

## ANALYTICAL SUMMARY

ESTEBAN, Fernando Osvaldo

MIGRATION TRENDS IN ARGENTINA: IMMIGRATION AND EXILE

América Latina Hoy, 34, agosto del 2003, pp. 15-34

Through the development of a typology of migration flows, the paper reviews the most important trends in the history of Argentina: the massive European immigration, internal migrations, and immigration from neighbouring countries. The paper then discusses the current process of emigration from Argentina, and the return of old immigrants. The paper assesses the economic factors involved through an analysis of unemployment, poverty and income distribution indicators in recent years. Finally, the paper examines the possibility of diminishing the recent emigration trend due to economic reasons.

*Key words:* Argentina, immigration, exile, economic crisis, emigration.

DEL OLMO PINTADO, Margarita

EXILE AFTER EXILE

América Latina Hoy, 34, agosto del 2003, pp. 35-47

The main objective of this article is to offer to the reader an analysis of the narratives of some Argentina exiles in Spain at the end of the 1980s. The narratives were developed in an endeavour to explain to the author the difficult task of reinventing oneself once the life projects that these exiles had believed in and lived for were squashed, broken and sometimes disappeared altogether from the Argentine society.

*Key words:* exile, Argentina, Spain, cultural identity.

MARENGHI, Patricia y PÉREZ LÓPEZ, Laura  
 THE SPANISH PRESS AND THE ARGENTINE DICTATORSHIP (1976-1983): THE PORTRAYAL OF  
 EXILE IN *ABC*, *EL PAÍS* AND *TRIUNFO*  
*América Latina Hoy*, 34, agosto del 2003, pp. 49-78

The article analyses the information publishes in the Spanish press (*El País*, *ABC* and *Triunfo*) on the phenomenon of the Argentine exile and on the last dictatorship (1976-1983) which caused it. The object is to examine the portrayal of the exiles that was developed in these newspapers. Two periods were selected which include the months of May and June in 1978 (Football World Cup), and April, May and June of 1982 (Malvinas War), as these events attracted the interest of international media.

*Key words:* exile, dictatorship, Argentina, Spain, press.

CORAZA DE LOS SANTOS, Enrique  
 EXPERIENCE AND VISIONS OF THE URUGUAYAN EXILE IN SPAIN  
*América Latina Hoy*, 34, agosto del 2003, pp. 79-102

The article focuses on a particular type of migration motivated by political exile; specifically the exile sufferance by an important portion of the Uruguayan population in the mid-1970s to Spain. Two distinct but complementary perspectives are developed: a bibliographical study and a study of the presence of exiles in different geographical and representational spaces. This involves an in-depth study of the testimonies of exiles (both those that remained and those that returned), and an analysis of the documentation of different archives and political and trade union organizations.

*Key words:* exile, Uruguay, Spain, bibliography, gender.

JENSEN, Silvina  
 «NO ONE HAS SEEN THESE IMAGES, BUT THEY EXIST».  
 THE MEMORY OF EXILE IN CONTEMPORARY ARGENTINA  
*América Latina Hoy*, 34, agosto del 2003, pp. 103-118

This paper examines how Argentines remember the experience of exile from the military dictatorship, with particular emphasis on the public discussion of the theme of exile in Argentine in recent years. Through a contextualization of the memory of exile in the struggle to keep alive the memory State terrorism, the article aims to show how since the mid-1990s we are witnessing a repositioning of the experience of exile in the memory of the years of repression. According to the author, this new social interest on

exile –expressed in the emergence of a number of publications on exile, the development of cultural, legal and legislative spaces are giving rise to a public airing of the theme of exile– is less the result of the emergence of unpublished material, but more the result of a new vision which is emerging from the academic community and from society in general on the self-proclaimed «Process of National Reorganization».

*Key words:* exile, repression, memories, militancy, dictatorship.

MIRA DELLI-ZOTTI, Guillermo

DISTANT VOICES, DIFFERENT VISIONS EXAMINE THE IRON CIRCLE. POLITICS, EMIGRATION AND EXILE IN THE ARGENTINE DECLINE

América Latina Hoy, 34, agosto del 2003, pp. 119-143

Since the 1950s, Argentines left their country for economic reasons, political, familiar and cultural. The article relates this very negative phenomenon in terms of social development, to the practices and dominant political culture in Argentina in the last 50 years. It also identifies the continuous loss of human capital as both a symptom and consequence of the myriad of causes which can explained the decline of Argentina and its current crisis.

*Key words:* Argentina, politics, emigration, exile, crisis.

SKAAR, Elin

JUDICIAL REFORM IN ARGENTINA, CHILE AND URUGUAY

América Latina Hoy, 34, agosto del 2003, pp. 147-186

This article is about judicial reform in the Southern Cone in the 1990s. It shows that for Argentina and Chile, procedural code reforms were motivated by three central factors linked to the twin processes of democratisation and economic liberalisation: i) concern with human rights violations stemming from the past authoritarian regimes; ii) the desire to create a stable legal environment for property rights and foreign investment; and iii) public concern with rising crime rates. By contrast, constitutional reforms affecting the Supreme Courts in Argentina and Chile tended to be driven by narrow political self-serving interests. These reforms ultimately came about as the result of political compromises between the left and the right in response to particular catalytic national events. In Uruguay, unsuccessful attempts at both criminal procedure reform and Supreme Court reform may be attributed to a combination of

a lack of political will, lack of support from the judiciary itself, and a lack of financial resources. Interestingly, the analysis shows that in none of the three countries examined have international agencies of foreign donors played a central role in pushing for or offering financial or technical assistance to procedural code or Supreme Court reforms. This suggests that these two types of judicial reforms in the three Southern Cone countries have principally been driven by national demand rather than external pressure –which makes the context for reform different from that of many other Latin American countries–.

*Key words:* judicial reform, Supreme Court reform, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay.