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1. The first of the two main points of the report is that the United States has a long history of supporting human rights in the Americas. This is evident in the many treaties and declarations that the United States has signed and ratified, and in the many programs and initiatives that it has implemented to promote human rights in the region.

2. The second main point of the report is that the United States has a responsibility to continue to support human rights in the Americas. This is because human rights are a fundamental part of the American way of life, and because the United States has a leadership role in the region.

3. The report also discusses the challenges that the United States faces in supporting human rights in the Americas. These challenges include the need to address the human rights situation in countries where the rule of law is weak, and the need to address the human rights situation in countries where there is a history of human rights abuses.

4. The report concludes that the United States must continue to support human rights in the Americas. This is because human rights are a fundamental part of the American way of life, and because the United States has a leadership role in the region.

5. The report also discusses the importance of human rights in the Americas. Human rights are a fundamental part of the American way of life, and they are also a key element of the American foreign policy. Human rights are important because they are a reflection of the values that the United States stands for, and because they are a key element of the American leadership role in the region.

6. The report also discusses the importance of human rights in the Americas. Human rights are a fundamental part of the American way of life, and they are also a key element of the American foreign policy. Human rights are important because they are a reflection of the values that the United States stands for, and because they are a key element of the American leadership role in the region.

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ARGENTINA

ELECTION INCONCLUSIVE.

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(S//NF) The 13 April provincial election in Misiones Province, touted as a potential weathervane of the administration's popularity, produced ambiguous results. While the orthodox Peronist coalition won the gubernatorial and vice-gubernatorial seats, it fell short of a majority in the provincial legislature. This was the first electoral test of the government's strength at the polls since the election of the late Juan Peron in September 1973.

(S//NF) The recently formed leftist Peronist parties made a weak showing, garnering less than 10 percent of ballots cast. The surprising showing of the principal opposition party, the Radical Civic Union, deprived the orthodox Peronists of the clean sweep they had hoped for, forcing them to settle for 46 percent of the vote.

(S//NF) Social Welfare Minister Jose Lopez Rega had pumped millions of pesos into the province in an attempt to buy votes for the government's candidates, but the returns provided neither evidence of his success nor a clear repudiation of his tactics. In any event, his numerous critics will be hard pressed to criticize his campaign performance. Meanwhile, the poor showing of the dissident Peronist parties will probably stoke extremist arguments that violence is the only road to leftist political success. (S//NF) (S//NF)

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