Operacion Masacre/ Massacre Operation (Spanish Edition)
La fiel reconstrucción de unos crímenes de Estado en la Argentina de los años cincuenta. El fallido intento de la Revolución de Valle de 1956 contra el régimen militar argentino precedió a una masacre clandestina de opositores. Tras escuchar el testimonio de uno de los supervivientes, Rodolfo Walsh se lanzó a una febril investigación que le obligó a adoptar una identidad falsa. Con la ayuda de la periodista Enriqueta Muniz, la escalofriante verdad de las víctimas fue saliendo a la superficie. Esta obra narra la investigación de los hechos y reconstruye, apoyándose en documentos y testimonios, este bochornoso episodio de la historia de Argentina. Al dolor de la verdad histórica más negra se suma el impacto de una narración que constituye un verdadero thriller de intriga. Una obra precursora del Nuevo periodismo. --This text refers to an out of print or unavailable edition of this title.

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**Customer Reviews**

In September 1955, Argentine populist president Juan Domingo Perón (elected democratically in 1946 and 1952) was overthrown by a military coup named Revolución Libertadora (Liberating Revolution) by its perpetrators. Perón went into exile and was banished from Argentina. The Revolución Libertadora was supported by the clergy, the moneyed classes and most political parties. At the beginning the revolution was not unpopular due to the oppressive and corrupt nature of the last years of Perón’s regime. Moreover, the military government tried to compromise with the defeated Peronists under the motto "Neither victors nor vanquished". However, an internal military
coup in November 1955 replaced the de facto government with a junta headed by General Pedro Eugenio Aramburu. The new government relentlessly persecuted and jailed Peronist politicians, labor leaders and even intellectuals. It rolled back worker’s rights (mostly attained under Perón). It even sponsored attempts on Perón’s life on foreign soil. The Revolución Libertadora had a prelude, the deliberate bombing of civilians by Navy planes on July 1955 in front of the Presidential Palace. This resulted in more than 300 dead, many of them women and children, the worst terrorist act ever perpetrated in Argentina. In June 1956 a military coup was staged with the object of restoring Perón to power. The coup was doomed from the beginning; it was supported only by a few officers (the rank-and-file did not join) and popular support was scarce. One of the leaders of the coup, General Valle and most of the officers involved were apprehended without much of a fight.

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