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## Appendix

### Argentine and Chilean Behavior in the Beagle Dispute 1977–1984

- 1977: Sends early signals to Chile that military force was an option.
- September 1977: mobilizes part of its fleet and increases movements in the south
- December 1977: troops deployed, munitions shipped, and air force activity intensified in the south
- January 1978: declares the decision by the arbiter, Queen Elizabeth II, null and void.
- January–February 1978: Argentine Third Army Corps undertakes major maneuvers in the north
- January–September 1978: Argentine economic harassment under guise of national security: law is passed which allows delaying trucks at border; some border passes are closed; transshipments from Brazil are impeded; Chilean trucks are charged up to \$1,000 for “escorts” and “security goods” and are taxed going into Chile; Argentina also begins expelling Chilean citizens
- September 1978: Argentina commences blackout and air raid drills in provincial cities
- May 1978: Argentine Junta attends an unusually large air force display
- June 1978: Argentine army and air force engage in war games in the south
- October 1978: 500,000 Argentine reservists are called up

- October 24, 1978: Buenos Aires has blackout drill with sirens and alarms
- November 2, 1978: both countries begin total mobilization, troops to borders, and navies move south
- December 14, 1978: President Videla gives orders to invade the islands
- December 21, 1978: Argentina drafts declaration of war; both armed forces at full state of alert
- December 22, 1978: bad weather postpones seizure of islands
- December 23, 1978: Papal message; Argentina calls off the invasion
- January 5, 1979: Argentine Junta agrees to submit dispute to papal mediation
- January 8, 1979: Chile and Argentina agree to force withdrawals and renounce use of force; Chile drops objection to including islands in discussion
- March 4, 1979: mediation begins in Rome, ignoring islands and sea issues, focusing on other issues in the relationship to build trust first
- May 1980: after 200 meetings, a turn to territorial and maritime boundaries issue
- Chile changes mind and cedes on Cape Horn as overflight boundary
- December 12, 1980: Papal proposal for limited Chilean offshore rights and creation of Sea of Peace
- January 1981: Chile accepts Papal proposal; March 1981: Argentina rejects it
- April 1981: borders are closed and citizens of both are harassed
- January 21, 1982: Argentina terminates 1972 bilateral General Treaty on the Judicial Settlement
- April 23 1982: negotiations resume in the midst of Malvinas crisis
- April–June 1982: Argentina keeps best troops on border with Chile even while losing the Malvinas War
- September 15, 1982: both sides agree to accept Pope's proposal to renew 1972 Treaty
- March 1983: Pope proposes declaration of peace and nonaggression, Argentina rejects it, preferring a comprehensive agreement
- January 23, 1984: agreement of peace and friendship signed in Rome

- February–June 1984: subsequent negotiations establish: no common zone; specific navigational rights to certain islands; system for the resolution of future disputes that excludes outside tribunals; use of Cape Horn meridian as a point of boundary division
- June 11, 1984: Vatican mediator offers final suggestion for a solution; includes a bi-national commission to deal with all the economic issues
- October 18, 1984: full text of treaty ready
- November 25, 1984: Argentine referendum 77% yes, with 70% participation; Chile gets islands, but bi-oceanic principle safeguarded; no common zone; permanent bi-national commission to promote economic integration