

Without hesitation and completely disregarding his own safety, Corporal Foran re-entered the minefield and cleared a path to his injured colleagues. Having treated them he cleared a route back out of the minefield, enabling the casualties to be evacuated.

24093340 Sergeant Desmond FULLER, The Parachute Regiment.

During the attack by 3rd Battalion The Parachute Regiment on the 11th/12th June it was reported that the Platoon Commander of 4 Platoon had been wounded and that the Platoon Sergeant was missing, believed dead. Sergeant Fuller was a supernumerary Senior Non-Commissioned Officer grouped with Company Headquarters. He at once volunteered to go forward and take command of 4 Platoon.

On arrival forward, he joined OC 4 Platoon where he had fallen wounded but was able to get enough information from him to assess his tactical task. Sporadic enemy fire was being directed from positions East along the ridge and also from the base of the slope, where he was told were some enemy sangars. He understood that this was the position recently attacked by the Platoon Sergeant and some members of 5 Platoon. Sergeant Fuller could not locate OC 5 Platoon.

Gathering 4 Platoon and the left section of 5 Platoon Sergeant Fuller organised a further assault on the enemy sangars. He positioned a gun team on the right and skirmished the assault group forward. They were soon again under effective fire, which caused a number of casualties in quick succession. Nevertheless, under his leadership, the group cleared the nearest sangars of enemy, some being seen to flee to the East.

Sergeant Fuller's action in taking command of a platoon under fire and in contact with the enemy, and subsequently leading them through a successful assault, was an example of the highest standards of leadership and courage.

24521305 Private Barry James GRAYLING, The Parachute Regiment

In the early hours of 28th May 1982, the 2nd Battalion The Parachute Regiment launched a night attack on an enemy bunker system in the area of the Goose Green settlement on the Island of East Falkland.

Private Grayling and an NCO were members of a machine gun team when two enemy machine gun posts opened up on the Company's right flank. The enemy's heavy rate of fire threatened to stop the advance.

Private Grayling and the NCO moved to a position where they thought they could put down suppressive fire. Instead, they found themselves within ten metres of the enemy. With a total disregard for their own safety they immediately attacked and destroyed the enemy machine gun position. The NCO was killed but Private Grayling continued and successfully pressed home the assault.

The heroic action of these two soldiers ensured that the Company could continue its advance. In this attack Grayling's conduct, bearing and determination were of a very high order indeed.

24252527 Corporal Thomas William HARLEY, The Parachute Regiment.

In the early hours of 28th May, the 2nd Battalion The Parachute Regiment launched an attack on enemy positions in the area of the Darwin and Goose Green settlements on the Island of East Falkland. The enemy were thought to be entrenched in battalion strength. In the event their numbers were far greater. Fierce fighting ensued all day. Corporal Harley was a Section Commander in the assault at Goose Green.

During the day, in repeated attacks on the enemy, Corporal Harley constantly distinguished himself in action. Leading his Section, he and his men assaulted and destroyed three separate enemy positions. Amidst ferocious fighting, he ignored continuous enemy fire to encourage, steady and direct his men in inflicting casualties on the enemy.

Throughout, his distinguished conduct and leadership were of the highest order.

24167965 Bombardier Edward Morris HOLT, Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Bombardier Holt, 29 Commando Regiment Royal Artillery, has served as a Forward Observation Officers' Assistant throughout the Falkland Islands campaign. In this capacity his loyalty and professional excellence have been truly outstanding. His leadership of his small team, his supervision and direction of their vital communications, have at all times been of the highest order, often in extreme climatic conditions, and in situations of great danger.

For much of the time however, he has acted as a Forward Observer himself, regularly volunteering to go out on patrol with the Royal Marines whom he supported, and on several different occasions, well behind enemy lines, assisting in their withdrawal by the production of accurate, timely and well coordinated fire.

On the night of 11th/12th June, 45 Commando attacked the Two Sisters feature, which was heavily defended. When his officer was injured, Holt took over completely the leadership of his team, continuing to produce artillery fire with coolness and skill, while he and the company he was supporting were being subjected to intense and accurate enemy machine gun fire. His outstanding leadership continued in subsequent operations right up to the cessation of hostilities.

Bombardier Holt has shown qualities of leadership and courage under fire, and professional skill far beyond those expected of his rank and experience.

24185654 Sergeant Robert White JACKSON, Scots Guards.

On the night of 13th/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.

During the assault, leading elements came under intense enemy machine gun fire which was preventing any further advance. Sergeant Jackson reacted instantly: discarding his rifle and armed only with grenades, he clambered forward under fire over wet and slippery rocks towards the foot of the enemy's position forty metres away. Having climbed fully fifteen metres up into the rocky crags, single handed he attacked and destroyed the enemy's position with his grenades.

Sergeant Jackson showed outstanding courage under fire in the face of the enemy.

24498706 Lance Corporal Dale John LOVERIDGE, Welsh Guards.

On the 8th June, at Fitzroy Settlement on the Island of East Falkland, the Royal Fleet Auxiliary Landing Ship, Sir Galahad, was waiting to disembark 1st Battalion Welsh Guards. The ship was attacked and severely damaged by bombs from several enemy aircraft. Intense fire and smoke spread rapidly through the ship causing ammunition to explode, and many casualties.

With a complete disregard for his own safety and ignoring the order to abandon ship, Lance Corporal Loveridge returned time and again to the burning and smoke filled areas of the ship to rescue his colleagues.

Lance Corporal Loveridge's presence of mind and courage were of a very high order indeed.

23963008 Sergeant Joseph Gordon MATHER, Special Air Service Regiment.

Sergeant Mather commanded a 4 man patrol tasked to provide vital information on enemy dispositions and installations on East Falkland as a prelude to the repossession of the islands.

Inserted by helicopter from the Naval Task Force at a distance of 120 miles from the islands, he maintained observations of the enemy movement and dispositions in the Bluff Cove, West Stanley areas for a period of 28 days. In a totally hostile environment, with the only protection from ground and air search provided by the skill and stealth of his patrol, the reporting by Sergeant Mather was both accurate and timely.

In order to obtain the detail of the enemy disposition he was required to move his observation position to close and often obvious positions to gain the intelligence required. This he did with great courage and skill knowing that if compromised his patrol could not have been extracted from any predicament caused by enemy action. In addition he communicated his information in an environment where the enemy were known to possess a Direction Finding capability.

The leadership and example shown by Sergeant Mather were in the highest traditions of his Regiment and the Army.

23952578 Sergeant Peter Hurcliche Rene NAYA, Royal Army Medical Corps.

On 8th June 1982, whilst at anchor in Fitzroy Sound, East Falkland, RFA SIR GALAHAD was bombed and set on fire by enemy aircraft. Embarked troops included two companies of infantry and the main body of 16 Field Ambulance, men and equipment. At the time of the attack, most of the troops were positioned in the tank deck where substantial quantities of ammunition soon began to explode as the fire worked through the ship.

Sergeant Naya Royal Army Medical Corps was standing in the tank deck when he was thrown against a bulkhead by an explosion and partially stunned. The lights went out and the tank deck began to fill with dense black smoke. A second explosion set his large pack alight and scorched the back of his head. Shrugging off the burning material he managed to lead a soldier up two flights of stairs to daylight on the upper deck. He then helped to carry a man who had lost a leg up the fore-castle, having first administered first aid. He treated many more casualties, including another