

CANADIAN
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Editor: Ross W. Irwin,

THE ONTARIO MEDAL FOR FIREFIGHTERS BRAVERY

THE CANADIAN
FIREFIGHTER

Vol 3, No.15
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This is at once a sad and happy occasion Your Honour. A happy one because we are gathered here to honour the courage and dedication of firefighters across this province who daily risk their lives for the safety of their fellow citizens.

A sad occasion because we have the unhappy duty of presenting the first posthumous award of the Ontario Medal for Firefighters Bravery to the late Firefighter Michael Charles Fikis of Thunder Bay.

I know Your Honour, and indeed all the people of Ontario, want this investiture and this medal to reflect our grateful thanks and our highest esteem, although we are aware that nothing can truly compensate for the loss of this fine and brave man and for the life he had with his young family.

His own nobleness of spirit, his singular courage, his life as a husband and father and as a citizen are the true and lasting monuments of Firefighter Fikis; the well-forged inheritance he leaves those closest to him and the community at large.

That acknowledged, however, it is fitting and proper that we have established in this province since 1976 an awards structure whereby it is possible for the people of Ontario to express their appreciation and esteem for those engaged in the demanding and often dangerous occupation of firefighting.

The medals serve as a way to focus public attention on the important role the firefighter plays in our society through rewarding individual acts of courage by these men in the course of their daily duties. The men so honoured here today are not the only ones to have dared much for their fellow citizens. The rosters of the fire departments across this province are filled with similar valorous men. These firefighters, then, are the bravest of the

brave, men who by attitude and example set the standard for all to follow.

The task of selecting and recommending today's candidates was that of an Advisory Committee composed of members who are familiar with the great responsibility and high skills the public expects from the more than 22,000 professional and volunteer firefighters in Ontario.

I want to thank the members of the Advisory Council for their assistance and congratulate them on the quality of the candidates they have selected.

We are here today to recognize the deeds of men who act courageously and unselfishly when fire breaks out. They do not stop to ask whether this fire could have been prevented; they perform their duties without qualification. Therefore, I think it is incumbent on all of us to consider ways in which we can improve the fire safety of our environments. All of us should exercise more caution in our own lives in an effort to eliminate tragic fires that put at risk the lives of ordinary citizens and firefighters alike.

Your Honour, it is a great privilege for me to take part with you in this investiture and with this award, to express the gratitude of a grateful public to the recipients and, through them, their fellow firefighters across the province.

I am pleased to introduce to you the first recipient of the Ontario Medal for Firefighters Bravery, Irwin Lobsinger, the former chief of the Walkerton Fire Department.

A much-honoured and brave man, Chief Lobsinger earned his Firefighters Bravery Medal for the courage he displayed in entering a smoke-filled and flame-filled residence without a breathing apparatus in an attempt to rescue a five-year-old boy.

A police officer and two firemen had previously attempted to go up the stairs to the young lad's rescue in the May 1977 fire, but were driven back by heat and smoke.

Chief Lobsinger decided to go in through an upstairs window even though he realized the opening was too small to permit him to wear a breathing apparatus. He groped around the second floor before finding the frightened boy huddled against the wall in a bedroom.

The Chief passed the boy out the window and then collapsed himself. He was pulled to safety by his men and was hospitalized in critical condition for five days.

Unfortunately, young Keith Flynn died, despite the Chief's heroic efforts. The sympathies of the people of Ontario go out to his family.

I now call upon Fire Chief Lloyd Hehn of the Walkerton Fire Department to present Chief Lobsinger to

Your Honour for investiture.

Your Honour, the second recipient is First Class Firefighter Ron Gorrie of the Thunder Bay Fire Department.

Firefighter Gorrie's medal was won as a result of a fire which claimed the life of our third recipient, Firefighter Michael Charles Fikis, and a citizen, Jack Bendick, owner of a chip silo which caught fire in March 1979.

Firefighter Gorrie heard a faint call for help from Firefighter Fikis who had gone into the silo to rescue the owner. Despite the fact he had no air pack, Firefighter Gorrie dashed in to help. As both firefighters worked to save Mr. Bendick, Mr. Fikis collapsed. Attempts to revive Mr. Fikis were made until Mr. Gorrie was about to be overcome himself. He managed to reach a ladder and was pulled to safety and taken to hospital where he was treated for smoke inhalation.

Your Honour, Firefighter Gorrie demonstrated extraordinary courage in the best traditions of his profession. I would now ask Fire Chief Walter Drew of the Thunder Bay Fire Department to present Firefighter Gorrie to you for the award of his medal.

The next award Your Honour, is posthumous and recognizes the selfless act of courage of Firefighter Fikis.

Firefighter Fikis, upon arrival at the fire, entered the silo to search for Mr. Bendick who had been overcome by fumes.

He found the stricken man and immediately took off his face mask to share his oxygen with Mr. Bendick in an attempt to revive him. But the fumes were so thick and deadly, that Firefighter Fikis was quickly overcome himself. And as we heard, the efforts of Firefighter Gorrie to rescue both men were tragically in vain.

Your Honour, the decision to share his oxygen with Mr. Bendick, was a most generous and brave act on behalf of Firefighter Fikis. His tragic, yet noble death, underlines the debt all of us owe to firefighters across this province who daily live with the reality that the performance of their duty could cost them their lives. I say now, on my own behalf, and on behalf of my Cabinet Colleagues and the people of Ontario, that we are deeply indebted to Firefighter Fikis and regret very much that such a good man was lost to us and to his family.

We are privileged today, Your Honour, to have the son and daughter of Firefighter Fikis here to receive their father's medal. Jamie and Kristin the people of Ontario are very proud of your father and are most grateful that you are here to accept this medal which acknowledges our debt to him.

I would ask Chief Drew to present Jamie and Kristin to Your Honour for the investiture. ■



Chief Walter Drew looks on, as the Premier of Ontario congratulates Ron Gorrie.



Above, Lieutenant Governor McGibbon pinning Medal of Bravery on Chief Irwin Lobinger



Firefighter Gord Ferguson P.F.D.

Medals of Bravery

Two Canadian Forces members were awarded Medals of Bravery by the governor general. Captain William MacLennan, a protestant chaplain from St. Peter's, N.S. disarmed a distraught man at CFB Gagetown on April 26, 1977. Warrant Officer Edgar Weatherbee, of Truro, N.S., while serving with the Canadian Airborne Regiment at Petawawa, saved Corporal R.C. O'Brien from falling to his death while parachuting near CFB Borden on October 30, 1977.

R.W. Irwin

Plastic cap badges were authorized in Great Britain by an Army Council Instruction in 1941 as a measure to conserve metal. The number of badges were extended from time to time until almost 100 regiments and corps were represented. Plastic badges were used well into the 1950's. The badges proved to be unsatisfactory in use as they were fragile and broke. The metal prong fasteners were easily broken after little use. In Great Britain plastic cap badges were produced in three colours - chocolate brown, grey and light fawn.

In Canada a shortage of brass developed in 1942. In June 1942 the Inspection Board asked if plastic badges could be produced here. Samples were obtained from Britain for examination and on September 9, 1942 it was decided to produce such badges. Three companies were asked to produce hand-made badges that month for submission prior to a contract being let. All badges were to be made from cellulose acetate in a chocolate brown colour.

The Canadian Buttons Ltd., Montreal produced plastic badges for R.C.O.C., R.C.A.S.C. and R.C.A.F. M. Wintrob & Son, Toronto made R.C.E. and R.C.A. while Percy Herman Ltd., Toronto produced plastic badges for R.C.E. and Q.O.R.

Orders were finally placed for the following badges under contract R.C.E.; R.C.A.; R.C.A.S.C.; R.C.O.C.; R.C. Sigs; Canadian Parachute Corps; R.C.A.F. buttons; and later the C.T.T.C.

The availability of scrap brass and the cost of plastic moulds precluded their large scale use when only small numbers of badges were required.

UNITED NATIONS INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON

The standard U.N. medal with a new ribbon will be awarded to Canadian troops for 90 days' service with the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, about 120 men.

The ribbon represents the flags of the U.N. and Lebanon. From one end it is described (length in mm):- U.N. blue (9), white (1.5), red (1), white (1.5), dark green (9), white (1.5), red (1), white (1.5), U.N. blue (9).

THE CANADIAN ARMY

CLOTHING DIVISION D

BADGES—ARM, CAP, SHOULDER, BUTTONS,
AND CHEVRONS

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Designation

Section—Clothing
Division D

Badges Arm, Drill—

A.I.
Bits.
Bugles.
Crowns.
Crown and crossed Guns.
Crown and crossed Rifles.
Crown and Wreath.
Crown and Wreath and crossed Rifles.
Drums.
Flags, crossed.
Grenades.
Guns—
Left.
Right.
Crossed.
Hammer and Pincers.
Horseshoes.
Instructional Cadre.
"I." in wreath.
"H." in wreath.
Hammer and Pincers.
Hatchets crossed.
Horseshoes.
Instructional Cadre.
"L." in wreath.
"L.G."
"L.G." in wreath.
Line Telegraphy.
Lyres.
Lyre and Crown.
"M.G."
"M.G." in wreath.
"P." in wreath.
Rifles crossed.
Rifles crossed and star.
Royal Arms.
Royal Arms in wreath.
"R." in wreath.
"R.S." in wreath.
"S." in wreath.
"S." in wreath and Crown.
Single rifle.
Star and crossed rifle in wreath.
Stars white.
Swords crossed.
Tank Battalions.
Trumpets crossed.
Wireless Telegraphy.
Wheels.
Badges, Arm, Drill—
Crown.
Crown in wreath.
Royal Arms.
Royal Arms in wreath.

Badges, Arm, Rifle

Regiments—

Bandmaster.

Bugle.

Crown.

Badges, Arm, Rifle R

Bandmaster.

Bugle.

Crown.

Crown and wreath.

Drums.

Flags, crossed.

Lyres.

Royal Arms.

Badges, Arm, Drill—

Crown.

Crown and wreath.

Royal Arms.

Royal Arms and wreath.

Badges, Arm, Worsted—

"Canada"

Badges, Shoulder—

Embroidered—

1st Hussars.

2nd Armoured Car Regiment.

2nd/10th Dragoons.

4th Princess Louise

Dragon Guards.

6th Duke of Connaught

Royal Canadian Hussars.

7th/11th Hussars.

8th Princess Louise

Hussars.

8th Princess Louise N.B.

Hussars.

12th Manitoba Dragoons.

14th Canadian Hussars.

15th Alberta Light Horse.

16th/22nd Saskatchewan

Horse.

17th Duke of York's Royal

Canadian Hussars.

19th Alberta Dragoons.

48th Highlanders of Canada.

Algonquin Regiment.

Argyll Light Infantry.

Argyll & Sutherland High-

landers of Canada.

Battleford Light Infantry.

Black Watch (Royal High-

land Regiment) of Canada.

British Columbia

Dragoons.

British Columbia

Regiment.

Brockville Rifles.

Calgary Highlanders.

Calgary Regiment.

Cameron Highlanders of

Ottawa.

Canadian Armoured Corps

Training Centre.

C.A.F.V. Training Centre.

Canadian Dental Corps.

Canadian Forestry Corps.

Canadian Fusiliers.

Canadian Grenadier

Guards.

Canadian Postal Corps.

Canadian Provost Corps.

Canadian Scottish Regt.

Cape Breton Highlanders.

Carleton Place R.C.

Corps of Military Staff

Clerks.

C.O.T.C.

District Depot—

1 Band.

1A "

2 "

3 "

3A "

4 "

5 "

6 Band.

7 "

7A "

10 "

11 "

12 "

12A "

13 "

13A "

Dufferin and Haldimand

Rifles of Canada.

Edmonton Fusiliers.

Edmonton Regiment.

Elgin Regiment.

Essex Regiment.

Essex Scottish Regiment.

Fort Garry Horse.

G.G.F.G.

G.G.H.G.

Grey and Simcoe Foresters.

Halifax Rifles.

Hastings and Prince Ed-

ward Regiment.

Highland Light Infantry of

Canada.

Irish Fusiliers.

Irish Regiment of Canada.

Kent Regiment.

King's Own Rifles of Can-

ada.

Lake Superior Regt.

Lanark and Renfrew Scot-

tish.

Le Regiment de Chateau-

guay.

Le Regiment de la Chaud-

iere.

Le Regiment de Hull.

Le Regiment de Joliette.

Le Regiment de Levis.

Le Regiment de Mauou-

neuve.

Le Regiment de Montma-

gov.

Le Regiment de Quebec.

Le Regiment de St.

Hyacinthe.

Le Regiment du Saguenay.

Les Fusiliers de Mont

Royal.

Les Fusiliers du St-

Laurent.

Les Fusiliers de Sher-

brooke.

Les Voltigeurs de Quebec.

Lincoln & Welland Regt.

L.S.H. (R.C.).

Lorne Scots.

Manitoba Mounted Rifles.

Middlesex & Huron Regt.

Midland Regiment.

New Brunswick Rangers.

New Brunswick Regt.

North Nova Scotia High-

landers.

North Shore Regiment.

Ontario Regiment.

Oxford Rifles.

Perth Regiment.

Pictou Highlanders.

Prince Albert Volunteers.

Prince Albert and Battle-

ford Volunteers.

Prince Edward Island

Highlanders.

Prince Edward Island

Light Horse.

Prince of Wales Rangers.

Princess Louise Fusiliers.

Princess of Wales Own

Regiment.

P.P.C.L.I.

Queen's Own Cameron

Highlanders of Canada.

Queen's Own Rifles of Can-

ada.

Queen's Own Rangers.

Ranger Rifle Regiment.

Rocky Mountain Rangers.

R.C.A.

R.C.A.M.C.

R.C.A.P.C.

R.C.A.S.C.

R.C.C.S.

R.C.D.

R.C.E.

R.C.H.A.

R.C.O.C.

R.C.R.

Royal Hamilton Light In-

fantry (Wentworth Regi-

ment).

Royal Montreal Regiment.

Royal Regiment of Canada.

Royal Rifles of Canada.

Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

Royal 22nd Regiment.

St. John Fusiliers.

Saskatoon Light Infantry.

Sault Ste. Marie and Sa-

bury Regiment.

Scots Fusiliers of Canada.

Seaford Highlanders of

Canada.

Sherbrooke Fusiliers Regi-

ment.

Sherbrooke Regiment.

South Alberta Regiment.

South Saskatchewan Regi-

ment.

Stormont, Dundas and

Glengarry Highlanders.

Three Rivers Regiment	Patches, Shoulder—	Blue with red...	Camp Con	Red with 2" black letters.
Toronto Scottish Regiment	Canadian Provost Corps...	Red with white	Staff	(Orderly Officer to Camp Commandant)
Veterans Guard of Canada	Canadian Grenadier Guards	Red with white	Plain	(D.A.A.G.)
Veterans Home Guard of Canada	Governor General's Foot Guards	Blue with white	With	(A.A. & Q.M.G.)
Victoria Rifles of Canada	17th Duke of York R. C. Hussars	Green and buff	A	(Auxiliary Service Officer)
Westminster Regiment	Highland Light Infantry of Canada	Blue with yellow	A	(Chaplain)
West Nova Scotia Regiment	North Nova Scotia Highlanders	Blue with red	A	(Camp Commandant)
Winnipeg Grenadiers	North Shore (N.B.) Regt.	Scarlet rifle, green lettering and border	A	(Dental Officer)
Winnipeg Light Infantry	Regina Rifle Regiment	Green with black	A	(Engineer Officer)
Badges, Worsteds, Canada	Royal Winnipeg Rifles	Blue with red	A	(General Staff Officer)
Chevrons—	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders	Lettering in black on orange portion (Motor Contact Officers)	A	(Medical Officer)
Drab—	Armlets—	H.Q. Infantry Brigade (Commander)	A	(Ordnance Officer)
1 bar	Black, Orange and Black	1" black letters (Brigade Major)	A	(Paymaster)
2 bars	With Letters—	(Staff Captain)	A	(Public Relations Officer)
3 bars	C	(Transport Officer)	A	(D.A.Q.M.G.)
Drill—	Blue—	H.O. Army Tank Bde. (Commander)	A	(Signal Officer)
1 bar	Plain	(Brigade Major)	A	(Supply and Transport Officer)
2 bars	With letters—	(General Staff)	A	(Gold on red)
3 bars	B.M.	(Staff Captain)	A	(Intelligence Personnel of unit)
Rifle Regiments—	S.C.	(R.C.A.S.C. Officer)	A	(Brigade Intelligence Officer)
1 bar	T.O.		A	(Intelligence personnel)
2 bars	With tank in worsteds—		A	(Air Liaison Officer)
3 bars	Plain		A	(Field Security Police)
Brigade Bars—	With letters—		A	(Green with 12" black letters)
Blue	B.M.		A	(White with red Geneva Cross)
Green	C		A	(Garrison Military Police)
Red	S.C.		A	(Black with 12" red letters)
Letters, Shoulder, Worsteds—	S.T.		A	
Provost Corps (Red on blue)—			A	
A			A	
C			A	
D			A	
Numerals, Shoulders, Worsteds—			A	
Provost Corps (Red on blue)—			A	
No. 11			A	
No. 12			A	
No. 13			A	
No. 14			A	
No. 15			A	
No. 16			A	
No. 17			A	
No. 20			A	
No. 21			A	
No. 22			A	
No. 23			A	
Patches—			A	
3rd Division—			A	
Plain			A	
C.D.C.			A	
C.P.C.			A	
R.C.A.M.C.			A	
R.C.A.S.C.			A	
R.C.C.S.			A	
R.C.E.			A	
R.C.O.C.			A	
4th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment			A	
Badges, Ident.			A	
Ordnance			A	
For civilian employees			A	

[illegible]

Badges, Cap—

1st Hussars
2nd Armoured Car Regt
2nd 10th Dragoons
4th Princess Louise Dragoon Guards
6th Duke of Connaught Royal Canadian Hussars
7th/11th Hussars
8th Princess Louise Hussars
12th Manitoba Dragoons
14th Canadian Light Horse
15th Alberta Light Horse
16th/22nd Saskatchewan Horse
17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars
19th Alberta Dragoons
48th Highlanders of Canada
Algonquin Regiment
Argyll Light Infantry
Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders of Canada
Battleford Light Infantry
Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada
British Columbia Dragoons
British Columbia Regiment
Brockville Rifles
Calgary Highlanders
Calgary Regiment
Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa (M.C.)
C.A.F.V. T.
Canadian Armoured Corps Training Centre
Canadian Dental Corps
Canadian Forestry Corps
Canadian Fusiliers
Canadian Grenadier Guards
Canadian Postal Corps
Canadian Provost Corps
Canadian Scottish Regt.
Cape Breton Highlanders
Carleton & York Regiment
Corps of Military Staff Clerks
C.O.T.C.—
Acadia University
Bishop's College
Dalhousie University
Laval University
Loyola College
McMaster
Mount Allison
New Brunswick
Nova Scotia Technical College
Ontario Agricultural College
Osgoode Hall
Queens University
St. Francis Xavier University
University of Alberta
University of British Columbia
University of Manitoba

University of Montreal
University of New Brunswick
University of Saskatchewan
University of Toronto
University of Western Ontario
Dufferin and Haldimand Rifles of Canada
Edmonton Fusiliers
Edmonton Regiment
Elgin Regiment
Essex Regiment
Essex Scottish Regiment
Fort Garry Horse
G.G.F.G.
G.G.H.G.
Grey and Simcoe Foresters
Halifax Rifles
Hastings and Prince Edward Regt.
Highland Light Infantry of Canada
Irish Fusiliers
Irish Regiment of Canada
Kent Regiment
King's Own Rifles of Canada
Lake Superior Regiment
Lanark and Renfrew Scottish
Le Regiment de Chateauguay
Le Regiment de la Chaudiere
Le Regiment de Hull
Le Regiment de Joliette
Le Regiment de Lewis
Le Regiment de Maisonneuve
Le Regiment de Montmagny
Le Regiment de Quebec
Le Regiment de St. Hyacinthe
Le Regiment du Saguenay
Les Fusiliers de Mont Royal
Les Fusiliers du St. Laurent
Les Fusiliers de Sherbrooke
Les Voltigeurs de Quebec
Le Regiment de Lewis
Le Regiment de Maisonneuve
Le Regiment de Montmagny
Le Regiment de Quebec
Le Regiment de St. Hyacinthe
Le Regiment du Saguenay
Les Fusiliers de Mont Royal
Les Fusiliers du St. Laurent
Les Fusiliers de Sherbrooke
Les Voltigeurs de Quebec
Lincoln & Welland Regt

L.S.H. (B.C.)
Lorne Scots
Manitoba Mounted Rifles
Maple Leaf
Middlesex and Huron Regiment
Midland Regiment
New Brunswick Rangers
New Brunswick Regt.
North Nova Scotia Highlanders (M.G.)
North Shore Regiment
Ontario Regiment
Oxford Rifles
Perth Regiment
Pictou Highlanders
Prince Albert and Battleford Volunteers
Prince Edward Island Highlanders
Prince Edward Island Light Horse
Prince of Wales Rangers
Princess Louise Fusiliers
Princess of Wales' Own Regiment
P.P.C.L.I.
Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada
Queen's Own Rifles of Canada
Queen's York Rangers
Regina Rifle Regiment
Rocky Mountain Rangers
R.C.A.
R.C.A.M.C.
R.C.A.P.C.
R.C.A.S.C.
R.C.C.S.
R.C.D.
R.C.F.
R.C.O.C.
R.C.R.
Royal Hamilton Light Infantry (Wentworth Regiment)
Royal Montreal Regt.
Royal Regiment of Canada
Royal Rifles of Canada
Royal Winnipeg Rifles
Royal 22nd Regiment
St. John Fusiliers
Saskatoon Light Infantry
Sault Ste. Marie and Sudbury Regiment (M.G.)
Scots Fusiliers of Canada
Seaford Highlanders of Canada
Sherbrooke Light Regt.
Sherbrooke Regiment
South Alberta Regiment
South Saskatchewan Regt.
Stormont, Glengarry and Glengarry Highlanders
Three Rivers Regiment
Toronto Scottish Regiment
Veterans Guard of Canada
Victoria Rifle Regiment of Canada
Westminster Regiment
West Nova Scotia Regt.
Winnipeg Grenadiers
Winnipeg Light Infantry

AIRMEN SHOT DOWN BY MANFRED, FREIHERR VON RICHTHOFEN, WHO SURVIVED

Victory
No.

5	2/Lt. Irons or Lt. A.H.M. Copeland	21 RFC	10-10-16	Over Albert, wounded
		25 RFC	10-10-16	Made POW
9	Lt. T.H. Clark & 2/Lt. J.C. Lees	15 RFC	11-20-16	Over Gueudecourt, POW
		15 RFC		ditto
12	Lt. P.B.G. Hunt	32 RFC	12-11-16	Over Mercatel, POW
15	2/Lt. H.J.H. Dicksee & Capt. J.B. Quested	11 RFC	12-27-16	Over Ficheux, wounded
		11 RFC		ditto , not wounded
18	Capt. O. Greig & Lt. J.E. MacLennan	25 RFC	1-24-17	Over Vitry, POW
		25 RFC		ditto
20	2/Lt. C.D. Bennett	2 RFC	2-14-17	West of Loos, POW
23	Lt. J.B.E. Grosbie & Sgt. J.E. Prance	2 RFC	3- 4-17	wounded
		2 RFC		
30	Lt. Richard P. Baker	19 RFC	3-24-17	Over Givenchy, POW
36	Lt. H.T. Adams & Lt. J.J. Stewart	48 RFC	4- 5-17	Over Quincy, POW
		48 RFC		ditto
42	Sgt. J.A. Cunliffe & 2AM W. Batten	11 RFC	4-13-17	Monchy-Feuchy, wounded
		11 RFC		ditto
45	2/Lt. A. Pascoe & 2/Lt. F.S. Andrews	13 RFC	4-16-17	Bailleul-Cavrelle, wded
		13 RFC		ditto
54	2/Lt. D.P. Collis	23 RFC	6-23-17	Over Dickibush, injured
60	2/Lt. J.B.C. Madge	6 RFC	9- 1-17	Near Zonnebeke, POW
62	Lt. J.A.V. Boddy	64 RFC	11-23-17	Wounded, escaped
64	2/Lt. L.C.F. Clutterbuck & 2/Lt. H.J. Sparks	62 RFC	3-12-18	Jauroy, POW
		62 RFC		ditto
71	Capt. T.S. Sharpe	73 RFC	3-27-18	POW
72	Capt. K.R. Kirkman	20 RFC	3-27-18	Foucacourt, POW

Many of the above were not Canadians. If you have information on the above individuals I would be pleased to send the address of a person who is researching any of the above. In any case it makes a nice list of the fortunate few who survived.

UNFICYP - Cyprus

In early April the 3e Bataillon Royal 22e Régiment based at Valcartier, Quebec, replaced the 8th Canadian Hussars (Princess Louise's) in Cyprus. In early October, the Vandoos were replaced by 290 officers and men of the Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians) (LdSH(RC)) based at Calgary, augmented by 126 personnel from 3rd Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, CFB Shilo, Manitoba. It was the 32nd rotation to take place since Canadians began serving there in March, 1964.

UNEF - Egypt and UNDOF - Syria, Israel

On July 24th, the UN Security Council allowed the 4,000-man UN Emergency Force Middle East's (UNEFME) mandate to expire after nearly six years of existence. Repatriation of the 850-man Canadian contingent responsible for the forces logistics and communications is now complete. However, United Nations headquarters requested Canada to supply 50 additional troops to the UN Disengagement Observer Force on the Golan Heights. The augmentation of UNDOF permits the establishment of a movement control detachment in Latakia, Syria and an increase in logistical services on the Golan Heights to compensate for support formerly provided by UNEFME. During the period of the UNEF mandate over 12,000 Canadian Regular and Reserve personnel have served in the area.

Small Arms Competition

This was followed in August by the annual Canadian Forces' Small Arms competitions at Connaught Ranges near Ottawa. This year the coveted Queen's Medals were won by Regular Force Master Corporal Tony Cromwell of Birchtown, N.S., of the Airborne Regiment, CFB Petawawa, and Reserve Force Corporal Dave Oakie, a member of the Loyal Edmonton Regiment.

By VERNE MCILWRAITH

For an inland city, Guelph's connections with the seas are most notable, even apart from the fact that the Royal City gave great numbers of its citizens to serve in the naval arm of the war services.

In another column it was recalled that the city founder, John Galt, thought he saw a connection with the Atlantic through the River Speed and its connections with the Grand River and Lake Erie leading to the new St. Lawrence route.

An honor held by few seaboard communities can be bragged about by Guelph since there have been two men associated with this city who served as admirals of the British Navy and later contributed much to the development of naval installations on Canada's coasts.

The other column dealt specifically with Admiral Sir Charles Edmund Kingsmill CMG, born here July 7, 1855, who retired from the British Navy in 1908 to take charge of maritime service for Canada. He had much to do with the formation of the Canadian Navy in 1910 and died in 1935, after serving as first director of Canadian Naval Service.

The other British Admiral was William Oswald Story, CBE, who was born in 1859, son of Joseph Story of Cavan, England. He married in 1891 Olive Janet, daughter of Capt. Baldwin, NZ, to whom were born three sons and seven daughters.

His naval service was at Perak Expedition 1875-76; Egypt 1882; Soudan, 1886; European War, 1914-19, in which he won several honors, including his CBE, from Britain; as well as others from Japan and Spain.

Admiral Story joined the Royal Navy as a cadet in the later part of the last century and gained promotion through various ranks up to captain in 1902. He became rear admiral in 1911, in which rank he retired from the Royal Navy and took up residence in Guelph. He was promoted vice-admiral on the retired list of the Royal Navy in April 1917, and to admiral in Oct. 1919.

On the outbreak of war, Admiral Story volunteered his services for duty with the Canadian Government and with the consent of the Admiralty he

was appointed as superintendant, HMC Dockyards, Esquimalt, B.C., and in charge of naval establishments on the Pacific coast in Oct. 1914. He continued in that appointment until January 1918. During that time he was attached to HMCS Clearwater, (shore establishment).

As there was little danger of hostile activities on the Pacific Coast that year and as activities on the Atlantic Coast were expanding to meet the threat of submarine warfare, Adm. Story was transferred to the east coast. While attached to HMCS Niobe from Feb. 1, 1918 until May 15, 1919 he was named admiral superintendant of the HMC Dockyard at Halifax, N.S. He was demobilized in Feb. 1919 upon reduction to a peace basis of the Royal Canadian Navy.

In 1932 his services were again utilized in the RCN for the purpose of presiding over court martial proceedings, (which apparently were not too numerous).

Throughout his services with the Canadian naval forces, Adm. Story's career was outstanding and his sound judgment and extensive experience were most valuable in the RCN throughout the trying years of the Great War, (1914-18).

There are no definite details as to how long and what period he lived in Guelph, but during his Canadian years he did have a Montreal address.

THE ROYAL IRISH

I wish to make it clear that the Harp & Crown badge was in use only between the years 1881-1922, the Regiment being disbanded in the latter year.

The badge to which I referred was the one used prior to 1881, in which year the Regiment ceased to be known as the 18th Regiment of Foot — the Royal Irish — and became the 1st and 2nd Battalions of The Royal Irish Regiment. The Wexford Militia became the 3rd (Militia) Battalion; The North Tipperary Light Infantry became the 4th (Militia) Battalion, and The Kilkenny Fusiliers, the 5th (Militia) Battalion. It was at that time (1881) that the badge referred to by the Major was struck and worn by all ranks.

The composition of the badge prior to 1881 was the Garter inscribed "Royal Irish" and divided top and bottom by a bar, superscribed "Egypt"; the top half showing the Sphinx, and the bottom half the numeral "18", the whole surmounted by the Lion rampant. The Lion was also worn on a shield as the collar badge of the Regiment, and during the last war when collar badges were worn only by commissioned ranks, the cap badge in bronze was worn on the collar.

As "Retired Major" has suggested the possibility of my "mixing up" the badge of the Royal Irish Regiment with other Irish regiments carrying the prefix "Royal", it is interesting to note the fact that all Irish regiments had that honour, with the exceptions of The Inniskilling Dragoons and The Connaught Rangers.

In conclusion, the Regiment under discussion was formed in 1684 and was known as the Royal Regiment of Ireland. It had the honour of being the senior Irish regiment and continued so until the Colours were handed over to their King at Windsor Castle on 12th June, 1922, thereby closing 238 years of glorious service to the Empire. — R. S. Cox, Valour Road Branch, Canadian Legion, Winnipeg, Man.

HISTORICAL RECORDS

K. R. & O. (IMPERIAL).—No. 1931

1931 This record shall contain the following particulars relating to the corps, unit or department:

- (1) The circumstances of its original formation.
- (2) Any unusual means by which it has been recruited.
- (3) The stations at which it has been employed, and the dates of its arrival at and departures from such stations.
- (4) The military operations in which it has been engaged, and its achievements.
- (5) The names of all officers killed or wounded, and the name of any officer or soldier who has specially distinguished himself in action.
- (6) The badges and devices which it has been permitted to bear and the reason for which such badges and devices or other marks of distinction, were granted, together with the date and authority for same.
- (7) Alterations in clothing, arms, accoutrements, colours, or horse furniture, with the date and authority for the same.
- (8) Any other important matter relating to its regimental administration, such as changes in peace establishments and terms of service.
- (9) Drafts received and despatched, their strength, dates of their arrival and departure, and names of officers who accompanied them. Drafts numerically weaker than officer's party should not be separately specified.
- (10) Any other matter which may be considered of historical importance.

K.R. & O. (CANADA).—Nos. 1516-7-8.

1516. A historical record is to be kept for every corps, stating the circumstances of the original formation of the corps, the means by which it has been recruited and the alterations in the establishment.
1517. This account is to specify the military operations in which the corps has been engaged, and to record its achievements. It is to contain the names of all officers killed, and the name of any officer or soldier who has specially distinguished himself in action. The badge and devices which the corps has been permitted to bear, and the reasons for which such badges and devices, or other marks of distinction, were granted, together with the date of the authority for the same, are to be stated.
1518. Any orders directing particular alterations in the clothing arms, accoutrements, colours, or horse furniture, are to be recorded under their proper dates.