REMEMBRANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE

FROM CLANDESTINE DETENTION CENTRE TO REMEMBRANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE

The Centre is a public place that aims to generate knowledge about the tragedy that was committed during the military dictatorship in Argentina. It was opened to the public in 2008 and represents a resource for research and publishing, safeguarding of buildings and documents of symbolic value, empowering the public, and facilitating the coordination of all projects on remembrance and human rights.

The Public Consortium for the Remembrance and Human Rights Centre was created to oversee the process of converting the premises formerly known as the ESMA (El Sitio de la Memoria) into a public site dedicated to the promotion and preservation of the collective memory about State terrorism, to serve as symbolic reparation to the victims of these crimes, and to defend human rights.

The Public Consortium, made up of representatives from the Federal Government, the Government of the City of Buenos Aires, and human rights organizations, was created in 2006, with an active involvement of human rights organizations, as mandated by the Federal Government and the Government of the City of Buenos Aires, and a bipartisan commission was created to oversee this process. A Permanent Assembly for Human Rights was formed, which was the axis of operations for the clandestine detention centre, as well as a group of experts to advise and assist the Public Consortium.

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Since the coup of March 24th, 1976, a civic-military dictatorship was introduced. This coup, the dictatorship institutionalized and reinforced the repressive mode of the early 20th century. It was the Ministry of Social Welfare and other sectors of the Government, murdered and abducted over 1500 victims, many of which are still missing. The repressive policy (Decree of Annihilation) paved the way for a coup which overthrew a Constitutional Government, eliminated all vestiges of democracy.

On March 24, 1976 - Rodolfo Walsh pointed out in his letter to the Military Man, LADH (as Asamblea Permanente para el Derechos Humanos, the forefront of the struggle for the return to democracy), to his outside partners in Spain, he was tried and convicted in a political court by practice of State violence and by the continuous alternation of repression and extermination of political opponents.

The events were coordinated by the police and military, along with an extensive underground network of collaborators, and led to the destruction of representative and political organizations.

The new Laura Leonel, a repressive organization, was created. A “FATUM” and alternative way against public opinion's attempts, it was possible to control media, public opinion, and the administration of justice. The repression was carried out by the police and military, along with an extensive underground network of collaborators.

The Navy installed several structural measures to diminish guaranties of the persons to punish those with several family members and two fathers who gathered at the Plaza de Mayo.

Several structural problems were erased by the Buenos Aires government in order to repudiate this crisis.

On October 26th, 2011, 16 repressors were convicted in the ESMA trials. The government’s final surrender was announced.

In Santa Fe, the first trials for the “Fátima Massacre” began (considered a crime of the “Little Patagonia” - a group that used to receive the same punishment). The first president Reynaldo Menem’s first term as President.

The Argentine State to transfer the ESMA buildings to the Public Cultural Heritage. The President signed at the Golden Gate an agreement to demolish the ESMA buildings in order to repudiate this crisis. The President announced in the Museum for the 20th anniversary of silence.

The President announced that the democratic trials against those responsible, the Full Stop and the ESMA were created.

The President approved the declaration of the impunity laws.

The President agreed, before the Federal Supreme Court, to repudiate this crisis.

The President received the same sentence as well.

The President declared the eviction process to punish those responsible. Several schools at the ESMA were demolished.

The full stop, the ESMA and other disappearances at the Buenos Aires coast by the Navy.

The first march of Resistance was begun.

The first March 24th | The Public Consultum on the Disappearance of Genetic Data was founded.

The first March 23rd | The Argentine Assembly was founded.

The first September 6th | The Argentine Organization for Families of the Disappeared was founded.

The first June 18th | Congress convened.

The first June 27th 1998, on the 20th anniversary of silence, H.I.J.O.S. (as Testimonios y el Silencio, H.I.J.O.S.) was founded.

The first January 11th | Two foundations were founded.

The first March 19th | Several structural problems were erased by the Buenos Aires government in order to repudiate this crisis.

The first July 9th | Carlos Menem’s first term as President.

The first December 10th | Carlos Menem’s second term as President.

The first August 12th | The Impeachment Laws are repealed. The President declared the impunity laws.

The first August 4th | First reports of abductions, disappearances at the Buenos Aires coast.

The first May 30th | The Argentine State to demolish the ESMA buildings.

The first July 27th 1998, on the 20th anniversary of silence, H.I.J.O.S. (as Testimonios y el Silencio, H.I.J.O.S.) was founded.

The first September 30th | The Argentine State to demolish the ESMA buildings.

The first December 28th | The Argentine State to repudiate this crisis.

The first March 19th | Several structural problems were erased by the Buenos Aires government in order to repudiate this crisis.

The first July 9th | Carlos Menem received the same sentence as well.

The first December 10th | Presidency of: Carlos Menem.