

On the 16th October Fusilier KINNE was tried by a Chinese military court for escape and for being a reactionary and hostile to the Chinese, and was sentenced to twelve months solitary confinement. This was increased to eighteen months when he complained at his trial of denial of medical attention, including that for a severe double hernia which he had sustained in June, 1952, while training to escape.

On the 5th December, 1952, he was transferred to a special penal company. His last award of solitary confinement was on the 2nd June, 1953, when he was sentenced for defying Chinese orders and wearing a rosette in celebration of Coronation Day.

He was eventually exchanged at Panmunjon on the 10th August, 1953. As late as the 8th and 9th August he was threatened with non-repatriation for demanding an interview with the International Red Cross Representatives who were visiting Prisoner of War camps.

Fusilier KINNE was during the course of his periods of solitary confinement kept in no less than seven different places of imprisonment, including a security police gaol, under conditions of the most extreme degradation and increasing brutality. Every possible method both physical and mental was employed by his captors to break his spirit, a task which proved utterly beyond their powers. Latterly he must have been fully aware that every time he flaunted his captors and showed openly his detestation of themselves and their methods he was risking his life. He was in fact several times threatened with death or non-repatriation. Nevertheless he was always determined to show that he was prepared neither to be intimidated nor cowed by brutal treatment at the hands of a barbarous enemy.

His powers of resistance and his determination to oppose and fight the enemy to the maximum were beyond praise. His example was an inspiration to all ranks who came into contact with him.

GEORGE CROSS.

Lieutenant Terence Edward WATERS (463718), (deceased), The West Yorkshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's Own), attached The Gloucestershire Regiment.

Lieutenant WATERS was captured subsequent to the Battle of the Imjin River, 22nd-25th April, 1951. By this time he had sustained a serious wound in the top of the head and yet another most painful wound in the arm as a result of this action.

On the journey to Pyongyang with other captives, he set a magnificent example of courage and fortitude in remaining with wounded other ranks on the march, whom he felt it his duty to care for to the best of his ability.

Subsequently, after a journey of immense hardship and privation, the party arrived at an area west of Pyongyang adjacent to P.W. Camp 12 and known generally as "The Caves", in which they were held captive. They found themselves imprisoned in a tunnel driven into the side of a hill through which a stream of water flowed continuously, flooding a great deal of the floor in which were packed a great number of South Korean and European prisoners-of-war in rags, filthy, crawling with lice. In this cavern a number died daily from

wounds, sickness, or merely malnutrition: they fed on two small meals of boiled maize daily. Of medical attention there was none.

Lieutenant WATERS appreciated that few, if any, of his numbers would survive these conditions, in view of their weakness and the absolute lack of attention for their wounds. After a visit from a North Korean Political Officer, who attempted to persuade them to volunteer to join a prisoner-of-war group known as "Peace Fighters" (that is, active participants in the propaganda movement against their own side) with a promise of better food, of medical treatment and other amenities as a reward for such activity—an offer that was refused unanimously—he decided to order his men to pretend to accede to the offer in an effort to save their lives. This he did, giving the necessary instructions to the senior other rank with the British party, Sergeant HOPER, that the men would go upon his order without fail.

Whilst realising that this act would save the lives of his party, he refused to go himself, aware that the task of maintaining British prestige was vested in him.

Realising that they had failed to subvert an officer with the British party, the North Koreans now made a series of concerted efforts to persuade Lieutenant WATERS to save himself by joining the camp. This he steadfastly refused to do. He died a short time after.

He was a young, inexperienced officer, comparatively recently commissioned from the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, yet he set an example of the highest gallantry.

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

The Reverend Stanley James DAVIES (353777), Chaplain to the Forces Fourth Class, Royal Army Chaplains' Department, attached The Gloucestershire Regiment.

Major Michael Dennis George Conybeare RYAN (64645), The Royal Ulster Rifles.

Major Patrick William WELLER (126470), The Gloucestershire Regiment.

Awarded the George Medal :—

Captain Acton Henry Gordon GIBBON (304047), Royal Regiment of Artillery.

This officer whilst undergoing interrogation by North Korean security personnel at the notorious camp "Paks Death House", north of Pyongyang, was instrumental in assisting an escape of three other prisoners of war. As a result of this the North Korean Commander of the camp, Major Pak, subjected Captain GIBBON to ill treatment tantamount to torture in an endeavour to obtain the route and the plans of the escape party. Captain GIBBON was hung from a tree by a rope fastened round his wrists which were bound behind his back, and subjected to beating and kickings for many hours. In addition to this he was threatened with a pistol and subjected to various other forms of ill-treatment. He withstood all this ill treatment, so much so that Major Pak considered that he obviously could not impart the information they required, as he did not know it. Captain GIBBON'S conduct and courage during this time was an inspiration to all others in the camp.