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## CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE,

29th January, 1943.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give directions for the undermentioned appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, for services in the evacuation of Indian subjects from Burma:—

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

Robert Howell Hutchings, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Agent of the Government of India in Burma.

Mr. Hutchings dealt with the vast mass of Indian refugees from Burma and discharged this responsibility with distinction and never failing courage, resourcefulness and sympathetic understanding of their sufferings and needs.

By his courage, foresight, cool determination and dogged endurance in most difficult and exacting circumstances, Mr. Hutchings rendered outstanding service to the whole Indian community in Burma.

## CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD,

St. James's Palace, S.W.1,

29th January, 1943.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire for services in the Burma evacuation:—

*To be Additional Companions of the said Most Eminent Order:—*

Henry Frederick Clark, Secretary, Surma Valley Branch, Indian Tea Association, Assam.

From March to July, 1942, Mr. Clark devoted the whole of his time and energy first

to building camps and providing stocks of food on the difficult Bishenpur route from Manipur, and then to controlling it. The route carried 37,500 refugees to safety with many fewer casualties than might have been expected. This achievement was due in no small measure to the industry, ability and self-sacrifice of Mr. Clark.

Lieutenant-Colonel Eustace Trevor Neave Taylor, M.B., Ch.B., Indian Medical Service, Assam.

Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor was posted in February, 1942, to Kalewa on the Refugee Organisation where, by untiring efforts, he succeeded in checking a cholera epidemic among the refugees which might have brought work on the India-Burma road to a standstill and resulted in great loss of life. On the advanced refugee camps being withdrawn he became responsible for the medical arrangements in the Manipur area, at a time when reductions of staff and the state of exhaustion and disease in which the refugees were arriving, made his task particularly difficult. Before leaving he had re-established the civil medical administration in Manipur. Throughout he displayed tireless energy, complete disregard of hardship and outstanding organising ability.

## CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD,

St. James's Palace, S.W.1,

29th January, 1943.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give orders for the undermentioned appointments to the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire and for the following awards of the George Medal and of the British Empire

Medal, for bravery and distinguished services in the Burma evacuation:—

*To be an Additional Commander of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire:—*

Harold Roper, M.C., General Manager, Burma Oil Company, Ltd., Rangoon.

Mr. Roper played a leading part in the oil denial schemes in Burma. By his personal example and influence he contributed very largely to the maintenance of the morale of his employees, without whose services the successful denial of oil supplies to the enemy would have been impossible. He remained in Rangoon to the very end and left by sea with the last demolition party.

*To be Additional Officers of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire:—*

Denis Jackson Atkinson, Indian Forest Service, Conservator of Forests, Burma.

Mr. Atkinson was posted to organise the evacuation of refugees from the Chindwin region. The resources at his command were never large but, by his energy and untiring work, he improvised both transport and supplies. It was largely due to his personal efforts that nearly 200,000 refugees safely traversed this difficult route.

He carried out a further arduous tour of duty for several weeks in extremely difficult conditions and helped to bring in refugees who were making their way to India by other routes.

Mr. Atkinson showed personal courage, a deep sense of duty and a great capacity for organisation.

Peter Burnside, Burma Forest Service, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Burma.

When evacuation started, Mr. Burnside was placed in charge of the land evacuation from Lower Burma. This was the first land route used by Indian refugees, and he had much to contend with in the way of sickness and shortage of water, food, transport, and medical supplies. He did everything possible to minimise the heavy casualties that occurred on this route and to prevent the spread of disease. It was mainly due to Mr. Burnside's courage, energy, resource and devotion to duty that nearly 80,000 refugees were able to reach safety by this route.

John Revill Case, Manager, British Burma Petroleum Company, Ltd., Yenangyaung.

Both in Rangoon and in the oilfields, Mr. Case was outstanding among the oil companies' executives in his whole-hearted support of the oil denial scheme. He gave a splendid lead to his own employees in the personal share that he took in the work, and his constant unqualified assistance was of the utmost value during the preparation and operation of the scheme.

George Chettle, Indian Police, District Superintendent of Police, (for some time officiating Deputy Inspector General), Burma.

Mr. Chettle as Deputy Commissioner, Salween District, rendered good service when that district was evacuated during the early part of the Japanese advance. He was then posted as Superintendent of Police, Meiktila, and managed to hold his police force

together until the district was evacuated. On one occasion he protected, at great personal risk to himself, the Meiktila treasury which had been partially looted by a mob.

Mr. Chettle, as officiating Deputy Inspector General, Sagaing Division, gave the greatest assistance in restoring morale in Shwebo, Sagaing and Monywa during constant bombing. His fighting spirit, efficiency and determination made him a tower of strength to the administration during the closing days of Upper Burma.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Ross Ewing, Director of Civil Transport, Rangoon. (Deputy Commissioner, Burma).

During the last days of Rangoon, Lieutenant-Colonel Ewing was responsible for the provision of transport for the final demolition contingent and was then chief adviser. He discharged his duties with the utmost efficiency and, in a difficult and dangerous situation, his cool common sense and unruffled temperament did much to maintain the morale of the last party of officials left in Rangoon.

Marr Grieve, Chief Superintending Engineer, Burma Oil Company, Ltd., Yenangyaung.

Mr. Marr Grieve was Director of Operations for the oilfields denial schemes and was responsible for the formation and training of the demolition crews as well as for the operational control and detailed planning for the Yenangyaung field. He carried out this task with exceptional skill in the most trying circumstances, and the success of the operations in the oilfields was very largely due to his work. His careful planning and foresight, his attention to detail, and his personal drive were apparent in every aspect of the demolitions.

Christopher Jerome Harrison, Toklai Experimental Station, Jorhat, Assam.

Mr. Harrison was responsible for the camps on the Pangsau Pass route. He worked in the most advanced camps, giving first aid to the refugees and cooking for them himself. Working for long periods in appalling conditions he was always ready to go forward to bring in the sick and infirm. In July he led a last rescue party over the pass and brought in over a hundred persons who otherwise could have hardly survived. Throughout, his courage, resource and cheerfulness were outstanding.

Kenneth James Hulme Lindop, M.C., Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner, Magwe, Burma.

Mr. Lindop was responsible for the very efficient evacuation of a large number of Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians. He gave great assistance to the Army in their retirement through Magwe and kept his district administration functioning till the end.

Mr. Lindop continued to carry out duties of civil administration and of supervising evacuation in the Mandalay and Sagaing Divisions. On reaching Manipur he rendered very valuable service in rescuing refugees who were making their way out of Burma through the unhealthy Naga tracks during the rains. Later, he volunteered to take charge of the forward refugee camps and stationed himself at the advanced headquarters where he still remains at work.

Mr. Lindop showed great fortitude and devotion to duty in the most harassing circumstances.

Lieutenant-Colonel David Kenneth Llewelyn Lindsay, M.D., D.T.M., Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeon, Lashio.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay did magnificent work when Lashio was bombed and, by his personal influence and leadership, kept his hospital functioning at full strength and dealt with, in addition to bomb casualties, a large number of evacuees and many Chinese military patients. Although heavy fighting was going on just south of the Lashio-Hsipaw road and it was not clear how long the road would remain intact, he managed to get medical supplies to the Chinese military hospital at Hsipaw, which had been bombed and had lost all its stores. He then successfully evacuated the remainder of his patients from Lashio and stayed well in the rear giving what medical help he could to the stream of refugees.

After reaching Myitkyina, he attempted to get medical supplies for the hospital. Although well aware that the Japanese forces were advancing rapidly along the Bhamo road, he went back 20 miles to the Kasu river, but was cut off and machine-gunned by the Japanese advanced guard. He managed, however, to escape into China. His devotion to duty, cool fortitude and courage during the Shan States retreat from the Japanese were of the highest order.

Major William McAdam, M.B., Ch.B., Indian Medical Service.

Major McAdam was in charge of the medical arrangements in the Chindwin area during the period of evacuation and he contributed largely to the success with which disease along this route was kept at a minimum. Although gravely handicapped by the state of the road and the lack of adequate transport, he was constantly on the move between Kálewa and Tamu encouraging the medical staff at each of the camps, remedying, as far as he was able, deficiencies in equipment and medical stores and generally helping the refugees on their way. He also assisted the military in the treatment and evacuation of casualties. His work was characterised by a calm devotion to duty in all emergencies.

Robert Ely McGuire, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner, Joint Secretary to the Government of Burma, Reconstruction Department.

As Warden of the Oilfields, Mr. McGuire bore a heavy load of responsibility in connection with the denial schemes. He was largely responsible for keeping essential labour in the fields and for arranging finally for their evacuation and for that of the denial squads and was himself one of the last to leave.

After the Japanese had occupied the oilfields, Mr. McGuire dealt with large numbers of refugees waiting to be flown from Myitkyina. When that town was evacuated he proceeded to march towards India through the Hukawng Valley. He remained at the Chindwin ferries to help in regulating the traffic and, by his tact and persuasiveness, kept the local villagers at work. Only when the ferries could no longer be worked did he move on to Shinbuiyang. There he stayed

for several days helping and advising, thus jeopardising his chance of reaching India, as by that time the monsoon had broken. After leaving Shinbuiyang he assisted 3,000 refugees who were held up at the Namyung river. Mr. McGuire had reason to believe that the ordinary route had become impassable for large numbers and, in order to get them forward, he had to depart from the normal refugee route and undertake an arduous and hazardous journey over a Naga path.

During both the denial and evacuation phases Mr. McGuire showed great qualities of leadership, courage and endurance.

Captain (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) Alfred Ottaway, M.M., Officer in Charge of Transport, Indian Refugee Organisation (Burma Auxiliary Force).

Lieutenant-Colonel Ottaway was in charge of all the Indian Refugee Organisation transport arrangements, from Manipur to the railway. Only a residue of transport was available when all military requirements had been met but, by extremely long hours of hard work and his excellent liaison with the military authorities, Lieutenant-Colonel Ottaway successfully dealt with this very serious problem. When Manipur was bombed, 10,000 refugees then in camp started to stream down the Dimapur Road, with no arrangements for food or transport. Lieutenant-Colonel Ottaway managed to secure transport, to move food down the road and to have it placed in dumps in front of the fleeing stream of refugees. As a result the lives of a large number of refugees were saved. Lieutenant-Colonel Ottaway's initiative, drive and personal influence with his subordinates, to whom he was always an inspiring example, were outstanding.

Hedley Herbert Crawford Pudden, Indian Forest Service, Executive Officer in Charge, Civil Transport Department, Rangoon (Deputy Conservator of Forests), Burma.

Mr. Pudden rendered valuable service during the evacuation of Rangoon. In spite of difficulties in controlling the civilian corps of transport drivers after the transport park had been twice bombed, Mr. Pudden managed to retain a sufficient number of drivers to keep the civil transport service operating till the end. He remained at his post till the final demolition party left.

He then went to Monywa where he did sterling work in getting away the last of the Indian refugees to leave that place before the civil administration was finally withdrawn.

Thomas Charles Donald Ricketts, M.C., Indian Forest Service, Deputy Director of Evacuation (Deputy Conservator of Forests), Burma.

During the early stages of the evacuation of Rangoon, Mr. Ricketts was in charge of the construction of all labour camps and welfare work in these camps. Later, when making arrangements at Mohnyin for housing and feeding evacuees, he was ordered, owing to the rapid Japanese advance, to start for India with his able-bodied refugees. Mr. Ricketts however, refused to leave behind any of the refugees in his charge and set out with a large number, including women, children and invalids. He led these overland

300 miles and was able to get more than 300 to safety.

Mr. Ricketts showed courage, determination and devotion to duty.

Colonel Colin Lethvin Scott, Chief Telecommunications Engineer, Burma Posts and Telegraphs Department.

On the outbreak of war, Posts and Telegraphs Department was faced with unprecedented expansion of services, and the planning and execution of this work fell to Colonel Scott. In addition, on many occasions, he personally supervised immediate repairs both during and after many heavy raids on the Rangoon airfields.

He was one of the last officers to leave Rangoon and returned to the front line on many occasions to superintend arrangements for Army communications. He remained in Mandalay throughout the bombing of that town, organising line parties to restore communications and seeing to the erection of a temporary telegraph office and telephone exchange. He also remained in Sagaing, Shwebo, Yeu and Kalewa attending to Army communications until these places were evacuated by the Military authorities.

Colonel Scott showed courage and resolution throughout.

Frank Woolley-Smith, Tea Planter, Tingiri, Hoogrijan, Assam.

Mr. Woolley-Smith took charge of the evacuee route from Shinbuiyang via the Pangsau Pass when the evacuation by this route started. In spite of a very frail constitution his qualities of leadership were magnificent. He administered his charge from Nampong Camp 36 miles from rail-head and was constantly ahead of this point dealing with the difficulties that arose in forward camps, and encouraging those stationed in those camps. His work was invaluable and was performed with complete disregard of his own personal safety and comfort.

Father James Stuart, Priest, Roman Catholic Mission, Bhamo, stationed at Khajihitu, North Triangle, Myitkyina District.

Father Stuart was asked to take charge of refugee children from Rangoon who had been evacuated to Sumprabum and were unable to proceed further. Owing to lack of transport he was unable to do so immediately. Although ill and under-nourished he stayed on to look after his charges and Kachin interests. When the Japanese arrived he managed to obtain good treatment for his refugees and later was able to evacuate the survivors.

Throughout, Father Stuart showed a fine disregard of danger.

Irwin Walker, Chief Engineer, Rangoon Municipal Corporation.

Mr. Walker was in charge of the vital water supply and sanitation services of Rangoon up till the very end when he left with the final contingent. During the last period, when only the demolition party was left in Rangoon, Mr. Walker, at great personal risk, undertook the repair of the water supply at a point some distance from the town, where there had been sabotage. Without the water and sanitation services the demolition parties

would have found great difficulty in remaining in Rangoon to complete their work.

Mr. Walker was also responsible for the demolition of a number of smaller factories and mills from which the personnel had fled. Earlier he had rendered very valuable service in charge of the civil defence rescue and repair services and was responsible for designing and constructing a type of air-raid shelter, suitable for the climate of Rangoon, which stood up very successfully to Japanese bombing.

*To be Additional Members of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire:—*

Jehangir Ardeshir Anklesaria, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., Port Health Officer, Rangoon.

Mr. Anklesaria went to Monywa, the base camp for the Chindwin evacuation, on special anti-cholera duty. He worked there for nearly two months in very trying and difficult circumstances and, by his outstanding devotion to duty and marked administrative ability, dealt very successfully with a serious epidemic outbreak of cholera, which at one time threatened to close down the Chindwin entirely as an evacuation route.

William Reginald Bickford, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary to the Government of Burma, Reconstruction Department.

Mr. Bickford acted as an Assistant with the Civil Defence Commissioner in Rangoon and during the air raids he personally helped in the collection of corpses in the streets. He also gave very valuable aid in the great task of feeding the refugees.

When Lashio was evacuated he worked tirelessly, during the last few days, in the evacuation of women, children and the sick. At Kutkai, Namhkam and Bhamo he stayed and continued to look after the stream of refugees passing through those places and himself drove a lorry, picking up stragglers by the way.

Mr. Bickford then went to Mogaung to take charge of a party of elderly European and Anglo-Burman officials with two bullock carts and managed with the greatest perseverance to get this ill-equipped party through the Hukawng Valley. At the first Chindwin ferry he himself swam with the bullocks across the river.

Later, at Shinbuiyang he took charge of the collection and distribution of food dropped from the air and left with the last party of officials. From there until he reached the Assam camps, he continued the work of collecting and supervising the distribution of food during the journey. Mr. Bickford showed outstanding courage and devotion to duty.

James Brodie, Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Ltd., Rangoon.

Mr. Brodie carried out duties of Transport Requisitioning Officer in Rangoon, and in this capacity did extremely good work. He remained with the final demolition party and left Rangoon with the last party to leave by sea.

Throughout the last few trying days in Rangoon Mr. Brodie's unfailingly high morale and sense of duty set a magnificent example.

Alan Henry Saul Fletcher, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner, Cachar, Assam.

Throughout the period of refugee evacuation Mr. Fletcher was in charge of the Cachar district into which the Bishenpur route from Manipur emerges. He gave invaluable assistance in the organisation of that route and in addition, organised and controlled the reception camp at Chapermoina and the entertainment camp at Silchar. Throughout the year his district has been the scene of great military activity, involving heavy demands on Mr. Fletcher's time and energy, to which he has always cheerfully responded.

William Malcolm Victor Green, Transport Officer, Civil Defence Department, Burma.

Mr. Green was responsible for the evacuation of refugees from camps and for the transport of staff and the distribution of food. By his energetic methods he managed to keep his drivers at their work and his vehicles in perfect running order.

When the organisation moved to Mandalay his difficulties were redoubled, as his reliable lorries were commandeered for military purposes and were replaced by ancient Burmese buses, which he managed to keep in running order by salving spare parts from abandoned vehicles. He continued to work day and night distributing food, collecting cholera victims, removing evacuees and transporting labour for the Army. The whole work of the Evacuation organisation depended on the efficiency of its transport, and the fact that this never broke down was entirely due to Mr. Green's personal efforts.

Ruth, Mrs. Hamilton, Honorary Secretary, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Rangoon.

When the evacuation of Rangoon started Mrs. Hamilton made arrangements for the collection of many hundreds of domestic animals whose owners had been killed or had fled leaving their pets behind.

Owing to the dislocation of the railway services, due to air raids, a large number of animals were left locked up in railway wagons and Mrs. Hamilton spent much of her time in feeding, watering and moving them to the Municipal lairs thus incidentally making them available to increase the scanty food supply of Rangoon. On the evacuation of Rangoon she successfully moved the whole of her staff and vehicles to Upper Burma. On arrival in India, Mrs. Hamilton continued her good work by devoting her energy to the care of human refugees in Calcutta.

William Ross Henderson, British Burma Petroleum Company, Ltd., Rangoon.

Mr. Henderson was the representative of his Company with the final demolition party in Rangoon and, during the trying period while the demolition signal was awaited, did much to help maintain the morale of the demolition contingent. He personally supervised the demolition of the refinery at Thilawa 20 miles below Rangoon and successfully evacuated the refinery personnel. He finally left Rangoon with the last party to go by sea.

Flying back to Burma at the earliest possible moment, Mr. Henderson entered wholeheartedly into the denial plans for the

Yenangyaung oilfield, in the ultimate destruction of which he played a worthy part.

Lady (Irene) June Beatrice Hobson, Lady Superintendent of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, Burma.

Lady June Hobson has during the past four or five years done much in organising and training the St. John Ambulance Brigade in Burma. Although the force at her command was greatly depleted when bombing started in Rangoon, she performed magnificent service in handling the large number of casualties which occurred. She devoted her entire time and energy to this work and was quite dauntless and fearless under fire. By her coolness and courage she set an example which undoubtedly was responsible for maintaining the morale and retaining the services of those who remained with her right up to the end of Rangoon.

Alfred Joseph Jones, Indian Police, Superintendent of Police, Burma.

Throughout the Burma campaign Mr. Jones' fighting spirit, zeal and determination were outstanding. He ably carried out the police administration in Pegu and for some time was responsible for the whole of the civil administration. By his personal example and intrepidity he kept his force at their duties until the district was evacuated by the Army. He then remained on duty with the military police in the Tharawaddy and Prome districts.

Gordon Sinclair Jury, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Philosophy, Rangoon University, Burma.

Professor Jury rendered great service in organising blood-transfusion centres which he helped to maintain until Rangoon was evacuated.

He then went to Mandalay where he displayed great courage in his work in the cholera segregation camps and helped in inoculation and vaccination work. Although possessing no medical qualifications, he worked night and day in an emergency hospital attending to the worst cases of bomb injuries.

Professor Jury, who is nearly 60 years of age, could have been evacuated by air but insisted on staying in Mandalay until the end and then marched out to India through Manipur.

Douglas James Lapping, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer, Jokai Tea Company, Panitola, Assam.

When air evacuation from Myitkyina to Dinjan started, with only the briefest of notice, there was near the aerodrome a military hospital of 50 beds only. In a few days Mr. Lapping organised hospitals with a capacity of 650 beds and mobilized staff ready to deal with 1,800 wounded soldiers who were flown to Dinjan within a period of three weeks. Following on this, there set in the refugee evacuation through Ledo which, owing to the severity of the conditions and the climate, produced a high percentage of seriously sick. These also were taken care of by the organisation built up by Mr. Lapping. A difficult situation was promptly met and it was due to the resource and organising ability of this doctor that what might have been a calamity was in fact averted.

James Wallace Lusk, M.B., Ch.B., Medical Practitioner, Rangoon.

Dr. Lusk took over at a moment's notice the Contagious Diseases Hospital in Mandalay which contained over 200 cholera patients and was staffed by only one Indian doctor, one nurse and one ward boy. He then took charge of the medical arrangements of all the evacuation camps in Mandalay and, although the commercial centre of the town was deserted and in many places burning, he managed to obtain adequate medical stores to stock all camps and even to send supplies to other camps up country. In a little over two weeks he managed to reduce the daily number of deaths in the Mandalay camps from 500 to less than 20. On the 26th April he was the only civilian doctor remaining in Mandalay and attended to all the casualties at the foreshore resulting from the air raid on that day. He worked without ceasing for 18 hours and, on the next night, accompanied the wounded to Katha. He continued his services to evacuees along the railway line and from Indaw to Pyinbon and drove lorries distributing rice to refugees on that route.

Throughout the campaign, Mr. Lusk showed courage, endurance and organising ability.

Daniel McGee, Manager, Rangoon Telephone Company, Ltd., Rangoon.

Mr. McGee maintained telephonic communications in Rangoon and was responsible for passing on the signal for demolition. He remained until he was satisfied that there was nothing further for him to do and left with the final party by sea.

By his courageous attitude throughout these trying operations, Mr. McGee set an inspiring example not only to his own employees but also to all with whom he came in contact.

Miss Mabel Maxfield, Nursing Superintendent, Rangoon General Hospital.

Miss Maxfield was largely responsible for the equipment and staffing of all the emergency hospitals in Rangoon. She infused the nursing staff with her indefatigable energy, zeal and enthusiasm and inspired them with her calm courage under fire.

On the evacuation of Rangoon she went to Mandalay. She kept her staff at their posts until Mandalay was evacuated. She then took them to Myitkyina for evacuation to India. Many refugees and those wounded in air raids were treated in these hospitals under her care and supervision. Her work throughout the campaign was extremely meritorious and in the high tradition of the nursing service.

Arthur Mobsby, M.B., B.S., Assistant District Health Officer, Mandalay.

Mr. Mobsby worked unceasingly in the cholera and smallpox camps and responded to all the extremely heavy demands made on him. He remained with the organisation until Mandalay was evacuated and continued his duties at Kyaukmyaung, Ye-U and finally at Tamu camp on the Burma-Manipur border. He displayed unflinching cheerfulness throughout and his readiness to perform work not falling within his immediate duties was of the greatest value to the evacuee organisation.

Hugh Graham Moles, Colonial Administrative Service, Administrative Officer, Malaya (seconded to Burma Censorship Department).

Mr. Moles was placed in charge of the Chinese Section of the Burma Censorship in Rangoon until the Section was evacuated to Lashio. Later, having arranged for the evacuation of his staff he remained for general evacuation duty and only left the town just before it fell. He assisted in getting the stream of refugees safely to Bhamo where he stayed until a few hours before the Japanese entered the town. On reaching Myitkyina he walked out through the Hukawng Valley where he remained to assist in the collection and distribution of food at Shinbuiyang. In volunteering for this work he was aware that he was diminishing his own chance of reaching India in safety owing to the break of the monsoon and the greatly increased risk of contracting malaria and other diseases. Mr. Moles showed courage without regard for his own safety.

Gordon Stewart Nicoll, Indo-Burma Petroleum Company, Ltd., Rangoon.

Mr. Nicoll was the senior representative of his Company in the final demolition party at Rangoon. Besides carrying out many useful duties under the orders of the Commissioner of Police, he personally supervised the demolition of the refinery at Seikkya, 15 miles below Rangoon, and carried out the evacuation of the refinery personnel. He left Rangoon with the final party to go by sea.

By his courageous behaviour and determination, Mr. Nicoll set an inspiring example to his employees.

Cornelius William North, Assistant Superintendent, Burma Frontier Service.

Mr. North was sent to Shinbuiyang in the Hukawng Valley in February, 1942, to assist in the arrangements for making a road through that Valley to Assam. In early May the vanguard of the Myitkyina road evacuation, both military and civilian, started to arrive at Shinbuiyang. These numbered over 20,000 and, in addition, two contingents of the Chinese Army numbering 10,000 passed through Shinbuiyang. Mr. North very gallantly refused to leave his post and organised, as far as he was able with the limited resources available, the passage of these refugees from the Chindwin ferries onwards. With such supplies as could be dropped from the air Mr. North, in the most appalling conditions and at the risk of his own health and safety, accommodated, fed and looked after 1,600 sick people who had been left behind.

Without his assistance there is no doubt that most of the refugees stranded at Shinbuiyang would have perished. He showed exceptional initiative, energy and devotion to duty.

Probodh Chandra Sanyal, Professor, Murari-chand College, Sylhet, Assam.

Professor Sanyal was in charge of the Refugee Canteen at Bardarpur railway station from April 24th to July 11th, 1942, when it was closed. During this period some 14,000 refugees were given hot meals. He devoted all his energies to carry on this charitable work, and it was largely through his efforts

and self-sacrifice that the work of the various charitable organizations, which had been feeding the refugees before he arrived, was successfully co-ordinated.

Lily Gertrude, Mrs. Tunstall, Organiser, European Refugee Camp, Dimapur, Assam.

Mrs. Tunstall was the first lady helper to arrive at Dimapur where she organised and ran the European Refugee Camp. In addition, she arranged a first-aid post and assisted in the nursing herself, which entailed long hours of night duty. She performed her duties with a cheerfulness and sympathy that earned the gratitude of all those passing through her camp, both European and Indian.

George Percival Walden, Burma Forest Service, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Burma.

Mr. Walden rendered valuable services throughout the Burma campaign in helping to maintain the civil administration, in several areas.

At Toungoo, as Additional Deputy Commissioner, he was in charge of the hospital, jail and treasury and was mainly responsible for the welfare of the Indian refugees passing through that place. During heavy air raids he carried on with coolness and great devotion to duty. Later he explored evacuation routes and became Evacuation Officer at Yuwa, where he looked after a large number of refugees until the camp was evacuated.

Frederick Herbert Yarnold, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary to the Government of Burma, Defence Department.

Mr. Yarnold as Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay, maintained the administration under the greatest difficulties and improvised measures to relieve suffering and restore the life of the town after the big air raid.

Mr. Yarnold's work all through the invasion was characterised by courage, resourcefulness and cool determination.

*Awarded the George Medal:—*

Amar Singh Gill, Sub Assistant Surgeon, Mandalay Hospital, Burma.

During an air raid on Mandalay the hospital was the centre of the target area and received several direct hits from incendiary and high explosive bombs. Mr. Gill was giving an anæsthetic during an operation when the theatre was hit. Although suffering from shock he remained with his patient and eventually got him down to safety. He returned and brought out another patient who was awaiting an operation. He then helped to extricate from a burning building six night nurses and two cholera cases, although it appeared that to reach the building would be almost certain death. He afterwards set to work, without rest, to salvage hospital equipment. Mr. Gill showed cool courage and great devotion to duty.

Arthur Johnson, District Locomotive Superintendent, Burma Railways.

Mr. Johnson was one of the demolition party of the Burma Railways workshops just outside Rangoon. During the subsequent evacuation by train he displayed great bravery and leadership when the train in which the demolition party was leaving was ambushed by the Japanese. Although there was heavy firing at the train Mr. Johnson extricated a railway officer who was wounded

and unable to move. He improvised stretchers for this officer and another wounded member of the party and organized a carrying party which, owing to the darkness, had to travel slowly, thus minimising the chances of escape. With the aid of Burmese guides he was able to bring the stretcher party safely away from the scene of the ambush. This was a very gallant exploit. Throughout the rest of the campaign he displayed outstanding energy, conspicuous leadership and self sacrifice.

Gyles Mackrell, Messrs. Octavius Steel and Company, Calcutta.

Mr. Mackrell, while in charge of the elephant transport, heard that a number of refugees were attempting to reach Assam over the Chaukan pass. In appalling weather he led his elephants by forced marches over a route hitherto considered impracticable. At great personal risk and after several vain attempts he took them across the flooded river, the bed of which consisted of shifting boulders. He thus rescued 68 sepoys and 33 other persons who were facing starvation. Without medical assistance he fed and doctored them until they were fit to proceed. He fell ill with severe fever, but remained behind and was responsible for saving the lives of over 200 persons. Mr. Mackrell showed the highest initiative and personal courage, and risked hardships which might easily have proved fatal.

*Awarded the British Empire Medal  
(Civil Division):—*

Edward Charles Garraty, Superintendent of the Office of the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Burma.

Mr. Garraty had a steadying influence on the staff during the bombings of Rangoon and afterwards at Mandalay, Maymyo and Myitkyina. He then marched out through the Hukawng Valley and did most excellent work on the way. He brought with him drugs and dressings and gave treatment to the sick refugees, thereby saving many lives and relieving much suffering. His selfless devotion and his willingness to stay for several days in the valley might well have resulted in his being unable to reach India.

Mr. Garraty showed courage and great devotion to duty.

Jack Hancock, Electrical Inspector, Burma Railways.

Mr. Hancock performed splendid work at Rangoon and Insein in restoring electric power connections vital for communications.

He was one of the demolition party of the Railway plant at Insein and displayed great courage and resource under fire in helping to get the wounded away from the evacuation train when it was ambushed by the Japanese. At Mandalay, which was bombed shortly after his arrival, he managed to restore the electric and water supply services in an amazingly short time. This work entailed long hours of duty and exposure to danger from buildings still burning and from ruins likely to collapse. Later, on the final evacuation from Burma, Mr. Hancock, without thought for his own escape, ran a lorry service taking refugees from the railway to as far towards Naba as the road permitted.

Ahmed Hussain, Assistant Station Master, Burma Railways.

When the important railway junction of Thazi was bombed, Mr. Hussain remained at his post and assisted the Military Movement Control Officer in keeping trains running, which enabled men, of the Chinese and British Armies, and large quantities of stores to be moved to the Irrawaddy and to the Southern Shan States. The continued bombing of this junction and the spread of rumours, owing to the breakdown in telephone and telegraphic communications, caused most of the railway staff to leave their posts, but Mr. Hussain remained staunch. Even when the town was evacuated and the railway junction was being bombed throughout the day, he returned in the evening to render what help was possible. His quite outstanding devotion to duty and cool courage under fire were exemplary.

Daramand Khandury, Sanitary Inspector, United Provinces States, India.

Mr. Khandury rendered splendid service in the main Indian Refugee Camp near Imphal. When staffs had been sorely depleted, he assisted and fed the refugees then marching on foot to the railhead. At the end, when the mortality rate rose steeply, he spent his days in burying corpses, a task from which so many shrank. He laboured far into the night loading refugees into lorries and performing any task that required to be done. The long, loyal and unselfish service of Mr. Khandury was quite remarkable in an organisation in which ungrudging service was so freely given.

Terence Alfred O'Leary, Assistant Foreman, Burma Railways.

Mr. O'Leary remained at his post at Toungoo until the town was evacuated. During many air raids he displayed outstand-

ing coolness and efficiency, working for long hours both day and night as required. On one occasion he displayed outstanding courage in entering a smouldering railway wagon to ascertain the contents, thought to be high octane spirit. In so doing he did not hesitate to risk his life and set a very fine example to the staff.

Isaac Abraham Pillay, Postmaster, Pyinmana, Burma.

Mr. Pillay remained at his post until the final evacuation. For most of the time he was without assistance and worked the telephone and telegraph system single-handed.

The arrival of Chinese troops added considerably to Mr. Pillay's responsibilities. Had he failed to discharge them, military operations would have suffered considerably. Pyinmana was ruthlessly bombed by the Japanese but neither air raids, fires nor rifle fire upset Mr. Pillay who showed exemplary courage and devotion to duty.

Pandit Chedi Rampathak, Guard, Burma Railways.

Mr. Rampathak was employed on the Pegu-Martaban branch of the Burma railways and remained at his post during the whole of the military operations in that area. When many of the staff absconded he worked in any capacity required and, on many occasions, without his assistance it would have been impossible to have marshalled and despatched trains required by the military authorities. Frequent bombings and machine-gunning failed to shake his determination. On one occasion after an air raid, he ran to a wagon, containing ammunition in danger of catching fire, and helped to move it away by hand. His services throughout the campaign were in the highest degree meritorious.

He displayed courage and great devotion to duty.

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