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The Falkland Islands War

1982

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the Requirements of a Master Degree British Civilization**

Presented by
MOKDAD RACHIDA
BENADOUDA HAKIMA

Supervised by
Dr. Moussaoui Abd El-Karim

Board of Examiners:

- Dr. Moussaoui Abd El-Karim

Supervisor

- Dr. Rahmani Mokhtaria

Examiner

- Dr. Talbi Abd El-Karim

President

June 2015



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IJS&CE: Infant & Junior School and Camp Education.....	09
GCSE: General Certificate of Secondary Education.....	09
ECHR: European Convention on Human Rights	19
UNCAT: United Nations Convention Against Torture	19
UNCRC: UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.....	19
CERD: UN Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	19
ICESCR: International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.....	19
ICCPR: International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.....	19
CEDAW: UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women.....	19
JSEODOC : Joint Service Explosive Ordnance Disposal Operations Center.....	42
EOD : Explosive Ordnance Disposal.....	42

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Abstract

From 1833 until now the Falkland Islands are considered as British overseas territories, Argentine tried to occupy the Islands in several attempt but failed. One of the Argentine government famous attempts was the military invasion in 1982 which they take the opportunity that the British government witnessed a political and economic decline. Britain under Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was suffering at home from social unrest, despite those problems, Thatcher decided to retake the Falklands by military attack. This Thesis examine the impact of the context on shaping decision making during the war and analyzed the war cases between Argentine and Great Britain for control the Falklands in 1982 and shows that British victory in the conflict was by no means a foregone conclusion. In this study , we have considers the competing claims for the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic led to the War of 1982 between the United Kingdom and Argentina.

Introduction

The Falklands remained uninhabited until the 1764 establishment of Port Louis on the East Falkland by the French captain Louis Antoine de Bougainville, who founded the islands' first settlement (they call the islands les Îles Malouines because the expedition arrives from St Malo in the British France) While the name was applied in 1765, when the British captain John Byron¹ of the Royal Navy, claimed them for King George III as "Falkland's Islands". The term "Falklands" is a standard abbreviation used to refer to the islands. The Spanish name las Islas Malvinas, derives from the French Îles Malouines, is the first nation to take settlement on the islands seriously. Spanish forces make repeated efforts to expel the British from Saunders Island. They finally succeed in 1774. For the next sixty years the islands are exclusively in Spanish hands, but during this period the allegiance of the local Spaniards changes. When the Argentines assert their independence from Spain, in 1816, they also lay claim to the Spanish territory of the Malvinas. Argentines take possession of the islands in 1820. At the twentieth session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Fourth Committee determined that in all languages except the Spanish one, the territory was named as Falkland Islands (Malvinas), but in Spanish the territory was designated as Islas Malvinas. The nomenclature used by the United Nations for statistical processing purposes is Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

The problem of the Falklands is the dispute over its sovereignty which France, Spain, Britain and Argentina claimed their sovereignty but the famous dispute was between two countries are Great Britain and Argentina. From 1833 the archipelago are under the control of the British Government but the Government of the Argentine refused the British sovereignty over these islands. The Committee of House of Commons asked who actually owned the Falklands. The United Kingdom defeat any suggestion or doubt about its claim, the War occurred between March and June 1982, the crisis is remarkable of a long period of build up by the British, the initial phase of the conflict focused on the build up for the

¹ John Byron Lord : vice Admiral John Byron, who survived a shipwreck, was called "Foul Weather Jack". Jalal, Uddin Khan, *Perspectives: Romantic, Victorian, and Modern Literature, Britain*, Cambridge Scholars, 2015, p.71.

operation corporate, which set in motion a rapid mobilization of British air ,land and sea forces .The conflict happened because of miscommunication, misunderstood and failed diplomacy. Before the War Britain tried to dissolve the conflict peacefully by negotiations but without any positive result. The British government became weak nation during these period because of economic and political problems, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher tried to find any solution to this situation, she posed many economic reform policies in 1980and 1981 but they were unpopular. So, she turned her interests toward the Falklands war to hide her diplomatic failure. These War made her a famous Prime Minister at home.

We have chosen this topic because it was very interesting to see how small Island lives and why two countries would fight for an isolated place. To study this topic we have asked many questions that will help us to understand these War, we want to know why this islands are very important and why both sides choose Falklands and did not choose an other place . From these questions the work is divided into three chapters. In the first chapter we described the Falkland Islands culturally , economically and politically. In the Second one we talks about the Falkland Islands dispute by two main titles are the Territorial dispute over the Islands and the dispute leading up to conflict. Then we moved to the War Negotiations and the Allies . Finally we tackled the main topic is the war of 1982 by describing the Argentine invasion and the British reaction toward that action .In the final chapter we talked about the Impacts of this War in Argentine, Britain and the Falklands.

In the 16th century there were claims of discovering an island, but no acceptance exists on whether these early explorers discovered the Falklands or other islands in the South Atlantic. The British were the first to record the existence of the islands; John Davis sights them in 1592, While the English captain John Strong was the first recorded landing on the islands in 1690, which he named the strait² after a leading British naval official Anthony Cary, the fifth viscount of Falkland. The name was later used to describe the whole group of islands. The Viscount's title originates from the town of Falkland ,Scotland , whose name comes from "Folkland"³.

This First Chapter is divided into three sections. We start with the first part of the first of Socio-Cultural Life of Falkland Islands then we move to the economy of these Islands, finally we going to speak about The Falkland islands Politics.

I- The Falklands location

The archipelagos are located in the South Atlantic Ocean , Samuel Johnson tried to describe the Falkland Islands during the 1771, he wondered why Great Country as Britain prepared to enter to the war just for small and isolated land as Falklands. From Samuel quote we saw that the weather of this Islands is temperate the rainfall is comparatively low and evenly distributed throughout the year, the climate is characterized by a narrow temperature range. There are a difficulties in communications and habitable. Samuel said :

What, but a bleak and gloomy solitude, an island thrown aside from human use,Stormy in winter,and barren in summer;an island which not even southern Savages have dignified with habitation; where a garrison must be kept in a state that contemplates with envy the exiles of Siberia of which the expence will be perpetual, and the use only occasional; and which,if fortune smiles upon our labours, may become a nest of smugglers in peace, and in war the refuge of Future Buccaneers.⁴

² the channel between the two islands 'The Falkand Sound'. Tony,Wheeler,*the Falkland & South Georgia Islands,France,lonely planet*,2014, P.17.

³ Land held by folk-right. Ibid

⁴ Scott ,Nietzel,*The Falklands War: Understanding The Power of Context in Shaping Argentine Strategic Decisions* ,California,US Navy 2007,P.1.

The Islands are located in the South Atlantic Ocean. faraway 400 miles from the South American mainland and 14,000 km from London this situation makes the islands an ideal base for the exploration of the Antarctic. It contains two main Islands East and West Falkland, Falkland Sound Channel separates them. Stanley is the capital of Falklands, the East Falklands contain two land areas the northern part has no name while the southern one known as Lafonia⁵. The West Falkland is smaller and hillier than the East one there are many dykes⁶ in this part, in Port Howard we found a large houses quantity of livestock⁷. The two islands are surrounded by 778 smaller islands. There are 63 species breed on the islands such as the warrah⁸.

II- The Socio Cultural Life in the Falkland Islands

The Falkland islands culture is similar with the British one, they have the same sports and food...etc, Also the Falklanders are influenced by the Hispanic of the South America. Minahan argued that the Falklands culture "based on the British culture brought with the settlers from the British Isles"⁹, "the Falkland Islands are a very social place, and stopping for a chat is a way of life"¹⁰ that means the Falklands are a wonderful place, which the Falklanders are small community, they know each other. They live in wooden houses especially in Stanley, they are clean, there is no waste product, no violent crime and no stealing. Their relationship based on respect. "typical of that of a small British town with a variety of clubs and organizations covering many aspects of community life"¹¹

⁵ Lafonia: is a peninsula forming the southern part of East Falkland, the largest of the Falkland Islands. babylon.com/definition/Lafonia

⁶ Dykes: a subvertical sheet-like intrusion of magma or sediment. babylon.com/definition/dykes

⁷ Livestock: Are domesticated animals raised in an agricultural setting to produce commodities such as food. babylon.com/definition/livestock.

⁸ Warrah: The Falkland Islands wolf, Antarctic wolf or Malvinas fox was the only native land mammal of the Falklands babylon.com/definition/warrah

⁹ James, Minahan, *Ethnic Group of Americas*, California, Santa Barbara, 2013, p.139.

¹⁰ William, Wagstaff, *Falkland Islands: The Bradt Travel Guide*, England, Buckinghamshire, 2001, p.21.

¹¹ Ibid, p.65.

there are more than 30 different sports clubs and popular activities in the islands such as football, swimming, cricket, running....etc. Louis Baillon is an Olympic champion from Falkland which won a golden medal in 1908; he is a member of the British field hockey team. In Falklands the annual popular activities are the horse races in Stanley and sports week.

BBC¹² Channel is available in the islands because the Falklanders received their programmes from Britain, but they have local radio programmes from Minahan quote "Television and radio broadcasts generally feature programming from the United Kingdom"¹³ we observed that Britain produced an official radio for the Falklanders outside Stanley ,these radio makes the communication with them better and easier than before. In 20th century the transports are eased by development of vehicles and land rover while in the years before the people were hiding the horses. They have two main newspapers are Teaberry Express and The Penguin News. In 1996, there was 252 people had computers in their house but now, the half of them have a computer and 454 have internet access. There are 536 houses with a fax machine. The Falkland Islands consist of two groups which they known as The Scout Association's British Scouting Overseas are British Army Scouting was established by Staff Sergeant Ian Roberts in 1984 and the second is Explorer Scout Unit also the law and oath of Falkland is similar with the British one which they taken the activities program from united kingdom.

The Falkland food is English one because the British cuisines can be found in the East and the west Falklands, they are consumed the smoko, which is well known in all Falkland Islands and it basically consists in a snack of tea or coffee and homemade cakes,there are many homemade dishes, Wagstaff said : "Very British in character with much use made of the homegrown vegetables, local lamb, mutton, beef, and fish". Common between meals are "homemade cakes and biscuits with tea or coffee"¹⁴ . Also; they are consumed fish fillets or the grilled fish, the seafood salads with local herbs, served

¹² BBC:British Broadcasting Corporation. http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Broadcasting_Corporation

¹³ James ,Minahan,op.cit.p.139.

¹⁴ William ,Wagstaff,op.cit,p 63-64.

with fritters or steamed veggies¹⁵. The people grow their vegetables in greenhouses because of climate and there is a bit of fruit, the Falklanders import their products from Britain and Chile. Also there are other traditional meals such as lamb, beef; in the Stanley's restaurant the very popular dishes are the British meal which contains fish and chips.

1-The Identity of The Falklanders

The Falklands or Kelpers¹⁶ because that the islands are surrounded by large seaweeds ,they are a homogeneous society, which include people from 60 nations. They are a peaceful and working people, the third of them consider themselves as British, but 59% say that their national identity is Falkland Islander. The islands heritage families back through nine generations. The majority of them from Scottish and Welsh who settled in 1833, also; includes Chilean and other communities. There are only 15 islands are inhabited .In 1980 census there were 1,831 people included 1.000 in Stanley, and the reminder lived in the camp where there are no roads. In the 2000 census the population declined but later this decline has fixed due to the immigration from Great Britain, after these decline (because the young inhabitants living the islands to find a better life and job outside immigration) the census reported that the population was 2.826 resident. The census of 2006 gave the population including the worker at the Mount Pleasant military base to be 2955. These census include 1569 males and 1386 female. Also during the same year the census listed some residents such as French, Gibraltarians and Scandinavians descendants. That census indicated that some residents were born on the archipelago, with foreign born assimilated into local culture.

¹⁵Vegetables, veggies are plants such as cabbages, potatoes which you can cook and eat.
Dictionnaire.reverso.net/anglais-cobuild/veggie.

¹⁶ Kelpers: Nicknamed of Falkland Islanders, are the people of the British overseas territory of the Falkland Islands. <http://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=kelper>

The Act of 1983 gave British citizenship to Falkland Islanders. In 2007 census the population growth was estimated 3105 (2.44%), but in the 2012 census,

a majority of residents reported as Falkland Islander (59%), followed by British (29 %), Saint Helenian (9.8 %), and Chilean (5.4%) and small number of Argentines are live on the islands. In the same year the census listed that Stanley is the most-populous location on the archipelago which contain 2115 people, followed by Mount Pleasant (369 residents) Which include military people ,those people do not contact with the civilian one and they are faraway 50km from the capital because of their structure ,Camp (351 residents), with 194 across East Falkland, 127 on West Falkland and 42 spread through the numerous outer islands¹⁷.

After 2012 the population older than 65 age increasing by 14% according to these Growth Les Harris said "If the Falklands is to progress we need to increase our population" The unemployment census shows that 1 % workers having more than one job, there are 28% work on government , followed by 11% who work on agriculture and tourism 11% ...etc. The immigrant in Falklands have the right to work without any problems and that what Tim Cotter, an executive at Falklands

Islands Development Corp said "In the short term, we could employ seasonal workers from St Helena and South America, and those who like it, and fit in, will stay. That is the way the population has grown since the beginning. " because "We don't have a big enough workforce to get things done," .

2-The Falklands' Language

The English language is the only official language of the Falkland Islands and it is spoken by everyone while there are only 10% of the population spoken Spanish which

¹⁷ Head Policy,census 2012:Full Results and Analysis,24 April 2013

most of them are foreign worker and immigrants. There are a few people retain their own dialect because of the isolation, the accent of Falklanders tend to be stronger which has of Suffolk, both in England. There are other languages have been used historically in the resemblances to both Australia-New Zealand English, West Country, that of Norfolk and another one Falkland Islands such us French language because the French were the first to colonize the islands which their settlement at Port Louis would have used French and there are many Falklanders are learning to speak Dutch because of the Dutch navigator Sebald de Weert¹⁸. Also, The Falkland Islands Fox was represent a possible pre-European landing on the Falklands, but this has since been refuted because This language has left no trace on the Falklands, and would not have been written at this time.

3- Religion in the Islands

There are over 94.3 % Christian, 2.0% Non-Religious people on Falkland islands while it contain over 230 Catholic, there was no episcopate until January 1952 which they reform an apostolic prefecture, in 2002 Michael McPartland was appointed as the prefecture's spiritual leader and he is a member of Society of African Missions Fathers.

4- Education

In The Falkland Islands the Schooling is free for children between five and sixteen years of age. Through the modern primary and secondary schools based in Stanley and small settlement schools in Camp the Falkland Islands Government's Department of Education provides those key service which A 'travelling teacher' service ensures that pupils who live in Camp have access to the school which was opened in 1982. Settlement and travelling teachers receive support from the 'Camp Education' unit based in Stanley. The curriculum is similar with the England and Wales curriculum and applies the same

¹⁸ Sebald de Weert:Dutch navigator and vice-Admiral of the Dutch East India Company .He is most widely remembered for accurately plotting the Falklands in 1600. <http://www.astro.com/astro-detabank/DeWeert,Sebald>

teaching methods The Infant Junior School and Camp Education has 260 pupils aged from 3 to 11 years and the Community School has 160 pupils in the 11-16 age range. All teachers are fully-qualified; because the majority have trained and worked in United Kingdom. The school year is divided into three terms each having a half-term break, Which it's begins in September. The school in Falklands have an aims which are: encourage the pupils to love learning, delivering outstanding teaching , learning and pastoral support.

A-The Primary School

The Stanley Infant & Junior School and Camp Education (IJS&CE)¹⁹ is located in the centre of Stanley was built in 1955 with modern addition in 2001, each class has two multi-media ,computers, printers facilities, there is a well-stocked library and spacious hall used for physical education, music, drama, and other activities. All parents receive a written report about their children in the third term of the year and parents' consultation evenings are held near the end of each of the first two terms. The school has a vibrant and supportive Parents' Association which has raised over £24 in the last 4 years.

B-The Secondary School

It was opened in 1992, It offers 16 subjects at the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE)²⁰ level. In addition to general classrooms, there are two science laboratories, a music room, and rooms for art, information technology, business studies, design technology, home economics and needle craft. The majority of the children who are lived in Camp are taught by a combination of travelling teacher²¹ and radio/telephone lessons;. A few are taught in the three settlement schools at Fox Bay, Port Howard, and

¹⁹Head teacher ,Education in Falkland Islands, Education Department,Stanley,22 January 2013,P.2.

²⁰ Ibid,P.4.

²¹ Travelling teacher: a team of six travelling teachers visit the more isolated pupils every six week.
<http://www.edutopia.org/teacher-travel-grants>.

North Arm. Students who receive a Grade C or better with their General Certificate of Education after four more years of study, are funded to study further for their O-Levels overseas. The Children who do well are encouraged to travel to United Kingdom to study further at tertiary level where they may obtain a national vocational qualification.

III- The Economic Life of the Falkland Islands

The economy of the Falkland islands earlier was based on export of Wool ,sealing and provisioning ships become dependent on sheep farming from 1870 to 1980 but later in 20th century the things were changed because they dependent on commercial fishing and servicing the fishing industry as well as agriculture, Today the wool market is losing ground. Exports have fallen due to strong competition from Australia and New Zealand and also the vastly increased use of synthetic fibres in the textile industry. The exploiters will be forced, in the middle term, to diversify their activity or they will not be able to earn enough to survive. The climate and the geographic situation offers no possibilities for farming and the only present solution is tourism, many visitors landing on the islands imply the benefit for the economy .before the war of 1982 the tourist were fewer than now which the greatest increase of the tourist number has been in the cruise ship market in the summer of 1999/2000. Also the philately remains as a vital part of the islands economy after the war ,which appeared in 1878, the post office staff dealt with the running of philatec department in 1978, these Bureau also responsible on the production and sale the stamps for the Government of South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands .

1- Agriculture

Lord Shackleton reported that the Falklanders have 36 farms this show us that the islands have a large farms but now there are 90 owner managed farms with an average size of 33.216 acres. The limitation of the landholdings was created in 1991 with the purchase of four remaining farms owned by the Falkland Islands Company. The farming is monocu-

Iture; the farmers carried about 700.000 sheep. In order to promote the islands agriculture the government used a various programmes such us tree planting, marketing, educational programme and using kelp as fertilizer. The Falklands have self – sufficient dairy product and local vegetables while sale goods is imported from Britain and Chile.

2- Fishing

Falkland's waters known for their high productivity, and for the good management of the fisheries. 75% of annual catches derived from Squid, and are destined for markets in Europe. The remainder of the catches consist of various finfish species including Rock Cod. For these reason the fishing play a major and largest part of the economy, the Lord Shackleton's said that up of a 200-nautical-mile fisheries limit which gave an impetus to the fishing industry . The Falkland Islands' fishing waters form part of the 2.7 million square kilometre Patagonian Shelf. The West Wind Drift²² are The principal ocean currents in the Falkland Island waters. The fishing industry was opened in 1986 with the declaration of a 160 nautical mile Fisheries Conservation & Management Zone centered on the Falkland Sound. This zone was later to become the (FICZ).In 1990 the Falklands OuterConservation Zone (FOCZ) was declared – a zone that lay between the perimeter of the FICZ and the Falklands 200-nautical-mile economic zone boundary. The FOCZ includes part of the Burdwood Bank, borders on the confines of the continental shelf and includes part of the Falklands Escarpment - a 2,000-metre (6,600 ft) undersea escarpment running east-west. the Argentine declared its 200-nautical-mile Exclusive Economic Zone(EEZ) with the British Government set up the South Atlantic Fisheries Commission (SAFC) to coordinate the management of fishing stocks in the area in the same time of the declaration of FOCZ.

After the 1982 War the Government introduced the Interim Conservation and Management Zone in order to protect the fish stock around the islands ,so; any country wanted to fish on this zone they must have a license from the Government. The money

²² The West Wind Drift: Acurrent in the south hemisphere moving from west to east at approximately 40°-55°S , caused by prevailing western winds. <http://encyclopedia2.thefreedictionary.com/West+Wind+Drift>

they took it from those country the government used it to support the islands educational projects. Also helped to pay for the recent road building scheme which resulted the link between the settlement of the islands. The Falkland Islands Fisheries Department issued Licences after the establishment of FICZ, which enable to the foreign vessels to fish in the Islands. There were seven classes of licence but later they become ten licences . Each class of licence has its own species that may be taken. The main fishing areas are in waters that are up to 200 metres deep with principal concentrations close to the confluence of the FOCZ, FICZ and EEZ to the North West of the Islands and also on the Burwood Bank – a shallow water to the south of the Islands. In 2007 the lonline of fishery became the first fishery in the Falklands to be issued on a total allowable catch (TAC) while before they were issued on a total allowable effort (TAE).

Earlier the fishing fleets were come from Polish and Japanese butdurring the mid - 1990s the Poles stopped fishing while the Japanese were stopped during the first decade of the twenty-first century. Today Spain, Korea and Taiwan have the major fishing fleets. In 2002, the Island government had no debt and had built up more than £80 million in savings. In 2005 the Falklands fisheries law was revised and re-stated, which is regulates the system of transferable fishing rights and encourage investment and development of the fisheries sector. In the same year Argentina disengaged and it has been impossible to co- operative approach to fisheries conservation.

3-Oil Exploration

In order to discover the oil the Falklands government authorized two companies to undertake the examinations in the north and the south islands in 1992 . Which the Licences were given to petrol companies to allow them to carry out more extensive studies in 1995 and 1996. These established that the geology of the underwater seabed was similar to that of places where petrol deposits have been found. The Falklands International companies have invested 200 million dollars in 4 drillings without any results.

In 1996 the Falkland Islands Government awarded seven oil production licenses to allow further exploration of the north Basin. Six exploration wells were drilled in 1998 but these did not find commercial amounts of oil. Over several years a number of production licenses have been granted for three southern basin band around 17 wells have been drilled by Argentina in the Argentine section of the Malvinas Basin since 1980. the Special Operation Area covers approximately 17,854 km² and supposed media between the Falkland and Argentina.

Falkland Oil and Gas is a Falklands company which is located in London, it's based on exploring for offshore oil reserves of the Falkland islands coast, which has the right to took oil from a number of east and south islands blocks. On 14 October 2004 FOGL issued an important public offering, while in 2010, the company appraisal that its four best prospects could contain 8 billion barrels. The company later has raised enough money to do two drilling off the Falklands coast, the first one named Loligo while the second is yet unknown.

IV -The Falkland Islands' Political System

1-The Falklands Constitution

The Falklands Constitution comes into force on 1 January 2009 and clarifies the powers of the executive council and the governor. It also recognizes the chief executive as head of the civil service, determines the right to vote. The Foreign Office said spouses and citizens of other British overseas territories would have to apply for Falkland Islands status, rather than get it automatically.

On 1 January 2009 new constitution came into operation for the first time which was agreed by the UK and Falklands Government. The Falklands have developed considerably both economically and socially since the previous Falklands' constitution came in to operation in 1985, and the constitution reflects this. The Islanders' right to determine their own future has been reinforced. As self-

determination is now embedded in the main body of the constitution. The constitution enhances local democracy. While retaining sufficient powers for the UK Government to protect UK interests and to ensure the overall good governance of the territory. It provides for greater transparency and accountability through the creation of a Public Accounts Committee and a Complaints Commissioner and the rights chapter has been brought up to date to bring it into line with international agreements. The new constitution makes much clearer Councillor' responsibility for most domestic policies and that, in general, the Governor will now have to abide by the advice of the Executive Council on such matters. But the new Constitution will also enshrine a power for the Governor not to act upon Executive Council's advice "in the interests of good governance", or in relation to external affairs, defense, internal security (including the police), the administration of justice, audit, and management of the public service. Other important changes include : recognition is given to the Chief Executive as head of the public service, but under the authority and direction of Governor; and it is in line with the provisions of the European Convention on Human rights and of the international Covenant on Civil and Political rights. There are also some changes to who has Falkland Islands Status (which brings with it the right to vote) through the Constitution- references to commonwealth citizens are replaced by British Overseas Territories Citizen will now have to apply for status rather than get it automatically on naturalization/registration, and spouses will also now have to apply for status²³.

Mrs. Merron²⁴ said:

The world has moved on since the previous Falkland Islands' constitution came in to operation in 1985, and the Falklands have developed considerably both economically and socially. The new constitution reflects this. "It enhances local democracy, while retaining sufficient powers for the UK government to protect UK interests and to ensure the overall good governance of the territory.

²³ IBP USA Staff, Falkland Islands, Country Study Guide, USA, International Business Publications, USA, 2009, P.37

²⁴ Gillian Merron is a Vice President of the Jewish Leadership Council, A member of Liberal Judaism's Board of National Officers. www.thejlc.org/author/GMerron/

But she added: "What it does not do is change the UK government's overall commitment to the Islands as an overseas territory. Nor does it change the right to self-determination, fundamental to our relationship with all of our overseas territories."

Falklands government spokesman Councillor Mike Summers said it "more accurately describes the relationship between the Falklands and United Kingdom, and formally establishes the degree of internal self-government"²⁵.

2-The Island's Government

In 1876 the islands were given a flag of their own for the first time, which consisted of a Blue Ensign defaced with the seal of the islands. They put bullock on the flag ,these bullock was representing wild cattle . As first attempted to change these flag was happened on16 October 1925 by John Davis, by adding The coat-of-arms in the place of the bullock and ship on the flag. On 29 September 1948 the flag was changed for the second time by including a ram above the desire but these flag was banned from 2 April until 14 June 1982 during the Argentine military occupation which The ram represents sheep farming, which was the principal economic activity of the islands. In 1999 the arms size was increased with adding the red ensign by Merchant Shipping and white disc was removed. So ; on25 January 1999 the Falklands national flag was adopted . The Falkland Islands Governor uses a Union Flag with the coat of arms. this flag that was raised in Stanley at Government House by the Royal Marines at the end of the Falkland War. The Politics of the Islands takes place in a framework of a Constitutional monarchy and parliamentary repetitive democratic dependency as set out by the constitution. The Falklands are self- governing British overseas territory.

²⁵ <http://en.mercopress.com/2008/11/10/falklands-constitution-argentine-fury-in-gibraltar-press>

Chapter One: The Falkland Islands

The Governors were appointed by the Government House in Stanley since the mid 19th century which the official house was built in 1845, the Encyclopedia Britannica was written in 1911 an article about these subject which said : "Government House, grey, stone-built and slated, calls to mind a manse in Shetland or Orkney." Elizabeth II has been the head of state since 6 February 1952, when the Queen is absent from the islands for most of the time the executive authority is exercised in her majesty name by the governor which means the Falkland's Governor acts on advice of the Executive Council while the executive power is exercised on behalf of the Queen . Under the British Nationality Act 1983 the Falklanders became as British citizenship on 1 January 1983 while the constitution was established in 3 October 1985. On 1 January 2009 a new constitution was established which modernized the fundamental rights and freedoms of individual chapter also these constitution replaced the Legislative Council with the Legislative Assembly and gives more explanation to the role of the governor and the chief executive . Colin Roberts is the Governor since 29 April 2014²⁶. The legislative council elects three members to form the executive council which they meet once a month ,and from them they composed two ex-officio members of a chief executive and financial secretary which they take part in proceedings but are not permitted to vote in the Assembly, and the governor who acts as presiding officer and he must immediately inform the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs in the United Kingdom. The government also employs five lawyers; the Attorney General, Principal Crown Counsel, Senior Crown Counsel and a Legislative Drafter.

The Attorney General is appointed by the Governor, is the main legal the Falkland Islands Government adviser which is not subject to control of any other person or authority. Also, The Attorney General is a member of the advisory Committee on the Prerogative of Mercy which acts as officer during speaker elections and attends all Assembly meetings. The primary role of Attorney General is to appoint the legality of government proceedings and action, and has the power to institute criminal proceedings before any court of law, to take over and continue any criminal proceedings that may have

²⁶ [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/colin_Roberts_\(diplomat\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/colin_Roberts_(diplomat))

been instituted by another person or authority and to discontinue at any stage before judgment any criminal proceedings instituted another person or authority. Mark Lewis is the Attorney General which he took office in April 2011.

A-The Executive Council

The Members of the Legislative Assembly elect three of their number to the policy each year under the name of Executive Council. The first executive council for the Falklands was established in 2 April 1845 by the Governor Richard Moody, the General Attorney and the Commander British Forces Falklands may help and intervene on all subjects of these council and the three elected Members of the Legislative Assembly are able to vote on Executive Council.

The Executive Council power is prescribed in chapter V of the Falklands Constitution, which can set up a Committee which is contain two elected members of the Legislative Assembly which they appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Legislative Assembly, the Chief Executive, the Attorney General and the Chief Medical Officer, to which it can delegate any of its powers, such as the selecting of a Chief Executive. He serves three years and extends two years under the request of the Executive Council and he head the Islands public serves that means the role of the chief executive is similar with the prime minister in countries which those role are the responsibility about the decision and effective management of the government. He acts as Stanley's returning officer during general elections. The Government policy and the execution are primarily decided by him . Keith Padgett has been Chief Executive since February 2012. Any decision made by the Committee has to be approved by the Executive Council. Also , it has equivalent role to that of the privy council in united kingdom which it is exercising executive power by the advising of the governor. Under the Falkland Islands Constitution the Governor retains responsibility for various issues, particularly external affairs and defense. The Governor nevertheless consults regularly with MLA(Members of the Legislative Assembly)

B- The Legislative Assembly

The Legislative branch consists of the Legislative Assembly. The general election happened each four years, the islanders elect eight legislative councilors: five from Stanley and three from the rest of the islands (Camp) by using block voting . After each general election the Legislative Assembly elects three member to the executive council which one of whom represent a Stanly constituency and the second represent Camp constituency, after one year the Legislative Assembly elects new member council also the membership of these council can end early if a councilor resigns or they revoked automatically if a councilor is absent for three consecutive council meeting without permission. There are no direct elections for the Falklands executive branch , the people elect the legislature and forms part of the executive. In General election the Suffrage is universal in the Falklands, with the minimum voting age at eighteen which in 7 November 2013 elections there are only non-partisans were elected as there are no active political parties in the Falkland Islands. Also ,The councillor must take the Oath before taking part in the executive council.

No member of the Executive Council shall take part in its proceedings (other than proceedings for the purposes of this section) unless he or she has made and subscribed the oath of secrecy before the Governor or some other person authorized for that purpose by the Governor, acting in his or her discretion; and no other person shall take part in the proceedings of the Council (other than proceedings as aforesaid) unless he or she has so made and subscribed the oath of secrecy; but the Executive Council may exempt any person who is not a member of it from this requirement. the oath include : I, name, do swear (or solemnly affirm) that I will be a true and faithful Councillor and that I will not, except in the course of my duties as a Councillor or with the authority of the Governor, reveal the business or proceedings of the Executive Council at any meeting of the Council or the nature or contents of any document or any other matter communicated to me in my capacity as a Councillor or for the purposes of any such meeting. So help me God.²⁷

²⁷ Section 64 of the Falkland Islands Constitution. South Atlantic Territoties,the Falkland Islands Constitution Order 2008,P.32

During the drafting of the legislation there are some conventions should be taking into account are: ECHR, UNCAT, UNCRC, CERD, ICESCR, ICCPR and CEDAW²⁸.

The Falklands Finance Director is responsible for government expenditure on the islands, acting under the authorization of the Legislative Assembly. He is ex officio member of Legislative Assembly and Executive Council. the Committee overseas the economy, government expenditure, all public accounts and audit reports on the islands.

C- The Justice

The judicial branch contains four courts that are the Supreme court, Appeal courts ,the Summery and the Magistrate's court. Which The court system of the Falklands is set out by Chapter VIII of the Constitution, The judiciary has links with the government branches through the Advisory Committee on the Prerogative of Mercy.

1-The Supreme Court of the Falklands consists of the Chief Justice , he is not resident in the Falkland islands but he travels to the islands when there any necessary to hear cases and he hears appeals from the Magistrates' Court. . the supreme court hear and determine any civil and criminal proceeding .In civil matters there is no jury ,in criminal matters the defendant can elect trial by judge and jury or judge alone. Which the criminal cases are murder, piracy ,manslaughter, rape, treason and arson with the intent to endanger life.

2-The Appeal Court contain president and two justices of Appeals are from united kingdom and they are judges of the court of Appeal of England and Wales , the chief justice serves as ex-officio member . the appeals are sent to judicial committee of the privy council.

3-The Summary Court has no Jury which the panel of Justice of the peace sit in it , and made up of "upstanding members of the community". They hear the most simple of

²⁸ www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/TBPetitions/Pages/HRTBPetitions.aspx

criminal cases and they act as the Licensing Justices who deal with alcohol-related applications, such as extended opening hours, special occasion licenses.

4 - The Governor appointed the Senior Magistrate and SM presides over the Magistrate's Court which has no jury. It holds office for a maximum of three years which resident in the islands and hear the majority of cases from simple criminal, also hears appeals from the Summary Court.

5-The Falkland Islands does not have its own bar or law society, and there is no differentiation between being a barrister or a solicitor. The Legal Practitioners (the private practitioners) Ordinance defines who can hold themselves out as being a legal practitioner and therefore have rights of audience before the Falkland Islands courts. Only the Chief Justice of the Falkland Islands can prohibit a legal practitioner from practicing.

Finally, The Falkland Islands map is as fascinating as its history and the Falklands wildlife consist a wide-open spaces and penguin breeding grounds and its critical point on the globe, it's easy to see why, for centuries, countries have fought over whom it belongs to because of the Culture similarities between Falkland islands and Great Britain let the islanders consider theme selves as British Citizens but Argentina refused that , these dispute is not something new because Buenos Aires has long claimed sovereignty over the islands, which it calls Las Malvinas.

The Falkland Islands were sovereign from different countries beginning with Spain then France till Argentina and Britain. This sovereignty caused conflict between those countries especially between United Kingdom and Argentina. In 1690 Britain was claim to de jure²⁹ sovereignty, while The British government exercised de facto³⁰ the Falklands sovereignty since 1833. Argentina controls the Islands for a short period but still claiming its sovereignty. These contradictory lead the two countries to dispute each other in 1982 when Argentina invaded the archipelago. With these invasion and the occupation of South Georgia the Falklands War was began on Friday, 2 April 1982 because the United Kingdom considered these invasion as an invasion of a British dependent territory.

This Chapter is divided into three sections. In the first part we tackle the Falkland Islands Dispute, then we move to The Negotiations Finally we are going to talk about The Falklands War.

I -The Falkland Islands Dispute

1- The Territorial Dispute over the Islands

The first European power occupies and settle on the Falklands was France in 1754, during this time the Islands become officially a French territory. In 1811 the Spanish government abandoned the Falkland sovereignty due to the revolution appeared against its rule in Argentina which ended by Argentina declaration of independence. 1816 marked the beginning of the territorial dispute over the Islands, the dispute between Argentina and Great Britain. In 1820 Argentina declared its sovereignty over the Falklands for the first time, but the United State refused this settlement by destroying their military in 1831. During 1820's Argentina government took many actions in order to confirming their

²⁹ De jure is a Latin expression that means Concerning Law.

<http://legaldictionary.thefreedictionary.com/de+jure>

³⁰ De facto Is a Latin expression that means Concerning Law « by fact », it means in practice but not necessarily ordained by law. <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/de+facto>

Chapter Two: The Falkland Islands War

sovereignty such as they appointed the governor, fishing legislations resources. In 1829 the Argentine government after having remained silent for over 50 years enacted a decree creating the Political and Military Command of the Malvinas Islands. In the same year the United Kingdom objected that decision and they claims its sovereignty over the Islands as a response against Argentina claims and they were settle the Islands in 1833, the British settlement considered as the official one and the Falklands become dependency of the South Atlantic Ocean, Although; The distance between Great Britain and the Falklands is 8070 Miles while the distance between Argentina and the Islands is 400 Miles.

Argentina's government refused the British presence especially when British flag raised over the Falklands and they never accepted the British occupation and there was an attempt to recover the Falklands by the Buenos Aires government. Manuel Moreno³¹ protested against the British occupation in 1833, The British rejected the protest, and did not answer. The matter was not raised again in Congress until 1941. In the 1850 Convention of Settlement³² did not mention the islands, agreed to restore "perfect relations of friendship" between the two countries. From this time until 1885 there were no further protests, which in 1885 Argentina included the Falkland Islands in an officially sponsored map. In 1940s the British Government did acknowledge further protests by Argentina, although the official position of the Argentine Government is that the Argentine governments made it standard practice to submit protests to the United Kingdom. The authors Roberto Laver claim at least "27 sovereignty claims, both to Britain, domestically in Argentina and to international bodies". In 1888, Argentina made an advice to have the subject to arbitration but the British Government was rejected it. During the World War II when British Empire decline Argentina government took the opportunity to sovereign the Falklands and raised the issue in the United Nation, after this claim the British government offered to take the dispute over the Falkland Island Dependencies to mediation at the

³¹ Manuel Moreno: Representing the United Provinces.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Talk:Falkland_Islands_sovereignty_dispute.

³² Convention of Settlement is Known as the Arana-Southern Treaty .
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arana%E2%80%93Southern_Treaty

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International Court of Justice in The Hague. In 1965, the United Nations passed a resolution which advice the two sides to find a peaceful solution about the Islands sovereignty "bearing in mind the provisions and objectives of the Charter of the United Nations and of General Assembly resolution 1514 and the interests of the population of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)." the sovereignty discussions had some success in establishing economic and transport links between the Falklands and Argentina but there was no progress on the question of sovereignty of the Islands. In 1972 ,after an Argentine request, the United Kingdom agreed to allow Argentina to construct a temporary air strip near Stanley. On 15 November 1972 was the first arrival of a Fokker F-27 with subsequent flights arriving twice weekly. In 1978 there were Flights with Fokker F-28 on Falklands. Calvert said that:

In 1972, the government called for volunteers to form an occupation force to invade the islands. In 1976, an Argentine destroyer in the Falklands are attacked a British research vessel, which was not armed except some explosive that intended to be used for the geographical studies. Buenos Aires government claimed that the incident occurred inside Argentina's territorial waters. This incident made the situation more complex because Britain became more suspicious about Argentina and its claims of the sovereignty over the Falklands Islands³³

Any measure that the Foreign Office suggested on the sovereignty issue was condemned by the Islanders, who reiterated their determination to remain British. This led to the British Government maintaining a position that the right to self-determination of the Islanders was paramount. In return, Argentina did not recognize the Islanders rights and so negotiations on the sovereignty issue effectively remained at a stalemate. In 1976,

³³ Hamza,Djeddaoui,*The Impact of the Falklands War on Margaret Thatcher's Domestic Politics*,Beskra, Beskra University,2012 ,P.17

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Argentina landed an expedition in Southern Thule³⁴; this action was reported in the United Kingdom in 1978 although the British government stated a rejection of sending a Royal Marines force to dismantle the Argentine base Corbeta Uruguay. James Callaghan³⁵ was ordered the dispatch of a nuclear submarine, HMS Dreadnought and the frigates Alacrity and Phoebe to the South Atlantic to engage in clash with the Argentine navy because the British Government suspected Argentina would attempt another expedition in the manner of its Southern Thule operation.

The British even considered setting up an exclusion zone around the islands, but this was even rejected . although there was some dissatisfaction from the Argentina population and there was an attempt for rebellions because of this events. Finally it was success in controlling the Falklands from 1833 until 1982. During this period British government kept the Islands as military outpost to avoid any attempts for occupation from Argentina government and managed it as an important territory.

2- The Dispute Leading up to Conflict

There are many disputes that lead up to conflict between the Great Britain and Argentine government such us the Argentine internal problem and the Invasion of South Georgia ...etc. The period before the 1982 war , the two countries had been going through crises and a great deal of public unhappiness and unrest . The Argentina had been in the midst of economic crisis and large-scale civil unrest against the military junta. It's military regime bringing to office a new junta headed by General Leopoldo Galtieri, Brigadier Basilio Lami Dozo and Admiral Jorge Anaya. The Galtieri government hoped to mobilize Argentines feelings towards the islands and changing the public attention from the economic problem. Anaya would be the main supporter of a military solution for standing

³⁴ Southern Thule: an Island in the South Sandwich Islands , were a part of the Falklands Dependency . [http://www.geographic.org/geographic names/name.php?uni=2017417&fid=5991&c=south georgia and the south sandwich islands](http://www.geographic.org/geographic%20names/name.php?uni=2017417&fid=5991&c=south%20georgia%20and%20the%20south%20sandwich%20islands)

³⁵ James Callaghan British Prime Minister 1982. <http://www.britannia.com/gov/primes/primes55.html>

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claim over the islands and calculating that the United Kingdom would never respond militarily.

On 3th March, there was a rebellion against the military rule in Argentina led by the Peronist Labor Union, but it was a great failure for that union. In addition, disappearance of 300 citizens under the military rule had caused many riots in all parts Argentina. All these events made the situation more complicated and resulted movement of claims about the Falkland Islands. Argentine government saw a solution in turning its interests abroad and also due to the richness of islands with raw materials such as Gas and Oil³⁶

In addition to hide the internal problem the General Galtieri except that Regan will help him when he invade the Falklands because Galtieri give him a help in stopping of spreading of communism in Latin America.

When United States demanded help from Argentina to stop and fight the spread of communism in Latin America. General hoped that president Regan would also help him to recapture the Falkland Islands and stop the British resistance. Argentina government decided to regain the islands and destroy the British existence there³⁷.

In the other side, the leader of the Conservative Party of British government during this period was Margaret Thatcher, she was British Prime Minister from 1979 to 1990. James Callaghan from the Labour Party preceded her, whose government had been extremely unpopular, he was forced to call for general elections in 1979. When Thatcher took power, she was determined to counteract what she perceived as the national decline: social unrest, high inflation. She believed that: “the years of managed decline were the real testament to the ills of the British economy and the necessity to try a new approach”³⁸. Besides, she wanted the nation to recover leadership in international affairs. Thatcher was

³⁶Hamza,Djeddaoui, op.cit, p.19.

³⁷ Ibid, p.20.

³⁸ Andrea, Roxana Bellot, *The Malvinas/Falklands War(1982):Pacific Solutions for an Atlantic Conflict*,Spain, Universitat de Barcelona, 2013,p.5.

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faced many problems during her presidency, she was deregulation of the financial sector, flexible labour markets, the main consequences of the reposition was the unemployment, the social unrest was growing and bringing with him the violence in some places around the Britain .Margaret Thatcher, due to these measures she became famous for her resolute approach which later on gave her the nickname “Iron Lady”. As a consequence of all this, Margaret Thatcher reached the lowest rates of popularity at that time. The Argentina had suffered under many military regimes such as the dictators which they came to power in 1976 by a military coup deposing President Isabel Martínez de Perón the widowed of Juan Domingo Perón, leader of the popular “peronist” political and social movement, she was took the presidency once her husband had passed away in office. The Junta immediately abolished the national constitution, depriving the citizens of most of their fundamental civil rights. Although Argentina had already suffered under other military regimes, this was considered to be the worst dictatorship in Argentina”³⁹

“By 1981 the inflation rate rose to 100 per cent, foreign debt climbed to its highest records, deindustrialization rate reached 22.9 per cent, net salaries decreased by 19.2 per cent, Gross Domestic Product fell by 11.4 percent and the national currency collapsed at rates of 600 per cent⁴⁰

Moreover, popular opposition was at its peak and civil rights movements , so; the leader of Argentina government the General Galtieri saw that the war is the appropriate solution “The recovery of the Malvinas Islands was a good card for the President to play at that moment. On the one hand, an eventual Argentine victory would help to counteract the national chaos. On the other hand, it would somehow legitimize the military government”⁴¹ From these reasons we observed that the both sides want the war to hid the home problems and it was used to raise the unite public opinion against a common outside enemy.

³⁹ Ibid ,p.6.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ Ibid.

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Thatcher and Galtieri creating an “us/them” dichotomy to change the attention of those who were unhappy.

A group of Argentine workers raised the flag of Argentina government on 19 March 1982 at South Georgia , this action means a sign for the beginning of the war, Freedman and Gamba in their book (Signals of War: The Falklands Conflict 1982) they said:

In 1979, Sergio Davidoff, an Argentine businessman acquired three whaling stations in South Georgia. Each time he visited his possessions, he was required to obtain permission from the British authorities. Nineteen of Davidoff’s workers landed in San Pedro and raised the Argentine national flag. As a result, the relationship between Buenos Aires and London erupted into a confrontation, especially when General Galtieri dispatched additional naval forces to South Georgia, warning the British ambassador in Buenos Aires that Argentina was prepared to protect its citizens from being expelled by the British garrison on the islands⁴²

There was mistake happened when the British Nationality Act was reformed in 1981, to reducing the British citizenship right to the inhabitants of the islands and the HMS Endurance, which delivered supplies to the islands, was withdrawn from service in January 1982, a few months before the beginning of the war. In this case Argentina sent an allusion to the United Nation of a possible invasion of the islands but the Great Britain ignored this

threat and did not give any react because they thought that the Argentina government would never dare to attacked them in the same time Argentina government assumed that the British would not interfere to war because the British government lost their interest in the islands , the Admiral Sir Edmund published an article titled “Does withdrawal of Endurance signal a Falkland Islands desertion?” which he blames the British governments for not giving a high priority to the interests of the population of the islands .

Smith said:

⁴² Hamza,Djeddaoui,op.cit,p.17.

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The planning to invade the Falkland Islands began when the British Government sent many demand to the United Nation, including the retreat of Argentine troops from South Georgia and demand support from the United Nation members to retake its territory. Britain was supported by the majority of the nation, whereas Argentina was supported only by some Latin America nations. On 28 March, the Argentina response was more violent, in which the government sent two frigates that were on their South way. And put more ships on the sea to exercise the Uruguayan Navy, but the real reason beyond that reaction was to invade Stanley⁴³

Geoffrey Regan believes that “the war could have been avoided if the British government had sent clear signals of a commitment with the Islands. Instead, it sent ambiguous messages giving the impression that it did not care about the fate of the Falklands”⁴⁴. The following quote show us the absence of interest from the British

The problem has no political importance for the United Kingdom England does not know what to do with the Falklands. They find them expensive and far away. Those 1,800 inhabitants give them endless trouble. [Consequently,] there will be no British counterattack if the [Argentine] military action is carried out cleanly⁴⁵

After the claiming of the territories sovereignty from the Argentina government; the British felt obliged to defend their colonial subjects from any outside attack. And they could not allow themselves to be threatened by a dictatorial regime, since that would have made Thatcher’s government look weak and therefore lose ground in international politics. Barnett claims in 1982 “her political image had been constructed around the projection of determination, resolution and iron fidelity to national defense”.

In 1980, Chile had won the dispute over the Beagle Channel, so there was a growing concern about the strategic position of Argentina in South America. Besides, some members of the Argentine government believed

⁴³ Ibid, p.23.

⁴⁴ Andrea ,Roxana Bellot, op.cit,p.4.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

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that there was a big potential for exploiting the natural resources on the area, such as krill fishing and oil⁴⁶

The negotiations between the two countries were failed because there were no formal diplomatic relations, in this time the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar of Peru, announced that his efforts in favor of peace were futile. Peru⁴⁷ and Switzerland⁴⁸ were unable to resolve the conflict and a peace plan proposed by Peruvian president Fernando Belaúnde Terry, although accepted by Britain, was rejected by Argentina. The issue for sovereignty was loudly condemned by the Islanders, who reiterated their determination to remain British. This led to the British Government maintaining a position that the right to self-determination of the Islanders was paramount. In return, Argentina did not recognize the rights of the Islanders all of these events lead to faile of negotiation. Freedman and Gamba said that:

The attempts to reach a negotiation settlement were too slow and demoralizing The Argentineans, especially the nationalists. General Galtieri's Government complained that it lost patience because of the slow negotiation's progress. Having reached an impasse in negotiation the president of Argentina. General Leopoldo Galtieri seized upon a minor diplomatic dispute as a pretext for a show of military force . Both sides; Britain and Argentina failed to reach a negotiated settlement. The Argentine government decided to regain the Falkland Islands by force”⁴⁹

II -The Negotiations

The Negotiation between the two countries where dated to 1966 when Argentine's government claim it sovereignty over the Islands. Michael Stewart said that “Britain doesn't recognize any claim and the inhabitant's wishers are more important than those of

⁴⁶ Ibid ,p.5.

⁴⁷ Peru :Represented Argentina's diplomatic interests in Britain.Roger,Lorton, Falklands War: Countdown & Conflict 1982,Great Britain,Britain.

⁴⁸ Switzerland: Represent Britain's diplomatic interest in Argentina.Ibid.

⁴⁹ Hamza Djeddaoui,op.cit,p.17.

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either the government of United Kingdom or that of Argentina.”He agrees to enter fire into negotiations in order to protect the future of Falklands .Britain was imposes some proposals before the beginning of the war such as: they were persuading the Argentines that the best thing is to win over the Islanders to the advantages of Argentine citizenship. After this proposal the Falklanders were oblige to choose only one side either Britain or Argentine, the Argentine government refused this proposal in 1966. The discussion between the two countries were started again and took the right direction in 1967 when the British government reply the previous idea with some modifications, Argentine saw it as a great improvement .On 13 June 1967; there was a draft treaty which include “Principle declared in Article 73 of the UN charter that the interest of the inhabitants of non-self governing territories are paramount”⁵⁰. There were a series of conditions in the same year such as:

Human right and freedoms not less favorable than those enjoyed by the inhabitants of Falkland Islands and at the date of transfer and the right to leave the Islands after the transfer with movable property under condition no less favorable than those prevailing immediately before the transfer. ⁵¹

Those provisions comes after the idea of her Britannica Majesty when she was prepared to transfer sovereignty to Argentina but the idea was rejected from the Argentine government. In the same year British government bring other idea which include that “her Majesty’s government will recognize Argentine sovereignty over the islands for islanders offered by the Argentine government are acceptable to the islanders.”⁵² .The response of Argentine was to kept “guarantees and safeguards” because they understood from those two word to give the islanders the satisfactory assurance of respect, but Britain government

⁵⁰Lawrence,Freedman, *The Official History of the Falklands Campaign:The Origins of the Falklands War* , New York, Routledge,2005, Vol1,p.20.

⁵¹Ibid.

⁵² Ibid, p.21.

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said that London would determine whether this conditions were acceptable or not to the islanders.

In 1973, the Islanders reject to discuss with the Argentine government on the idea of Safeguard, this actions will lead to a dangerous situation that's what the Falklands government and the Ambassador of Buenos Aires were thought. "Anglo-Argentine condominium" was another idea suggested from Argentine government in 1974, but this proposal was seen as a bad idea because the Falklands would have two flags flying and two governors. Freedman was written about this proposal which he said that "there were a numbers of obvious areas of difficulty in the negotiations including the authority of the Argentine and British parliaments and the provision of British financial and technical support."⁵³. This idea will not securing the sovereignty "It was acknowledged that it might involve too much for the Islander and too little for the Argentines". Also the attitudes towards the neighbor were changing "It seemed as if the younger people were looking to Argentina for supplies and recreation."⁵⁴

On 19 July, Henry Holher rejected the Argentine's Ambassadors demand when he listed guarantees conditions .On 13 January 1981 , Minister Cavandali in Buenos Aires received a message from foreign secretary Carrington which he said " Ministers will need to give careful consideration to the Islander's response and to next steps before any decision can be on taken on a meeting" this quote show as that there were some interest about the Islanders response and Britain saw that the future of Falklanders future was now a matter of domestic British politics.

The British Prime minister Margaret Thatcher proposed a lease-back compact this proposal granted Argentine sovereignty over the Falkland Islands, but the administration would be British but the rejection comes from the Falklanders because they were under British citizenship. The peaceful solution was begun with Alexander Haig when he met

⁵³ Ibid,p.26.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

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with the British ambassador Sir Nicholas Henderson on 31 March 1982, the Haig's idea was accepted from the British but it was rejected from the Argentine, Reagan said that "Thatcher also proposed that the dispute of the sovereignty over the Falkland Islands would be stopped for 25 years, but the Argentine government refused all of these proposals", Alexander Haig on 3 April 1982 play the role of mediator, he tried to bring a documents which both sides accepted it but without any results. The negotiations were failed because of many reasons which Joseph Mauro said "the negotiations were flawed, both in Haig's uneasy position as mediator and the Junta's unreliable decision making process"⁵⁵

The president of Peru Blaunde tried to find other solutions when Haig diplomacy was failed but he was faced the same Haig result, the United States was modified the proposals but it was failed too. The United Nation was passed a resolution on 3 April "Resolution 502" they called Argentine to retraction its forces from Falklands, but all of this attempts were failed and Reagan failed to end the conflict .Reisman argue that:

The negotiations were proceeding by the United Nations and both disputed Countries. As the earlier ones, Britain repeated its approval of the decisions; Whereas Argentine was flexible to make an interim agreement possible. Argentina seemed that it wanted just to waste time Argentina refused all the three options: a joint administration a lease back agreement in which Britain transferred the sovereignty to Argentina, but continued to lease the Islands the third option was Twenty Five years moratorium on the issue. Another diplomacy attempted by the United Nations to avoid war, which was representation Argentina was represented by Peru, and Switzerland represented Britain. Both countries exerted a great diplomatic pressure to avoid war, but they were unable to end the dispute ⁵⁶

1- The War Allies

Across the Atlantic, President Reagan tried to stay neutral and agreed to Secretary Haig starting his shuttle diplomacy. The United Nation was soon brought into the act by

⁵⁵ Hamza,Djeddaoui,op.cit,p.32.

⁵⁶ Ibid,p.24.

the British ambassador there, and very much to Britain's advantage, whilst equally unsuccessful in their attempts to gain support was the junta in Buenos Aires.⁵⁷

A- The Role of the United Nations

The United Nations was adopted a resolution on 3 April 1982 called a Resolution 502 after the invasion of Falklands by Argentina forces , the Council demanded an a complete withdrawal by Argentine forces and called on both sides to search a diplomatic solution to the situation and forgets the military action. This resolution tabled by Sir Anthony Parsons- the British representative-, Panama was the only country who rejected this resolution and 10 votes were adopted it and four countries were abstentions they were China, Poland, Spain and the Soviet Union, it is consisted to gave the UK the option to claim the right of self-defense. Commonwealth and European Economic Community were supported it, which later imposed sanctions on Argentina. Christopher Chant said:

On 3rd April, the United Nations Security Council passed "Resolution 502", which called for an immediate withdrawal of the Argentine forces from the Falklands. Also that Resolution ordered both sides to get a peaceful solution through negotiations. On 10th April, Britain had gained another strong support from the EEC (European Economic Community), this latter declared an economic sanctions against Argentina. By the end of the month, the United States made its decision in which it preferred to support the United Kingdom in this issue, and it was followed by many countries⁵⁸

B- The Role of the United States

The United States announced a shuttle diplomacy mission by sending Secretary Haig for many times to London and Buenos Aires to de-escalate the conflict ,on March; Haig reported that the U.S. diplomatic effort "will of course, have a greater chance of influencing Argentine behavior if we appear to them not to favor one side or the other"

⁵⁷ Gordon, Smith, *Battle Atlas of the Falkland War 1982 by Land ,Sea and Air*, Great Britain,British Library,2006 , p.30.

⁵⁸ Hamza,Djeddaoui,op.cit, p.31.

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Haig's report continued: "It is clear that they had not thought much about diplomatic possibilities. They will now, but whether they become more imaginative or instead recoil will depend on the political situation and what I hear in Argentina." But after his failure to reach diplomacy solution they found themselves in a big trouble "because it was difficult to choose between Britain, which was considered as a European Ally and Argentina which was a Latin American Ally",⁵⁹.

On 30 April the US announced its support to UK, and the role of the neutrality was such a covert to protect themselves because the documents show that Washington sided with the British from the beginning. "The White House knows that British stiff would create problems for the U.S. in its dealings with Latin America. President Reagan, reacting to Haig's secret reports on the British position: 'makes clear how difficult it will be to foster a compromise that gives Maggie enough to carry on and at the same time meets the test of 'equity' with our Latin neighbors.'" Galtieri's military campaign tried to gain support from large sectors of Argentine society. Secret State Department intelligence analysis reported: "Galtieri wants to hold on to the Army's top slot through 1984 and perhaps the presidency through 1987. The Argentine leader may have been excessively shortsighted, however. The popular emotion that welcomed the invasion will subside." And The White House stated, "Galtieri's problem is that he has so excited the Argentine people that he has left himself little room for maneuver. He must show something for the invasion or else he will be swept aside in ignominy." On 9 April Haig reported that "The Prime Minister has the bit in her teeth," "She is clearly prepared to use force. Though she admits her preference for a diplomatic solution, she is rigid in her insistence on a return to the status quo ante, and indeed seemingly determined that any solution involve some retribution."

By the end of this conversation the Great Britain gained support from United Nations, United States, NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization), EEC (European Economic Community) and many other countries while Argentina was supported from

⁵⁹ Ibid ,p.20.

Latin American countries, and faced obstacles to get the OAS support (Organization of American States) .

III -The Falklands Crisis

The archipelago was invaded due to a long standing dispute between Great Britain and Argentina over who should ruling the country. This invasion happened during the 150th anniversary of the establishment of the British settlement in the Falklands, by these invasion Argentina hope to destroy the British rule on the territories, also , Soma argued that “Argentineans suffered a lot in the 1980’s decade especially economic field, starting from the bankrupt and ending with increase of inflation that reached 130” ⁶⁰. The ways that Argentine government followed was known as a Dirty War.

The British People were hesitate when Thatcher announced the beginning of the War because they were never heard about these islands before but some of theme saw that action as a great achievement to resort democracy to the islands after it was invaded by the Argentina government , also others said that these War is a motivation for both sides because Margareta Thatcher needed to boast to her popularity during her term in office, Galtieri needed to boast moral in Argentina after devastating economic crisis.

1-The Argentinian Invasion

While this was going on the Argentine forces were preparing to land the original Argentine intention had been to land on the night of 31March/1april but the bad weather caused a 24 hour delay.⁶¹ On 19 March 1982, a group of Argentine worker raised their official flag at South Georgia these action means that Argentine government was invaded these country, on 27 March 1982, the Ambassador Williams reports: “I cannot, however,

⁶⁰ Hamza,Djeddaoui, op.cit,p.18.

⁶¹ Lawrence ,Freedman ,op.cit,p.5.

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discount the possibility that any action on our part to disrupt the Argentine working party at Leith will be taken as a trigger for armed action by the Argentines.” And that Argentina had been “playing us along” and that the Bahia Paraíso had armed marines on board. That means Williams have some fears from Dr. Costa Mendez has been less than honest with him. In this case Margaret Thatcher said that “if we win or if we lose, at least we know where we are”. On 2 April 1982 ,the same thing happened with Falklands which the government announced that they are invaded the islands , at that time the official war was launched between Great Britain and Argentina.

It was not until 1 April that Sir Rex Hunt, Governor of the Falkland Islands received warning of apparently reliable that an Argentine Task Force will gather off Cape Pembroke early Tomorrow morning 2 April, he had ,however, already decided that something strange was going on, because a Polish supply ship heading for Stanley had been stopped by an Argentine war ship some 110 miles north and told not to proceed further At morning in Downing Street⁶² .

The Governor Rex Hunt was faced the Argentine’s forces and warns the population of the Islands after receiving an intelligence reports suggest that an invasion force will be assembling off Stanley during the night on 1 April 1982 at 3:30 pm from the foreign and common wealth office : “ We have apparently reliable evidence than an Argentine task force will gather off Cape Pembroke early tomorrow morning 2 April. You will wish to make your dispositions accordingly.” The Governor discuss the option for defending the Islands with two Royal Marines officer of Naval Party 8901 to Government House in Stanley. Hunt during the meeting said “Sounds like the buggers mean it”. The other side received a message from Secretary Haig was informed that Britain did not accept the Invasion of both Islands – South Georgia and The Falklands- and they would respond any action “Would reverse our cooperation in Central America and the hemisphere. The reaction of the American people will be overwhelming, we will have to side with the British, and US Argentine relations will be back to the worst days.”At these moment

⁶² Ibid ,p.1.

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Argentine's soldiers (ARA Guerrico, two helicopters and 40 marines) based at South Georgia. Governor Rex Hunt reports his dispositions:

Royal Marines disposition will be made near expected landing beach. (1) We will do what they can to contain landing and to defend airport. (2) FIDF will round up Argentines in Stanley before dawn tomorrow and bring them to Government House for safe-keeping. They will then deploy at probably helicopter landing sites. (3) Marines will fall back to outskirts of Stanley but will not fight in Stanley. Survival party will take off to the hills as Argentine forces reach Stanley. I shall remain at Government House.⁶³

The operation was begun in the late evening of Thursday 1 April, when the ARA Santísima Trinidad disembarked special Naval forces south Stanley during the planning. This operation was called Azul (Blue) but later was named Rosario. The Rosario was begun with the exploration of the port William from the ARA Santa Fe, and landing behind the Cape Pembroke from 14 members of the Tactical Divers Group. The official mission was begun on 31 March 1982, while in the next day the Santa Fe learned that Stanley was aware of the Argentine plans, so they changed their plan and instead of landing right on Pembroke, the Commandos would take a beach near Menguera Point, South of Kidney Island.

On 2 April 1982 at 4:30 pm, the Commandos reached York Bay. Before the occupation Jorge Allara has requested Hunt a peaceful surrender but he rejected this idea. The Argentine Marines thought that Moody Brook Barracks have a sleeping Royal Marines because during the landing the barracks were quiet and they heard nothing of any action at Government House. Sanchez Sabarots ordered all troops to converge on the house to enable to defend when they realized that the attack was coming from Moody Brook. After this action some of the Royal Marines were allowed to return to barracks to collect personal items. Pedro Giachino faced some difficulties to capture the Government House because there were only sixteen men with him, the first attack came at 6:30 am few

⁶³ Roger, Lorton, op.cit, p.49.

hour before the York Bay amphibious landing , they exchange the fire with the British troops but they did not contractor more and they were surrender and the Commandos Giachino died after a few hours .

2- The British Reaction

A- Task forces

The British Government decided to follow the hard way when the negotiation was failed with the other side, so; the Royal Marines took the responsibilities to protect UK

Defense was the responsibility of the small Royal Marines detachment, NP 8901.... The Role of NP 8901: 1- To enable the seat of government to be maintained in the event of armed incursions. 2- To provide a covert alternative means of communication between UK and the seat of government.⁶⁴

“Mrs. Thatcher declared to imposed many economic sanctions on Argentina including: freezing the Argentine assets in British banks, and embargoing the arms sales to Argentine”⁶⁵, these action make Argentine weaker. The British Ministers called the Task Forces who sail from Britain to Falklands “operation Corporate”. On 1 April 1982, the British Cabinet decided to sent an additional forces because they thought that their government would be weaker without Task Forces. On 5 April 1982, the Prime Minster ordered The British military forces to sail from Portsmouth, and at the same time she sent 100 Ships. From 1 April to 21 April the recaptured of Falklands was extremely difficult because the British Forces were had only 42 aircraft while Argentine Forces had 122 Fighters. On 21 April 1982, the weather was bad on Falklands but a Special Air Service with the control of Admiral Woodward took place on South Georgia successfully, the

⁶⁴ Lawrence ,Freedman, *The Offial History of the Falklands Campaign: War and Diplomacy* , New York, Routledge,2005, Vol2, p.4.

⁶⁵ Hamza,Djeddaoui,op.cit, p.32.

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commander said that the recapture of South Georgia is the first point to recapture the Islands this operation was called “Operation Paraquet”, when Argentine heard that they were prepared for the war. On 25 April, the Forces were captured the South Georgia and they sent a message to London which they said “ Be pleased to inform her Majesty that White Ensign flies alongside the Union Jack in South Georgia. God Save Queen”, Margaret Thatcher replay through the media “just rejoice at that news, and congratulate our force and the Marines”, According to British government these success considered as a minor one. On 1 May 1982, Argentine Mirages Attack Task Forces, but General Belgrano is shadowed by British HMS conqueror and he is sunk by them.

According to some recourse the mission of bombing Stanley was successful, while Lawrence Freedman said that there were failure missions. British starting to move toward the other islands which they beginning with Pebble then landing troops in San Carlos Water on 21 April, on 27 April, the British Parachut attacks Argentine garrison at Goose Green and Darwin.

The British troops were advanced to Darwin, a settlement about a Mile from Goose Green. The battles against the British Task Force always were a disaster for the Argentine troops. They started to fed up from the war against Britain, due to the British powerful forces. On 28th May, the Argentineans begun to withdraw from their exposed positions⁶⁶

On 1 June , the General Jeremy Moore with 5.000 British troops were start to planning an offensive against Stanley , during that time Argentine air attack on the British naval forces continued and on 3 June , two Para captured Fitzroy and Bluff Cove ,on 8 June , the Forces took Mount Longdon, two sister and Mount Harriet .from 13 to 14 June , the Forces take Mount Tumbledown and Wireless Ridge. General Jeremy Moore makes Argentine forces surrender and on 20 June the forces took the South Sandwich Islands which is the last Islands in the Falklands, Argentine surrender at the end.

⁶⁶ Ibid ,p.35.

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Finally, The whole problem of the crisis between the two nations were around the sovereignty topic. Peter Calvert said in his book *Pacific Solutions for an Atlantic Conflict* that “the claims on both sides are based on historical facts that are by turn vague, confused and disputed, and if there is to be any resolution of the question a great deal of homework will have to be done first by both parties”⁶⁷, there were a several attempt by mediators were failed because they could not bring a good solution to end the conflict and at the same time Argentina rejected any proposal. From this rejection Britain insist that the power is the only way to gain the Falklands which this war became symbolic for both nations, through this action the possibility of solution in future are doubtful .

⁶⁷ Andrea, Roxana Bellot, op.cit, p.9.

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On 20 June , British captured South Sandwich Islands when Argentina government declared it surrendered on 14 June in Stanley, this victory considered as a great achievement which led to a new era in both sides Britain and Argentina , the war of 74 days ended with 777 British wounded , 255 British, 649 Argentine soldiers and 3 Falklanders women dead , also there were some ships and aircrafts would not be returning to their home land such as ‘Coventry, Sheffield’ destroyers, Antelope, Ardent’ Frigates because either lost or damaged. There were many changes appeared during the Post-Falklands period such as replacing the biggest destroyers and frigates by small one in order to protect the Islands.

These Chapter is divided into three section . In the first part we talk about The Falklands, Britain and Argentina after the conflict. Then we moved to war Impact on the cultural side, Finally we going to speak about The relationship between UK-Falklands and Argentina.

I-The Impacts of the Conflict

1- In Falkland Islands

The biggest problem in Falkland Islands after the war was the mines which it is disseminated over 20sq.km throughout the Port Stanley , Fox Bay and Goose Green. “War does not just affect the military forces involved in the action; it impacts the place over which is fought and its people, both during and long after the war”⁶⁸, The United Nation declared that there were nine different types of AT and AP landmines used during the conflict.Today these fields are well marked , and the landmines locations are marked with red triangular signs containing the warning "DANGER MINES." Visitors to the Island are briefed about the dangers and can acquire a mine field map available from the JSEODOC. If visitors come across a suspicious object, warns the briefing, they should do the following: do not move or touch the object, mark its position, note its position with a grid

⁶⁸ The 8th International Small Islands Cultures Conference , 2012 . Henry, Johnson & Heather Sparling,*Travelling in Time: Islands of the Past, Islands of the Future* ,Sydney,Cape Breton University, 2012,p.35.

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reference and its size, shape, color and distinctive markings and report it to the JSEODOC or the police in Stanley. They are also warned that "Entering a minefield, attempting to detonate mines, damaging minefield fences, taking away minefield signs and driving animals into minefields" are criminal offenses that may result in a fine of up to 1,000 English pounds. The detection of landmines on the Falkland Islands is difficult because some of these mines were remotely delivered. In 1983, heavy casualties on demining units stopped the first attempts to clear the Falkland Islands of landmines. Since then, Britain become as administrator of the Falkland Islands, for clearing the landmines by March 1, 2009. Also, in July of 1999, both Argentina and Britain agreed to join forces in the removal procedure. All of the mine-infected areas have been enclosed and posted, and an EOD Operation Center has been established in Port Stanley with warnings to the communities about the dangers of landmines. From that time there are over than 4,220 mines and 2,713,658 pieces have been removed from the islands.

After the war British Government was obliged to invest and rescue the Islands because of the decade of neglecting, so; they create a campaign to revive them. Another significant measure was to declare a conservation zone off the islands, which means that the fishing is regulated. Fishing known as a second lucrative industry. The school in Stanley was rebuilt; the farm settlements have graded. A programme of land reform settlements are now family farms; only the Falkland Islands Company holding of Lafonia is still run as a traditional estate from Goose Green. The ferry service between the east and the west Falklands has eased by the timetable. There are more businesses in Stanley, including a commercial bank. Tourism has increased exponentially since 1982; there are 70,000 or more cruise ship passengers pass through the islands; the medium term of the Islands economy is oil, no oil will land on the islands because it was transferred to vessels offshore to be sent for refining. The islands will profit from royalty payments, and economic exploration. Oil exploration in some South places made the Falklands an attractive place especially for Argentina. The Conflict was over 30 years ago, but until now it has not disappeared because of the memorialisation, manifested in the celebration of 14 June as "Liberation Day", and the memorial structures themselves.

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In 2013, there is a plan to hold a referendum on sovereignty in the islands which will certainly produce an overwhelming majority in favor of retaining the islands' links with Britain. The past generates and sustains a Falkland Islands identity beyond the actual personal memories of 1982.

In the mid-1970s, the Falkland Islands were in economic decline. Consequently The British Government invited Lord Shackleton to report on the state of the Falklands economy and make recommendations for its economic development. His initial report was published in 1976. However, few of the recommendations of that report were sufficiently implemented prior to the onset of the Falklands Conflict and in May 1982 the Government tasked Lord Shackleton with producing an updated report in light of the altered circumstances. That report was published as Command Paper 8653 in September 1982. It largely built on the recommendations of the previous report and became the blueprint for the Islands' subsequent economic development. Among its main recommendations Were the establishment of a Falkland Islands Development Agency(subsequently called the Falkland Islands Development Corporation); the diversification of its industries, with particular emphasis on agriculture fisheries, tourism and knitwear; the establishment of a 200-mile fisheries zone around the Falkland Islands, Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands; the establishment of an external air and shipping service and associated infrastructure, and the expansion of the Falkland Islands Government in order to support these development objectives.⁶⁹

“In 1986, the Falklands Islands Government declared a 150 mile radius Fisheries Conservation and Management Zone around the Islands”⁷⁰.In 2001, Falklands government created an Islands plan which include economic diversification with the aim of reducing wool reliance ,in order to achieve this goal an agricultural business plan has been developed , restructuring of the fisheries licensing system ,related industries such as mussel farms and freezer plants. In addition, communications and tourism investment has become a central theme of the Islands Plan.

⁶⁹ Claire, Taylor & Miller,Vaughne ,*The Falkland Islands: Treaty Five Years on* ,London,House of Commons Library,2007 ,p.47.

⁷⁰ Ibid.

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Howard Pearce stated :

Islanders have also relied heavily for many years on the airbridge operated by the Ministry of Defence between Mount Pleasant and RAF Brize Norton. I should like to express on behalf of Falkland Islanders our gratitude for the access we have had to this service since the 1980s. However, the Falklands economy has developed to the point where the airbridge as it currently operates no longer meets the Islands' needs. Given our inability to develop our South American links, it is no exaggeration to say that the operation in its current form is an obstacle to economic development. It is of course not only Islanders who have an interest in the Islands' economic development. This is an important United Kingdom interest too, since the stronger the Islands' economy the more we can contribute to the costs of our defence and the less the Islands represent a contingent liability to the UK Government. FIDC has Therefore been examining alternative and better ways of meeting the needs of the civilian community for modern air communications while ensuring that the needs of the Ministry of Defence continue to be met as well or even better, and at no greater cost. Meeting the military's needs is of course an essential interest for the civilian community too. This is important work, and I hope it will prove possible for Representatives of the Falkland Islands Government, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Ministry of Defence to sit down together soon to examine ways of taking it forward"⁷¹

From Howard quote we observed that the Falklands are sufficient economically and the their economic sources are very important to Great Britain .

Agriculturally , Falklands farms prior 1979 were 36 .In 1991, the total farm land in the Islands were purchased by the Falkland Islands Government from the Falkland Islands Company. Now the farm land are increased into 90 because of a Government policy . The relation between United Kingdom and Falklands is appeared in the trade side ,which in 2006 UK exports to the Falklands were worth £26.6 million and imports them were worth £8.3 million.

⁷¹ Ibid,p.50.

2- In the United Kingdom

Before the war there were some people who reject the idea of entering into the conflict because they were unrest on Thatcher politics and the tension of rejection were raised when she said “we are going to entire the war” at that time the politicians said that the South Atlantic is non-important, the conflict is difficult because these Islands are so fare and the most important thing is the entire problems. The British people did not argued Thatcher’s idea which they refused to send a Task forces to Falklands but after the destroying of Argentine Junta the things were changed which the people encourage and support the government to send more forces . The Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher considered the victory as a great achievement because Britain become more confidence and the foreign diplomacy were effected too. The creation of Falkland Factor known as the most crucial factor in British history because it was bringing more alliance during the 1983 elections and the conservative government becomes more powerful.

Politically , when Argentine invaded the South Georgia British government saw a great complicated resignations movement but later Francis Pym began his mission by giving the information to British Parliament about the Falkland Islands because it were important diplomatic issue that would be discussed in British Parliament .Margaret Thatcher before the war was criticized because she is a woman and had no political experience but later she become more popular after the conflict and renamed as Iran Lady, on 1983 she called for a new election which her party won the biggest overwhelming , this victory give her all right to do what she want . Evans argued that:

The so-called “Falklands Factor” played an important role in the conservative government’s recovery of popularity and supports. British voters had supported the conservatives because they saw in Thatcher and her government the appropriate powerful leader. British people changed their opinion when the government stood up against dictatorial foreign power. The conservative government had no contrition of rising the patriotic flag and fighting the Falklands War. The tide of public opinion

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begun to turn after the victory. Britons believed in Thatcher's policies which allowed the beginning of economic recover⁷²

while Campbell illustrated that :

A poll was taken just seven days before the 1983 general elections showed a great support for the conservative government. That poll also showed 44% of electorates believed that the Falklands victory or what was called the "Falklands Factor" would help the conservative party in winning the 1983 general elections. Despite that, 13% thought that the Falklands War would be an obstruction in the Tories path to win the elections. The Falklands victory was considered as only one kind of the conservative government's success. Less than 1/3 of conservative candidates mentioned the Falklands victory in their campaigns. So the general elections showed how the British people turned their opinions from opposition to support the conservatives and their policies. On the other hand it was a catastrophe for the Labour party and its policies"⁷³

Economically, British government linked the Falklands war to every thing that British conservative government was suffering at home. United Kingdom witnessed many changes because during the war Thatcher followed a strict policies rules in order to revived the British industry which she turned the National Union to Militant associations. When she arrived as prime minister she decided to give the individual worker more power and weakened the labour because she aimed to reform a unions but her ideas were faced some difficulties and by the end of the war she was able to do all this ideas and the strict rules were ended. Wyatt said that:

For the Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, the Falklands victory was considered as a proof that the government was working for the nation, or more specifically Thatcherism begun its successful actions. Thatcher believed that the Falklands war showed what could be achieved by conventions and persistence. The government also used the victory as an evidence on foreign trade that Britain had been transformed into one of the greatest powers in the world again⁷⁴

⁷² Hamza,Djeddaoui,Op.cit, p. 43-44.

⁷³ Ibid,p.44.

⁷⁴ Ibid,p.45.

Military, the victory made British government to be a great militarized country, during the conflict Thatcher represent the nuclear strategy but after 1982 she started developing this strategy.

3- In Argentina

After the war the junta of the Argentina had lost his allies because of failure of Falkland Islands conflict Galtieri this action caused the downfall of his military and after a few days he was forced to resign. And in late of 1983 he was arrested and charged in a military court with the mismanagement of the war and in the same year the democracy was restoring by elected Raul Alfonsin as a president, it was the first general election since 1979. After the decline of dictatorship and raising of democracy the Argentina government saw that it must to increase their military and developed them so, in 2000 the Navy consisted of approximately 17,200 personnel which decreased in 2001 and 2002 to 16,200 and 16,000 respectively but the military size were increased again in 2003 and in 2007 they were increased more.

Economically “the Argentine economy is estimated to have grown by one quarter in the last five years”. President Kirchner in 2006 stated a several point ongoing project.

A new profile for acquiring means of defense is being prioritized so as to recover defense production and research capabilities in keeping with national economic, social and technological development objectives. Within this framework we are developing concrete actions for retooling military equipment and developing national technology such as the construction in Argentine shipyards of five high-sea patrol boats through a regional project together with the navies of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay and Venezuela. This project was conceived based on a common engineering base with similar equipment [...] An air space surveillance and control system is also being developed attending to both general commercial and passenger air traffic as well as for the prevention of the violation of the Argentine air space." For this reason we are "negotiating contracts for the manufacture of 11 secondary radars and for the modernization of three wide-range mobile radars. The development

of technology for military purposes and for civilian use is also being promoted.⁷⁵

Jane's Navy International said: 'Fuelled by its fast-recovering economy, Argentina is poised to start a wide and far-reaching process of modernization of its military equipment, including naval assets'. This quote shows us that the only Argentine government interest after its failing is the development of military side, because Argentina's Minister of Defense Nilda Garre has visited Paris to discuss buying amphibious ships and missiles and also they interfere with negotiation with Russia in order to transport the helicopters. The main foreign policy issue during 2007 was "Argentine government would not yield its legitimate aspiration of recovering the Falklands/Malvinas through peaceful means" President Kirchner view, The government at the same year was rejected the United Kingdom invitation for a joint commemoration to honour the dead on both sides of the 1982 conflict which both countries are organizing separate anniversary ceremonies to remember the conflict.

I- The Cultural Impact

The war named as Falklands or Malvinas war and other terminology such as Falklands conflict or crisis, Guerra de las Malvinas is used by Spanish and some English countries, also in Spain they named the war as Guerra Del Atlántico Sur (War of the South Atlantic).

The words yomp⁷⁶ and Exocet⁷⁷ entered the British vernacular as a result of the war showing as that there were a wide influences on popular culture in UK and Argentine from this war. A number of books, films, television and music emerged from the crisis. Argentine was produced Los Chico's de la Guerra (The Boys of the War) as first attempt after the war in 1984, in 1988 tumbledown drama was produced from the BBC (this drama

⁷⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁶ Yomp is the highest level in authority of affirmation.

<http://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=yomp>

⁷⁷ Exocet is Flying Fish. <http://www.wordreference.com/fren/excot>

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speaking about a paralysed British officer). Simon Weston⁷⁸ becomes a popular British media figure. *For Queen and Country* is a British/American film created in 1989 by Denzel Washington. *Harrier Attack*, *Strike Fleet* is Falkland's games and there were a number of fictional works such as *The Langoliers* (Stephen King's novella) in 1990 and other games. In Britain, Max Hastings and Simon Jenkins were two non-fictional writers which they wrote *The Battle for the Falklands* while in Argentina, Jorge Luis Borges wrote *Juan Lopez y John Ward* poem in 1985, this poem speaks about two fictional soldiers who died in Falklands, Salvador Oria wrote *Elegy for the Argentine Dead Boys in South Atlantic* is another Argentine example. Music referencing the war includes: The song "Brother in Arms" is supposed to be about the Falklands War of 1982, Argentine rock musician Charly García recorded the song "No Bombardeen Buenos Aires" during the war and released it in his album *Yendo De La Cama Al Living*. The song is about the socio-political climate in Argentina during the war. During the war Argentina considered rock and roll as an internal enemy and the popular English music was prohibited on radio. *Para la Vida* by Leon Gieco is a famous pop song which grew out after the conflict.

In 1986, 1998 and 2002 FIFA World Cups were between Argentina and England. In Britain, people who lost their lives were commemorated as a part of Remembrance Sunday while in Falkland Islands there are two days as holidays which are 10 January named Margaret Thatcher day and Liberation Day on 14 June. There is a national memorial in the United Kingdom which refers to a small co-educational public school in Berkshire; it is titled the Falkland Islands Memorial Chapel.

II- Anglo- Argentinian Relations After the War

The foreign relations between the two countries were created on 15 December 1823, it was strong and a good cultural, trade and business relation until 1980 when this relation was cut because of the conflict, the following quote summarized the historical relations:

⁷⁸ Simon Weston: Welsh Guardsman, he had suffered serious burns during the bombing of Sir Galahad. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/defence/10581582/Simon-Weston-I-wouldnt-join-the-Army-now.html>.

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Argentina has long historic links with the UK. British companies played a vital role in Argentina's commercial development during the 19th century. The railways, food processing plant and many of the financial services were developed and managed by British firms. A wide range of UK manufactured goods was exported to Argentina and the UK in turn was a major destination for Argentine products⁷⁹

Argentina shares two centuries of fruitful and strong cultural cooperation and economic links with the United Kingdom. Since mid-nineteen century to mid-twentieth century British investments and bilateral trade with Argentina were very significant. Only as an example it is worth to remember that most of the 40,000 kilometers net of Argentine railways was built and operated by British companies. Banking and Agriculture were also sectors with deep British influence. In 1943, during the Second World War, 70% of British import of linen came from Argentina, as well as 14% Of wheat, 29% of preserved beef and 35% of leather.⁸⁰

After four years from the Falklands war exactly on 22 June 1986 the two countries were faced each other again in FIFA World Cup, which Argentines' team win this game ,So; the Argentinean was seen this achievement as revenge for the Falklands War and for what they still see as the unfair game in the 1966 World Cup.

In October 1989 the negotiation opened in Madrid between the delegation of both nations, they established a framework within which the two sides could discuss matters of mutual interest, also they agreed to re-establish consular links, and all communications such as air, maritime ...etc. The two Governments agreed to establish the South Atlantic Fisheries Commission (SAFC) as the forum for regular discussions on the management and conservation of fish stocks in the South West Atlantic. in 1990 , they decided to re-establish the diplomatic relations again under some conditions such as the Falklands sovereignty will not be discussed this condition made the relation diplomacy failed from 1983 until 1989. In London there were an Argentina embassy named Alicia Castro and the United Kingdom has an embassy in Buenos Aires named John Freeman.

⁷⁹ Miller ,Vaughne,*Argentina and Falkland Islands* , London ,House of Commons Library,2012, p.6.

⁸⁰ Ibid.

FCO⁸¹ illustrated that :

Diplomatic relations were restored in 1990 after an 8-year gap following the Falklands conflict. In 2007, the 25th anniversary of the conflict was Commemorated with events in London and Stanley as well as in Argentina. Since 1990, South Atlantic issues have been discussed with the Argentine Government under a 'sovereignty umbrella' arrangement, which allows the UK and Argentina to protect their respective positions on sovereignty while seeking to make progress on practical matters of common interest such as fisheries and de-mining. The British Government's position is that there will be no negotiations over sovereignty unless and until that is the wish of the Islanders themselves. We remain committed to the right of the Falkland Islanders to determine their own future. The islands will be British for as long as their inhabitants wish to remain so.⁸²

Since the economic crisis British exports to Argentina, in particular of capital goods, and Argentine exports to the UK have been steadily increasing. Argentine exports to the UK are mainly agri-food products but also some industrial products, like machinery, steel products, cosmetics glassware, rubber, etc. It is expected that bilateral trade will be, in 2006, near its highest level since 1990.⁸³

In 1991, Menem said that “Argentina was formulating, perhaps for the first time in the light of new experiences, a new Antarctic policy in accordance with the requirements of a new decade” which would “attempt to revive, in accordance with the specific international treaty, our sovereignty and our presence in that region”. And he also “sought to combine rhetorical promises of the recovery of the Malvinas with a strategy of cooperation with the British and Falkland Islands governments”. In 1994, Mr Hurd view about the relation was we continue to make good progress in many fields. For example in trade,

British exports grew by 50 per cent in 1993 and there are good investments opportunities. We continue to disagree about sovereignty over the Falkland Islands, but we have an agreement on fisheries conservation and we expect to meet the Argentines in July to discuss oil. We also co-operate internationally: for example, British and Argentine

⁸¹ FCO:Foreign and Commonwealth Office.Roger, Lorton, op.cit, p.26.

⁸² Ibid.

⁸³ Ibid.

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troops are working side by side in UN peacekeeping operations in the former Yugoslavia and in Cyprus”⁸⁴

In 1995, David Tatham’s diplomacy was to grant a visit to the Islands in October/November 1996 to twelve relatives of five members of the Argentine Air Force killed during the Falklands war. Richard Ralph took over as Governor of the Falklands in January 1996 at the same year Argentina co-operated reduce the Islands’ isolation from the rest of South America. 1998 was marked Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation on Trade and Investments and Inter-Institutional Memorandum of Understanding on Co-operation in the Transport Sector. Post-war relations between them improved significantly up until the mid-2000s which this relation become increasingly strained because in 2006 Argentina government renewed claims to the Falklands , on 28 March 2009 ,Gordon Brown (UK Prime Minister) said that there was nothing to discuss with Cristina Kirchner. United Kingdom rejected the Argentina claim on 22 April 2009. In 2010 , Argentina launched that ships travelling to the Falklands would require a permit to use Argentine territorial waters.

Finally, The most significant event during twenties century was the Falklands War which give the Great Britain the universal power because it made Margaret Thatcher the most popular president in Britain and ended the dictatorship in Argentine Government. This war had a great impact on Falklands, British and Argentina in economic, diplomatic relations and cultural side .

Economically, the victory allowed Thatcher to apply a new Defense policy, reforming the unions and striking the miners while Falkland Islands become famous economic place. Also the Falklands victory had many other political and economic effects. These effects made British public supported Thatcher.

⁸⁴ Claire,Taylor & Miller, Vaughne, op.cit,p.13.

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Military, Argentina become more interest in military side which they made a relations with some countries such as France, Russiaetc. Diplomatically, the both nations tried to restore their relation with each other and with Falklands. So Thatcher was successful in taking the war as a chance to gain the support of people.

Conclusion

The Falkland Islands War was the first British military expedition since the Second World War which is considered as the shorter war fought at a great distance from the European continent. This conflict was occurred the notion of sovereignty. Argentina was playing a difficult game without a contingency plan when they decided to enter the crisis without any preparation in case the British sent troops to the South Atlantic when the peaceful attempts failed.

The British task forces sailed nearly 800 miles to reach the War theatre while Argentine forces were near to the Falklands. The Argentine Army confronted an unexpected war situation when Britain officially launched the attack. The Argentinian soldiers knew at that moment they were not adequately trained and prepared to wage a war of the magnitude and characteristics of the South Atlantic conflict, especially against an enemy highly experienced and superior in military power, Steward wrote, “the Argentine Army did not train its men or prepare them for the battle ahead.”⁸⁵

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher entered the war in order to turn the British people tension toward the Islands because after the Second World War Great Britain was suffering from the economic and political crisis, the President of Argentina Leopoldo de Galtiré did the same thing because the Argentina Government witnessed economic problems. After many naval and air battles the War was finally ended in 14th June 1982.

The British government won the War because they worked out effective political control; while, Argentina lost the war because there were no signal that the junta seemed able to take responsibility for the conduct of diplomatic policies.

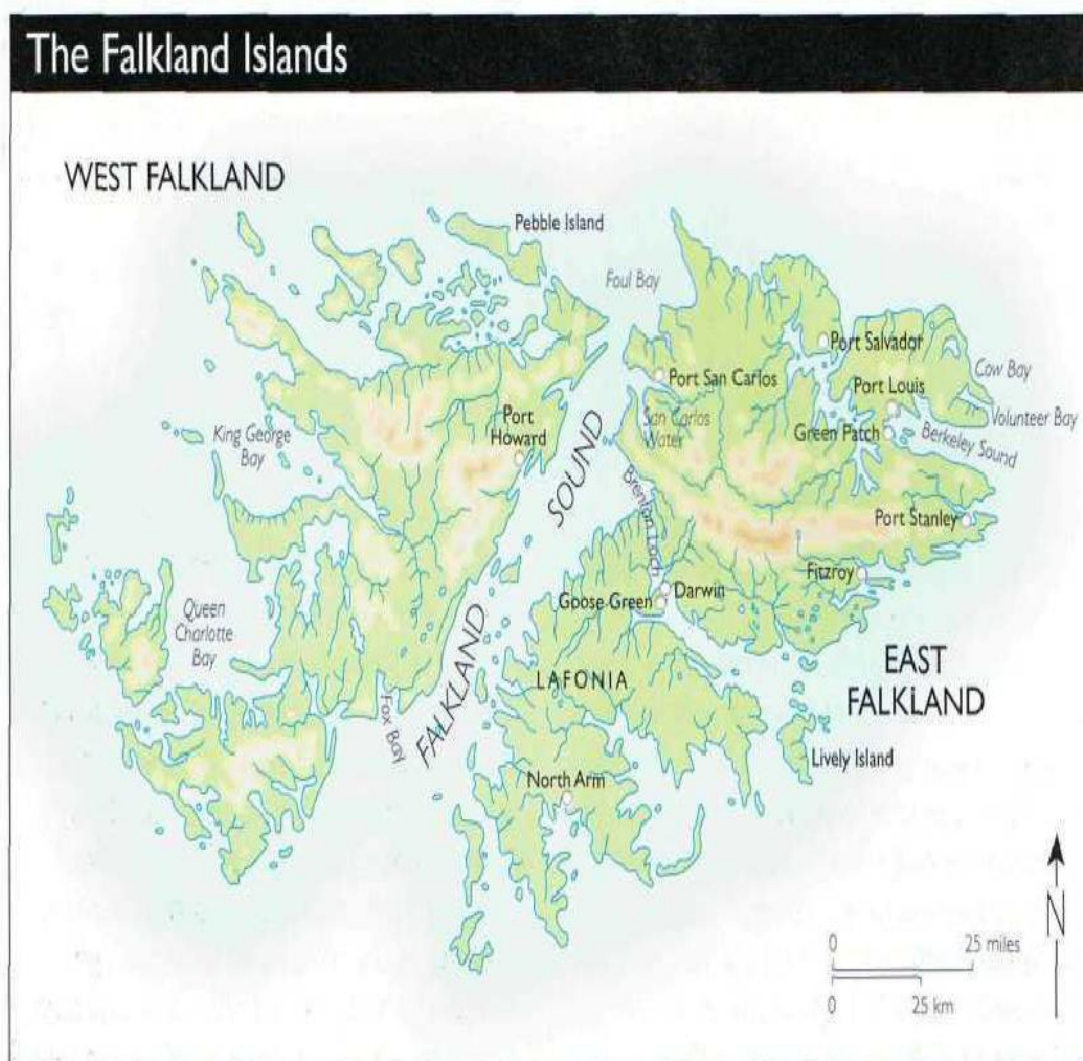
⁸⁵ http://stevecocksfalklands.blogspot.com/2007/12/tumbledown-continued_5896.html

After the conflict in the South Atlantic the British new strategy began to take place because the Falklands War influenced the British defense policy ,in the Falklands the result of the war was an enormously increased ,saving the islands against the possibility of a renewed Argentinian invasion. The islands acquire the name Fortress Falklands, as the costs of the brief war continue to escalate.

In Argentina One of the first acts of Carlos Menem, on becoming president in 1989, was to create peaceful negotiations with Britain and he make little immediate progress. A treaty in 1995 also tackles another important issue after the conflict.

Although no progress was made on the matter of sovereignty, a compromise on oil was reached in 1995. Britain and Argentina agree to share, in proportions varying in different regions, any wealth deriving from the anticipated oil fields. The British share is to be used to defray the cost of the war and the garrison. Despite the loss of Islands in 1982 War Argentina claims that the Falkland Islands are their until now.

Map 1 : The Falkland Islands



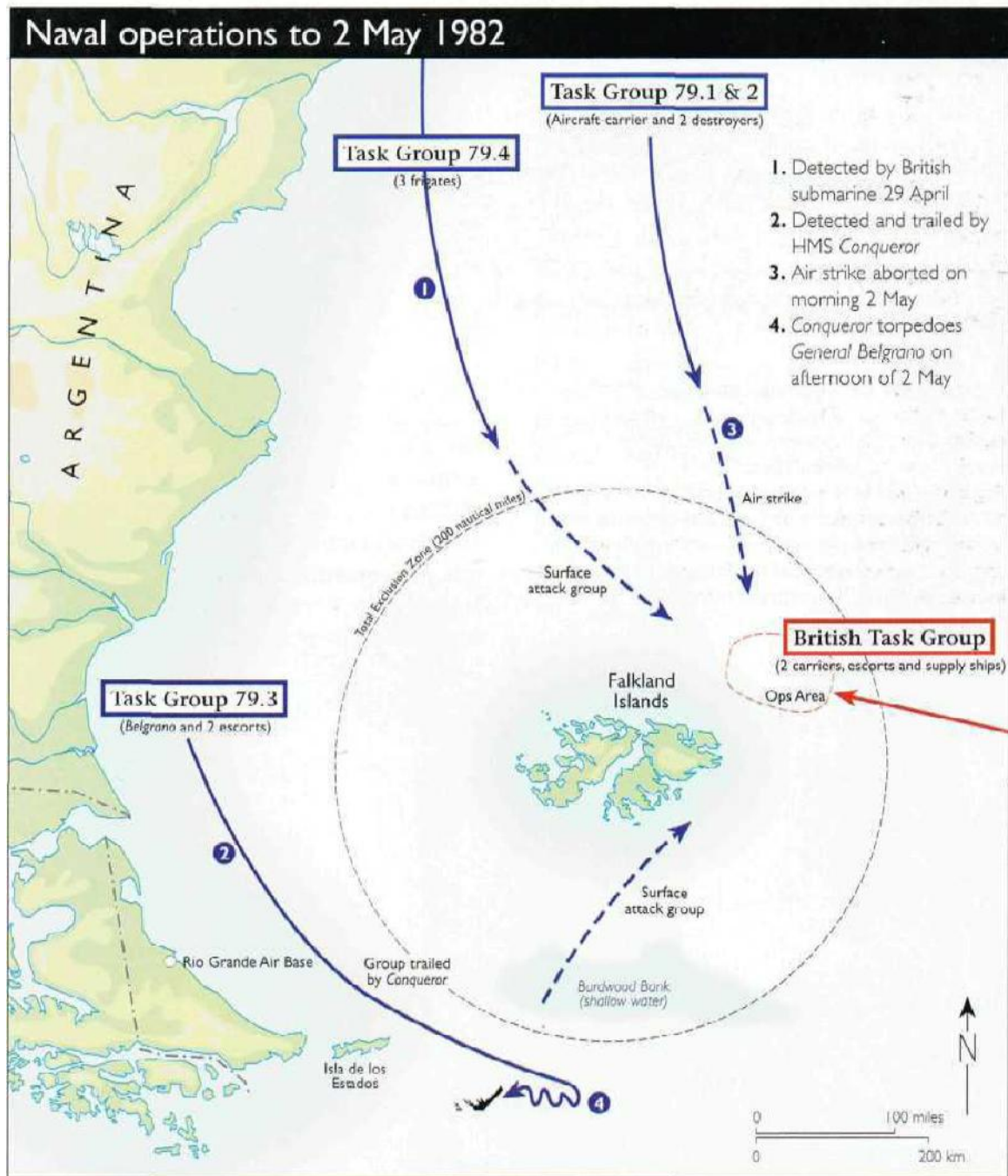
Source: Duncan Anderson, Essential Histories The Falklands War 1982, Osprey, Great Britain, 2002, p.30.

Map 2: The Atlantic Area of Operation



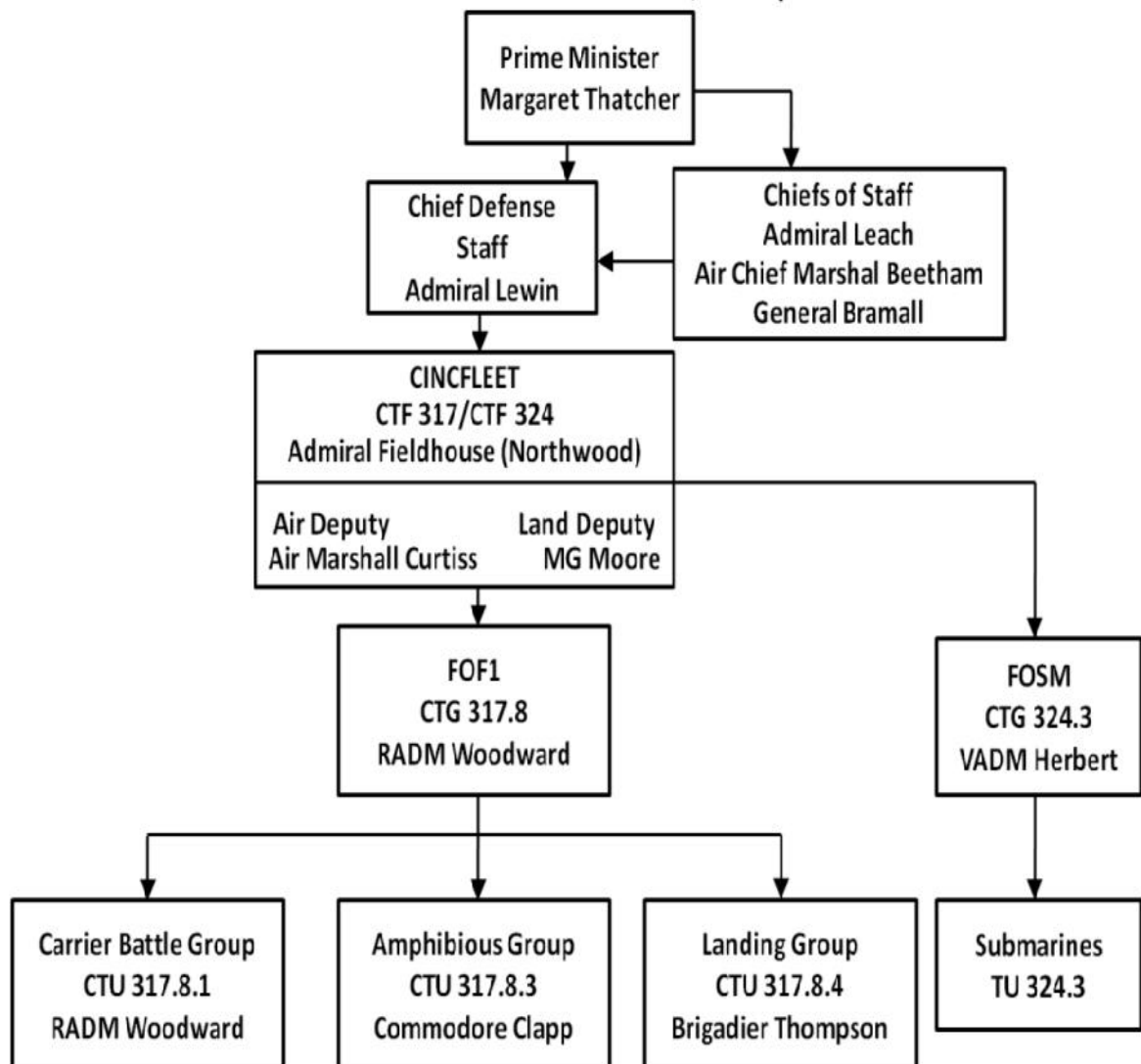
Source: Duncan Anderson, Essential Histories The Falklands War 1982, Osprey, Great Britain, 2002, p.14.

Map 3: Naval Operations



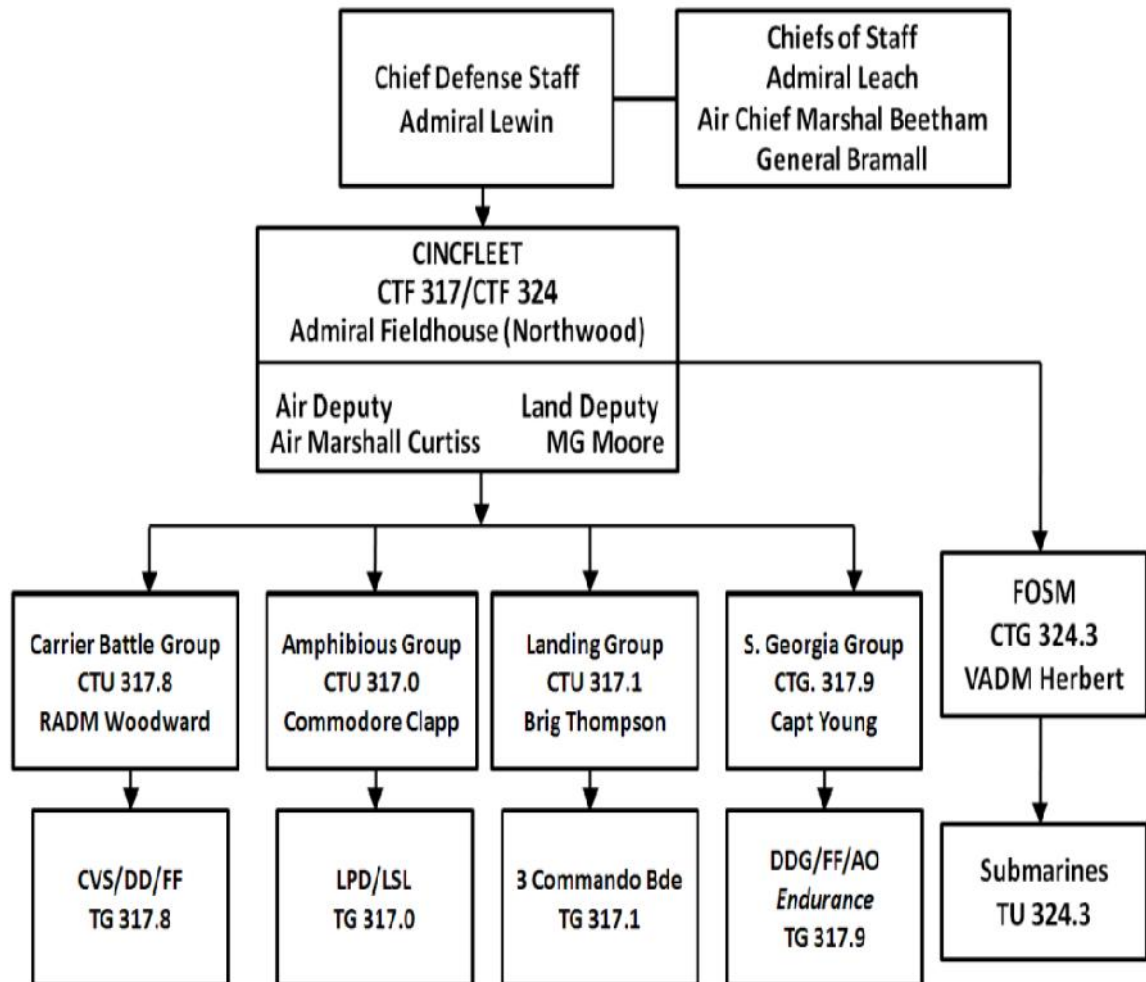
Source: Duncan Anderson, Essential Histories The Falklands War 1982, Osprey, Great Britain, 2002, p.35.

Figure 1 :Initial British Command Structure 2-9 April 1982



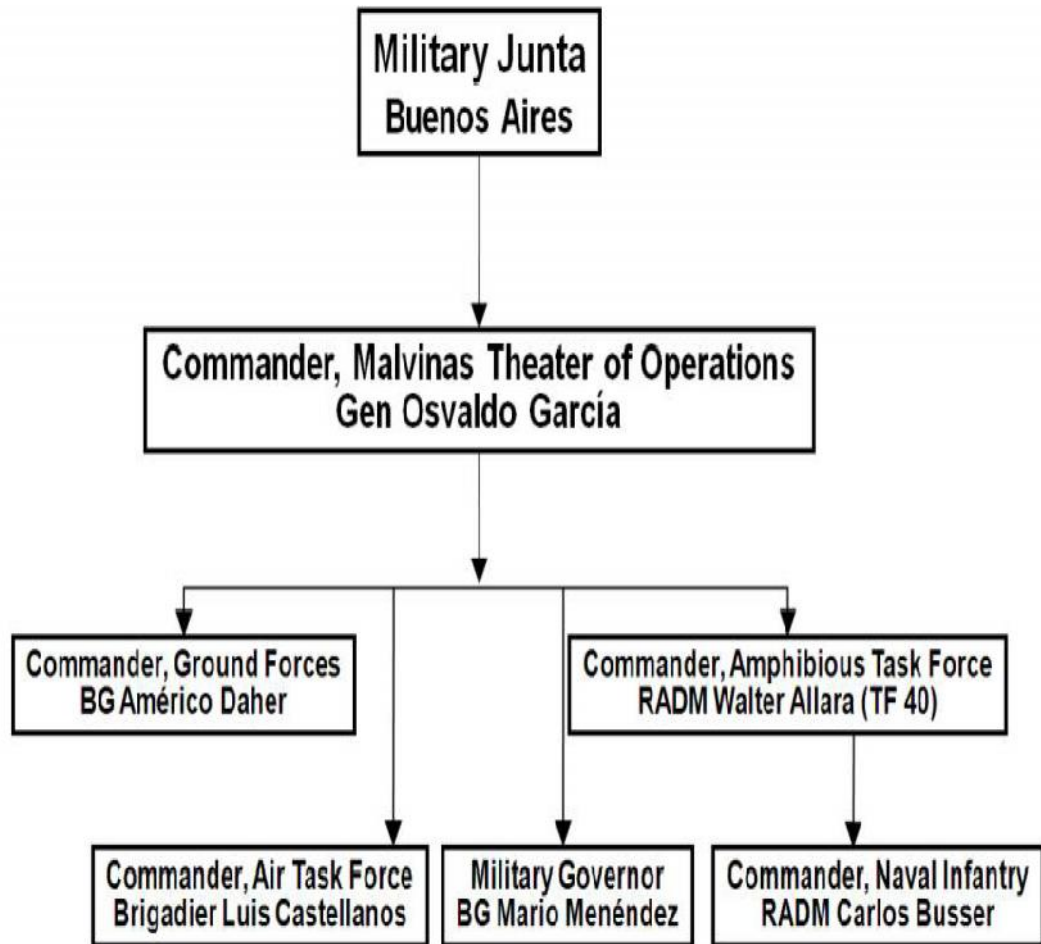
Source: Douglas N.Hime, The 1982 Falklands-Malvinas Case Study, JMO Faculty, 2010, p.10.

Figure 2: British Command Structure 9 April – 20 May 1982



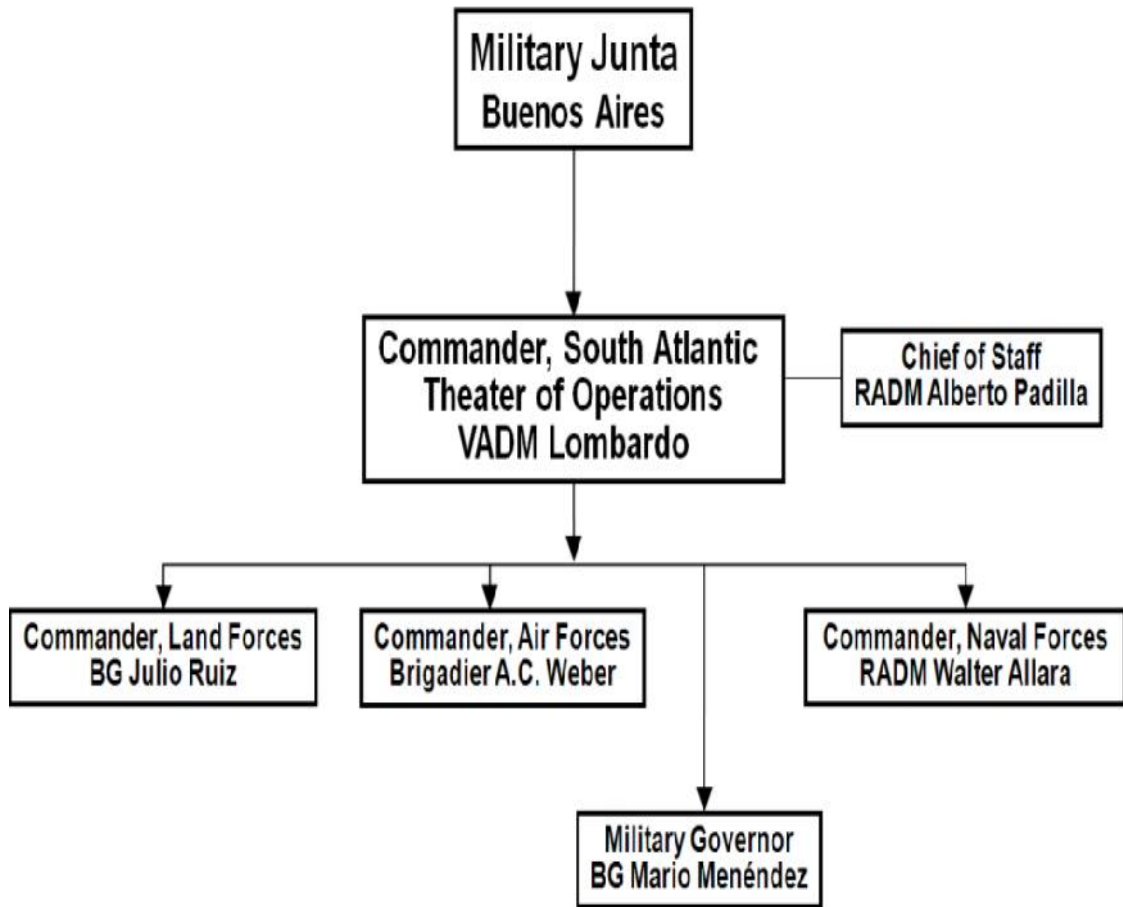
Source: Douglas N.Hime, The 1982 Falklands-Malvinas Case Study, JMO Faculty, 2010, p.11.

Figure 3 :Argentine Command Organization Operation AZUL 28 March -7 April 1982



Source: Douglas N.Hime, The 1982 Falklands-Malvinas Case Study, JMO Faculty,2010, p.4

Figure 4 : Argentine Command Organization Operation Rosario 7-26 April 1982



Source: Douglas N.Hime, The 1982 Falklands-Malvinas Case Study, JMO Faculty, 2010, p.14

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