

MEDIA GUIDELINES FOR RESPONSIBLE REPORTING ON THE CIVIL-MILITARY DICTATORSHIP AND THE MEMORY, TRUTH AND JUSTICE PROCESS



Ministerio de Justicia
y Derechos Humanos
Argentina

Secretaría de
Derechos Humanos

Defensoría
del Público





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An appropriate media coverage of any facts related to the last civil-military dictatorship in Argentina (1976-1983) and the Memory, Truth and Justice process requires the incorporation of a respectful human rights perspective, to avoid reproducing any kind of discourse that may endanger rights or that presents outdated or inaccurate information.

The activities of the media are of public interest and bear significant social relevance. The promotion and guarantee of freedom of expression as well as the research, collection and spread of information under a democratic State, respectful of human rights, are some of its prime objectives. Responsible media coverage of any news on the events that took place during the last dictatorship and the Memory, Truth and Justice process is not only one of these objectives but also part of the people's collective right of access to information.

The action of keeping memory alive is intimately linked to the collective right to learn the truth about what happened, the demands for justice and the state's duties to investigate, punish those responsible and provide reparations to the victims. These rights are fully enforceable. Thus, we are talking about a still today relevant topic. The commitment of the media to spread information on these events and the Memory, Truth and Justice process is vital to remember the severity of these crimes and understand their consequences on the present.

This is why it is essential that the media pays particular attention to the coverage of legal, administrative and legislative proceedings related to the Memory, Truth and Justice process. Finding the news factor of these proceedings can be challenging for any communicator. Visualizing them through the media helps reduce the possibility of history repeating itself.



The Public Defender's Office and the Secretariat of Human Rights would like to offer the following guidelines:

1 Reporting on legal proceedings related to crimes against humanity

Any steps forward or backwards in judicial investigations, trials, sentences and the overall state of cases involving crimes against humanity should be given media coverage and follow-ups. It is a topic of public interest and it contributes to guaranteeing the collective exercise of the right to the truth, memory and justice. It can also greatly help victims, their families and society as a whole to exercise their right to the truth by encouraging people's demands to have the state investigate what happened, to learn the victims' fates and sentence those responsible for them.

An appropriate coverage can reinforce the public nature of the trials and promote interest among people –including younger generations– to watch the court hearings. Coverage should emphasize the public character of the trials and make use of the facts that most courts allow for television coverage and that the new Federal Criminal Procedure Code allows teenagers to attend hearings.

2 Communication to preserve memory

It is important that the media visibilizes, shares information and identifies locations where torture and murder took place. Also, monuments, museums, locations preserved for memory, and investigations around files linked to illegal repression. Furthermore, reporting on the annual ceremonies and mass mobilizations that take place on March 24 in remembrance of the day of the 1976 coup d'état contributes to keeping alive the fight for Memory, Truth and Justice. The media plays an essential role in the preservation of collective memory of the civil-military dictatorship: talking about what happened will help prevent those events from repeating.

3 Accurate language in communication

Reporting should adopt clear terms and avoid technical ones. Regarding some commonly used concepts, more specific suggestions include:

a- Incorporating the expression “**civil-military dictatorship**” to refer to this part of our recent history, given that it provides a thorough reflection of the participation of certain economic, business, bureaucratic, media, legal and church sectors, as has been proved by judicial investigations and noted in sentences in recent years. Avoiding the phrases “**National Reorganization Process**” and “**de facto government**”. Include the expression “**state terrorism**”.


b- Referring to those who wielded governmental power without being democratically elected as “dictators.” Avoiding calling them presidents or “**de facto**” governors. Other possible words to use include “**repressors**,” because they were part of an illegal repression plan; “genocidists” –because they participated in a plan of genocide involving state terrorism–; or “accused parties” for those who committed crimes against humanity. It is incorrect to describe them as “**ex-repressors**” or “**former genocidists**”.

c- Describing the illegal detention of people during the last civil-military dictatorship as “**kidnapping**” or “**enforced disappearance**”.

Below these guidelines, a glossary has been included with suggested concepts and key words to be used as tools for a respectful approach, expanding on these and other ideas.

4 Emphasizing state responsibility

When analyzing events that took place during the last civil-military dictatorship, it is necessary to mention state responsibility over the severe crimes committed by its armed forces: kidnapping, raping, torture, murder, abduction of children and more. Under no circumstances could state-driven violence possibly compare with that of guerrilla or civil society organizations. Differentiated treatment of crimes committed by the state and crimes committed by individuals is essential. Following this line, mentions of a “dirty war” or the “theory of the two demons” should be avoided, as these concepts imply a confrontation between equals.



It is also recommended avoiding the spread of denial discourses that are based on these ideas, deny the existence of illegal detention centers, question the number of disappeared persons and the abduction of children and teenagers and downplay the human rights violations committed by the armed forces. These narratives should be contested with accurate information.

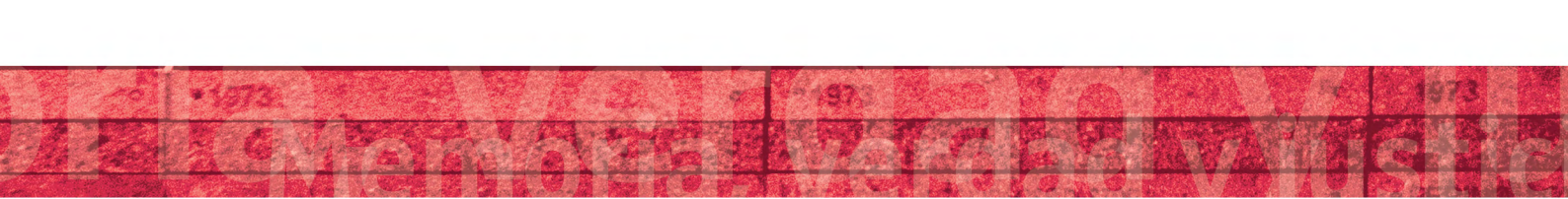
Emphasizing state responsibility does not mean that the political or armed activism of victims and survivors must be omitted. The phrase “innocent victims” should be avoided, given that no victim of state terrorism is ever “deserving” of it.

5 Reporting on children abduction cases in a respectful manner

In 2012, a court of Justice declared that children abduction was “the systematic, widespread practice of seizing, keeping and hiding underage children, making unknown, altering or erasing information on their identities, after the kidnapping, captivity, disappearance or murder of their mothers in the context of a general decimation plan carried out against a sector of civil society under the guise of fighting subversion while implementing state terrorism between the years 1976 and 1983, during the last military dictatorship,” as explained in the sentence pronounced by the Federal Court of Oral Trials No. 6, regarding the case known as “Systematic Plan”. Next, some recommended guidelines:

a- Describe the relation between abductors and abductees accurately: it is incorrect to use the term “adoption” when such proceedings did not occur. Likewise, expressions like “parents by heart”, “raising parents” or any other similar phrases should not be used to describe the people who changed or kept a child’s identity concealed for decades. The appropriate term is “abductor”.

b- Emphasize the severity of the crime of abduction of persons: it is important to offer a proper explanation of what it means to abduct and rob a person of their identity, to raise awareness and inspire people to collaborate with families in searching the abducted grandchildren that remain missing.



c- Respect people's right to identity and privacy: it is advisable to use a found abductees original full name, the one given to them by their biological family, instead of the name imposed on them by their abductors, to protect their privacy and prevent public exposure before they choose to make their case publicly known. This also helps safeguard judicial investigations.


Disclosure of any information that could be useful in the identification of possible criminals may obstruct investigations. Likewise, other actions that might hinder the restoration process include revealing the names of people who have approached the National Commission on the Right to Identity (CONADI) and have taken a DNA test at the National Bank of Genetic Data or revealing any information on the trips taken by CONADI representatives as part of an investigation or the searches ordered by the courts to obtain DN samples of presumptive children of disappeared persons.

6 Contextualizing events

Facts and events should be contextualized and explained as part of history, so that society can understand the scale that state terrorism reached and its consequences today, at both individual and collective levels.

Following this line, it is important to correctly explain the criminal nature of "crimes against humanity", particularly of the enforced disappearance of persons, the abduction of children and the alteration of their identities. Crimes against humanity are recognized as such by the international community because of their severity and widespread, systematic nature. This recognition brings legal consequences, such as the non-applicability of statutory limitations and the prohibition on amnesty or pardon favoring the people responsible for these crimes.

It should also be mentioned that the judicial proceedings following the last civil-military dictatorship in Argentina set a commendable example for the world, as they entailed national civil courts trying and punishing the civilians and military officers responsible for state terrorism under the law in force at the time of the crimes.



Contextualization of the events occurred during the last civil-military dictatorship should also include the economic factor: informing about business groups' participation and complicity and openly explaining the persecution suffered by workers and the systematicity in the seizing of victims' property.

7

Avoiding spectacularization and revictimization

Sensationalism and revictimization should be avoided during media coverage and respect for the victims of human rights violations and their families should be prioritized. In the case of people in search of their identity, their processes should be respected and not interfered with, as they are strictly private affairs.

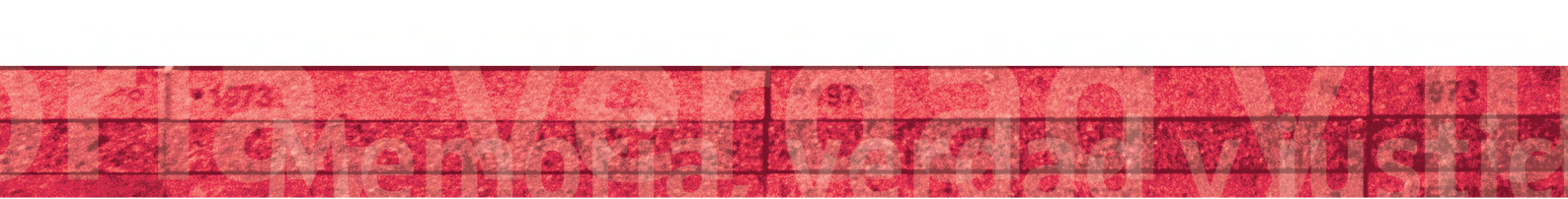
Preventing victims from encountering those who hurt them is essential during news coverage. Additionally, when building a narrative around what happened, the concept of “treason” should not be mentioned and any survivors should be considered victims.

It is also recommended that the events that occurred during the last civil-military dictatorship not be compared with current human rights violations nor with contemporary political actions, to avoid trivializing them.

8

On the repressors

a- Do not downplay their responsibility: during media coverage, adjectives that characterize dictators or repressors as “monsters” should be avoided. Expressions citing insanity or their mental state should not be used, nor any other that may reinforce the “theory of evil” by using genocidists as the archetype of an abomination. Similarly, the advanced age of military officers and criminals should not be brought up to support requests for house arrest –considering, too, that most of them are already placed under that type of incarceration. In any case, the lateness of the trials should be explained by mentioning the impunity they enjoyed for years.



b- Contextualize interviews: when interviewing repressors, it is important to accompany their statements with information about the causes they are involved in, any sentences received or charges pressed against them. Their words must be contextualized by explaining who they are. Emphasis should be placed on the possibility of getting access to information that would be essential in order to learn about events still kept secret, collect data and break the genocidists' pact of silence.

c- Repressors' families: one way to access key information on these severe crimes is to contact repressors' relatives who are willing to speak up and testify to any actions they might have witnessed or heard about.

In recent years, some groups have been created by genocidists' sons and daughters, such as the collective Historias Desobedientes.

9 **On the victims**

The visibilization and recognition of the people who were detained for political reason is encouraged, including arrests that happened before the coup d'état on March 24, 1976. Detention for political reasons involved the torture of prisoners and its consequences still persist in our society. It is important to respect the survivors, families and witnesses' decision to testify or not to these events and to ensure that the news coverage does not overexpose them.

It is essential to set an appropriate environment for them to testify, as well as to show sensitivity and empathy for their experiences and contextualize them. Under no circumstances should statements be obtained by force or by threatening a person's privacy. Additionally, accurate information must be provided regarding reparation laws currently in force in benefit of former prisoners and survivors, using the history of other countries as example.

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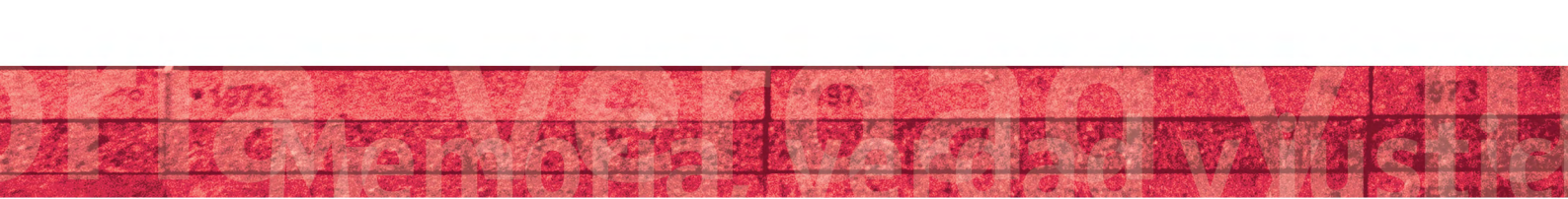
Responsible communication about the identification of bodies or human remains

When tackling the topic of identification of the bodies or skeletal remains of disappeared persons or otherwise unidentified persons linked to crimes against humanity cases, the terms for disclosure of reports or expert analysis results should be agreed on together with the organizations involved. Revealing information carelessly, without prior agreement, could be detrimental to the progress of the case, the safety of investigators, the judicial investigation itself and the family's right to learn the truth.

The Argentine Forensic Anthropology Team (EAAF) is one of the most renowned organizations dedicated to this work. Since 1984, it has investigated the fate of disappeared persons, searching for, recovering and identifying their remains. Between 1974 and 1983, it recovered over 1400 bodies and identified over 800 disappeared persons.

The EAAF only shares information about specific cases with consent of the corresponding family and judicial authority. It has pledged to use the collected data for identification purposes only and it works as an expert witness for the court. Its objectives are to find answers for the families, to learn the truth about what happened to disappeared persons, to provide scientific proof during trials to ensure that guilty parties are sentenced and to recover and restore disappeared persons' identities. It works on the principle of respect for the rights to the truth, identity, justice and dignity of deceased victims and their families.

The EAAF is a source of information for national and international press, for its work in the identification of both the remains of people who were forcibly disappeared during the last civil-military dictatorship and the Argentine soldiers buried under unmarked graves in the Malvinas Islands, as well as for its expert contributions in missing persons cases today and its work in over 50 countries.



11 **Gender-based violence: aggravated violation of rights**

It is important that any news coverage identifies the unique, aggravated violation of rights that detained and disappeared women suffered in the illegal detention, torture and murder centers: they experienced a specific type of violence that should not be ignored. Highlighting this is part of the Memory, Truth and Justice process. The trials that took place all across the country have proved that gender-based violence and sexual violence were systematically inflicted by members of the armed forces and police officers, particularly against women. Sexual abuse, rape and forced abortion in the context of an illegal plan of repression and genocide are crimes separate from torture and they are considered crimes against humanity as well.

12 **Violence against LGBTTIQ+ people: aggravated violation of rights**

The Memory, Truth and Justice process that the Argentine society is going through has not yet managed to establish whether the systematic plan of kidnapping, torture and murder carried out during the last civil-military dictatorship targeted LGBTTIQ+ people specifically or not. This is mostly due to the lack of documentary sources. However, the aggravated conditions of detention and torture because of the victim's identity has been recounted by witnesses and victims themselves. It is important that the media accompanies the Memory, Truth and Justice process respecting those identities, avoiding stigmatization and not disclosing information that could interfere with ongoing investigations.



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Responsible media coverage of facts related to the civil-military dictatorship in Argentina (1976-1983) requires the knowledge of specialized terms. There are several sources that can be consulted in this field. We consider of special relevance the “Glossary of basic terms in human rights” (2005), the Glossary of terms and concepts on human rights of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, and the Glossary of International Humanitarian Law (IHW) for media professionals (2018). All these materials can be found referenced at the end of this document.

Some terms of interest for an adequate coverage are developed below:

Rule of law

It refers to a principle of governance whereby all persons, institutions and entities, both public and private, including the State itself, are subject to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced and independently adjudicated, consistent with international human rights norms, rights and principles. It requires, as well, measures to ensure adherence to the principles of supremacy of law, equality before the law, accountability to the law, fairness in the application of the law, separation of powers, participation in decision-making, legal certainty, avoidance of arbitrariness and procedural and legal transparency. (UN - Report of the Secretary-General on the rule of law and transitional justice in conflict and post-conflict societies <https://www.unhcr.org/protection/ruleoflaw/4506bc494/rule-law-transitional-justice-conflict-post-conflict-societies-report-secretary.html>).



State terrorism

It refers to the systematic use of violence by the government of a State to intimidate the population in general and to eliminate political opponents. This is done through several repressive mechanisms, such as instruments of social and political disciplining, resorting to complex and highly sophisticated resources of the modern State to commit serious crimes directed at groups and collectives of its own population. In Argentina, the Armed Forces, with the impulse and participation of economic groups and other sectors of civil society since 1976, established a policy of terror, repression, kidnapping, torture and enforced disappearance of persons in an institutional, systematic and generalized manner.

Crimes against humanity

Crimes against humanity means any of the following acts when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population, with knowledge of the attack: murder; extermination; enslavement; deportation; persecution against any identifiable group or collectivity on political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious, gender or other kind; apartheid; arbitrary imprisonment; torture; rape; sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization, or any other form of sexual violence; enforced disappearance of persons or other inhumane acts of a similar character intentionally causing great suffering, or serious injury to body or to mental or physical health (Article 7 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court). Crimes against humanity have no statute of limitations and pardon, amnesty or any other form of exemption from responsibility for these serious crimes is prohibited. In Argentina, the Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity has constitutional hierarchy by mandate of Law N° 25.788.



Genocide

Genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy –in whole or in part– a group, as such: killing members of the group; causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; forcibly transferring children of the group to another group. (Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Article 6). Genocide has no statute of limitations an amnesty cannot apply in these cases. The perpetrators of this crimes can be prosecuted anywhere on earth, which is why these are considered crimes with “universal jurisdiction”.

Several judicial sentences enacted in Argentina for these events consider that crimes against humanity were committed “within the framework of the genocide that took place in the Argentine Republic between 1976 and 1983”.

Enforced disappearance

“Enforced disappearance” is considered to be the arrest, detention, abduction or any other form of deprivation of liberty by agents of the State or by persons or groups of persons acting with the authorization, support or acquiescence of the State, followed by a refusal to acknowledge the deprivation of liberty or by concealment of the fate or whereabouts of the disappeared person, which place such a person outside the protection of the law. (Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons and, article II, and International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, article I).

In Argentina, following the enactment of Law No. 24,820, the Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons was granted constitutional hierarchy.



Clandestine Detention, Torture and Extermination Center

This refers to the facilities –police stations, quarters, penitentiary service units, schools, companies, and other public or private properties– used by the state’s repressive forces for the illegal deprivation of liberty of persons detained and disappeared during the last civil-military dictatorship. In these repressive centers, the detained-disappeared persons were subdued to extreme conditions of unlawful deprivation of their freedom and suffered torture, isolation, ill-treatment, and even physical extermination. There were around 600 clandestine detention centers distributed throughout the national territory.

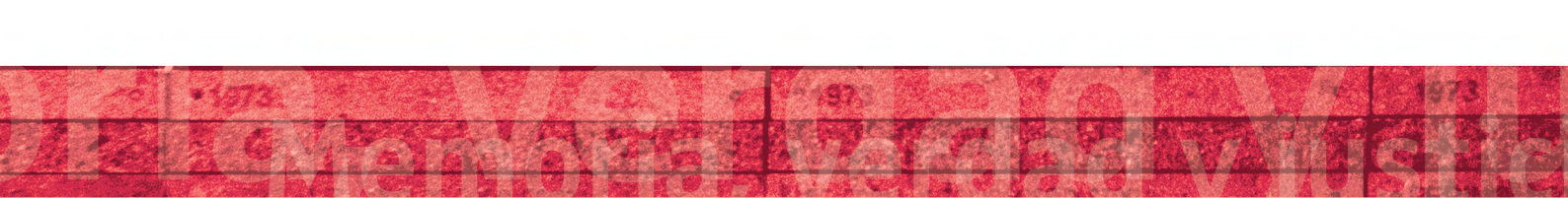
Task forces

Also known as “in force” or “GT” and were made up of members of the different military forces. They were responsible for kidnapping, torture, torment, murder, rape and the disappearance of people targeted by the dictatorship: members of political organizations, militants and activists, teachers, students, union leaders, among others. They were also in charge of the operational management of the clandestine detention centers.

The right to identity

The right to identity is a fundamental human right recognized by national and international current legislation. It is the right to be oneself, to know who we are and where we come from. Identity is a process that is reaffirmed and shaped throughout a lifetime. It is related to the development of our bonds with others and includes filiation, gender, cultural and political options, among other dimensions. The civil-military dictatorship violated the right to identity through a systematic plan of abduction and concealment of children’s identities.

For Argentina, the right to identity is an issue of special importance, intimately related to the Grandmothers of Plaza de Mayo’s organization. Its struggle has had a national and international impact to achieve legislative changes and the formulation of policies for the promotion and defense of this right. The International Convention on the Rights of Children and Adolescents includes three articles (articles 7, 8, and 11) directly promoted by Grandmothers, aimed at protecting the right to identity.



These norms have a constitutional hierarchy in Argentina and are complemented by Law N° 26.061 on Comprehensive Protection of the Rights of Children and Adolescents, which also recognizes the right to identity in articles 11, 12, and 13. The actions and policies aimed at guaranteeing this right are the responsibility of the Argentine State. Its fundamental importance also lies in the fact that it is an essential right for exercising other rights, such as health, education, and access to justice, among others.

Crime of children appropriation

In Argentine criminal law, the behavior of those who remove children from their families or alter or replace their identity with a different one has always been considered a criminal act. After the return to democracy in 1983, criminal proceedings were initiated to investigate and convict those responsible for these crimes committed during the dictatorship. These crimes are contemplated in Articles 138 to 139 bis and 146 of the Penal Code.

National Commission on the Right to Identity (CONADI, for its Spanish acronym)

The National Commission on the Right to Identity was created in 1992 to guarantee the right to identity and promote the search and location of children who were appropriated during the last civil-military dictatorship. Any person born between 1976 and 1984 who has with doubts about his/her identity or believes he/she may be child of a disappeared person during the civil-military dictatorship can be assisted by CONADI to investigate his/her biological origin and, when applicable, seek the restitution of his/her identity (Consult: <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/derechoshumanos/conadi>).



Trial of the Argentinean Junta

The judicial process carried out by the civil justice system in 1985 to try the crimes committed by the members of the first three military Juntas of the last civil-military dictatorship (1976-1983). The Military Junta was the supreme organ of the State, composed of the three commanders-in-chief of the Armed Forces (Army, Navy, Air Force), who supervised the observance of the objectives of the coup d'état. As a result of the trial, which reached international importance, Jorge Rafael Videla and Emilio Eduardo Massera were sentenced to life imprisonment, Roberto Eduardo Viola to 17 years in prison, Armando Lambruschini to 8 years in prison, Orlando Ramón Agosti to 4 years and 6 months in prison. Omar Domingo Rubens Graffigna, Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, Basilio Lami Dozo and Jorge Anaya were absolved.

Full Stop and Due Obedience Laws

After a civilian court sentenced the military commanders of the last dictatorship to life imprisonment for the crimes of murder and torture, and following the discontent caused by these trials among the military forces, the former president Raúl Alfonsín promoted the approval in December 1986 of the Full Stop Law (Nº 23.492). This Law established the suspension of judicial proceedings against those accused of being criminally responsible for having committed the crime of enforced disappearance of persons during the dictatorship, and, in 1987, enacted the Due Obedience Law (Nº 23.521). This Law established that the crimes committed by members of the Armed Forces below the rank of colonel during the State terrorism were not punishable, since they had acted under the so-called "due obedience". On November 9, 2001, the Federal Chamber of Buenos Aires marked a historical milestone, by annulling the Full Stop and Due Obedience Laws. In 2003, the Executive Branch enacted Law Nº 25.779 which declared the nullity of the Full Stop and Due Obedience Laws. And in June 2005, the Supreme Corte of Justice declared them unconstitutional in its renowned "Simón" case, which meant the definite reopening of the trials for the crimes of State terrorism.



Pardon

Between 1989 and 1990, the military chiefs convicted in 1985 and the few people under investigation for facts not included in the Full Stop and Due Obedience Laws were pardoned by the former president Carlos Menem, arguing a need for “national pacification”.

In July 2007, the Supreme Court of Justice enacted the unconstitutionality of the pardons imposed by Carlos Menem in the “Riveros” verdict.

Operation Condor

Organization of intelligence services and military forces of various Southern Cone countries aimed at coordinating repressive activities during the last dictatorships in the region. It counted on the participation of the United States and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and involved the provision of human, material, and technical resources between dictatorships. The objective was to facilitate the elimination of their opponents, whether individuals or organizations.

A network was settled to carry out detentions, tortures, interrogations, exchanges, and the elimination of persons in Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Bolivia.

In Argentina, the first lawsuit for Operation Condor crimes began in 1999 and went to trial 14 years later, in 2013. On May 27, 2016, the Federal Criminal Court of Oral Trials N° 1 of the Federal Capital convicted 15 defendants, sentencing them to prison terms ranging from 8 to 25 years. Most of them were found guilty of the crime of “illegal association within Operation Condor” and other crimes committed in that context, such as illegal deprivation of liberty, aggravated by violence and threats (See more <http://www.cels.org.ar/especiales/plancondor/en/>).



Dirty war

The concept of “dirty war” is used to justify State terrorism and serious crimes of the last civil-military dictatorship. The term “war” refers to the confrontation between symmetrical forces that confront each other and equalize victims and murders: two belligerent forces equal in power, the State and civil and civilian population- guerrilla movements. “Dirty” refers to the need to carry out actions not expected in a war as a way of legitimizing kidnapping, rapes, tortures, murders, and the robbery and appropriation of children, among others, as well as the suspension of constitutional guarantees and rights (For more information consult: El mito de la guerra sucia [The dirty war myth], 1984, CELS).

The theory of the two demons

In line with the idea of the “dirty war”, the theory of the two demons is an interpretation of the last civil-military dictatorship that assumes a confrontation between two symmetrical and unhinged violent forces external to society: the extreme left and the extreme right. This comparison accepts that crimes were committed and laws were violated on both “sides”. The differentiated treatment between crimes committed by the State and crimes committed by individuals constitutes a fundamental pillar of democratic consensus and the process of memory, truth and justice.



Denial

Denial can be deployed as a minimization of facts, the construction of false equivalents (for example, the “theory of the two demons”), conspiracy theories or over-simplification. This ideological construction seeks to legitimize itself in the guise of science. Denying the existence of clandestine centers of kidnapping, torture and disappearance or questioning the number of enforced disappearances perpetrated by armed forces in the last civil-military dictatorship are forms of denial. Intentionally, this type of discourse hides the multiple researches and judicial convictions for the serious crimes committed during the last civil-military dictatorship, decided and confirmed by the National Supreme Court.



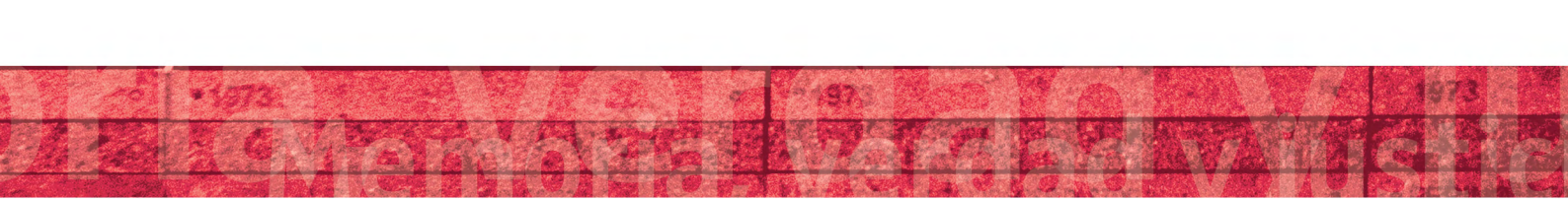
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National Memory Archive

www.argentina.gob.ar/anm

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Phone number: (54 11) 4701-1345 /1538

E-mail: infoanm@jus.gob.ar

Permanent Assembly for Human Rights

www.apdh-argentina.org.ar/

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Phone number: (54 11) 4372-8594 | 4373-0397

E-mail: apdh@apdh.org.ar

Mothers May Square (Madres de Plaza de Mayo)

Website: <http://www.madres.org>

Address: Hipólito Yrigoyen 1584. CABA. Argentina.

(54 11) 4383-0377

E-mail: madres@madres.org

Center for Legal and Social Studies (CELS, for its Spanish acronym)

Website: www.cels.org.ar

Address: Piedras 547. CABA. Argentina.

Phone number: (54 11) 4334-4200

E-mail: comunicacion@cels.org.ar

Provincial Commission for Memory

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Relatives of Disappeared and Detained people for Political Reasons

Website: www.desaparecidos.org/familiares

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Phone number: (54 11) 5275-2170 / 5275-2173

E-mail: memoriaabierta@memoriaabierta.org.ar, consultas@memoriaabierta.org.ar

Public Prosecutor's Office

Website: www.fiscales.gob.ar/lesa-humanidad

Address: Av. de Mayo 760. CABA. Argentina.

Phone number: (54 11) 4338-4300

Memory Museum Rosario

Website: www.museodelamemoria.gob.ar

Address: Córdoba 2019. Rosario (SF), Argentina.

Phone number: (54 341) 4802060/62



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