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HONOURS AND AWARDS

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF
THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD
ST JAMES'S PALACE, LONDON S.W.1

29th June 1991

THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to signify her intention of conferring a Peerage of the United Kingdom for Life upon the undermentioned in recognition of service within the operations in the Gulf:

Life Peer

To be a Baron:

Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir David CRAIG,
G.C.B., O.B.E., lately Chief of the Defence Staff.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF
THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD
ST. JAMES'S PALACE, LONDON S.W.1

29th June 1991

THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to approve the award of the Distinguished Service Cross to the undermentioned in recognition of distinguished service within the operations in the Gulf:

Distinguished Service Cross

D.S.C.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (NAVY DEPARTMENT)

Commander Richard Jeffrey IBBOTSON,
Royal Navy.

Commander Ibbotson was the Commanding Officer of HMS *Hurworth*, during Operation Granby.

His ship was tasked with mine countermeasures in the North Persian Gulf in support of Amphibious Operations and Naval Bombardment against Iraqi strongholds in Kuwait. Operating well up threat he encountered dense areas of mining where both sophisticated ground and buoyant contact mines were present. Leading from the front and displaying outstanding professional qualities Commander Ibbotson countered the threat, cleared safe transit routes through the mine danger areas and continued clearance operations to within eight miles of the occupied Kuwaiti coastline. Knowingly operating within enemy missile and coastal artillery range he was, by nature of mine warfare, without a close escort; undaunted by this and despite coming under enemy fire on more than one occasion he pursued the objective with single minded purpose, earning the respect of all Gulf maritime forces in the process.

Commander Ibbotson displayed absolute devotion to duty, fortitude and immense courage in the presence of the enemy. He conducted himself in the highest traditions of the Service throughout the war.

D.S.C.

Lieutenant Commander David Lionel Harold
LIVINGSTONE, Royal Navy.

Livingstone qualified as a pilot in 1983 and joined HMS *Gloucester* as Flight Commander in March 1990. In August of the same year he sailed with the ship for Operation Granby.

On arrival in the Persian Gulf in September 1990, Livingstone was a leading participant, with United States Navy ships and aircrew, in developing joint procedures and tactics for use against Iraqi surface units. These concepts established effective co-ordinated helicopter operations within the North Persian Gulf and were instrumental in the success of the Battle of Bubiyan Island on 30 and 31 January when a substantial part of the Iraqi navy was destroyed.

From September to the end of hostilities in March, Livingstone flew 360 hours in support of naval operations, with 200 hours flown in January and February alone. He was involved in nine boarding operations, the destruction of seven enemy surface craft and the location of two mines. During these missions, he came under fire from Surface to Air Missile/Anti-Aircraft Artillery/shipborne weapons on three separate occasions. On 30 January, he flew four sorties in nine hours close to the enemy coastline and attacked two TNC 45 patrol craft and a T 43 minesweeper, at a range of 120 miles from *Gloucester*. Despite anti-aircraft fire, he engaged the enemy ships with consummate skill and determination. The majority of his sorties were close to enemy positions and often within ten miles of the Kuwaiti and Iraqi coastlines.

Throughout, Livingstone has shown professional skills, enthusiasm and courage of the highest order. Always fully aware of the risks involved, he pressed home engagements against enemy ships to ensure that they were neutralised as a fighting force. His active participation in the Battle of Bubiyan Island resulted in the destruction of a substantial part of Iraq's surface combatants, including three Exocet capable TNC 45 patrol craft which posed a major threat to allied warships. Livingstone was a major contributor to the allied effort to attain naval surface supremacy.

D.S.C.

Lieutenant Stephen Michael MARSHALL,
Royal Navy.

Marshall flew from the United Kingdom to the Arabian Gulf on 29 December 1990, having received eight hours' notice to gather Fleet Diving Unit A (FDU A), of which he is the Officer in Charge, pack the required stores and depart for the airhead. Setting up his Unit at Jebel Ali he organised his men's training for Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) work and supervised the checking of all RN and RFA ships' underwater fittings as they arrived in theatre.

On 24 January 1991, FDU A embarked in RFA *Sir Galahad* and Marshall took part in the planning for, and trained his Unit for, possible amphibious operations in the Northern Arabian Gulf. During Operation Desert Slash he led FDU A with selflessness and great personal courage, resolutely guiding his men in countermining operations against buoyant and floating mines and supervising protracted dives on ground mines to bring them to the surface for exploitation. He showed conspicuous leadership by

putting himself at the forefront of the action on many occasions and, in particular, deploying twice from helicopters to place charges on live buoyant mines. Not content to allow anyone to stand into danger before himself, he tirelessly flew on numerous helicopter sorties as the supervisor of his EOD team to search for mines, frequently within ten miles of the enemy coast.

Moving ashore to Mina Ash Shuaybah on 5 March, he supervised the setting up of a base camp. Having co-ordinated plans with American and Australian Units, Marshall led FDU A in searching the harbours and environs of this port, Mina Ash Shuwaykh (Kuwait City) and Faylakah Island, rendering safe unstable live ordnance, beached mines, booby traps and Improvised Explosive Devices, clearing buildings and oil tankers of ordnance and taking on the gruesome task of recovering the bodies of dead Iraqi soldiers and Kuwaitis. Often these jobs required him and his Unit to first reach the scene through areas of anti-personnel mines and barbed wire. Throughout this extremely dangerous operation he showed a calm professionalism and dynamic leadership rarely seen in one of his years, and insisted on taking a fully active part in every aspect of the work.

The conditions under which FDU A operated were atrocious. With no infrastructure ashore the men subsisted in cargo containers on a jetty with no light, sanitation or potable water, in an atmosphere heavy with acrid smoke and toxic fumes from the oilfield fires burning inland, and diving in water with zero visibility due to the thick oil pollution. All the time they were at risk from random gunfire from uncontrolled factions of the local population. That his Unit's morale remained at a consistently buoyant level and that EOD operations were conducted in an eminently professional manner in the face of such adversity is entirely thanks to Marshall's outstanding leadership and remarkable man-management.

D.S.C.

Lieutenant Phillip David NEEDHAM,
Royal Navy.

Lieutenant Needham was Flight Commander throughout Operation Granby. He played a major role liaising with the United States Navy to develop Allied helicopter tactics for the Northern Gulf. He was also the first to capitalise successfully upon this work when on 29 January 1991 under the direction of a United States Navy helicopter he destroyed a Spasilac Class Landing Craft (Utility). Flying within one mile of the coast under sustained Anti-Aircraft fire he identified the contact but had to break off the attack for lack of fuel. Despite the gunfire he boldly returned to the same area and successfully pressed home his attack, causing the first sinking by a Royal Navy unit in the conflict.

A further series of attacks were conducted over the following days resulting in the destruction of one TNC 45 Fast Attack Craft, one T 43 Minelayer and two Zhuk Patrol Craft. The final attack was particularly demanding. Launched from extended alert in the middle of the night Needham had difficulty ensuring a hit on a patrol craft with Sea Skua in the presence of background radar contacts; in consequence, the initial missile attack was inconclusive. However, concerned that the contact might escape, he calmly conducted a further four approaches to determine the best attack heading whilst drawing increasingly severe Anti-Aircraft fire from an occupied Kuwaiti island.

The ultimate success of the attack with his only remaining missile was a tribute to Needham's cool and professional approach under fire. His courage and competence have been of an extremely high order throughout.

D.S.C.

Lieutenant Commander Michael Scott PEAREY,
Royal Navy.

During Operation Granby HMS *Brazen* played a leading role in the Multi-National Force implementing United Nations sanctions against Iraq. After hostilities commenced, she provided air defence protection to Allied units and her Lynx helicopters assisted in the destruction of the Iraqi Navy. As Flight Commander, Lieutenant Commander Pearey played a major part in this task.

On 29 January 1991 as captain of one of *Brazen's* aircraft, he was operating in the far north of the Persian Gulf together with a Lynx from HMS *Gloucester*. Having conducted a search of the area three miles off the Kuwaiti coast at levels of below 100 feet, he returned to refuel on USS *Mobile Bay*. He obtained information there about possible enemy contacts and sought permission to investigate. After searching the coast he located 17 vessels heading south in support of the Iraqi assault on Khafji, and called in HMS *Gloucester's* Lynx to assist in the successful engagement and destruction of the enemy forces. He continued to press home the attack at the very limits of the aircraft's range and endurance, flying a total of eight hours that day, much of it at low level close to enemy territory, and his courageous leadership and professionalism contributed to the prevention of an Iraqi attack by sea on Saudi territory.

Next day Pearey was again in action against the enemy, conducting attacks on two Iraqi naval vessels in poor visibility and smoke at a considerable distance from friendly naval units. With little regard for the possibility of retaliation he closed to three miles to ensure accurate identification of the targets before engaging the enemy.

On 8 February Pearey's aircraft was once more operating off the Kuwaiti coast seeking out the many small enemy craft which were hiding in coastal inlets and creeks. Diverting to investigate a suspected mine his aircraft came under enemy fire. Remaining calm he instructed the pilot to take evasive action, before continuing his mission.

Lieutenant Commander Pearey made a significant contribution to the destruction of the Iraqi Navy in circumstances which demanded the highest levels of professionalism, courage and stamina.

D.S.C.

Commander Philip Lawrence WILCOCKS,
Royal Navy.

During the months leading up to the Gulf war, HMS *Gloucester* played a prime role in enforcing the United Nations embargo, stopping, boarding and searching a number of Iraqi and other suspect ships. Thereafter, in working up his ship for the possibility of war, Wilcocks demonstrated great drive, uncompromising warfare standards and very fine leadership.

Throughout the Gulf War itself, HMS *Gloucester* was the most consistently forward of all Allied warships, remaining in Defence Watches for 53 days and nights. During this time she provided anti-air

missile defence to the United States carriers, helped to detect and destroy enemy mines, controlled Allied air defence aircraft, launched numerous successful Lynx/Sea Skua attacks upon Iraqi missile armed fast patrol craft and, finally, destroyed in flight a Silkworm missile which was targeted against major Allied vessels conducting shore bombardment within 15 miles of the enemy held Kuwaiti coast and in her immediate vicinity.

At all times during this period Wilcocks commanded with great stamina, calm and commonsense, demonstrating aggressive flair of the very highest order. His ship was profoundly respected by Allied and United Kingdom task forces alike, drawing open praise on many occasions. She did through her many achievements, bring the very greatest credit and honour upon her Captain, his ship's company and the Royal Navy.

D.S.C.

Lieutenant Anthony Peter WILLIAMS,
Royal Navy.

Williams arrived in the Northern Arabian Gulf on 1 February 1991 as Deputy Officer in Charge of Fleet Diving Unit B (FDU B). He moved into action immediately, co-ordinating training, refining techniques on new equipment, establishing an Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) cell and overseeing inspections for Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) in ships of the RN Task Group as they arrived in Bahrain.

During hostilities Williams was the supervisor of an airborne EOD team and of diving operations from Gemini craft, spending many hours in helicopters in the front line of Naval operations, often within ten miles of the enemy coast. Insisting on putting himself in the way of danger before his men, he showed remarkable courage and stamina by leading personally on countermining sorties, placing charges on live buoyant mines and diving for protracted periods, often at night, on live ground mines in order to bring them to the surface for exploitation. In addition he conducted the unenviable task of recovering dead bodies from the sea into helicopters. He led a team of two men on an inspection of HMS *Gloucester* to search for a mine reportedly entangled in her propeller shafts.

Moving ashore on 5 March to Mina Ash Shuaybah he took over as Officer In Charge of FDU B. He established a base camp and helped co-ordinate EOD operations with American and Australian Units for clearing the ports of Mina Al Ahmadi, Mina Ad Dohah and Faylakah Island. The work involved rendering safe unstable live ordnance, beached mines, booby traps and IEDs, clearing buildings and oil tankers of ordnance and collecting dead bodies from the harbour waters. Often these jobs required him and his team to first reach the scene through areas of anti-personnel mines and barbed wire. Throughout this extremely dangerous operation he showed an implacable professionalism and positive leadership which was beyond his experience. At all times his men saw him in the leading role, tirelessly taking on the most hazardous tasks himself.

The conditions under which FDU B operated were atrocious. With no infrastructure ashore the men lived in cargo containers on a jetty with no light, sanitation or potable water, in an atmosphere heavy with acrid smoke and toxic fumes from the oilfield fires burning inland, and diving in water with zero visibility due to

the thick oil pollution. All the time they were at risk from random gunfire from uncontrolled factions of the local population. Williams's conspicuous leadership, resolute professionalism and boundless energy ensured that his Unit's effectiveness remained at peak levels from start to finish and that his men's morale was of the highest order in the face of dire adversity.

Military Cross

M.C.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (NAVY DEPARTMENT)

One Military Cross was awarded to a Member of the Special Boat Service, Royal Marines.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
WHITEHALL, LONDON S.W.1

29th June 1991

THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to approve the award of the Air Force Cross to the undermentioned in recognition of gallant and distinguished service within the operations in the Gulf:

Air Force Cross

A.F.C.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (NAVY DEPARTMENT)

Lieutenant Commander
Peter Whitfield NELSON,
Royal Australian Navy.

Lieutenant Commander Nelson joined 845 Naval Air Squadron in October 1989 on an exchange tour and shortly afterwards became a Flight Commander. On Tuesday 26 February 1991, he was captain of a Sea King HC Mark 4 on standby to conduct casualty evacuation for 1 (United Kingdom) Armoured Division during Operation Desert Storm. At 0305 he was tasked to pick up two casualties from a forward dressing station. The weather conditions were totally overcast, driving rain and up to 30 knots of wind. Although night vision goggles were used, the ambient light conditions were such that they were rendered totally ineffective. Lieutenant Commander Nelson conducted a one hour transit to the dressing station at 150 feet above the desert floor, only rarely making visual contact with the surface. He landed at the insecure site in full view of the continuing tank battle to the south. During the return journey to the field hospital, there was no improvement in the weather and again the flight was conducted completely on instruments at low level. As dawn broke with visibility under one kilometre, Lieutenant Commander Nelson landed the casualties at the field hospital. Three hours after take-off he returned to Force Headquarters having conducted over two hours of the sortie entirely without reference to the surface, at low level, in appalling weather over unknown desert terrain. This was an exceptional feat of life-saving aviation in which he displayed outstanding courage and selfless dedication for the benefit of others, and exemplifies Lieutenant Commander Nelson's attitude and sense of duty which he has displayed throughout Operation Granby and his exchange tour.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

WHITEHALL, LONDON S.W.1

29th June 1991

THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to approve the award of the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal to the undermentioned in recognition of brave and gallant service during the operations in the Gulf:

Conspicuous Gallantry Medal

C.G.M.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (NAVY DEPARTMENT)

Chief Petty Officer (Diver) Philip John HAMMOND,
Royal Navy, D138513P.

During Operation Desert Slash, Hammond was the CPO of Fleet Diving Units (FDU) A and B, embarked in RFA *Sir Galahad* in the Northern Arabian Gulf. He acted as a supervisor of diving operations from Gemini craft in live minefields and of a helicopter-borne Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) team. Not content to take a purely directing stance, he willingly put others' safety before his own by taking the leading role on many occasions in protracted night dives on live enemy ground mines to recover them for exploitation. At all times he displayed admirable calmness and great personal courage, working tirelessly to protect and direct his men, thereby instilling great confidence in their minds.

When FDUs A and B moved ashore on 5 March Hammond took a principal part in port recovery and EOD operations. He supervised and participated in the first searches of oil tankers, bunkers and buildings for booby traps, the gruesome task of recovering dead bodies, and the rendering safe of unstable live ordnance, beached mines and Improvised Explosive Devices. All this was done with his men's safety uppermost in his mind, often leading them through areas of anti-personnel mines and barbed wire to reach the objectives. Throughout this extremely dangerous operation he was a focal point of experience among the divers and his measured advice was highly prized by the Officers in Charge of the FDUs.

The conditions under which the Units operated were atrocious. With no infrastructure ashore the men subsisted in cargo containers on a jetty with no light, sanitation or potable water, in an atmosphere heavy with acrid smoke and toxic fumes from the oilfield fires burning inland, and diving in water with zero visibility due to thick oil pollution. All the time they were at risk from random gunfire from uncontrolled factions of the local population. Hammond's deep reserves of personal stamina, his ebullience and mature leadership gave much succour to the young divers in the FDUs.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

WHITEHALL, LONDON S.W.1

29th June 1991

THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to approve the award of the Distinguished Service Medal to the undermentioned in recognition of gallantry during the operations in the Gulf:

Distinguished Service Medal**D.S.M.**

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (NAVY DEPARTMENT)

Acting Petty Officer (Diver) Richard John PEAKE,
Royal Navy, D152966X.

During Operation Desert Slash, Peake was a member of Fleet Diving Unit A (FDU A) embarked in RFA *Sir Galahad* in the Northern Arabian Gulf. With no Chief Petty Officer Diver in the Unit he was effectively the Deputy Officer in Charge, a weighty responsibility for an Acting Petty Officer.

Operating as a member of a helicopter-borne Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) unit, he participated in the countermining of live enemy mines by deploying from a helicopter directly into the water or via a Gemini craft. On two occasions he was called upon to attach countermine charges to buoyant mines, a task he took to with immense courage and resolute will, without thought for his personal safety. Keenly aware that jolting any one of the contact horns on the mines could cause them to explode, killing himself and injuring the rest of his team, he stuck coolly to the task at hand. Indeed on one of the two occasions he displayed outstanding personal gallantry by swimming to a mine in rough seas, thus heightening immeasurably the difficulty of placing the charge without hitting a horn. That he achieved the task completely and professionally is a testament to his stamina and resolve. In addition he undertook without question the very necessary but unpleasant job of recovering the body of a dead Iraqi by strapping the corpse in front of him for hoisting into a helicopter.

Moving ashore on 5th March 1991, FDU A commenced port recovery and EOD operations. Peake was employed in clearing explosives from buildings and oil tankers, rendering safe unstable live ordnance, beached mines, booby traps and Improvised Explosive Devices, and again recovering dead bodies. He performed throughout this operation with enormous credit, always ready for more and always willing to take on the most hazardous tasks.

The conditions under which he operated were atrocious. With no infrastructure ashore FDU A subsisted in cargo containers on a jetty with no light, sanitation or potable water, in an atmosphere heavy with acrid smoke and toxic fumes from the oilfield fires burning inland, and diving in water with zero visibility due to thick oil pollution. All the time the men were at risk from random gunfire from uncontrolled factions of the local population. Peake retained his buoyant enthusiasm and aggressive professionalism despite the awesome adversity, showing dynamic leadership skills way beyond his rate and age and bringing great credit upon himself and the Navy.

D.S.M.Acting Petty Officer (Diver) Andrew SEABROOK,
Royal Navy, D194020L.

During Operation Desert Slash, Seabrook was a member of Fleet Diving Unit A (FDU A) embarked in RFA *Sir Galahad* in the Northern Arabian Gulf. He formed part of a helicopter-borne Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) team tasked with the destruction of live enemy buoyant and floating mines.

On no less than five occasions Seabrook deployed from a helicopter to swim to buoyant tethered mines in order to place a countermining charge. On each one he approached the delicate task with a cool nerve and immense personal courage, in the sure knowledge that knocking against one of the contact horns would detonate the mine, killing him instantly and injuring his standby team not far away. He maintained a resolute composure and an iron will throughout each operation, completing them with clear-headed professionalism and scant regard for his own safety. His gallant actions were in the finest traditions of the Royal Navy. In addition, he undertook without quailing the very necessary but unpleasant task of recovering the bodies of two dead Iraqis, strapping the corpses in front of him for hoisting into a helicopter.

Moving ashore to Kuwait on 5 March 1991, FDU A commenced port recovery and EOD operations. Seabrook was employed in clearing explosives from buildings and oil tankers, rendering safe unstable live ordnance, beached mines, booby traps and Improvised Explosive devices, and again recovering dead bodies. Frequently he had to cross areas of anti-personnel mines and barbed wire to reach the objectives before work could start. His boldness and vigour permeated through FDU A to produce a closely knit team whose sense of purpose remained focused throughout the operation.

The conditions under which the Unit worked were atrocious. With no infrastructure ashore the men subsisted in cargo containers on a jetty with no light, sanitation or potable water, in an atmosphere heavy with acrid smoke and toxic fumes from the oilfield fires burning inland, and diving in water with zero visibility due to thick oil pollution. All the time there was a risk of random gunfire from uncontrolled factions of the local population. Seabrook's infectious enthusiasm touched every member of FDU A and his outstanding qualities of leadership in the face of appalling adversity contributed much to the spirit of the Unit.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

WHITEHALL, LONDON S.W.1

29th June 1991

THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to approve the award of the Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct to the undermentioned in recognition of service during the operations in the Gulf:

Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (NAVY DEPARTMENT)

Acting Petty Officer Marine Engineering Artificer
Garry Paul ROBINS, Royal Navy, D165448H.

Petty Officer Robins joined the Royal Navy in 1977 and was selected for Artificer training in 1987. He has served in HMS *Exeter* since April 1990 where his progress from Leading Rating to Petty Officer has been rapid. On 14 February 1991 whilst the ship was on active service in Operation Granby, a large electrical motor in the forward Auxiliary Machinery Room exploded and caught fire filling the compartment with dense, acrid smoke. Disregarding his own safety he left his position in the Machinery Control Room and ran to the scene of the fire, arriving before power had been

isolated and whilst the motor was engulfed in flame. Together with Marine Engineering Mechanic Leng he attacked the fire with first aid firefighting equipment and succeeded in containing the blaze to the motor itself, thereby preventing the incident from developing into a major machinery space fire which could have resulted in the ship's withdrawal from operational duties for a prolonged period. Petty Officer Robins's prompt, courageous and selfless actions typify his enthusiastic attitude and were in the very highest traditions of the Royal Navy.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
WHITEHALL, LONDON S.W.1

29th June 1991

THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to approve the undermentioned to be Mentioned-in-Despatches in recognition of service during the operations in the Gulf:

Mention in Despatches

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (NAVY DEPARTMENT)

Lieutenant Richard James Laurence BOSWELL, Royal Navy.
Lieutenant Commander Charles Marwell Lorne CLARKE, Royal Navy.
Lieutenant Commander Paul Nicholas Michael DAVIES, Royal Navy.
Captain Michael Sam John FARLEY, Royal Fleet Auxiliary.
Commander Colin Duport FERBRACHE, O.B.E., Royal Navy.
Leading Seaman (Diver) Steven Anthony FITZJOHN, D195673C.
Sub Lieutenant Martin John FORD, Royal Navy.
Lieutenant Guy HAYWOOD, Royal Navy.
Commander Anthony Leslie HORTON, Royal Navy.
Commander Peter Haydn JONES, Royal Navy.
Lieutenant Nicholas James LAST, Royal Navy.
Lieutenant Paul Anthony McALPINE, Royal Navy.
Leading Seaman (Diver) John Forsyth McFARLANE, D172288C.
Lieutenant Commander Ian McLAREN, Royal Navy.
Sub Lieutenant Robert James Charles MILLIGAN, Royal Navy.
Able Seaman (Diver) John Steven RAVENHALL, D202798P.
Chief Petty Officer Air Engineering Artificer (M) Kevin Stephen SARGENT, D183281D.
Lieutenant Commander Michael Peter SHRIVES, Royal Navy.
Lieutenant Commander Frank Leslie SMYTH, Royal Navy.
Captain William James WALKER, Royal Fleet Auxiliary.
Lieutenant Commander Colin George WELBORN, Royal Navy.

Mention in Despatches

One Mention in Despatches was approved to a Member of the Special Forces, Royal Navy.

One Mention in Despatches was approved to a Member of the Special Boat Service, Royal Marines.

ARMY DEPARTMENT

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF
THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD
ST. JAMES'S PALACE, LONDON S.W.1

29th June 1991

THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to approve the appointment of the undermentioned as Companions of the Distinguished Service Order in recognition of distinguished service during the operations in the Gulf:

Distinguished Service Order

D.S.O.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (ARMY DEPARTMENT)

Brigadier Patrick Anthony John CORDINGLEY
(479196),

Late 5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards.

Brigadier Cordingley commanded 7th Armoured Brigade throughout Operation Granby. Initially, and for some two months, he was the commander of all Land Forces deployed for the operation. In this early stage the burden of responsibility was heavy and wide, and in most cases the issues facing Brigadier Cordingley were outside his experience.

Brigadier Cordingley set about his task with enthusiasm and drive, and this was communicated quickly to his command. He deployed his Brigade into the desert, constructed ranges and set about training his Brigade. Additionally, he was responsible for the Force Maintenance Area that was being established in the Port. It is a measure of his character and leadership that in spite of these added duties and distractions, the Brigade was declared operationally ready in mid November, one month after the leading elements arrived in Saudi Arabia. In December, when the balance of the Division arrived, it reaped the benefit of all this hard work and hard won experience, and was able to base its own training on the solid foundation prepared by Brigadier Cordingley.

However, it was in battle that Brigadier Cordingley's courage and leadership were most evident. He led and inspired his Brigade to achieve a series of complete successes—successes that were the more remarkable, for few of his Brigade had been in action before. He was well to the fore in his tank in the Divisional attack, which took place at night, in driving rain and blowing sand, and after a 90 kilometres approach march. His Brigade was in the lead, and the momentum of the attack was maintained by his calm leadership and decisiveness. Twelve hours after the attack started his Brigade was 60 kilometres into the enemy defences. Relentlessly, he pressed on, regardless of any threat to his flanks, and 12 hours later he was consolidating on an objective 100 kilometres into the enemy positions. Thereafter, the enemy broke, and the Division pursued the enemy a further 100 kilometres. The ceasefire was called with 7th Armoured Brigade astride the Kuwait to Basra road amidst scenes of destruction and carnage.

7th Armoured Brigade covered some 200 kilometres in 65 hours, at least half of that distance in the face of the enemy. That it did is in large part due to the gallant leadership and inspiration of Brigadier Cordingley.

The Division, led by Brigadier Cordingley's Brigade into Saudi Arabia, and again into action, has benefited greatly from all that he has done throughout Operation Granby.

D.S.O.

Major General Rupert Anthony SMITH, O.B.E.,
Q.G.M. (477836),

Late The Parachute Regiment.

Major General Smith has led the largest British armoured force deployed in action since World War II. He has done so with consummate skill and outstanding personal leadership and under direct enemy fire.

Within two weeks of taking over 1 Armoured Division in Germany, Major General Smith was despatched to the Gulf to command 35,000 men and women making up the British Ground Force contribution to Operation Granby. The force was made up of a wide variety of individuals, many never having served together before. He was given a two Brigade Division with exceptionally strong artillery and engineer support. Although he did not know it at the time, he had only six weeks to pull his force together, train it, and deploy it some 350 miles, and set up a close working relationship with the Americans under whose tactical control he was placed.

By the time the war started he had achieved all of these targets and had a first class fighting Division under his command.

During the land battle his Division was given a key role in the US VII Corps battle which involved a rapid exploitation of the minefield breach and a rapid advance to destroy some three Iraqi divisions. Failure to achieve it would have destroyed the main thrust of the Commander in Chief's battle plan and could have resulted in grave and heavy US casualties.

With consummate personal attention to the detailed planning, and with outstanding personal leadership, Major General Smith swept his command through the breach and attacked the Iraqi division in detail. He personally led from the front with fearless disregard for the enemy anti tank fire, and despite the high threat of chemical weapons being used. With outstanding skill, and no little personal bravery, his Division achieved its objectives, secured the flank of VII Corps and enabled the main thrust of Desert Storm to sweep through and destroy the Iraqi rear divisions.

Major General Smith has led the major British land force operations on Operation Granby with a level of skill and personal bravery that is a credit to our nation.

D.S.O.

One Distinguished Service Order was awarded to a Member of the Special Air Service Group.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
WHITEHALL, LONDON S.W.1

29th June 1991

THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to approve the award of the Military Cross to the undermentioned in recognition of gallant and distinguished service during the operations in the Gulf:

Military Cross

M.C.

Lieutenant Anthony Guy BRISELDEN (520464),

The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers.

For conspicuous gallantry in Southern Iraq on 26 February 1991. Lieutenant Briselden, Battle Group Anti Tank Platoon Commander, was deployed with one of his Milan sections as part of a reconnaissance screen to the flank of the Battle Group as it advanced. The Reconnaissance Group encountered an occupied enemy defensive position. On orders, Lieutenant Briselden led his small force to conduct a dismounted assault against the fortified enemy position. The situation was confused, and sporadic enemy fire from the position was impeding the progress of the advance. On dismounting from their Warrior Armoured Personnel Carrier, the section took cover and were reluctant to move forward. Assessing the situation, and realising the need to take effective action to seize the initiative, Lieutenant Briselden crawled forward alone over 30 yards of exposed ground to clear single handedly the first enemy bunker. This he did successfully by the use of grenades. He immediately continued his attack on a second bunker with complete disregard for his own personal safety. By this time the men of Lieutenant Briselden's platoon, inspired and motivated by his exceptional personal example, had moved forward to support him in clearing the remainder of the position which was subsequently rendered inactive. Lieutenant Briselden's actions were in the highest traditions of the Service and resulted in a successful action. That success at the early stage of the Battle Group's operation had a significant effect on morale throughout the unit and inspired all those who heard about it.

M.C.

Major Simon James KNAPPER, M.B.E. (499735),

The Staffordshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's).

On commencement of the land campaign, A Company 1st Battalion the Staffordshire Regiment was attached to the Scots Dragoon Guards Battle Group. In the initial advance to contact on the night on 25 February 1991, the Battle Group came across two enemy positions; one based around an important communications site, the other near a vital well source. Major Knapper's Company was ordered to destroy the enemy on both positions. The enemy were supported by armour, with automatic weapons and were dug in in bunkers, and there was always the danger of mines. The first attack on the communications site took place in the dark, involving a three-phase operation with troops dismounting just short of the objective. The second objective was attacked in daylight; the enemy strength was not known but it was assumed to be a Company plus. During both attacks Major Knapper showed considerable personal gallantry under fire. He directed his platoons to eliminate enemy positions and destroy enemy equipment in a calm, authoritative manner, very much leading from the front. His platoons had to fight from position to position using grenades and small arms. Under his leadership, the platoons pressed home their attacks, causing casualties amongst the enemy, and capturing some 60 enemy prisoners of war. No attempt was made to count enemy dead for fear of booby traps. However, three of Major Knapper's soldiers were wounded in this difficult and confusing action.

Major Knapper's personal bravery and leadership under fire was inspirational.

M.C.

Captain (Acting Major) Vincent James Tobias
MADDISON (507057),

The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars.

When The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars passed through the border minefield and into Iraq on 25 February, the Battle Group was led by Major Maddison's Squadron, spear-heading 7th Armoured Brigade's breakout to the east. The immense speed at which the Squadron drove forward set the pace for the entire Division. In the first British contacts of the war, Major Maddison pressed his Squadron on relentlessly, fixing and destroying a number of enemy positions. At nightfall, in pitch darkness and driving rain, Major Maddison's Squadron made contact with an enemy force of brigade strength. Over a four hour period the Squadron manoeuvred, probing the position. Although fighting almost blind, Major Maddison accurately determined the size and extent of the position, enabling the Brigade Commander to co-ordinate an attack. During the course of this operation, Major Maddison identified an enemy armoured counter-attack. He reacted immediately, deploying his Squadron into a counter-penetration position from which 14 enemy tanks were destroyed. The counter-attack was consequently broken up, an action which played a vital part in the success of the Brigade attack. At first light, Major Maddison again manoeuvred his Squadron forward, destroying a further 12 enemy tanks and capturing some 50 prisoners.

Three hours later, the Squadron was again in contact, fighting on the right flank of a Battle Group attack. For a second time, Major Maddison detected an enemy counter-attack, which he halted with rapid manoeuvre and accurate fire. During this action, a number of enemy tanks were destroyed and some 80 prisoners captured.

Throughout the campaign, during which Major Maddison's Squadron advanced some 300 kilometres in four days, he commanded with outstanding leadership and great courage.

M.C.

Major John POTTER (509149),

The Royal Highland Fusiliers
(Princess Margaret's Own Glasgow and Ayrshire
Regiment).

Major Potter commanded B Company in 1 Royal Scots Battle Group during the campaign. The Battle Group was in contact with the enemy for the majority of the time and B Company was left in front throughout. 1 Royal Scots attacked three major objectives and Major Potter's Company was heavily involved. Wherever his Company was, his vehicle could always be seen in the midst of the action. He moved around constantly encouraging, leading, directing and chastising, without regard for enemy fire or mines.

The first engagement for the Battle Group in Southern Iraq began with tanks engaging an enemy artillery battery. The night was pitch dark and rain obscured the image intensification sights of the Warrior Armoured Personnel Carrier. B Company moved forward to either force a surrender or to complete the destruction of the enemy. There were reports of mines in the area and enemy had been engaged just to the North.

Major Potter co-ordinated a violent concentration of fire onto the objective and shortly after, the enemy began to surrender. Major Potter used headlight signals to encourage the others and soon the position was secured. Later, at another position, after a surrender, Major Potter gave clear instructions for the tending of enemy wounded and the burial of the dead. Under pressure to press on, he ensured that the worst of the wounded were carried forward with the Battle Group.

During the Battle Group attack on yet another position, Major Potter led his Company through a turmoil of dust, direct and indirect fire, to execute a classic rolling up operation. His awareness and steadiness helped him ease his company into position to exert an unsurvivable concentration of firepower. He executed the operation with ruthless efficiency and quickly redeployed to cover A Company's impending attack.

Following a further four attacks, and during a Battle Group replenishment, Major Potter's Company observed another enemy position which it immediately attacked and soon overcame. By this time Major Potter's Company had been in action or on the move for 48 hours and had had little sleep.

Major Potter's leadership was outstanding. He was cool under fire, calm in contact, resolute in danger and pursued the enemy with clinical ruthlessness. He was an example to all who knew him.

M.C.

Major John Matthew ROCHELLE (499763),

The Staffordshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's).

On the outbreak of the land campaign, Major Rochelle's C Company formed a part of the 1 Staffords Battle Group. On the evening of 26 February 1991, after being in contact for some 24 hours, Major Rochelle was ordered to move his Company to a Counter Penetration position. It was during this move that his Company was surprised by an enemy force of about two Companies. After a fierce exchange of fire a large number of enemy started to surrender. At this stage another group of enemy opened fire from the flanks using small arms, anti tank weapons and grenades, killing one member of Major Rochelle's Company. The Company then assaulted these positions, which included buildings. During these assaults, Major Rochelle controlled his Company, calmly pressing home the attacks to clear these areas using small arms, grenades and mortars. His bravery and firm leadership under fire enabled the Company to restore what was, by then, a difficult and confused situation in the dark. The end result was considerable enemy casualties, both killed and wounded, and some 300 enemy prisoners taken.

M.C.

Captain Norman Graeme Scott SOUTAR (508898),

The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment).

Captain Soutar commanded A Company of 1 Royal Scots Battle Group. Fifteen enemy positions were attacked by the Battle Group in all, and Captain Soutar's Company was involved in about half of these.

At the first position in Southern Iraq, Captain Soutar's Company was the right forward Company within the Battle Group. Shortly after midnight on a dark and very wet night, B Company assaulted a position, and whilst they reorganised, A Company was pushed forward with some tanks. Enemy guns were identified and, whilst the tanks destroyed them, Captain Soutar led a dismounted assault to clear enemy bunkers from around them. The area, according to a recently captured enemy prisoner of war, contained mines. The position was systematically cleared with grenades.

Later, at another position, Captain Soutar led his Company into a mounted assault. He chose to advance rapidly into his own artillery barrage in order to ensure the shock action of his attack. The enemy were at rifle point when they recovered. During reorganisation, his vehicles ran over a number of anti personnel mines and bomblets but Captain Soutar calmly shepherded them to safety.

Thirty-two hours after the Battle Group left its original forming up point Captain Soutar's Company was still attacking. He was always forward and always ready to lead, whether mounted or on foot. He had trained his Company to be ruthless and they used their weapons to shocking effect and with chilling precision.

However, there were times when Captain Soutar personally put himself at risk in order to encourage the speedy surrender of enemy to allow the advance to continue.

He was a bold leader: decisive, brave, fit and not afraid of violence. He never placed himself at less risk than those he led and he offered a fine example of true leadership in battle.

M.C.

Second Lieutenant Richard Edmund TELFER
(531931),

The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers
and Greys).

On Monday 25 February 1991, Second Lieutenant Telfer was commanding a troop of three Challenger tanks advancing East, as part of the Scots Dragoon Guards Battle Group, deep into Iraqi territory. His troop was the extreme right hand troop of the Battle Group. During a brief halt he noticed signs of an enemy position to the South. It was an extremely dark night and heavy driving rain considerably reduced the effectiveness of the night vision devices. The enemy position seemed to consist of an extensive, well prepared bunker system with vehicles in revetments. The enemy were moving about actively within it. The position was large and Iraqi norms led them to believe it would be protected by minefields.

However, because of the need to maintain momentum, it was decided that the position should be immediately attacked. Second Lieutenant Telfer calmly and clearly described what could be glimpsed. He was tasked to marshal an infantry company behind him, brief the Company Commander and lead them into the centre of the enemy position. No artillery was available to suppress the enemy and whilst it would have been normal to allocate three tanks to lead in the infantry, because one had a mechanical problem and another was required to guard the flank, Second Lieutenant Telfer was ordered to attack alone. He moved boldly forward, opening fire with his machine

gun to indicate on a pitch black night, the centre of the enemy position. He was therefore the sole focus of all the enemy's return fire. Enemy small arms fire ricocheted off his turret and orange flares went up, which were believed to be a signal that the enemy were about to bring down massive artillery fire. He remained utterly steady, simultaneously suppressing the enemy position, describing what he could see and leading the infantry right on to the objective, delivering them intact to exactly the desired spot. He remained on the enemy position for the next 45 minutes, considerably exposed, as illumination had been put up to support the infantry, calmly assisting and directing their efforts even when he was engaged by infantry close assault weapons.

This was the very first attack launched by the Scots Dragoon Guards Battle Group. It was against a substantial position whose dimensions had not been fully established. It was conducted with no artillery or mortar support and little direct fire because of the worries about friendly forces to the South and West. Second Lieutenant Telfer had only joined the Regiment four months before deployment on Operation Granby and was one of the most junior officers commanding a Tank Troop. He displayed clear headed courage in the attack out of all proportion to his age and experience; he set the standard for the rest of the Battle Group. As a direct result, the enemy position was rapidly overrun, the Battle Group was able to press on, and logistic units following closely had a great threat to them removed.

M.C.

Three Military Crosses were awarded to Members of the Special Air Service Group.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
WHITEHALL, LONDON S.W.1

29th June 1991

THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to approve the award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal to the undermentioned in recognition of distinguished conduct and bravery during the operations in the Gulf:

Distinguished Conduct Medal

D.C.M.

24495443 Staff Sergeant Kevin Michael DAVIES,
Corps of Royal Military Police.

Staff Sergeant Davies commanded 3 Platoon, 203 Provost Company which was under tactical command of HQ 7 Armoured Brigade for Operation Granby. His duties required him to move early through the obstacle breach in wheeled vehicles, alongside the armoured reconnaissance, in order to lay out the Brigade rendezvous line on the far side of the breach, and establish the Forming Up Point (FUP) for the Brigade Administrative Area (BAA). Thereafter, he would be responsible for signing the axis of advance so that the BAA could follow hard up on the Brigade in order to provide logistic support.

On 25 February 1991, early Allied successes had advanced timings for the Brigade's passage of lines, and the forward elements were already some hours ahead of the BAA by the time the FUP was

reached. Best speed was therefore required if the BAA was to provide close logistic support to the Brigade and, in turn, receive protection on the battlefield.

The FUP proved, on occupation, to be covered in Multi Launch Rocket System bomblets to the extent that the BAA group sustained three wounded and one killed within a short time of arriving in the area. Staff Sergeant Davies's platoon itself had already lost one Landrover and a motorcycle due to this hazard. With the onset of darkness and with rain and cloud making visibility almost nil, Staff Sergeant Davies was ordered by the Brigade Provost Officer to clear safe lanes, to allow the BAA to form up and pass through the FUP. The alternative was clearly the loss of critical logistic vehicles and possibly more lives. He, therefore, personally led his soldiers in clearing the necessary routes of bomblets—in full knowledge of their potential lethality—using issue shovels.

Despite an explosion early in the proceedings, which fortunately inflicted no injury, Staff Sergeant Davies continued to work against the clock to clear the way for the 600 plus vehicles of the BAA. In due course, the BAA was able to occupy its FUP and proceed up the line of advance with minimum delay. Staff Sergeant Davies continued to recce and lay the route for the BAA through the next 200 kilometres of enemy territory, throughout motivating an increasingly tired and stressed platoon through many battlefield hazards.

Staff Sergeant Davies's act was one of exemplary personal courage and robust leadership.

D.C.M.

Three Distinguished Conduct Medals were awarded to Members of the Special Air Service Group.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
WHITEHALL, LONDON S.W.1

29th June 1991

THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to approve the posthumous award of the Military Medal to the undermentioned in recognition of bravery during the operations in the Gulf:

Military Medal

M.M.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (ARMY DEPARTMENT)

24418181 Sergeant Michael James DOWLING,

Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

Sergeant Dowling was employed as the REME Fitter Sergeant attached to C Squadron, 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers for their deployment on Operation Granby.

On the morning of 26 February 1991, Sergeant Dowling was commanding one of the two M548 logistic load carrying vehicles grouped with C Squadron. The Squadron was deployed in a screen to prevent reinforcement of the Regimental objective (Objective Lead) from the North.

At approximately 1100 hours, while the Squadron was in close contact with the enemy, the two M548s came under enemy tank fire. While trying to evade the enemy the rear M548 broke down. Sergeant

Dowling moved quickly to take the crew off the broken down vehicle. Shortly after this his M548 was engaged by enemy tank fire again. While ordering his driver to make best speed to avoid the enemy fire, and with total disregard for his own safety, Sergeant Dowling leant out of the cab of the M548 and engaged the tank with his personal weapon in order to try to kill the enemy commander who was engaging with his 12.7mm machine gun. Next to him, one of the rescued crewmen, was mortally wounded. Sergeant Dowling continued to engage the enemy tank until he, too, was killed by enemy fire. This was a selfless act of outstanding bravery.

M.M.

24569348 Corporal David Edwin DENBURY,

Corps of Royal Engineers serving with the Special Air Service Group.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
WHITEHALL, LONDON S.W.1

29th June 1991

THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to approve the award of the Military Medal to the undermentioned in recognition of bravery during the operations in the Gulf:

Military Medal

M.M.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (ARMY DEPARTMENT)

24416774 Corporal Kenneth ANDERSON,

The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers and Greys).

During the afternoon of the 25 February the Royal Scots Dragoon Guards Battle Group broke through the Iraqi border bridgehead as part of the 7th Armoured Brigade Advance. In the breach, Corporal Anderson's tank broke down, and was repaired by a team from the Squadron fitter section. That evening Corporal Anderson was attempting to navigate himself and the REME section back to his Squadron. The direct route lay through enemy held territory which was yet to be cleared by 4 Brigade. Corporal Anderson was unaware that 4 Brigade had not begun their advance.

After some 13 kilometres, Corporal Anderson realised that there were over 20 armed enemy soldiers about one kilometre from him. On orders from the Squadron Leader, he fired his coaxial machine gun over their heads to see if they would surrender if caught in the open. They did not, and returned to their trenches.

Due to the exceptionally poor night visibility, Corporal Anderson was forced to advance to within the range of hand held anti tank weapons, before firing another burst, again with no result. As the situation seemed to be a stalemate he was ordered by his Squadron Leader to continue his advance. This he did using his tank to shield the lightly armoured personnel carrier behind him. When he had travelled 100 metres it became obvious that over 40 armed enemy were also moving near him. Uncertain as to their intentions, he stopped again. This time, on his own initiative, he switched on his vehicle headlights, hoping that this action would persuade the enemy to come forward to surrender. At this time, his gunner noticed five armed men standing on a track 500 metres to the front. Corporal Anderson then dismounted and walked towards them, leading his tank and,

silhouetted by his headlights, signalled that the enemy should surrender. When he got close, they came forward to him and he motioned them to lie down so that he could search them.

One of his prisoners was an officer who spoke English. Corporal Anderson bluffed and told him to tell the others to come forward, as an artillery barrage was soon to be fired on the position. When he did so, another 19 came forward to give up.

It should be stressed that, throughout the incident, Corporal Anderson had no idea of his location or the size of the enemy objective. He did, however, realise that he was totally unsupported, with no help available even indirectly. The position he had captured and cleared was part of the 4 Brigade objective. It is ironic that four minutes after they had left the position it came under heavy artillery bombardment prior to 4 Brigade's assault. As a direct result of his determination to persuade the enemy to surrender, he effectively captured a company strength position with one tank and one personnel carrier. He also prevented the bloodshed that the artillery would have wrought had the position not already been vacated.

At the time of the incident it was totally unclear as to what resistance the enemy were likely to mount, as the Battle Group had not been involved in any direct action. Corporal Anderson's conduct in an uncertain and difficult situation was decisive.

M.M.

24762822 Lance Corporal Ian Michael DEWSNAP,
Corps of Royal Engineers.

Lance Corporal Dewsnap was a Plant Operator Mechanic in 73 Squadron during Operation Granby. He operated a Medium Wheeled Tractor carrying out a variety of earth moving tasks.

During the advance of 4th Armoured Brigade on the night of 26/27 February 1991, engineer support was required to cross a pipeline obstacle. 73 Field Squadron was tasked to provide maintenance support for two crossings and Lance Corporal Dewsnap was deployed to the southern one. Although some protection at the crossing points was expected, when Lance Corporal Dewsnap arrived, he found he was on his own.

An hour before first light, Lance Corporal Dewsnap, in total isolation and without radio communications, was suddenly faced with approximately 30 armed Iraqi soldiers. They were slowly moving towards his position but his escape route to the North was cut off. As they drew near he realised the Iraqis were surrendering and with great composure and presence of mind, he gathered them together in one group and disarmed them. As daylight broke, a further large armed group of about 60-70 Iraqis approached in a more menacing manner. Lance Corporal Dewsnap, still alone, acted on instinct, fired several rounds over the heads of the group and ordered the enemy soldiers to lay down their weapons. This they did. He then herded the prisoners together, now numbering 90-100, and started to move them as a group to the northern crossing. Shortly after moving out he was met by a fellow operator, who assisted him in moving the prisoners to a temporary prisoner of war cage.

Lance Corporal Dewsnap, a young soldier of only 20, acted alone with great control and composure in the face of overwhelming enemy numbers, whose intentions were by no means clear.

M.M.

24780087 Private Thomas Robertson GOW,
The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment).

On 26 February 1991, 1 Royal Scots Battle Group was ordered to attack an enemy position in Southern Iraq as part of 4th Armoured Brigade's thrust East. B Company was tasked to assault a platoon objective which was well established and dug in. A preliminary phase of the operation had confirmed that there were T-55 tanks in the area. The position was subjected to an intense artillery bombardment which, combined with a strong wind, produced appalling visibility.

Five Platoon of B Company carried out a rolling assault on the northern end of the position whilst the remainder of the company provided fire support. As the attack proceeded it became apparent that at least one of the vehicles was too well dug in to be reached by Warrior Armoured Personnel Carriers.

Private Gow, who was acting as the section second in command, immediately appreciated the situation and saw that the momentum was being lost. On his own initiative, he ordered his fire team to cover him and crawled forward towards the vehicle. Despite the fact that mines and bomblets had already exploded on the objective, he got to a position within 20 metres of the enemy vehicle and destroyed it with his Close Assault Weapon and finished it off with a grenade. He then followed up by charging two bunkers, clearing them with grenades, without regard to the ammunition exploding around him. He captured three officers and four soldiers.

Private Gow had been in action for 24 hours and his section had already been involved in an assault before. The initiative, aggression and determination displayed by this brave man during this action exceeded that expected of his rank and experience.

M.M.

24751995 Lance Corporal Kevin Melvin Simon REID,
Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

On the morning of 27 February 1991, 7th Armoured Brigade resumed its bold outflanking manoeuvre deep into Iraqi territory. As the leading battle groups advanced towards the Kuwait border, 10 (Assaye) Air Defence Battery was given the vital task of defending the supporting logistic units.

At 1445 hours, as the Battery was approaching the Wadi Al Baten, the Javelin detachments of A Troop came under accurate tank fire. Almost immediately, a Spartan vehicle received a direct hit and burst into flames. Although the driver and operator managed to escape, the vehicle commander, Bombardier York, was trapped and unable to release himself. Lance Corporal Reid was near the vehicle when it had been hit and could see that Bombardier York required immediate assistance. With total disregard for his own safety, Lance Corporal Reid immediately went to Bombardier York's assistance and tried to free him. Throughout, Lance Corporal Reid and the vehicle were under accurate tank fire, and a second Spartan only three metres away was hit and set on fire.

Although his first attempt to free Bombardier York failed, he ignored the rapidly growing flames and fought

on to release him. Despite intense danger to his own life, Lance Corporal Reid managed to drag Bombardier York from the vehicle, and using his own hands, extinguished Bombardier York's burning clothes. He then dragged Bombardier York out of the line of fire and arranged for his evacuation. Only then did Lance Corporal Reid have his own burns attended to.

Throughout this incident, Lance Corporal Reid acted with exemplary courage, speed and calmness in the most dangerous of circumstances. Rather than seek cover, and under fire, he risked the flames and exploding ammunition to free his comrade. Bombardier York himself said, as he was awaiting evacuation, that without Lance Corporal Reid he would have certainly burnt to death. Lance Corporal Reid's was a selfless action of conspicuous gallantry.

M.M.

24358846 Sergeant Nicholas Mark SCOTT,

The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars.

Following the Queen's Royal Irish Hussars' breakout into Iraq, Sergeant Scott's Squadron advanced in contact throughout the afternoon of 25 February. As night fell, the Squadron came into contact with an extensive enemy position. In pitch darkness, with driving rain and a blinding sand-storm, Sergeant Scott, with two other tanks, advanced almost blind into the enemy position. He moved 2,000 metres forward of the Squadron and, with great courage and skill, probed into the flank of the enemy. As a result of this action he was able to provide information about the strength and disposition of the enemy force which proved vitally important to the planning of the Brigade attack which was mounted later that night.

Some three hours later, under still worsening weather conditions, Sergeant Scott was again among the forward tanks attacking into the depth of the enemy defence. Quite unexpectedly, an enemy armoured counter-attack was detected. At this stage visibility was so poor that tanks were colliding; it was impossible to locate minefields or enemy strong-points and ranging onto targets was extremely difficult. Closed down in his tank, Sergeant Scott felt his way forward in order to close with the enemy armour. In a tense situation, with remarkable speed, he worked his way into a position between the remainder of his Squadron and the advancing enemy tanks from where he was able to direct and steady the Squadron's fire. Sergeant Scott's confident fire control was of inestimable value in the destruction of the enemy counter-attack.

The Squadron remained in contact with the enemy throughout the following morning. Sergeant Scott continued to play a leading role in the battle, fighting his tank efficiently and aggressively. At one point he was engaged by an armoured car at a range of 1,500 metres; he calmly turned his tank on the enemy vehicle and destroyed it with a single shot.

Sergeant Scott is an outstanding Non Commissioned Officer of personal courage and leadership who played a most significant role in the success of the Queen's Royal Irish Hussars' battles.

M.M.

Six Military Medals were awarded to Members of the Special Air Service Group.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
WHITEHALL, LONDON S.W.1

29th June 1991

THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to approve the award of the Air Force Medal to the undermentioned in recognition of distinguished service during the operations in the Gulf:

Air Force Medal

A.F.M.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (ARMY DEPARTMENT)

24322774 Staff Sergeant (now Warrant Officer Class 2) Mark William TORPY,

Army Air Corps.

Staff Sergeant Torpy is the 659 Squadron Army Air Corps Qualified Helicopter Instructor. Since September 1990, Staff Sergeant Torpy has been responsible for the flying training of 659 Squadron Army Air Corps on both Operation Granby one and the subsequent deployment on Operation Granby one point five. This has involved training the Squadron to an exceptionally high level of technical expertise, specifically for desert operations. To achieve this he has shown great courage, exceptional skill and professionalism.

The British Army had no previous experience of using Night Vision Goggles in the desert, which is recognised as an extremely dangerous environment. However, Staff Sergeant Torpy pioneered many new techniques, including night formation flying at very low level with no lights. This dangerous, but crucial, life saving task was considered necessary for the evacuation of casualties of the 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers whose operations carried them well forward of the Divisional front line. In addition, he built a comprehensive aircrew operations facility for the Squadron in the field.

His skilful planning, forethought, clear orders, constant supervision and, above all, his example, inspired other pilots to perform tasks previously considered far beyond their capabilities. Staff Sergeant Torpy's exceptional tour of duty in an extremely hazardous environment has been a combination of great daring and enthusiasm. It has been tempered by the sound advice of a totally dedicated and professional pilot and instructor, who has given uniquely outstanding service.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
WHITEHALL, LONDON S.W.1

29th June 1991

THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to approve the award of the Queen's Gallantry Medal to the undermentioned in recognition of gallantry during operations in the Gulf:

Queen's Gallantry Medal

Q.G.M.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (ARMY DEPARTMENT)

24343227 Sergeant Stephen ALLEN,

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

During an advance to contact on 27 February 1991, two Spartan Air Defence vehicles were hit by tank fire and were burning fiercely. After manoeuvring his Warrior Armoured Personnel Carrier close to the Spartans, Sergeant Allen, without considering his own safety, jumped onto the blazing vehicle to check whether there was anyone in the driver's compartment. Before he had left the shelter of his own vehicle, there was a violent explosion from the rear of the Spartan, showering the Warrior in burning phosphorous and wreckage. Nevertheless, Sergeant Allen continued to climb onto the Spartan despite the intense heat and checked the driver's compartment at considerable personal danger to himself. As a result of this brave action he was able to ascertain that driver's compartment was empty. As he got back into the Warrior there was a further explosion which totally engulfed the front Spartan in flames.

The personal courage displayed by Sergeant Allen was in the highest tradition of both his Regiment and the British Army.

Q.G.M.

24836235 Fusilier Simon BAKKOR,

The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers.

On 26 February 1991, C Company 3 Royal Regiment of Fusiliers was advancing on the Battle Group's northern flank, destroying enemy artillery. At 1502 hours, two vehicles of 8 Platoon took direct hits from aerial attack. Fusilier Bakkor was the gunner on the second of these vehicles to be hit. As soon as he saw the explosion he left his turret, ran across the open ground between the two vehicles, disregarding the danger of secondary explosion, and mounted the burning vehicle attempting to extricate the gunner. While trying to get the hatches open he was blown from the vehicle by a further explosion which resulted in shrapnel wounds in his thigh. He was subsequently evacuated from the battlefield. Fusilier Bakkor showed considerable courage and a complete disregard for his own safety in his valiant attempt to rescue his colleague. Tragically his efforts were unsuccessful, and resulted in him being wounded. His conduct in this dangerous situation was outstanding and he displayed great courage. His action was instinctive and represents a display of bravery in the face of acute personal danger which is of the very highest order.

Q.G.M.

24344317 Corporal Michael John DRISCOLL,

Royal Corps of Transport.

On 28 February 1991, Corporal Driscoll was in the front of an ambulance on a joint convoy of medical vehicles made up from 142 Medical Company of the 429th Medical Battalion and 24 (Airmobile) Field Ambulance RAMC. At approximately 1500 hrs during poor weather in a sandstorm, the convoy encountered perceived enemy fire. A medical officer occupying the rear vehicle of the convoy had been killed following an explosion which appeared to have

been as a result of a mine. Shortly afterwards, a second explosion was heard off the track near Corporal Driscoll's ambulance. In this instance, a young female medical assistant had sustained a traumatic amputation of a leg with a large open abdominal wound. Four other casualties has been taken, each lying off the track in what now appeared to be a minefield. Corporal Driscoll, despite having sustained a shrapnel wound to his thigh, set out to provide medical care to the wounded, having moved the injured female to a place of safety. He then subsequently directed the evacuation requirements and called for an air ambulance helicopter. After having had his own wound dressed, he refused to board the aircraft until all the wounded had been boarded and, when satisfied, was persuaded to be evacuated to a forward hospital.

Corporal Driscoll's actions in the rescue of the casualty, without hesitation and without regard to his own safety, showed uncommon bravery and were an inspiration to those around him. His subsequent command and control of an extremely confused situation ensured that all casualties received prompt attention and were sustained until the arrival of the casualty evacuation helicopter.

Corporal Driscoll showed great presence of mind and devotion to duty, and behaved in a manner well above that expected of his rank.

Q.G.M.

24645371 Corporal Mark Robert GRIFFITHS,

Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

On 26 February, at about 1200 hours, Corporal Griffiths's vehicle was in a convoy of Tank Transporters moving northwards into Iraq carrying vital replacement armour through the border breach. He was following directly behind the stores vehicle of B Troop when smoke started to come from inside the canopy. The vehicle was brought to a halt but the fire spread quickly through the stores inside which included four jerrycans of fuel, the troops' reserve of ammunition, 66mm anti-tank rockets and L2 hand grenades. In spite of the ferocity of the blaze and the dangerous cargo, Corporal Griffiths leapt into the vehicle and returned time and again to try and recover equipment and stores until finally he had to retire for his own safety.

As the conflagration partially subsided Corporal Griffiths continued to play the most prominent part in tackling the remaining areas still alight. To accomplish this he climbed onto the vehicle with a shovel and began to jettison burning stores.

Through his personal endeavours, and the practical demonstration of the highest standard of leadership, Corporal Griffiths saved the vehicle in question from being totally destroyed by the fire and enabled it to continue throughout the operation. His behaviour throughout this incident, and the personal courage he displayed, as we advanced into Iraq are in the highest traditions of his Corps and the British Army.

Q.G.M.

24472659 Sergeant Trevor Hugh SMITH,

The Royal Anglian Regiment.

On 26 February 1991, C Company 3 Royal Regiment of Fusiliers was advancing on the Battle

Group's northern flank destroying enemy artillery. At 1502 hours two vehicles of 8 Platoon took direct hits from aerial attack. Sergeant Smith, as the Warrior Platoon Sergeant, was in one of these vehicles. The incident resulted in the death of nine members of the platoon and the wounding of eleven others. Having received shrapnel wounds to his legs, burns to his face and hands and temporarily blinded, he escaped from his turret. Whilst crawling from the vehicle, another wounded soldier stumbled into him as a secondary explosion occurred from both vehicles. Showing great courage and concern for this man, he pulled the soldier to the ground and placed his own body over the soldier. A few seconds later as the explosions subsided he continued to crawl forward pulling the injured man with him until help arrived. Had he not pulled the dazed soldier to the ground he would probably have been killed. He refused initial first aid treatment until the other wounded had been dealt with. Having suffered serious wounds and still unable to see, he remained an inspiration to the other injured whilst he (Sergeant Smith) was being treated. The courage and selfless conduct displayed by Sergeant Smith is typical of him. His devotion to his soldiers is always total, and the bravery shown by him on this occasion is typical of a man who enjoys the widest possible respect within the Battalion.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
WHITEHALL, LONDON S.W.1

29th June 1991

Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (ARMY DEPARTMENT)

THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to approve the award of the Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct to:

24352332 Bombardier Robert MARTIN,
Royal Regiment of Artillery.

For courage and determination in risking his life to ensure that members of his detachment could escape when fire destroyed his field gun.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF
THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD
ST. JAMES'S PALACE, LONDON S.W.1

29th June 1991

THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to approve the undermentioned to be Mentioned-in-Despatches in recognition of service during the operations in the Gulf:

Mention in Despatches

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (ARMY DEPARTMENT)

24601369 Corporal Jon Vernon BAGLEE, Royal Corps of Transport.
Captain John BAILEY, M.B.E. (530488), Royal Army Pay Corps.
24339048 Sergeant Trevor George BELLIS, Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.
24154034 Bandsman Jeffrey BENNETT, The Light Infantry.
24484235 Sergeant Stephen BLACKBURN, Royal Regiment of Artillery.

24259492 Staff Sergeant Anthony David BOND, 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers.
24217967 Warrant Officer Class 2 Kevin Joseph BRENNAN, Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.
24283881 Warrant Officer Class 2 Michael Geoffrey COOMBS, Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.
24469350 Sergeant Ian COPLAND, The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment).
24792461 Sapper Graham COXON, Corps of Royal Engineers.
Lieutenant Colonel Roderick James CROUCHER (487472), Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.
24604329 Sergeant Stephen Bernard CROWFOOT, Corps of Royal Engineers.
24587333 Lance Corporal (Acting Corporal) Andrew CURRIE, The King's Own Scottish Borderers.
24509847 Corporal (Acting Sergeant) Thomas George DAVISON, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers.
Major Anthony Paul DOMEISEN, M.B.E. (486635), The Royal Anglian Regiment.
Lieutenant Brett Alan DUXBURY (533070), Army Air Corps.
Lieutenant (Acting Captain) Christopher John EDWARDS, B.E.M. (532253), Royal Regiment of Artillery.
Captain Michael Harry ENGLAND (522486), Royal Army Medical Corps.
Major Robert John EUSTACE (500353), Army Air Corps.
Lieutenant Colonel Paul Anthony Dennis EVANS, O.B.E. (488428), Royal Corps of Transport.
Major Dorothy Jane Murray FERGUSON (523057), Royal Army Medical Corps.
Captain Nicholas Owen FITZGERALD (515314), Royal Regiment of Artillery.
24478134 Warrant Officer Class 2 David Michael FORSTER, Royal Army Ordnance Corps (Expeditionary Forces Institute).
24627560 Corporal Gary FOSTER, Royal Corps of Transport.
Major Peter Dixon William GARBUTT (496302), 14th/20th King's Hussars.
24788646 Private David Andrew GIBB, The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment).
Captain David Gordon HALSTEAD (515987), Royal Corps of Signals.
24540523 Trooper Ian Andrew HAMMOND, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars.
Major Lewis Gustav HAMMOND, Intelligence Corps.
Captain James Lifford HEWITT (505268), The Life Guards.
Lieutenant (Acting Captain) Anthony HOOD (529520), 5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards.
Lieutenant James Frederick HORTON (527810), 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers.
Lieutenant Colonel Alwin Richard Edward HUTCHINSON (485754), Corps of Royal Engineers.
Lieutenant John Philip Harold Patience JEFFCOCK (530100), Coldstream Guards.
Major Christopher John JOYNSON (508203), The Staffordshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's).
Lieutenant Colonel (Acting Colonel) John Christopher Law KING, M.B.E. (488456), The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire.
24425665 Bandsman (Acting Lance Corporal) Paul David LAWSON, The Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel (Acting Colonel) Louis Patrick LILLYWHITE, M.B.E. (486287), Royal Army Medical Corps.
 24554158 Private Ian MAIR, The Light Infantry.
 Major John Michael MAY (484910), Royal Corps of Transport.
 Lieutenant Angus Roderick McLEOD (518389), The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment).
 Lieutenant Colonel Iain Henderson McNEIL, O.B.E. (489564), Coldstream Guards.
 Lieutenant (Acting Captain) Alasdair Derek MURDOCH (523399), The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars.
 24499894 Corporal Keith Hugh MURRAY, The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers and Greys).
 24502110 Sergeant Francis Andrew NELSON, Corps of Royal Engineers.
 21162614 Corporal PARSAD GURUNG, Gurkha Transport Regiment.
 24256510 Sergeant Stephen Joseph PRENDERGAST, 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers.
 Captain Martin John PRODGER (523581), Royal Corps of Signals.
 Major Richard Neville Brayley QUICKE (491518), 13th/18th Royal Hussars (Queen Mary's Own).
 Major Knud Peter Mark RAVNKILDE (510179), The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers and Greys).
 Captain (Acting Major) Roland Gerald RICKCORD (507526), 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers.
 Second Lieutenant Andrew Taylor RULE (533108), The Royal Highland Fusiliers (Princess Margaret's Own Glasgow and Ayrshire Regiment).
 24795085 Private Stuart Paul SAVAGE, The Staffordshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's).
 Major Christopher Michael SEXTON (503054), Corps of Royal Engineers.
 Captain Robert Alan SHARP (511903), Royal Corps of Signals.
 Captain (Acting Major) Roderick Stenhouse SMALL (508238), Corps of Royal Engineers.
 24488968 Sergeant Martin Christopher STALKER, The Staffordshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's).
 Captain Mark STEED (514647), The Staffordshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's).
 24236742 Staff Sergeant David STEVENSON, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars.
 Lieutenant Charles William Edward STONER (524379), Coldstream Guards.
 Lieutenant Colonel Alan TAYLOR (487591), Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
 24362410 Warrant Officer Class 2 Christopher Gordon TEELING, Corps of Royal Engineers.
 Lieutenant Colonel Stephen Francis THORNTON (478109), Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
 Major Eric John TOMLINSON (508930), Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.
 24507242 Corporal William Brian TYSON, The Royal Green Jackets.
 Major John Robert WALLACE, M.B.E. (503638), Royal Corps of Transport.
 Captain Richard Graham WOOTTON (518669), The Staffordshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's).
 Lieutenant Robert William YORKE (529600), Coldstream Guards.

Mention in Despatches

Nineteen Mention in Despatches were approved to Members of the Special Air Service Group.

AIR FORCE DEPARTMENT

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF
 THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD
 ST. JAMES'S PALACE, LONDON S.W.1

29th June 1991

THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to approve the appointment of the undermentioned as Companions of the Distinguished Service Order in recognition of distinguished service during the operations in the Gulf:

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (AIR FORCE DEPARTMENT)

Distinguished Service Order

D.S.O.

Wing Commander John Anthony BROADBENT (8025333), Royal Air Force.

Wing Commander Broadbent is the Officer Commanding No. XV Squadron Royal Air Force Laarbruch and he arrived at the Operation Granby Royal Air Force Detachment at Muharraq, Bahrain on 19 November 1990 to command the Tornado GR1 Squadron. Tornado GR1 aircraft are a key element of the United Kingdom's contribution to the multinational force formed in response to the Kuwait crisis and have been tasked on counter air and interdiction sorties both in Iraq and in the Kuwait Theatre of Operations.

Before the outbreak of hostilities on 17 January 1991, Wing Commander Broadbent worked unstintingly to train the squadron and to knit together his own crews and those from other Tornado squadrons into a highly motivated and effective unit. Since the outbreak of hostilities, he has been at the forefront of Tornado operations, flying 21 operational missions himself, and has participated in missions acknowledged to be some of the most dangerous of the war. He has shown himself to be undeterred by the obvious danger when making low level attacks at night against heavily defended enemy airfields deep inside Iraq. He has pressed home attacks to deliver his weapons with outstanding accuracy and caused great devastation to the airfields, on missions which were vital to the Allied achievement of air supremacy over Iraq. Although his squadron suffered the heaviest losses of any Royal Air Force unit in Operation Granby, he never wavered in his determination to lead his men and by his personal courage and magnificent example in the face of great danger he maintained the morale and fighting spirit of his unit at all times, and has been a great inspiration to his aircrew and to his groundcrew.

Wing Commander Broadbent has risen with vigour to meet all the demands made of him, working unstintingly to develop and improve new tactics such as medium level bombing, and to ensure the success of using laser guided bombs in conjunction with the Buccaneer aircraft. His outstanding gallantry and fortitude in the face of the enemy, and his superb leadership and example are in the highest traditions of the Royal Air Force.

D.S.O.

Wing Commander Glenn Lester TORPY (5203033),
Royal Air Force.

Wing Commander Torpy arrived at RAF Detachment Dhahran on 15 January 1991 as part of the small tactical reconnaissance element of the Tornado GR1 Squadron. He quickly demonstrated the aggressive enthusiasm for the task that was to be the hallmark of his exemplary performance in the weeks that lay ahead.

To a large degree the embryonic reconnaissance system that equipped the Tornado GR1A was brought to an acceptable standard for operations as a result of his tireless efforts.

His first flight in-theatre was a war mission at night into the high threat environment on the forward edge of the battle area, but undeterred by the obvious risks involved, he set about the task with exceptional resolve. Subsequently Wing Commander Torpy regularly led the way into areas of increasingly high threat, often combining several air tasks so as to reduce the workload for his less experienced aircrews. In this respect his selfless leadership and devotion to duty were unparalleled. He always led the field in terms of operational sorties flown over enemy territory, and every flight was conducted alone, at night and at a very low altitude. His bravery and press-on spirit took him unescorted deep into enemy territory to known concentrations of hostile formations, and on more than one occasion only his unsurpassed skill and exceptional daring extricated his aircraft from these areas. His courage and coolness were typified by a mission to the north of Kuwait when he executed a complex route through a dense collection of the enemy elite Republican Guard and returned with intelligence that proved vital to the later successful prosecution of the land campaign. In all Wing Commander Torpy flew a total of 22 night low-level missions; a number not exceeded by any other RAF reconnaissance pilot on active duty. His exceptional skill and an exemplary sense of duty, together with courage of the highest order which he displayed over an extended period of flying operations, were in the highest traditions of the Service.

D.S.O.

Wing Commander Ian TRAVERS SMITH (4232959),
Royal Air Force.

Wing Commander Travers Smith is the Officer Commanding No. 16 Squadron and was the Tornado GR1 Squadron Commander at Royal Air Force Detachment Tabuk in Saudi Arabia. Arriving two months before the outbreak of hostilities, he had overall responsibility for the final preparations of the various attack plans, and training flying, and drove himself relentlessly to ensure that his Squadron was highly motivated and fully prepared for war.

At commencement of hostilities, Wing Commander Travers Smith led the first operational mission from Tabuk in the early hours of 17 January 1991. This was a low level attack against a heavily defended airfield deep in Iraq. The mission was conducted precisely as planned, thereby contributing to the immense success of the air campaign's initial surprise offensive. Throughout the conflict Travers Smith continued to lead formations of Tornados employing a range of tactics and weapons, and at cessation of hostilities he had flown a total of 20 operational sorties.

The size of the Tornado detachment steadily increased during the war, and finally numbered

19 aircraft and 30 crews, making it the largest Tornado force in the Gulf. These aircraft flew 653 operational sorties and delivered over 2,000 weapons, with the loss of a single aircraft over Iraq. During the entire campaign Wing Commander Travers Smith displayed flair, skill and airborne leadership of the highest order, and showed great personal courage and determination in pressing home his attacks often in the face of heavy enemy defences. As the Squadron Commander he also committed himself tirelessly to the further development of tactics, always seeking to ensure that targets were attacked in the most effective way, while at the same time minimising the risks to his crews.

Throughout the war, both on the ground and in the air, Wing Commander Travers Smith has led his Squadron from the front in the very highest traditions of the Royal Air Force.

D.S.O.

Wing Commander Jeremy John WITTS (8020843),
Royal Air Force.

Wing Commander Jeremy John Wits arrived at Dhahran on 1 January 1991 with elements of his own Squadron, No. 31, and those of 9, 14, 17 and 27 Squadrons. He quickly moulded these various elements into a cohesive operational unit which was declared to the Air Commander just prior to the start of hostilities on 16 January 1991. He also exercised command of a reconnaissance element from No. II (AC) and No. XIII Squadrons which arrived in theatre on 12 January 1991. On 17 January 1991 he personally led the first night low level attack on the enemy airfield of Mudaysis only one hour after H hour. This attack was pressed home with great courage and determination, and despite heavy enemy surface to air missile and anti-aircraft artillery defences and degraded navigation equipment, his formation laid down their weapons with unerring accuracy. In the ensuing weeks Wing Commander Wits showed bravery of the highest order when leading 13 further raids into enemy territory. His courage and leadership of his own formation provided an outstanding example to his other formation leaders. His cool and measured performance under fire was inspirational, and his aircrew were similarly driven to emulate their squadron commander. He insisted that he personally flew all attack profiles before other squadron aircrew should be allowed to do so. On 8 February 1991 he led an eight aircraft formation in a daylight raid against the Al Kut Petroleum Production Facility, and while the rest of his formation completed a level bombing attack from medium altitude, with great skill, determination and an utter disregard for his own safety, Wing Commander Wits dive bombed the heavily defended target and achieved direct hits. His exceptional flying skills and outstanding leadership in the air were complemented by the excellence of his performance on the ground. He personally monitored the progress of his formations, the integrity of their planning and the manner of the execution of their task. His genuine concern and quiet encouragement of his young crews was fundamental in ensuring that when losses were suffered it did not affect morale.

Wing Commander Wits has led his squadron with consummate courage, outstanding flying skill, and in a manner that reflects the highest traditions of the Service.

D.S.O.

One Distinguished Service Order was awarded to a Member of the Special Forces, Royal Air Force.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF
THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD
ST JAMES'S PALACE, LONDON S.W.1

29th June 1991

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 Gulf:

Distinguished Flying Cross

D.F.C.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (AIR FORCE DEPARTMENT)

Squadron Leader William Norman BROWNE
(4233461), Royal Air Force.

Squadron Leader Browne, a Buccaneer navigator serving at Royal Air Force Lossiemouth, joined the Operation Granby Royal Air Force Detachment at Muharrag, Bahrain on 26 January 1991. Buccaneer aircraft are a key element of the United Kingdom's contribution to the multi-national force formed in response to the Gulf crisis, and have been tasked on laser target designation missions in support of Tornado GR1 counter-air and interdiction sorties against enemy targets, both in Iraq and in the Kuwait Theatre of Operations.

Ever since he arrived in theatre, Squadron Leader Browne has been at the forefront of Buccaneer operations from Muharrag. One of the first two crews to deploy, he is the most outstanding navigator of the Buccaneer detachment and he personally introduced and continually developed the joint tactics used during the joint Buccaneer/Tornado sorties against enemy targets. Notably, he led the first combined attacks against heavily defended enemy positions deep in Iraqi territory. Despite the extreme danger to himself and the other aircrews in his formation, he displayed great courage and coolness in ensuring that this and subsequent attacks were pressed home and that the accompanying Tornado's bombs were delivered with great accuracy causing immense devastation to the targets. These missions were a vital element of the air campaign in that they enabled the precision guidance of bombing by Tornado aircraft against high value targets that eventually led to the allied air forces gaining air supremacy over Iraq.

Squadron Leader Browne's determination to enhance the effectiveness of the air bombing campaign by continually developing and updating the laser designation operational procedures, coupled with his fortitude and personal bravery in the face of great danger has been a magnificent example that was a role model for other aircrew. By rising instantly to the demands made of him, and through the exceptional results he achieved in confronting the enemy in the heart of his territory, he has shown himself to be a magnificent leader under fire.

D.F.C.

Squadron Leader Gordon Christopher Aisthorpe
BUCKLEY (8026920), Royal Air Force.

Squadron Leader Buckley, the senior flight commander on XV Squadron Royal Air Force Laarbruch, joined the Royal Air Force Detachment at Muharrag on 27 November 1990. Since the outbreak of hostilities on 17 January, he has been employed as

the lead pilot of a four aircraft formation on 21 war missions. The first three of these were low level missions at night against main operating bases. These sorties were instrumental in the allied air forces gaining air supremacy over Iraq and are acknowledged as being the most dangerous missions in the entire war.

Typically, on 20 January, on this third operational mission, Squadron Leader Buckley led an attack using 1,000 pound bombs to suppress enemy defences. He had been tasked in support of a further four aircraft that were to deliver JP233 weapons onto the airfield surfaces. En route, during the air-to-air refuelling phase, the combined formation encountered such bad weather and severe turbulence that only three aircraft were able to accept the fuel they needed to continue with their missions into enemy territory. Squadron Leader Buckley, in a fourth aircraft, insisted on persevering with the in-flight refuelling in such difficult meteorological conditions and, displaying exceptional flying skill, determination and devotion to duty he also managed to take on the fuel he needed to reach the target airfield. By then he was more than three minutes behind the main formation and, without the mutual support afforded by the rest of the aircraft, he would have been justified in aborting his mission and returning to base with his weapons load. However, regardless of the danger to his own life and with great coolness and courage, he continued on to the target airfield to press home a perfect attack in the face of the most devastating anti-aircraft artillery defences that had been encountered during the air campaign.

D.F.C.

Squadron Leader Richard Frank GARWOOD
(8027437), Royal Air Force.

Squadron Leader Garwood deployed as a member of the reconnaissance Tornado element of the Royal Air Force Detachment Dhahran fighter bomber squadron. He arrived in theatre only two days before the outbreak of hostilities and thus had no opportunity for any familiarisation flying. He was relatively new to the squadron and had only six months experience on the Tornado. Despite this Garwood volunteered immediately to fly when the first reconnaissance missions were tasked at short notice, even though he was not actually planned to fly that night. This was typical of the selfless dedication he was to show throughout the war. As an aircraft captain and also a squadron executive he continually displayed leadership qualities which were a magnificent example to others. He flew a total of 19 reconnaissance missions during the battle phase of Operation Granby, all were at low level, high speed and at night, sometimes in cloud or poor weather. The majority of these missions were flown without the benefit of escort that was afforded to larger attack formations and frequently through active enemy missile and gun positions.

Garwood sacrificed all personal interests and showed bravery in the highest traditions of the Royal Air Force in the face of these considerable enemy defences. In particular he and his navigator were responsible for the collection of intelligence vital to the advance of the allied armies into Iraq. Of special note in the last hours of the war, with a possible cease fire already announced, Garwood, as lead pilot, accepted an extremely high priority task involving the search for Scud missiles which were threatening Israel. They were located in an area which was reported to have up to 75 anti-aircraft guns and six assorted missile sites. There was again no escort available, and despite tremendous

enemy firepower, he pressed on with his task without a moment's hesitation. This typical example of his courage and fortitude was a magnificent example to us all. Squadron Leader Garwood's gallantry, outstanding flying skill and selfless dedication deserve special recognition.

D.F.C.

Squadron Leader Michael Andrew GORDON
M.B.E. (2625943), Royal Air Force.

Squadron Leader Gordon, a Jaguar pilot and flight commander from No. 41(F) Squadron Royal Air Force Coltishall, joined the Operation Granby Royal Air Force Detachment at Muharraq, Bahrain on 14 November 1990. Jaguar aircraft are a key element of the United Kingdom's contribution to the multinational force formed in response to the Gulf crisis, and are tasked on air interdiction, combat search and rescue, anti-ship combat air patrol and tactical reconnaissance missions, both in Iraq and in the Kuwait Theatre of Operations.

Ever since the outbreak of hostilities on 17 January 1991, Squadron Leader Gordon has displayed qualities of leadership and coolness under fire that were a magnificent example to others. He was regularly met by heavy anti-aircraft artillery fire and surface to air missile defences on the approach to, or overhead his targets but, undeterred by the obvious danger and showing a complete disregard for his personal safety, he pressed home his attacks with devastating accuracy. His exceptional fearlessness, skill, and his determination to meet the task laid on him inspired other pilots to press home their particular attacks, also with devastating results. Typically, on the 17th January 1991, whilst leading the first Jaguar mission of the conflict, Squadron Leader Gordon noticed anti-aircraft artillery fire bursting close behind his wingman who, at that time, was concentrating on the final stages of his attack dive. With complete disregard for his personal safety, and showing outstanding fortitude and presence of mind, Squadron Leader Gordon flew his own aircraft between the incoming anti-aircraft fire and his vulnerable wingman to draw the anti-aircraft fire away from other aircraft. This selfless act undoubtedly saved a fellow pilot and a valuable aircraft from total loss and contributed to his wingman's successful attack.

Squadron Leader Gordon's exceptional gallantry and quiet but dogged determination have been a shining example to all during a period of dangerous and demanding air operations that have undoubtedly saved the lives of many allied ground forces.

D.F.C.

Squadron Leader Robert Ian McALPINE (8019097),
Royal Air Force.

Squadron Leader McAlpine is the Squadron Weapons Leader and Pilot Flight Commander of No. 20 Squadron. On 8 November 1990 the Squadron was instructed to work up with the new ALARM anti-radiation missile system and be ready to deploy operationally to Saudi Arabia by 23 November 1990. During this period the new Squadron Commander was completing his own operational work up, having only recently arrived, and so the task of masterminding the programme devolved to Squadron Leader McAlpine. That the Squadron met the exacting timescales and then successfully used the missile during Operation Desert Storm is testimony to his dynamic leadership.

Squadron Leader McAlpine led the first phase of the Squadron deployment to Tabuk and immediately impressed his superiors with his professional knowledge and commitments. He adapted quickly to the new flying environment and in addition to his normal duties, was given the task of preparing all of the pre-planned ALARM war sorties. Despite the long hours required to complete this exacting task he once again produced outstanding results with no detriment to the faultless performance of his normal duties. At war McAlpine proved himself to be an inspirational airborne leader whose enormous confidence and calmness under pressure did much to allay the fears of the Squadron's junior officers. His determination never wavered and he completed 25 operational sorties, involving ALARM, medium level bombing, dive bombing and bombing in the support of laser-designation.

During the extremely hazardous initial phases of the air war when the JP233 airfield attack weapon was used at low level he remained calm and authoritative, and during the medium level and dive bombing phases he pioneered the development of techniques and tactics that were totally new to the Tornado.

Squadron Leader McAlpine has driven himself relentlessly to achieve the operational objectives and has set standards and achieved results that have contributed immeasurably to the operational success of the Tabuk Tornado Squadron. His fine personal example, innovative approach to the employment of new weapons, and courage under enemy fire are worthy of recognition.

D.F.C.

Squadron Leader Douglas Elliot MOULE (8027675),
Royal Air Force.

Squadron Leader Moule is currently serving on No. 14 Squadron at Royal Air Force Bruggen. He is an outstanding pilot, and at an early stage in the preparations for Operation Granby he was given the responsibility of leading a formation. With very little time available, he applied himself selflessly and with considerable zeal to the task of training his formation in the unfamiliar disciplines required for possible conflict in desert operations. Only a few days before the start of hostilities, one of his crews was tragically killed in a low flying training accident. By exercising his exceptional leadership skills he quickly rallied the remainder of his formation, restored their morale and ensured that they were more than ready to carry out offensive operations when hostilities commenced. Their subsequent successes were due in very large measure to his sheer force of character, energy and dogged determination.

On numerous flying operations deep into enemy territory, by day and by night, he displayed exceptional skill, courage and determination. Unfailingly, he displayed great powers of leadership and set the finest of examples to his young and inexperienced formation. Of particular note, he was largely responsible for training the detachment for joint Tornado and Buccaneer Laser Guided Bomb operations. Indeed it was his exemplary tactical knowledge that was fundamental in the process of developing suitable profiles for the use of such weapons in the Gulf area. In early February 1991, within the space of three days, he led the first such attacks carried out by the Dhahran Detachment against vital highway bridges over the

River Euphrates, and the outstanding results achieved contributed significantly to the reduction in the flow of enemy supplies to the front line.

During in theatre training and on active service, Squadron Leader Moule displayed faultless flying skills and outstanding qualities of leadership and devotion to duty. For the sustained period of intense operations, he led his formation with coolness, courage and determination equal to the highest traditions of a fighting Service.

D.F.C.

Wing Commander George William PIXTON, A.F.C.
(8018671), Royal Air Force.

Wing Commander Pixton, the Officer Commanding No. 41 (Fighter) Squadron, operating Jaguar reconnaissance and fighter bomber aircraft deployed with his squadron on 9 December 1990 to the Operation Granby Royal Air Force Detachment at Al Muharraq, Bahrain. The aircraft are a key element of the United Kingdom's contribution to the multi-national force formed in response to the Gulf crisis.

The Jaguar detachment commenced offensive operations against enemy targets in the Kuwait Theatre of Operations on 17 January 1991. From the beginning of hostilities, Wing Commander Pixton had shown outstanding leadership and fortitude in leading and pressing home bold attacks against heavily defended targets. Using rockets, bombs and cluster munitions, these missions resulted in the destruction of a number of ammunition, fuel and other logistic storage areas essential to the enemy's war effort, and of long-range artillery and Silkworm missile sites that threatened allied land and naval forces. Wing Commander Pixton's tenacity and presence of mind in the face of the enemy was characterised by an attack against a Soviet produced Polnochny class vessel. On this occasion, whilst on Combat Air Patrol in support of allied naval forces, he was tasked to engage and destroy the Iraqi vessel operating in the most northern waters of the Arabian Gulf. Undeterred by the possible danger from the vessel's machine guns, and showing great coolness and courage, he led a devastating rocket and strafing attack that left the vessel ablaze from bow to stern.

Wing Commander Pixton's quiet, self-assured manner in the face of great danger has been a magnificent example to all his pilots and his groundcrew, and he has inspired his pilots to undertake bold, successful attacks against assets vital to the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait. These missions are especially notable in that they were undertaken by single seat aircraft operating at the extreme limit of their radius of action, with minimal self-protection and sometimes without allied air cover. Wing Commander Pixton's airmanship, leadership and exceptional fearlessness are in keeping with the highest traditions of the Royal Air Force.

D.F.C.

Flying Officer Malcolm David RAINIER (8029095),
Royal Air Force.

Flying Officer Rainier, a pilot serving with No. 54 (Fighter) Squadron Royal Air Force Coltishall, joined the Operation Granby Royal Air Force Detachment at Muharraq, Bahrain on 11 October 1990. The Jaguar aircraft are a key element of the

United Kingdom's contribution to the multi-national force formed in response to the Gulf crisis and throughout the air campaign they have been engaged in attacks against enemy positions in the Kuwait Theatre of Operations. At 23, he is the youngest single-seat fighter pilot serving with the British Forces in the Gulf.

Following the outbreak of hostilities, Flying Officer Rainier proved he was able to undertake operational missions that demanded flying skills and tactical awareness well above the level of competence that could be expected of someone with so little operational experience. Indeed, his professionalism, dedication and personal courage have been an example to older, more experienced pilots. Throughout the campaign he worked tirelessly for the benefit of the squadron and nothing was too difficult for him to tackle. He demonstrated an unfailing enthusiasm for work and constantly strove to improve his knowledge and operational capacity. He quickly became a highly respected member of his formation and the work he put into pre-planning war sorties was a major factor in the success of many missions. Indeed, on all of the 27 missions he flew during hostilities he showed great bravery and determination in fearlessly pressing home attacks despite heavy enemy anti-aircraft in fire and adverse weather conditions. Notably, on 19 January 1991, whilst taking part in a co-ordinated eight aircraft attack against two surface-to-air missile sites, his formation came under heavy anti-aircraft fire. Showing great presence of mind and undeterred by the obvious danger, Flying Officer Rainier promptly engaged this threat and scored a direct hit against the enemy position, eliminating the danger to the rest of the formation who were then able to safely attack their assigned targets.

Flying Officer Rainier has proved to be a most capable pilot whose bravery, leadership and airmanship are in the highest traditions of the Royal Air Force.

D.F.C.

Squadron Leader Nigel Leslie RISDALE (5204585),
Royal Air Force.

Squadron Leader Risdale, a Tornado pilot serving with No. 15 Squadron Royal Air Force Laarbruch, joined the Operation Granby Royal Air Force Detachment at Muharraq, Bahrain on 19 November 1990. Tornado GR1 aircraft are a key element of the United Kingdom's contribution to the multi-national force formed in response to the Gulf crisis, and have been tasked on counter air-support and interdiction sorties against enemy targets, both in Iraq and in the Kuwait Theatre of Operations.

Ever since the outbreak of hostilities on 17 January 1991, Squadron Leader Risdale has been at the forefront of Tornado operations from Muharraq. He is one of the most outstanding pilots of the Tornado detachment and had participated in missions acknowledged by all the allied airforces to be some of the most dangerous of the war. In particular, on several occasions since hostilities commenced, he displayed exceptional fearlessness in making low level attacks at night against heavily defended enemy airfields deep inside Iraq. Invariably, on arriving at the target airfields, Squadron Leader Risdale was faced with a comprehensive wall of anti-attack aircraft fire. Despite the extreme danger to himself and the other

aircrews in his formation, he displayed great courage and coolness in leading and pressing home attacks to deliver JP223 bombs with outstanding accuracy causing great devastation to the airfields. These missions were instrumental in the allied air forces gaining air supremacy over Iraq.

Squadron Leader Risdale's bravery and calmness have been an inspiration to all during a period when other aircrew were lost in action. His leadership and example gave them the heart to return to the fight with great vigour and bravery. Moreover, he was among the first to adapt to different mission profiles, initially bombing targets from medium level and, subsequently, using laser guided weapons in conjunction with Buccaneer aircraft. By rising instantly to all the demands made of him, and through the exceptional results he achieved in confronting the enemy in the heart of his territory, he has shown himself to be a magnificent leader under fire.

D.F.C.

Flight Lieutenant Brian Geoffrey Marcel ROBINSON
(8025013), Royal Air Force.

Flight Lieutenant Robinson was attached at very short notice to the Royal Air Force Detachment Dhahran as part of the Tornado reconnaissance element of the fighter bomber squadron. He arrived in theatre only two days before the outbreak of hostilities and before any familiarisation training should take place. However, when combat operations commenced, Robinson rose to the occasion in the true traditions of the Royal Air Force. He volunteered to fly on the first night when reconnaissance missions were tasked at very short notice and throughout the campaign he was at the forefront of operations, continually displaying leadership qualities that were an inspiration to those around him. Flying at night, at very low level and at high speed, on many occasions in very poor weather, Robinson displayed outstanding skill and determination in the execution of his missions. He was frequently required to penetrate active surface-to-air missile and anti-aircraft artillery sites, often without support afforded to the larger attack formations. In the face of these considerable enemy defences, Robinson showed a degree of courage, self sacrifice and unselfishness that were of the highest order. His missions encompassed the complete range of tactical ground targets, and he was intimately involved with the searching out of mobile Scud launchers, location of elements of the Iraqi Republican Guard Divisions and reconnoitring of the lines of communication out of Kuwait during the final days of the war. On two occasions he suffered aircraft emergencies whilst flying over enemy territory, and in both cases he displayed considerable coolness, presence of mind and fortitude in recovering the aircraft safely. Robinson flew over 20 missions during the battle phase of Operation Granby and at all times displayed complete disregard for his personal safety. His gallantry and devotion to duty deserves special recognition.

D.F.C.

Flight Lieutenant Edward David SMITH (8026779),
Royal Air Force.

Flight Lieutenant Smith has been an F-16 exchange pilot with the 4th Tactical Fighter Squadron, Hill Air Force Base, Utah, since September 1989. During the

period 27 December 1990 to 20 March 1991, he deployed with his Squadron to the Persian Gulf in support of Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm. On 13 February 1991, he was tasked as Killer Scout mission commander to co-ordinate and control all attack operations within a kill zone over Iraqi Republican Guard positions. Black smoke from burning oil storage facilities forced Flight Lieutenant Smith to significantly adjust his tactics. While encountering intense anti-aircraft artillery fire, and operating well within range of several known surface-to-air missile sites, he descended below the smoke layer to search for priority targets. He then vectored American attack aircraft into the combat area, and while the American aircraft orbited high overhead, Flight Lieutenant Smith rolled in, avoiding intense enemy ground fire, and accurately pinpointed the position of enemy armour with 500-pound bombs. With the high priority targets marked, the following aircraft carried out extremely successful attacks. After refuelling, Flight Lieutenant Smith reassumed area control and continued to record locations and strengths of enemy forces, and to make battle damage assessments. His ability to mark the exact locations of Iraqi tanks and armour to the arriving attack aircraft, resulted in his overall confirmed battle damage assessment for the day to be the highest of any other Killer Scout sortie.

Flight Lieutenant Smith's courage under fire, determination to accomplish his mission, tactical flexibility and situational awareness, and exceptional leadership in extremely difficult combat conditions, led to the total destruction of previously unknown high priority targets, and provided an essential update of the enemy ground order of battle. The outstanding professionalism and selfless devotion to duty displayed by Flight Lieutenant Smith in directing the American aircraft reflect great credit upon himself, the United States Air Force, and the Royal Air Force.

D.F.C.

One Distinguished Flying Cross was awarded to a Member of the Special Forces, Royal Air Force.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF
THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD
ST. JAMES'S PALACE, LONDON S.W.1

29th June 1991

THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to approve the following awards of the Air Force Cross in recognition of service during the operations in the Gulf:

Air Force Cross

A.F.C.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (AIR FORCE DEPARTMENT)

Wing Commander Jerome CONNOLLY (8025592),
Royal Air Force.

Wing Commander Connolly is the Officer Commanding Number 6 Squadron and deployed to Thumrait on 11 August 1990 on Operation Granby. In September and October the Jaguar Squadron redeployed to Bahrain and Wing Commander Connolly commanded the Jaguar Detachment until

the 6 December 1990. In Thumrait Wing Commander Connolly was a forceful and resourceful leader who set up the Detachment in remarkably quick time. He played a full part on the ground but Connolly's forte was in the air. A naturally gifted pilot, he works exceptionally hard at airborne leadership and has the ability to inspire those under his command. He does not suffer fools gladly but earned the admiration and respect of all who came in contact with him as an outstanding formation leader and tactician. The redeployment of his Squadron went without a hitch despite the difficulties and reliance on American airlift. His meticulous planning and ability to inspire allowed no break in operational readiness during the move. The conditions in Thumrait were primitive at best but he did not allow anyone to become complacent in the relative comfort afforded at Bahrain. He set a first class example to all and demanded that everyone on his squadron lived up to it. He worked long hours to ensure his pilots received the best possible briefings and serviceable aircraft in preparation for war.

Wing Commander Connolly was instrumental in pressing the Jaguar Force forward in planned operations in support of Land Forces. He set the best possible example in allied co-operation and was largely responsible for the outstanding reputation enjoyed by the Royal Air Force Jaguar Squadron throughout the build-up phase.

A.F.C.

Wing Commander Richard Vaughan MORRIS
(8024988), Royal Air Force.

Wing Commander Morris is the Officer Commanding Number 14 Squadron Royal Air Force Bruggen and he deployed to Muharraq in Bahrain on 27 August 1990 to command an ad hoc Tornado GR1 Squadron deployed at very short notice for Operation Granby. His Squadron consisted of ground crew from his own and three other Squadrons from Bruggen and aircrew from four Squadrons at Bruggen and two Squadrons at Marham. Wing Commander Morris was tasked to integrate this mixed squadron into Allied operations, under American control, in extreme heat, operating from an international airport, in the fastest possible time to deter further Iraqi aggression and under the constant threat of Iraqi attack.

Wing Commander Morris displayed totally selfless determination to achieve the objectives. He led throughout from the front and demonstrated exemplary leadership and drive. He never accepted second best but never asked his crews to do something he had not already done. He personally flew a sortie in the Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Kit at temperatures way above those cleared in order to assess its potential utility.

Wing Commander Morris flew hard but had to spend very long hours co-ordinating with the Allies to ensure the full integration of his Squadron. He never flinched and left no small point to chance. His planning was meticulous and earned the deep respect and admiration of the American forces on the Island. He showed great care, patience, loyalty and devotion to his men and forged them into a cohesive and very effective fighting unit through sheer personal presence. His airborne leadership was exceptional and the detachment explored the full wartime clearances for the Tornado in a safe but effective manner under his determined and resourceful leadership. This was achieved very quickly but he did not have a single

flying executive from his own Squadron for support, but he was able through his own exceptional leadership to motivate and cajole them. In addition he never accepted second best in anything.

A.F.C.

Wing Commander Andrew Ernest NEAL (4335764),
Royal Air Force.

Wing Commander Neal has commanded Number 120 Squadron since May 1989. A determined officer with a strong vocational commitment, he has led his squadron with authority and flair. A gifted leader, because of his force of character, energy and devotion to his role, his squadron has achieved considerable success in spite of low experience levels.

As an experienced Nimrod navigator and a trusted station executive, he was the natural choice to lead the first Nimrod detachment to Oman at the start of Operation Granby. On arrival, before operational missions could be flown, he was required to arrange a command and control structure for maritime aircraft to allow their successful integration into the multinational maritime effort. In tackling this daunting task virtually single-handed, he had to work closely with the navies of the other coalition nations. In almost every case, because of his excellent grasp of the wider aspects of maritime warfare, he was asked to take the lead in proposing standard operating procedures. The results he achieved rightly drew many plaudits from both the Joint Force Commander at Riyadh and from the United States Navy as did his professionalism and the diplomacy of his approach. He also showed great sensitivity in establishing the confidence of the Nimrod detachment's Omani hosts at a time when cohesion amongst coalition forces was paramount. In addition, his exceptional qualities served as an inspiration to his personnel and were instrumental in the Nimrod detachment achieving such excellent results in their surveillance missions during the five months of his period in command. His contribution which required him to work very long hours in arduous conditions, also provided an extremely solid foundation for the detachment's role once hostilities began.

Wing Commander Neal is a first-class officer who has been totally selfless in deploying his many talents and considerable energy both in his role at Kinloss and, more particularly, for his major contribution to the success of Operation Granby.

A.F.C.

Group Captain Geoffrey Dennis SIMPSON
(0608893), Royal Air Force.

Group Captain Geoffrey Dennis Simpson has commanded Number 101 Squadron since 7 October 1988 and the Royal Air Force Detachment at King Khalid International Airport, Riyadh, since 9 January 1991. He was one of the earliest Royal Air Force squadron commanders to deploy on Operation Granby, to Thumrait in Oman on 13 August 1990. The Squadron later split its resources between Seeb International Airport, Muscat and Bahrain International Airport, Muharraq to provide air-to-air refuelling support to Tornado and Nimrod aircraft. Group Captain Simpson finally moved his Squadron to King Khalid International Airport, Riyadh on 13 November 1990, from where it operated throughout the war against Iraq. Moreover, in

January 1991, with the build-up of Royal Air Force and British Army assets, he was appointed the overall Detachment Commander there being responsible for the co-ordination of over 500 personnel and nine VC10 tanker aircraft, a Tristar tanker aircraft, seven Royal Air Force and two Royal New Zealand Air Force C-130 transport aircraft, Number 205 General Evacuation Hospital (Territorial Army) and Number 4626 Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron, Royal Auxiliary Air Force.

Throughout this turbulent period Group Captain Simpson's qualities of leadership and his organisational flair ensured that VC10 tanker support continued uninterrupted. His exceptional zeal and outstanding patience and fortitude were also revealed when he brought together the disparate groups which now constitute his Detachment; but with characteristic style, boundless energy and good humour he took all obstacles in his stride. Furthermore, Group Captain Simpson's fortitude and exceptional flying skills have been highlighted by the fact that throughout his tour in theatre he has flown more operational sorties than any of his pilots or captains. The mission success of the VC10 tankers in meeting all of their tasks in providing air-to-air refuelling for aircraft of the Royal Air Force, the United States Navy and Marine Corps, the Royal Saudi Air Force and the Canadian Air Force, is testimony to his exceptional leadership his skills as a pilot, and his outstanding sense of duty.

Group Captain Simpson's achievements under operational conditions have reflected the highest traditions of the Royal Air Force.

Distinguished Flying Medal

D.F.M.

One Distinguished Flying Medal was awarded to a Member of the Special Forces, Royal Air Force.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
WHITEHALL, LONDON S.W.1

29th June 1991

THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to approve the undermentioned to be Mentioned-in-Despatches in recognition of service during the operations in the Gulf:

Mention in Despatches

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (AIR FORCE DEPARTMENT)

Flight Lieutenant Kevin John BALDWIN (8117164).
Flight Lieutenant David William BELLAMY (8028225), Royal Air Force.
Flight Lieutenant William Paul BOHILL (5203681), Royal Air Force.
Flight Lieutenant Alastair William Douglas CRAIG (5205824), Royal Air Force.
Squadron Leader James William CROWLEY (8024909), Royal Air Force.
Flight Lieutenant Andrew Gerald DAKIN (2621405), Royal Air Force.
Flight Lieutenant Christopher Charles DREWERY (8028110), Royal Air Force.
Wing Commander Ivor EVANS (4233285), Royal Air Force.
Squadron Leader Philip Anthony EVANS (8026051), Royal Air Force.

Flight Lieutenant Peter Alan FENLON-SMITH (8027275), Royal Air Force.
Flight Lieutenant Richard Charles HALEY (2626924), Royal Air Force.
Flight Lieutenant Rodney Leon HAWKINS (4233241), Royal Air Force.
Flight Lieutenant Craig Russell HILL (8028720), Royal Air Force.
Flight Lieutenant Andrew Neil McLAUGHLIN (5203747), Royal Air Force.
Flight Lieutenant Glenn MACEY (8141201), Royal Air Force.
Flight Lieutenant Glenn MASON (8027862), Royal Air Force.
Squadron Leader Herbert Ellis NEWTON (5202263), Royal Air Force.
Squadron Leader Richard Alfred PITTAWAY (4233344), Royal Air Force.
Flight Lieutenant Christopher Charles PURKISS (5203278), Royal Air Force.
Flight Lieutenant Trevor John ROCHE (5203271), Royal Air Force.
Flight Lieutenant James William ROSS (8026729), Royal Air Force.
Flying Officer Jeremy James SPENCER (8029077), Royal Air Force.
Flight Lieutenant Peter John THOLEN (8027521), Royal Air Force.
Flight Lieutenant Stephen Richard THOMAS (8027264), Royal Air Force.

Mention in Despatches

Three Mention in Despatches were approved to Members of the Special Forces, Royal Air Force.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF
THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD
ST. JAMES'S PALACE, LONDON S.W.1

29th June 1991

THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath in recognition of service within the operations in the Gulf:

Order of the Bath (Military Division)

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (NAVY DEPARTMENT)

C.B.

To be Additional Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order:

Commodore Christopher John Sinclair CRAIG, Royal Navy.
Rear Admiral Roy Thomas NEWMAN, Royal Navy.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (ARMY DEPARTMENT)

C.B.

To be Additional Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order:

Major General John Oswald Claud ALEXANDER, O.B.E. (445775), late Royal Corps of Signals.
Major General John Paul FOLEY, O.B.E., M.C. (460829), late The Royal Green Jackets.

Brigadier Christopher John Anthony
HAMMERBECK, (478067), late Royal Tank
Regiment.
Major General Alexander George Hamilton
HARLEY, O.B.E. (471272), late Royal Regiment of
Artillery.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (AIR FORCE DEPARTMENT)

C.B.

*To be Additional Members of the Military Division of
the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most
Honourable Order:*

Air Vice-Marshal John Hulme HARRIS, C.B.E.,
Royal Air Force.
Air Vice-Marshal Richard Edward JOHNS, C.B.E.,
L.V.O., Royal Air Force.
Air Commodore (Acting Air Vice-Marshal) Ian David
MACFADYEN, O.B.E., Royal Air Force.

**Order of the Bath
(Civil Division)****C.B.**

*To be Additional Members of the Civil Division of the
Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most
Honourable Order:*

Nicolas BEVAN, Grade 3, Ministry of Defence.
David ROWLANDS, Grade 3, Department of
Transport.
Julian Guy Hudsmith WALKER, Grade 3, Ministry
of Defence.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF
THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD
ST JAMES'S PALACE, LONDON S.W.1

29th June 1991

THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to give
orders for the following promotion in, and
appointments to, the Most Distinguished Order of
Saint Michael and Saint George in recognition of
service within the operations in the Gulf.

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE AND OVERSEAS LIST

K.C.M.G.

*To be Additional Members of the Second Class, or
Knights Commander of the said Most Distinguished
Order:*

Harold Berners WALKER, C.M.G., lately H.M.
Ambassador, Baghdad.
Michael Charles Swift WESTON, C.V.O., H.M.
Ambassador, Kuwait.

C.M.G.

*To be Additional Members of the Third Class, or
Companions, of the said Most Distinguished Order:*

John Albert Noel BREHONY, Foreign and
Commonwealth Office.
Christopher James Alured DENNE, Foreign and
Commonwealth Office.
Derek John PLUMBLY, Deputy Head of Mission,
H.M. Embassy, Riyadh.
John Robertson YOUNG, lately Foreign and
Commonwealth Office.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF
THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD
ST. JAMES'S PALACE, LONDON S.W.1

29th June 1991

THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to give
orders for the following promotions in, and
appointments to, the Most Excellent Order of the
British Empire in recognition of service within the
operations in the Gulf:

**Order of the British Empire
(Military Division)**

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (NAVY DEPARTMENT)

C.B.E.

*To be Additional Commanders of the Military Division
of the said Most Excellent Order:*

Captain Jonathon Alexander BURCH, Royal Navy.
Captain Paul Charles Beeching CANTER, Royal
Navy.
Captain John Barrie DICKINSON, O.B.E., Royal
Fleet Auxiliary.
Captain Iain Robert HENDERSON, Royal Navy.
Commodore Malcolm Graham RUTHERFORD,
Royal Navy.

O.B.E.

*To be Additional Officers of the Military Division of the
said Most Excellent Order:*

Commander Roger Thomas CROUCH, Royal Navy.
Surgeon Commander Elliott Paxton DEWAR, Royal
Navy.
Commander Timothy John ELTRINGHAM, Royal
Navy.
Commander Stephen William GRAHAM, Royal
Navy.
Commander Jeremy Peter Spencer GREENOP, Royal
Navy.
Captain David Edward William LENCH, Royal Fleet
Auxiliary.
Commander Trevor Walter LING, M.B.E., Royal
Navy.
Commander Christopher Gerald MASSIE-
TAYLOR, Royal Navy.
Commander Christopher Sylvester McHUGH, Royal
Navy.
Surgeon Commander (D) Geoffrey William MYERS,
Royal Navy.
Commander Adrian Ralph NANCE, Royal Navy.
Captain Stuart Gordon PEARCE, Royal Fleet
Auxiliary.
Commander Jonathan Charles SCOLES, Royal Navy.
Captain Brian Paul TARR, Royal Fleet Auxiliary.
Commander David Raymond TEER, Royal Navy.

M.B.E.

*To be Additional Members of the Military Division of
the said Most Excellent Order:*

Warrant Officer Richard John BENTLEY.
Lieutenant Colin BRAZENDALE, Royal Navy.
Lieutenant Commander Allan William BUCKNELL,
Royal Navy.
Lieutenant Commander Martin William BUTCHER,
Royal Navy.
Warrant Officer Robert Leslie CLIFFORD.
Lieutenant Commander Michael Patrick John
CROOME-CARROLL, Royal Navy.

Acting Commander John Hamilton ELDRIDGE,
Royal Navy.
Lieutenant Keith William GOLDIE, Royal Navy.
Lieutenant Commander David William HOLMES,
Royal Navy.
Lieutenant Commander Roger Charles IRELAND,
Royal Navy.
Warrant Officer Robert Edward LEE.
Lieutenant Commander Brian James
MANSBRIDGE, Royal Navy.
Lieutenant Commander Kenneth Maclean NAPIER,
Royal Navy.
Lieutenant Commander Leslie Alan PORT, Royal
Navy.
Lieutenant Commander Ian Charles Angus STOBIE,
Royal Navy.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (ARMY DEPARTMENT)

K.B.E.

*To be an Additional Knight Commander of the Military
Division of the said Most Excellent Order:*

General Sir Peter De La BILLIERE, K.C.B., C.B.E.,
D.S.O., M.C. (424859), late The Light Infantry.

C.B.E.

*To be Additional Commanders of the Military Division
of the said Most Excellent Order:*

Colonel Martyn Frederick Ian CUBITT, M.B.E.
(475129), late Royal Corps of Transport.
Colonel Arthur George Herbert CURTIS (459238),
late The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers.
Brigadier Ian Geoffrey Campbell DURIE, O.B.E.
(476500), late Royal Regiment of Artillery.
Colonel Graham Anderson EWER, M.B.E. (479220),
late Royal Corps of Transport.
Brigadier Simon David Anson FIRTH, O.B.E.
(461422), late The Gloucestershire Regiment.
Brigadier (Acting Major General) Michael Stuart
HEATH (469016), late Corps of Royal Electrical
and Mechanical Engineers.
Brigadier Richard Harrison Taylor KIRBY (480120),
late Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
Colonel Robert Norwood LENNOX, O.B.E.
(475679), late Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
Colonel Ian Scott MERCER (477800), late Corps of
Royal Engineers.
Colonel John George REITH, O.B.E. (488478), late
The Parachute Regiment.
Colonel William Edward SHACKELL (471348), late
Corps of Royal Engineers.
Brigadier Timothy John SULIVAN (481881), late The
Blues and Royals (Royal Horse Guards and 1st
Dragoons).
Colonel Peter Julian WAGSTAFFE, O.B.E. (479376),
late Royal Regiment of Artillery.
Brigadier Michael John Dawson WALKER, O.B.E.
(481887), late The Royal Anglian Regiment.
Colonel (Acting Brigadier) Martin Spencer WHITE
(476668), late Royal Corps of Transport.

O.B.E.

*To be Additional Officers of the Military Division of the
said Most Excellent Order:*

Lieutenant Colonel Meryon Grenville le Gifford
BRIDGES (480253), Corps of Royal Engineers.
Lieutenant Colonel Lawrence Simon BURR (490915),
Royal Army Ordnance Corps.

Lieutenant Colonel Steen Karl Eric CLARKE
(492692), Corps of Royal Engineers.
Lieutenant Colonel Rory Rodney Hugh CLAYTON,
M.B.E. (491423), Royal Regiment of Artillery.
Lieutenant Colonel Mark Alexander CORBET
BURCHER (489511), Royal Regiment of Artillery.
Lieutenant Colonel Vincent Gerard COWLEY
(473561), Army Catering Corps.
Lieutenant Colonel Arthur George DENARO
(485713), The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars.
Major (Acting Lieutenant Colonel) John Charles
Webb GILLMAN (486650), 15th/19th The King's
Royal Hussars.
Lieutenant Colonel Gavin John HAIG (488273),
Royal Corps of Transport.
Lieutenant Colonel Ritson Indolph HARRISON
(487273), Royal Corps of Transport.
Lieutenant Colonel Richard Glyn JONES (482323),
Royal Army Educational Corps.
Lieutenant Colonel Janis KAZOCINS (492738),
Royal Regiment of Artillery.
Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Desmond Heber
KEATINGE (461459), The Royal Hampshire
Regiment.
Lieutenant Colonel John Edward Francis KIRBY
(488457), Royal Corps of Signals.
Lieutenant Colonel Richard John LEES, M.C.
(484896), The Worcestershire and Sherwood
Foresters Regiment (29th/45th Foot).
Major William Euan Buchanan LOUDON (499743),
The Royal Highland Fusiliers (Princess Margaret's
Own Glasgow and Ayrshire Regiment).
Lieutenant Colonel (Acting Colonel) Bruce Alexander
McCANDLISH (474909), Corps of Royal
Engineers.
Lieutenant Colonel John David MOORE-BICK
(487977), Corps of Royal Engineers.
Lieutenant Colonel Christopher George Anthony
NASH (487046), Corps of Royal Engineers.
Lieutenant Colonel Nigel John Lindley OSBORNE
(469070), Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical
Engineers.
Lieutenant Colonel Robert PRIDHAM (490548),
Corps of Royal Engineers.
Lieutenant Colonel David Edward RADCLIFFE
(483542), Royal Regiment of Artillery.
Lieutenant Colonel Charles Thomas ROGERS
(489592), The Staffordshire Regiment (The Prince of
Wales's).
Lieutenant Colonel John Francis Brooks SHARPLES
(486739), The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards
(Carabiniers and Greys).
Lieutenant Colonel Nicholas Stuart SOUTHWARD
(489213), 13th/18th Royal Hussars (Queen Mary's
Own).
Lieutenant Colonel Michael Howard TURNER
(474313), Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
Lieutenant Colonel Kelvin Michael TUTT (487595),
Royal Corps of Transport.
Lieutenant Colonel Michael Jon Howorth VICKERY
(485850), 14th/20th King's Hussars.
Lieutenant Colonel Peter Brownlow WILLIAMS
(495394), Royal Regiment of Artillery.

O.B.E.

Two Members of the Special Air Service Group
were appointed to be Additional Officers of the
Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order.

M.B.E.

To be Additional Members of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order:

Major Peter John ANGUS (497358), Royal Regiment of Artillery.
 Major Brian ARMITAGE (504116), Royal Regiment of Artillery.
 Major David Richard ARTHUR (484813), Royal Regiment of Artillery.
 Major Alexander Guy BAIN (495131), The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers.
 Major Nigel Ashton BANKS (497365), Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
 Major Roy Gordon BEAVIS (515706), Royal Corps of Transport.
 24175775 Warrant Officer Class 1 Peter Raymond BROMLEY, Royal Corps of Transport.
 Major Robert BROTHERRIDGE (504893), Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.
 Major David Robin BURNS (500341), Corps of Royal Engineers.
 The Reverend Roger Malcolm BURT (523192), Chaplain to the Forces 4th Class, Royal Army Chaplain's Department.
 Major Ewan Blythe CARMICHAEL (510595), Royal Army Dental Corps.
 Captain Jonathan Mark CHAPMAN (520610), The Light Infantry.
 Major Roger Francis CHATER (506794), Small Arms School Corps.
 Major Douglas Lewis CONNOR (491427), The Gordon Highlanders.
 Major Geoffrey CORANI (485700), Royal Corps of Transport.
 Major Christopher John CROMACK (221671), Corps of Royal Australian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.
 Major John Frederick CROMPTON (490204), Corps of Royal Engineers.
 Major Peter Matthew DAVIES (505040), Corps of Royal Engineers.
 24327597 Warrant Officer Class 2 James Patrick DEMPSEY, Royal Corps of Signals.
 Major Christopher Julian DOWN (498677), Royal Regiment of Artillery.
 Major Nigel Charles Welton DUNKLEY (503094), The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers and Greys).
 Captain Brian Frederick Jerome EADON (518457), Royal Army Medical Corps.
 Major Colin Michael EASTLAND (509417), Royal Corps of Signals.
 Major John Paul EDMONDSON-JONES (504257), Royal Army Medical Corps.
 24269198 Warrant Officer Class 2 Robert Neal EDWARDS, Intelligence Corps.
 Major William David FAWKNER-CORBETT (495166), Corps of Royal Engineers.
 24307855 Warrant Officer Class 2 Michael Arnold FISHWICK, Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.
 Major Grahame Henry Peter FLOOD (503179), The Queen's Lancashire Regiment.
 Major Adrian John FOSTER (507180), Royal Regiment of Artillery.
 24383649 Warrant Officer Class 2 (Acting Warrant Officer Class 1) Jack Norman GARDENER, Royal Army Medical Corps.
 Captain Christopher Stanley GODDARD (522077), Corps of Royal Engineers.

Major Charles Frederick GRIEVE (490512), The Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding).
 Major George Bede GROSSMITH (498165), Corps of Royal Engineers.
 Major Richard Lewis HALL (504459), The Gloucestershire Regiment.
 24217609 Warrant Officer Class 1 Stephen HAMMOND, Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.
 Major Wayne Richard HARBER (507197), The Queen's Regiment.
 Major Nigel Paul HARRISON (506772), Royal Corps of Signals.
 Major Christopher John HARVEY (505265), Royal Corps of Transport.
 Captain Glenn HARWOOD (530432), Royal Corps of Signals.
 Captain Michelle HEAP (530223), Royal Army Medical Corps.
 Major Trevor James HENDREN (483528), Royal Corps of Signals.
 Major John Maxwell HERON (499717), Corps of Royal Engineers.
 Major (Acting Lieutenant Colonel) Carl Arthur HEWITT (496309), Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
 Major Richard Charles HOOD (470085), Royal Corps of Signals.
 Major Ian Michael HURLEY (503842), Royal Corps of Transport.
 Major Robert Forbes INGRAM (498094), Corps of Royal Engineers.
 Major Julian Guy JAMES (498962), The Parachute Regiment.
 Captain Ronald Alexander Wynn JAMES (525191), Army Air Corps.
 Major Leonard Alexander JEFFERY (501851), Royal Corps of Signals.
 Captain (Queen's Gurkha Officer) KRISHNABAHADUR GURUNG (525964), Gurkha Transport Regiment.
 Major Charles Graham LAMBERT (499989), The Queen's Regiment.
 Major Christopher James LEWIS (496317), Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.
 Captain Howell Vaughan LEWIS (516009), Royal Corps of Transport.
 Major Jonathan George Ormsby LOWE (503127), Royal Corps of Transport.
 Major Angus Alan Scott MACDONALD (509542), The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment).
 Major Matthew Gregory MACDONALD (10841603), Royal Canadian Dragoons.
 Major MANIKUMAR RAI (498933), 6th Queen Elizabeth's Own Gurkha Rifles.
 23898462 Warrant Officer Class 1 John Simon MANNING, Corps of Royal Engineers.
 24288354 Warrant Officer Class 1 William George McDONALD, B.E.M., Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
 Major Robert Adam Mungo Simpson MELVIN (499747), Corps of Royal Engineers.
 Captain Peter Stephen MILBOURN (524452), Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.
 Captain (Acting Major) Dale MILLAR (509554), Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.
 24277329 Warrant Officer Class 1 Ronald William MOFFETT, Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
 24062257 Warrant Officer Class 1 Timothy Michael MURPHY, Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
 Captain (Acting Major) Miles Standish OLIVE (521140), Royal Corps of Signals.

Major Adrian John Percy ORR (476600), Royal Regiment of Artillery.
 24119323 Warrant Officer Class 2 Peter Alan PARKER, Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
 Captain (Acting Major) Nicholas Charles PEDLEY (507065), Intelligence Corps.
 Major Michael PERRY (517499), Corps of Royal Engineers.
 Captain Ralph James PHILLIPS (522585), Army Air Corps.
 Lieutenant Acting Captain Graham PIERCE (531264), The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers and Greys).
 The Reverend Alun Huw PRICE (503205), Chaplain to the Forces 3rd Class, Royal Army Chaplain's Department.
 24126086 Warrant Officer Class 2 Clifford Walter RANDALL, Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.
 Major Bernard RILEY (517780), Royal Army Medical Corps (Territorial Army).
 WO439499 Warrant Officer Class 1 Carol Ann Maxwell ROWAT, Women's Royal Army Corps.
 Captain Christopher David RYAN (526907), Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
 Major Christopher SANDERSON (500396), Intelligence Corps.
 Major Richard John STEED (499773), Royal Corps of Signals.
 Major Richard David STOCKS (516828), Royal Corps of Transport.
 24414102 Warrant Officer Class 2 William Thomas STOTT, Royal Regiment of Artillery.
 Major Andrew Edward TOPP (495591), Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.
 24286733 Warrant Officer Class 2 Kevin Alan TOWNSEND, Royal Corps of Signals.
 24272554 Warrant Officer Class 2 Robert WHITEOAK, Intelligence Corps.
 Captain Ronald Andrew WHITESIDE (531270), The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers and Greys).
 Captain Kenneth Nigel WHITTAKER (506042), Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
 Major David Neill WRIGHT (495266), Royal Corps of Transport.

M.B.E.

Four Members of the Special Air Service Group were appointed to be Additional Members of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (AIR FORCE DEPARTMENT)

G.B.E.

To be an Additional Knight Grand Cross of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order:

Air Chief Marshal Sir Patrick HINE, G.C.B., Royal Air Force.

K.B.E.

To be Additional Knights Commander of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order:

Air Marshal Sir Kenneth HAYR, K.C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C., Royal Air Force.

Air Vice Marshal William John WRATTEN, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C., Royal Air Force.

C.B.E.

To be Additional Commanders of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order:

Group Captain Peter Henry BOATWRIGHT, Royal Air Force.

Group Captain Alan George BRIDGES, M.B.E., Royal Air Force.

Group Captain Ronald David ELDER, Royal Air Force.

Group Captain John Vernon HARDING, Royal Air Force.

Air Commodore John Geoffrey HARGREAVES, Royal Air Force.

Group Captain Reginald William Henry HEDGES, Royal Air Force.

Group Captain (Acting Air Commodore) David Frank Andrew HENDERSON, O.B.E., Royal Air Force.

Air Commodore Norman John Grosvenor HODNETT, M.B.E., Royal Air Force.

Group Captain Simon Woodland HUNT, Royal Air Force.

Air Commodore Trevor NATTRASS, A.F.C., Royal Air Force.

Group Captain David Miller NIVEN, O.B.E., Royal Air Force.

O.B.E.

To be Additional Officers of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order:

Squadron Leader Robert Ian ALLAN (5202357), Royal Air Force.

Wing Commander David Richard BENSON (4335499), Royal Air Force.

Wing Commander Michael John BIBBY (4220260), Royal Air Force.

Wing Commander Julian Anthony BRODERICK (4335534), Royal Air Force.

Wing Commander John Edgar CHANDLER (0608943), Royal Air Force.

Wing Commander Jonathan Paul CHITTY (8021184), Royal Air Force.

Wing Commander John Adrian COSGROVE (4232688), Royal Air Force.

Wing Commander Alexander McBride DAVIS (2619781), Royal Air Force.

Wing Commander (now Group Captain) Michael Leonard FEENAN (2616065), Royal Air Force.

Wing Commander Anthony Gerard HAYES (0684969), Royal Air Force.

Wing Commander Alan Thomas HUDSON (2621249), Royal Air Force.

Wing Commander David Kenneth Lodge McDONNELL (4232031), Royal Air Force.

Wing Commander Richard Thomas William MIGHALL (0608110), Royal Air Force.

Wing Commander Andrew Davison MOIR (5200932), Royal Air Force.

Wing Commander Christopher John MORRIS (0608978), Royal Air Force.

Wing Commander Derek NEQUEST (4232553), Royal Air Force.

Wing Commander Allan Jefferson OVENS (5201384), Royal Air Force.

Wing Commander John POTTAGE (3152498), Royal Air Force.

Wing Commander David John POWELL (0608348), Royal Air Force.

Wing Commander Ian REILLY (0608491), Royal Air Force.
 Squadron Leader Michael George RICHARDSON (0690441), Royal Air Force.
 Wing Commander Michael Andrew ROGERS (5201699), Royal Air Force.
 Wing Commander Michael Roland TRACE (2615373), Royal Air Force.
 Wing Commander Denys Charles WILLIAMS (0608720), Royal Air Force.

M.B.E.

To be Additional Members of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order:

Squadron Leader Robert Maxwell ADAMS (2622400), Royal Air Force.
 Flying Officer Nicholas Frank ATKINSON (8029239), Royal Air Force.
 Squadron Leader (now Wing Commander) Nigel Alexander BAIRSTO (8021178), Royal Air Force.
 Flight Lieutenant David Charles BALAAM (8092619), Royal Air Force.
 Squadron Leader Andrew Christie BARKER (5203358), Royal Air Force.
 Squadron Leader Michael Ernest BEER (4231811), Royal Air Force.
 Squadron Leader Donald Sydney BELMORE (5204819), Royal Air Force.
 Flight Lieutenant Christopher Louis BOYCE (8023740), Royal Air Force.
 Flight Lieutenant Malcolm Derrick BRIDGES (0595422), Royal Air Force.
 Squadron Leader Terence Allan BRIGNALL (8114169), Royal Air Force.
 Flight Lieutenant Roy Alan BULLEY (4265168), Royal Air Force.
 Flight Lieutenant Charles Godfrey BULMAN (8099620), Royal Air Force.
 Squadron Leader Christopher Clive CHACKSFIELD (06082638), Royal Air Force.
 Squadron Leader Robert Alan CHERRY (0684525), Royal Air Force.
 Squadron Leader Graham George COOKE (0688110), Royal Air Force.
 Squadron Leader Peter John DAYBELL (5201073), Royal Air Force.
 Squadron Leader David FODEN (4257484), Royal Air Force.
 Squadron Leader Nigel Jeffrey FURNISS (4335426), Royal Air Force.
 Flying Officer Jonathan Christopher GOULD (8024280), Royal Air Force.
 Squadron Leader Andrew Wesley GRANSDEN (8019483), Royal Air Force.
 Warrant Officer Michael Bernard HARBER (F4270861), Royal Air Force.
 Squadron Leader Philip John HEARD (5203122), Royal Air Force.
 Squadron Leader Leslie John Taylor HENDRY (8023063), Royal Air Force.
 Squadron Leader Christopher John Sinclair HEWAT (4291899), Royal Air Force.
 Squadron Leader Christopher Thomas LAWRENCE (2624924), Royal Air Force.
 Flight Lieutenant John Peter LOADER (8023200), Royal Air Force.
 Squadron Leader Dean Richard MASON (5204589), Royal Air Force.
 Flight Lieutenant Charles Nicholas Brendan MORGAN (8026516), Royal Air Force.

Squadron Leader Michael Norton MUSSELWHITE (0690515), Royal Air Force.
 Squadron Leader John Henry SHARPE (1939948), Royal Air Force.
 Warrant Officer Herbert Travis SUTHERLAND B.E.M. (B0684321), Royal Air Force.
 Warrant Officer Hugh Leonard Richard THURLOW (W5069597), Royal Air Force.
 Squadron Leader Robert George TORRENS (5203152), Royal Air Force.
 Squadron Leader John David TYLER (8025316), Royal Air Force.
 Squadron Leader Vincent John WILLIAMS (5201179), Royal Air Force.
 Squadron Leader David Geoffrey WILSON (8020842), Royal Air Force.
 Squadron Leader Ian Paul WOODHOUSE (5203574), Royal Air Force.

M.B.E.

One Member of the Special Forces, Royal Air Force, was appointed to be an Additional Member of the said Most Excellent Order.

**Order of the British Empire
 (Civil Division)**

C.B.E.

To be Additional Commanders of the Civil Division of the said Most Excellence Order:

Miss Patricia Margaret ALDRED, Grade 5, Ministry of Defence.
 Gerald BOXALL, Chairman and Chief Executive, Vickers Defence Systems.
 Hugh Bernard COLVER, Grade 4, Ministry of Defence.
 Stephen Edwin GIBBS, Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, Ministry of Defence.
 Richard Paul HATFIELD, Grade 5, Ministry of Defence.
 Alan Christopher Hugh MACE, Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, Ministry of Defence.
 Reginald John POWELL, Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, Ministry of Defence.
 John (Cody Fidler) SIMPSON, Foreign Affairs Editor, British Broadcasting Corporation.
 Simon WEBB, Grade 5, Ministry of Defence.

O.B.E.

To be Additional Officers of the Civil Division of the said Most Excellent Order:

Norman John Steel ABBOT, Grade 7, Ministry of Defence.
 Geoffrey Frank ALLBUTT, Grade 7, Ministry of Defence.
 Peter William BAKER, Director, Perkins Defence Systems, Peterborough.
 Anthony O'Brien FFRENCHBLAKE, First Secretary, Foreign and Commonwealth Office.
 Timothy Gawin BRADLEY, First Secretary, Foreign and Commonwealth Office.
 Michael John CHEESEMAM, Senior Principal, Foreign and Commonwealth Office.
 Graham John COOPER, Senior Principal Scientific Officer, Ministry of Defence.
 Lieutenant Colonel Philip Charles Edwin CREASY, General Secretary, The Royal British Legion.
 Eugene Gerard CURLEY, First Secretary, Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Alan Martin DIXON, Grade 6, Ministry of Defence.
 Bryan Andrew EASEY, Assistant Director, Ministry of Defence.
 Stewart Graham ELDON, First Secretary, Foreign and Commonwealth Office.
 Major Leslie John GATEHOUSE (Ret'd), General Manager, Zengrange Ltd., Leeds.
 Robert Antony HAYWARD, M.P. For services to the Gulf Support Group.
 Stuart Raymond JACKSON, Grade 6, Ministry of Defence.
 Squadron Leader Colin Frederick JONES, R.A.F. (Ret'd), Managing Director, F.R. Aviation Ltd.
 Peter Claud JUKES, Grade 6, Ministry of Defence.
 John Desmond Patrick KEEGAN, Newspaper Correspondent, *The Daily Telegraph*.
 Margot Suzanne, Mrs. KIRK, Grade 7, Ministry of Defence.
 John Barry LAWSON, Grade 7, Ministry of Defence.
 Michael St John MARKIN, Senior Principal Scientific Officer, Ministry of Defence.
 Geoffrey MARKS, Grade 6, Ministry of Defence.
 Michael NICHOLSON, *Television News* Correspondent, Independent Television News Ltd.
 Thomas James PACKARD, Principal Scientific Officer, Ministry of Defence.
 Dennis George PEACH, Principal Scientific Officer, Ministry of Defence.
 Simon Richard REECE, Managing Director, Pearson Engineering, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Hugh David RICHARDSON, Principal Scientific Officer, Ministry of Defence.
 Barry Charles SHORT, Principal Scientific Officer, Ministry of Defence.
 John Arthur Thomas SLADE, General Manager, Product Support, Vickers Defence Systems, Vickers plc.
 Barrie Edwin SPARHAM, Managing Director, Reynolds Boughton (Devon) Ltd.
 Richard Anthony SYKES, Grade 6, Ministry of Defence.
 John Warwick TINDLE, Senior Principal Scientific Officer, Ministry of Defence.
 Brian Cecil TRUEMAN M.B.E., Programme Manager, Challenger 2, Vickers Defence Systems, Vickers plc.
 Klaus Norbert TUSCH, Managing Director, Colebrand Ltd.
 Derek Thomas Donald WILLIAMS, Joint Managing Director, Pall Europe Ltd.
 John Robert WILLIAMS, Divisional Commander 'E' Division, Ministry of Defence Police.
 Christopher John YEO, Director, Flight Operations, British Aerospace (Military Aircraft) Ltd., Warton.

M.B.E.

To be Additional Members of the Civil Division of the said Most Excellent Order:

Michael John ANGWIN, Senior Professional and Technology Officer, Ministry of Defence.
 Edward Charles BAKER, Senior Professional and Technology Officer, Ministry of Defence.
 Antony BARRY, Senior Executive Officer, Ministry of Defence.
 Robert BARTLETT, Project Executive Alarm, British Aerospace (Dynamics) Ltd.
 Nigel Douglas BATESON, Cameraman, British Broadcasting Corporation.
 Nicholas James BENNETT, Senior Executive Officer, Ministry of Defence.

David John Millward BIRCH, Project Manager, SD-Scicon UK Ltd.
 Stephen BROOKES. For services to the Gulf Support Group.
 Edward James Murch BROWN, Third Secretary, Foreign and Commonwealth Office.
 Mary Jane, Mrs. BURT, Higher Executive Officer, Ministry of Defence.
 Eugene CAMPBELL, Cameraman, Independent Television News Ltd.
 Hugh Arthur CHESNEY, Higher Executive Officer, Ministry of Defence.
 Peter Keith COLEMAN, lately Computer Consultant, Foreign and Commonwealth Office.
 Anthony Richard COLVER, Executive Officer, Cabinet Office.
 Miss Joanna Marie Cecilia COPLEY. For services to the Gulf Support Group.
 Joyce Elizabeth, Mrs. DALTON, County Secretary, Tyne and Wear Branch, Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Families Association.
 Kelly Patricia, Mrs. DUNDAVAN. For services to Service Families of The Prince of Wales's Division.
 Major William Edward EAGLES, Retired Officer Grade 2, Ministry of Defence.
 Peter Leslie ETHERTON, Higher Professional and Technology Officer, Ministry of Defence.
 Terry Raymond FISHER, Senior Scientific Officer, Ministry of Defence.
 Dennis Frederick Searle FRYER, Senior Professional and Technology Officer, Ministry of Defence.
 Nicholas Frank John GIBBONS, Senior Executive Officer, Cabinet Office.
 Patrick Allen GILBERT, Professional and Technology Officer, Property Services Agency.
 Richard GORE, Operations Manager, Racal Survey Group, Abu Dhabi.
 Paul Victor HARRIS, Service Manager, GKN Defence.
 Miss Dorothy Lee HEWITT, Third Secretary, Foreign and Commonwealth Office.
 Jarvis Charles HUMBY, Senior Executive Officer, Ministry of Defence.
 John Graham JENKINS, Higher Professional and Technology Officer, Ministry of Defence.
 Alan John Kenneth JOHNSON, Senior Professional and Technology Officer, Ministry of Defence.
 Peter Herbert Warwick JONES, Senior Mapping and Charting Officer, Ministry of Defence.
 Maxime Dewhirst LANCHBURY, Senior Scientific Officer, Ministry of Defence.
 Alan Frederick LEE, Communications Officer, Foreign and Commonwealth Office.
 Nicholas Charles Anthony Latham LUTWYCHE, Higher Professional and Technology Officer, Ministry of Defence.
 Ian McINTOSH, Assistant Manager, Technical Ammunition Division, Royal Ordnance plc.
 Mildred, Mrs. MOLINEAUX, Executive Officer, Ministry of Defence.
 David Graham MURPHY, Manufacturing Manager, David Brown Vehicle Transmissions Ltd.
 Susan Erica, Mrs. OLDNALL. For services to Service Families of the 7th Armoured Workshop, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.
 Bryan PARKER, Project Manager, Post Design Services, Vickers Defence Systems.
 Colin PARR, Senior Professional and Technology Officer, Ministry of Defence.
 Michael Harry PRESTON, Sales Manager, Westland Dynamics Ltd.

Jennifer Mary, Mrs. ROBSON, Senior Scientific Officer, Ministry of Defence.
 Charles Hambleton SAFFERY, Project Manager, RGID-2, Graseby Ionics Ltd.
 Miss Ailie Marguerite SAUNDERS, Senior Research Officer, Ministry of Defence.
 Ronald Edwin SHADICK, Higher Professional and Technology Officer, Ministry of Defence.
 Maurice Bernard SMITH, Engineering Services Manager, In-Service Support, RWR, Marconi Defence Systems Ltd.
 David Leonard Albert TARRANT, Higher Mapping and Charting Officer, Ministry of Defence.
 Timothy Michael THOMAS, Wildlife Officer, Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
 Walter Smail THOMSON, Manager, Electro-optics Pods, Navigation Systems Division, GEC-Ferranti Defence Systems Ltd.
 Michael Laurence TOMLINS, Professional and Technology Officer, Ministry of Defence.
 Ronald Frederick WALKER, Military Sales Manager, All Wheel Drive Ltd.
 Jacqueline Anne, Mrs. WAWN. For services to Service Families of the 4th Regiment Army Air Corps.
 Gerald Martin WHITEING, Senior Scientific Officer, Ministry of Defence.
 Peter Frank WHITEN, Second Secretary, Foreign and Commonwealth Office.
 Martin Clive WICKHAM, Product Design Manager, Vehicle and Turrets Division, Alvis Ltd.
 Colin Richard WINTER, First Secretary, Foreign and Commonwealth Office.
 Brian Thomas WORSFOLD, Senior Scientific Officer, Ministry of Defence.
 Peter George WYTHE, Senior Executive Officer, Ministry of Defence.

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE AND OVERSEAS LIST

C.B.E.

To be an Additional Commander of the Civil Division of the said Most Excellent Order:

Donald McCLEN, A.F.C., Chief Executive, British Aerospace, Saudi Arabia.

O.B.E.

To be Additional Officers of the Civil Division of the said Most Excellent Order:

Larry BANKS, First Secretary and Consul, H.M. Embassy, Kuwait.
 Ian Cameron CLIFF, First Secretary, UK Mission to the UN, New York.
 Alexander Ian Saxon MACMILLAN, British Community, Kuwait.
 Derek Ronald WATTS, British Community, Iraq.
 William Anthony WILSON, British Community, Iraq.

M.B.E.

To be Additional Members of the Civil Division of the said Most Excellent Order:

Christopher BELL, British Community, Kuwait.
 Dr. Gary Roland John BURNS, British Community, Kuwait.
 Barry Aubrey COOPER, British Community, Iraq.
 Miss Caroline Janice CROSS, lately Management Officer and Consul, H.M. Embassy, Baghdad.

Michael William DEVEY, British Community, Kuwait.
 Dr. Stuart Campbell DICK, British Community, Kuwait.
 Miles Nicholas FEWSTER, Registry Officer H.M. Embassy, Riyadh.
 Michael Ward GRAHAM, British Community, Kuwait.
 Richard Edgar HATTERSLEY, British Community, Kuwait.
 John Donal KIDNEY, lately Communications Officer, Dhahran.
 John Martin LEVINS A.M., British Community, Kuwait.
 Donald Alistair Robert MACAULAY, lately First Secretary (Commercial), H.M. Embassy Kuwait.
 Alan John McCREADY, British Community, Iraq.
 Brian McKEITH, Security Officer, H.M. Embassy, Kuwait.
 Dr. Michael John McMURTRY, British Community, Kuwait.
 Frederick John MITCHELL, Communications Officer, H.M. Embassy, Riyadh.
 Jacqueline Ann, Mrs. MORLEY, lately Personal Secretary, Foreign and Commonwealth Office.
 William John MURPHY, Security Officer, H.M. Embassy, Amman.
 Lawrence OATES, British Community, Saudi Arabia.
 John Stuart OSBORNE, lately Communications Officer, H.M. Embassy, Baghdad.
 Bruce Alastair Peter PARRY, British Community, Kuwait.
 Timothy STEWARD, Security Officer, H.M. Embassy, Amman.
 Roy William TOPPING, Seamen's Welfare Representative, Bahrain.
 David Clive WHITTICOMBE, British Community, Iraq.
 Ralph John WILLIAMS, British Community, Kuwait.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF
 THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD
 ST. JAMES'S PALACE, LONDON S.W.1

29th June 1991

THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to approve the award of a Bar to the British Empire Medal (Military Division) to the undermentioned in recognition of service within the operations in the Gulf:

**Bar to the British Empire Medal
 (Military Division)**

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (NAVY DEPARTMENT)

Chief Petty Officer Air Engineering Artificer (WL)
 Anthony Paul DUNN, B.E.M., D067124U.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF
 THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD
 ST. JAMES'S PALACE, LONDON S.W.1

29th June 1991

THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to approve the award of the British Empire Medal (Military Division) to the undermentioned in recognition of service within the operations in the Gulf:

**British Empire Medal
(Military Division)**

B.E.M.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (NAVY DEPARTMENT)

Wren Radio Operator First Class Lorna Jean ADLINGTON, W139095W.
 Charge Chief Air Engineering Artificer (WL) Philip AUSTEN, D098726U.
 Communication Yeoman Herbert William BAKER, D144477H.
 Chief Petty Officer Weapon Engineering Mechanic (O) Stephen Charles BELL, D143402K.
 Royal Fleet Auxiliary, Chief Petty Officer (Deck) Michael CALEY, R897229.
 Chief Petty Officer Air Engineering Artificer (M) Stanley Arthur CHARLES, D056068V.
 Chief Petty Officer Air Engineering Artificer (M) Peter John FAIREY, F977976Y.
 Steward Douglas GOULDING, Royal Fleet Auxiliary, R410549.
 Chief Petty Officer (Mine Warfare) Thomas Paul HARMER, D107476S.
 Stores Officer Grade C John James HENDERSON, Royal Fleet Auxiliary, 235937G.
 Radio Supervisor Mark Anthony Phillip HOARE, D137570A.
 Petty Officer Stores Accountant Stuart James LAMOND, D176092N.
 Petty Officer Air Engineering Artificer (M) Clifford Gordon MAY, D112525F.
 Chief Radio Supervisor Michael McKEEVER, D074672D.
 Chief Petty Officer Weapon Engineering Artificer (WD) Martin John McMILLAN, D112068G.
 Charge Chief Marine Engineering Artificer (M) John Henry MORGAN, D110765X.
 Chief Petty Officer (MW) Worthlyn Anthony MULRAIN, D167089J.
 Chief Petty Officer (Operations) (Missile) Eric Ronald NUTT, D100362E.
 Chief Petty Officer Air Engineering Artificer (M) Kenneth John OLERENSHAW, D138889P.
 Chief Petty Officer Weapon Engineering Artificer John Blair PATERSON, D129823L.
 Chief Petty Officer Aircrewman Reginald Norman SHARLAND, D102293T.
 Chief Petty Officer Marine Engineering Artificer (M) Michael Lawrence SUGGITT, D121651M.
 Acting Leading Radio Operator (General) Mark Stewart THURSTON, D202030A.
 Chief Petty Officer Air Engineering Artificer (R) Kenneth Lyn WATKINS, D135669J.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (ARMY DEPARTMENT)

B.E.M.

24395270 Sergeant Clifford Christiano ABRAHAM, Corps of Royal Engineers.
 24354571 Staff Sergeant John Leslie ANDREWS, Royal Corps of Signals.
 24553907 Staff Sergeant Philip Douglas ANDREWS, Intelligence Corps.
 24809489 Air Trooper (now Acting Lance Corporal) Thomas James BAILEY, Army Air Corps.
 24165163 Staff Sergeant Raymond BAILIE, Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
 24193116 Sergeant Edward George BAND, Royal Regiment of Artillery.

24511890 Sergeant Stephen Alan BARDSLEY, The Parachute Regiment.
 24422015 Staff Sergeant Stephen Wayne BARLOW, Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
 24337768 Staff Sergeant Stephen BATEMAN, Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.
 24552497 Staff Sergeant Geoffrey Philip BEASTALL, Intelligence Corps (Territorial Army).
 24688415 Corporal Simon David BENNETT, Royal Corps of Transport.
 24102259 Staff Sergeant Peter McGovern McKinley BEVERIDGE, Royal Regiment of Artillery.
 24195155 Staff Sergeant John George BINCLIFFE, Royal Corps of Signals.
 24397709 Sergeant Peter Michael BOON, Royal Corps of Signals.
 24505085 Staff Sergeant Paul Simon John BRIGHT, Intelligence Corps.
 24583099 Corporal Murray Carl BROWN, Army Catering Corps.
 24762992 Corporal Phillip James BRUCE, Royal Corps of Signals.
 LS 23835288 Staff Sergeant Kenneth George BURKES, The Cheshire Regiment.
 24689783 Lance Corporal Rex John BUTT, Army Air Corps.
 24627477 Lance Corporal Andrew BUTTERILL, Royal Corps of Transport.
 24483809 Corporal Robert CANAVAN, Royal Corps of Transport.
 24783807 Corporal Mark Edward COMPSON, Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
 24502728 Sergeant Anthony John CORK, Corps of Royal Engineers.
 24311132 Sergeant David John COTTER, Royal Regiment of Artillery.
 24627558 Corporal Peter James CRABB, Royal Corps of Transport.
 24687216 Sergeant Anthony Stephen DAVIES, Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
 24144035 Lance Corporal Harold Philip DAWSON, The Royal Hussars (Prince of Wales's Own).
 24270955 Sergeant Roger Charles DICKEN, Corps of Royal Engineers.
 24689248 Lance Corporal John Anthony EDWARDS, Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
 W0470199 Sergeant Stephanie Elizabeth EDWARDS, Women's Royal Army Corps.
 24338709 Staff Sergeant Andrew Lyndon FLOWER, Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.
 W0806151 Corporal Jennifer Polly FORD, Women's Royal Army Corps (Territorial Army).
 24470545 Sergeant Andrew GABBITAS, Army Catering Corps.
 24792332 Lance Corporal Peter Charles GIBBONS, Royal Corps of Signals.
 24156172 Staff Sergeant Robert GREGORY, Army Catering Corps.
 24437758 Corporal James David HARVEY, Royal Corps of Signals.
 24519448 Corporal Jeffrey Owen HAWKER, Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.
 24479662 Staff Sergeant Geoffrey Bernard HAWKINS, Royal Corps of Signals.
 24285827 Sergeant Keith Rodney HIBBINS, Royal Corps of Signals.
 24501057 Sergeant David HOOD, Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
 24354966 Staff Sergeant Paul Anthony HORTON, Royal Corps of Signals.

- 24509346 Sergeant Michael Dennis KELLY, Royal Corps of Signals.
- 24311900 Bombardier Stephen Leslie KELLY, Royal Regiment of Artillery.
- 24285599 Corporal Ernest KELSALL, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers.
- 24433078 Corporal Malcolm George LEE-BENNETT, Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
- 24030769 Sergeant John Walker LETFORD, Royal Corps of Signals.
- 24694185 Sergeant Andrew John LOWE, Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
- 24585466 Staff Sergeant Donald Gilchrist MACLARTY, Royal Army Medical Corps.
- 24529950 Staff Sergeant Gavin MACPHERSON, Royal Corps of Transport.
- 24502189 Lance Corporal Brian Godfrey MALLANEY, Royal Corps of Transport.
- 24536284 Corporal Jonathan Lorne MATHIAS, Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
- 24743732 Lance Corporal Colin Hunter McLUCKIE, Corps of Royal Engineers.
- 24722638 Lance Corporal (now Acting Corporal) Simon Nicholas MEADOWCROFT, Royal Corps of Signals.
- 24383009 Staff Sergeant Derek William John MITCHELL, Royal Regiment of Artillery.
- 24267025 Staff Sergeant Thomas MITCHELL, Royal Corps of Transport.
- 24592154 Sergeant Andrew John Anthony MOFFATT, Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
- 24383057 Sergeant Terence Leslie MORGAN, Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
- 24418129 Staff Sergeant David MORRISON, Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.
- 24697189 Lance Corporal Robert MUNDELL, Royal Corps of Signals.
- 24151918 Sergeant Leslie MURRAY, Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.
- 24267824 Staff Sergeant Donald PANTON, Army Catering Corps.
- 24269331 Staff Sergeant Thomas PARKER, Corps of Royal Engineers.
- 24444488 Staff Sergeant Eric Anthony RATCLIFFE, Corps of Royal Engineers.
- 24545746 Corporal Grant Ross RENNIE, Royal Corps of Transport.
- WO466438 Sergeant Diana RICHARDSON, Womens Royal Army Corps.
- 24354828 Staff Sergeant Paul RICHARDSON, Royal Corps of Signals.
- 24492699 Sergeant Graeme Donald ROBERTSON, Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
- 24323656 Sergeant Norman Howden ROBERTSON, The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers and Greys).
- 24355420 Sergeant Ian Henry ROBINSON, The Staffordshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's).
- 24151531 Staff Sergeant Keith ROBINSON, Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.
- 24451588 Corporal Edmund Shaun RUSSELL, Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.
- 24340817 Staff Sergeant Allan SALKELD, Corps of Royal Military Police.
- 24451150 Sergeant Kevin John SALTER, Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.
- 24167910 Sergeant Michael John SANDALL, Royal Regiment of Artillery.
- 24503442 Corporal Christopher Bryan SAWREY, The Staffordshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's).
- 24719731 Lance Corporal David Gerrard SAYERS, Corps of Royal Engineers.
- 24536733 Corporal Russell Jonathan SPEED, Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.
- 24425123 Staff Sergeant Colin Roy STABLES, Corps of Royal Engineers.
- 24332335 Sergeant Nigel STAPLETON, Corps of Royal Engineers.
- 24396663 Staff Sergeant Graham Stitt STEWART, Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.
- 24063000 Corporal John Charles STONE, Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
- 24190843 Sergeant Brian Charles TALBOT, Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.
- 24590269 Corporal John Mark TATE, Royal Army Medical Corps.
- 24270817 Staff Sergeant Kenneth TINDALE, Corps of Royal Engineers.
- 24441417 Sergeant Donald Allen TRAYNER, Grenadier Guards.
- 24256059 Staff Sergeant Stephen Charles TROWER, 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers.
- 24243602 Corporal (Acting Sergeant) Gary Leslie VENABLES, Corps of Royal Engineers.
- 24330959 Sergeant Clive WARD, Royal Corps of Transport.
- 24519219 Staff Sergeant Richard William WELLS, Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.
- 24463893 Sergeant Stephen Hartley WHITEHOUSE, Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
- 24248875 Staff Sergeant David William WILKINSON, Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
- 24328013 Sergeant Peter WILLEY, Corps of Royal Engineers.
- 24157912 Sergeant Roger James Craven WILLIAMS, Corps of Royal Engineers.
- 24362958 Sergeant Stephen Edward WRIGHT, Corps of Royal Engineers.

B.E.M.

Two British Empire Medals (Military Division) were awarded to Members of the Special Air Service Group.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (AIR FORCE DEPARTMENT)

B.E.M.

- P8012022 Flight Sergeant Roger Francis ALDERMAN, Royal Air Force.
- T8013111 Sergeant John ALLAN, Royal Air Force.
- (Q8118275) Sergeant David ASSENTI, Royal Air Force.
- C8007571 Flight Sergeant Peter BICKLEY, Royal Air Force.
- R8013602 Chief Technician David John BUTLER, Royal Air Force.
- (L8078034) Chief Technician Michael BUTLER-JONES, Royal Air Force.
- (S8012339) Chief Technician Michael Windsor CALLINGHAM, Royal Air Force.
- L8012235 Sergeant John Michael Stuart CUNDY, Royal Air Force.
- L8012235 Chief Technician David Robert DICKSON, Royal Air Force.
- T8015669 Chief Technician Paul Robert FREEMAN, Royal Air Force.

T8095364 Sergeant John HULME, Royal Air Force.
 L8012154 Flight Sergeant Barrie George HUNT,
 Royal Air Force.
 (T4286517) Warrant Officer David Allan
 JOHNSTONE, Royal Air Force.
 (F8082603) Chief Technician Patrick JONES, Royal
 Air Force.
 B0688691 Flight Sergeant Paul Kenneth KETTLE,
 Royal Air Force.
 Y1934299 Chief Technician David George LEWIS,
 Royal Air Force.
 T8192023 Corporal Steven John LONGMOOR,
 Royal Air Force.
 Q0594915 Flight Sergeant Raymond William
 MANGHAN, Royal Air Force.
 (H8001114) Sergeant Robert James McBEY, Royal
 Air Force.
 (N4251171) Flight Sergeant James Douglas
 McDOWELL, Royal Air Force.
 (G8123220) Sergeant Kevin McHUGH, Royal Air
 Force.
 (C1960251) Flight Sergeant James Joseph McKEE,
 Royal Air Force.
 E8084059 Sergeant Clive Fuge MORALEE, Royal
 Air Force.
 K8080684 Chief Technician Paul Anthony PERKINS,
 Royal Air Force.
 A8001735 Flight Sergeant Richard John PIDDUCK,
 Royal Air Force.
 E1932864 Flight Sergeant Donald Francis PYLE,
 Royal Air Force.
 R8010604 Sergeant Ronald Burgess REMNANT,
 Royal Air Force.
 B8130368 Sergeant Malcolm John SCOTT, Royal Air
 Force.
 S8113822 Corporal Andrew SEATON, Royal Air
 Force.
 J8122235 Chief Technician Adrian Peter STEELE,
 Royal Air Force.
 J8107894 Sergeant Philip John VICARY, Royal Air
 Force.
 H8127053 Sergeant Alan Michael WELLS, Royal Air
 Force.
 (R8019294) Chief Technician Vincent Elwyn
 WILLIAMS, Royal Air Force.
 E8125955 Chief Technician Kevin Barry WILSON,
 Royal Air Force.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF
 THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD
 ST. JAMES'S PALACE, LONDON S.W.1

29th June 1991

The QUEEN has been graciously pleased to approve
 the award of the British Empire Medal (Civil Division)
 to the undermentioned in recognition of service within
 the operations in the Gulf:

**British Empire Medal
 (Civil Division)**

B.E.M.

Neil ADCOCK, Sheet Metal Worker, Royal
 Aerospace Establishment, Farnborough, Ministry
 of Defence.

Colin Robert ANDREWS, Craftsman Special, Royal
 Armament Research and Development
 Establishment, Chertsey, Ministry of Defence.
 Miss Alison Bertha BAKER, Personal Secretary,
 Foreign and Commonwealth Office.
 Randal BANNISTER, Freelance Engineer, Racial
 Survey Group.
 Kevin William BEGGS, Production Supervisor,
 British Aerospace (Military Aircraft) Ltd.
 Nicholas Dudley BELBIN, Production Manager,
 Westland Engineering Ltd.
 John William BUSFIELD, Stores Officer Grade 'C',
 Ministry of Defence.
 Florence Ellen, Mrs. CLAY, Catering Assistant.
 Thomas William DAY, Works Manager, Pearson
 Engineering.
 Helen Christine, Mrs. EAGER, Personal Secretary,
 lately H.M. Embassy, Baghdad, Foreign and
 Commonwealth Office.
 Audrey Mary, Mrs. ELDRIDGE, Administrative
 Officer, Ministry of Defence.
 Phillip Charles FOYLE, Principal Field Engineer,
 Marconi Command and Control Systems Ltd.
 Lorraine Beverley, Mrs. HALLS. For services to
 Service Families of the 26th Field Regiment, Royal
 Artillery.
 John Thomas HARRISON, Head Foreman, Vickers
 Defence Systems.
 Robert Henry HAYWARD, Engineer, Racial
 Positioning Systems Ltd.
 Maureen Teresa, Mrs. HISSEY. For services to
 Service Families of 13 Squadron, Royal Corps of
 Transport.
 Geoffrey Martin HOLDEN, Manufacturing Co-
 ordinator, Marconi Defence Systems.
 Julie, Mrs. HUYTON. For services to Service Families
 of the 1st Battalion, The Staffordshire Regiment.
 Joan Elizabeth, Mrs. JONES, Personal Secretary,
 Foreign and Commonwealth Office.
 Geoffrey LEAVER, Stores Officer Grade 'C',
 Ministry of Defence.
 Dennis Edward George LUNN, Field Engineering
 Supervisor, Barr and Stroud Ltd.
 Kenneth John LYNES, Foreman, Vehicle Assembly
 Shop, Alvis Ltd.
 Toney Gerald McRAE, Stores Officer Grade 'C',
 Ministry of Defence.
 Michael John MOORE, Welder, Royal Ordnance plc.
 William Martin PHILP, Process and General
 Supervisory Grade 'D', Ministry of Defence.
 Roy Thomas POULTER, Production Supervisor,
 Flight Refuelling Ltd.
 Stewart Allan PROCTOR, Supply Support Engineer,
 British Aerospace (Military Aircraft) Ltd.
 Miss Marjory Anne REID, Personal Secretary,
 Foreign and Commonwealth Office.
 Alan Charles RIGGS, Production Controller, Alan
 Cobham Engineering Ltd.
 Patricia Margaret, Mrs. SKINNER, Head Co-
 ordinator, Royal Air Force Bruggen Home Start.
 Margaret Elizabeth Mrs. SMITH, Quality Examiner,
 Royal Ordnance plc.
 David STEVENS, Production Team Leader, Royal
 Ordnance plc.
 Judith Kathleen, Mrs. STOCKS, Temporary
 Administrative Officer, Ministry of Defence.
 John Philip David THOMPSON, Group Leader,
 Siemens Plessey Defence Systems.
 Graham David WORFOLK, Senior Quality
 Engineer, Vickers Defence Systems.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
WHITEHALL, LONDON S.W.1

29th June 1991

THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Royal Red Cross in recognition of service within the operations in the Gulf:

Royal Red Cross

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (NAVY DEPARTMENT)

A.R.R.C.

To be an Ordinary Associate of the Royal Red Cross, Second Class:

Chief Nursing Officer Gillian Margaret COMRIE,
Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (ARMY DEPARTMENT)

R.R.C.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Royal Red Cross, First Class:

Lieutenant Colonel Eric Ernest GRUBER VON ARNI, A.R.R.C. (498378), Royal Army Medical Corps.

A.R.R.C.

To be Ordinary Associates of the Royal Red Cross, Second Class:

Captain David Charles BATES (529182), Royal Army Medical Corps.

Captain Ruth Margaret BOULTON (519057), Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps.

Captain Kevin PAYANT (516271), Royal Army Medical Corps.

Captain Agnes Caldwell SMITH (525561), Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps (Territorial Army).

Major Marie WATSON, T.D. (503362), Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps (Territorial Army).

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
WHITEHALL, LONDON S.W.1

29th June 1991

THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to approve the award of the Air Force Cross to the undermentioned in recognition of service within the operations in the Gulf:

Air Force Cross

A.F.C.

Squadron Leader Brian Richard WITHERS
(4232931), Royal Air Force.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
WHITEHALL, LONDON S.W.1

29th June 1991

THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to approve the award of the Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air to the undermentioned in recognition of service within the operations in the Gulf:

**Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service
in the Air**

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (NAVY DEPARTMENT)

Lieutenant Simon John Nicholson KINGS, Royal Navy.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (AIR FORCE DEPARTMENT)

Flight Lieutenant Robert Anthony LOYNES
(8010373), Royal Air Force.

HOME OFFICE
QUEEN ANNE'S GATE, LONDON S.W.1

29th June 1991

THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to approve the award of the Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Service to the undermentioned in recognition of service within the operations in the Gulf:

Queen's Police Medal

Q.P.M.

Stanley Graham EDWARDS, Assistant Chief Constable, Ministry of Defence Police.

