



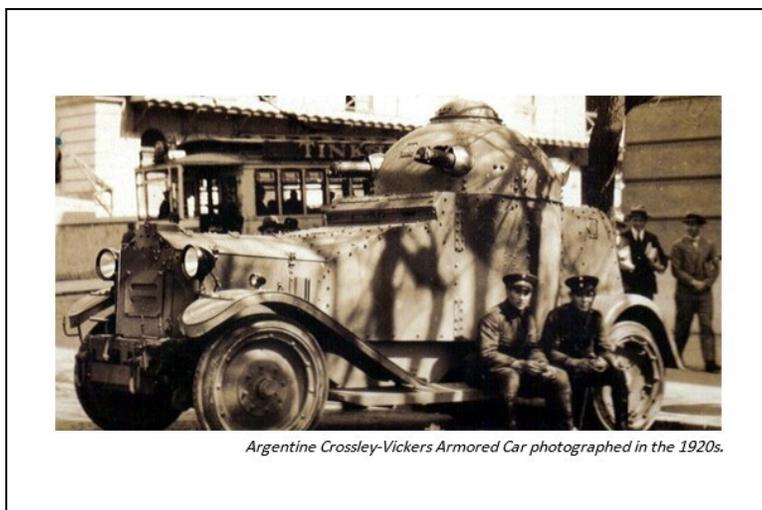
Flag: The flag of Argentina has three horizontal stripes, with light blue on the top and bottom, and white in the middle. Centered on the middle white band is a golden sun, called the Sun of May.

Background: Following independence from Spain in 1816, Argentina experienced periods of internal political conflict between conservatives and liberals and between civilian and military factions. After World War II, a long period of Peronist authoritarian rule and interference in subsequent governments was followed by a military junta that took power in 1976. Democracy returned in 1983, and has persisted despite numerous challenges, the most formidable of which was a severe economic crisis in 2001-02 that led to violent public protests and the resignation of several interim presidents.



Geography: Location: Southern South America, bordering the South Atlantic Ocean, between Chile and Uruguay. Area: total: 2,766,890 sq km. Area - comparative: slightly less than three-tenths the size of the US. Land boundaries: total: 9,665 km. Border countries: Bolivia 832 km, Brazil 1,224 km, Chile 5,150 km, Paraguay 1,880 km, Uruguay 579 km. Coastline: 4,989 km. Climate: mostly temperate; arid in southeast; sub-arctic in southwest. Terrain: rich plains of the Pampas in northern half, flat to rolling plateau of Patagonia in south, rugged Andes along western border. Natural resources: fertile plains of the pampas, lead, zinc, tin, copper, iron, manganese, petroleum, uranium. Natural hazards: areas in the Andes subject to earthquakes; pamperos are violent windstorms that can strike the pampas and northeast; heavy flooding. Environment - current issues: environmental problems (urban and rural) typical of an industrializing economy such as deforestation, soil degradation, desertification, air pollution, and water pollution. Geography - note: second-largest country in South America (after Brazil); strategic location relative to sea-lanes between the South Atlantic and the South Pacific Oceans (Strait of Magellan, etc.). (CIA World Fact Handbook 2006).

Military Notes: The Argentine military and public took a serious setback as a result of the invasion and then fighting and eventual loss between Argentina and the United Kingdom over the Falkland (Malvenas) Islands. Both sides landed vehicles, but most of the fighting was between light infantry units and didn't include armor.



Argentine Crossley-Vickers Armored Car photographed in the 1920s.

1926 Car, Armd, 4x2. Crossley.

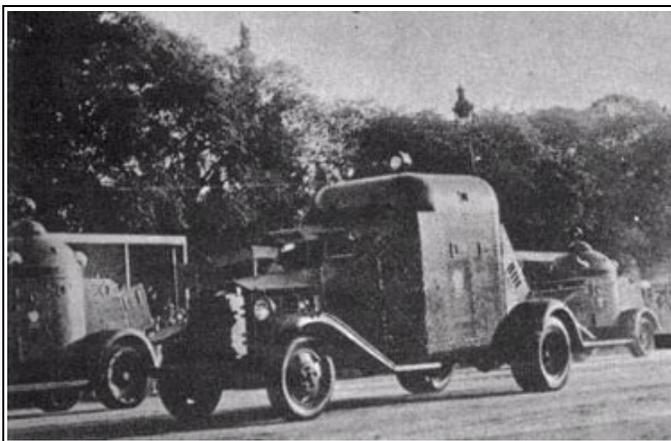


Above: Argentine Crossley bought in 1926. (Photo: Author's Collection)

Remarks: Argentina bought half-a-dozen Crossley armored cars from England in 1926 (see UK for vehicle details).

1938 Car, Armd, 4x2. International Harvester (To be entered)

1938 Car, Armd, 4x4. Creole AC.



Above: Creole armored car in a parade during 1938. The two cars in the background are British built Crossley armored cars.

Remarks: An unknown number of armored cars were built by the Creole Motor Company for the Argentine military in the mid to late 1930s. Chassis was a 4x4 design driven by a diesel engine.

Vehicle Data: Weight loaded (est), 8,000 lbs (3632 kg). Drive, 4x4. Armor, unk. NBC Protection, n/a. **Armament:** unk. **Capacity:** Fuel, diesel. Crew/Passengers, 2/?. **Engine:** Diesel. HP at Rev/Min, 95 hp (70 kW). Model, D2. Mfr, Creole. No. of Cyls, 6 in-line. Location, front. Cooling, liquid. **Transmission:** Manual. **Suspension System:** Leaf spring. Wheels Steerable, front pair. No of wheels, 4 (duals at rear). **General Data:** Elec Voltage, 6V. **Performance:** Speed (est), 50 mph (80 km/h). **Usage:** Only used by Argentina. **Manufacturer:** Creole Motor Company, Argentina.

1943 Veh, Util. Car, Nandu.

Remarks: In 1943 the Argentine military decided to proceed with the development of their own nationally designed military vehicles. One of the projects was the Ñandú 4x4 utility vehicle. Of the same general size and layout as the then current US 1/4-ton truck (Jeep), Martin Reuter, a reserve officer and engineer, developed the Ñandú. While the Arsenal Esteban De Luca in Buenos Aires carried out the actual construction of the four prototypes completed. Trying to minimize foreign components the



engine, gearbox and transmission were designed and constructed in Argentina. The first prototype was approved in September of 1945, while in 1946 a request for authorization to produce the Ñandú was forwarded to the Ministry of Economy. Unhappily for the project, WWII had ended and surplus vehicles were on the open market. Series production was not authorized because the unit cost would be much more than the surplus jeeps being offered by Belgium at a very reasonable price. Of the four prototypes completed, none were taken into service.

Vehicle Data: Drive, 4x4. Armor, n/a. NBC Protection, n/a. **Armament:** No permanent armament was fitted. **Capacity:** Fuel, gasoline. Crew/Passengers, 1/3. **Engine:** (1) Gasoline. No. of Cyls, 6. Location, front. Cooling, liquid. **Transmission:** Manual. Speeds Fwd/Rev, 3/1 w/2-spd transfer. **Suspension System:** Leaf spring. Wheels Steerable, front pair. No of wheels, 4. **General Data:** Elec Voltage, 6. **Usage:** Four prototypes only, these were tested but not accepted by the Argentine Ejercito (Army). **Manufacturer:** Designed and built by the Arsenal Esteban De Luca, Buenos Aires with the engine castings completed by the Santini Foundry.

1945 Veh, Utility, 4x4, Dodge VC ½-ton Carrier.



(Information to be added)

1945 Carrier, Wpns, 4x2, Dodge.



Remarks: Militarized civilian vehicle designs, dual rear wheels.

1970 Car, Armd, 4x4, Shorland Mk 2.

Remarks: (see UK for vehicle details).

1980 Veh, Util, 4x4. M151A2 MUTT.



Above: Argentine M151A2 with ROPS (Roll-Over Protection System).

Remarks: The ROPS was introduced as a modification of the then current M151A2 series of ¼-ton utility vehicles as a retrofit to improve safety of the small vehicles. While the MUTT series had little problem when used for cross-country movement, high speed and a wet surface led to several rollover situations (see US for vehicle details).

198x Carr, Pers, Armd, 4x4. Fiat 6614.



Remarks: An unknown number of these vehicles were acquired from Italy (see Italy for vehicle details).

1980 Veh, Recce. Vehiculo Argentino de Apoyo



Above: The single Apoyo on display in Argentina, the canon probably originally came with a muzzle brake. (Photo: Author's collection)

Remarks: Reconnaissance vehicle jointly developed by Argentina and France for possible fabrication in Argentina. Only the prototype was completed, no series production was undertaken.

Vehicle Data: Weight Loaded, 18180 lbs (8245 kg). Length (est hull), 181.5 in (4610 mm). Width (OA), 98.5 in (2500 mm). Height (OA), 112.5 in (2858 mm). NBC Protection Central. **Armament:** Main, (1) 90 mm cannon and (2) 7.62 mm LMGs. Elevation & traverse, power. Fire Control, optical. Aux wpns, crew sidearms. **Capacity:** Fuel, diesel. Crew, 3. **Engine:** Diesel. Mfr, Panhard. No. of Cyls, 8. Location, rear. Cooling, liquid. **Suspension System:** Coil. Wheels Steerable, front axle. No of wheels, 6. **Performance:** Speed/Land, 58 mph (93 km/h). Speed/Water (est), 3 mph (5 km/h). Forging Depth, amphibious. **Usage:** Prototype only, no production. **Manufacturer:** Design, Argentina. Fabrication, Panhard and Le Vassor, France.

1985 Veh, Util. 4X4, Mercedes-Benz G-Class

Since the 1980s, the Argentine Military has used the MB-230G (short and long chassis) for different purposes. Several hundred are reported to remain in service.

1990 Carr, Pers, Armd, 4x4. MOWAG Roland.

As of 1990 80 MOWAG Roland APCs were reported to be in service with Argentina. (See Germany for vehicle details).

1990 Car, Armored, 4x4. MOWAG Grenadier



Remarks: An unknown number of these vehicles were acquired from Switzerland. The addition of the Panhard turret

may be a local modification. (see Switzerland for basic vehicle details).

1990 Car, Armd, 6x6. Panhard ERC-90 F1 Lynx.



Above: ERC-90 F1 in the field. (Photo:Argentine Ejercito)

Remarks: As of 1990 48 cars were reported in service; circa 2000, only twelve of cars were still being reported to be in service (see France for vehicle details).

1997 Carr, Pers, Armd, 4x4. GKN Tactica. Nine vehicles were delivered from the UK in 1997 to support Argentine UN operations on Cyprus (see UK for vehicle details).

2000 Carr, Pers, Armd, 4x4. Mamba Mk II. Unknown number probably for UN support missions. (see South Africa for vehicle details). Argentina transferred at least one Mamba Mk 2 to Belgium in 2001.

2000 Car, Armd, 4x4. Panhard AML-90.



Above: AML-90 during a parade, circa 2005.

Remarks: Circa 2000, forty-eight of AML-90s were reported to be in service with Argentina (see France for vehicle details).

2000 Carr, Pers, Armd, 4x4. Panhard VCR-TT.



Above: Panhard VCR-TT in service with the Argentine Marines, circa 2005.

Remarks: Circa 2000, seventeen of these carriers were reported to be in service (see France for vehicle details).

2000 Carr, Wpns. Panhard VCR-AT.

Remarks: As of the year 2000, two of these vehicles were reported to be in service with the Argentine Army (see France for vehicle details).