

Invasion 1982 The Falkland Islanders Story

This is the story of the SAS raid on Pebble Island during the Falklands War. In atrocious weather, 48 men of 22 SAS Regiment were landed by Sea King Helicopter on the Island. Their task was to destroy the 11 enemy aircraft located at the Airstrip on the Island and neutralize the Argentinean force posted there to guard it. The raid was successful and all the Aircraft were destroyed but debate still goes on as to whether the raid was a political gesture to give the British Public some action or whether it was to knock out the Airbase that could have made life difficult for the landings at San Carlos Bay later in the War. The book covers sections on: history of the engagement, training and planning involved, equipment used, weapons file, breakdown of forces engaged, consequences and controversies as well as personal accounts of those involved.

Invasion 1982 The Falkland Islanders' Story Casemate Publishers

Panoramic, transnational history of the Falklands War and its imperial dimensions, which explores how a minor squabble mushroomed into war.

Port Stanley was the tiny capital of a British colony known to few beyond the world of stamp collecting. But then, suddenly, in April 1982, it was the place-name on everyone's lips. The outcome of a war, for which Britain had mobilized its most powerful task force since 1945, would be decided by the flag which flew over the corrugated iron and timber cottages of Stanley. The town became the epicenter of a ferocious conflict. Many islanders left the town following the invasion. But a few hundred remained. Among them was Graham Bound, who was then the editor of the Islands' only newspaper. This book is based on his journal, written during the occupation and siege. Such was the intensity of the fighting for the town, that the Ministry of Defence in London announced that it would be on the receiving end of "the heaviest artillery bombardment since the Korean War". The journals were stored, untouched and unread, for 39 years, before the author rediscovered them and prepared them for publication. Among the notebooks were unprocessed photographs that he took at the time. Some of these never-before seen photos are published in this book. This is a detailed account of the Falklands war, in particular the siege of Stanley, from an islander's point of view.

Views From The United States

The Origins of the Falklands War

The Falkland Islands War of 1982

The Falkland Islanders' Story

The First Casualty

Argentina's Tactical Aircraft Employment In The Falkland Islands War

The controversial memoir of a top British spy which finally reveals what really went on behind the scenes of the Falklands War For five years before the Falklands War, Hugh Bicheno was one of the top British spies in Argentina. As such, he gathered hard, corroborated intelligence on Argentine intentions over the Falklands - which the British establishment then chose to ignore. The reasons behind this British decision, and its disastrous and inevitable consequences in the South Atlantic, are the main story of this book. There were three main players in the war, each of them trying to overcome their own cultural baggage. The Argentines were riddled with guilt: after years of fighting a morally repugnant campaign against its own people, the Argentine military saw a war for the Malvinas islands as a perfect opportunity to win back their self-respect. The hands of the Americans were also bloody from the likewise dirty wars they had sponsored and abetted in Central America. For Britain it was simply the last straw after decades of humiliation.

On 2 April 1982, after more than 16 years of inconclusive diplomatic negotiations with Great Britain, Argentina launched Operativo ROSARIO, a military campaign designed to take by military means what the Argentine government could not secure by political means: the Islas Malvinas or what the British and the Islanders call the Falklands. As happens in many such instances, the Argentine government miscalculated the political resolve and military response of their British opponent. Refusing to accept the Argentine military action as a "fait accompli", the British government responded to the Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands with Operation CORPORATE, a military campaign to regain her lost territory. Great Britain, a major world political power and NATO member, and Argentina, a 3rd world nation with major power aspirations, resorted to military force to resolve their political differences over the future of a small cluster of mostly uninhabited islands in the South Atlantic. Thus began the Falkland Islands conflict. This paper will analyze the Falkland Islands conflict from the viewpoint of an operational commander. To facilitate this process, three general areas will be reviewed: (1) political considerations, (2) strategic objectives, and (3) operational factors, including objectives, centers of gravity (COGs) and employment of forces. Based on my conclusions, specific recommendations will be offered which directly impact on the operational level of war for the U.S. commander.

The Falkland Islands War of 1982 was fought over competing claims to sovereignty over a group of islands off the east coast of South America. The dispute was between Argentina and the United Kingdom. Argentina claims the islands under rights to Spanish succession, the fact that they lie off the Argentine coast line and that in 1833 Great Britain took the islands illegally and by force. The United Kingdom claims the islands primarily through prescription--the fact that they have governed the islands in a peaceful, continuous and public manner since 1833. The British also hold that the population living on the islands, roughly eighteen hundred British descendants, should be able to decide their own future. The United Kingdom also lays claim to the islands through rights of discovery and settlement, although this claim has always been challenged by Spain who until 1811 governed the islands. Both claims have legal support, and the final decision if there will ever be one is difficult to predict. Sadly today the ultimate test of sovereignty does not come through international law but remains in the idea that "He is sovereign who can defend his sovereignty." The years preceding the Argentine invasion of 1982 witnessed many

diplomatic exchanges between The United Kingdom and Argentina over the future of the islands. During this time the British sent signals to Argentina that it implied a decline in British resolve to hold the islands and demonstrated that military action did more to further the talks along than did actual negotiations. The Argentine military junta read these signals and decided that they could take the islands in a quick military invasion and that the United Kingdom would consider the act as a fait accompli and would not protest the invasion. The British in response to this claimed that they never signaled to Argentina that a military solution was acceptable to them and launched a Royal Navy task force to liberate the islands. Both governments responded to an international crisis with means that were designed both to resolve the international crisis and increase the domestic popularity of the government. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was facing an all-time low in popularity for post-War Prime Ministers while Argentine President General Galtieri needed to gain mass popular support so he could remain a viable President after he was scheduled to lose command of the army and a seat on the military junta that ran the country. The military war for the Falklands is indicative of the nature of modern warfare between Third World countries. It shows that the gap in military capabilities between Third and First World countries is narrowing significantly. Modern warfare between a First and Third World country is no longer a 'walk over' for the First World country.

The Falklands War, which may prove to be the last 'colonial' war that Britain ever fights, took place in 1982. Fought 8,000 miles from home soil, it cost the lives of 255 British military personnel with many more wounded, some seriously. The war also witnessed many acts of outstanding courage by the UK Armed Forces after a strong Task Force was sent to regain the islands from the Argentine invaders. Soldiers, sailors and airmen risked, and in some cases gave, their lives for the freedom of 1,820 islanders. Lord Ashcroft, who has been fascinated by bravery since he was a young boy, has amassed several medal collections over the past four decades, including the world's largest collection of Victoria Crosses, Britain and the Commonwealth's most prestigious gallantry award. Falklands War Heroes tells the stories behind his collection of valour and service medals awarded for the Falklands War. The collection, almost certainly the largest of its kind in the world, spans all the major events of the war. This book, which contains nearly forty individual write-ups, has been written to mark the 40th anniversary of the war. It is Lord Ashcroft's attempt to champion the outstanding bravery of our Armed Forces during an undeclared war that was fought and won over ten weeks in the most challenging conditions.

The Royal Navy and Falklands War

A Legal, Diplomatic and Strategic Evaluation

The Falklands War

An Imperial History

The Falklands 1982

Extraordinary true stories of bravery in the South Atlantic

Michael Nicholson recalls the night of the Argentinian invasion of the Falkland Islands in 1982 with the help of some astonishing radio archive from the Falkland Island Broadcasting Service. When radio station manager Patrick Watts turned up to present his weekly 60-minute music request show, the programme turned into a marathon 16-hour broadcast as islanders phoned in with their sightings of the invading army.

On 3 April 1982 British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher announced that Argentine armed forces had landed on British sovereign territory; had captured the men of Royal Marine detachment NP8901; had run up the Argentine flag; and had declared the islands and their population to be Argentine. An immediate response was required and a task force was rapidly assembled to retake the islands. From this point until the Argentine surrender on 14 June, the British forces fought what was in many ways a 19th-century style colonial campaign at the end of extended supply lines some 8,000 miles from home. This volume will detail the major stages of the land campaign to retake the islands, focusing on the San Carlos landings, the battle for Darwin and Goose Green, and the final battles for Mt Longdon, Tumbledown and Wireless Ridge, the mountains that surrounded the island's capital, Stanley.

Drawing on a vast range of previously classified government archives as well as interviews with key participants, this first volume of the official history of the Falklands Campaign is the most authoritative account of the origins of the 1982 war. In the first chapters the author analyzes the long history of the dispute between Argentina and Britain over the sovereignty of the Islands, the difficulties faced by successive governments in finding a way to reconcile the opposed interests of the Argentines and the islanders, and the constant struggle to keep the Islands viable. He subsequently gives a complete account of how what started as an apparently trivial incident over an illegal landing by scrap-metal merchants on the island of South Georgia turned into a major crisis. Thanks to his access to classified material, Lawrence Freedman has been able to produce a detailed and authoritative analysis which extends the coverage given by the Franks Committee Report of 1983. This volume is ultimately an extremely readable account of these events, charting the growing realization within the British government of the seriousness of the situation, culminating in the Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands at the start of April 1982.

In this official history of the Falklands Campaign, Lawrence Freedman provides a detailed and authoritative account of one of the most extraordinary periods in recent British political history and a vivid portrayal of a government at war. After the shock of the Argentine invasion of the Falklands in April 1982, Margaret Thatcher faced the crisis that came to define her premiership as she determined to recover the islands. Freedman covers all aspects of the campaign - economic and diplomatic as well as military - and demonstrates the extent of the gamble that the government took. There are important accounts of the tensions in relations with the United States, concerns among the military commanders about the risks they were expected to take, the problems of dealing with the media and the attempts to reach a negotiated settlement. This definitive account describes in dramatic detail events such as the sinking of the Belgrano, the battle of Goose Green and the final push to Stanley. Special attention is also paid to the aftermath of the war, including the various enquiries, and the eventual restoration of diplomatic relations with Argentina.

The Falkland Islands War

Surviving the Siege

Battles of the Falklands War, Operation Black Buck, 1982 Invasion of the Falkland Islands, Battle of Mount L

Risky Invasions

Falklands War Heroes

Perspectives on the Anglo-Argentine Conflict

The very existence of diversionary wars is hotly contested in the press and among political scientists. Yet no book has so far tackled the key questions of whether leaders deliberately provoke conflicts abroad to distract the public from problems at home, or whether such gambles offer a more effective response to domestic discontent than appeasing opposition groups with political or economic concessions. *Diversionary War* addresses these questions by reinterpreting key historical examples of diversionary war—such as Argentina's 1982 Falklands Islands invasion and U.S. President James Buchanan's decision to send troops to Mormon Utah in 1857. It breaks new ground by demonstrating that the use of diversionary tactics is, at best, an ineffectual strategy for managing civil unrest, and draws important conclusions for policymakers—identifying several new, and sometimes counterintuitive, avenues by which embattled states can be pushed toward adopting alternative political, social, or economic strategies for managing domestic unrest.

While many books have been written on the Falklands War, this is the first to focus on the vital aspect of logistics. The challenges were huge; the lack of preparation time; the urgency; the huge distances involved; the need to requisition ships from trade to name but four.??After a brief discussion of events leading to Argentina's invasion the book describes in detail the rush to re-organise and deploy forces, despatch a large task force, the innovative solutions needed to sustain the Task Force, the vital staging base at Ascension Island, the in-theatre resupply, the set-backs and finally the restoring of order after victory.??Had the logistics plan failed, victory would have been impossible and humiliation inevitable, with no food for the troops, no ammunition for the guns, no medical support for casualties etc.??The lessons learnt have never been more important with increasing numbers of out-of-area operations required in remote trouble spots at short notice. The Falklands experience is crucial for the education of new generations of military planners and fascinating for military buffs and this book fills an important gap. Dette er som angivet, falklandsborgernes egen historie om den kendte krig. Hvad den betød for dem. Dette var også for disse øboer en traumatisk periode, der både omfattede en besættelse, udgangsforbud, deportationer og alle andre krigslignende forhold.

In 1978, Argentina and Chile were poised at the brink of war over disputed possession of the Beagle Channel islands located near the southern tip of South America. Despite provocative military maneuvering and inflammatory rhetoric from both sides, Argentina's ruling military junta pulled back just short of attacking the territory occupied by Chile, and eventually both sides reached a peaceful settlement. Only four years later, Argentina launched a surprise invasion of the British-held Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic. Why did Argentina choose to go to war with Britain in 1982 but not with Chile in 1978? What factors led to a grab for the Falklands instead of the Beagle Channel islands? Prospect theory, borrowed from cognitive psychology, may hold the answer. This theory proposes that decision-makers tend to be more risk-averse when they are facing a potential gain and more willing to take risks when they are confronting a potential loss. Therefore, the junta refrained from invading the Beagle Channel islands because they were more secure in their political position and therefore facing a potential gain, but chose to invade the Falklands because they were insecure in their position and facing the loss of political power.

The Falklands War - There and Back Again

The Falklands War - There and Back Again

Ground operations in the South Atlantic

The Falklands Military Machine

Memories of the Falklands

The Official History of the Falklands Campaign: The origins of the Falklands war

Soldiers and journalists alike wasted no time in telling the story of the campaign to recapture the Falkland Islands after the Argentinian invasion in April, 1982. Almost without exception, however, they are concerned largely on the role of the Army, for it was the part they played which particularly fired the public imagination, and it may be said that the role of the Royal and Merchant Navies, the abiding images of which are for many the pictures of the exploding frigate *Antelope*, and the burning *Atlantic Conveyor*, has hitherto been overshadowed by the yomping of the Marines and the exploits of certain gentleman of the press. Yet none of them would have been there at all had the Royal Navy not provided the necessary transport, not to mention air cover and bombardment support. In the book David Brown, head of what was formally the Naval Historical Branch at the Ministry of Defence,

tells in full for the first time the extraordinary story of how the fleet was assembled; of how merchant-ships from luxury liners such as the Canberra to cargo-carriers of every description were 'Taken Up From Trade' and, in a staggeringly short time, converted to their new role. He describes the stupendous problems presented by the assembling, and stowing, of the thousands of tons of stores and equipment needed by the Expeditionary Forces and the way in which these problems were dealt with.

Port Stanley was the tiny capital of a British colony known to few beyond the world of stamp collecting. But then, suddenly, in April 1982, it was the place-name on everyone's lips. The outcome of a war, for which Britain had mobilised its most powerful task force since 1945, would be decided by the flag which flew over the corrugated iron and timber cottages of Stanley. The town became the epicentre of a ferocious conflict. Many islanders left the town following the invasion. But a few hundred remained. Among them was Graham Bound, who was then the editor of the Islands' only newspaper. This book is based on his journal, written during the occupation and siege. Such was the intensity of the fighting for the town, that the Ministry of Defence in London announced that it would be on the receiving end of "the heaviest artillery bombardment since the Korean War". The journals were stored, untouched and unread, for 39 years, before the author rediscovered them and prepared them for publication. Among the notebooks were unprocessed photographs that he took at the time. Some of these never-before seen photos are published in this book. This is a detailed account of the Falklands war, in particular the siege of Stanley, from an islander's point of view.

This poignant book is published to coincide with the 20th anniversary of the outbreak of the Falklands conflict in 1982.

Contributors include politicians, soldiers and their families, journalists and Falkland Islanders themselves.

The Falklands War of 1982 was a small war, but one with large resonances. The Argentine invasion of the one of the few remaining British colonies on 2 April might have been prevented by a more coherent British foreign policy, better intelligence analysis, and military precautions; and once the crisis began, it could have possibly ended by negotiation. Instead it involved both countries in a short, but intense, conflict which cost the lives of 255 British, and 625 Argentine, personnel. The Falklands War - Examines the interaction between military force and diplomacy, shedding light on their often hidden relationship - Explores the deeply personal response of the British and Argentine public to the conflict - Assesses the relationship between the Government and the media, and considers the interpretation of the war in Britain - Analyses the effect of the conflict on the concept of 'Thatcher's Britain' The Falklands War exemplified what one historian has called the 'myriad faces of war'. It was the last war which Britain fought outside a coalition or an international organisation, and, far from being marginal to Britain's key role as part of the defence system against the Soviet threat, it held a mirror up to the face of the British people in the late twentieth century. Authoritative and clear, this is the ideal introduction for anyone with an interest in one of Britain's most significant military engagements, its impact and consequences.

Falkland Islands Review

The Unofficial History of the Falklands War

Falkland Islanders at War

The SAS in the Falklands War

The Franks Report

The Official History of the Falklands Campaign: War and diplomacy

The Franks Report is a unique document from an unimpeachable source. No British official publication this century has disclosed so much so soon of that forbidden realm where the king: the process of foreign and defence policy-making and the working of the intelligence community. Lord Franks was asked to review the British handling of the Falklands crisis and its humiliation - the Argentine invasion of the Islands in 1982. The subject of fierce controversy when it was first published, The Franks Report is a continuing revelation. It is also that documents - a good read.

Please note: This is a companion version & not the original book. Sample Book Insights: #1 The Argentinian invasion of the Falkland Islands began on 2 April 1982, with the invasion of the islands. Argentinians were met by British troops, who surrendered after five hours of fighting. 67 Royal Marines and 11 members of the Royal Navy were captured. #2 The Falklands are a temperate island, with rainfall, but strong winds. The islands are treeless, and there is nothing to break the wind. When the weather clears, the scenery is beautiful. #3 The Falkland Islands were a British colony, but never idyllic. The economy relied on food imports, and the population was steadily declining. The only source of income was the philatelic industry, which received a huge boost with the war. There are a sheep-farming community outside Stanley. The locals do not like the term Port Stanley, so often used in the press, because the true name is simply Stanley. The Falkland Islands

of the islands.

The aerial forces of the Argentinean Air Force and Navy found themselves in a complex, unenviable position during the 1982 conflict with Great Britain for possession of the Falkland Islands. Despite Argentinean numerical superiority, the modern weaponry and tactical proficiency of the United Kingdom's armed forces were a formidable threat. The Argentineans found themselves in a disadvantaged tactical situation due to a lack of preparation to include planning, intelligence, training, and resources necessary to counter a sophisticated military threat. To lessen their disadvantage, the Argentineans reorganized their Air Force; leveraged the tactical skill, innovation, and determination of their pilots; and employed their newly acquired air-launched Exocet anti-ship missile. This book examines the context of the Argentinean political situation, explores the condition and reaction of the Air Force and Naval Air Arm to imminent conflict, details the aerial combat encounters, and concludes with an evaluation of the results. Worldwide headlines declared either invasion or liberation on 2 April 1982. These words explained how both London and Buenos Aires felt about the seizure of the Falkland Islands from the United Kingdom. Because of this action, the aerial forces of the Argentinean Air Force and Navy found themselves in a complex, unenviable position during the 1982 conflict with Great Britain for possession of the Falkland Islands. The Argentineans were in a disadvantaged tactical situation due to a lack of preparation to include planning, intelligence, training, and resources necessary to counter a sophisticated military threat. To lessen their disadvantage, the Argentineans reorganized their Air Force; leveraged the tactical skill, innovation, and determination of their pilots; and employed their newly acquired air-launched Exocet anti-ship missile.

The Review was set up to 'review the way in which the responsibilities of the Government in relation to the Falkland Islands and their Dependencies were discharged in the period leading up to the invasion of the Falkland Islands on 2 April 1982, taking account of all such factors in previous years as are relevant.' Two crucial questions addressed are: could the Government have prevented that invasion on 2 April 1982; and could the Government have prevented that invasion. The Review concludes that the Government had no reason before 31 March to believe that an invasion was to be expected. The Argentine Junta took the decision to invade at a very late date. The Review discusses where, in the build up to the invasion, different decisions and fuller consideration of alternatives might have been advantageous. But the conclusion is that there would be no justification in criticising the Government for the Argentine government's decision to commit its act of unprovoked aggression against the Falkland Islands.

A Day-by-day Account from Invasion to Victory

The Official History of the Falklands Campaign, Volume 1

A Falkland Islander's Wartime Journal

The Official History of the Falklands Campaign, Volume I

Operation Corporate: Operational Artist's View Of The Falkland Islands Conflict

Decisions Made by the Argentine Junta Regarding Disputed Islands, 1978-1982

Graham Bound tells how the Falkland Islanders sent warnings to London which were ignored, leading to the first occupation of British territory since the Nazis took the Channel Islands. He describes how they survived the Argentinian occupation.

Falkland Islanders were the first British people to come under enemy occupation since the Channel Islanders during the Second World War. This book tells how islanders' warnings were ignored in London, how their slim defenses gave way to a massive invasion, and how they survived occupation. While some established a cautiously pragmatic *modus vivendi* with the occupiers, some Islanders opted for active resistance. Others joined advancing British troops, transporting ammunition and leading men to the battlefields. Islanders' leaders and 'trouble makers' faced internal exile, and whole settlements were imprisoned, becoming virtual hostages. A new chapter about Falklands history since 1982 reveals that while the Falklands have benefited greatly from Britain's ongoing commitment to them, a cold war continues in the south Atlantic. To the annoyance of the Argentines, the islands have prospered, and may now be poised on the brink of an oil bonanza."

This large format, highly illustrated book tells the story of the extraordinarily swift British response to the invasion of the Falkland islands by the armed forces of Argentina in 1982.

This official history of the Falklands Campaign covers the origins of the 1982 war, describing the history of the dispute between Argentina and Britain over sovereignty. In 1982 an apparently trivial incident over an illegal landing by scrap-metal merchants turned into a major crisis.

Military Lessons Of The Falkland Islands War

Summary of Martin Middlebrook's The Falklands War

The Battle for the Falklands

Report of a Committee of Privy Counsellors

A Falkland Islander's Wartime Journal

Pebble Island

Contains analyses of the war by several prominent U.S. experts on national security affairs. Their observations reflect the continuing debate on such key issues in U.S. defence planning - and in Soviet defence planning as well - as the controversy over large versus small carriers, the advantages and disadvantages of a diesel-versus nuclear-powered submarine fleet, the effectiveness of the Harrier-type aircraft, the influence of high technology on amphibious warfare, and the ever increasing use of 'smart' weapons by all-purpose conventional armed forces.

On 1 April 1982 Major Mike Norman, commander of Naval Party 8901, was looking forward to a peaceful yearlong tour of duty on the Falkland Islands. But events turned out differently, for the next day the Argentines invaded and he and his forty-three Royal Marines found themselves fighting for their lives. They took up defensive positions around Government House and on the approach to Stanley from Cape Pembroke to protect the Governor Rex Hunt and delay the advance to Stanley. They were prepared to die

executing his orders. After a desperate battle in the gardens and even inside the house against superior numbers Rex Hunt ordered them to lay down their arms. As the surrender took place, an Argentine told a marine: 'The islands are ours now.' The response was simple: 'We will be back'. They were, and this is their story. The Royal Marines of Naval Party 8901 as well as some members of the previous detachment volunteered to join the Task Force and, some seventy-five days later, the men who witnessed the raising of the Argentine flag over the islands on 2 April saw the triumphant return of the Union Jack. Mike Norman's dramatic account draws on his own vivid recollections, the log recording the defense of Government House, the testimony of the marines under his command and newly released files from government archives. It is a powerful and moving tribute to the marines who confronted the Argentines when they invaded and then fought to force them out.

With the sudden Argentine invasion of the remote Falkland Islands on 2 April 1982 the United Kingdom found itself at war. Due to the resolve of a determined Prime Minister and the resourcefulness of the Armed Forces, a Task Force, code named Operation CORPORATE, was quickly dispatched. Remarkably just over two months later, the Islands were liberated and the invaders defeated. By any standards this was a remarkable feat of all arms cooperation made possible by political resolve, sound planning, strong leadership and the courage and determination of the combatants. Martin Middlebrook, one of the most skillful historians of the 20th Century, has weaved the many strands of this extraordinary military achievement into a fascinating, thorough and highly readable account of the Campaign. For a full understanding of what it took to win this war there will be no better account to read than this.

This book relives the dramatic events of 25 years ago, which began when the Argentine Junta, desperate to restore its popularity at home, took the extraordinary decision to invade the Falkland Islands. Throughout the Spring of 1982, the conflict in the Falklands dominated world headlines, as British forces conducted a bravely fought and skilfully directed military campaign to recapture the Islands. The book provides a chronological account of the campaign and the key factors that enabled British forces to succeed. 25 years later, the Falklands War remains fresh in many people's memories as one of the most gripping historical events in recent times.

The Falklands War 1982

Razor's Edge

Archive Hour: Strangers in the Night

The Untold Story of the Falklands War

Falklands War

"The Falklands/Malvinas crisis of the spring of 1982 concerning sovereignty over the islands offers classic examples of multilateral, bilateral, and third-party mediation of international conflict. The United Nations General Assembly, the Security Council, United States shuttle diplomacy, Peruvian conciliation efforts, and the UN Secretary General interventions failed to avert bloodshed. The armed conflict grew out of a long history of territorial dispute and was also rooted in the failure of Britain and Argentina to resolve their differences after many years of bilateral diplomatic negotiations. The conflict had developed in three main areas of contention. The first concerned the legal aspect and the claims to sovereignty of both Britain and Argentina to the Falklands. Another was Argentina's constant diplomatic pressure in pursuing its claims to the Islands. The third referred to the practical aspects for Britain of maintaining sovereignty and to their attempts to find an equitable way to relinquish it while assuring that the wishes of the Falkland Islanders would be respected. In 1826 Argentina resettled the islands and in 1833 the British evicted the Argentines. The UN, in 1965, passed a resolution which called for Britain and Argentina to proceed with negotiations to settle the sovereignty issue. These negotiations were carried on until 1982 without resolution of the problem. A new round of negotiations began in March of 1982. The Argentine ruling junta claimed that the negotiations had broken down and they asserted that they would press their claim by other than peaceful means. A month later Argentina invaded the islands to reassert their claims of sovereignty. The US third-party mediation effort began a week later and the effort was characterized by shuttle diplomacy which took place in Buenos Aires, London and Washington, D.C. At the end of the month, Secretary of State Haig announced that the United States would provide support requested by the British. The Peruvian government worked very hard in parallel with the US diplomacy to put an end to the crisis. The UN Security Council and the Organization of American States OAS led for an end to hostilities and a withdrawal of forces on both sides. The OAS supported the Argentine position. Crisis management efforts in Britain were under the Foreign Office and involved round-the-clock participation of key governmental, military, and civilian agencies. The U.S. Interagency group was formed at the Department of State and was composed of representatives of the various State Department functional and geographical bureaus and the Pentagon. Central Intelligence Agency CIA, and the National Security Agency NSA liaisons were activated. On April 5, 1982, Britain sent a large naval force to the Falklands. The diplomats involved with the shuttle diplomacy knew, that once the task force arrived in the vicinity of the Falklands, that whatever diplomatic efforts were ongoing would be overtaken by events. The troops went ashore on East Falkland Island on May 21. The British and Argentine press were very partisan and nationalistic themes were evident on both sides. Argentine preparations for their invasion were formulated rather rapidly and the army command structure, supply system, and training were inadequate to the task of securing the islands militarily [sic]. Munitions were in comparatively short supply, had been procured from many diverse sources, and additional armaments were not available in the pipeline. The Argentine Navy lost the cruiser Belgrano early in the conflict and thereafter seldom ventured out of port. Argentine airpower was the main threat and performed well [sic]. The pilots were well trained, the Exocet guided missile was effective, and the tactics and techniques they employed were professionally executed. The British were ill-prepared to fight in an area far from

home. Ascension Island which was about half the distance to the war zone, was used as a refueling stop and US logistical and fuel support was vital. The British land units were very effective and were better led than their Argentine counterparts. The local population was not harmed by the military operations. The British Navy performed well and the use of improved technology in radar, munitions, helicopter carriers, intelligence, and warning systems would have been helpful. In the post-war period the British improved the airport at Port Stanley and 4,500 soldiers were stationed there to guard a population of approximately 1,500. The British wanted to reduce tensions. The Argentines sought negotiations with sovereignty and the British refused to have negotiations without sovereignty. In the Argentine view, the situation remained unchanged."--Document.

Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Pages: 43. Chapters: Battles of the Falklands War, Operation Black Buck, 1982 invasion of the Falkland Islands, Battle of Mount Longdon, Battle of San Carlos, Battle of Goose Green, Invasion of South Georgia, Battle of Two Sisters, Battle of Mount Tumbledown, Operation Algeciras, Battle of Mount Harriet, Battle of Wireless Ridge, Skirmish at Many Branch Point, Skirmish at Top Malo House, Bluff Cove Air Attacks, Raid on Pebble Island, Battle of Seal Cove, Operation Paraquet, Operation Mikado, Mount Kent Skirmish, Operation Sutton, Operation Keyhole, Operation Corporate. Excerpt: On 2 April 1982, Argentine forces mounted amphibious landings of the Falkland Islands (Spanish:). The invasion involved an initial defence force organised by the Falkland Islands' Governor Sir Rex Hunt giving command to Major Mike Norman of the Royal Marines, the landing of Lieutenant-Commander Guillermo Sanchez-Sabarots' Amphibious Commandos Group on Mullet Creek, the attack on Moody Brook barracks, the engagement between the amphibious personnel carriers of Hugo Santillan and Bill Trollope marines east of Stanley, and the battle and final surrender of Government House. It marked the beginning of the Falklands War. Governor Sir Rex Hunt was informed by the British Government of a possible Argentine invasion on 1 April. At 3:30 pm that day he received a telegram from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office stating: The Governor summoned the two senior Royal Marines officers of Naval Party 8901 to Government House in Stanley to discuss the options for defending the Falklands. He said during the meeting, "Sounds like the buggers mean it," remaining composed despite the seriousness of the situation that the islands faced. Major Mike Norman was given overall command of the Marines due to his seniority, while Major Gary Noott became the military advisor to Governor...

Drawing on a vast range of government archives previously classified as well as interviews with key participants, the first volume of the official history of the Falklands Campaign provides the most authoritative account of the origins of the 1982 war. In the first chapters the author analyses the long history of the dispute between Argentina and Britain over the sovereignty of the Islands, the difficulties faced by successive governments in finding a way to reconcile the opposed interests of the Argentines and the islanders, and the constant struggle to keep the Islands viable. He subsequently gives a complete account of how what started as an apparently trivial incident over an illegal landing by scrap-metal merchants on the island of South Georgia turned into a major crisis. Thanks to his access to classified material, Sir Lawrence Freedman has been able to produce a detailed and authoritative analysis which extends the coverage given by the Franks Committee Report of 1983.; This volume is ultimately an extremely readable account of these events, charting the growing realisation within the British government of the seriousness of the situation, culminating in the Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands at the start of April 1982.

Discover the remarkable history of the Falklands War...The Falklands War, which erupted in 1982, was a conflict between the United Kingdom and the Republic of Argentina over sovereignty of the Falklands, a group of largely uninhabited islands in the South Atlantic. The islands had under two thousand inhabitants and little particular strategic or commercial importance when they became the object of the war. Still, disputes over whether these islands belonged to Great Britain or Argentina had been underway for many years. During negotiations in the late 1970s, Britain seemed willing to consider transferring the sovereignty of the islands to Argentina. Continuing lobbying by the islanders themselves, however, prevented this from happening. In Argentina, the brutal rule of a military dictatorship was tottering under rising unemployment, massive inflation, and popular unrest. A short, successful war seemed like the perfect way to bolster the popularity of the military junta. After all, it seemed very unlikely that Britain would actually go to war over a few small islands eight thousand miles away. To the surprise of almost everyone, that is precisely what happened. Within three days of the Argentine invasion, a British naval task force was on its way to the South Atlantic. This would be the first conflict in which Britain had been involved since the Korean War and the first conflict in which British warships were sunk since World War II. For many British people, this was their first experience of war. The Falklands War lasted just over 74 days, but it claimed the lives of hundreds of soldiers, sailors, and airmen. This is the story of that war. Discover a plethora of topics such as Prelude to War Operation Rosario The British Response The War Begins The Battle for San Carlos Water The Recapture of Stanley And much more! So if you want a concise and informative book on the Falklands War, simply scroll up and click the "Buy now" button for instant access!

Military Operations of the Falklands War
Domestic Unrest and International Conflict
Diversionary War
A History from Beginning to End
The Story of Naval Party 8901
Across an Angry Sea

In early summer 1982--winter in the South Atlantic--Argentina's military junta invades the Falklands. Within days, a British Royal Navy Task Force is assembled and dispatched.

This is the story of D Squadron, 22 SAS, commanded by Cedric Delves. The relentless tempo of events defies belief. Raging seas, inhospitable glaciers, hurricane-force winds, helicopter crashes, raids behind enemy lines--the Squadron prevailed against them all, but the cost was high. Eight died and more were wounded or captured. Holding fast to their humanity, D Squadron's fighters were there at the start and end of the Falklands War, the first to raise a Union Jack over Government House in Stanley. Across an Angry Sea is a chronicle of daring, skill and steadfastness among a tight-knit band of brothers; of going awry, learning fast, fighting hard, and winning through.

On 1 April 1982 Major Mike Norman, commander of Naval Party 8901, was looking forward to a peaceful yearlong tour of duty on the Falkland Islands. But events turned out differently, for the next day the Argentines invaded and he and his forty-three Royal Marines found themselves fighting for their lives. They took up defensive positions around Government House and on the approach to Stanley from Cape Pembroke to protect the Governor Rex Hunt and delay the advance to Stanley. They were prepared to die executing his orders. After a desperate battle in the gardens and even inside the house against superior numbers Rex Hunt ordered them to lay down their arms. As the surrender took place, an Argentine told a marine: The islands are ours now. The response was simple: We will be back. They were, and this is their story. The Royal Marines of Naval Party 8901 as well as some members of the previous detachment volunteered to join the Task Force and, some seventy-five days later, the men who witnessed the raising of the Argentine flag over the islands on 2 April saw the triumphant return of the Union Jack. Mike Normans dramatic account draws on his own vivid recollections, the log recording the defense of Government House, the testimony of the marines under his command and newly released files from government archives. It is a powerful and moving tribute to the marines who confronted the Argentines when they invaded and then fought to force them out.

An investigation into the Falklands War, this title presents eyewitness accounts by the participants of both sides, and islanders, that leave us in no doubt as to the ferocity of the combat on land, sea, and in the air.

The Battle for the Falklands is a thoughtful and informed analysis of an astonishing chapter in modern British history from journalist and military historian Sir Max Hastings and political editor Simon Jenkins. Ten weeks. 28,000 soldiers. 8,000 miles from home. The Falklands War in 1982 was one of the strangest in British history. At the time, many Britons saw it as a tragic absurdity - thousands of men sent overseas for a tiny relic of empire - but the British victory over the Argentinians not only confirmed the quality of British arms but also boosted the political fortunes of Thatcher's Conservative government. However, it left a chequered aftermath and was later overshadowed by the two Gulf wars. Max Hastings' and Simon Jenkins' account of the conflict is a modern classic of war reportage and the definitive book on the conflict.

Logistics in the Falklands War

Then and Now

Invasion 1982