

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 reconce 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,