



**WORLD
WAR III**
TEAM YANKEE



ARGENTINA



FORCES DURING THE FALKLANDS WAR



OPERACIÓN ROSARIO

THE FALKLANDS WAR 1982

For Argentina, the 1982 conflict was never an 'invasion' of foreign land, but *Operación Rosario*—a strategic recovery of the Islas Malvinas, territory they believed had been stolen by the British in 1833. The 74-day Falklands War remains a defining pillar of Argentine national identity, viewed through a lens of anti-colonialism, tragic sacrifice, and the eventual transition to democracy.

149 YEARS OF USURPATION

The Argentine perspective begins in 1833, when the British warship HMS Clio arrived at East Falkland and forcibly expelled the Argentine administration. To Argentines, this was an act of imperial 'theft'. Argentina argues it inherited the islands from the Spanish Crown upon independence in 1816.

The islands sit on the Argentine continental shelf, only 300 miles from the mainland, compared to over 8000 miles from London so they argued their geographical proximity to the island was part of their sphere of influence.

However, by 1982, nearly 20 years of UN-urged negotiations had yielded little progress, leading the Argentine military government to believe only a *fait accompli* (a completed act) would force Britain back to the bargaining table.

THE JUNTA'S GAMBLE

In 1982, a military junta led by General Leopoldo Galtieri faced a collapsing economy and rising protests against human rights abuses from the internal suppression of left-wing elements during the 'Dirty War'.

Reclaiming the Malvinas was one of the few causes that could unite the entire nation, from left-wing activists to conservative nationalists.

Galtieri wrongly believed the US would remain neutral as a reward for Argentina's anti-communist support in Central America. He also underestimated Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's political resolve to send a task force.

The initial 2 April 1982 landing was only lightly opposed due to the small British garrison.

SINKING OF THE GENERAL BELGRANO

For the Argentine public and military, the nature of the conflict changed on 2 May 1982 with the sinking of the General Belgrano.

The cruiser ARA General Belgrano was sunk by the British submarine HMS Conqueror while it was outside the 200-mile Total Exclusion Zone resulting in the death of 323 sailors, nearly half of all Argentine fatalities in the war. This event transformed the 'recovery' of the islands into a desperate defensive struggle. In the Argentine narrative, this event is often cited as the moment Britain chose all-out war over diplomatic solutions.

THE MILITARY CAMPAIGN

The Argentine military campaign, codenamed Operación Rosario, was designed as a rapid 'police action' rather than a prolonged war. The strategy, formulated by the ruling military junta, was built on the assumption that a bloodless seizure of the islands would force Great Britain into sovereignty negotiations while the international community looked on.

THE INITIAL SUCCESS

On 2 April 1982, Argentine tactical divers and marines landed at Mullet Creek and moved toward Stanley. The comandos were under strict orders to avoid British casualties to maintain a diplomatic moral high ground. After a brief skirmish at Government House, the small Royal Marine garrison was ordered by the British Governor to cease fighting. Across Argentina, the news sparked mass celebrations; the recovery of the Islas Malvinas was seen as the correction of a 149-year-old colonial wrong.

STRATEGIC MISCALCULATIONS

The campaign's greatest weakness was the disconnect between the three branches of the Argentine Armed Forces. The Army, expecting a diplomatic solution or a blockade, dug into defensive positions around Stanley. They sent thousands of conscripts—young men from the subtropical north—into the sub-Antarctic winter with inadequate 'duffel' gear and insufficient supplies. Meanwhile, the Navy, initially aggressive, largely withdrew to coastal waters after the sinking of the ARA General Belgrano by a British nuclear submarine on 2 May.



Argentina invades the Falklands on 2 April and South Georgia on 3 April

HEROISM IN THE AIR

The most effective branch of the Argentine campaign was the Air Force (*Fuerza Aérea*) and the Naval Air Arm. Flying at sea-level to avoid British radar, pilots in aging A-4 Skyhawks and Super Étendards performed attack runs against the British Task Force. Using Exocet missiles and iron bombs, they successfully sank the HMS Sheffield, HMS Coventry, and sunk or damaged several other war and transport ships. These pilots are still celebrated in Argentina as the 'Knights of the Air' for their technical skill and bravery against a NATO power.

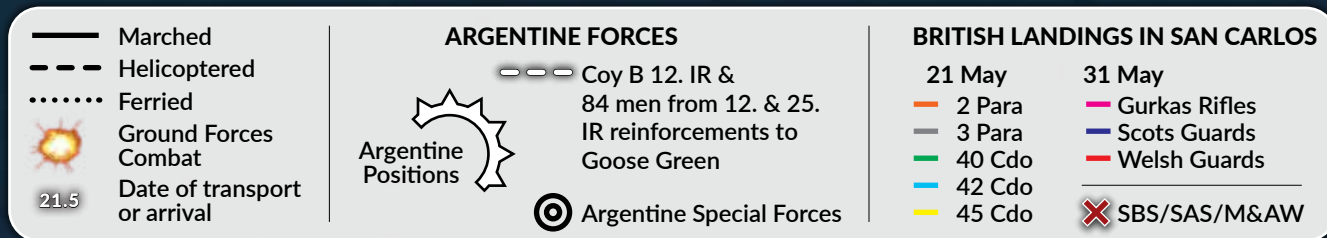
THE GROUND WAR AND FALL

By late May, the British landed at San Carlos. The Argentine ground strategy focused on a static defence, allowing the British to hold the initiative and trek across the islands.

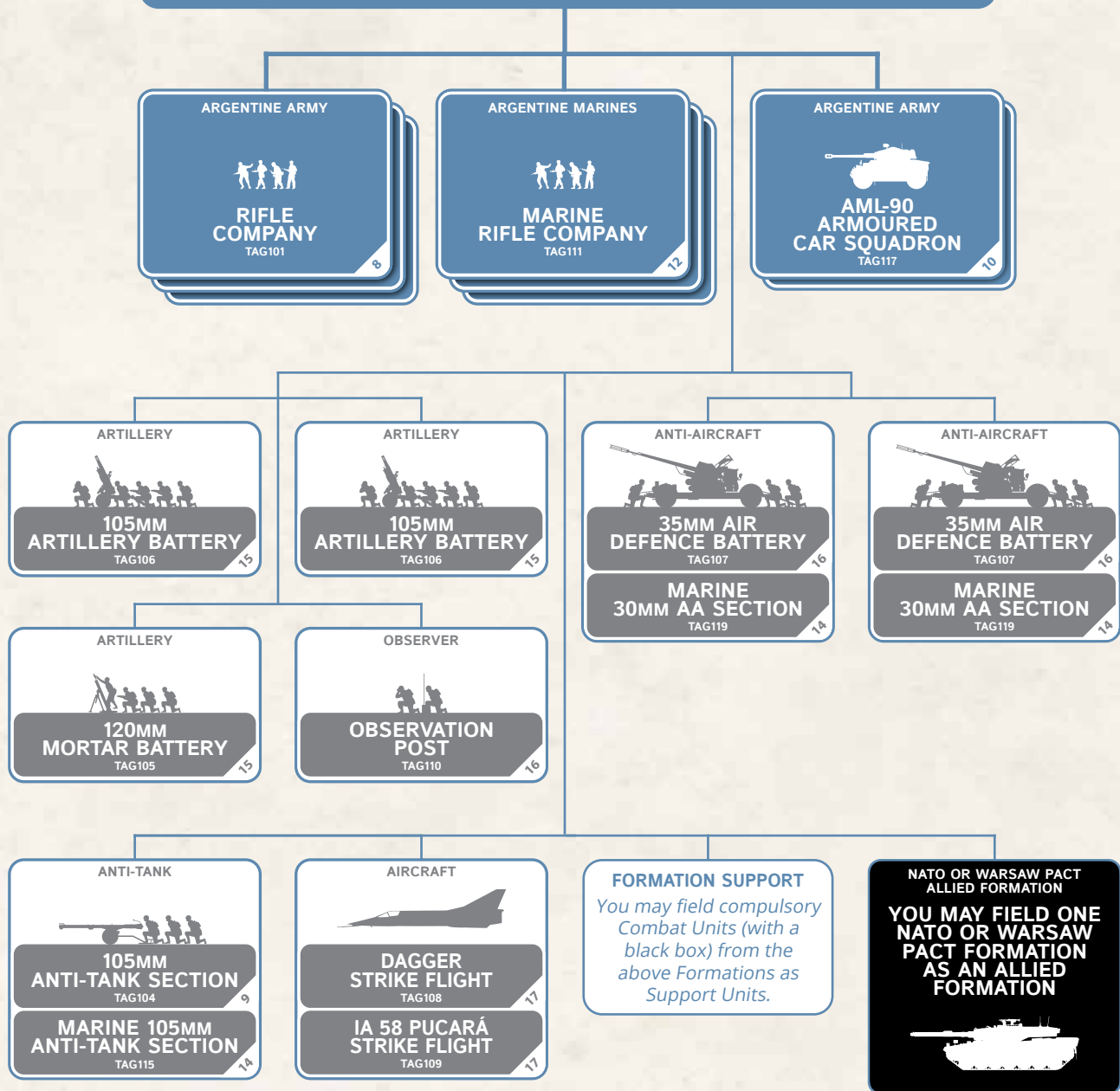
Despite this, fierce resistance occurred at Mount Longdon and Goose Green, where Argentine soldiers fought in hand-to-hand combat.

A critical failure was the logistics: while the islands are close to the mainland, the British total naval blockade prevented food and ammunition from reaching the front lines. On 14 June 1982, facing starvation, freezing temperatures, and the superior night-vision technology of the British, General Mario Menéndez surrendered.

For Argentina, the campaign was a military disaster but a patriotic epic. The failure of the high command is often separated from the bravery of the *Veteranos* (Veterans), who are viewed as heroes who fought with great bravery while being led by donkeys. The defeat directly led to the collapse of the military dictatorship and the return of Argentine democracy.



OPERATION ROSARIO ARGENTINE FORCE



NATO OR WARSAW PACT ALLIED SUPPORT

Argentina had good relations with the US, but went to war with a major US ally, Britain. During the Falklands conflict the US attempted to mediate between its two allies. However, in a World War III scenario Argentina may have allied with the side that most aligned with its local regional politics, or may have remained neutral. We have given the Argentine forces the choice of alliance.

You may take an Allied Formation as part of your Force. It can be either a NATO Allied Formation (from any nation Force with a NATO Allied Formation in its support, except British) or a Warsaw Pact Allied Formation (from any nation

Force with a Warsaw Pact Allied Formation in its support). You must choose one or the other.

An Allied Formation obeys all the rules for its own nationality. An Allied Formation Commander can only join Units in its own Formation or nation and only its Formation or national Units can benefit from its Command Leadership (see page 19 and 64 of *World War III: Team Yankee*).

An Allied Formation does not count as a Formation when determining if you have lost the game (see page 65 of *World War III: Team Yankee*).

12TH INFANTRY REGIMENT

Due to the nature of the Falkland Islands' size and terrain the Argentine Army (*Ejército Argentino*) forces deployed there were predominately infantry.

Although a professional army in South American terms, the Argentine Army's weakness in comparison with the British land forces was the predominance of one year conscripts in the ranks. The Argentine Army's total strength was 60,000, including 20,000 regular officers and NCOs. Consisting of five corps, the main operational unit was the brigade of which there were two armoured, one mechanised, four infantry, three mountain, one jungle, and one airmobile. Each brigade consisted of three battalions plus one artillery and one engineer battalion. In addition, there were five anti-aircraft and one aviation battalions.

The initial plan was for Marines to secure the island and then be relived by Army garrison forces air-lifted to Stanley. However, once the British Task Force was on its way Argentine Army strength surged to over 10,000. Of these, a reinforced brigade of 8,000 men drawn from five regiments, reinforced with artillery, anti-aircraft, armoured car, and engineer units stayed in the Stanley area. About 1000 infantry with anti-aircraft assets and some artillery were deployed to Goose Green. On West Falkland Island, Port Howard and Fox Bay each received 800 men of an infantry regiment plus engineer support.

12TH INFANTRY REGIMENT

Much like the British Army, an Argentine Infantry Regiment in the Falklands consisted of a single battalion. The majority of these units were actually mechanised units, but were air-lifted to the Falklands, and left the vast majority of their transport in Argentina.

In 1982, the 12th Infantry Regiment (12IR), under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Ítalo Piaggi, was deployed to Caleta Olivia with the mission of defending the coast. It received orders to deploy to the Falklands and arrived there on 24 April.

On 28 April, the regiment began to establish itself at Goose Green. The regiment suffered severe logistical problems, with its heavy weapons on the ship Córdoba, which was unable to get past the British blockade of Task Force 317.

On 4 May, troops began preparing the defence system. A Company was sited north of the Darwin isthmus on a rise overlooking Darwin (Darwin Ridge); C Company was positioned to the south at the entrance to the Lafonia Peninsula. After a week, the regiment formed Task Force Mercedes, along with C Company of the 25th Infantry Regiment, a section of riflemen from the 8th Infantry Regiment, a group from the 9th Engineer Company, and a section of the 4th Parachute Artillery Group.

BRITISH INITIAL ATTACKS

On 21 May, 'D' Squadron of the SAS mounted a major raid from Mount Osborne to simulate a battalion-sized attack on A Company 12IR on Darwin Ridge. The following day air attacks were launched on the airfield at Goose Green and supply dumps.

On the night of 26–27 May, A Company 12IR counter raided with two rifle platoons on the SAS positions on Mount Osborne, but found the SAS had already vacated the summit. The next day A Company's HQ 'scratch' platoon on Darwin Ridge spotted British troops conducting reconnaissance patrols and began firing on them with at long-range with machine-guns in the hours before the start of the full British attack.

The increasing British activity around Goose Green and Darwin, as well as an announcement on the BBC, alerted the Argentines to the impending attack.

GOOSE GREEN

'A' COMPANY IN BATTLE

At 0230 on 28 May, A, B, C and D Companies of the British 2nd Parachute Battalion (2 Para) (600 men) launched themselves at the positions of the scout platoon and A Company of the 12th Regiment.

The fighting was fierce and soldiers from the Argentine scout platoon retreated to the positions of A Company, generating panic among the young recruits, several of whom abandoned their posts and began to retreat. The Argentine officers and non-commissioned officers endeavoured to regroup their men and avoid a rout.



B Company, 2 Para launched an attack against the positions of A Company 12IR, pounding it with intense mortar and machine-gun fire. One of the platoons was overrun and it had to retreat through the very minefield they had prepared a week earlier.

The Argentine positions were pounded with naval and field artillery fire before the paratroopers stormed them. A Company commander, First Lieutenant Manresa, had his radio damaged, cutting contact with his commander, forcing his unit to fight alone. The Argentine artillery began firing on the British assault, but due to the lack of communications, their fire was undirected and largely ineffective.

The Argentine positions continued to fire on the advancing paratroopers, which broke the attackers up into small groups to avoid further casualties. This allowed them to get close enough to fire rockets and throw grenades.

After half an hour of fighting, the Argentine left flank began to give way, and First Lieutenant Manresa gathered a small group of soldiers and counterattacked, stabilising the situation. Faced with a renewed push by the paratroopers of B Company, 2 Para, the Argentine left flank gave way, and Manresa ordered a withdrawal to positions closer to Darwin.

Meanwhile, A Company, 2 Para captured Burntside House and reached Coronation Point, near the small town of Darwin. British B and C Companies, followed by D Company in reserve, advanced, pressing the retreating Argentines, but by dawn they had not managed to close on the main Argentine defensive line.

DARWIN-BOCA HOUSE LINE

Around 0730, 28 May, the British encountered resistance from the next Argentine defensive position. Boca House was occupied by an infantry platoon of the Argentine 8th Regiment, while Darwin Ridge and the central sector were occupied by a mixed group of defenders (the 12IR HQ 'scratch' platoon made up of cooks and supply troops). These troops had been joined by the remnants of A Company, 12IR under Manresa around 0630.

At 0730, the situation became confused on Darwin Ridge when the Argentines saw troops approaching. At first, they did not know if they were friend or foe. Initially, they thought they might be friendly as they navigated the minefields without incidence. However, it turned out they were British guided by local islanders from Goose Green.

Mortar shells began to land on the Argentine positions, and the defenders opened fire with automatic weapons. Intense fire rained down on both sides. Mortar shells and wire-guided missiles exploded amongst the Argentine positions, with the defenders waiting for lulls in the bombardment before returning fire. This continued for about three hours, stalling the British advance. As day broke, the daylight gave the defenders the advantage, and they were now fighting from pre-prepared positions.

The Argentine defence was reinforced, a rifle platoon from C Company, 25th Regiment from the reserve at Goose Green was sent forward. They advanced to the vicinity of Boca House on the left flank and took up positions. The reserve platoon suffered heavy losses, including their commander Lieutenant Estévez, but by 0930 the British called off their attack and A and B Companies of 2 Para fell back under cover of smoke grenades.

ARGENTINE REINFORCEMENTS

With the arrival of daylight, the British frigate HMS Arrow abandoned its fire support mission for fear of Argentine air attacks. Indeed, shortly after, Pucara ground attack aircraft sent from Stanley arrived over the battlefield, bombing the British positions and forcing them to withdraw to cover.

The Argentines took advantage of this pause to re-form their front line, although losses were severe. C Company, 12IR, located south of the isthmus, was withdrawn closer to Goose Green to shorten the defensive perimeter.

Around 0900, the Güemes Combat Team (C Company) of the 25th Regiment, were deposited by helicopter eight kilometres south of Goose Green. This allowed Task Force Mercedes commander Lieutenant-Colonel Piaggi to replenish his reserve and extract a section of riflemen from it to send it towards Darwin Ridge. At 1300, the Argentine platoon advanced towards Darwin Ridge to block the British.

THE BRITISH ATTACK RESUMES

Piaggi contacted his superior, General Parada, and informed him that the British attack had been halted. Parada congratulated him and ordered him to begin the pursuit. Piaggi replied that he was not in a position to do so, and Parada reiterated the order, promising support.

Meanwhile, the British decided to use D Company, 2 Para to take the Argentine redoubt at Boca House in order to outflank the remaining Argentine positions. Shortly after noon, preceded by a massive artillery preparation, British B and D Companies, 2 Para opened fire on the entrenched Argentine positions, using Milan guided missiles, mortars, and rockets to suppress the defenders. The Argentines were pinned down and surrounded, after which the paratroopers assaulted the positions around Boca House. Second Lieutenant Aliaga, commander of 3 Platoon, C Company, IR8 (attached to A Company, 12IR), was wounded and, when all resistance proved impossible, he ordered the surrender of Boca House.

At the same time, C Company, 2 Para attacked the trenches in the central sector, while A Company, 2 Para renewed the attack on Darwin Ridge. In all sectors, the British used a large volume of fire, especially the deadly Milan missiles. This firepower effectively breached the Argentine line and, shortly afterwards, the Darwin Ridge redoubt fell. Lieutenant Manresa ordered a retreat to the second delay line near Goose Green. Second Lieutenant Peluffo (12IR HQ "scratch" Platoon), was seriously wounded and taken prisoner.

At 1315, the British were finally able to take Darwin Ridge. Some 200 Argentine soldiers had resisted the assault on Boca House and Darwin Ridge for more than six hours. At that time the reserve platoon commanded by Second Lieutenant Centurión had advanced towards the Darwin School under artillery fire.

2 Para established a command post on Darwin Ridge and began a three-pronged advance. B Company, 2 Para advanced south to encircle Goose Green, D Company were to attack the airfield, while C and A Companies were to attack the School from Darwin Ridge.

Around 1700, the Argentine forces withdrew towards the School, heavily pressed by C and A Companies, 2 Para. The anti-aircraft guns of the airfield defence opened fire on over 120 British paratroopers, initially causing one death and eleven injuries amongst the British companies.

From the west, British D Company, 2 Para were able to take the airfield without much difficulty, since the Argentine Air Force anti-aircraft battery personnel in that sector had withdrawn under mortar fire. A group from the 12th Regiment was sent to retake the airfield, but they were repulsed. This made it easier for B Company, 2 Para to advance south and threaten the Argentine perimeter from that direction, surrounding part of C Company, 12IR.

The Argentine air force again carried out attacks against the paratroopers, but they managed to shoot down a Pucará and an Aermacchi aircraft.

THE FINAL STAGES

When the British reached the second Argentine defensive line, the 105mm howitzers and anti-aircraft began firing directly. However, RAF Harrier GR.3 aircraft also appeared, carrying out ground attacks on the Argentines.

Fire from anti-aircraft artillery caused heavy casualties among the ranks of the British C Company, 2 Para. A platoon from A Company, attached to C Company, was forced to withdraw behind Darwin Ridge for the remainder of the battle.

The school's defensive position was taken by the British, Argentine anti-aircraft artillery then fired on the building after the British soldiers took the position, forcing them to withdraw.

At 1300, the reserve platoon under Second Lieutenant Centurión counterattacked and, although hit by enemy fire, managed to reach the airfield. Fighting furiously, the reserve platoon continued to withdraw. As they retreated, Second Lieutenant Berro, with 20 men, carried out an attack, beating back men of Company D, 2 Para to allow the survivors of Centurión's platoon to retreat.

However, once the defensive position around the school and the airstrip was lost, the Argentine forces were cornered around Goose Green. Intense mortar fire had also managed to silence the anti-aircraft artillery. Piaggi contacted overall command, who ordered him to break contact with the enemy and withdraw toward Bodie Creek Bridge to be evacuated with his forces. Piaggi believed he could not escape contact and the withdrawal as planned would be very difficult.

C Company, 12IR, holding its positions south of the isthmus, received the withdrawal order from Piaggi. Thus, its 2nd Rifle Platoon, under the command of Second Lieutenant Leonardo Durán, began the difficult, orderly retreat. Meanwhile, the 1st Platoon, which was the furthest southwest, proceeded similarly. C Company's Support

Platoon withdrew distributing two or three groups among some houses, forming observation and firing positions. Once in these new positions the platoon commanders managed to re-establish communication with their company commander.

At dusk, Second Lieutenant Orlando Lucero gathered the dispersed troops and, forming a rifle platoon, positioned them in a sheltered area to allow the withdrawal of the compromised Argentine troops. At this point, Task Force Mercedes found itself completely surrounded. With no foxholes, no shelter, no food, and very little ammunition, the men of C Company prepared to spend the night.

Meanwhile, Parada had sent new helicopter reinforcements: men from B Company of the 12th Regiment, transferred from Mount Kent. When they landed about 6 kilometres from Goose Green, in the southern sector, British artillery began to pound them, causing some dispersion. This group headed toward Goose Green, although darkness, the lack of guides, and enemy fire prevented them from joining the main position. It was not until the early hours of 29 May that these rifle platoons managed to arrive at Piaggi's command post.

One British commander on the ground estimated that one in six British paratroopers had been killed or wounded in the fighting. It was very cold, it was snowing, they were very low on ammunition, and most were exhausted. The British and Argentines had been fighting for approximately sixteen hours and the British had not accomplished their mission.

During the night, the Argentines tried to reorganise their lines and Piaggi called a meeting to discuss the next course of action. He believed the withdrawal order was unworkable and that continuing to fight offered no chance of success. He was also concerned that the British would bombard the town and cause a massacre of the civilian population. Piaggi decided to negotiate.

SURRENDER AT GOOSE GREEN

An islander was sent to the British lines with a proposal for surrender. The British agreed and sent two Argentine prisoners to inform Piaggi of the only term: the unconditional surrender of Argentine forces. Further discussions were held, but eventually the Argentines agreed, and their surrender was completed without further delay.

Shortly after, Vice-Commodore Pedrozo, as the most senior Argentine officer, presented the unconditional surrender, which was carried out with military honours and out of sight of civilians.





ARGENTINE ARMY RIFLE COMPANY

You must field the Formation HQ and one Combat Unit from each black box.
You may also field one Combat Unit from each grey box.



RIFLE COMPANY HQ
TAG101

1x FAL rifle team **1 POINT**

• INFANTRY FORMATION •

COURAGE 3+
MORALE 3+
RALLY 3+

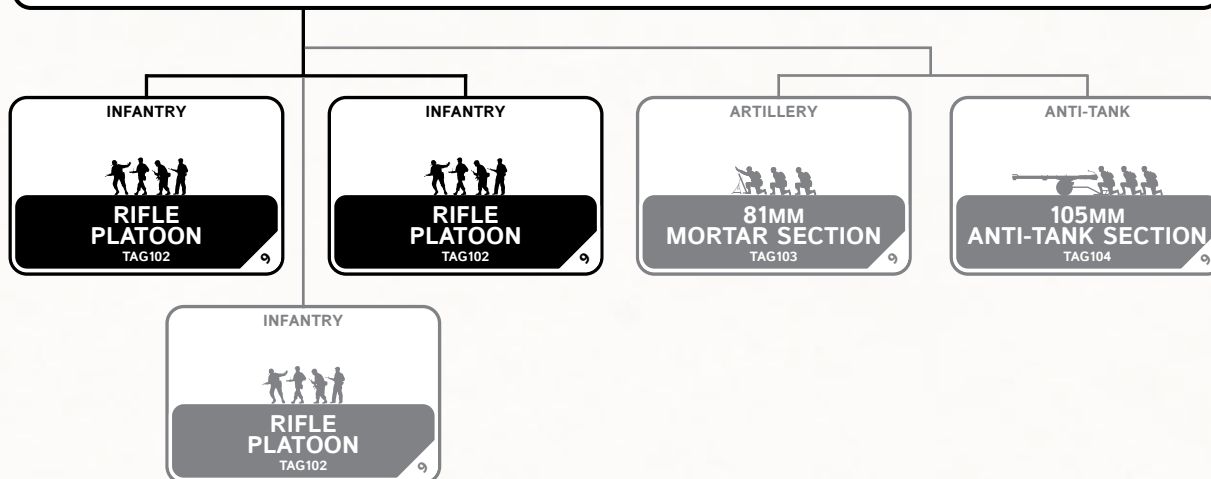
SKILL 4+
ASSAULT 5+
COUNTERATTACK 3+

IS HIT ON
4+

INFANTRY SAVE
3+

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
8"/20cm	8"/20cm	12"/30cm	12"/30cm	AUTO

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
FAL rifle team	16"/40cm	1	1	2	6	



You may field a Combat Unit from a black box as a Support Unit for your Force.



ARGENTINE ARMY RIFLE PLATOON

RIFLE PLATOON

7x FAL rifle & MAG team
with M72 anti-tank
2x M20 Super Bazooka
anti-tank team

6 POINTS

5x FAL rifle & MAG team
with M72 anti-tank
2x M20 Super Bazooka
anti-tank team

4 POINTS

OPTIONS

- Add a .50 cal HMG team for +1 point.

The Argentine Rifle Platoon, or *Sección de Tiradores*, consisted of a small platoon headquarters, three Rifle Squads (*Grupo de Tiradores*), and a Support Squad that had two FN MAG machine-guns and two M20 89mm Super Bazooka anti-tank weapons.

The Rifle Squads consisted of 10 men split into two teams. Each team had a team leader, a FAP Gunner and two to three riflemen (*tiradores*).

• INFANTRY UNIT •



COURAGE 4+

MORALE 4+
RALLY 4+

SKILL 5+

ASSAULT 5+
COUNTERATTACK 4+

IS HIT ON

4+

INFANTRY SAVE

3+

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
8"/20CM	8"/20CM	12"/30CM	12"/30CM	AUTO

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI- TANK	FIRE- POWER	NOTES
FAL rifle & MAG team or M72 anti-tank	16"/40CM 12"/30CM	2 1	1 1	2 12	6 5+	HEAT, Slow Firing
M20 Super Bazooka anti-tank team	8"/20CM	1	1	14	4+	Assault 6, HEAT, Slow Firing
OPTIONAL .50 cal HMG team	20"/50CM	3	2	4	5+	Assault 6, Forward Firing, Heavy Weapon

The FAP gunner is armed with *Fusil Automático Pesado* (FAP, heavy automatic rifle, the heavy barrel automatic version of the battle rifle). The remainder of the squad was armed with the FM FAL (*Fabricaciones Militares*, or FM, Argentine licensed produced FN FALs).

ARGENTINE ARMY 81MM MORTAR SECTION

81MM MORTAR SECTION

3x 81mm FM-81
mortar team

2 POINTS

The Argentine Army used license-built French 81mm mortars (similar to Brandt designs), which were standard in infantry support companies. These mortars were capable of sustaining a rate of fire of 12-15 rounds per minute with a range of up to 4000 meters.

• INFANTRY UNIT • HEAVY WEAPON •



COURAGE 4+

MORALE 4+
RALLY 4+

SKILL 5+

ASSAULT 6
COUNTERATTACK 4+

IS HIT ON

4+

INFANTRY SAVE

3+

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
8"/20CM	8"/20CM	8"/20CM	8"/20CM	AUTO

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI- TANK	FIRE- POWER	NOTES
81mm FM-81 mortar	56"/140CM	ARTILLERY		1	4+	Smoke Bombardment

ARGENTINE ARMY 105MM ANTI-TANK SECTION

105MM ANTI-TANK SECTION

3x 105mm M68
recoilless gun

4 POINTS

The 105mm Model 1968 recoilless rifle was an indigenous Argentine anti-tank weapon used extensively by the Argentine Army. Developed by *Fabricaciones Militares* (FM) in the late 1960s, it served as a primary heavy infantry support weapon.

• GUN UNIT •



COURAGE 4+

MORALE 4+
RALLY 4+

SKILL 5+

ASSAULT 6
COUNTERATTACK 4+

IS HIT ON

4+

GUN SAVE

3+

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
4"/10CM	4"/10CM	6"/15CM	8"/20CM	3+

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI- TANK	FIRE- POWER	NOTES
105mm M68 recoilless gun	24"/60CM	1	1	17	2+	Accurate, Brutal, Forward Firing, HEAT, Recoilless, Slow Firing

ARMoured CARS

Though the Argentine forces had heavier armour vehicles available that could have been deployed to the Falkland Islands, ultimately the Argentine command decided that the soft boggy conditions of the Falkland's countryside was ill suited to their AMX-13 light tanks, so it was decided to utilise their Panhard AML-90 armoured car which would be faster and more effective at patrolling on the roads.

Two armoured car squadrons were committed to the conflict, but only one was equipped with its vehicles. These were part of the reserve at Port Stanley.

- 181st Armoured Cavalry Squadron (at Stanley Racecourse).
- 10th Armoured Cavalry Squadron (at Moody Valley).

The force at Stanley Racecourse was commanded by Major Alejandro David Carullo and consisted of:

- Panhard Squadron, 181st Armoured Cavalry Scout Detachment (*Escuadrón Panhard/Destacamento de Exploración de Caballería Blindada 181*) with 12 Panhard AML-90 armoured cars, and
- 9th Infantry Brigade.

The force at Moody Valley was commanded by Captain Rodrigo Alejandro Soloaga and consisted of:

- 10th Armoured Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron (dismounted) (*Escuadrón de Exploración Caballería Blindada 10*), and
- 10th Infantry Brigade (attached to reserve).

The two armoured car units were ordered to patrol the Stanley-Estancia track.

ARGENTINE ARMY AML-90 ARMoured CAR SQUADRON

You must field the Formation HQ and one Combat Unit from each black box.
You may also field one Combat Unit from each grey box.



**AML-90
ARMoured CAR SQUADRON HQ**
TAG117

1x AML-90 **2 POINTS**

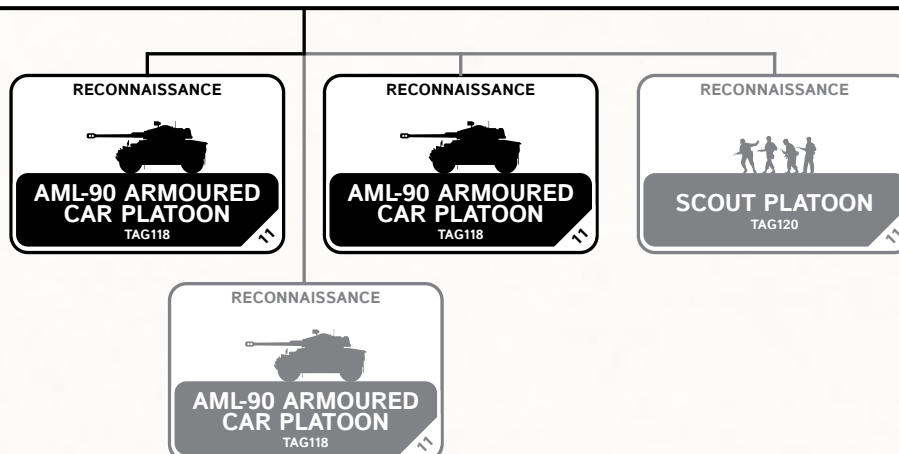
• TANK FORMATION • INFRA-RED (IR) • SCOUT •

COURAGE 2+		SKILL 3+	
MORALE 2+		ASSAULT 4+	
REMOUNT 2+		COUNTERATTACK 3+	

IS HIT ON 4+			
FRONT	SIDE	TOP	
1	1	0	

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
10"/25cm	10"/25cm	16"/40cm	40"/100cm	4+

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI- TANK	FIRE- POWER	NOTES
90mm CN-90-F1 gun	28"/70cm	2	1	16	3+	HEAT, Smoke
7.62mm AA MGs	16"/40cm	4	4	2	6	



You may field a Combat Unit from a black box as a Support Unit for your Force.



ARGENTINE ARMY AML-90 ARMoured CAR PLATOON

AML-90 ARMoured CAR PLATOON

4x AML-90

5 POINTS

3x AML-90

4 POINTS

2x AML-90

3 POINTS

The Panhard AML (*automitrailleuse légère*, French for 'light armoured car') is an armoured car used by the Argentines in the reconnaissance role. The Panhard AML-90 is lightly armoured on a 4x4 chassis. It is armed with a low velocity DEFA 90mm rifled cannon firing conventional high explosive and high explosive anti-tank rounds. Argentina had 50 AML-90s in total which they received between 1969 and 1971.

• TANK UNIT • INFRA-RED (IR) • SCOUT • SPEARHEAD •



COURAGE 3+

MORALE 3+
REMOUNT 3+

SKILL 4+

ASSAULT 4+
COUNTERATTACK 4+

IS HIT ON 4+

FRONT

SIDE

TOP

1

1

0

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
10"/25CM	10"/25CM	16"/40CM	40"/100CM	4+

WEAPON	RANGE	HALTED	ROF MOVING	ANTI- TANK	FIRE- POWER	NOTES
90mm CN-90-F1 gun	28"/70CM	2	1	16	3+	HEAT, Smoke
7.62mm AA MGs	16"/40CM	4	4	2	6	



ARGENTINE ARMY SCOUT PLATOON

SCOUT PLATOON

4x FN MAG team

4 POINTS

10th Armoured Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron fought in the Falklands dismounted as infantry scouts, patrolling on foot along the Stanley-Estancia track. Dismounted crew also took part in the Battle of Wireless Ridge.

• INFANTRY UNIT • SCOUT • SPEARHEAD •



COURAGE 3+

MORALE 3+
RALLY 3+

SKILL 4+

ASSAULT 4+
COUNTERATTACK 4+

IS HIT ON

4+

INFANTRY SAVE

3+

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
8"/20CM	8"/20CM	12"/30CM	12"/30CM	AUTO

WEAPON	RANGE	HALTED	ROF MOVING	ANTI- TANK	FIRE- POWER	NOTES
FN MAG team	16"/40CM	3	2	2	6	

ARGENTINE MARINES MARINE RIFLE COMPANY

You must field the Formation HQ and one Combat Unit from each black box.
You may also field one Combat Unit from each grey box.



MARINE RIFLE COMPANY HQ
TAG111

1x FAL rifle team **1 POINT**

The Formation Commander rides with one of the Marine Rifle Platoon (TAG112) if transported by LVTP-7 transports.

• INFANTRY FORMATION •

COURAGE 2+
MORALE 2+
RALLY 2+

SKILL 3+
ASSAULT 4+
COUNTERATTACK 2+

IS HIT ON
4+

INFANTRY SAVE
3+

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
8"/20CM	8"/20CM	12"/30CM	12"/30CM	AUTO

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF	HALTED	MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE POWER	NOTES
FAL rifle team	16"/40CM	1	1	2	6		

INFANTRY


MARINE RIFLE PLATOON
TAG112

INFANTRY


MARINE RIFLE PLATOON
TAG112

INFANTRY


MARINE RIFLE PLATOON
TAG112

ARTILLERY


MARINE 81MM MORTAR PLATOON
TAG114

ANTI-TANK


MARINE 105MM ANTI-TANK SECTION
TAG115

ANTI-AIRCRAFT


MARINE 30MM AA SECTION
TAG119

You may field a Combat Unit from a black box as a Support Unit for your Force.

The Naval Infantry Command (*Comando de la Infantería de Marina*), also known as the Naval Infantry of the Navy of the Argentine Republic (*Infantería de Marina de la Armada de la República Argentina*) and generally referred to in English as the Argentine Marines, are the amphibious warfare branch of the Argentine Navy.

In 1982, the Navy included a 6000 strong Marine force or *Infantería de Marina* organised into two Fleet Marine forces, each with two infantry battalions and supporting arms. It was from these, that the assault commandos, or *Buzos Tactico*, and the landing force of some 800 men of the 2nd Marine Infantry Battalion were drawn. The 5th Marine Infantry Battalion was later deployed near Stanley.

OPERATION ROSARIO

Batallón de Infantería de Marina N.º 2 (BIM2) took Port Stanley (called *Puerto Argentino* by the Argentines) on 2 April 1982 in Operation Rosario under the command of Lieutenant Commander Guillermo Sanchez-Sabarots. The battalion's actions involved taking control of key locations in and around Port Stanley, including the capture of Government House after the surrender of the British Governor. Captain Pedro Giacchino was the first Argentine casualty of the war, falling in combat in his role as head of a joint patrol of Amphibious Commandos and Tactical Divers.

The landing took place at night, on 1 April, on a beach south of Port Stanley, using rubber boats embarked from

the destroyer ARA *Santísima Trinidad*. The operation was successful, achieving the surrender at 0930 that day, with the disembarkation of amphibious vehicles and personnel from BIM2 in support of the operations.

FALKLANDS WAR

As the war continued with the British response, the Marines deployed their forces on East Falkland (*Soledad*) Island and operated jointly with Argentine Army units.

During the conflict, "Hotel" Rifle Company of the 3rd Marine Infantry Battalion (BIM3) operated on the Camber Peninsula (north of Stanley) and on Pebble (*Borbón*) Island, where the Argentines has established an airbase.

For its part, BIM5 (commanded by Captain Robacio) fought at Mount Longdon (night of 11-12 June), Mount Tumbledown (12-13 June), Sapper Hill, and Pony Pass (on the morning of 14 June, where the last casualties of the war occurred). During the intervening days, they came under artillery fire and air attacks.

After the fall of Stanley on 14 June, the Marines were concentrated at the airport for four days, until they boarded the polar transport ARA *Bahía Paraíso* and the icebreaker ARA *Almirante Irizar*, both hospital ships recognized by the International Red Cross, and transferred to the mainland.

A total of 35 Marines died during the conflict.

ARGENTINE MARINES MARINE RIFLE PLATOON

MARINE RIFLE PLATOON

7x FAL rifle & MAG team
with M72 anti-tank
2x M20 Super Bazooka
anti-tank team

7 POINTS

5x FAL rifle & MAG team
with M72 anti-tank
2x M20 Super Bazooka
anti-tank team

5 POINTS

OPTIONS

- Add two LVTP-7 transports (TA6113) for +1 point.

Unlike many Army conscripts (class '63) who were rushed to the islands with minimal training, the Marines (BIM 5 in particular) were highly professional, better trained, and motivated.

An Argentine Marine Corps (IMARA) rifle platoon—specifically within the 2nd Marine Infantry Battalion (BIM 2) or 5th Marine Infantry Battalion (BIM 5) during the Falklands War—was organised as a light infantry manoeuvre unit tailored for amphibious operations. A standard platoon typically commanded three rifle squads and a support element.

The platoon is commanded by a Second Lieutenant (*Subteniente*) or Lieutenant (*Teniente*), supported by a platoon sergeant and radio operators.

Each of the three rifle squads was generally led by a Corporal (*Cabo*) and had 9 to 12 marines, typically divided into two smaller fire teams.

The support section provided additional fire-power, including FN MAG general-purpose machine guns (GPMG) and M20 3.5-inch Super Bazookas, which were often divided amongst the rifle squads as needed.

• INFANTRY UNIT •

COURAGE 3+
MORALE 3+
RALLY 3+

SKILL 4+
ASSAULT 4+
COUNTERATTACK 3+

IS HIT ON
4+

INFANTRY SAVE
3+

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
8"/20cm	8"/20cm	12"/30cm	12"/30cm	AUTO

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI- TANK	FIRE- POWER	NOTES
FAL rifle & MAG team or M72 anti-tank	16"/40cm 12"/30cm	2 1	1 1	2 12	6 5+	HEAT, Slow Firing
M20 Super Bazooka anti-tank team	8"/20cm	1	1	14	4+	Assault 5, HEAT, Slow Firing

LVTP-7 TRANSPORT

ARGENTINE MARINES

• TANK ATTACHMENT • AMPHIBIOUS • PASSENGERS 7 •

COURAGE 3+
MORALE 3+
REMOUNT 3+

SKILL 4+
ASSAULT 6
COUNTERATTACK 5+

IS HIT ON 4+

FRONT 3 **SIDE** 2 **TOP** 1

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
10"/25cm	18"/45cm	28"/70cm	32"/80cm	3+

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI- TANK	FIRE- POWER	NOTES
.50 cal MG	20"/50cm	3	2	4	5+	
7.62mm MG	16"/40cm	1	1	2	6	

Argentine Marines were generally well-equipped with NATO-standard 7.62mm weapons. These included the FN FAL (*Fusil Automático Liviano*) assault rifle, with many capable of full-automatic fire, FN MAG (GPMG) machine-gun as the squad automatic weapon, and the FM FAP (*Fusil Automático Pesado*), a heavy-barrel version of the FAL used for automatic fire.

Anti-tank weapons included the US M20 3.5-inch Super Bazooka and the M72 LAW.



ARGENTINE MARINES MARINE 81MM MORTAR PLATOON

MARINE 81MM MORTAR PLATOON

6x 81mm FM-81 mortar team

6 POINTS

3x 81mm FM-81 mortar team

3 POINTS

Marine 81mm mortars were typically organised into a support section or platoon within the Support Company (*Compañía de Apoyo*) of each Marine infantry battalion. BIM5, for example, had a mortar platoon dedicated to providing indirect fire support, often working in conjunction with 106mm recoilless rifles and machine guns.

• INFANTRY UNIT • HEAVY WEAPON •



COURAGE 3+
MORALE 3+
RALLY 3+

SKILL 4+
ASSAULT 5+
COUNTERATTACK 3+

IS HIT ON
4+

INFANTRY SAVE
3+

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
8"/20cm	8"/20cm	8"/20cm	8"/20cm	AUTO

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
81mm FM-81 mortar	56"/140cm	ARTILLERY	1	4+	4+	Smoke Bombardment

ARGENTINE MARINES MARINE 105MM ANTI-TANK SECTION

MARINE 105MM ANTI-TANK SECTION

3x 105mm M68 recoilless gun

6 POINTS

Model 1968 105mm recoilless rifles were generally part of the anti-tank or heavy weapon sections within the Marine Infantry Battalions. They played a key anti-tank and direct-fire support role during the Falklands War. These weapons were frequently used to defend the outer hills around Stanley, including Mount Tumbledown and Sapper Hill.

• GUN UNIT •



COURAGE 3+
MORALE 3+
RALLY 3+

SKILL 4+
ASSAULT 5+
COUNTERATTACK 3+

IS HIT ON
4+

GUN SAVE
3+

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
4"/10cm	4"/10cm	6"/15cm	8"/20cm	3+

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
105mm M68 recoilless gun	24"/60cm	1	1	17	2+	Accurate, Brutal, Forward Firing, HEAT, Recoilless, Slow Firing

ARGENTINE MARINES MARINE 30MM AA SECTION

MARINE 30MM AA SECTION

2x 30mm HS-661 gun

2 POINTS

1st Marine Anti-aircraft Battalion (*Batallón de Artillería Antiaérea*) was equipped with 12 Hispano-Suiza HS-661 30mm anti-aircraft guns. Six were deployed at Goose Green.

RADAR

Anti-aircraft radar used with some of the Argentine anti-aircraft guns makes tracking fast-moving aircraft much easier, especially at long range.

When Shooting at Aircraft, vehicles equipped with Radar do not suffer the usual +1 penalty To Hit for range over 16"/40cm.

When Shooting at Aircraft, 30mm HS-661 guns have a range of 36"/90cm.

• GUN UNIT • GUN SHIELD •



COURAGE 3+
MORALE 3+
RALLY 3+

SKILL 4+
ASSAULT 5+
COUNTERATTACK 3+

IS HIT ON
4+

GUN SAVE
3+

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
4"/10cm	4"/10cm	6"/15cm	8"/20cm	3+

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
30mm HS-661 gun	24"/60cm	4	2	7	5+	Dedicated AA, Radar

SUPPORT UNITS



ARGENTINE ARMY

120MM MORTAR BATTERY

120MM MORTAR BATTERY

- 6x 120mm FM-120 mortar **6 POINTS**
- 3x 120mm FM-120 mortar **3 POINTS**

The FM-120 mortar is a 120mm mortar manufactured by Argentina's own arsenal. It is a conventional design based on the French Brandt 120mm MO-12-AM50 mortar designed in the late 1940s.

• GUN UNIT •

COURAGE 4+
MORALE 4+
RALLY 4+

SKILL 4+
ASSAULT 4+
COUNTERATTACK 4+

IS HIT ON
4+

INFANTRY SAVE
3+

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
4"/10CM	4"/10CM	6"/15CM	8"/20CM	3+

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED MOVING	ANTI- TANK	FIRE- POWER	NOTES
120mm FM-120 mortar	64"/160CM	ARTILLERY	3	3+	Smoke Bombardment

• GUN UNIT •

COURAGE 4+
MORALE 4+
RALLY 4+

SKILL 4+
ASSAULT 4+
COUNTERATTACK 4+

IS HIT ON
4+

GUN SAVE
4+

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
4"/10CM	4"/10CM	6"/15CM	8"/20CM	3+

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED MOVING	ANTI- TANK	FIRE- POWER	NOTES
105mm Mod. 56 howitzer	72"/180CM	ARTILLERY	3	3+	Forward Firing, Smoke Bombardment
or Direct Fire	16"/40CM	1 1	7	2+	Brutal, Forward Firing, Slow Firing, Smoke

During the Falklands War the Argentine 3rd and 4th Artillery Groups fought on the islands with the Italian OTO-Melara Model 56 105mm pack howitzer. The 105mm Mod. 56 howitzer fires standard US type M1 105mm ammunition.

As a pack howitzer, the Mod. 56 allows its crew to manhandle the gun easily due to its light weight. It is designed to be broken down into 12 parts for ease of transport.



ARGENTINE ARMY OBSERVATION POST

OBSERVATION POST

1x Observer FAL rifle team **1 POINT**

You must field:

- a 120mm Mortar Battery (TAG105), or
 - a 105mm Artillery Battery (TAG106)
- before you may field an Observer FAL rifle team.

Argentine artillery observation in the Falklands involved establishing observation posts on high ground to monitor British movements. Commando patrols also carried out reconnaissance to establish these observation posts, though some, like the one at Top Malo House, were compromised by British forces. This intelligence was crucial for targeting British ships and ground positions with artillery and air attacks.

• INFANTRY UNIT • INDEPENDENT • OBSERVER • SCOUT •



COURAGE 4+

MORALE 4+
RALLY 4+

SKILL 4+

ASSAULT 4+
COUNTERATTACK 5+

IS HIT ON

4+

INFANTRY SAVE

3+

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
8"/20CM	8"/20CM	12"/30CM	12"/30CM	AUTO

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI- TANK	FIRE- POWER	NOTES
FAL rifle team	16"/40CM	1	1	2	6	

ARGENTINE ARMY 35MM AIR DEFENCE BATTERY

35MM AIR DEFENCE BATTERY

2x 35mm GDF gun **3 POINTS**

The Oerlikon GDF or Oerlikon 35mm twin cannon is a towed anti-aircraft gun made by Swiss company Oerlikon Contraves. The weapon system can be aimed either directly, by way of an advanced sighting system, or automatically, by locking onto the target with radar.

The system was widely used by Argentina during the Falklands War by the 601 Anti-aircraft Artillery Group and the 1st Group of the Argentine Air Force.

• GUN UNIT • GUN SHIELD •



COURAGE 4+

MORALE 4+
RALLY 4+

SKILL 4+

ASSAULT 4+
COUNTERATTACK 4+

IS HIT ON

4+

GUN SAVE

4+

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
2"/5CM	2"/5CM	4"/10CM	4"/10CM	6

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI- TANK	FIRE- POWER	NOTES
Twin 35mm GDF gun	28"/70CM	5	3	10	4+	Dedicated AA, Radar

RADAR

Anti-aircraft radar used with some of the Argentine anti-aircraft guns makes tracking fast-moving aircraft much easier, especially at long range.

When Shooting at Aircraft, vehicles equipped with Radar do not suffer the usual +1 penalty To Hit for range over 16"/40cm.

When Shooting at Aircraft, Twin 35mm GDF guns have a range of 40"/100cm.



IA 58 PUCARÁ STRIKE FLIGHT

IA 58 PUCARÁ STRIKE FLIGHT

4x IA 58 Pucará

10 POINTS

2x IA 58 Pucará

5 POINTS

OPTIONS

- Arm all IA 58 Pucará with Napalm bombs for +1 point each.

The FMA IA 58 Pucará, designed by Argentina's *Fábrica Militar de Aviones*, is a rugged, twin-turboprop counter-insurgency and ground-attack aircraft specialized in close air support (CAS) from rough, unpaved strips. It saw significant combat use during the 1982 Falklands/Malvinas War and was designed to counter guerrilla movements.

NAPALM BOMB

During the Battle of Goose Green Argentine Pucará ground-attack aircraft attempted to drop napalm bombs on mortar positions held by the British 2nd Battalion, Parachute Regiment (2 Para). However, they failed to detonate and the Paras had a lucky escape.



• STRIKE AIRCRAFT UNIT •

COURAGE 4+
MORALE 4+

SKILL 4+

IS HIT ON
4+

AIRCRAFT SAVE
5+

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
UNLIMITED				AUTO

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
Twin 20mm HS.404 auto-cannon	8"/20CM	-	2	6	5+	Anti-helicopter
125 kg bombs	6"/15CM	ARTILLERY		3	3+	
68mm rocket pod	20"/50CM	SALVO		3	4+	
OPTIONAL Napalm bombs	6"/15CM	ARTILLERY		1	1+	Napalm Bomb, One Shot

Infantry, Gun, and Unarmoured Tank Teams re-roll successful Saves if hit by an Aircraft Unit firing an Artillery Bombardment using Napalm Bombs.

Armoured Tank Teams use Top armour for Saves when hit by Napalm Bombs.

DAGGER STRIKE FLIGHT

DAGGER STRIKE FLIGHT

4x Dagger

8 POINTS

2x Dagger

4 POINTS

Aiming to expand its Mirage fleet, but lacking the budget to buy new models, Argentina initially purchased 24 single-seat IAI Nesher fighters (hebrew for Dagger, an Israeli built version of the French Mirage 5) and a pair of two-seaters in 1978. They served at the *Grupo 6 de Caza* (Hunting Group 6) of the *VI Brigada Aérea* (6th Air Brigade) at Tandil. Though they were equipped with Shafrir 2 air-to-air missiles, their main role was air-to-surface attack, using a variety of bombs. As part of the deal with Israel, the Argentine pilots received training from Israeli veterans of the Six Day and Yom Kippur wars.



• STRIKE AIRCRAFT UNIT •

COURAGE 4+
MORALE 4+

SKILL 4+

IS HIT ON
4+

AIRCRAFT SAVE
5+

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
UNLIMITED				AUTO

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
250 kg BK-BR bomb	6"/15CM	ARTILLERY		4	2+	
30mm auto-cannon	8"/20CM	-	3	7	5+	Anti-helicopter



BASING ARGENTINE INFANTRY

All *World War III: Team Yankee* infantry are supplied with appropriate bases. Assemble your infantry teams by gluing the figures into the holes on a base of the right size. Super glue works well for this.

There are usually several figures with each type of weapon, so you can create variety in your squads. It doesn't matter which figure you put in each team, as long as the mix of weapons is right. Visit the product spotlight at www.BattlefrontGroup.com for a more detailed guide.



Formation
Command FAL rifle team
Base the Commander on a small base facing the long edge with a radio operator and rifleman.



FAL rifle & MAG team
with M72 anti-tank
FN MAG team
Base a FAL rifle & MAG team with M72 anti-tank on a medium base facing the long edge. Teams combine a machine-gunner armed with a MAG machine-gun, riflemen, and a rifleman with M72 anti-tank weapon. Unit Leaders replace the MAG and a rifleman with an officer and radio operator.



M20 Super Bazooka
anti-tank team
M20 Super Bazooka anti-tank teams and Observer FAL rifle teams are mounted on a small base facing the long edge. Base a gunner with his weapon, or an observer, and one additional figure.



.50 cal HMG team
Base these heavy weapons on a medium base, facing the long edge. These teams have a gunner with his weapon and two additional figures.



81mm FM-81 mortar team



30mm HS-661 gun
Base 30mm HS-661 guns on a medium base, facing the short edge. These teams have a gunner with his weapon and three additional figures.



105mm Mod. 56 howitzer
Base 105mm Mod. 56 howitzers on a large base facing the short edge. Each gun has five crewmen.



120mm FM-120 mortar



105mm M68 recoilless gun

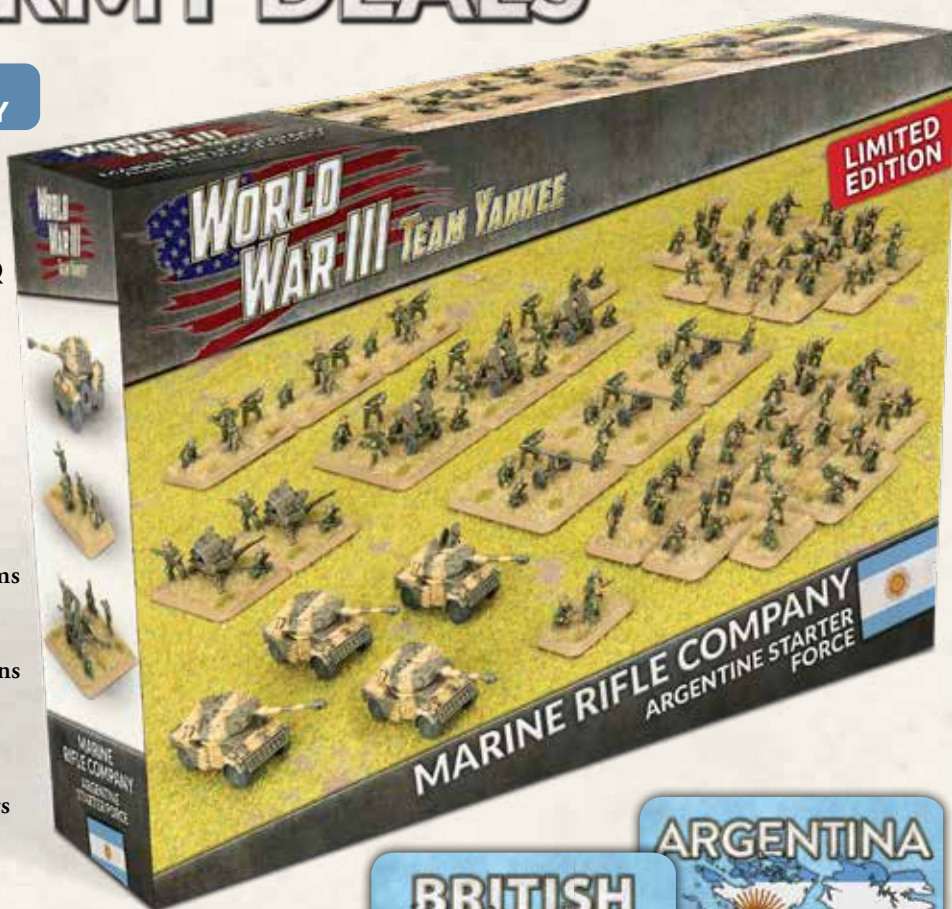
Base these weapons on a large base facing the short edge. Each gun has four crewmen.

THE BATTLE FOR PORT STANLEY ARMY DEALS

ARGENTINE MARINE RIFLE COMPANY

The Marine Rifle Company is the best starting point for any Argentine army, and contains:

- 1x **Marine Rifle Company HQ**
1x FAL rifle team
- 2x **Marine Rifle Platoons**
Each With:
7x FAL rifle & MAG teams
with M72 anti-tank
2x M20 Super Bazooka
anti-tank teams
- 1x **Marine 81mm Mortar Platoon**
3x 81mm FM-81 mortar teams
- 1x **Marine 105mm Anti-tank Section**
3x 105mm M68 recoilless guns
- 1x **Marine 30mm AA Section**
2x 30mm HS-661 guns
- 1x **105mm Artillery Battery**
3x 105mm Mod. 56 howitzers
- 1x **AML-90 Armoured Car Platoon**
4x AML-90 armoured cars
- 1x **Observation Post**
1x Observer FAL rifle team



Both Starter Forces
Include Limited Edition
Falklands War
Objective markers

BRITISH COMMANDO COMPANY

The British Commando Troop is the best starting point for any British army, and contains:

- 1x **Commando Company HQ**
1x SLR rifle team
- 2x **Commando Troops**
Each With:
4x GPMG teams
with 66mm anti-tank
3x Bren MG teams with
Carl Gustav anti-tank
1x 2" mortar team
- 1x **Commando Mortar Troop**
4x 81mm mortar teams
- 1x **Commando Milan Section**
2x Milan missile teams
- 1x **Blowpipe Air Defence Detachment**
2x Blowpipe missile teams
- 1x **105mm Commando Battery**
6x 105mm light guns
- 1x **Scorpion Recce Troop**
4x Scorpion light tanks



ARGENTINE CATALOGUE

TAR702



Rifle Platoon

TAR704



x6

CONTAINS:
 6x 81mm FM-81 Mortar Teams



81mm Mortar Platoon

TAR705



x3

CONTAINS:
 3x 120mm FM-120 Mortar Teams



120mm Mortar Battery

TAR501



x3

CONTAINS:
 3x 105mm M68 Recoilless Guns



105mm Anti-Tank Section

TAR520



x2

CONTAINS:
 2x 30mm HS-661 Guns



30mm AA Section

TAR502



CONTAINS:
3x 105mm Mod. 56 howitzer

x3



105mm Artillery Battery

TAR300



CONTAINS:
2x AML-90 Armoured Cars

x2



AML-90 Armoured Car

TARBX01



CONTAINS:
2x LVTP-7 Transports

x2



LVTP-7 Transports

TARBX02



CONTAINS:
2x IA 58 Pucará Aircraft

x2



Pucará Strike Flight

TFBX09



CONTAINS:
2x Mirage 5 Aircraft

x2



Mirage 5 Hunting Patrol



The Cold War has gone hot, and the battle for the Falkland Islands has become a flashpoint in a much larger conflict. As NATO and the Warsaw Pact clash across Europe, Britain is forced to fight on another front thousands of miles from home. Argentine forces seize the Falkland Islands.

Now British forces must fight their way across the islands, facing determined Argentine defenders. From the wind-swept hills around Stanley to the rugged coastline and isolated settlements, every battle will shape the outcome of the campaign.

Firestorm Falklands is a Firestorm Campaign for **World War III: Team Yankee**, bringing the Cold War to the South Atlantic. Manoeuvre your forces across the campaign map, and seize the initiative before your opponent can turn the tide.

Will the British task force retake the islands, or will the Falklands become a new front in the Third World War?



For a different style of campaign, the **Falklands Axis Of Attack** Campaign is also available.

Experience the Falklands conflict through a series of linked missions following a more historical path. Command British or Argentine forces as each mission connects directly to the next, with the outcome of every battle shaping the unfolding story.

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