Tergiversation of Human Rights, Deciphering the Core of Kirchnerismo

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Abstract

After the atrocities perpetrated by Nazism over civilian targets during World War II philosophy contemplated a neologism to express in words, the barbarian-world imagined by Nazi’s Germany. Human rights were formulated to protect the vulnerabilities of ethnic minorities. However, one of the paradoxes of genocides seems to be related to the fact that the same nation-state which should grant the protection of citizenship violated the human rights of peoples. This was what happened in Latin American dictatorships during 76/82 in Argentina, Uruguay and Chile. The National Process of Reorganization which took the power in 1976, exerted a considerable degree of violence over worker unions and political dissidents. Kirchnerismo today continues the discussion of human right violation of that time, but manipulating its nature in favor of the own interests. The dilemma of “desaparecidos” paves the ways for the creation of two contrasting worlds, which is filled by conspiracy theories produced by Kirchnerismo to keep the hegemony.

Keywords

Human Right violations, Genocides, Violence, Democracy, Dictatorship

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human rights activists and professional researchers the words “human rights” may have a different content let alone the ordinary people who have little to do with the topic under consideration. Human rights are universal—in other words, they belong inherently to all human beings—and are interdependent and indivisible. International human rights law. International human rights law is reflected in a number of core international human rights treaties and in customary international law. These treaties include in particular the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its two Optional Protocols. This first transcendental right—a sphere that encloses all other rights—determines what has been called the ‘right to human rights’ (Brunkhorst and Köhler 1999, 7–9). In this way, Hannah Arendt’s idea of a right to rights (Arendt 2000, 614) could be interpreted in a transcendental sense—which is certainly not the way Arendt herself looked at human rights at all. Arendt refuses to take human rights as an innate natural law and takes human rights to be at the social level of civil rights and cultural constructions. Because she refuses to think in a transcendental way her right to rights falls in forfeiting human rights in the fight against terrorism is a grave mistake and an ineffective measure that may help the cause of the terrorists. Policies which are human rights compliant preserve the values the terrorists are trying to destroy, weaken support for radicalism among potential adherents, and strengthen public confidence in the rule of law. The Commissioner is particularly vigilant with regard to the adoption of new anti-terrorist legislation, which should be subjected to human rights proofing, and provide for democratic oversight of security services. She regularly raises these top Keywords: human rights; Kirchnerismo; politics; Argentina: dislocation of reality. Reference to this paper should be made as follows: Korstanje, M.E. (2016) ‘The politics of Argentina today: human rights and Kirchnerismo’, Int. J. Human Rights and Constitutional Studies, Vol. 4, No. 2, pp.129–137. Any attempt to decipher the plot, validates the secrecy of politics, “Politics is not based on an ideology decided in advance, but it is rather constituted through a specific type of narrative that is often called conspiracy theory. The success of Kirchnerismo to erect its own ideology consists in denouncing the nation faces ‘hidden forces’ which are plotting to affect the nation’s well-being. Nestor and Cristina adopted the theory of conspiracy to divide and rule.