



"Un día en el infierno": acerca de las respuestas producidas en torno al antisemitismo "público" y "clandestino" durante la última dictadura militar [

Universidad de Sevilla,
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text (article)

Analítica

The criticism received by the Argentinean dictatorial regime in relation to its "anti-Semitism" appeared early on after the coup. As it will be shown in the development of this article, the issue of the dictatorship's "anti-Semitism" materialized a number of reservations with regard to the military intervention in the international field. A series of "Reports" from international organizations related to the denunciation of human rights violations are illustrative of the relevance that the "treatment to the Jews" would play in the accusations about the arbitrary abuses perpetrated by the military dictatorship. These Reports were complemented by Jacobo Timerman's testimony about his time in captivity, consolidating an interpretative frame grounded upon a severe moral judgment that condemned with particular emphasis those who held office as authorities of DAIA (Delegation of Argentinean Israeli Associations, by its acronym in Spanish). However, the research on diverse documental sources and publications by the protagonists allows us to place in suspension certain aprioristic aspects of the accusations. The analysis of the documentation found permits the identification -in broad terms- of two distinctive forms of manifestation of anti-Semitism: one expressing itself in a public way, while the other functioned in a clandestine manner. This article will approach the different strategies and the tensions that arose within the "Jewish community" with regard to the ways in which it faced and denounced this forms of anti-Semitism

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