

Appendix: Argentina Timeline

1865	Creation of commercial beef extract; encourages expansion of ranching
1870	Less than 1M acres in pampas planted; mass export-oriented wheat cultivation begins
1880-1930	2.5M immigrants arrive
1882	Frozen meat trade begins
1884	Homestead Act; most of pampas already appropriated by ranchers
1889	One-half of all English foreign investment is directed to Argentina
1890	Economic crisis leads to failed middle-class revolt; Civic Union movement born and Radical Party (urban political machine) emerges
1890	One-third of workers live in tenements; one-third in small homes; three-quarters of workers are immigrants; most residents are foreign born
1902	Law of Residence allows for deportation of radical immigrants
1909	Anarchist general strike; violence
1910	Anarchists fight elites; middle classes support repression; Law of Social Defense
1912	President Roque Sáenz Peña passes electoral reform
1915	Argentina has more railroad miles per capita than U.S.; agricultural exports rival U.S.
1916	Radicals win under Hipólito Yrigoyen
Jan. 1919	Strikes, reactions, and riots lead to massive police violence; Red Scare and pogrom-style repression (<i>la semana trágica</i>)
1920-21	Massacres of Patagonian workers by military
1922	Radical Party, under Marcelo T. de Alvear, wins presidency again
1928	Radical Party wins presidency again under Yrigoyen
1929	Stock market crash and beginning of global depression
Sep. 6, 1930	Military coup under General Jose Felix Uriburu inaugurates "the infamous decade"
1932-38	Elite politics with military support; return to pre-1912 era
1941	World War II begins; Argentina opts for neutrality
June 1943	GOU (<i>grupo de oficiales unidos</i>) faction of military takes over in internal coup; Juan Perón given post of Secretary of Labor; government sympathetic to Axis
1943-45	Perón uses post to create state-corporatist unions loyal to him; attempts to implement quintessential fascist program unifying far left and far right; personalistic domination of organized labor movement
Feb. 1944	Perón appointed War Minister
July 1944	Perón appointed Vice President
Nov. 1944	Labor legislation grants broad benefits to workers; Perón: "more than 4M workers recognize me as their sole leader and benefactor"
June 1945	Economic elites launch protest against Perón and military regime
Aug. 1945	World War II ends with surrender of last Axis power (Japan)
Sep. 1945	Middle class protests for free elections mount
Oct. 9, 1945	Perón forced to resign
Oct. 12, 1945	Perón arrested
Oct. 15, 1945	Working class riots in protest of Perón's arrest
Oct. 17, 1945	Mass demonstrations of <i>descamisados</i> in Buenos Aires organized by Eva Duarte ("Evita") and Peronist labor union leaders force Perón's release
Fall 1945	Perón retires from military and announces run for presidency; draws

- support from unions and nationalists in campaign; mends fences with industrialists and Church
- Feb. 2, 1946 Perón elected, 52% to 42%
- 1946-52 Perón carries out political and social program; taxes on agric. exports; subsidies for business; substantial wage and benefit increases; compensated nationalization of industry; rapid industrialization; large-scale spending of foreign reserves; Perón: "nothing is so elastic as the economy"
- 1951 Perón reelected with 60% of the vote; consolidates dictatorship, despite continued opposition from oligarchy and middle classes; control of press, especially broadcasting; mass propaganda; Eva Perón Foundation controls patronage and charity
- Aug. 1951 Attempts to make Evita the Vice-Presidential candidate vetoed by army and church
- Sep. 1951 Unsuccessful military revolt
- July 1952 Eva Perón dies of cancer
- 1952 Argentina forced to import wheat for first time
- 1953-55 Perón's hold on power weakens; hard currency gone; featherbedding, patronage and inefficient industries undermine productivity; attempts to court foreign capital; repression increases; diversionary tactics
- 1954-55 Secular divorce legalized; brothels reopened; religious holidays downgraded; national cathedral sacked; churches burned; Perón excommunicated; mass demonstrations against government
- June 16, 1955 Navy planes bomb near presidential palace in failed assassination attempt
- Aug. 31, 1955 Perón addresses mass gathering of workers
- Sep. 16, 1955 Navy leads rebellion; Córdoba garrison joins in; army fails to back Perón
- Sep. 20, 1955 Perón leaves for exile; eventually settles in Spain
- 1955-76 Peronism remains strong
- 1957 Constitutional convention
- Feb. 1958 Arturo Frondizi wins on behalf of leftist radicals, with Peronist backing
- 1962 Peronist victories in municipal and legislative elections; military removes Frondizi and replaces him with Jose Maria Guido
- 1963 Arturo Illia of Radical Party wins election; Peronists remain strong
- Jun. 28, 1966 Bloodless coup led by Juan Carlos Onganía ousts Illia before March 1967 congressional elections, which Peronists were expected to win; repressive military regime installed without date for return to civilian rule; orthodox economic measures; middle sectors become anti-regime
- May 1969 Working class insurrections in interior cities, with middle-class support ("*cordobazo*"); military alienation and repression increases
- June 8, 1970 Top military officers depose Onganía; collective military regime Established under General Roberto Marcelo Levingston; return to civilian rule discussed; economic policy becomes more nationalistic; economy continues to deteriorate; guerrilla groups emerge
- Mar. 22, 1971 Levingston resigns; General Alejandro Lanusse assumes presidency; proposes negotiated return to civilian rule
- 1971-73 Economy continues to deteriorate; guerrilla groups increase activities; no-holds-barred campaign against guerrillas by armed forces; mounting violence and threat of social breakdown; negotiations over return to civilian rule
- Mar. 11, 1973 Peronist coalition ticket wins presidential elections with 49.5% of vote
- May 25, 1973 President Hector J. Cámpora inaugurated; guerrillas and leftists celebrate; top military officers forced into retirement; populist economic policies; rightist groups inside and outside Peronism concerned
- June 20, 1973 Perón returns from exile; 2M Argentines meet him at the airport, in the hope that he can "save" the country

Sep. 23, 1973 Perón wins new elections; wife Isabel is vice-president; leftist Peronists pushed out

Oct. 12, 1973 Perón takes office; continued violence between right and left-wing forces

1973-74 Perón struggles to hold together unwieldy political coalition with sheer force of charisma; moves to the Right

July 1974 Perón dies; second wife María Estela Marínez (Isabel) takes over

Mar. 24, 1976 Military coup under General Jorge Rafael Videla deposes Isabel; goal is eradication of terrorism and new economic model

1976-1979 "Dirty War" by military against leftist terrorists and political opponents claims approximately 30,000 lives

March 1981 General Videla hands over power to successor, General Roberto Eduardo Viola; return to civilian rule contemplated; Viola soon replaced by General Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri; repression continues

1982 Economy crashes; military losing control; mounting pressure for return to democracy; divisions within the military

Apr. 1, 1982 Military invades Falklands/Malvinas Islands

Apr. 29, 1982 British fleet arrives

May 21, 1982 Main British force lands on Falklands; 1,500 die in fighting

June 14, 1982 Argentine command surrenders; Galtieri resigns and is replaced by General Reynaldo Bignone

Oct. 30, 1983 Radical Party under Raúl Alfonsín wins presidential elections with 52% of vote