

Hors de Combat

The Falklands-Malvinas Conflict in Retrospect

Edited by Diego F. García Quiroga and Mike Seear



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Hors de Combat: The Falklands-Malvinas Conflict in Retrospect,
edited by Diego F. García Quiroga and Mike Seear.

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The military is a great matter of the state.
It is the ground of death and life,
The Tao of survival or extinction.
One cannot but examine it.

The Art of War
Sun Tzu, 6th Century BC

Dedication

To the fallen of both sides and to those who survived
but continue to fight the battle in their lives.

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Acknowledgments

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During the colloquium the inevitable English-Spanish language barrier was brilliantly overcome by the many interpreters, under the expert eye and guidance of Dr Jean Andrews, who worked ceaselessly both in the colloquium room and during the various social events. Thanks and admiration for their considerable translating skills are owed to Victoria Ríos Castaño, Esther Villegas, Pablo Valdivia, Iona Macintyre, Chris Hull, Meesha Nehru, Emilse Hidalgo, Jeremy Lawrance and Stephen Roberts and, for their technical, logistical and organisational input, Rui Gonçalves Miranda, Laiz Chen Capra, Catherine McGuirk and Ana Cláudia Lessa. During the editing process, the critical acumen and eye for detail of Elizabeth McGuirk were invaluable.

Editors' Preface to the Second Edition

The success of the first edition of *Hors de Combat* has been reflected not only in the need, within two years of publication, to reprint it, but also in the international response to its capturing – in the words of the Vietnam War veteran and eminent psychologist Mark Sandman – of a “magical moment”. The impact of the first coming together, twenty-five years on, and the publication of the deliberations of the veteran ex-combatants from both sides of the 1982 war demanded a considerable supplementing of the original version. Thus, transcriptions of, for example, several BBC Radio interviews; an extract from the leading Argentine daily newspaper *Clarín*, on “How British Academics See Us”, and the responses to it of the distinguished novelist Carlos Gamerro; reminiscences of the editors’ subsequent encounters with Baroness Thatcher; and contributions to the event held precisely one year after the colloquium marking the launch of the original book, including the remarkable testimony of the film-director Stuart Urban on the making, in 1992, of *An Ungentlemanly Act*; all have been added to the second edition. The editors extend their thanks to the Centre for the Study of Post-Conflict Cultures of the University of Nottingham and to the Buenos Aires-based Grupo Nottingham-Malvinas, under the auspices of the military historian and Medical Coordinator of the Malvinas War Veterans, Eduardo Gerding, for their continued support.

Diego F. García Quiroga and Mike Seear
Geneva/Oslo, April 2009

Editors' Preface

As editors of this book, which brings together the contributions from the University of Nottingham's International Colloquium on *The Falklands-Malvinas Conflict Twenty-Five Years On* (18-19 November 2006) we were not only active contributors but also enthralled spectators. Professor Bernard McGuirk and Mike Seear, at a meeting in December 2005, initiated the idea of holding such an historic event, which took months in design, planning and organising.

Deeply moved many times during this unprecedented meeting of former adversaries, we marvelled that it took place with such respect, warmth and friendliness. Nearly twenty-five years ago, many of those present were professionally contemplating and planning to manoeuvre into positions in order to kill each other. Indeed, if given the chance, they would have carried out these intentions effectively and efficiently. Yet now we were able to shake hands, enjoy new-found friendships, and wonder in awe at the bizarre nature of war.

We also met in a shared respect for our dead and our painful memories as we praised the courage and determination of each other, reviewed those brutal hours and days that we spent on the battlefield, and pondered on the life or death choices that combat made available to each side.

Tactfully avoiding discussion of the political issues that still set us apart, each of us shared sincere laughter with many a former opponent as we wondered on the wrongness or otherwise of assumptions both sides made when on those distant Islands. We also noted at the colloquium an immediate, and almost automatic, acceptance to combine the names "Falklands" and "Malvinas" with the literary device of a simple hyphen. Thus the "Falklands-Malvinas conflict" rolled off the tongue quite easily. Such a combination also had to be represented in the proceedings.

The compelling Anglo-Argentine theme of the extraordinary events in the South Atlantic of 1982 was a fascinating experience, whether from the perspective of those professional soldiers who had been presented once in their careers with a rare opportunity to exercise their skill at arms in a highly intensive but short-duration limited war, or from that of the other delegates in the discussion of an historical event that has proved so decisive a watershed for both Argentina and Britain in the following post-war decades of the twentieth century and, indeed, beyond.

It is only natural that the chosen co-editors are an Argentine, Diego F. García Quiroga, and a Brit, Mike Seear, who had both fought in the Falklands-Malvinas conflict or, as Mike prefers, war. He was given Diego's telephone number by Colonel Peter Reynolds (the Defence Attaché at the British Embassy in Buenos Aires) as someone with whom, apart from the war, he had something in common: a home in Oslo and a Norwegian wife. Following an initial pub rendezvous, a friendship formed where frank discussions brought new perspectives to memories and the realization that experiences ought to be shared. In

particular, lessons identified and learned should not be lost. Diego also translated for Mike numerous Spanish e-mails from Argentina, which were incorporated into Mike's book *With the Gurkhas in the Falklands: A War Journal*.

Such a process has also been repeated in the way in which we have rapidly worked together on this book. We decided to structure it so that the first part features the recollections, experiences and effects of the war. The second part contains academic reflections and analyses. However, numerous themes were covered in the twenty-one contributions made and each deserves an acknowledgment. Diego starts this anthology. The vivid description of events around Government House on the Islands during 2 April 1982, his actions and their brutal consequences possess a realism difficult, if not impossible, to match. Indeed Diego's narration is (according to Mike) unique, riveting and sheer poetry: just as Mike's post-war story is (according to Diego) incredibly moving. Indeed this second contribution is of personal trauma enmeshed with a desire to find out more of the "other" and achieve an eventual reconciliation, all of which have a happy ending.

Another Argentine, Nicolás Urbietta, tells in a simple but effective way his hesitant response to Mike's attempts to meet him. It was not easy for Nicolás, a soldier of proven courage. Neither was the Battle of Two Sisters or its aftermath for his wounded platoon commander, Jorge Daniel Pérez Grandi, because here is yet another tale of personal trauma. However it is also about positives: leadership, caring for his men as Nicolás confirms, discipline and initiative.

We move back again to the "other" side. Mike Scott, the Scots Guards Commanding Officer, gives an in-depth look at the culture of his Battalion and, not least, the important roles that teamwork, leadership and regimental tradition and history played in the infantry battle of the Tumbledown. His Argentine opposite number, Carlos Hugo Robacio, follows by providing his perceptions and a concise impression of how his Marine Battalion, after preparing for sixty-eight days on the Islands and enduring heavy sea, land and air bombardments, defended the Tumbledown and its surrounding area against Mike Scott's Guardsmen in the final twenty-four hours. It is also the first time that two opposing Commanding Officers in direct combat during the war recount their battle in the same book. Their immediate subordinates also weigh in with narrations of the vicious close-quarter battle. Simon Price tells of his Right Flank Company's assault in the final phase and, once again, how teamwork, leadership and trained commanders were paramount to success. His meticulously illustrated presentation at the colloquium with many excellent pictures of the difficult terrain was one of the highlights for the professional soldiers present. Furthermore Eduardo Villaraza, his direct Argentine opponent, adds more interesting detail and analysis to his company's defensive preparations and battle actions on this key mountain in the Inner Defence Zone overlooking the Islands' capital.

Based on his Tumbledown experiences, Alan Warsap, the Scots Guards Regimental Medical Officer, provides a logical concept of how combat veterans should be handled in the post-battle period to reduce the possibility of traumatic stress in all its forms. David Morgan, the

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Commandant of the 7th Gurkha Rifles, focusses instead on the extreme background, British Army selection methods and strengths of his Battalion's feared warriors from Nepal. Always on the periphery of the Tumbledown battle, the Gurkhas' potential was never given a chance to be unleashed and, correspondingly, their disappointment was huge. In contrast the Scots Guards' Chaplain, Angus Smith, reflects not only on the spiritual needs of soldiers about to be committed to combat and of their support afterwards, but also on good leadership at all levels, teamwork and a caring attitude. This is also evident with Jeremy McTeague's insights as a 7th Gurkha Rifles platoon commander when confronted with personal emotions before, during and after combat, and his succinct discourse on the need to examine their impact with a view to creating and implementing new British Army training policies on this important issue.

Jeremy's closing comments on trauma are then enlarged by Eduardo Gerding, the Malvinas War Veterans' Medical Co-ordinator. He analyses comprehensively the psychological injuries that war can have on soldiers of both sides and how such injuries can affect combat veterans later in life. In some ways, this common denominator is also mirrored in the war experiences and aftermath as recounted by Martin Reed, the former Chief Officer of the cruiseship-cum-troopship SS *Canberra* and now Chairman of the South Atlantic Medal Association 82. Likewise María Isabel Clausen de Bruno, an Argentine who has been dubbed by some in her country as "the Mother of the Malvinas War Veterans", underlines once more these needs of combat veterans with her passionately poetic contribution.

Two international experts complete the first part of this book. Mark Sandman was a "neutral" delegate, being a Vietnam War veteran and psychologist. He specialises in setting up veteran peer support programmes worldwide, and discusses in a most convincing fashion how this particular concept can be of benefit to veterans. The second is Lars Weisæth, a world authority on traumatic stress. In his glittering contribution, he argues most convincingly that the old concept of "forward psychiatry" should be practised in modern defence forces in a more balanced way by combining both the need to preserve combat strength, as well as protecting the mental health of personnel at risk.

In the much shorter second part of *Hors de Combat*, four more distinguished participants provide their viewpoints. Lucrecia Escudero Chauvel, a semiotician from Argentina, not only describes her initial personal experiences of Buenos Aires in that heady month of April 1982, but goes on to examine in great detail the Argentine and United Kingdom media coverage of the war. Then the French barrister Sophie Thonon-Wesfreid looks at the 1976-83 "Dirty War" in Argentina and the Falklands-Malvinas War, before discussing the national attempts to reconstruct Argentina and the bringing to justice those guilty in the aftermath of these two events. In the penultimate contribution, and from an anthropological and historical perspective, María Fra Amador reviews the 1982 conflict in the context of the genesis of aggression. Finally, in the book's coda, Bernard McGuirk utilises his profound intellect in debating representations of war with a brilliant dissection of

two stunning Falklands-Malvinas War Argentine poems.

Yet it was Mark Sandman who placed the proceedings in an important reconciliation context when, on return to his Californian home, he e-mailed Mike spontaneously in the immediate colloquium aftermath:

You assembled a world-class group of people and structured a wonderful programme. The flow of information and the emotional build-up were accomplished in a no less world-class fashion. I am proud and feel honoured to have been a small part of such a historically significant event as this. I have been intimately involved in reconciliation projects that have occurred for the Vietnamese and American veterans of the American Vietnam War. This occasion has arrived as a monumental success and necessary first step in the process of reconciliation. The concept of reconciliation is no small issue and can *only* really be accomplished at the most significant level. That is at the ex-combatant level. This was an extremely important event. It is not to be gauged by on-going business connections or any other related method. This event is what should be accomplished by politicians but never is. You have created a "magical moment" for the two sides. Do not lose sight of that.

However, what will be missing for you, the reader of *Hors de Combat*, is that tenor, that irony, that warmth and the choked voices of more than a few of those who either had the privilege of being able to speak formally or were able to ask a question and enter into dialogue with the speaker at the end of his or her presentation. These contributions have been edited, some of them being translated from their original Spanish into English. They are now published as a written record of what, for many, had been a unique moment and an immense step forward for humanity.

Diego F. García Quiroga and Mike Seear
Oslo, May 2007

Chronology of the Falklands-Malvinas Conflict (1982)

18-19 March Argentine scrap-metal merchants land at Leith Harbour, South Georgia, and raise the Argentine flag.

2 April Operación Rosario: Argentine troops land and re-capture the Falkland-Malvinas Islands.

3 April Argentine Marines land at Grytviken, South Georgia. United Nations (UN) Security Council adopts Resolution 502. Operation Corporate: the British Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, announces the dispatch of the British Task Force to re-capture the Islands.

5 April Lord Carrington resigns as the UK Foreign Secretary and is replaced by Francis Pym.

6 April Argentine 9th Infantry Brigade (comprising the 8th Infantry Regiment and 25th Infantry Regiment) starts deploying to the Islands from Comodoro Rivadavia.

7 April Fleet replenishment ship RFA *Stromness* departs Portsmouth with most of the Royal Marines' 45 Commando on board. The British Government declares a Maritime Exclusion Zone of 200 miles centred on the Islands to come into effect at 04.00Z hours on 12 April. Brigadier-General Mario Benjamín Menéndez assumes his appointment as Argentine Military Governor of the Islands.

8 April Argentine 5th Marine Infantry Battalion is deployed from Río Grande to the Islands and Sector Bronce (Bronze) of Tumbledown and Mount William. This unit's O Company is also initially deployed onto Mount Longdon. US Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Alexander Haig begins his diplomatic shuttle between Washington DC, London and Buenos Aires.

9 April P&O cruise ship SS *Canberra* departs Southampton with the Royal Marines' 40 and 42 Commando, and 3rd Battalion, Parachute Regiment on board.

11 April Argentine 10th Infantry Brigade (comprising the 3rd Infantry Regiment, 6th Infantry Regiment and 7th Infantry Regiment) starts deploying by civil Boeing 707 aircraft from El Palomar, Buenos Aires to Comodoro Rivadavia. These Brigade units are then flown from there by military aircraft to the Islands. They are in position by 16 April, the 7th Infantry Regiment replacing the 5th Marine Infantry Battalion's O Company on Mount Longdon.

24 April Argentine 3rd Infantry Brigade starts deploying to the Islands with the 5th Infantry Regiment and 12th Infantry Regiment flying from Comodoro Rivadavia. The latter Regiment deploys onto Mount Challenger and later moves to Goose Green, whilst the 5th Infantry Regiment is based at Port Howard.

25 April Operation Paraquet: Royal Marine Commando forces land at Grytviken, South Georgia and the Argentine garrison surrenders. The Roll-on/Roll-off Ferry MV *Norland* departs Portsmouth with 2nd Battalion, the Parachute Regiment on board.

26 April After initially being deployed to Patagonia from their Monte Caseros base in the northern Corrientes province to protect the Argentine border with Chile, the other infantry unit of 3rd Infantry Brigade, the 4th Infantry Regiment, flies from Río Gallegos to the

Chronology of the Falklands-Malvinas Conflict

Islands in aircraft of Austral airline. The following day, this Regiment's B and C Companies deploy to Wall Mountain and start preparing defensive positions.

29 April Argentine 3rd Infantry Brigade is in position.

30 April British Total Exclusion Zone of 200 nautical miles around the Islands comes into effect. US President Reagan announces support for the UK.

1 May Operation Black Buck 1: pre-dawn raid carried out by a single Vulcan bomber on the airfield north of Stanley. Afterwards Task Force Harrier aircraft carry out first air strikes on the airfield and elsewhere in the Islands.

2 May Peru offers a new peace plan for resolving the crisis. UN offers similar services. The Royal Navy submarine HMS *Conqueror* torpedoes and sinks the Argentine cruiser ARA *General Belgrano* outside the Total Exclusion Zone.

4 May Royal Navy destroyer HMS *Sheffield* is hit by an air-launched Exocet missile within the Total Exclusion Zone and eventually sinks. Operation Black Buck 2: second pre-dawn raid carried out by a single Vulcan bomber on the Stanley airfield.

6 May British Government formally accepts offer of UN mediation.

7 May The British Total Exclusion Zone is extended to within twelve miles of Argentina's coastline. The UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar announces a new peace initiative.

12 May UK decision made to land troops at San Carlos Water. The Cunard cruise liner RMS *Queen Elizabeth 2* departs from Southampton with the 5th Infantry Brigade aboard.

21 May Operation Sutton, Phase I: the reinforced British 3 Commando Brigade of 4,000 men carry out an amphibious landing virtually unopposed at San Carlos, East Falkland. Heavy attacks by the Argentine Air Force and Navy aircraft are launched against British shipping in this first day of the overall five-day Battle of San Carlos Water. The frigate HMS *Ardent* is bombed, set on fire and abandoned. Other British vessels are also damaged.

24 May The frigate HMS *Antelope* sinks after an unexploded bomb on board detonates as it is being defused.

25 May The destroyer HMS *Coventry* is sunk by bombs from an Argentine air attack, and aircraft transport containership SS *Atlantic Conveyor* is hit by two air-launched Exocet missiles. The latter vessel is set on fire and eventually sinks. The Battle of San Carlos Water ends. Argentine Air Force Commander Brigadier-General Lami Dozo sends a peace envoy to New York.

26 May UN Security Council adopts Resolution 505. 2 Para advances towards Darwin and Goose Green.

27 May RMS *Queen Elizabeth 2* and other vessels carrying the 5th Infantry Brigade rendezvous at South Georgia. Transfer of troops commences. 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards and 1st Battalion, Welsh Guards cross-deck to SS *Canberra*, whilst 1st Battalion, 7th Duke of Edinburgh's Own Gurkha Rifles cross-deck to MV *Norland*.

28 May 2 Para commences its attack on Darwin and Goose Green. Cross-decking of the 5th Infantry Brigade is completed at South

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Georgia by late afternoon of 28 May. The Brigade sails for San Carlos, East Falkland.

29 May Argentine garrison at Goose Green surrender to 2 Para. Approximately 1,000 prisoners are taken. 3 Para reaches Teal Inlet and 45 Commando begins its advance on Douglas.

30 May Major-General Jeremy Moore arrives at San Carlos and assumes command of British land forces in the Islands. 45 Commando and 3 Para secure Douglas and Teal respectively.

31 May UN Secretary-General proposes a new peace plan.

1 June Operation Sutton, Phase V: 1st Battalion, 7th DEO Gurkha Rifles land at San Carlos and are flown by Chinook helicopter Bravo November to Darwin. 3 Commando Brigade forward base established at Teal Inlet. Argentine 4th Infantry Regiment re-assigned new positions at Two Sisters (C Company) and Mount Harriet (Battalion Headquarters and B Company).

2 June Remainder of the 5th Infantry Brigade land at San Carlos. Surrender leaflets are dropped over Stanley. 2 Para elements are airlifted by Chinook Bravo November to Bluff Cove.

3 June 1st Battalion, 7th DEO Gurkha Rifles garrison Goose Green. Versailles Summit opens. President Reagan presents a five-point plan to the British.

5 June 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards embark on RFA *Sir Tristram* for transport to the Fitzroy-Bluff Cove area.

6 June 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards land at Fitzroy, East Falkland and establish a 5th Infantry Brigade forward base. 1st Battalion, Welsh Guards start moving up to Fitzroy by sea. Landings at San Carlos completed with about 8,000 British troops on the Islands.

7 June 1st Battalion, 7th DEO Gurkha Rifles start moving up to Fitzroy, initially by sea, and later by helicopter. The UN Secretary-General announces another peace plan.

8 June RFAs *Sir Galahad* and *Sir Tristram* attacked by Argentine aircraft whilst anchored at Port Pleasant, near Fitzroy. Fifty men are killed and one hundred and thirty-two wounded. *Sir Galahad* is crippled and, after the war, is towed out to sea and torpedoed.

10 June By midnight, 1st Battalion, 7th DEO Gurkha Rifles are in position at Wether Ground.

11-12 June On the night of 11-12 June, 3 Para attacks Mount Longdon defended by elements of the Argentine 7th Infantry Regiment, 45 Commando attacks Two Sisters, which is defended by elements of the Argentine 4th Infantry Regiment, and 42 Commando attacks Mount Harriet and Goat Ridge also defended by 4th Infantry Regiment elements. All objectives are captured by first light on 12 June.

13-14 June On the night of 13-14 June, 2 Para attack Wireless Ridge which is defended by elements of the Argentine 7th Infantry Regiment, whilst 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards attack the Tumbledown and 1st Battalion, 7th DEO Gurkha Rifles attack the north-east spur of Tumbledown and Mount William. These latter objectives are defended by elements of the Argentine 5th Marine Infantry Battalion, and are captured by 16.00Z hours on 14 June. The Gurkhas seize their two objectives unopposed.

Chronology of the Falklands-Malvinas Conflict

- 14 June** After negotiations, Brigadier-General Mario Benjamín Menéndez surrenders all Argentine forces on East and West Falklands.
- 12 July** UK announces that active hostilities over the Falkland Islands are regarded as ended. Argentina does not make a similar Malvinas Islands statement.
- 22 July** The British Total Exclusion Zone around the Islands is lifted.

Notes on Contributors

Diego F. García Quiroga Educated at a British school and then at naval secondary institute in Buenos Aires, he graduated as a Midshipman in 1977. Subsequently serving in the Argentine Navy for twenty-two years, his tours of duty included Antarctic support ships, fleet units, the Navy's tall ship school, a cargo ship and the Special Forces. He was a member of the Special Forces group whose mission was to re-take the Malvinas Islands on 2 April 1982. In the course of the action that day he was severely wounded. He later served as instructor at the US Naval Academy; Commanding Officer, Naval Special Forces and Commandant of Midshipmen at the Argentine Naval Academy. He retired from the Argentine Navy in 1999 with the rank of Capitán de Fragata (Commander) and now lives in Oslo with his Norwegian wife.

Mike Seear Originally commissioned into the Royal Corps of Transport, he transferred to the Light Infantry in 1971. He served in numerous emergency tours of duty in Northern Ireland counter-terrorist operations during that decade and, having been seconded to 1st Battalion, 7th Duke of Edinburgh's Own Gurkha Rifles in March 1982, was Operations and Training Officer in the Falklands War. Serving also in other parts of the UK, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Canada, Germany, USA and Norway, he retired from the British Army in 1988 with the rank of Major to join Scandinavian Airlines in Norway as Head of Security and Emergency Response. Since 1996 he has been a crisis management consultant, and is the author of *With the Gurkhas in the Falklands: A War Journal* (2003).

Nicolás Urbieta Served as a Support Section Commander of 2 Platoon (Pérez Grandi's), C Company, 4th Infantry Regiment in the Malvinas War and at the Battle of Two Sisters. Since the war he has served with the United Nations in Cyprus and Bosnia. Currently he is a serving Suboficial Principal de Infantería (Infantry Warrant Officer) with the 24th Mechanised Infantry Regiment at Río Gallegos in southern Argentina.

Jorge Daniel Pérez Grandi Serving as 2 Platoon Commander, C Company, 4th Infantry Regiment in the Malvinas War, he was severely wounded at the Battle of Two Sisters. After rehabilitation, he retired from the Argentine Army with rank of Teniente (Lieutenant) and has since become a successful practising lawyer in Buenos Aires.

Mike Scott Commissioned into the Scots Guards in 1960. After regimental service in London, East Africa, Germany, Northern Ireland, the Falkland Islands (during the war) and Cyprus, where he commanded 2nd Battalion, the Scots Guards, he became General Officer Commanding (GOC) Scotland, Governor of Edinburgh Castle, and, finally, Military Secretary. Retiring in 1997 with the rank of Major-General, he now deals with complaints against barristers.

Carlos Hugo Robacio Commanded the Argentine 5th Marine Infantry Battalion in the Malvinas War and at the Battle of Tumbledown. He also served as Commanding Officer of the Infantería de Marina's 1st Brigade, and has been both Assistant Director of the Directorate of

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Naval Welfare, Head of the Infantería de Marina's General Staff and Commanding Officer of the Infantería de Marina. He retired from the Argentine Navy with the rank of Contraalmirante (Rear-Admiral) IM (Infantería de Marina – Marine Corps). A Professor at the Armed Forces' War Colleges and the Joint Chiefs of Staff College, he is the internationally honoured author of *Desde el Frente* (From the Front Line), a book about his unit's operations in the war. He has also collaborated on the work *Chile's Presence in Argentina and Globalization*.

Simon Price After commissioning, he joined the Scots Guards at Windsor in October 1970 as a Platoon Commander. He started the Army's Section Commander's Battle Course in 1975, and took over Command of Right Flank Company of 2nd Battalion, the Scots Guards in October 1981 as an Acting Major. In this appointment he served with the Battalion in the Falklands War and at the Battle of Tumbledown. Retiring from the British Army with the rank of Major, he now works as a grade two staff officer (retired) in a consultant capacity.

Eduardo Villaraza Graduated as Midshipman in the Infantería de Marina (Argentine Navy) in 1972, he was N Company Commander, 5th Marine Infantry Battalion nine years later and, in 1982, served in the Malvinas War at the Battle of Tumbledown. His further appointments have included command of the Marine Corps 4th Battalion at Río Gallegos, Chief of Operations Marine Corps and Military Chief of the Navy Board at the Argentine Navy HQ. He retired from the Navy in 2003 with the rank of Capitán de Fregata IM (Commander). Currently he works in a system for Armed Forces' welfare.

Alan Warsap BM BCh FRCGP Serving in the Royal Army Medical Corps from 1962-1995, his previous appointments include Senior Lecturer in General Practice, Royal Army Medical College, Senior Medical Officer, Royal Military Academy Sandhurst, Director, Army General Practice, and President, 5 Division Permanent Standing Medical Board from 1995-2004. He was the Regimental Medical Officer of 2nd Battalion, the Scots Guards from 1980-84, which included service in the Falklands War and at the Battle of Tumbledown. Retiring from the British Army in 1995 with the rank of Brigadier, he is currently a Medical Member of the Tribunal Service.

David Morgan Commissioned into the 7th Duke of Edinburgh's Own Gurkha Rifles in 1959, he served in Hong Kong, Malaya, Singapore, New Guinea, Borneo, India, Nepal, Ghana, South Korea and the United Kingdom. He commanded the First Battalion of his Regiment throughout the Falklands Conflict. Retiring from the British Army in 1994 with the rank of Brigadier, he became the Custodian of Glastonbury Abbey for eight years. Now retired, he is the Chairman of SSAFA Forces Help in Somerset and Secretary of the Gurkha Welfare Trust (Western Branch).

Angus Smith Commissioned into the Royal Army Chaplains Department in 1972, he served in Germany and Scotland before being posted to 2nd Battalion, the Scots Guards in 1979 to become that unit's Chaplain. He served in this appointment during the Falklands War and at the Battle of Tumbledown. Two further UK postings followed until retirement from the British Army in 1991 as Chaplain to the Forces

Class 2 with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to become Chaplain to the Oil Industry for fifteen years with a work-base at Aberdeen, Scotland. He has now retired and lives in Edinburgh.

Jeremy McTeague Served in the Falklands War as 10 Platoon Commander, D Company, 1st Battalion, 7th Duke of Edinburgh's Own Gurkha Rifles. He retired from the Army in 1985 with the rank of Captain, spending the next three years with Barclays Bank International in the UK and South Africa. He then became a lobbyist working for UNITA to bring about an end to the civil war in Angola, and continued to work in the communications field until 2005, when he joined a philanthropic foundation in Geneva.

Eduardo C. Gerding MD Served in the Argentine Navy, where, amongst other appointments, he was the Chief of the Medical Department of the Batallón de Infantería de Marina de Comando y Apoyo Logístico (Marine Corps Logistic Battalion) and then the 5th Marine Infantry Battalion (1987-1990). Retiring with the rank of Lieutenant-Commander, he is now the Medical Coordinator of the Malvinas War Veterans at the Instituto Nacional de Servicios Sociales para Jubilados y Pensionados (INSSJP) and also writes research articles on naval history for *The Buenos Aires Herald*, *The Southern Cross* and medical articles for the *International Review of the Armed Forces Medical Services* (Belgium). Author of *The Quest of David Jewett*, published in the USA.

Martin Reed Served as the First Officer on board SS *Canberra* (The Great White Whale) throughout the Falklands War, and post-war was the Executive Officer on board SS *Uganda*, the former British Task Force Hospital Ship. Retiring with the rank of Captain (Merchant Navy and RNR) in 2000, he has since become the Chairman of the South Atlantic Medal Association 82.

María Isabel Clausen de Bruno Born in General Roca, a small town in Córdoba province, Argentina, she has been a teacher, politician and writer. While a primary school teacher, she discovered that the Malvinas subject was very important to her and so organized and conducted acts and events in her town with many authorities and ex-veterans. An author of four books (*From Heart to Heart* [1999], *Between Your Hand and Mine* [2003], *Leaves of the Wind* [2004], and *Reflections (reflexions) from the Soul* [2006] – a book of poems), she participates in workshops and Book Fairs. As an active member of a Literary Workshop in the city of Inrville since 1992, she has organized conferences to spread the importance of this topic and help the Malvinas veterans.

Mark Sandman After serving as an infantry sniper with the 101st Airborne Division in the Vietnam War, he became a civilian psychologist and has worked with traumatic stress since 1969, when he started a support group for reforming gang members of the Chinese Gang Wars near San Francisco. While training Combat Stress Teams in Eastern Europe and Asia, and PTSD treatment teams for in-patient military hospitals in Europe, the Arab Gulf Region and Africa, he has provided on-site psychological intervention services for natural and human-induced disasters in thirteen counties. He has created and trained

hospital-based crisis intervention teams at four Level One Trauma Centre hospitals in California. He has also trained and created several US Police and Fire Peer Teams. Currently he is focussing on Veteran Peer Support Team training for community-based efforts aimed at supporting combat veteran readjustment.

Lars Weisaeth MD Norwegian Psychiatrist and Professor in traumatic stress, he is a world authority on the psycho-traumatology and psychosocial support aspects of war and major civil disasters. His renowned research work in this field has led to him writing countless books and articles on the subject. A household name in Norway, he has also an extensive international background, having led United Nations World Health Organisation missions to post-1991 Gulf War Kuwait, Lebanon and all the Balkan wars in the 1990s. He is Research Director for the Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies, University of Oslo, and is also Head of the Norwegian Armed Forces Psychiatric Service.

Lucrecia Escudero Chauvel Argentine critic and semiotician and Paris-based academic, she has a Ph.D in Semiotics from the University of Bologna and MD in Language Sciences from the University of Paris. She is a Professor of Theory of Communication at the University of Lille and Chief Editor of *DeSigniS*, the Journal of the Latin-American Semiotics Federation. Author of *Malvinas, el gran relato: Fuentes y rumores en la informacion de guerra* (Gedisa, 1996) and *Media truth: fiction and rumors in war news* (Toronto University Press, 1996).

Sophie Thonon-Wesfreid French Barrister at the Paris Bar, she has been responsible for bringing to court the case of the disappearance and torture of French citizens during the Argentine and Chilean dictatorships.

María Fra Amador Argentine academic and researcher who has taught at the University of Bologna in Buenos Aires, she is a political scientist specializing in anthropology and psychology. She has also worked at national and international level in government affairs and in the development of social guidelines and the organization of indigenous and peasant communities.

Bernard McGuirk Professor of Romance Literatures and Literary Theory and Director of the Centre for the Study of Post-Conflict Cultures, University of Nottingham. Author of *Falklands-Malvinas: An Unfinished Business* (2007).

Jean Andrews is a poet and translator. She has published in British and Irish poetry magazines. Her first collection, *In an Oubliette* (Arima) came out in 2005. She translated the Cuban poet, Nancy Morejón (Black Woman and other Poems, Mango Season, 2001).

Stuart Urban, since 1982, has made highly regarded, award-winning popular TV drama and movies that have sold around the world, winning him two BAFTAs (*Our Friends in the North* and *An Ungentlemanly Act*). In 1997 he established Cyclops Vision Ltd, producing and directing successful feature and documentary films including cult comedy *Preaching to the Perverted*, *Against the War* (a collaboration with Harold Pinter), the thriller *Revelation* starring Terence Stamp and Udo Kier and most recently the feature documentary *Tovarisch I Am Not Dead*,

released in UK cinemas, winner of several international awards and shortlisted for Britain's Grierson Award.

Carlos Gamerro was born in Buenos Aires in 1962. He has studied and taught Literature at Buenos Aires University (UBA). In 2007 he was Visiting Fellow at Cambridge University. His publications include the novels *Las Islas* (Simurg, 1998; Norma, 2007), *El sueño del señor juez* (Sudamericana, 2000; Página 12, 2005), *El secreto y las voces* (Norma, 2002) *La aventura de los bustos de Eva* (Norma, 2004; Belacqua, 2006), the book of short stories *El libro de los afectos raros* (Norma, 2005) and the books of essays *El nacimiento de la literatura argentina* (Norma, 2006) and *Ulises. Claves de lectura* (Norma, 2008).