Tempy. Actg. Sub-Lts. to be Tempy. Sub-Lts.

with seny. acrg. Suo-Lis. to be remiwith seny. as stated:—

J. M. Leslie. 26th Nov. 1941.
R. P. B. Curtis. 14th Dec. 1941.
E. H. Freeman. 4th Feb. 1942.
P. W. J. Simcox. 8th Feb. 1942.

Tempy. Sub-Lt. G. H. Richardson to be Tempy. Lt. 27th Sept. 1940.

> The War Office, Whitehall, S.W.1. 20th February, 1942.

ARMY ACT.

It is proposed to amend Rules of Procedure, 1926,

made under Section 70 of the Army Act.
Copies of the amendment can be obtained, in accordance with the Rules Publication Act, 1893, from the Under-Secretary of State, The War Office, Whitehall, S.W.I.

Air Ministry, 20th February, 1942.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

The KING has been graciously pleased to approve the following awards in recognition of gallantry displayed in flying operations against the enemy:-

Distinguished Flying Cross.

Distinguished Flying Cross.

Flying Officer Andrew Barr (Aus.774), Royal Australian Air Force, No. 3 (R.A.A.F.) Squadron.

This officer, who commenced operational flying in November, 1941, has displayed the greatest keenness and skill as a fighter pilot. In December, 1941, during a patrol over the Derna area, he shot down a Messerschmitt 110; the next day, in the same area, he destroyed a Messerschmitt 110 and a Junkers 88. One day in January, 1942, his squadron formed part of an escort to bomber aircraft operating over El Agheila. Enemy aircraft were encountered and, in the ensuing engageaircraft operating over El Agheila. Enemy aircraft were encountered and, in the ensuing engagement, Flying Officer Barr attacked 2 Italian fighters, one of which he shot down. He then observed one of his fellow pilots, who had been shot down, waving to him from the ground but, when preparing to make a landing in an attempt to rescue him, Flying Officer Barr was attacked by 2 Messerschmitt 109s. Although the undercarriage of his aircraft was not fully retracted, he immediately manœuvred to engage the attackers, only to find that his guns had jammed. Quickly rectifying the fault he delivered an accurate burst of fire which caused one of the Messerschmitts to disintegrate in the air. A further 2 enemy aircraft Italian . disintegrate in the air. A further 2 enemy aircraft joined in the combat and Flying Officer Barr was wounded and forced down. While on the ground he was further wounded by the enemy's fire but, despite this, he made his way through the enemy's life but, despite this, he made his way through the enemy's lines and rejoined our own forces some 3 days later. He brought back much valuable information regarding the disposition of enemy tanks and defences. Flying Officer Barr displayed the greatest courage and tenacity throughout. He has destroyed 8 enemy aircraft.

Pilot Officer George Hugh Wesley GLENN (115233), Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, No. 144 Squadron.

Pilot Officer Duncan Ogilvie MILLER (115390), Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, No. 144 Squadron.
In December, 1941, Pilot Officers Glenn and Miller were the pilot and navigator respectively of one of a force of aircraft which was detailed to carry out a low-level daylight attack on the battle cruiser Gneisenau at Brest. Skilful navigation by Pilot Officer Miller enabled the aircraft to break cloud cover over the target area but, in the run cloud cover over the target area but, in the run up to attack, an extremely fierce and accurate barrage was encountered and the aircraft was repeatedly hit by shell-fire. When nearing the objective, the starboard wing of the aircraft touched the cable of a balloon, which was obscured by the clouds, causing the aircraft to swerve violently. Pilot Officer Glenn regained control and headed for the objective. Almost immediately a shell burst on the tail-plane inflicting such damage that the aircraft became almost uncontrollable. In harassing conditions, Pilot Officer Glenn succeeded in flying the aircraft back to an aerodrome in this country where a safe landing was made. Throughout, Pilot Officers Glenn and Miller displayed rare courage, skill and tenacity. Miller displayed rare courage, skill and tenacity. Both officers have carried out repeated attacks against the most strongly defended enemy targets.

Distinguished Flying Cross.

Pilot Officer Maechal Anthony Ensor (N.Z.402175), Royal New Zealand Air Force, No. 500 Squadron.

Distinguished Flying Medal.

Can/R.64466 Sergeant Bertram Courtney PAIGE,
Royal Canadian Air Force, No. 500 Squadron.
One night in January, 1942, Pilot Officer Ensor
and Sergeant Paige were the pilot and observer
respectively of an aircraft which was engaged on
an operational sortie over enemy waters. A
convoy of 3 ships was observed sailing through
the ice floes. Pilot Officer Ensor attacked the
leading ship from mast height and scored direct
hits with some of his bombs. Whilst taking
violent evasive action at an extremely low altiviolent evasive action at an extremely low altiviolent evasive action at an extremely low altitude, the aircraft struck a rock which disabled the starboard engine, rendered all instruments and the turret unserviceable, and extinguished all the lights. Thus handicapped, Pilot Officer Ensor skilfully regained height in a heavy snowstorm but later, whilst flying over land and uncertain of his bearings, his aircraft was subjected to antiaircraft fire and searchlight activity for some 20 or ins bearings, his aircraft was subjected to anti-aircraft fire and searchlight activity for some 30 minutes. Eventually, the position was identified and, ably assisted by Sergeant Paige's excellent navigation, Pilot Officer Ensor flew across the sea navigation, Pilot Officer Ensor flew across the sea with only one engine of his aircraft functioning. On reaching this country he was compelled to attempt a forced landing owing to shortage of petrol and, although it was snowing heavily, assisted by Sergeant Paige, who fired Verey lights in quick succession in an endeavour to illuminate the surroundings, Pilot Officer Ensor made a safe landing without further damage to the aircraft or injury to the crew. Throughout, this officer showed great courage, skill and tenacity and was greatly assisted by the coolness and efficiency of Sergeant Paige.

India Office, 20th February, 1942.

The KING has been pleased to appoint Maj.-Gen. T. W. Corbett, C.B., M.C., I.A., to be a Corps Commdr., 12th Jan. 1942.

The KING has approved the following promotions, appointments, retirements, etc.:-

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Divn. Commdrs.

Maj. Gen. C. A. Heydeman, C.B., M.C., Brit. Ser., 15th Sept. 1941.

Col. (Ty. Brig.) J. G. Smyth, V.C., M.C., I.A., and is granted the acting rank of Maj. Gen. whilst so employed, 20th Oct. 1941.

Lts. to be Capts.

o. Gibson, K. de B. Bennett, R. J. F. K. Cornwall, I. R. Cole, L. V. A. D'Arcy, F. G. Robinson.

C. E. Agard-Butler, 5th Nov. 1941.

Emergency Commissions.

The undermentioned appts. are made:— To be 2nd Lts.

1st Oct. 1941.

Ruskin Atkinson Saunders-Jacobs, James Arthur Galway Loughlin, Ronald MacLaren Watson.

James Neil Smith, 3rd Oct. 1941.

James Neu Jines, James 16th Oct. 1941.

Gerald Frank Ludovici, Roy Limond Punnett,
Wilmot Hutchison, Nicholas Ractivand,
Desel Reginald Terence Wilmot Hutchison, Nicholas Ractivand, Sigmn. Russell Craggs, L/Bdr. Derek Reginald Masters, L/Bdr. Ronald Olliver Courcier, Cpl. Alfred Henry Lees, Sigmn. Donald Cornelius Martin.

Dennis Duncan Pritchard Rule, 18th Oct. 1941.

19th Oct. 1941. uy Edward George Langham, I Hutchinson, Sydney Charles Vaux. Ralph Sneyd

20th Oct. 1941. John Hunter Alexander, Cecil James Phipps. Sgt. Instr. Lyonel Eustace Belchambers, 24th Oct. 1941.

Gilmore Blair Godfrey, 26th Oct. 1941.

27th Oct. 1941. Charles Chamier, M.C., Desmond Rendell Willes, Alan Rowland Simpson, George Peace. L/Cpl. Stanley Reginald Cross, 28th Oct. 1941.