privacy.³⁴ Furthermore, Mr. Fontevecchia and Mr. D'Amico are required to pay for the publication of the judgment.³⁵

April 1, 1998: Mr. Fontevecchia and Mr. D'Amico file an extraordinary appeal with the Supreme Court to challenge the court of appeal's ruling.³⁶

September 25, 2001: The Supreme Court recognizes the majority of the Court of Appeal's ruling but reduces the damages to 60,000 Argentine pesos (approximately \$3,948.93 USD).³⁷ The Supreme Court states it did not dispute the veracity of the information disseminated, but rather finds controversy in the private nature of the information published by Mr. Fontevecchia and Mr. D'Amico.³⁸

December 11, 2001: An economic seizure upon Mr. Fontevecchia, Mr. D'Amico, and the Editorial Perfil's revenue is approved by the court.³⁹

February 26, 2002: The execution of the judgment is initiated against Mr. D'Amico.⁴⁰

March 4, 2002: A representative for the *Noticias* requests that the economic seizure placed on the publication be lifted.⁴¹

October 22, 2003: A civil court orders Mr. D'Amico pay the full amount plus interest.⁴²

February 18, 2004: The same court sends a letter to Mr. D'Amico's place of work, and orders the "repossession of assets and/or any sum that for any reason [Mr.] D'Amico received monthly" to pay the sum of \$108,514 USD.⁴³ This repossession of funds continues from March 2004 until November 2005.⁴⁴

34. *Id.*

35. *Id.* Conversion calculated at www.xe.com.

36. Fontevecchia and D'Amico v. Argentina, Report on Merits ¶ 68.

37. Fontevecchia and D'Amico v. Argentina, Merits, Reparations, and Costs, ¶ 39. Conversion calculated at www.xe.com.

38. *Id.*

39. Fontevecchia and D'Amico v. Argentina, Report on Merits, ¶ 73.

40. Fontevecchia and D'Amico v. Argentina, Merits, Reparations, and Costs, ¶ 40.

41. Fontevecchia and D'Amico v. Argentina, Report on Merits, ¶ 75.

42. Fontevecchia and D'Amico v. Argentina, Merits, Reparations, and Costs, ¶ 40.

43. *Id.*

44. *Id.*

November 2005: Between March 2004 and November 2005, it was estimated that Mr. D'Amico's perceived assets suffer a total encumbrance of \$138,514.75 Argentine pesos.⁴⁵

September 5, 2006: As a result of a petition filed by Mr. Menem's counsel, the National Court of First Instance (*Juzgado Nacional de Primera Instancia*) implemented a new settlement.⁴⁶

B. Other Relevant Facts

In the 1990s, the press plays a crucial role in Argentina's fledgling democratic government by safeguarding civil liberties and decrying corruption and inequality.⁴⁷ However, this is met with push back from the government, and journalists face threats and assaults if they critically discuss the government and controversial issues in their articles.⁴⁸ Over the course of Mr. Menem's presidency, Argentine journalists face a constant barrage of harassment and physical attacks at the hands of the State and its cronies.⁴⁹ In the months leading up to the 1993 elections, for example, attacks and threats on journalists increase sharply.⁵⁰ Although authorities denounce the assaults, and President Menem issues statements deploring them, little if anything is done to prevent further attacks and provide justice for victims.⁵¹ President Menem at one point dismisses attacks on journalists as being "occupational hazard[s]."⁵²

In 1997, a photographer by the name José Luis Cabezas is brutally beaten, burned alive, and then his body is dumped in a river.⁵³ In response to Mr. Cabezas' murder and other attacks inflicted on journalists, Argentinian citizens and journalists take to the streets and demand that the State

45. Fontevicchia and D'Amico v. Argentina, Report on Merits, ¶ 77.

46. *Id.* ¶ 79.

47. *Attacks on the Press 1996—Argentina*, UNCHR, <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/47c564f5c.html> (last visited Jan. 25, 2017).

48. *Argentine Informer Attacked*, Chicago Tribune (Sept. 14, 1997), http://articles.chicagotribune.com/1997-09-14/news/9709140298_1_president-carlos-saul-menem-adolfo-francisco-scilingo-journalists.

49. *A Dangerous Profession: Physical Attacks, Death Threats and Harassment of Journalists in Argentina*, Amnesty International (Jan. 1, 1994) <https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/184000/amr130021994en.pdf>.

50. *Id.*

51. *Id.*

52. *Id.*

53. *Argentina, Attacks 1997*, Committee to Protect Journalists, www.cpj.org/attacks97/americas/argentina.html (last visited Jan. 25, 2017).

conduct investigations into the attacks.⁵⁴ Instead of investigating the attacks, the State responds with a flurry of libel suits against journalists in an attempt to silence the press.⁵⁵ By 1997, there are 880 reported incidents of journalists being physically threatened or attacked since Mr. Menem had assumed power.⁵⁶

II. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

A. Before the Commission

November 15, 2001: The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (“the Commission”) receives a petition filed on behalf of Mr. Fontevicchia, Mr. D’Amico, and the Association of Journalists (*Asociación Periodistas*).⁵⁷

The petition alleges Argentina violated Article 8 (Right to a Fair Trial) and Article 13 (Right of Thought and Expression) in relation to Articles 1(1) (Obligation of Non-Discrimination) and 2 (Give Domestic Legal Effect to Rights) of the American Convention.⁵⁸

The Commission notes that Argentina has been a party to the Convention since September 5, 1984 and therefore the petitioners (i.e. Mr. Fontevicchia, Mr. D’Amico, and the Association of Journalists) have standing to file their petition.⁵⁹ The petitioners request the Commission enter a precautionary measure to suspend the execution of the judgment delivered by the Supreme Court on September 25, 2001.⁶⁰ The Commission does not grant the request.⁶¹

October 2, 2002: The petition is assigned case number 775/01.⁶²

October 12, 2005: The Commission concludes it is competent to take on the case and that the petition fulfills the admissibility requirements required in Articles 46 and 47 of the American Convention.⁶³

The Commission declares the petition admissible with regards to the

54. *Id.*

55. *Id.*

56. *War on the Media in Argentina*, N.Y. TIMES (Sept. 16, 1997), <http://www.nytimes.com/1997/09/16/opinion/war-on-the-media-in-argentina.html>.

57. Fontevicchia and D’Amico v. Argentina, Admissibility Report, Report No. 51/50, Inter-Am. Comm’n H.R., Case No. 12.524, ¶ 1 (Oct. 12, 2005).

58. *Id.*

59. *Id.* ¶¶ 21-22.

60. *Id.* ¶ 6.

61. *Id.*

62. *Id.* ¶ 7.

63. Fontevicchia and D’Amico v. Argentina, Admissibility Report, ¶ 32.

alleged violations of Article 13 of the American Convention, in relation to Articles 1(1) and (2).⁶⁴

B. Before the Court

December 10, 2010: The Commission submits the case to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights after the State failed to adopt its recommendations.⁶⁵

July 27, 2011: The President of the Court orders expert opinions to be conducted in front of a notary public so the State has the opportunity to question the expert.⁶⁶

September 9, 2011: The Committee to Protect Journalists submits an *amicus curiae* brief.⁶⁷

1. Violations Alleged by Commission⁶⁸

Article 13 (Freedom of Thought and Expression)

in relation to:

Article 1(1) (Obligation of Non-Discrimination) of the American Convention.

2. Violations Alleged by Representatives of the Victims⁶⁹

Same Violations Alleged by Commission, plus:

Article 2 (Obligation to Give Domestic Legal Effect to Rights) of the American Convention.

64. *Id.* "Decides" ¶ 1.

65. Fontev ecchia and D'Amico v. Argentina, Report on Merits, ¶ 52; Fontev ecchia and D'Amico v. Argentina, Merits, Reparations, and Costs, ¶ 1.

66. Fontev ecchia and D'Amico v. Argentina, Merits, Reparations, and Costs, ¶ 5.

67. Fontev ecchia and D'Amico v. Argentina, Amicus Brief, Inter-Am. Ct. H.R., Case No. 12.524, (Sep. 9, 2011).

68. Fontev ecchia and D'Amico v. Argentina, Reports on Merits, ¶ 52; Fontev ecchia and D'Amico v. Argentina, Merits, Reparations, and Costs, ¶ 2.

69. Fontev ecchia and D'Amico v. Argentina, Merits, Rreparations and Costs., ¶ 3. Center for Legal and Social Studies (*Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales*) and Eduardo Bertoni served as representatives of Mr. Fontev ecchia and Mr. D'Amico. *Id.*

III. MERITS

A. *Composition of the Court*⁷⁰

Diego García-Sayán, President
Manuel E. Ventura Robles, Vice-President
Margarette May Macaulay, Judge
Rhadys Abreu Blondet, Judge
Alberto Pérez Pérez, Judge
Eduardo Vio Grossi, Judge

Pablo Saavedra Alessandri, Secretary
Emilia Segares Rodríguez, Deputy Secretary

B. *Decision on the Merits*

November 29, 2011: The Court issued its Judgment on Merits, Reparations, and Costs.⁷¹

The Court found unanimously that Argentina had violated:

Article 13 (Right of Thought and Expression), in relation to Article 1(1) of the Convention, to the detriment of Mr. Fontevecchia and Mr. D'Amico,⁷² because:

The Court determined that the State had a duty to protect the petitioner's freedom of expression considering the journalism inherently involves freedom of expression and is protected under the Convention.⁷³ Additionally, Articles 11(2) (Prohibition of Arbitrary Interference with Private Life, Family, Home, Correspondence, and of Unlawful Attacks on Honor and Dignity) and Article 11(3) (Right to Protection from Attacks against Family, Home, Correspondence, Honor, and Dignity) prohibit the censorship of expression and require States to uphold and protect laws that prevent it.⁷⁴ Furthermore, the media is essential in a democratic society as it is a medium for freedom of information and information gathering.⁷⁵

70. Judge Leonardo A. Franco did not participate in the proceedings because of his Argentine nationality. *Id.* n*.

71. *Id.* "Operative Paragraphs."

72. *Id.* "Operative Paragraphs," ¶ 1.

73. *Id.* ¶ 46.

74. Fontevecchia and D'Amico v. Argentina, Merits, Reparations and Costs, ¶ 49.

75. *Id.* ¶ 44.

Because of the media's importance, a State cannot prohibit or take steps to limit the media's ability to disseminate information.⁷⁶ Finally, people have the right to spread and obtain information and ideas.⁷⁷

In this instance the State, in an attempt to silence the petitioners, initiated nineteen civil and criminal suits against Noticias.⁷⁸ The accumulation of these suits almost put the company into financial ruin and potential closure.⁷⁹ Hence, the State failed to uphold its obligation under Article 13 (Freedom of Thought and Expression) of the Convention by limiting the petitioner's freedom of expression.⁸⁰

However, freedom of thought and expression is not an absolute right under the Convention and is subject to liability if abused.⁸¹ Article 11 (Right to Privacy) states that everyone has "the right to private life and prohibits any arbitrary or abusive interferences in the private life of person" which includes "family, home, or correspondences."⁸² However, it is also noted that public officials and well-known figures that voluntarily expose themselves to public scrutiny have a diminished expectation of privacy.⁸³ This is because the activities of public figures go beyond the sphere of individual privacy and enter the realm of public scrutiny and debate.⁸⁴ The president of a nation, for example, is not only subject to scrutiny on the basis of his official activities, but also on aspects of his private life that reveal matters of public interest.⁸⁵ Finally, where information falls within the public interest, the Court has affirmed the right of freedom of expression and determined dissemination, notwithstanding contrary interests, is justified.⁸⁶

Here, the State attempted to invalidate the petitioners' freedom of thought and expression claim by asserting they had violated Mr. Menem's privacy by disseminating information pertaining to "family matters."⁸⁷ The information involving family matters included Mr. Menem's family ties, his ex-wife's attitude towards his relationships with Ms. Meza and Carlos,

76. *Id.* ¶ 45.

77. *Id.* ¶ 42.

78. *Id.* "Operative Paragraphs" ¶ 73.

79. *Id.*

80. Fontev ecchia and D'Amico v. Argentina, Merits, Reparations and Costs, ¶ 75.

81. *Id.* ¶ 43.

82. *Id.* ¶ 48.

83. *Id.* ¶ 60.

84. *Id.* ¶ 47.

85. *Id.* "Operative Paragraphs" ¶ 60.

86. Fontev ecchia and D'Amico v. Argentina, Merits, Reparations and Costs, ¶ 61.

87. *Id.* ¶ 58.

and the photographs depicting Mr. Menem with Carlos and Ms. Meza.⁸⁸

The State's argument ultimately failed, however, because the Court determined that the petitioner's publications included matters of public interest.⁸⁹ The information disseminated by Noticias included 1) provisions of large sums of money by the president onto Ms. Meza and Carlos Nair, 2) delivery of expensive gifts by the president to Carlos Nair, and 3) bestowment of economic and political gifts by the president.⁹⁰ Because the information is telling as to the integrity of the president, it is in the public's interest.⁹¹

Furthermore, the information Noticias published about Mr. Menem's so called "second family" had already been disseminated by multiple other media platforms that were widely available throughout Argentina.⁹² Mr. Menem never expressed a desire to safeguard his privacy with regards to these other publications.⁹³

Therefore, the State had no justification for limiting the petitioner's ability to disseminate information and hence violated the victim's right to freedom of expression protected by the Convention.⁹⁴

IV. REPARATIONS

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

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

1. Revocation of Civil Sentence

The Court ordered the State to revoke its decision in its entirety and to relieve Mr. Fontevecchia and Mr. D'Amico from all civil responsibility or any orders compelling them to pay compensation or court fees.⁹⁵

88. *Id.*

89. *Id.* ¶ 61.

90. *Id.* ¶ 62.

91. *Id.*

92. Fontevecchia and D'Amico v. Argentina, Merits, Reparations and Costs, ¶¶ 63-64.

93. *Id.* ¶ 64.

94. *Id.* ¶ 75.

95. *Id.* ¶ 105.

2. Publication of the Court's Judgment

The Court ordered the State to publish the Judgment within six months from the date of notification.⁹⁶ This includes a summary of the Judgment in the Official Gazette and once in a newspaper of national circulation.⁹⁷ Finally, the Court also ordered the State to publish the entire Judgment for a period of one year on the Judicial Information Center of the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation.⁹⁸

3. Public Apology and Acknowledgement of Responsibility

The Court ordered the State to restore the dignity and respect of the journalists by accepting responsibility for their violation of the right to free expression and thought.⁹⁹

B. Compensation

The Court awarded the following amounts:

1. Pecuniary Damages

The Court found the State responsible of violating the petitioners right to freedom of expression by compelling them to pay 244,323.25 Argentine pesos (approximately \$16,074.96 USD).¹⁰⁰ This amount is based on the original Judgment of 60,000 Argentine pesos (\$3,947.63 USD) plus the interest in the amount of 138,574.75 Argentine pesos (\$9,117.36 USD) and 105,808.50 Argentine pesos (approximately \$6,961.54 USD) in court fees as determined by the Argentine court.¹⁰¹ The reparation should include the amount paid by the victims, expressed in historical values, plus interest up until the date of cancellation, and must also include an inflationary update system or countervailing interest.¹⁰²

2. Non-Pecuniary Damages

The Court ordered that the issuance of the Judgment, the revocation

96. *Id.* ¶ 108.

97. *Id.* ¶¶ 108(a) - (b).

98. Fontev ecchia and D'Amico v. Argentina, Merits, Reparations and Costs, ¶ 108(c).

99. *Id.* ¶ 109.

100. *Id.* ¶ 116. Conversion calculated at www.xe.com.

101. *Id.* Conversion calculated at www.xe.com.

102. *Id.*

of domestic court's decision in its entirety, and the publication of the ruling on multiple media platforms as fitting non-pecuniary compensation.¹⁰³

3. Costs and Expenses

Costs and expenses are consolidated under reparations.¹⁰⁴ The Court ordered the State to pay *each* victim \$5,000 USD for costs incurred in domestic proceedings and an additional \$2,000 USD for participation in public hearings.¹⁰⁵ The Court also orders the State to pay \$7,770 USD for the expenses incurred by the Center for Legal and Social Studies as a representative.¹⁰⁶ The Court ordered the State to provide the amounts to the victims and their representatives.¹⁰⁷

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

\$44,844.96 USD

C. Deadlines

The Court ordered the State to make the payment for the costs and expenses within the period of six months and a year as of notice of the Judgment.¹⁰⁸

The amount to be paid must be done in United States dollars or its equivalent amount in Argentine pesos, using the exchange rate set by the New York exchange.¹⁰⁹

V. INTERPRETATION AND REVISION OF JUDGMENT

[None]

VI. COMPLIANCE AND FOLLOW-UP

[None]

103. *Id.* ¶ 123.

104. *Fontevicchia and D'Amico v. Argentina, Merits, Reparations and Costs*, ¶ 124.

105. *Id.* ¶ 128.

106. *Id.* ¶ 129.

107. *Id.* ¶ 130.

108. *Id.* ¶ 131.

109. *Id.* ¶ 133.

VII. LIST OF DOCUMENTS

A. Inter-American Court

1. Preliminary Objections

[None]

2. Decisions on Merits, Reparations and Costs

[Fontev ecchia and D'Amico v. Argentina, Merits, Reparations, and Costs, Judgment, Inter-Am. Ct. H.R., \(ser. C\) No. 238, \(Nov. 29, 2011\).](#)

3. Provisional Measures

[Fontev ecchia and D'Amico v. Argentina, Resolución del Presidente de la Corte, Inter-Am. Ct. H.R., Case No. 12.524, \(July 27, 2011\).](#)

4. Compliance Monitoring

[None]

5. Review and Interpretation of Judgment

[None]

B. Inter-American Commission

1. Petition to the Commission

[None]

2. Report on Admissibility

[Fontev ecchia and D'Amico v. Argentina, Admissibility Report, Report No. 51/50, Inter-Am. Comm'n H.R., Case No. 12.524, \(Oct. 12, 2005\).](#)

3. Provisional Measures

[None]

4. Report on Merits

[Fontevicchia and D'Amico v. Argentina, Reports on Merits, Report No., 82/10, Inter-Am. Comm'n H.R., Case No. 12.524, \(July, 13, 2010\).](#)

5. Application to the Court

[Not Available]

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