

“Argentine Revolution” 1966-73

- Onganía, 1966-70
 - “The Night of the Long Batons,” 1966. Military occupation of the University of Buenos Aires.
 - Suspended political parties.
 - Corporatist control over interest groups.
 - *Cordoba*, 1969.
- Lanusse, 1971-73
 - More transitional after *Cordoba*.
 - Was placed under house arrest in 1994 after criticizing President Menem.

“National Reorganization Process” (Dirty War) 1976-83

- Videla, 1976-81
 - Ousted Isabel Peron in military coup, March 24, 1976.
 - Removed by another military coup, Dec. 1981—primarily due to economic difficulties.
 - Generally seen as responsible for some 30,000 disappearances/executions and the theft of babies born to mothers in captivity.
 - 1985, Trial of the Juntas (TOJ)—initiated by President Alfonsín, sentenced to life imprisonment.
 - 1990, pardoned by President Menem, citing the need to “move on.”
 - 1998, briefly returned to prison for kidnapping of babies.
 - 2003, President Kirchner declares that Videla was never a legal president.
 - 2006-07, courts strike down his presidential pardon.
 - July 2, 2010, trial for human rights violations begins.
 - Dec. 22, 2010, sentenced to life imprisonment.
- Viola, 1981
 - Led coup against Videla
 - Ousted by coup, Dec., 1981 by Galtieri, allegedly for economic difficulties, divisions within the military, and “health.”
 - Sentenced to 17 years in prison (TOJ), 1985.
 - Pardoned in 1990 by Menem.
 - Died in 1994.
- Galtieri, 1981-82
 - Falklands/Malvinas War, April-June, 1982.
 - Ousted June 1982 by transitional military government citing the mishandling of the Falklands/Malvinas War.
 - Acquitted in TOJ, 1985.
 - 1986, sentenced to 12 years in prison for mishandling the Falklands/Malvinas War.
 - Pardoned by Menem, 1990.
 - July, 2002, new charges on human rights violations. Placed under House Arrest.
 - Died in 2003 of a heart attack.
- Bignone, 1982-83
 - Transitional
 - 1983 while in office—declared amnesty for all (including himself) accused of human rights violations
 - Tried and acquitted in the TOJ, 1985.

- 2010 trial, sentenced to 25 years in prison.

Videla and Pinochet Compared

- **Videla** ruled 5 years, 1976-81. Ousted by other generals, who themselves were ousted over the next three years.
- **Pinochet** ruled over 15 years, 1973-1989. Left “voluntarily” after losing 1988 plebiscite.
- **Videla** sentenced to live within four years (sentenced in 1985).
 - Pardoned, 1990.
 - Briefly returned to prison, 1998.
 - 2006-07, pardon struck down by courts.
 - December, 2010, sentenced to life imprisonment.
- **Pinochet** , first charges brought in Spain (1996-98) some 7 years after leaving power.
 - Commander-in-Chief, until 1998.
 - Senator-for-Life (with amnesty), 1998-2000—in exchange for a constitutional amendment recognizing him as an “ex-president” and thus immune from prosecution.
 - 1996, Spanish charges.
 - 1998, house arrest in London.
 - British release him in 2000.
 - Returns to Chile, 2000, achieves immunity.
 - But the courts strip him of immunity, 2000.
 - Indicted 2000.
 - Charges suspended, 2001-02, due to health.
 - 2004 new indictment.
 - 2005, courts debate immunity.
 - 2006, charged with human rights violations.
 - Dies in 2006 within a month of the previous charges.