

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 Shinbwiang. 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 Shinbwiang 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