* Populism
* Revolution
* Bureaucratic authoritarianism
* Argentina
  + Military junta
  + Class of military elites that lead together as junta, not face of regime
  + Juan peron 1945-55 exile 55-73 return from spain 73-74
  + Evita peron
    - Military guy, created a peronist identity
    - No party beside peronist party wins
  + Populists
  + ISI – import substitution industrialization
    - State promoted industrialization
    - Argentian british owned railroads nationalized
  + Peron most popular populist
  + Social base – urban working class
  + Social welfare state – not revolutionary
  + Coporatism – state divided into ministries
  + Charismastic political discourse
  + When peron was exiled, guerilla underground tactics like kidnapping us ambassadors
  + Evita peron was major playor
* Ernesto laclau
  + Argues hailing (stuart hall) interpellation
  + Political ritual
* Tango reflects how poor men cant get married, lack in working class
* Descamisados
  + Peron reached out to the shirtless ones, the working class men
  + “argentina is a country of fat bulls and undernourished peons”
  + Peron became popular with workers through gestures
  + Recognized and respected workers through gestures like becoming shirtless with them
* Populist has bad rap in political science
* But populist movement had gains for workers in argentina like pensions, overtime, and good paying jobs
* State lead industrialization
  + Expanded urban population
    - Rural imigrants flooded for jobs in cities
  + Before tele novellas (Soap opera)
  + There were radio novellas
  + Evita was tele novella actress, so brought emotive, drama, novella background about love and emotions into politics
  + Was an important aspect of evita peron
* El proceso
  + In argentina, was not described as military junta, but elimination of terrorist subversion
  + Regime came in 76
* Over time the military developed as a better than that the state in taking care of business
* Military was sometimes more effective than messy democratic leaders
* Nationalist movement was formed to quell revolts in provinces
* Military was seen as above state
* Monoteros – guerilla insurgency
* Governor of bueno aires wanted to wipe terrorist
* 12000 killed by regime , fewer than 20 percent were armed terrorist
* Target groups were 30 percent blue collars, 20 percent student, 20 percent white collrs, 10 professionals
* Greatest targets were working class and students
* Regime declared war and established infrastructure for military tribunals and closed civil courts
* Some say secrect resulted from brazil case, where paper trails led to immense criticism
* Las madres de l plazo de mayo
  + Mothers of plazo de mayo
* Dirty war during military junta period hunted down leftist gurellas
* Public disavowal of dirty war
  + Govt lies were comforting
  + No free press
  + Key factor of conspiracy of silence – middle class support for anti guerill campaign
  + Invisible abductions
  + One can argue that torture creates this “truth effect” produces sense in guilt in the torture, and locates the torturer in the “good” side
    - Because why torture if they are going to kill them
* Memory politics
  + Mothers could not give up hope that children were coming home
  + Were compensating with money, but mothers could not accept children’s death
* Ariel dorfman
  + Wrote play Death and the Maiden
  + Born in argentina, raised in chile, was jewish, prof at Duke
  + Death and the maiden about when the military regime is over
  + About a political activist who found her torturer post regime
* La muerte la doncella
* Death and the maiden