

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 Pinyinbon 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 un-failing 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 Shinbwiang. 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 Shinbwiang 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 Shinbwiang. These numbered over 20,000 and, in addition, two contingents of the Chinese Army numbering 10,000 passed through Shinbwiang. 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 Shinbwiang 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