

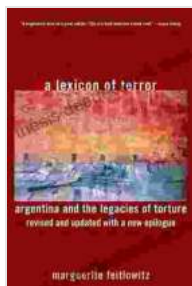
Argentina and the Legacies of Torture: Revised and Updated with New Epilogue



Argentina has a long and tragic history of state-sponsored torture. During the military dictatorship from 1976 to 1983, the government systematically used torture as a means of political repression. Thousands of people were abducted, tortured, and killed. The survivors of these horrors have faced a long and difficult struggle for justice.

In recent years, there has been a growing movement in Argentina to confront the legacy of torture. The government has created a Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and a number of human rights organizations

have been working to document the crimes of the dictatorship and to support the survivors.



A Lexicon of Terror: Argentina and the Legacies of Torture, Revised and Updated with a New Epilogue

by Marguerite Feitlowitz

★★★★☆ 4.3 out of 5

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This article provides a comprehensive overview of the history and enduring consequences of torture in Argentina. It draws on the latest research to provide a nuanced and detailed account of the events of the past and their impact on the present.

The Dirty War

The Dirty War was a period of state-sponsored terrorism in Argentina from 1976 to 1983. The military government used torture, murder, and forced disappearances to suppress political dissent. The victims of the Dirty War included trade unionists, students, journalists, politicians, and anyone else who was perceived as a threat to the regime.

The Dirty War was one of the darkest chapters in Argentine history. The government's use of torture was widespread and systematic. Thousands of people were held in secret detention centers, where they were subjected to horrific abuse. Many of the victims were killed and their bodies were dumped in unmarked graves.

The Dirty War had a profound impact on Argentine society. The torture and disappearances created a climate of fear and terror. People were afraid to speak out against the government, and many chose to leave the country. The Dirty War also left a lasting legacy of trauma and division.

The Survivors

The survivors of the Dirty War have faced a long and difficult struggle for justice. Many of them were traumatized by their experiences and struggled to rebuild their lives. They also faced discrimination and hostility from the government and from society as a whole.

In recent years, there has been a growing movement in Argentina to support the survivors of the Dirty War. The government has created a Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and a number of human rights organizations have been working to document the crimes of the dictatorship and to provide support to the survivors.

The survivors of the Dirty War have shown incredible strength and resilience. They have fought for justice for themselves and for the victims who were killed. They have also worked to educate the public about the horrors of the Dirty War and to prevent such atrocities from happening again.

The Legacy of Torture

The legacy of torture in Argentina is complex and multifaceted. The survivors of the Dirty War continue to live with the physical and emotional scars of their experiences. The government has yet to fully acknowledge its role in the crimes of the dictatorship. And the country remains divided over the issue of torture.

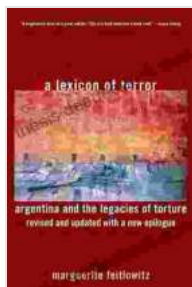
Despite the challenges, there has been progress in recent years. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission has helped to shed light on the crimes of the dictatorship, and the government has taken steps to provide reparations to the survivors. There is also a growing movement in Argentina to confront the legacy of torture and to build a more just and equitable society.

The history of torture in Argentina is a reminder of the dark side of human nature. It is a story of state-sponsored violence and terror. But it is also a story of courage and resilience. The survivors of the Dirty War have fought for justice and for a better future. Their story is an inspiration to us all.

Epilogue

Since the publication of the first edition of this article, there have been a number of important developments in Argentina in relation to the legacy of torture. In 2011, the government published the results of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, which documented the crimes of the dictatorship and recommended that the government take steps to provide reparations to the survivors. In 2013, the government passed a law that created a special fund to provide financial compensation to the survivors of the Dirty War.

These developments are a sign of progress, but there is still much more to be done. The government has yet to fully acknowledge its role in the crimes of the dictatorship, and there are still many survivors who have not received justice. The legacy of torture continues to cast a long shadow over Argentina, but the survivors' struggle for justice is a beacon of hope for a better future.

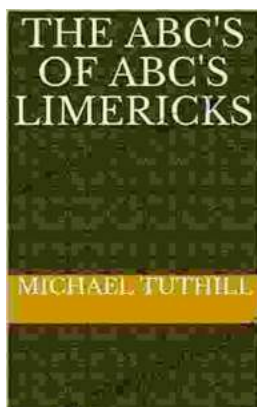


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