

Despite heavy artillery fire from our own guns, the enemy continued to fight back. Major Kiszely immediately appreciated that direct action was essential to maintain the momentum of the attack. Under fire and with a complete disregard for his own safety, he led a group of his men up a gully towards the enemy. Despite men falling wounded beside him he continued his charge, throwing grenades as he went. Arriving on the enemy position, he killed two enemy with his rifle and a third with his bayonet. His courageous action forced the surrender of the remainder. His was the culminating action in the Battalion successfully seizing its objective.

Major Kiszely, by his outstanding leadership and heroic example was an inspiration to his men. His bravery and courage under fire were of an exceptionally high order.

Lieutenant Robert Alasdair Davidson LAWRENCE (508365), Scots Guards.

On the night of 13th/14th June, on the Island of East Falkland, the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards attacked well entrenched positions on the craggy ridge feature of Tumbledown Mountain, seven kilometres to the west of Port Stanley. Lieutenant Lawrence and his Platoon were amongst leading elements in the assault.

As they came up to an area of prominent rocky crags they came under intense fire from an enemy machine gun position. Lieutenant Lawrence, to the fore throughout, immediately led an attack. Throwing grenades onto the enemy's position as he went, he continued in the heat of the fire fight to exhort his Platoon to follow him in the assault. His attacking group destroyed the enemy.

Firm on that position, he gathered up a handful of his men and began to work his way along the ridge to engage an enemy sniper. As they closed and just before he could attack, Lieutenant Lawrence was severely wounded.

His actions were an outstanding example of leadership under fire and courage in the face of the enemy.

Captain William Andrew McCracken (501653), Royal Regiment of Artillery

Captain McCracken, 29 Commando Regiment Royal Artillery, was in command of an Artillery and Naval Gunfire Forward Observation Party grouped with B Company 3rd Battalion The Parachute Regiment during the period 13th-14th June 1982. During the attack on Mount Longdon in the early hours of 12th June Captain McCracken consistently brought down artillery and naval gunfire safely in very close proximity to his own troops allowing them to manoeuvre whilst still maintaining contact with the enemy. Throughout this period he and his party were continually under heavy enemy small arms, mortar and artillery fire. Much of the time the Company Headquarters with which Captain McCracken and his party were co-located were involved in the small arms fire fight and in this fire fight Captain McCracken made a significant personal contribution, accounting for several enemy dead. Captain McCracken showed outstanding personal courage whilst carrying out his duties in a most professional, calm and competent manner. His control of artillery and naval gunfire undoubtedly accounted for many enemy casualties and greatly assisted in minimising our own. His determination, professionalism and courage were an example to all. Always in the thick of the fight, he made a significant personal contribution to the success of the mission and to the minimising of casualties to the Battalion.

During the night of 14th June Captain McCracken and his party were regrouped with 2nd Battalion The Parachute Regiment for their attack on Wireless Ridge. Throughout this attack Captain McCracken was sited in an exposed OP position on Mount Longdon. Under constant enemy mortar and artillery bombardment Captain McCracken continued to bring down accurate and effective naval fire. This fire resulted in the successful neutralisation of at least one company objective and the harassment of enemy gun positions. The application of indirect fire played a major part in the success of the Battalion's attack, the minimising of our own casualties and the eventual surrender of the enemy.

Captain McCracken's high courage and professional skill were in the highest tradition of the Royal Artillery.

Captain Aldwin James Glendinning WIGHT (501023), Welsh Guards.

Captain Wight commanded a four man patrol tasked to provide vital information on enemy dispositions in the Stanley area as a prelude to the repossession of the Falkland Islands.

Inserted by helicopter onto East Falkland from HMS HERMES at a range of 120 miles, he positioned his patrol in close proximity to enemy positions, cut off from any form of rescue should he have been compromised. This position he maintained for a period of 26 days. During this time he produced clear and accurate pictures of enemy activity in the Stanley area, intelligence available from no other means, which proved vital in the planning of the final assault.

On one occasion he reported an enemy helicopter concentration against which an airstrike was directed resulting in the destruction of 4 troop carrying helicopters essential to the enemy in maintaining flexibility and rapid deployment across the islands; a task complicated by the enemy changing the location of his helicopter holding area each day.

In spite of his exposed position, vulnerable to air and ground search and the tactical Direction Finding of his communications his intelligence reports were detailed and regularly updated. The conditions in which he and his men existed were appalling with little cover from view or the elements. The weather conditions varied from freezing rain to gale force winds with few clear days.

Captain Wight by his personal example set the highest standards and his actions were in the highest traditions of his Regiment and the Army.

The QUEEN has been graciously pleased to approve the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to the undermentioned in recognition of distinguished service in the air, during the operations in the South Atlantic:

Distinguished Flying Cross

Captain Samuel Murray DRENNAN (503656) Army Air Corps

During the night of 13th to 14th June 1982, on the Island of East Falkland, the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards attacked well entrenched enemy positions on the craggy ridge feature of Tumbledown Mountain, seven kilometres to the west of Port Stanley. A pilot, Captain Drennan flew his Scout helicopter in direct support of the battalion.

In the assault the battalion was subjected to continuous, accurate enemy small arms and artillery fire. Despite this Captain Drennan repeatedly volunteered to fly forward to evacuate very seriously wounded casualties who required immediate medical attention and who could not have survived movement on stretcher over the extremely rough ground of Tumbledown. In order to reach the wounded in the battalions front line, on at least three separate occasions he had to move to exposed, forward slope positions in full view of the enemy. He was personally responsible for the evacuation of sixteen casualties from Tumbledown under extremely difficult conditions. Flying under fire, over difficult mountainous terrain, in extremely turbulent winds and heavy snow showers Captain Drennan repeatedly put his own life at risk. His complete disregard for his own safety undoubtedly saved many lives.

His conduct was courageous and outstanding and inspired his fellow pilots.

Captain Drennan's was a superb individual contribution to the successful outcome of the battle carried out at great personal risk.

Captain John Gordon GREENHALGH (497429), Royal Corps of Transport

From the early hours of 28th May 1982, 2nd Battalion The Parachute Regiment was engaged in fierce fighting to take enemy positions in the area of the Goose Green Settlement on the Island of East Falkland. Throughout the day Captain Greenhalgh flew many missions in direct support of the Battalion's operations, continually exposing his helicopter to enemy artillery and mortar fire. Enemy observation posts were able to pin point his helicopter each time it landed and as a result the barrage always intensified on whichever landing site he chose. Regardless, he continued to fly to bring ammunition forward and to evacuate casualties.

Later that night, several severely injured casualties still remained on the battlefield. Captain Greenhalgh was by then back at Brigade Headquarters, over 20 kilometres away. On hearing of the plight of the casualties, Captain Greenhalgh volunteered to fly forward to pick them up. In doing so he was forced to fly into the vicinity of the enemy positions in Goose Green. He located the casualties in the darkness and successfully extricated them. Visibility throughout had been poor, with low cloud making flying particularly dangerous. It is without doubt that Captain Greenhalgh's brave pilotage saved the lives of these casualties.

Later, during the battle for Wireless Ridge on the night of 13th June 1982 he again flew many missions in extremely bad conditions under very intense artillery fire. His flying skill, daring and outstanding bravery again saved many lives.

Throughout, his conduct and courageous actions were most inspiring.

The QUEEN has been graciously pleased to approve the Posthumous award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal to the undermentioned in recognition of distinguished conduct and bravery during the operations in the South Atlantic:

Distinguished Conduct Medal

24579367 Private Stephen ILLINGSWORTH, The Parachute Regiment

In the early hours of 28th May 1982, the 2nd Battalion The Parachute Regiment launched an attack on enemy positions in