Citizens of Memory: Refiguring the Past in Postdictatorship Argentina

Silvia R. Tandeciarz

Argentina's urban landscape has undergone a remarkable transformation in the last decade. The political, social, and economic turbulence that marked the country's passage to the twenty-first century has helped to transform its cities, unearthing a history of repression buried by the democratic wave since 1986 as a precondition for stability and economic growth. Nowhere is this shift more striking than in Buenos Aires, the nation's symbolic center, one of many places where new social actors are working to ensure that the brutal dictatorship that convulsed Argentina between 1976 and 1983 is not forgotten. Mapping the work of cultural memory onto the Buenos Aires cityscape through the creation of "lieux de mémoire," or sites of memory (Nora), ordinary citizens are helping to shape a new collective imaginary. Their initiatives evoke Gustavo Remedi's observation that "[la] posibilidad de la memoria reside en la posibilidad de la ciudadanía, y esta última depende de una ciudad que la acoge, que la cultive, que la haga posible" (356). The possibility of memory resides in the possibility of citizenship, and the latter depends on a city that welcomes it, that cultivates it, that makes it possible (365). In analyzing some of the public memorials erected in Buenos Aires to honor the victims of state terrorism, I seek to show how geography, architecture, trauma, and memory interface today in the rearticulation of an Argentine national identity.

As is widely known, the military junta that ruled the country in the late seventies and early eighties implemented a regime of terror that resulted in the illegal detention, torture, and death in clandestine concentration camps of thousands of Argentine citizens. Approximately nine thousand cases were documented in Nunca más: Informe de la Comisión Nacional sobre la Desaparición de Personas (1984), but...
human rights organizations estimate the total number of victims at thirty thousand, many of whom remain unaccounted for to date. While institutional attempts were made in the dictatorship's immediate aftermath to try those responsible for crimes against humanity, the Due Obedience and Punta Final 'Final Point' legislation passed in 1986 effectively ended the process of bringing those responsible to justice. The decade that followed was dominated by políticas de olvido 'politics of forgetting'—including the amnesty granted those military officials who had been sentenced before 1986—which the state pursued in the name of national security, economic stability, and progress. Adolfo Scilingos's 1995 public confession regarding his participation in the infamous death flights proved a first turning point in the discourse of memory; the process of resignifying the past it accelerated reached maximum visibility with Argentina's 2001 financial and institutional collapse, which in turn set the stage for the effusive eruption of memory we witness today in the Buenos Aires cityscape.

While an impressive body of scholarship is dedicated to postdictatorship cultural production, relatively little work has been done on the material spatialization of memory narratives in Argentina. In recent years, this has begun to change, partially because of a perceived exhaustion of discursive registers capable of narrativizing trauma and partially because of the important confluence of social movements and cultural production catalyzed by the inadequacy of the democratic state's institutional response. Motivated by the juridical vacuum in which the democratic process floundered for almost two decades (Jelin and Kaufman 93), new historical actors have emerged, driving the work of memory into the public sphere through extramural, grassroots movements. Leading this process have been human rights organizations, neighborhood assemblies, and art collectives that have turned city streets into their canvas, reinvigorating not only the work of memory through their art actions but also that of cultural studies practitioners, who have begun to take notice.

Consonant with this shift, my own study of commemorative sites takes as its point of departure the assumption that "memory is made of 'facilitations'... dense significations, figures and scenes that establish points of condensation and anchorage with respect to the past and forge exemplary values, which are not given once and for all but require constant reworking and reinforcement from the present" (Vezetti 166). The memorial sites this essay discusses—the Parque de la Memoria and the excavated clandestine detention center Club Atlético—function as two such "points of condensation." Products of grassroots organizing and recent legislative actions, they facilitate and reflect contemporary states of memory while providing useful analytic frameworks that advance our understanding of collective cultural responses to the shortcomings of representative democracy.

In the pages that follow, I examine the kinds of recollection current reconfigurations of spatial relations map, and I explore how histories buried for the last quarter of a century are resurging in contemporary Buenos Aires, affecting the constitution of new historical subjects through a practice of everyday life. As I trace the memory effects articulated by the Parque de la Memoria and the Atlético, I hypothesize that the work of recollection they perform in transforming the city's public sphere— as collaborative, community-driven, and state-sponsored initiatives—will lead to a transformation in the performance of citizenship that the city either facilitates or blocks. Because each historical subject is also the product of the paths he or she has chosen, changes in the landscape can help shape new forms of civic engagement. How individuals inhabit this geography, which routes they choose, and what they encounter along the way can have profound consequences for the construction of their subjectivities and the articulation of civil society. Although different in their tone, ex-
The construction of a memory park dedicated to the victims of state terrorism on fourteen hectares along the coast of the Río de la Plata, between the northeastern corner of the Ciudad Universitaria (University of Buenos Aires campus) and the Costanera Norte, was approved by the legislature of Buenos Aires on 21 July 1998. The park was inaugurated—albeit still under construction—nine months later on the twenty-third anniversary of the coup. Although its out-of-the-way location has been criticized as marginalizing the memory of a national trauma, which should have taken center stage in the city's government or business districts, the site remains significant in several ways. Its proximity to the river marks where thousands of the disappeared met their end through the infamous death flights; its proximity to the university reminds visitors of one institution with which many of the victims were associated, of dreams and life projects cut short; and its proximity to the Escuela Superior de Mecánica de la Armada (ESMA (Navy Mechanics' School)) signals where perhaps the most notorious clandestine detention center functioned. When finished, it will include a monument to the victims of state terrorism designed by the Baudirazón, Lestzed, Varas Studio and the associated architects Claudio Terrari and Daniel Becker; a sculpture park; memorials to those killed in the 1994 terrorist attack against the Asociación Mutual Israelita Argentina and to "the just among nations" (individuals who helped Jews during the Holocaust); and a center for the promotion of education, research, and memory. While each of these elements represents memory initiatives equally worthy of recollection, I submit that they do not necessarily work well together. Separately conceived according to divergent aesthetic principles, they seem awkward in juxtaposition even at this early stage. It is this tension generated between them—beyond the statements each of its components makes—that interests me here, a tension I read as representative of the fraught nature of recollection and the persistent difficulty of consensus in Argentina regarding the dictatorship years.

One of the park's most evocative features today (if a transitory one) is its unfinished state, reminding its visitors that this memory is still in the making, still raw—the opposite of a "finished monument [that] would, in effect, finish memory itself." (Young 194). The fences that surround and protect it, the noise of planes flying overhead, the sense of being exposed to the enclosed and enclosed by barbed wire, the tall lights that echo prison lights and evoke a sense of surveillance are all conducive to the feeling of being shipwrecked, unmoored, voided of identity. They suggest a wasteland—a moral and ethical defeat suggested by the present. The voiding of identity suggested by the park's ambience is echoed in the Monumento a las Victorias del Terrorismo de Estado.
The monument cuts deep like a wound or a scar into the elevated grassy surface of the park, that faces the river in the half round. Visitors will enter the monument underground from the city side of the wall, and move through the zigzag structure until they are released toward the river and the shoreline walkway. The overall design is classically modernist in its geometric configuration and feliciously minimalist in its lack of ornamentation and monumental ambition. (Huyssen 16)

Because it is conceived as a gash in a barren landscape—lined by four noncontinuous walls bearing the names of the disappeared and including spaces for the addition of those not yet identified—this monument echoes the gestures of Holocaust memorials in the countermonument tradition, where "[t]he most important 'space of memory' . . . has not been the space in the ground or above it but the space between the memorial and the viewer, between the viewer and his or her own memory: the place of the memorial in the viewer's mind, heart, and conscience" (Young 118). As James Young notes, "In the cases of disappearing, invisible, and other countermonuments, they have attempted to build into these spaces the capacity for changing memory, places where every new generation will find its own significance in this past" (119). Instead of projecting a finished accounting that towers over the landscape, the Monument to the Victims of State Terrorism materializes a rift in history, a cavity retrofitting into negative space that reminds visitors both of its hidden, underground dimension and of the intimate burden of recollection it places on each of them. Ripping open the ground beneath their feet, it exposes Argentina's flawed foundation and reveals an open wound festeriing in the collective imaginary.

While the nonmonumental quality of the design complements the memory it honors, it is less clear how the remaining elements planned for the park interact with this gesture. Most at odds with the monument's design are the eighteen sculptures commemorating the victims of repression, not because of what they represent but rather because their presence competes with the kind of self-reflection the monument encourages, risking the very aestheticizing of traumatic memory the monument evades. The multisculptural complex was specified by the 1998 law approving the park's construction, in the same article calling for a monument. More than six hundred sculptors submitted works in response to the international call issued by the park's planning commission. (Comisión Pro Monumento a las Víctimas del Terrorismo de Estado) these were then judged by a jury of artists, curators, and human rights activists charged with selecting the winning entries on the basis of "a series of ethical and aesthetic principles coherent with the Park's purpose of keeping alive the memory towards the future" ("Art") 3. In addition to the twelve projects chosen, six were commissioned from well-known artists committed to human rights. Together these sculptures represent works from nine countries and add a global dimension to the park. Among the more compelling arguments supporting their integration is that they reflect the planetary reach of "a contemporary memory culture" (Huyssen 15) while articulating the specificity of the local experience. As Andreas Huyssen states:

We are remembering students and workers, women and men, ordinary people who, had a social vision at odds with that of the ruling elite and the military, a vision shared by many young people across the globe at that time, but which led to imprisonment, torture, rape, and death only in a few countries of the world. . . . Thus the monument becomes part of the global legacy of 1968, perhaps its darkest and most tragic part. (16-17)

This legacy explains the commission's decision not only to issue an international call for sculptures but also to include cultural responses from outside the national experience.
inspired by that lost generation of 1968. By placing this memory in a global context, moreover, the planning commission recognized the vital role the international movement for human rights played in accelerating the end of the dictatorship and in furthering the process of bringing those responsible to justice.

It is difficult to quarrel with the memory work the completed multisculptural complex will perform. But, as I suggest above, from another critical perspective it is equally difficult to deny that the sculptures manifest a kind of excess: an excess of memory because of their potential associations with other places and other times and because of the explicitness of their languages, their acute narrativization of trauma—they are exercises in witnessing meant to model, as secondary witnesses, the kind of memory work the park as a whole would encourage. Whether intended to attract more visitors to the park, including tourists interested in postmodern art, or to condense a series of reflections on repression addressed to a local population while also serving as international human rights manifestos—part of what Florencia Battiti calls “la influencia globalizadora de la ‘memoriamania’ internacional” (the globalizing influence of an international “memoriamania”) (56)—the sculptures risk contributing to the very institutionalization of memory that is conducive to forgetting. Juxtaposed to the monument’s minimalist design, they present a problem—disturbances in the field that disrupt the park’s otherwise rather straightforward grammar.

Nowhere is this tension clearer than in the Plaza de Acceso (fig. 3), completed six years after the park’s inauguration with the
installation of three massive sculptures (figs. 2–4); Dennis Oppenheim’s Monument to Escape (Monumento a la Escapade), William Tucker’s Victory (Victoria), and Roberto Aizenberg’s Sin Título (Untitled). Honouring primarily an abstract resistance to the system of state terrorism, the sculpture by Oppenheim mirrors this system’s totalitarian face with the distorted replica of a prison turned upside down, repeating its repressive structure to question and undo it. Tucker’s is, perhaps, the vaguest of the three, proclaiming a victory, in the shape of the letter V, yet to be felt by all those still trapped in the dictatorship’s shadow. And Aizenberg’s invokes the ghostly presence of those taken, mapping a desire to remember their utopian vision onto a horizon that, postdictatorship, still threatens to obliterate them. Of the three, only Aizenberg’s was commissioned for the park and produced by an Argentine sculptor; himself a victim of repression, his partner’s three children remain disappeared and it is their memory Aizenberg evokes through his trio of geometric figures. Aizenberg’s was also the last to be erected; donated posthumously by his grandchildren, the son and daughter of the disappeared José and Valeria Belaustegui, it was installed in the park in 2003, two years after Oppenheim’s and Tucker’s.

As a set, the three sculptures in some ways harmonize with the principles behind the monument carved into the earth. Their modern aesthetics convey a certain restraint in representation and encourage a variety of readings, creating confined spaces that are nevertheless not completely closed in. As Tucker explains, Victory reflects the horror of state terrorism and also the hope of its victims: “the very fact that it is incomplete alludes to the victims truncated by terror; the strength and resistance of the shape . . . suggests both the courage of the victims and the restitution over time of decorum and justice.” Inspired by the works of Franz Kafka, Tucker began the series to which Victory belongs in the seventies as part of an attempt to translate into the language of modernist sculpture the fear and suffering of that time; built in the early eighties, the pieces were exhibited in New York and London before the possibility of locating them definitively in Argentina arose (Comisión Pro Monumento a las Víctimas del Terrorismo de Estado, Escultura 617). Oppenheim’s winning project reflects the themes of liberation and escape through its re-creation of a mechanism of imprisonment that can no longer imprison (490). In keeping with the countermonument tradition, Oppenheim emphasizes the role of each spectator in generating the work’s meaning. “In defying its purpose, the forms are liberated and become pure art, pure statement in service only of their ability to inspire meaning.” Aizenberg’s exercise in witnessing, also the most personal, conforms like the other two to a principle of abstraction. The contours of his group portrait, rendered in giant silhouettes,
"encierran un vacío que señala la ausencia de los cuerpos pero, al mismo tiempo, marcan su imborrable presencia" enclose an emptiness that signals the absence of bodies but, at the same time, marks their indelible presence (Comisión Pro Monumento a las Víctimas del Terrorismo de Estado, Parque). The stature and strength of these bronze figures structure the horizon, an effect that their fragmentation simultaneously mitigates.

And yet, despite sharing some of the aesthetic preoccupations of the countermonument tradition, the sculptures deviate from it in significant ways. Although they could be described as "fleecily minimalist," these are not disappearing or invisible pieces; ranging between four and seven meters in height, they are not lacking in monumental ambition. Their presence on the Plaza de Acceso grants them a gatekeeping quality, while their imposing verticality, solidity, and size compare with the monumental cut, the power of its negative statement. While all works of art are interpretive and themselves open to multiple interpretations, these massive sculptures, as Nelly Richard argues in a different context, seem to "congelar el símbolo en un bloque conmemorativo sin fisuras que refleja el pasado... [corriendo] el riesgo de proyectar la imagen estática de un pasado detenido" freeze the symbol in a commemorative block—with no fissures—that reifies the past.

Fig. 3
Victoria (Víctima), by William Tucker, in the Parque de la Memoria. Photo by John Giggerly

Fig. 4
Señor (Hombre), by Roberto Izenberg, in the Parque de la Memoria.
... running the risk of projecting the static image of a fixed past (48–69). Instead of encouraging the kind of active aesthetic experience Battiti calls for, "un ambiente proprio per socavare certezze e inaugurare nuovi esclusi di riflessione" a propitious site for undermining certainty and inaugurating new spaces for reflection (59), their extraordinary scale (and their very titles, in the case of Monumento al ex-escape and Victoria) implies a certainty in the passage to a new world order that has been established and fixed once and for all on the ruins of the dictatorship. These sculptural monuments, in short, risk overwhelming the spirit of the monument, aesthetically memory in a way that intercepts the process of reflection that the cut in the earth, the barren landscape surrounding it, and the monument’s location generate. If the site incorporates the countermovement principles described by Young, in its current configuration the group of sculptures on the Plaza de Acceso disrupts that space for reflection, filling the void left by the abuses of state power with images that rise like phallic symbols, signposts in this theater organizing the staging of memory and its experience for the spectator. While it remains to be seen how the multisculptural section of the park will function as a whole once the other works are incorporated, the reified and didactic effect of its threshold as it now stands produces an unsettling cognitive dissonance in what is otherwise a compelling work of recollection.

One way to interpret the puzzling coexistence of the sculptures and the monument is to refer back to the context of the park’s creation in 1998. Its planning coincided with extensive media coverage of testimonials and documentaries regarding the dictatorship, part of what Claudia Feld has referred to as a memory “boom” that lasted three years (1995–98). Beyond the newfound commercial viability of those memories, however, there was then still little consensus regarding those memories. Argentina’s institutions had not yet collapsed, the Due Obedience and Punta Fijo laws had not been declared unconstitutional by the high court, and those responsible for torture, death, and disappearance not only remained free, having been amnestied by the then president, Carlos Menem, but also found themselves in the limelight, adding their confessional narratives to those of their victims in what proved a lucrative media circus. The decision to construct both a monument and a sculpture park in this context is not surprising, given the high stakes of that memory boom; the use of reflective words and images of the fallen to guide recollection could indeed diminish the risk of visitors’ arrival at the wrong conclusions. Sharing space with the monument’s sobering gesture, the sculptures could not only hall spectators in a variety of ways but further lend the park an equilibrium. Finally, they could prove effective mediums for granting official recognition to those groups that worked against forgetting in the postdictatorship period, as the inclusion of the Cartele de la memoria/Memory Signs’ by Grupo de Arte Callejero suggests.

While these rationales help explain the coexistence of the sculptures and monument, however, they cannot explain away the tension between them. In effect, it would have been almost impossible for the city legislature to foresee, at the proposal stage, how the grand sweep of the sculptures’ gestures would offset the countermovement’s refusal to narrate a definitive version of the past. And yet, paradoxically, in the end this very short-sightedness could prove the park’s greatest triumph. Rather than read their clash (sculptures-monument) as evidence of a failure in planning or design, I submit that, at least in their current state, it is the cacophony they generate together, the uneasiness their juxtaposition produces, that encourages the articulation of new memory discourses. In other words, what ultimately makes the park a magisterial rendering of memory work is the breach between the kinds of recollection
the multisculptural complex and the monu-
ment represent—not simply because there is
strength in multiplicity but also because it is
in the distance between the two that the pos-
sibility for dissident narratives lies. It is
in the discomfort their contradictory evolu-
tion elicits that an active, changing memory
is being crafted. If we read the park's over-
al design, then, as a reflection of the unre-
solved issues that have continuously haunted
Argentina's attempts to narrate its recent past—and that publicly play themselves out
through official attempts to institutionalize
memory—the park's incomplete and flawed vocabulary begins to appear (Richard 48).
While signposts, sculptures that guide par-
ticular interpretations, can disrupt personal
reflection, their presence can simultaneously
serve as a reminder of all that was at stake for
its creators in the articulation of that past.
This uneasy cohabitation, of the cut in the
earth reinserting into negative space and the
images that aesthetically bear down memory,
finally proves indicative of those very con-
flicts, conflicts most effectively figured in the
metaphoric distance between the sculpture
complex and the monument, between these
divergent forms of recollection.

Club Atlético: Epic Monument or
Allegorical Ruin?

Allegorization takes place when that which is most
familiar reveals itself as another, when the most cus-
tomary is interpreted as a ruin, and the pile of past
atrocities begins concealed underneath that storm
called “progress” at last begins to be unearthed.

—Helber Ayala, The Unlimited Present (233)

The site occupied during the first years of the
dictatorship by the clandestine detention cen-
ter known as Club Atlético has become, in the
process of its excavation, a different kind of
memory park. Located where the freeway at
the Puente Colón access ramp now stands, the
Atlético functioned as a torture chamber dur-
ing 1976 and 1977; approximately eighteen
hundred victims were detained there before
the construction of the Autopista 25 de Mayo
shut it down, burying the cells and the crimi-
nal evidence they contained. Most of its
prisoners were transported to other detention
centers before disappearing like the building
that had held them captive. On 15 April 2002,
after persistent attempts by survivors and hu-
man rights groups to mark the site in some
way, the city government of Buenos Aires be-
gan unearthing the history covered up by the
freeway (fig. 5). The archeological site has
since been transformed into a makelshuit park;
in addition to the excavation work, there are
plants, benches imprinted with the estimated
total number of disappeared and the admo-
tive, not to forget, a path where the names of
repressors associated with the Atlético are
graveled, a series of murals, and a sculpture
constructed around one of the highway pil-
lars by the Grupo Tótem (fig. 6).

Although its history contrasts with that of
the Parque de la Memoria, the recollection
the Atlético performs also contests institu-
tional forgetting. It is a place where conflict-
ing memories erupt, where the will of the
dictatorship—and subsequently of democratic
regimes under neoliberal transition—to bury
its violence under a discourse of progress is
undone by the will of its victims to vocal its
traumas and to map it onto the city's facades.
Evolving a set of tenants different from those
surfacings at the edge of the Río de la Plata,
then, the Atlético foregrounds local solutions
to a national and global dilemma, inflecting
the notion of progress in a globalizing world
with meanings defined through community
initiatives and civil solidarity networks.

If at the Parque de la Memoria the de-
bates over commemoration took place largely
behind closed doors, in the legislative meet-
ings that culminated in its establishment, here
they took the form of street warfare, through
the insistent reappropriation and marking of
territory. Elizabeth Jelin and Susana Kaufman
describe the struggle to lay claim to the site by survivors, human rights organizations, and neighborhood assemblies:

[In July 1998, close to 500 people participated in a gathering that included the construction of a paper mache structure of a tree and a public reminder with the faces of victims of repression. On that first occasion, a firebomb placed at night destroyed the tree and the memorial. On the second anniversary of the memorial [Aug. 1997], a plaque commemorating the disappeared was set up, the names of the repressors were engraved, and during the commemoration a monument, a “totem,” was collectively constructed on one of the pillars of the highway. During the following night, the plaque was destroyed, the totem was torn down and the engraved names of the repressors were covered with paint. (99-98)

While most traces of these early commemoration attempts are no longer visible or have been replaced by more durable markers—the totem was reconstructed, poems and murals decorate the highway pillars, repressors’ names are engraved in concrete, and benches invite reflection on the irrefutable evidence the excavation provides—the site nevertheless resists the temptation to resty the past. In contrast to the monumentalism of the Parque de la Memoria and its global reach, the Addiiico speaks in more subdued tones, as if the voices of the disappeared were finding their way out of a tomb to vie for interpretive power. There have been no international competitions to select sculptures for the site or to choose designs for its commemorative architecture. Its artworks are the result of grassroots organizing, not of institutional consensus. Perhaps because of this, what is there appears unped (year) “subjected to the flattening glass of the market, the to-called waning of affect that has been identified with the times” (Mastellon 13). Challenging the neoliberal mantra fin
articulated by the military junta in the name of Western, Christian civilization and property—and sustained thereafter by elected officials—it quietly calls into question the values promoted by market-driven economies. If Ideber Arellano is correct when he claims that it was "the dictatorship that made the transit from State to Market, a transit euphemistically designated as 'modernization'" (59), the site of the Atlético exposes the price paid by the social body for that transit simply by juxtaposing an emblem of "development"—the autopista—to the ruins and cadavers left in its wake.

Instead of vanishing in the urban jungle, the site haunts visitors who stumble on it in the midst of the banality of city living. Like the totem wrapped in human forms climbing toward the freeway, this memorial ground appears to have sprouted from a crack in the sidewalk, breaking through the edifice of dictatorship to claim a life of its own. Disrupting the traffic of ordinary life, it intercepts the transit of citizens going about their business and urges them to pause; it marks a

"new memory [walk] through the city" that can "help [them] resist and subvert the all-too-programmed and enveloping messages of...consumer culture" (Boyer 28–29). Here the voices of the victimized speak the colloquial language of the streets through the poetry of Mario Benedetti and Juan Gelman and through images painted on the freeway's pillars that represent various scenes of human suffering under torture (figs. 7 and 8). On one column, a line from Gelman reads. "Bajate un poco, contempla esto que soy, este zapato roto, esta angustia, este estomago vacio, esta ciudad sin pan para mis diestros" "Come down a little, regard what I am, this broken shoe, this anguish, this empty stomach, this city without bread for my teeth." Distressing as these words and images are, their human scale and emphasis on the quotidian invite passersby to draw near, to seize the moment for reflection before it vanishes like the murals, graffiti, and ruins, all subject to decay. The benches silently await visitors, while the faded names of repressors, some already illegible, remind them of the precariousness of

FIG. 6
Sculpture on a highway pillar at the site of the Club Atlético by the Grupo 75m.

FIG. 7
Painting on a highway pillar at the site of the Club Atlético. Photo by Johns Cooper.
justice. Underscoring the fragility of the past, their impermanence adds another layer to the Atlético’s staging of memory, reminding beholders that justice and democracy are ongoing projects and that this work of recollection will have to be restored or reconfigured by future generations. Literally and metaphorically, the site opens a wound that bears witness to the process of recovery (by the team of forensic anthropologists) and the reconstruction of memory as something inconclusive and imperfect; the space it circumscribes thus sets the scene for bridging past and present, for bringing survivors together, and for reinvigorating the kinds of civilian solidarity networks the dictatorship destroyed. 14

If “the labor of mourning has much to do with the erection of an exterior tomb where the brutal literalization of the internal tomb can be metaphorized,” this work becomes increasingly urgent in the face of “a transnational political and economic order [that] repeatedly reaffirms its interest in blocking the advance of postdictatorial mourning work—as the digging of the past may stand in the way of the accumulation of capital in the present” (Avellan 9). The excavation of the Atlético epitomizes the social, political, and institutional costs of not digging up that past, of not courting to terms with the foundational legacy of a regime that left Argentina in tatters. Limited in scope and eschewing global ambitions, the site relies on the local character of its interventions to remind its visitors that the roots of this horror remain very much within Argentina and that it will be up to each of the country’s citizens to settle these old accounts, to keep these memories alive, and to mourn and bury all the dead. At the same time, the Atlético denounces one of the languages of globalization—that of market-driven economies that turn all citizens into consumers, liberating goods while preventing the free circulation of people—also associated with the global ambitions of the Parque de la Memoria. Globalization need not be synonymous exclusively with free-market policies and privatization schemes that enrich the few and impoverish the majority. In Argentina, as the Parque de la Memoria reminds us, it can evoke the global influence of human rights organizations, of international courts, and of transnational solidarity movements. It remains to be seen which of its potentials will help to define Argentina’s future, whether the universal language of human rights will prove more compelling than the programs advocated under the banner of economic freedom or whether a balance between the two might be achieved. The Atlético’s eloquent staging of memory suggests, however, that Argentina’s future hinges on the extent to which the nation can move beyond the global interests inscribed in its legacy of terror to grasp the languages of the local: the voices of the piqueteros and asambleístas denouncing the effects of global capitalism on their everyday lives, the murals and structures erected by human rights groups and neighborhood assemblies recalling human suffering and the graffiti on city walls calling for justice and change. 15
Postscript: The Woes of la Memoria—Establishing a New Foundation

I would like to close with a reflection on the symbolism behind President Néstor Kirchner’s decree that on the twenty-eighth anniversary of the coup transformed the Navy Mechanics School (ESMA) into a memorial museum, one of the most significant inaugu-ral acts of his presidency. If the creation of a memory park and the transformation of sites like the Atlético bear the potential to change the city—and the concept of citizenship it inscribes—the appropriation of the ESMA constitutes a symbolic shift, striking a decisive blow to the authoritarian apparatus responsible for the nation’s recent genocide. It establishes the state’s responsibility for crimes against humanity and removes the military from the symbolic center of the nation, de-territorializing its power. When the ESMA ceased to be an outpost of the military and is returned to the people who once ceded their land to it, this site of memory will signal that the rule of law has prevailed over unconstitutional initiatives, a decisive step in the mapping of a new Argentine cartography.

While the shape the museum eventually will take remains open to debate, the act that brought it into being on 24 March 2004 and the media coverage of the ceremony provide rich materials for reflection. As Federico Lorenti has pointed out, there is no mistaking the “vocación fundacional”/“fundamental voca-tion” behind the carefully choreographed event (22). If the weeks preceding it occasioned the retirement of four generals in protest and the objections of human rights groups to the participation of Peronist governors viewed as complicit with past and present human rights abuses, the day itself brought over forty thousand people to the ESMA to witness the vindica-tion of, according to the president’s carefully worded speech, “la generación que creyó y que sigue creyendo... que este país no puede cambiar” the generation that believed and that continues to believe that this country can be changed.”19 In a quarter century, it was the first time a nationally televised public act memorialized not only the victims of the genocide but also the avatars of the militant generation decimated in clandestine concentration camps like the ESMA, and it represented yet another attempt, this time by the state, officially to lay to rest the two demons theory promoted by the military to justify its “dirty war.”20

Earlier that day, human rights organizations had hung banners with hundreds of photographs of the disappeared on the ESMA’s gates—a gesture that coincided almost exactly with President Kirchner’s removal of the portraits of Generals Videla and Bignone, two of the ex-commanders of the military junta, from their place of honor at the Colegio Militar. The symbolic impact of these acts cannot be overemphasized; after all, these generals were the architects of the attempt to obliterate all ideological opposition. The figu-rative foregrounding of the identities of the desaparecidos through their photographic trace and simultaneous displacing—not erasing—of those of the generals underscored the triumph of the archive and the repertoire over the politics of terror.21 These gestures signaled the restructuring of the social order.
through the establishment of a new political construct in which human rights, justice, and minority vanished impunity and forgetting. Overraking the fences surrounding the navy complex, the banners with photographs of the victims challenged its gatekeeping function while redrawing its perimeter and bringing to the fore the violence that had long been kept hidden in the recesses of the camp.

The inside-outside dialectic evident in the removal of the portraits at one site (inside the Colegio Militar) and the placement of the banners at another (on the periphery of the ESMA) played itself out in other ways, too. The planners of the ceremony, which was at first to take place inside the gates of the ESMA, moved it to the street to defuse tensions over who should attend; making it a public act, a government representative clarified, meant that all those who wanted to participate could and that the president need not extend special invitations or exert his veto power over potential attendees. The official event began at one in the afternoon when Amba Serra, mayor of Buenos Aires, and President Kirchner signed the Memory Museum into existence. The gates of the ESMA were then opened to the public, allowing hundreds of people to enter the site for the first time and the commemorate part of the ceremony to continue on a stage located on a sidewalk.

Without minimizing the symbolic weight of the commemorative event, I will focus here on the inside-outside tension manifest in the movement of people at the site. Most obviously, this tension was resolved by the massive influx of people on the grounds of the ESMA, once heavily policed, and into the buildings that had housed the clandestine detention center. Gating access on this anniversary meant, for ordinary civilians, not only confirming the existence of the camp but also reclaiming a piece of history, official voices had too long denied. The destruction and writing on walls that took place once the gates had been opened obeyed a similar logic. The graffiti—“Milicos asesinos” “military assassins,” “nunca más” “never again,” and “fábrica tomada” “factory taken over” (Polack 2)—were not products of senselit vandalism but rather part of a coherent effort to assert a memory discourse still in the making and about which Argentines have yet to reach consensus.22 Never again (nunca más) would these politically conscious actors allow the military to assassinate those it had been sworn to protect. What is more, by taking back Argentina’s most important military establishment, they were explicitly affiliating themselves with other groups mobilizing to take back the nation’s promise. Their use of the phrase fábrica tomada inscribed the prominence not only of civil rights, through the occupation of the ESMA, but also of the human rights of the workers who, in the wake of the economic collapse, refused to sit idly by as their factories closed down, their parts sold to the highest bidder, leaving massive unemployment in their wake.23 Scripting a different story and asserting their claims for representation, the people at the ESMA voiced their solidarity with the occupied-factory movement to suggest that together they could rebuild Argentina.

Perhaps even more interesting than these reterritorializing gestures are the ways in which the media reported the events, underscoring all that remains at stake in these struggles for interpretive power. While the more conservative daily, La nación, played up what it described as mass vandalism (Polack), the left’s Página/12 referred to the graffiti as “algunas pintadas” “some markings” (Ginzberg) and stressed the festive atmosphere in which the national anthem had been sung in a show of solidarity between the living and the dead.24 As it turns out, and as La nación later reported, roughly thirty individuals out of forty thousand attendees were responsible for the vandalism that occurred (“Intentan” 14). In other words, La nación’s strategic choice to underscore the violence bears further examination, since the paper just as easily might have commented on other, equally noteworthy behaviors of the crowd.
El pasado fue estratégicamente seleccionado por la Novela, cuya duración se extiende a lo largo de varias décadas. Los personajes simbolizan diferentes aspectos de la sociedad, cada uno con su propia historia y destino. La trama gira en torno a la lucha contra la opresión política y social, y la resistencia contra los dictadores y sus sistemas de poder.

La Novela aborda temas como la censura, la libertad de expresión, la justicia y la esperanza. A través de sus personajes, se plantean dilemas morales y éticos que reflejan la realidad de la época. Los lectores son invitados a reflexionar sobre la necesidad de construir una sociedad basada en la libertad y la equidad.

La Novela es una obra literaria que tiene como objetivo educar y concienciar sobre la importancia de la resistencia frente a la opresión. A través de sus páginas, los lectores pueden aprender a valorar la libertad y a luchar por ella, tanto en el plano personal como en el político.

En resumen, La Novela es una obra que invita a reflexionar sobre la importancia de la resistencia y la libertad. A través de sus personajes y temas, se refleja la necesidad de construir una sociedad más justa y equitativa, donde todos puedan disfrutar de sus derechos.
intelectuales, educadores y aun religiosos que menosprecian con sus actos o con sus prédicas el sagrado valor de la vida humana. Cabe preguntarse si no se está programando otra vez a los jóvenes para perpetuar crímenes violentos con la excusa de estar sirviendo a un ideal revolucionario. (“Mirar” 38)

All the blame is insistently heaped on the military, while the grave responsibility of the terrorist guerrillas, politicians, journalists, intelectuales, educadores, and even religious figures who belittled with their behavior or their sermons the sacred value of human life remains hidden. It seems fitting to ask if the young are not once again being programmed to perpetuate violent crimes with the excuse of serving a revolutionary ideal.

This evocation of the two-demons theory, followed by the suggestion that commemorations of this sort set the stage for social protest and violence to come, cannot be deemed innocent. In a climate in which the national anthem’s refrain “libertad, libertad, libertad” (“freedom” has been upplanted in mass mobilizations by “seguridad, seguridad, seguridad” “security,” many worry that the issue of human rights will once again lose ground to the call for a return to the hard-line policies of the dictatorship. It is the climate of insecurity following the 2001 crisis, then, that along with inspiring antiestablishment solidarities movements also reinvigorate a theory long discredited by scholars and human rights activists. And it is this struggle to define the legacy of military that we see played out in the symbolic enactments surrounding the creation of a memory museum.

And yet, despite the tensions evident in these struggles to define the past, the significance of the ESMA’s takeover cannot be overstated. It represents a changing of the guard, a shift from a government of complicity to one in which the once-silenced victims occupy center stage. The redrawing of the physical and symbolic landscape through the establishment of this memory site suggests that, as Juan Gelman beautifully put it, once again “the sky’s limits have changed” (91). But now this site of memory is full of “bodies embracing giving shelter consolation and sadness / ... and who raise up their heart on fire / like a nation of people blowing kisses” (92). The occupation of the ESMA, the reanimation of this map, means that the computadores banished somewhere else might finally find their way back home to a place of rest in the heart of the nation. This is a victory for them, and for all those who fought for truth and justice, two elements fundamenta- tal to any democratic reconciliation.

These events are foundational. If, as Gustavo Remodí argues, “la arquitectura de la ciudad es realmente un mecanismo de almacenamiento de conciencia, valores, normas, instrucciones y memorias, así como un mecanismo cognitivo que nos orienta y nos lleva de la mano, automáticamente, sin tener que tomar conciencia de esa programación almacenada” “a city’s architecture is really a mechanism of storing concepts, values, norms, instructions, and memories and simultaneously a cognitive mechanism that orients us and takes us by the hand automatically, without making us conscious of that stored programming” (349), the Buenos Aires of the twenty-first century is poised to instruct its inhabitants in a new kind of civility. Initia- tives like the museum, the excavation site, and the memory park have begun to reshape the city’s contours; they represent attempts through grassroots organizing to reappropri- ate the nation’s promise, a promise expressed in the struggles for social justice violently re- pressed nearly three decades ago. While it is not always clear who forms part of these col- lective projects, it is clear that the crimes of the authoritarian state have again taken center stage. The past is always present, but today— because of such projects—it is consciously made so, helping to rebuild the institutional foundations of a democracy deeply wounded by the military and underscoring the impor- tance of safeguarding universal human rights in a world undergoing massive economic re-
NOTES

I am grateful to Sandra Regina and Diego Diaz, at the Comisión Provincial para la Memoria, and to my students and colleagues at the College of William and Mary, for their critical feedback in the writing of this piece.

1. All translations following the Spanish are my own.

2. Alfredo Pizzimenti makes explicit the link between Argentina's 2001 collapse and policies initiated under dictatorship for a more detailed periodization, see Guadalupe Cervetti's "History of Memory." 3. Important works on positivist cultural production in Argentina include: Tiempo pasado. Cultura de la memoria y giro subjetivo (Salto, 2005), The Art of Testimonies (Manuel, 2005), The Unintelligible Justice (Jahan, 1999), A Lesson of Terror (Yezzi & Associates, 1998), Disappearing Acts (Taylor, 1997), and Memoria selectiva y políticas de alivio (Migues and Reut, 1997). On memory in post-dictatorship societies, see the series edited by Elizabeth Urrutia and published by Siglo Veintiuno.

4. Interventions carried out by H.I.J.O.S., Madres y Abuelas de Plaza de Mayo, Memoria Abierta, Grupo de Arq. Colletaro, Escritores, Escultores, and Grupo Tótem are exemplary here.


6. Law 46 of the Buenos Aires legislature establishes the site for the memorial park and outlines the parameters for its construction. My reading is based on the approved design, which to date remains unfinished.

7. After which defines regarding which names to include on the thirty thousand plaques, the legislative limitied commemorations to those individuals assassinated between 1970 and 1983 and to those who remain sitting; some plaques were left blank, to be filled in as more victims are identified. Left out are those who suffered under state repression before 1970, were freed from clandestine detention centers, or were exiled (Yezzi) (90).

8. See up of legislators, human rights activists, and University of Buenos Aires representatives, the planning commission was also established by Law 46.

9. The six invited artists are Roberto Altamirano, Juan Carlos Martinez, Horacio Gómez, Leo Viti, Jenny Higlmer, and Magdalena Ablaukatowa. Vial of the sculptures are by Argentine artists.

10. I am invoking here Huyssen's concept of artist as secondary writer (36).

11. Worth noting along these lines are Claudia Fontes's sculpture of the youngest disappeared, who was taken at the age of fourteen; Jenny Higlmer's phrases carved into benches, and Maria Grotense's sculpture consisting of "a text written in cement or stone...where one must seek the composition for sentence inscribed in the void" (Grotense).

12. According to Nocolla, approximately fifteen hundred people passed through the Asamblea Nacional sobre Desaparición de Personas 1980. The larger figures appear on information posted at the excavation site.

13. Francisca Masiello's discussion of cultural reponses to neoliberalism is helpful here: "If neoliberalism, as a celebration of free-market practices, poses a threat of apparent neutrality on social contradiction, erasing strands of memory that bound individuals to their past and suppressing discourses of 'value,' literature and art (and sites like the Atacito) instead cultivate tension, revealing the conflict between an unresolved past and present, between visibility and opacity, showing the dualities of face and mask that leave their trace on ideational struggles today" (3).

14. Since the excavation project began, ex-detenites and relatives of the disappeared have met at the Atlético on Thursdays at four o' clock to share information. Presumably, in addition to enabling commemorative acts, the intention behind the facility planned for the Plaza de la Memoria is also to encourage these types of informal gatherings.

15. Paperno refers to unemployed workers, literally "picketers," whose protests helped bring De la Rúa's regime to an end; approximately twenty-five died and more were wounded in a violent repression between 20 Dec. 2001 and 10 March 2002. In addition to organizing massive demonstrations to protest their lack of work, picketers use roadblocks that interrupt the flow of goods and people to call attention to their cause. Asamblea refers to neighborhood assemblies.
whose collective presence in 2001, public interventions in recent years have helped transform the cityscape.

16. Highlights of the event were captured on film by Pájaro/12 and distributed under the title ESMA: Museo de la Memoria (2004).

17. Broadly propounded by the military during the transition to democracy, the theory claimed that the re- gime was forced to act like a "Demon"—conducting clas- sist extermination operations in a "dirty war"—in order to counter a more radical, militant class whose terrorist actions endangered national security.

18. As Diana Taylor elaborates these concepts in The Archive and the Repertoire, the archive represents memory materialized as "documents, maps, literary texts, letters, archaeological remains, statues, videos, film, CDs, all those items supposedly resistant to change," like the ID photos (19). But it is the "repertoire that enacts embod- ied memory: performances, gestures, reality, movement, dance, singing—in short, all those acts usually thought of as ephemeral, nonprescriptive knowledge" (20). In the creation of the memory museum, we see these working "in tandem and... alongside other systems of testimony," confirming Taylor's observation that "the archive and the repertoire exist in a constant state of interaction" (21).

19. The commemoration included the reading of a poem by Ana María Ponce, a disappeared militant, speeches by members of HIJOS, Serbia, and Kitche, and performances by Leon Gieco, Joan Manuel Serrat, and Victor Heredia.

20. Other tactics involved the burning of a military effigy, the installation of a sculpture of a Ford Falcon crushed by a coconut, the removal of a sign that read "Living the Navy" (Galak), art actions by the group Escritura (in which a young man disguised as Vidal stuck his head through a frame and called out, "Return the painting," alluding to the portrait that had been taken from the Colegio Militar shortly before it was to be re- moved by Kitche), and the laying of red carnations in- side the ESMA's gates (Girberg).

21. I am grateful to Victoria Rutalo for pointing out the double import of this glass. Far more on the occupied factory movement that emerged after Argenti- na's economic collapse, see Ari Lewin and Naomi Klein's documentary, The Take (2004).

22. While La nuvola remains Argentina's more con- servative paper, Pájaro/12 has become since Kitche's election a primary medium for disseminating the gov- ernment's views. This shift in the paper's role (from anti-establishment to more official "official voice") is reflected in the reporting analysed here.

23. A writer, journalist, and leading intellectual fig- ure, Rodolfo Walsh was assassinated in a military em- bassy on 25 March 1977, the same day he sent his open letter to the military junta protesting its human rights re- cord. His bullet-riddled body was later seen at the ESMA, and it remains disappeared.

24. The substitution of the refrains in the national an- them occurred in connection with the well-known case of Axel Blumberg, a young engineering student, whose kidnapping and murder moved thousands in Argentina to demand greater security. In April 2004, only days after the twenty-eighth anniversary of the coup, his father led a mobilization before Congress, where he presented a peti- tion with five million signatures demanding stricter pen- alities for crimes and an investigation into corruption in the police force of larger Buenos Aires. While Blumberg initially garnered a huge following, most human rights organizations agree that his movement constitutes a dan- gerous and slippery slope, Jorge Balán's commentary re- garding culture of fear seems apposite here: "Fear is now as much a threat to democracy as violence itself, since it may again justify repression, emergency policies that circumvent the constitutional rule, and, more broadly, alienation from the democratic political process" (5).

25. Remedi is drawing on Angel Rama's observation in La ciudad ficticia que se lo une debe pensar, lo fuerza a una a repetir su discurso": The city dictates everything one must think, forces one to re- peat its discourse" (Remedi 349).


Remedi, Giuliano. "Los lenguajes de la convivencia histórica: A propósito de una ciudad de memoria." Berger y Reart 349-69.


