

42 years...
Memory, Truth and Justice.
Human Rights Movement in Argentina.

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Memoria, Verdad y Justicia.
Movimientos de Derechos Humanos en Argentina.

Photographs Exhibition
Exposición de Fotografías

Adriana Lestido
Marcelo Argañaraz

Freedom Park in Partnership with Argentine Republic Embassy

Reconciliation Commemoration

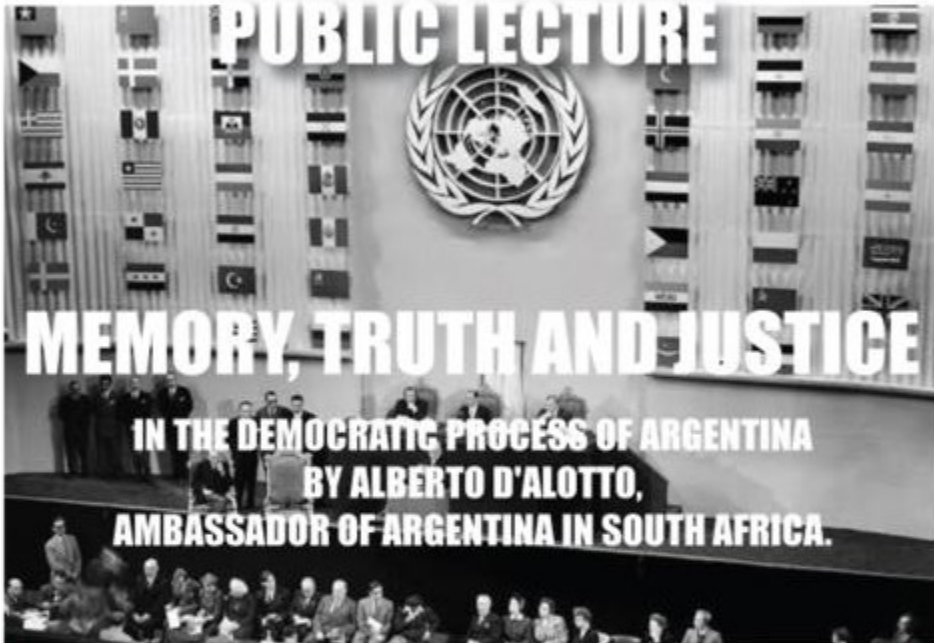
DATE : 10 december 2019
TIME : 10:00 - 13:00
FREEDOM PARK MUSEUM
SALVOKOP | PRETORIA



Embassy of the
Argentine Republic
Republic of South Africa

Freedom Park in Partnership with Argentine Republic Embassy

Reconciliation Commemoration



RSVP BEFORE 6/12/2019
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DATE: 10 DECEMBER 2019
TIME: 10:00 - 13:00
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42 years...

Memory, Truth and Justice.

Human Rights Movement in Argentina.

It's difficult to understand, the effervescence of the current Human Rights movements of Argentina, without looking at the recent socio-political history of our country. Between 1970 and 1980, a vast movement for the defense of rights was born and developed in Argentina. The movement obtained, due to its unique characteristics, a wide transcendence at regional and international level and that continues to gravitate in a predominant way even today in the political-institutional reality of the country.

Although there were previous organizations, as is the case of the Argentine League for the Rights of Man founded in 1937, the Peace and Justice Service (SERPAJ) formed in 1974, the Permanent Assembly for Human Rights (APDH) in 1975, Ecumenical Movement for Human Rights in 1976, Madres de Plaza de Mayo (Mothers of Plaza de Mayo) in 1976, Abuelas de Plaza de Mayo (Grandmothers of Plaza de Mayo) in 1977, the Center for Legal and Social Studies (CELS) in 1980, Madres de Plaza de Mayo Linea Fundadora (Mothers of Plaza de Mayo Founding Line) in 1986 and finally H.I.J.O.S. (Sons and Daughters for Identity and Justice against Oblivion and Silence - CHILDREN) in 1985.

The coup d'état of March 24, 1976 established a terrorist regime that had as its axis the forced disappearance of the opponents and the imposition of a generalized feeling of fear destined to paralyze any claim; just asking about the whereabouts of detained-disappeared relative was risky and could in turn result in the arrest-disappearance of their own.

The military governments from 1976 to 1983 promoted the persecution, kidnapping, torture and murder in a secret and systematic way of people for political and religious reasons within the framework of what is known as State Terrorism in Argentina.

On April 30, 1977, summoned by Azucena Villaflor, they began to march every Thursday around the Pyramid of May, in the square of the same name, located in front of the government house. A policeman, paying attention to the law imposed by the dictatorship, told them that they could not sit still there. "Circulate," the agent ordered, and the women started marching around the May Pyramid, it was the first round of many. Initially they recognized each other by caring a small nail; then the women decided to cover their hair with a white cloth diaper. The group quickly received the name of Mothers of Plaza de Mayo and by their very presence began to exert national and international pressure in order to know the fate of people who disappeared in Argentina.

One of the slogans reflecting this concern, sung in the protest marches against the military government, said:

"The disappeared, say where they are!"

The 1st March of the Resistance of 1981 began a sequence of street marches for human rights that will last for decades and, together, constitutes the most convincing popular mobilization in recent Argentine history; They are still in force today, sustaining the struggle that their example means.

"Mothers of the Plaza, the people embrace them"

On August 11, 2016, the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo, staged their march No. 2000 ...
The Mothers of Plaza de Mayo combine in their ideology the struggle for human rights and the respect and valorization of the ideals for which their children fought.

The thoughts of the Mothers are expressed in several slogans that define the dictatorship and the possibility of fighting against it and later, as well as the sense of memory.

“The only fight that is lost is the one that is abandoned”

“To resist is to win” y

“Not one step back”

they are some of the famous slogans of the Madres de Plaza de Mayo.

The processes of **Memory, Truth and Justice** are the processes that culminate in the trials for crimes against humanity carried out against those responsible for the human rights violations. These crimes against humanity were carried out within the framework of state terrorism that occurred during the last civic military dictatorship in Argentina between 1976 and 1983. Among them are the actions of Human Rights organizations, such as Madres de Plaza de Mayo, Abuelas de Plaza de Mayo o H.I.J.O.S, as well as the different public policies such as the creation of CONADEP (National Commission on the Disappearance of Persons), the creation of reparatory laws, the restitution of the appropriate children, the Truth Trials, the signaling of the Memory Sites in Argentina in the spaces where the clandestine detention centers operated and the creation of memory spaces. These processes, which seek to know the truth of historical events, aim to combat the impunity of Argentine repressors and genocides. These processes of consolidation of democracy have made Argentina an international reference in human rights.

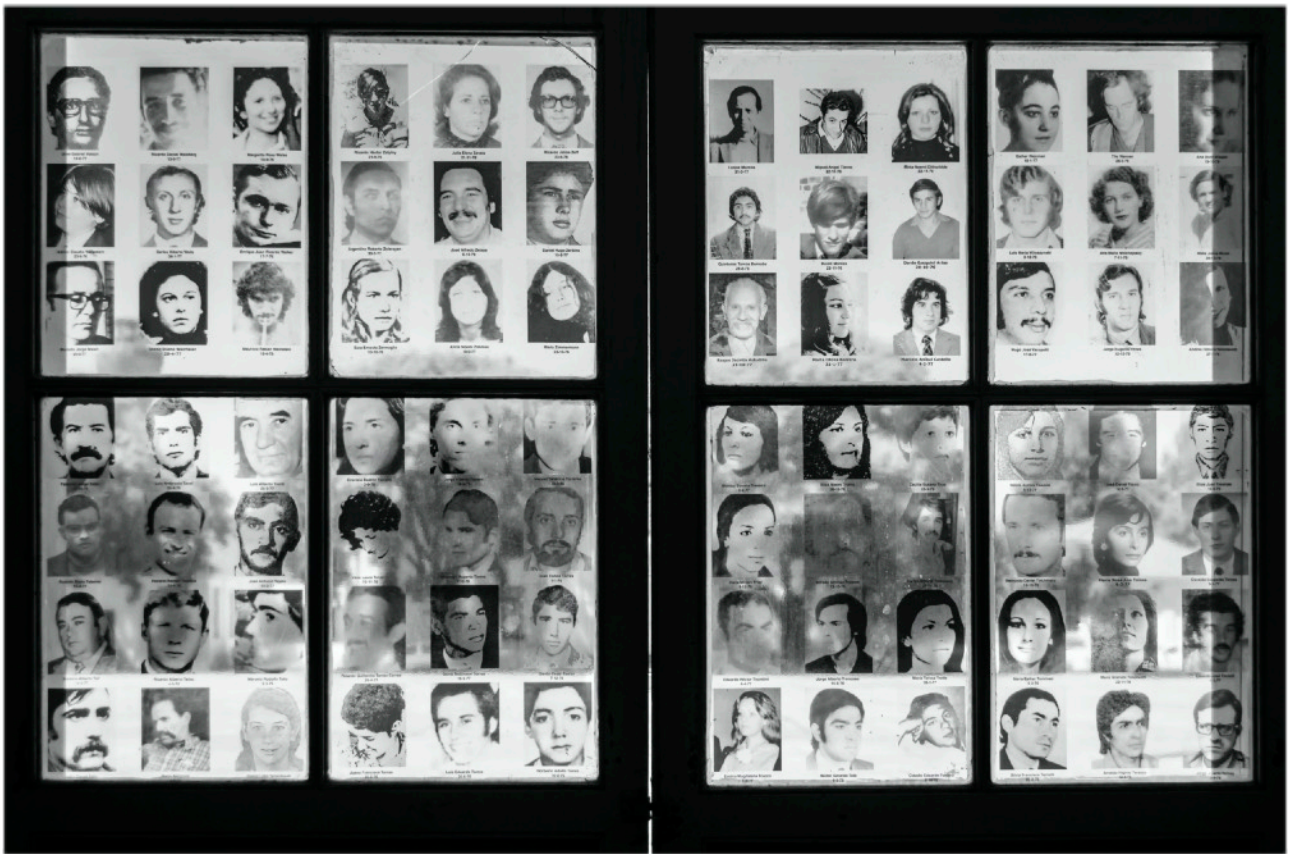
Photographers: Adriana Lestido - Marcelo Argañaraz



















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PUBLIC LECTURE
MEMORY, TRUTH AND JUSTICE
IN THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS OF ARGENTINA
BY ALBERTO D'ALOTTO
AMBASSADOR OF ARGENTINA IN SOUTH AFRICA



PHOTOGRAPHS EXHIBITION - EXPOSICIÓN DE FOTOGRAFÍAS



42 years... 42 años...

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Human Rights Movement in Argentina Movimiento de Derechos Humanos en Argentina

in collaboration with - con la colaboración de
ADRIANA LESTIDO - MARCELO ARGAÑARAZ



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