

CANADIAN
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&
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CANADA
MERITORIOUS
SERVICE



ARMY
LONG
SERVICE
& G.C.



PERMANENT
FORCES
LS GC



CANADIAN MEDAL FOR L.S. & G.C.

R. W. Irwin

Few awards, other than the Victoria Cross, have had more written about it than "The Meritorious Service Medal". It is a complex story full of pitfalls for the uninformed. The medal is quite scarce.

The medal was created for the British army by Royal Warrant dated December 19, 1845 to afford a greater encouragement for serving or discharged sergeants of the regular army who may have distinguished themselves, or who have given good, faithful and efficient service. The award bore an annuity not exceeding 20 pounds per year.

By Royal Warrant of December 4, 1854, to mark the distinguished, gallant, and good conduct of the Army serving in the Crimea the medal was extended to one sergeant in each regiment selected by the Commanding Officer and recommended for the medal and annuity for gallantry in action. The institution of the Distinguished Conduct Medal eliminated the need for the award for gallantry in action.

In 1884 the medal was extended to all soldiers of sergeant and above, for long and meritorious service.

In 1891 New South Wales asked the Imperial authorities if the Meritorious Service Medal could be issued to their regular forces on repayment. In May 1892 the Colonial Office agreed and suggested it to other colonies. In August the Canadian government raised objections because of the annuity prescribed in the regulations. In March 1893 the Imperial government offered to grant the medal under regulations similar to the British army but left the annuity problem to the Colonial governments. The proposition was accepted and in August 1894 the Colonial Office sent the Royal Warrant authorizing the issue of the medal under regulations to be framed by the Colonial government and submitted for approval to the Secretary of State for War. The draft regulations was submitted by Order-in-Council January 23, 1895. A number of problems developed in the granting of other medals for long service and the award of the Canada General Service Medal and the award of the MSM was set aside until approved by GO 104, October 25, 1902.

Eligibility was to a Warrant Officer or N.C.O. above the rank of Corporal who was discharged with 21 years service and had earned the LSGC medal in the Permanent Force, or, 18 years if discharged as an invalid. GO 6 of 1903 authorized the wearing of both the LSGC and the MSM, the LSGC taking precedence. The number of MSM's in wear could not exceed 40. This number was increased to 75 by GO 1, 1928 and to 100 in 1939. No annuity was paid in Canada.

The Meritorious Service Medal bore the effigy of Queen Victoria on the obverse and the inscription FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE in three lines on the reverse within two laurel branches broken at the top by a Royal Crown. This was the medal awarded in the British army.

By Royal Warrant of May 31, 1895 the name of the colony "CANADA" was added to the reverse above the Crown and the Royal Titles on the obverse was amended to read VICTORIA REGINA ET IMPERATRIX. In Canada, only specimens of this medal exist as it was not approved until late 1902. In 1902 there were only 6 applications to the Medals Claims Board and none were processed that year.

An Army Order dated October 17, 1902 stated the MSM was to bear the effigy of Edward VII as used on the Africa General Service Medal and the inscription EDWARD VII REX IMPERATOR. During 1903 and 1904 the Medals Claims Board awarded 9 Meritorious Service Medals. No further awards were made until GO 14, 1917 as authorized by K.R.&O. para 1434, 1917.

There were 50 MSM's ordered November 22, 1902 which were received March 12, 1903. These bore the Edward obverse and CANADA reverse. These medals were issued up to GO 96 of 1917. A new order of 50 bearing the same reverse but George V in Field Marshal's uniform was received in late 1917. Additional orders were placed in 1923 and 1931 again using the same reverse. The 1931 order would have the George V crowned obverse. In 1938 the standard British medal with classical obverse and without the word CANADA on the reverse, was used.

The ribbon was originally crimson but to differentiate it from the V.C. the colour was changed to crimson with white edges by Army Order 183, 1916. A further change to add a white central line occurred by Army Order 238, 1917. Only those serving in the army at that time were concerned, therefore, there are three ribbons in the reign of George V.

Awards in Canada of the MSM continued until 1958. One cannot be certain of the type of medal actually issued however the facts available at this time indicate:

Victoria obv.	Canada rev.	-	specimens from R.M.
Edward VII obv.	Canada rev.	-	50
George V (mil. obv.)	Canada rev.	-	60
George V (crowned)	Canada rev.	-	25
George VI obv. IndImp	Standard	-	100
Eliz. II obv.	Standard	-	40

Army Order 352 of November 1916 extended the British type of MSM to all ranks for valuable and meritorious service but any award made under this authority did not entitle the recipient to an annuity. Army Order 400 of 1916 provided that a bar could be awarded to a holder of the medal for additional acts of gallantry. Only 7 were awarded. GO 65 promulgated the Royal Warrant of January 3, 1917 which further extended the medal to "warrant officers, N.C.O.'s, and men who are duly recommended for the grant in respect of gallant conduct in the performance of military duty otherwise than in action against the enemy, or in saving, or attempting to save the life of an officer or soldier, or for devotion to duty in a theatre of war". The award of the medal for gallantry continued until cancelled September 7, 1928 when its place was taken by the British Empire Medal.

During World War I there were 1,427 British type Meritorious Service Medals awarded to Canadian units. An incomplete survey showed a distribution of Lieutenants - 4; Sergeants - 901; Corporal - 168 and Privates - 193.

The MSM was extended to the Royal Navy for valuable service from 1919 to 1933. The medal bears George V in naval uniform on the obverse. There were 1,062 awards of this medal but only 2 in Canada. Similarly the MSM was extended to the RAF in June 1918 as a reward for valuable service rendered in the field, as distinct from actual flying services. The medal was the same as the British army type but it bore a distinctive ribbon. There were 900 awards before it was discontinued in 1928. Apparently only 1 award was made in Canada.

ARMY LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL

R. W. Irwin

William IV instituted a silver medal with crimson ribbon for long service in the army by Royal Warrant July 30, 1830. The obverse depicted a Trophy of Arms engraved by Benedetto Pistrucchi. The reverse bore the inscription FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT. This medal was awarded for 21 years meritorious conduct in the infantry or 24 years service in the cavalry. The medal was continued with minor changes in obverse and reverse to the end of the reign of Queen Victoria. The award was only available to Regular Forces of the British Army.

Units of Canadian interest to receive the medal were permanent force units such as the Royal Canadian Rifles stationed in Canada 1840 to 1870 and the Newfoundland Fencible Companies, 1843 to 1862.

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In 1891 New South Wales asked Imperial authorities if the LSGC could be issued to their regular forces on repayment. The Colonial Office agreed in May 1892 and suggested the idea to other colonies. The Canadian government accepted the proposition by Order-in-Council August 9, 1892. The offer was held in abeyance while a Committee of the High Commissioner for Canada and Agents General of other Colonies to whom referred decided to await an expected decree of the Imperial Government relative to a decoration for long service in the British volunteer force. In August 1894 the Colonial Office sent the Royal Warrant authorizing the issue of the medal to the permanently embodied Force of the colony under regulations to be framed by Canada and to be submitted for approval to the Secretary of State for War. The draft regulations were submitted for approval January 23, 1895.

The Royal Warrant of May 31, 1895 stated "a silver medal may be awarded to a soldier of the forces raised for continuous service" if previously he had served for not less than 18 years with irreproachable character and conduct. No annuity was associated with the award.

On July 21, 1896 the amendments were accepted by the War Office to draft regulations and that the "medal for long service and good conduct to be issued to Colonial Forces should be similiar to those in use at home with the exception that the name of the colony should be inscribed on the reverse above the words FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT and that the ribbon should have one line of colonial colour other than red down the centre, the colour for preference being different for each colony". The obverse was to have the words "ET IMPERATRIX" added to the Royal Titles, of VICTORIA REGINA.

The award of the LSGC was delayed until other medals were issued at the time. GO 104, October 25, 1902 formally notified that the medal was available under the Royal Warrant of May 31, 1895. October 17, 1902 it was decided the obverse should bear the Africa General Service effigy of Edward VII. March 12, 1903 50 medals were received bearing the Edward VII obverse and the CANADA reverse. It is uncertain how many others were issued. From a knowledge of the few that are known it is probable that the number is 150. Some specimens exist of the Trophy obverse and the CANADA reverse.

THE PERMANENT FORCES OF THE EMPIRE BEYOND THE SEAS MEDAL

R. W. Irwin

In 1910 the individual Dominion and Colonial medals for long service and good conduct were replaced by The Permanent Forces of the Empire Beyond the Seas Medal designed to serve all forces within the Empire. The obverse bore the bust of George V in military uniform. The reverse bore the inscription FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT in four lines within an inscription around the perimeter PERMANENT FORCES OF THE EMPIRE BEYOND THE SEAS. The medal was to contain the name of the Dominion with the edge naming. This did not occur in Canada.

Prior to GO 83, 1916 the ribbon was crimson, it was then altered to crimson with white edges. GO 32 of 1924 cancelled the 1916 order and provided that an additional white stripe down the centre for the Canadian forces. GO 63 of 1925 cancelled the 1924 order stating that the new ribbon should be crimson with a blue central stripe between two white stripes. In Canada the original ribbon was crimson with a 1/4 inch white central stripe.

The Permanent Forces of the Empire Medal replaced the Army Long Service when stocks of that medal on hand were used up. This occurred about 1914 but some Army Long Service and Good Conduct are known after that date. The Permanent Forces medal was itself superceded by the Canadian Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct September 23, 1931.

The medal was awarded for 18 years long and efficient service in the permanent force prior to September 23, 1931.

The number of medals awarded were probably 839. One medal was awarded to the R.C.A.F. in addition. The range of awards was from 1914 to 1944.

CANADIAN MEDAL FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT (MILITARY)

R. W. Irwin

The Imperial Conference of 1926 and a subsequent committee in 1927 reviewed the status of Dominions and their relationship to Great Britain as well as the form medals should take. The Permanent Forces of the Empire medal was deemed to be no longer suitable terminology and an entirely new medal was developed.

The medal bore the crowned effigy of George V in robes on the obverse. The reverse bore the inscription FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT in large letters in four lines. The table was polished.

The ribbon was crimson with white edges. The mounting bore a tablet with the subsidiary title CANADA.

The medal was instituted by Royal Warrant September 23, 1930 and was authorized in Canada by GO 1, 1932. It was awarded to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the permanent force who attained 18 years service after September 23, 1931. By Royal Warrant May 1, 1947 if a man was promoted to a commission after September 2, 1939 he was eligible for the medal if he spent 12 years in the ranks. A bar was issued to him if 9 years of the second qualifying period of service was in the ranks.

GO 554 of 1945 permitted warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men after another 18 years of service for the Canadian Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct (Military), or, the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal (Army) to be awarded a clasp if he held the CMLSGC(M), or, if he held the LSGC(A) he was awarded the CMLSGC(M) as a second medal.

The first awards were by GO 46 of 1932. The medal was continued to be issued up to 1964. It is probable that 700 were awarded bearing the obverse of George V, 1,250 were awarded bearing the crowned effigy of George VI with inscription INDIAE IMP, 250 bearing the Elizabeth II crowned effigy of Humphrey Paget. There were 32 2nd Award medal awarded 1945 to 1949. There were 2 3rd award clasps awarded.

The medal was replaced by the Canadian Forces Decoration.

VOLUNTEERS OFFICERS' DECORATION

R. W. Irwin

The first reward for long and meritorious service granted to officers was the Volunteer Officers' Decoration instituted by Royal Warrant dated July 25, 1892 for officers of the Volunteer Force for 20 years service.

The decoration is in the form "of an oak wreath tied with gold, having in the centre the Royal Cypher "VR" and a Crown in gold". The ribbon was dark green. A brooch bar with oak leaves suspended the ribbon and decoration. This decoration was not awarded in Canada.

Following representations to the War Office a similar decoration was extended to Volunteer Officers in India and the Colonies by Royal Warrant of May 24, 1894. This decoration differed from the former in that the Royal Cypher was "VRI". This decoration was not awarded in Canada.

VOLUNTEER LONG SERVICE MEDAL

R. W. Irwin

The Volunteer Long Service Medal was instituted by Army Order 85, June 1894 to be granted to all volunteers, including officers who had served in the ranks but were not qualified for the Volunteer Officers' Decoration, on the completion of 20 years service in the Volunteer Force.

The obverse bore the crowned and veiled bust of Queen Victoria and the legend VICTORIA REGINA. The reverse bore a scroll inscribed FOR LONG SERVICE IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE behind which is a wreath composed of palm and laurel.

The medal was extended to India and the Colonial Volunteer Forces by Royal Warrant of June 13, 1896. The obverse inscription was modified to VICTORIA REGINA ET IMPERATRIX. These medals were not awarded in Canada.

COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES OFFICERS DECORATION (V.D.)

and

COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES LONG SERVICE MEDAL

R. W. Irwin

In Canada the Militia pressed for inclusion in one of the categories of medals then being instituted in the United Kingdom. A question in the House of Commons of Canada, April 23, 1894 regarding the availability of such a medal in Canada was replied to by the Minister of Militia and Defence that "the Volunteer Act of Great Britain does not apply to Canada as it is not the same as the Canadian Militia Act therefore no medal could be awarded for 20 years service". This, of course, was a most unsatisfactory and unacceptable answer and the agitation continued. Again, in the House of Commons July 22, 1895 the problem was better defined in that in England there were two forces - the Militia and the Volunteers, also in Australia. The long service medal had only been awarded to the Volunteers. Canada had applied for inclusion but had been refused since it would be necessary to make the award to the British and Australian Militia if Canada was included. The problem of long service and good conduct medals was submitted to an Interdepartment Committee of the War Office in December 1897.

Finally, the Committee reported and the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Decoration and Medal was established by Royal Warrant May 18, 1899 "to recognize the long and meritorious service of members of Colonial Auxiliary Forces create as a reward, a new decoration to all organized military forces in the Colonies whether Militia or Volunteer."

Since the Department of Militia and Defence was in the midst of the Canadian General Service Medal distribution it was in no hurry to submit the terms of award for the approval of the War Office. They were finally submitted to the War Office in February 1900 and the approval was received February 4, 1901. Forms were printed and the General Militia Order 132 dated November 23, 1901 promulgated the award and included instructions on how the award was to be obtained. The first listing of officers awards for 20 years commissioned service was on February 15, 1902 for MGO 292 dated December 24, 1901.

The decoration is a chased oval band of silver bearing the inscription COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES and in the centre the Imperial Cypher in silver gilt, the whole surmounted by a Crown. The Imperial Cyphers used are:- "V.R.I."; "E.R.I. VII"; "G.R.V.". The ribbon is dark green. The recipients name is engraved on the reverse with his rank and unit. The decoration bears the hallmark of Garrard & Garrard, London.

In 1925 the use of V.D. took an offensive tone and even the term "Colonial" was bad. The decoration was superceded for future service by the Canadian Efficiency Decoration as of September 23, 1931. The decoration was issued up to CAO 792, February 15, 1965.

The number of decorations awarded is probably:- VRI - 850;
ERI VII - 250; GRV - 1,600.

The Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal obverse bears the diademed and veiled bust of Victoria with the legend VICTORIA REGINA ET IMPERATRIX as used on the Canadian General Service Medal. The reverse is similiar to the Volunteer Long Service Medal and bears a shield FOR LONG SERVICE IN THE COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES in five lines mounted on a Crown, on either side the upper part of the shield is decorated with oak and laurel leaves. The ribbon is dark green.

The medal was also awarded for 20 years long and meritorious service in the Non-Permanent Active Militia. Officers were awarded the medal is they had the required service in the ranks. War service counted double. It was also awarded to the R.N.C.V.R. and the R.C.A.F.(Aux).

The medal was superceded for future service by the Canadian Efficiency Medal. The medal was also awarded as late as 1965.

The number of these medals awarded is extremely difficult to estimate. Certainly awards as late as 1907 bore the Queen Victoria obverse. There is also a very real probability that the medal roll is not complete. A substantial number of medals bearing the Queen Victoria obverse exist and to all close inspections appear genuine, yet, they are not on the roll. Further evidence of this is to be found where the Medals Claims Board state that in August 1904 they were up to #833 in the ledger for decorations and had actually issued 745. At the same time there were 1,149 medals issued. These numbers are substantially more than appear in the medal rolls or as reported in the Canada Gazette.

The number of medals awarded is probably:-

Victoria obverse	-	1,350
Edward obverse	-	750
George V obverse	-	4,300

CANADIAN EFFICIENCY DECORATION (E.D.)

R. W. Irwin

The Canadian Efficiency Decoration was instituted by a Royal Warrant of September 23, 1930 and published in AO 185 of 1930 and GO 2 of 1932 to replace:-

- The Volunteer Officers' Decoration, instituted July 25, 1892 and extended to the Volunteer Forces of the Empire May 24, 1894.
- The Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration, instituted May 18, 1899 for officers of the Colonial Auxiliary forces of the Empire.
- The Territorial Decoration, instituted August 17, 1908 for the Territorial Force.

so one decoration would be awarded throughout the Empire for long and meritorious service by officers of the Territorial Army and other Auxiliary Military Forces of the Empire. The above decorations were discontinued for future service. In Canada the grant of the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration was discontinued as of September 23, 1931 and the Canadian Efficiency Decoration was authorized for the Non-Permanent Active Militia.

To be eligible, an officer must be or have been a commissioned officer, serving on or after September 23, 1931, and have completed 20 years qualifying service.

The decoration is an oak wreath in silver tied with gold and having in the centre the Royal Cypher and Crown in gold. The reverse is plain. A silver bar-brooch bears the subsidiary title CANADA.

The ribbon is 1½ inches wide of green with a central yellow stripe.

The first list of awards was in GO 66 of 1932. A new cypher GRI was used from 1938. In 1948 the cypher was changed to GVIR however none of this type are known in Canada.

The distribution of awards is probably:-

GVR cypher	- 400
GRI cypher	- 3000
GVIR cypher (these may be GRI)	
EIIR cypher	- 250

There were 33 awards to the RCAF up to January 31, 1945.

The Canadian Efficiency Decoration was superseded by the Canadian Forces Decoration.

R. W. Irwin

The Canadian Efficiency Medal was instituted by Royal Warrant of September 23, 1930 and published as GO 3 of 1932 to replace:-

- The Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal, instituted May 18, 1899.
- The Volunteer Long Service Medal, instituted in 1894 and extended to Indian and Colonial Volunteer Forces June 13, 1896.
- Militia Long Service Medal, instituted in November 1904 and extended overseas in 1906.
- Special Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, instituted in 1908.
- Territorial Efficiency Medal, instituted in 1908.

so one medal could be used to reward long and meritorious service to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Non-Permanent Active Militia.

The medal is oval in shape and bears on the obverse the Royal and Imperial effigy and on the reverse the inscription FOR EFFICIENT SERVICE on a polished table. On the mounting is a subsidiary title CANADA. The ribbon is 1½ inches wide of green with a yellow central stripe.

The Canadian Efficiency Medal replaced the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal as of September 23, 1931 and was awarded for 12 years service and attending 12 annual trainings.

A clasp of a silver bar bearing the **Royal Cypher** was awarded for every 6 years service after the medal was awarded. The original order only provided for a single clasp, this was amended by GO 557 of 1944 to provide for the additional service. The medal was also awarded to the R.C.A.F. (Auxiliary) and Special Reserve.

The distribution of awards is probably:-

George V, crowned obverse	-	1,600
George VI, crowned obverse	-	10,600
Elizabeth II, crowned obverse	-	450
Number of 1st Clasps, 1938+	-	
Number of 2nd Clasps, 1942+	-	
Number of 3rd Clasps, 1945+	-	140
Number of 4th Clasps, 1949+	-	18
Number of 5th Clasps, 1957+	-	3

Awards to the R.C.A.F. to January 31, 1945 totalled 2 officers and 54 airmen plus a first clasp to 1 officer and 5 airmen.

The Canadian Efficiency Medal was superseded by the Canadian Forces Decoration.

CANADIAN FORCES DECORATION

R. W. Irwin

The Canadian Forces Decoration was approved by Order-in-Council 6335 of 15th December 1949 to recognize long and meritorious service by members of the Canadian Armed Forces. The same decoration was for all ranks and for all branches of the service.

The decoration superceded all other awards for long and efficient service then being awarded. It was given for 12 years service. Any personnel who were serving in the Permanent or Reserve Forces on or prior to September 1, 1939 could count subsequent service toward the Canadian Forces Decoration or any other award for which he could become eligible.

The original decoration was of silver gilt, those for Elizabeth are of tombac. It is in the form of a decagon and bears the uncrowned bust of George VI or Elizabeth II. The reverse bears a Crown, Maple Leaves and an eagle representing the three branches of the Forces with the Royal Cypher superimposed in the centre. The word SERVICE is at the base. A Fleur de lis appears at each side of the Crown. The ribbon bar bears the word CANADA. The ribbon is 1½ in in red with three narrow white stripes.

The Elizabeth issue omits the Royal Cypher on the reverse and the ribbon suspension has been changed to small scroll arms, with a Maple Leaf at the base.

The number of awards are as follows:-

George VI obverse	-	13,500
Elizabeth II obv.	-	104,000

Major General Strange's Account of Frog Lake, May 24, 1885

"The fallen Indian was the Chief He wore the Queen's medal supplied by the Canadian Government, an ornament about the size of an agricultural trophy for a prize pig. These medals are solid silver, and much valued by the chiefs, who hand them down from father to son. Some of them bear the image and superscription of good King George III. The next morning, on passing the spot where he fell, I noticed the tall figure of the warrior as he lay like a bronze statue He had lost his scalp, and his medal."

The King's South Africa medal was announced August 26, 1902 by Lord Kitchener to his men before asking the War Office for approval so it was granted "without much waste of time, ink or labour" by Army Order 232, October 1, 1902.

The KSA medal was awarded provided that:-

(a) they were actually serving in South Africa on or after January 1, 1902

AND

(b) that on that date they had completed 18 months war service OR subsequently completed such service before June 1, 1902.

This requirement presented a problem for Canadians serving in Canadian units as the following Table indicates:

UNIT	ARRIVED	DEPARTED
2 RCRI	30/11/99	/10/00
CMR/RCR	21/ 3/00	/11/00
2 CMR	26/ 2/00	27 / 6/01
RCFA	16/ 2/00	13/12/00
LSH	10/ 4/00	21/ 1/01
Drafts	2/02	27/ 6/02
SAC Vol's	25/ 4/01	

The KSA was meant for those who had enlisted for a second time, and there were about 200 Canadians in this category who had served in two Canadian units. Because of the 4 months spent on the sea voyages the required 18 months could not be met.

To force this issue the medal roll of the 2nd CMR was sent to the Governor General February 3, 1903 but a week later the War Office replied that time in transit could not be counted as war service for qualification for the KSA medal. Col. Evans appealed the decision but on May 2, 1903 the appeal was refused.

The transit problem did not affect troops from Australia, New Zealand or South Africa as the time was shorter. Those Canadians who did receive the KSA tended to stay in South Africa or in England and transferred from unit to unit, for example:-

"C" RCA ----- 2 CMR ----- Cdn Scouts
LSH ----- Cdn Scts ----- SAC

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL

When the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles left South Africa June 27, 1901 the only Canadians remaining was the irregular unit of Canadian Scouts.

A third contingent of mounted rifles was recruited in Canada, largely officered by returning veterans. The units arrived at Capetown:-

UNIT	ARRIVED	DEPARTED
3rd Canadian Mounted Rifles	31/5/02	2/7/02
4th Canadian Mounted Rifles	31/5/02	2/7/02
5th Canadian Mounted Rifles	18/6/02	2/7/02
6th Canadian Mounted Rifles	18/6/02	2/7/02

The King's South Africa medal was not awarded unless the recipient had the Queen's medal. The Queen's South Africa medal was awarded to all troops "who actually served in South Africa between 11th October, 1899 and 31st May, 1902". The newspapers of November 11, 1902 reported that the above units would get no medals as they arrived too late.

April 23, 1903 the problem was raised in the House of Commons for the 3rd CMR who had arrived in Capetown in time but then went on to Durban. An attempt to get a medal with no clasps failed.

Armstrong, C.J.	2RCRI	Christie, D.H.	2RCRI	7329
Bell, A.H.	RCMR	Powell, F.M.	LSH	32
Bickford, H.C.	6 DG	Heygate, W.A.N.	LSH	602
Bradbrooke, C.A.		Thomas, H.	LSH	352
Burstall, H.E.	2RCRI	Bell, P.W.W.	LSH	395
Casgrain, P.H.		Wyse, D.	LSH	164
Eaton, R.B.	2CMR	Watts, C.C.M.	LSH	58
Flick, C.L.	BCH	Watts, A.H.	LSH	59
Godson, G.C.	SAC	Swanston, C.	LSH	160
Greenwood, H.S.	1CMR	Laidlaw, C.E.	LSH	430
Hodgins, A.E.	2RCRI	Kerr, G.T.	LSH	201
Jago, J.R.	RCFA	Van Stan, A.	LSH	40
King, W.M.B.	RCA, SAC	Treleven, A.	LSH	95
Lawless, W.T.	2RCRI	Cassidy, H.E.	LSH	14
Nanton, H.C.	Staff	Saxby, H.B.	LSH	155
O'Meara, D.A.		Steele, S.B.	LSH	
Strange, H.B.	Staff	Snell, F.C.	LSH	
Swift, A.E.	2RCRI	Donaldson, A.S.		
Whitton, D.A.	CMS	McMillan, T.F.		
Marks, George		Macdonald, D.A.		
		Currie, I.		

ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE IN THE KOREAN WAR

R.W. Irwin

Upon the outbreak of the Korean War the R.C.A.F. was unable to supply a combat force due to their role in transport, air sea rescue, and defence duties. On July 21, 1950 the government assigned No. 426 Thunderbird Squadron to transport duties in the Korean air lift. The squadron flew regularly from McCord Air Force Base, Washington to Haneda Airfield, Tokyo, Japan using 12 North Star aircraft for 11 months. A decrease in the need for the airlift meant a transfer to their home base at Dorval from which they carried out the same function. When the airlift ceased June 9, 1954 they had flown 600 return trips.

The R.C.A.F. provided 22 fighter pilots to serve with the 5th U.S. A.F. and some technical officers. U.S. flyers were awarded an Air Medal after 20 missions and an Oak Leaf Cluster after 60. The R.C.A.F. had established a 50 mission tour of duty. In December 1952 policy was established for awards of the D.F.C. to Commonwealth forces and for acceptance of the DFC(US) and Air Medal(US). The policy stated you could only accept one United States decoration. This was a firm policy except for Squadron Leader J.H.O. Levesque who received two before rotation came into effect. Also, Flight Lieutenant E.A. Glover was the only person in the R.C.A.F. to receive the Commonwealth DFC and the DFC(US). This group of fighters were credited with 20 enemy planes destroyed or damaged and received: 1 DFC; 7 DFC(US) and 4 Air Medals(US). Squadron Leader A.R. MacKenzie was made a prisoner of war in December 1952.

Artillery observers from Canadian Army forces flew in the USAF and in No. 1903 Air Observation Post Flight RAF. Captain J.M. Liston, RCHA, was captured and was followed by Capt. P.J.A. Tees who received the first DFC to the army since WW II. This group of pilots were awarded 9 US awards.



COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES L.S.M.



VOLUNTEER FORCES L.S. MEDAL



CANADIAN EFFICIENCY MEDAL

CANADIAN FORCES DECORATION



COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES DEC.



CANADIAN EFFICIENCY DECORATION

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS' DECORATION