



SECOND SUPPLEMENT
 TO
The London Gazette

Of FRIDAY, the 3rd of JANUARY, 1947

Published by Authority

Registered as a newspaper

TUESDAY, 7 JANUARY, 1947

**CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS
 OF KNIGHTHOOD.**

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

7th January, 1947.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire:—

To be Additional Members in the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order.

Flight Lieutenant Eric Francis GARLAND, M.C. (47293), Royal Air Force, No. 208 Squadron.

Flight Lieutenant Garland's aircraft was shot down over Frosinone in Italy on 4th May, 1944. He was immediately captured and sent to a hospital at Acre. In spite of his wounds, this officer made three attempts to escape from a hospital at Mantova in May, 1944. He collected a store of medical materials and retrieved his battledress. Twice he was caught by sentries while climbing through a window. The third time, after sliding down a laundry chute, he was captured while trying to saw through a door. In June, 1944, Flight Lieutenant Garland jumped from a hospital train near Verona. After two days he made contact with some friendly Italians, with whom he stayed for two months. In August, 1944, he set out with the intention of joining some Italian partisans. He walked for three days, but owing to a leg injury he was forced to take refuge with another Italian family. In January, 1945, Flight Lieutenant Garland left these people, his leg having finally healed, and reached the American lines at Solarolo in the Po Valley.

Flight Lieutenant Rex REYNOLDS (60296), Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, No. 80 Squadron.

While on an operational mission over Timimi, Libya, on 12th December, 1941, Flight Lieutenant Reynolds saw a Hurricane aircraft make a crash landing and the pilot climb out. He landed near the crashed aircraft, assisted in destroying its secret equipment and, discarding his parachute, took off with the other pilot in his own aircraft. After climbing to 500 feet, his aircraft was attacked by a Messerschmitt 109 and Flight Lieutenant Reynolds had to make a forced landing. He and his companion destroyed the secret equipment of the aircraft and made for cover, but shortly afterwards armed Italians discovered their hiding place and took them prisoners. Between March, 1942, and December, 1944, Flight Lieutenant Reynolds made seven attempts to escape, all of which proved unsuccessful after some days of liberty in each case. At Stalag XVIII in March and early April, 1945, Flight Lieutenant Reynolds successfully organised cooking, police, water, fire, sanitary and general

services for 3,000 prisoners of war who were left behind as unfit to march when the Germans evacuated the camp. He was successful, at this time, in checking the chaotic conditions which followed the withdrawal of the German control.

Warrant Officer Charles CROALL (N.Z.41627), Royal New Zealand Air Force, No. 75 (N.Z.) Squadron.

Warrant Officer Croall was captured at Tonning in Germany on 29th July, 1942, and imprisoned at various camps in Poland and Germany. On 12th December, 1942, twelve prisoners of war, including Warrant Officer Croall, escaped and attempted to steal an aircraft but were caught and returned to camp. In February 1943, in company with an Australian, Warrant Officer Croall escaped from a working party at Lazisk. After travelling through Poland they were arrested at the Polish-German border seven days later. Another attempt was made in May 1943, from a working camp. Warrant Officer Croall and a companion headed towards Czechoslovakia but on the fifth night, when boarding a coal train bound for Italy, they were seen and recaptured. This warrant officer made three more escapes, his freedom, on one occasion, lasting ten days. Finally in February, 1945, he and a friend jumped from a train at Kolin, near Prague. They were recaptured seven days later and sent to a concentration camp. Warrant Officer Croall was liberated in May 1945, by the Americans. He was a very persistent escaper in spite of ill-health and earned high commendation for his attempts.

Warrant Officer Robert Lawrence GALLOWAY (580200), Royal Air Force, No. 144 Squadron.

In September, 1939, Warrant Officer Galloway's aircraft crashed off Heligoland and he was rescued by a German patrol boat. In November, 1940, he and a friend escaped from a tree felling party and reached the Baltic, where they hoped to steal a boat and sail to Sweden. They were caught two days later whilst trying to find a suitable craft. His next attempt took place 8 months later, when, with two companions, he cut through the bars of a window at the working camp. They walked in an easterly direction for eight days but were captured in a cordon near Bennisch. During the following year, Warrant Officer Galloway changed identity with a private in order to escape from a working party, but was discovered before any attempt could be made. In April 1945, this warrant officer broke away from the line of march when his camp was evacuated and hid for nine days, until the area was in Allied hands. During his captivity, Warrant Officer Galloway took part in several tunnelling organisations.