

The
Argentine Gazette

Part One



1. The ARGENTINE GAZETTE was the news leaflet issued to all members of the occupying forces during the Falklands Conflict. It was the means by which the Commander of the occupying forces, Brigadier General Mario Menendez, sought to inform his forces of events on the Islands. The GAZETTE was also the means of imparting news from home. Whilst the reader may disagree strongly with the depiction of some events, the style and content of that depiction is deemed to be of interest in its own right.
2. This work is not intended to be an accurate depiction of those tragic events of 1982. Rather, I have attempted to follow as closely as possible the tone, style and literal meaning of the source text. At no time have I allowed personal opinion to shape the translation. Where cultural references have been made which might have no significance to the reader, I have attempted to render the closest possible equivalent. For the sake of brevity, those terms for which there is no translation have been denoted in brackets [].
3. In any kind of translation the ultimate goal must be one not of attempting to render a literal translation of the source text, lest the result be gibberish. Rather, an attempt should be made to reduce to an absolute minimum the 'equivalence loss' inherent with the work, ie the degree to which the target text fails to accurately represent the effects and features of the source text. This approach results in the translation of some common phrases appearing to bear no relation to their original form, due to the context in which they had been used.
4. I would like to express my most sincere thanks to Mr John Smith, Curator (Retd) of the Falkland Islands Museum, for the opportunity to undertake this work, and to Elvio and Anya Cofre for the friendship and hospitality they showed me throughout my stay on the Islands. I hope that this work proves to be an interesting addition to the exhibits in the Falkland Islands Museum.

Additional remarks by the Editor, Squadron Leader Alan Riches

Following the surrender of the Argentine forces in June 1982, Mr John Smith, until recently the curator of the Stanley Museum, collected together a full set of the Argentine Gazette; as far as he is aware, this is the only complete set in existence. This translation of the Gazette was undertaken by Christopher Brooks in his spare time during his tour as Engineering Officer of 78 Squadron in the Falkland Islands between April and October 1999. It is a remarkable piece of work and provides both important primary source material for historians of the Falklands Conflict and an interesting insight into the Argentines' perception of events. Other than a little editorial 'tidying up', I have deleted nothing from Christopher Brooks' translation. I have, however, added throughout the text my own commentary on the Argentine version of events which is based on information contained in two books about the

Conflict published in the 1980s: “Falklands – The Air War” published by the British Aviation Research Group; and “Air War South Atlantic” by Jeffrey Ethell and Alfred Price. In order to distinguish them from Christopher Brooks’ original translation, my comments are in italics.

(See Index page 16)

Argentine Army, 8th May 1982

Year 1 Number 1

Introduction. Port Stanley – by order of the Military Commander Falkland Islands, Brigadier General Mario Benjamin Menendez, in this Capital is founded THE ARGENTINE GAZETTE. Appointed as Editor is Military Chaplain Friar Salvador Santore (Order of Preachers) and as Deputy Editor Captain Fernando Orlando Rodriguez Mayo, Press Officer of the Military Government.

Editorial. THE ARGENTINE GAZETTE fulfils the needs for information on the part of members of the Armed Forces. Therefore, our first objective will be imparting the truth, which comes from fact and gives a new social and historical significance to these Islands. False information creates absurd or imaginary hopes. On the other hand, the purpose of concise information is to clarify our goals and to maintain within ourselves a heightened awareness of the just and noble fight that we have begun, and which cannot cease.

Outline of Events between 1st and 7th May 1982

1st May 1982

0440 hrs: An unidentified enemy aircraft attacked Port Stanley Airport, dropping two 1,000lb bombs. *This was the first of the Vulcan sorties from Ascension Island, code-named “Black Buck”. Twenty-one 1000lb bombs were dropped across the runway at an angle of 30 degrees, 2 of which scored hits.*

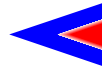
0734 hrs: A delayed-action bomb, dropped during the first enemy raid, exploded at Port Stanley Airport.

0740 hrs: The enemy carried out a second attack, by Sea Harrier aircraft using rockets and cannon, against Port Stanley Airport and positions of the 5th Marine Infantry Brigade.

0825 hrs: The third enemy air attack against Port Stanley Airport, by Sea Harriers dropping bombs, set fire to Airport installations. One Sea Harrier was shot down by a Roland SAM and another by twin-barrelled 35mm cannon and/or a Tiger Cat SAM.

0815 hrs: Four enemy Sea Harriers attacked Darwin Airport with bombs and cannon. The attack destroyed 2 of our Pucará aircraft on the ground.

These attacks were carried out by 12 Sea Harriers of 800 Sqn from Hermes – 9 against Stanley and 3 against Darwin. All



aircraft returned safely, giving rise to BBC reporter Brian Hanrahan's oft-quoted phrase "I counted them all out and I counted them all back".

1520 hrs: An enemy helicopter attacked a patrol launch of the Argentine Naval Prefecture, without success. *This could be the attack on the "Islas Malvinas" referred to below.*

1600 hrs: Three enemy warships bombarded positions of the 25th Infantry Regiment, without causing major casualties. *The ships were the destroyer Glamorgan and the frigates Arrow and Alacrity.*

1620 hrs: The Argentine Air Force (FAA), using Douglas A4 aircraft, attacked enemy warships in the area of Choiseul Sound. Significant damage was caused to one ship and minor damage (the precise degree of which was impossible determine) to the other 2. The enemy withdrew. In these combat actions the enemy shot down 2 of our aircraft (an A4 and a Canberra), rescuing both members of the Canberra crew.

1700 hrs: During an aerial combat a Mirage III (ours) and a Sea Harrier (enemy) collided; the impact destroyed both aircraft. The Argentine pilot was rescued alive; the whereabouts of the enemy pilot are unknown.

The FAA launched 56 sorties against the Task Force, of which 35 reached their assigned combat areas. Three British warships suffered minor damage. Two Mirages, a Canberra and a Dagger were shot down, the last piloted by Lt Jose Ardiles, cousin of the famous football star. No British aircraft were lost.

1730 hrs: The fishing vessel 'Forrest', crewed by Navy personnel, beat off an attack by an enemy Sea Lynx naval helicopter and kept chase until it fled. The vessel beat off the attack with fire from the rifles and pistols of the crew. *A Lynx from Alacrity attacked the patrol boat "Islas Malvinas" and the impressed Falklands Islands vessel "Forrest". Both the "Islas Malvinas" and the Lynx suffered minor damage.*

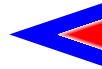
2100 to 2145 hrs: The enemy directed naval fire against the area of Sapper Hill, killing one and wounding five.

2300 hrs: The enemy re-directed the naval gunfire against Sapper Hill.

3rd May 1982

0130 hrs: Whilst the airborne warning and control aircraft, the 'ARA Sobral', was controlling the rescue of the 2 pilots of one of our Canberra aircraft which had been shot down, it was attacked by 3 enemy helicopters (one Sea King and 2 Sea Lynx). The enemy was beaten off and in the action the Commander and 7 crewmen of the aircraft died. The aircraft managed to reach an airfield on the Argentine mainland. *In fact the "Alferez Sobral" was a patrol boat. It was detected by a Sea King of 826 Sqn and attacked by Lynx from the destroyers Coventry and Glasgow using Sea Skua missiles for the first time. The boat was badly damaged but managed to reach a mainland harbour.*

1530 hrs: One of our aircraft, an Aermacchi A330 of the Navy, was lost in action and the pilot killed. *This aircraft crashed into the ground returning to Port Stanley in bad weather.*



1600 hrs: The cruiser 'ARA Belgrano' was sunk by 2 torpedoes fired by an enemy submarine. More than 800 men from the crew of 1,000 were saved; rescue efforts are continuing. *The "General Belgrano" was sunk by the submarine Conqueror with the loss of 321 lives.*

4th May 1982

0530 hrs: An unidentified enemy aircraft bombed Port Stanley Airfield. *This was the second "Black Buck" mission. The stick of twenty-one 1000lb bombs narrowly missed the runway.*

1130 hrs: Two Super-Etendard attack aircraft of the Navy attacked the enemy fleet with Exocet air-surface missiles, fired at a distance of 32km from the target. The missile destroyer Sheffield was sunk by a direct hit amidships, killing 97 out of the 300-man crew. In the same attack a second Exocet missile damaged another, unidentified ship. *Sheffield was on forward radar picket duty 70 miles SE of Port Stanley when she was hit. Twenty-one crew were killed. The second Exocet narrowly missed the frigate Yarmouth.*

1310 hrs: Three enemy Sea Harrier aircraft attacked the combined task force CAPTAIN GIACHINO (Darwin). During the first pass, 2 aircraft were shot down by anti-aircraft fire. Flying Officer Nicholas Taylor, the pilot of one of the downed aircraft, was buried with full military honours in Darwin Cemetery. *In fact only one Sea Harrier was shot down, killing the pilot Lt Taylor.*

6/7th May 1982

Between the 6th and 7th of May, all those wounded in action were evacuated to Comodoro Rivadavia.

Summary of Casualties to Date

	Wounded	Killed
Army	8	–
Navy	8	2
Air Force	20	10
Naval Prefecture	1	–
Total Casualties	37	12

Our Baptism of Fire

The Argentines of yesterday were capable of crossing the Andes and ploughing the seas to liberate half the Continent. The Argentines of today are finishing the task of re-integrating that part of our territory snatched away by England 149 years ago. In the hearts of our men beat the same ideals as those of years gone by. Now the enemy knows the strength of our fire, the

strength of our resolve and that the oath we have sworn is not an empty one. Every man should feel satisfied that, in the hour of truth, he has triumphed.

Port Stanley, 11th May 1982

Year 1 Number 2

Editorial. Because of the Anglo-Argentine confrontation, several latin-american countries are pressing for the creation of a body to replace the Organisation of American States (OEA). Faced with the serious proportions which the Conflict has taken, and the USA turning its back on the Latin-American states, several states have proposed the creation of a new organisation; “The United States has abandoned Hispanic-America by placing itself alongside Great Britain in the Falklands Conflict” declared Nicanor Costa Mendes, Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs. The lie is also supposed to apply in America. However, the heroic stand of Argentina and the valiant support of the Hispanic-American nations have exposed it. The history of the American Continent has split from now on: the past and since the re-conquest of the Falkland Islands by the Argentine Republic.

Military Events between 8th and 10th May 1982

8/9th May 1982

Two enemy ships bombarded the area of Port Stanley, causing light damage. *The ships were the destroyer Coventry and the frigate Broadsword.*

090930 May 1982

Two enemy Sea Harriers attacked and sank the Argentine fishing vessel ‘Narval’. The crew abandoned ship in rubber lifeboats and one wooden lifeboat. Afterwards, the enemy aircraft machine-gunned the rubber lifeboats. All personnel had to take refuge in a single boat; their rescue is being attempted. *The “Narwal” was a trawler believed to be involved in intelligence gathering. It was attacked by 2 Sea Harriers of 800 Sqn returning from an abortive attack on Port Stanley airfield.*

9/10th May 1982

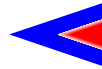
Two enemy ships bombarded the area of Port Stanley, without causing damage. *Believed to be Coventry and Broadsword.*

NATIONAL NEWSUB

Support for the Recovery of the Falkland Islands

“We come to express our active solidarity with the just cause of the Argentine Republic” stated minister Gonzalo Garcia Bustillo of the Venezuelan Presidency, during a meeting yesterday with the President of the Nation, Don Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri.

Women across the entire country, at the same time as reciting the Prayer of the Holy Rosary, are knitting pullovers, scarves, gloves etc and everything else which could serve as protection for soldiers stationed in the Falkland Islands in the defence of



national sovereignty. They are also carrying out collections for the soldiers by means of the Patriotic Fund, and have reached a total of approximately \$10m.

Sport

This week sees the visit to our Country of the Romanian Football Squad, who on Wednesday 12th will meet the Argentine team in Rosario.

The Argentine team beat Colombia 113-44 in a game during the 8th American Basketball Youth Championships, played in Montevideo.

First-Leg Results from the National Football Championships:

River	2	Instituto de Córdoba	3
Ferro	4	Unión San Vicente	0
Boca	0	Talleres de Córdoba	4
Huracán	1	Central Norte (Salta)	1
Estudiantes	1	Rosario Central	0
Platense	3	Renato Cesarini	0
Racing	0	San Martín (Tucumán)	0
Racing (Córdoba)	3	Vélez	2

International News

The President of the Nation, Lieutenant General Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, thanked “with deep gratitude and emotion” the letters of support sent by the presidents of Brazil and Panama regarding the attack against the cruiser ‘ARA General Belgrano’.

The President also sent letters of thanks to those countries which backed the Argentine position at the 20th Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the Organisation of American States (OEA). The letters were sent to the heads of state of: Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela, Uruguay and the Dominican Republic.

FOR HISTORY

PATRONAGE OF THE HOLY VIRGIN OF THE ROSARY

By decree of the Military Government of the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, this day the 27th April 1982, the Military Government is placed under the protection of the Holy Virgin Mary, in the name of Our Lady of the Rosary and the Re-Conquest and Defence.

Editorial. All soldiers learn to handle weapons; they come to know and use them properly. However, above all one should know oneself and others in order to work with them. But there is something important: to know the truth. Someone said “it is because someone does not know the truth that they do not proclaim it; they become accomplices of liars and cowards”. Because of that, the soldier will know principally the Eternal Truths, which are the undying and guarding principles. Furthermore, the truths that require full knowledge, such as The Argentine Truth, are that the Falkland Islands are ours.

Military Events between 9th and 13th May 1982

9th May 1982

An Army Aviation Puma helicopter, which was directing the rescue of crewmen from the Narval (which had been sunk by an English air attack), was shot down by the enemy. The whereabouts of the 3 crewmen are unknown. *The Puma was shot down by a Sea Dart missile from the destroyer Coventry.*

10th May 1982

The auxiliary ship ‘ARA Isla de los Estados’ (Island of the States) was attacked by an enemy frigate and sunk in San Carlos Water. *The frigate concerned was Alacrity.*

11th May 1982

In the final hours of the day, the naval bombardment recommenced against our positions in Port Stanley. Neither damage nor casualties were caused.

12th May 1982

In the morning, a high-altitude over-flight by an enemy aircraft was noted (presumed to be a photographic reconnaissance flight).

Also, several attempts to penetrate the airspace over Port Stanley were beaten off by our air defences, which prevented the enemy from approaching.

1130 hrs: An English frigate and destroyer recommenced the bombardment of positions around Port Stanley.



1415 hrs: A4-B and A4-C aircraft of the Argentine Air Force (FAA) attacked the same ships, lightly damaging one and shooting down an enemy Sea King helicopter.

In said attack, one of our aircraft was shot down by an English Sea Wolf missile. A second of our aircraft was shot down by our air defences whilst overflying, without prior warning, a prohibited flight corridor in the Darwin sector.

In this action, 2 flights of 4 Skyhawks attacked the destroyer Glasgow and the frigate Brilliant which were engaged in shelling Port Stanley. Of the leading flight, 2 aircraft were shot down by Brilliant's Sea Wolves, whilst a third crashed into the sea trying to avoid a missile. Of the second flight, Lt Gavazzi scored a direct hit on Glasgow, but his bomb did not explode. Gavazzi himself was killed soon afterwards when his aircraft was shot down by "friendly fire". A Sea King of 826 Sqn was forced to ditch following an engine failure. The crew of 4 were all rescued.



14th May 1982

Enemy Sea Harrier aircraft bombarded positions around Port Stanley, without causing damage.

International News

The Prime Minister of Curaçao (Caribbean) rejected an English request for repair of the damaged aircraft carrier 'Hermes'.

Pope John Paul II was attacked during a visit to the shrine at Fatima (in Portugal), but was unhurt.

MISCELLANEOUS

Comrades, if you possess radio equipment capable of reaching the Continent (Argentina), remember that its use is strictly forbidden, would endanger the life of your comrades and the execution of military operations, and might constitute an act of treason.

FOR HISTORY

THE FIRST TELEVISION CHANNEL IN THE FALKLAND ISLANDS

On 13th April at 1900 hrs, the first TV channel in the Falkland Islands (with the abbreviation LU78 (Channel 7 Falkland Islands)) was officially opened in Port Stanley. It transmits daily, in Spanish and English, from 1900 to 2100 hrs.

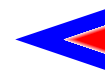
SPORTS

Motor Racing

Gilles Villeneuve was killed in Belgium. The spectacular accident, which cost the life of the Canadian driver, added a dramatic note to the second qualifying session of the Formula 1 Belgian Grand Prix. Villeneuve's Ferrari, upon colliding with the March of the Jochen Mass, went out of control, rolled several times and ejected its driver. Seriously wounded, he was taken to hospital where he died during the night.

The Belgian Grand Prix was won by John Watson at the wheel of a MacLaren. Second was the Finn Keke Rosberg driving a Williams and third was Eddie Cheever, driving a Talbot. The average speed of the winner was 187kmh. The Austrian Niki Lauda was disqualified due to weight problems with his car. The Drivers' World Championship table is as follows: first, Alain Prost with 18 pts; second, John Watson with 17 pts; Keke Rosberg with 14 pts.





Football

The most important results of the 15th round of the Football Championship:

Zone A:

Gimnasia (J)	1	Neuva Chicago	0
Newell's	2	Quilmes	0

Zone B:

Unión Atlético Concep	5	Argentinos Jr	0
Tucumán	1	Independiente	2

Zone C:

Talleres Córdoba	4	Boca	0
Gimnasia Mendoza	3	Mariano Moreno	0

Zone D:

Racing Córdoba	3	Vélez Sarsfield	2
Guarani Mnes	1	Dep Roca R Negro	2

With one round of the National Championships left, the positions of the following are already decided: Fereo, Racing of Córdoba, Talleres and Instituto. Without a chance of winning are Boca and River, amongst others.

Vladislaus Cap has been released from his position as Technical Director at River. Carlos Cavagnaro will be the new Technical Director at Xeneize.

Basketball

The Argentine Youth Squad has reached the semi-final of the South American Youth Championships, after beating Brazil 86-85.

Tennis

Argentina was eliminated yesterday (9th May) from the World Team Championship, played at the Roschusclub in Dusseldorf, Germany.

EDITORIAL

ARGENTINE NAVY DAY

Today sees another anniversary of the Battle of Montevideo, one of the most decisive actions amongst those fought for independence from the former Spanish Empire. A powerful Spanish fleet carried supplies, ammunition and equipment to the Royalist Garrison in Montevideo, which was besieged on land by patriots and carried the Royalist flame in Rio de la Plata. Furthermore, its ships were carrying out devastating raids along the rivers Parana and Uruguay. It was then Admiral Guillermo Brown, at the head of a small but valiant squadron, established the blockade of Montevideo and, in a fierce battle, beat off the Spanish fleet attempting to break it. Several Spanish ships were sunk in the process. The operation was completed by means of a bold and successful landing on Martin Garcia Island, key to the River Plate, which had been fortified and was strongly defended by the Royalists. These victories bore fruit soon afterwards when the strong-point of Montevideo, bastion of Spanish power on the River Plate, surrendered to the patriots.

In this way the constant threat to our recent independence was removed, and the May Revolution consolidated. It is because of this great victory that 17th May is now celebrated as Navy Day.

Today, 17th May 1982, the Motherland fights to defend our land against the aggression of another former colonial power, one that is resisting change in its status.

Once again, today as before, victory will be ours.

Summary of Military Events on 15th and 16th May 1982

15th May 1982

0430 hrs: The Enemy attacked the base at Bahia Elefante (Elephant Bay) in an action combining naval bombardment and the landing of commandos by helicopter, and produced damage of varying degrees amongst the 10 aircraft located there. No casualties were suffered amongst our personnel. To date, some of the damage caused by the attack has been repaired. *This is the famous raid on the airfield on Pebble Island by the SAS. The attack resulted in 11 aircraft being put out of action, a serious blow to Argentine air strength on the Islands.*

1200 hrs: Air attacks against Port Stanley Airport continued. It should be emphasised that the enemy is employing bombing techniques that lack precision, as he does not get in close in order to avoid our anti-aircraft fire.

0430 hrs: Two enemy Sea Lynx helicopters attacked, to no effect, the area of Bahai Zorro (Fox Bay). *The Lynx were from HMS Brilliant.*

0500 hrs: Two Sea Harriers carried out a bombing attack against our ships in the area of Bahia Zorro. Neither damage nor casualties resulted.

1000 hrs: The auxiliary ship ARA Forrest rescued the commander and a crewman from the ship Isla de los Estados (Island of the States). *This was the ship sunk by Alacrity on 10 May.*

1000 hrs: The 'ARA Bahia Buen Suceso' was attacked by Sea Harrier aircraft in Bahia Zorro. Neither damage nor casualties resulted.

1325 hrs: An uncontrolled fire broke out aboard the 'ELMA Rio Carcarana', following an attack by enemy aircraft. An orderly evacuation was carried out, without casualties.

1420 hrs: The Baia Buen Suceso was attacked once more, again without causing more damage or casualties.

According to British records, 2 pairs of Sea Harriers of 800 Sqn bombed and strafed these 2 ships, causing them to be abandoned by their crews.

1625 hrs: Our anti-aircraft fire beat off an air attack against Port Stanley. One enemy machine was damaged.

2200 hrs: An English frigate approached our positions and began a bombardment. Our artillery fired 3 shots; according to the radar plot, the first shot fell 400m short; the second shot fell 400m long. It is not known precisely where the third shot fell. However, it is known that, after the third shot, the English frigate left at full speed and did not return.

Other News

Enemy information sources have confirmed that, in the actions of 12th May, A4-Bs and A4-Cs of the FAA sank the Class 22 missile destroyer 'Brilliant'. The Brilliant had initially been listed as damaged. *Brilliant was not damaged in the action on 12 May, but the destroyer Glasgow was hit by a 500lb bomb which passed through both sides of the hull without exploding. Glasgow was withdrawn to the UK for repairs.*

The Hermes

The aircraft carrier Hermes is significantly damaged and sailing north in search of a port in which to carry out repairs. The aforementioned damage was caused by our own air attacks. *Hermes was never hit during the conflict.*

We will not talk about what our helicopters are doing as we can see it for ourselves. Furthermore, at one time or another more than one of us has been carried by the Chinooks of the FAA, the Super Pumas of the Naval Prefecture or the UH-1Hs of Army Aviation.

We will talk, albeit briefly, about the combat and transport aircraft based on the Continent. The Hercules is like a railway truck with wings, and has the same capacity. They arrive by day and by night, sometimes in very bad weather, and bring literally everything. It signifies nothing more nor less than the link with the Continent.

Combat aircraft include the Super Etendard, whose lethality is already known to the Enemy and proven by the sinking of the Sheffield. The class also includes the Dagger, Mirage, A4-B and A4-C, whose attacks sank the missile destroyer Brilliant on 12th May.

The tasks of these combat aircraft are not easy. To get close to the target they have to fly between 600 and 1,000km from our bases on the Continent. They have to fly at very low level, almost grazing the sea in order to avoid detection by enemy radar. Finally, they have to get within firing range whilst under fire by anti-aircraft missiles.

Well, in spite of everything; in spite of the great distance and of the missiles, the courage displayed in combat by these men has gained the following confirmed results to date:

- Missile destroyer Sheffield: sunk.
- Type 22 missile destroyer Brilliant: sunk.

Both these destroyers were sunk despite their being fitted with anti-missile missiles.

- The aircraft carrier Hermes: severely damaged, and has left the area of operations in search of a port in which to effect repairs.
- 3 other destroyers and frigates, all unidentified: damaged.

Hitherto, only Sheffield had been sunk. Glasgow had been damaged and forced to withdraw, and Brilliant had had a narrow escape.

Port Stanley, 21st May 1982

Year 1 Number 5 (Special Edition)

Editorial. Soldiers, sailors, airmen; on this day the Armed Forces of the Motherland have covered themselves in glory thanks to their valiant and brilliant conduct, and have fought with characteristic bravery. The Enemy has suffered a grave defeat and has demonstrated once again the courage of the Argentines, who fight to defend their land, their homeland.

Military Events of 21st May 1982

During the night of 20/21st May 1982, and at first light on 21st May, an ambitious attack took place in the area of San Carlos Settlement, at the northern entrance to San Carlos Water.

12 to 14 ships of different types took part in this operation and disembarked an unknown quantity of personnel, who are now fighting against detachments of our troops.

0600 hrs: Darwin came under naval fire from 1 or 2 warships.

0800 hrs: 2 to 4 Sea Harriers attacked a position and put out of action a Chinook, Puma and UH-1H. No personnel were injured. *In fact this attack was carried out by a pair of newly arrived RAF Harrier GR3s of No 1 Sqn aboard Hermes.*

0930 hrs: An Aermacchi aircraft of Naval Aviation attacked the Enemy at San Carlos, hit either a frigate or a destroyer, and returned to re-arm at Port Stanley. *Lt Crippa mounted a solo attack on the frigate Argonaut, causing some damage. He was later awarded the Argentine Medal for Heroism and Bravery in Combat, the highest decoration awarded to the Navy during the conflict.*

1000 hrs: Commandos based in Port Howard shot down a Sea Harrier with a Blowpipe missile, and captured the pilot who had subsequently ejected. *In fact the aircraft was an RAF Harrier GR3, piloted by Flt Lt Jeff Glover.*

A Sea Harrier was shot down in the area of Port Howard by a Mirage of the FAA; our patrols are looking for the pilot. *No such loss.*

1510 hrs: A Sea Harrier was shot down by commandos using a Blowpipe. *No such loss.*

The English pilot shot down at Port Howard this morning was operated upon for his injuries.

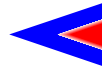
Throughout the day the FAA and Naval Aviation carried out 7 air attacks against the Enemy, some of which involved up to 16 aircraft; 2 ships were sunk and a further 3 seriously damaged.

1700 hrs: Opposite Port Howard, an enemy frigate was in flames and sinking slowly. A second ship that came to its help was attacked by the FAA.

The naval pilot of an A4-Q ejected over Port Stanley and was rescued, without further difficulty, by an Army helicopter.

Throughout 21st May 1982, 2 sections from the 25th Infantry Regiment resisted enemy actions in the area of San Carlos Settlement.

During 21 May the British landed more than 3,000 troops and nearly 1,000 tons of stores on the shores around San Carlos Water. By placing themselves in positions to draw the Argentine air attacks on themselves, the warships in the 'gun line' saved



the vulnerable transports from a severe battering. But the cost had not been light: one frigate sunk (Ardent), a frigate and a destroyer seriously damaged (Argonaut and Antrim), 24 sailors killed and several wounded.

In addition to the helicopters destroyed by RAF Harriers in the morning, the Argentines lost 12 aircraft during the day's fighting: 5 Skyhawks, 5 Daggers and 2 Pucarás. Three British aircraft were lost: Flt Lt Glover's Harrier and 2 Royal Marine Gazelle helicopters.

More Messages of Support

Radiogramme from 'La Capital' newspaper of Santa Rosa, La Pampa Province – "From the first newspaper in La Pampa to the first newspaper in the re-captured Falkland Islands – we welcome the appearance of THE ARGENTINE GAZETTE. The written truth is a formidable weapon of liberty and sovereignty. Long Live the Fatherland".

The Differences Between Ourselves and the Enemy

The Enemy does not know the reasons for which he fights

The Enemy fights for pay

The Enemy fights to defend colonialism

The Enemy does not have behind him the support of an entire nation

You know the reasons for which you fight

You fight for sovereignty and national honour

You have behind you the support of the entire Argentine Nation

You fight for a just cause

SPORT

Results from Sunday 16th May

Zone A: Quilmes 3 – Gimnasia Jujuy 1; Instituto 1 – Newels 1; Indep Riv Mza 4 – River 2; Nueva Chicago 3 – Sarmiento 3.

Zone B: Indep 0 – Ferro 4; Estudiantes Sgo Est 0 – Concepción Tuc 1; Arg Jr 2 – San Lorenzo MP 1; Union S Vicente 0 – Unión 2.

Zone C: Central N Salta 0 – Est de la Plata 1; Rosario 1 – Talleres 1; Roca 1 – Gimnasia Mza 0; M Moreno 1 – Huracán 1.

Zone D: Vélez 2 – Racing 0; San Martín Tuc 5 – Guarani 1; Dep Roca 0 – Platense 1; Renato Cesarini 2 – Racing Cba 1.

Quilmes – Independiente Riv Mza – Ferro – Unión Sta Fe – Estudiantes LP – Talleres Cba – Racing Cba – S Martin Tucumán.

MAY SAYING

To be alert is to open the heart and mind to all that is good. It is to feel that the standard-bearer of the Lord, who is Christ, moves over the sea and over the illuminated land. It is to love these Islands as one loves the re-conquered heritage. To be alert is to live in the fence of the wind in which sing the voices of our dead benefactors. It is to lift one's arms high and to feel in one's hands the warmth of the fathers and of the sons.

It is to see, yes see, that Mankind is the splendour between the seas and the islands. That is to say to Man that it is pure to dedicate our lives to both the Cross and the Sword. Geronimo.

WHAT IS THE ENEMY LIKE?

The radio programmes, newspapers and magazines which arrive from the Continent report upon specific English units which are travelling on-board the enemy fleet. What are they like? The answer is simple; they are men like you and I. Tall, short good- and bad-tempered, none of them have the attributes of Superman, especially invulnerability to bullets. They are armed with: FAL rifles like ours, MAG machine guns, rocket launchers and mortars identical to ours. However, they are not armed with 120mm mortars.

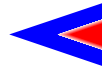
Briefly, you are not poorly armed compared to them; you have the same equipment and weapons. They are not invulnerable to the fire of our weapons.

You have clear knowledge of the reasons for your being here. You know why you are fighting. Therefore, SHOOT TO KILL. Your fire will be effective.

THE ACTIONS OF THE ENEMY COMMANDO

Much has been said about the capacity of English commandos, and there are indications that they have carried out several operations on the Islands, some of particular importance and causing considerable damage. It is, therefore, worth reflecting upon the following:

- A good soldier does not underestimate the enemy, nor does he overestimate him.



- The English commandos are good soldiers, but they are not supermen.

Why are they not supermen? The answer is very simple: none of them have a skin hard enough to resist a well-aimed shot from a FAL, FAP or MAG.

To make that shot, each one of us has to keep our eyes wide open and our ears very alert, especially at night since the enemy operates primarily in darkness.

To attack us they have to move and try to get close. We know better than they do the ground occupied by our positions. Therefore, we are able to determine that whatever is moving at certain times and in certain locations is the enemy.

Then, in order to be ready for and to repel his attacks, it is essential to react both instantly and decisively.

WARNING BY THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT

All military personnel stationed in this territory are to note that all buildings, property, vehicles of all types, consumer goods etc are the property of individuals. Furthermore, they are and should be protected by contracts concluded with their respective owners, who are to be paid with funds from the Argentine State since no confusion does, or should, exist.

All damage caused to individuals' property is to be paid for by National Funds since they are, mostly by virtue of having been born on these Islands, our countrymen.

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Editor's note

Owing to the length of the complete "Argentine Gazette", Numbers 6 to 11 will follow in Vol 3 No 4.

Edition	Date	Military Events
Year 1 Number 1	8th May 1982	1st to 7th May 1982
Year 1 Number 2	11th May 1982	8th to 10th May 1982
Year 1 Number 3	14th May 1982	9th to 13th May 1982
Year 1 Number 4	17th May 1982	15th to 16th May 1982
Year 1 Number 5 (Special Edition)	21st May 1982	21st May 1982
Year 1 Number 6	25th May 1982	22nd to 14th May 1982
Year 1 Number 7 (Special Edition)	26th May 1982	Not applicable
Year 1 Number 8	30th May 1982	27th to 29th May 1982
Year 1 Number 9 (Special Edition)	1st June 1982	30th to 31st May 1982
Year 1 Number 10	3rd June 1982	1st to 3rd June 1982
Year 1 Number 11	7th June 1982	3rd to 8th June 1982

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