

CANADIAN

MILITARY MEDALS

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INSIGNIA

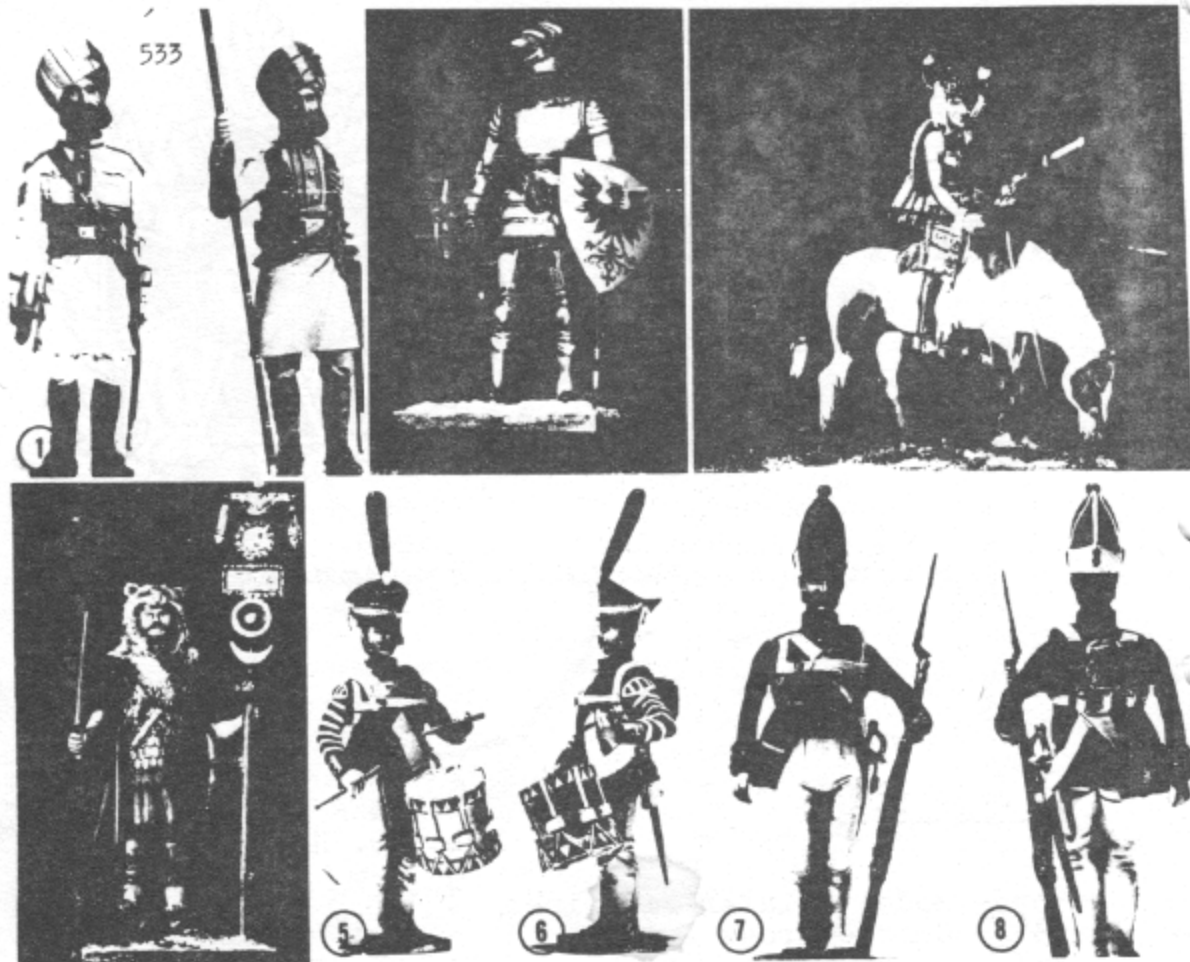
JOURNAL



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(1) Two figures from Indian Army of 1900's. L - Sergeant; R - Lancer Trooper. Figures by Rose. (2) German Knight, Medieval Period, by Stadden. (3) An 1870 Sioux Indian by H&R. (4) Roman Standard Bearer during invasion of Britain, by Rose. (5&6) Russian Drummer during Napoleonic Wars, 1812, front and side views, by Murray. (7&8) Russian Grenadier of the Pavlov Regiment, Napoleonic Wars, 1812, front and back views, by Murray. Photographs courtesy of Challenge Publications, publishers of SOLDIER and SCALE MODELER, Canoga Park, Ca.

"WHAT! \$3.00 FOR ONE LITTLE LEAD SOLDIER THAT ISN'T EVEN PAINTED!"

That could well be your reaction on discovering the wonderful, but little-known, world of miniature military figures.

Your indignation would increase on learning that the "little lead soldier" came in

pieces, requiring assembly and painting. When you finished it, what do you have? A figure exactly the same size (54 mm) as the toy lead soldier which you can buy in any toy store, packed six in a box for perhaps a dollar and a half.

Anyone interested in military figurines would seemingly demand something larger, where detail could be more precise and the figure easier to view. But no -- nearly all the figures available to the collector are made to this scale. The most probable explanation is that the original collections of model soldiers were built up from the commercially available sets of toy soldiers, nearly all of which are in 54 mm scale. Even at that, there are variations; some makers measure that 54 mm from the sole of the figure's foot to its eyebrows, while others measure it to where they calculate the top of the head would be, inside the headgear.



The collecting of toy soldiers has been going on since earliest recorded history. An Egyptian tomb of the 11th Dynasty -- more than 4,000 years ago -- yielded two platoons of miniature warriors skillfully carved in wood and carefully painted. There are examples from Roman times, and from other early civilizations, and the Renaissance produced some notable examples.

When he was still the Dauphin, Louis XIII of France was the proud possessor of 300 toy soldiers cast in solid silver! This toy army was handed down to Louis XIV and from him to Louis XV, growing in size with each transfer. What became of this immensely valuable toy army is not recorded. Other monarchs -- Tsars of All the Russias, Prussian Kings, Spanish rulers and more -- had large collections of toy soldiers, and not just as childish playthings.

Military men began building up scale models of historical scenes. In the 1830's a British Captain, one William Sibourne, constructed an accurate representation of the Battle of Waterloo, on the scale of 9 feet to one mile. This model contained 190,000 figures, each about $\frac{1}{2}$ " high. The United States Military Academy at West Point is noted for its series of dioramas illustrating historic military engagements, and there are others in noted museums here and abroad. However, these seldom rely on the toy soldier of commerce.

These date back to 1775, when a firm in Nuremberg began making 'tin' soldiers. Other German companies followed suit, but their output was mostly 'flats' -- figures essentially two-dimensional. In 1870, Heyde, in Dresden began to make full-round figures, to make figures in different positions, and to offer boxed sets. The toy soldiers with which most of us are familiar come from the aptly named firm of Britain's, in England. Founded in 1893, the firm is still making toy soldiers, and is still headed by the same family.

As collections grew, more and more collectors developed an interest in dioramas and scenes which demanded some variations in pose from the standard marching figure. In addition, the painting of the commercial figures left much to be desired, to the critical eye -- the finish was an unnatural shiny enamel, and the detailing could hardly be expected to be of museum quality. Serious collectors began stripping the finish from these toy soldiers, sharpening the detail when they could, trying to alter the position of arms and legs, and repainting in correct flat military colors.

Thus began the change to the growing field of the military miniature, as it is properly termed. Collectors wanted something better, but that something would still have to fit in with what they had... and it is calculated that there are at least 100,000 serious collectors. Today, there are several firms making incredibly detailed figures in lead and in plastic, often in many pieces. For example, one figure of Napoleon as he appeared in 1806 contains 67 separate pieces to assemble both man and horse. Even with the expensive little figures of today, many collectors painstakingly cut them apart, clip, trim, bend and solder them back together in a different position, or with different headgear. And then they are painted -- imagine painting the correct tartan pattern on the kilt of a Scottish Highlander who is only a couple of inches tall!

Of course, you don't have to assemble and paint the figure yourself. You can buy it painted to museum standards. The price? Only \$40 apiece.



George Cross Presented

On March 30, 1943, a British merchant ship was churning its way through the Atlantic Ocean, approximately 500 miles from Brest, France, when it was torpedoed by a German submarine. One of the ship's officers was Gordon Love Bastian and his act of courage on that epic day had its finale in a railway car at Montreal only recently.

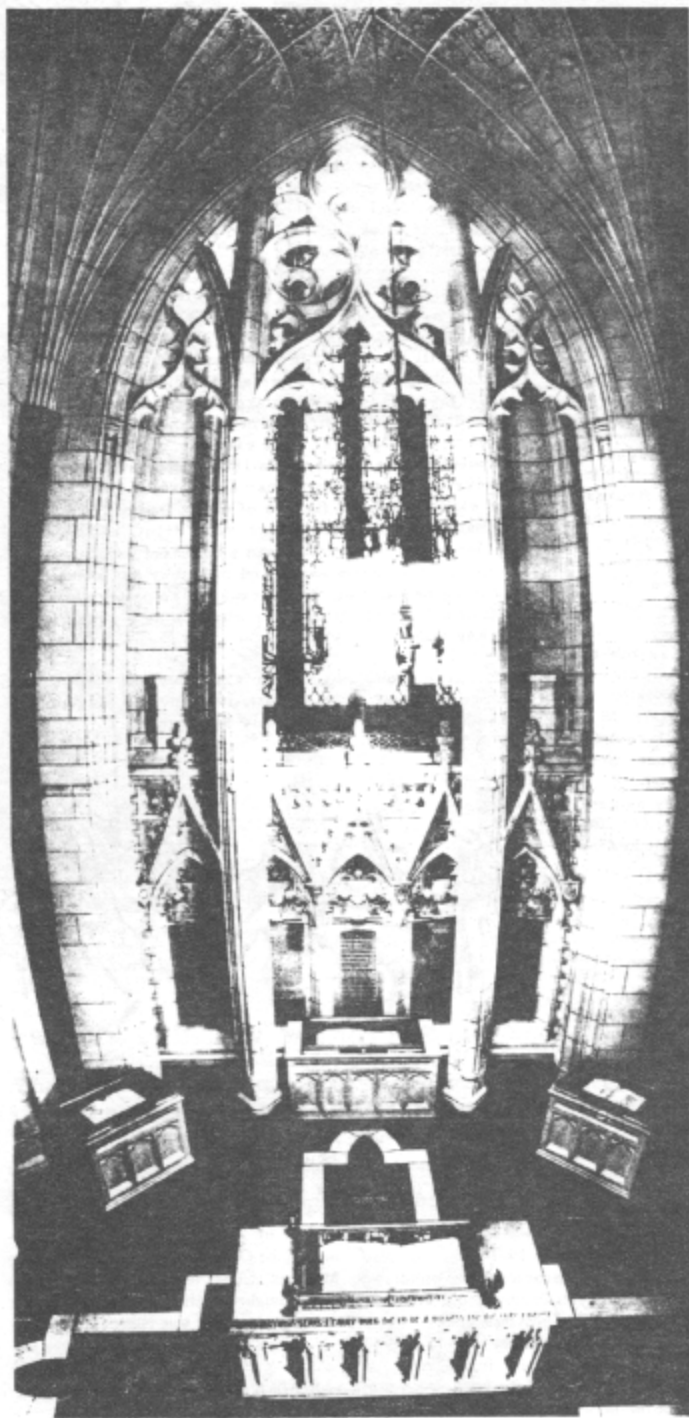
When his ship was torpedoed Mr. Bastian rescued two sailors in spite of great danger to himself. In the words of the cita-

tion, "both men undoubtedly owe their lives to his exceptional bravery, strength and presence of mind." The medal which Mr. Bastian received was the Albert Medal.

Later, in October 1971 it was decided that the Albert Medal would be withdrawn and the recipients of this medal would be given the George Cross instead.

The George Cross, the second highest Commonwealth award for bravery, is awarded for "acts of the greatest heroism or of the most conspicuous courage in cir-

cumstances of extreme danger." Although Mr. Bastian was eligible to receive this coveted award he was unable, because of ill health, to attend an investiture. Fortunately, the Governor-General was going to Montreal in late November so Mr. Bastian was brought to His Excellency's private railway car, which was parked at the central station, and the George Cross was presented. A happy ending to a stirring episode which began 30 years ago in the submarine-infested North Atlantic.



**CARILLON
CANADA**

Volume 6 - No. 6 - 1973
November - December

BOOKS OF REMEMBRANCE

by T.G. Coughlin

Editor, Carillon

In the Peace Tower, which is the most hallowed place within the Parliament buildings in Ottawa, there is a Memorial Chamber which pays homage to Canada's honoured dead. It was opened in 1928 in memory of the more than 60,000 men and women who, answering the call to arms, gave their lives in the cause of freedom during the First World War. Now, 55 years after the "War to end wars" the fifth, and probably final, Book has been placed in this hallowed room. In October at an impressive ceremony the Newfoundland Book of Remembrance was dedicated. It has now taken its rightful place alongside the four other Books of Remembrance which are on permanent display.

These Books of Remembrance are a record of those Canadians (and others serving in the Forces of Canada) whose deaths occurred during, or were attributable to, service in time of war. The five Books are: South African War (1899-1902) - Nile Expedition (1884-1885); World War I (1914-1918); Newfoundland (1867-1949); World War II (1939-1945); Korea (1950-1953). Collectively these Books trace Canada's evolution from colony to nation.

The Books of Remembrance are designed to be an enduring record of those who died while serving in Canadian or Allied Armed Forces since Confederation. The deaths did not have to be on the battlefields, however, as the lists also included the names of those who died from accidents or illness and those who, "have died or may die from war causes." The record includes names of persons from other countries who died while serving with Canadian Forces, and the names of Canadians who died while with Commonwealth and Allied Forces. The cutoff date for the World War I

Book was 30 August 1922, since it was in 1922 that the Canadian Expeditionary Force was declared demobilized; and for the World War II Book it was 30 September 1947, when the Canadian Active Service Force ceased to exist.

Compiling the rolls of the "honoured dead" was time-consuming and frustrating. In some cases records had been destroyed. Canadians who enlisted in the British Forces were shown as British not Canadian. The identification problem was immeasurably more difficult where a Canadian had joined one of the Allied Forces such as the French or United States Army. Through advertising and otherwise next-of-kin were invited to make known names which should be included in the Books, and this approach proved to be the only feasible one: searching millions of Commonwealth and Allied records was completely impractical. But this means that the Department of Veterans Affairs still receives names of eligible veterans, and enters them in the appropriate addendum.

After many years of research, the actual work of creating the World War I Book of Remembrance was begun in 1932. The work took 10 years. In the meantime the Altar of Remembrance in the Peace Tower Memorial Chamber, where the Book would ultimately lie, was dedicated by Edward, Prince of Wales, in August 1927. A silk flag, with the white cross of peace on a blood red field, formed a background for a bible placed there by the Prince pending completion of the Book.

Several artists and calligraphers carefully and artistically scribed the names and ranks of the 66,655 dead and the illuminations in the First War Book. One of the artists, Bill Baldwin, was to have his own name entered in the World War II Memorial Book. Squadron Leader Baldwin, DFC, who did so much to honour the dead of World War I, was killed during World War II while on a bombing raid over Germany.

In 1942, in the midst of the greatest war the world has ever known, the World War I Book of Remembrance was placed without fanfare on the Altar of Sacrifice.

It is a magnificent volume, if such a word can be used in reference to a Book containing the names of the war dead. The pages are of vellum; the same material used in the Dead Sea Scrolls. The vellum, or calfskin as in fact it is, is not only very durable but also provides a certain degree of protection against fading and thus the coloured inks and pigments, used to illustrate the Book, are far more permanent than they would be if used on any other kind of "paper". The Book is bound together with embroidered silk and covered with the

finest Nigerian red leather. Over the years the binding on the World War I Book began to deteriorate and break. Part of the problem was the sheer size of the Book (68 pounds and 601 pages).

Traffic was also a factor. The weight of the vellum pages lying upon each other reflected even the slightest vibration of the Parliament buildings caused by heavy traffic on Wellington Street. This vibration caused the higher parts of the painted areas to rub together and become smudged. To eliminate the problems, both the World War I and World War II Books were repaired and re-bound into two volumes each. Since they are now much lighter the vellum pages will not be under such strain so damage should not occur again.

The opened Book is held level by a gold marker in the design of the Cross of Sacrifice, its hilt inset with Nova Scotia amethysts. In 24-karat gold letters, are the words, Book of Remembrance 1914-1918. The dedication page reads:

HERE ARE RECORDED
THE NAMES OF THE
CANADIANS WHO, LOYAL
TO THE CROWN & FAITH-
FUL TO THEIR FATHERS
SERVED IN THE CANADIAN
& OTHER FORCES OF THE
BRITISH EMPIRE AND
GAVE UP THEIR LIVES IN
THE GREAT WAR
1914-1918

Then the long sad list of names begins. The names, in alphabetical order by year are listed along with the rank, decorations if any and the unit to which the individual was serving at the time of death. The first names is that of Sapper John Allen of Halifax who died on October 19, 1914. There is in effect no last name since names are still being added to the addendum.

The ebb and tide of battle can be seen, indirectly, by the length of the casualty lists. For example, the list for the year 1914 fits on one page and contains only 81 names but, as the horrors of trench warfare became a way of life, and of death, for Canadian soldiers, the lists began to lengthen. In 1917 the names Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Ypres, Passchendaele and Cambrai were synonymous with sacrifice and courage. But the courage proved costly. For the year 1917 there are 166 pages in the Book containing the names of thousands who made the supreme sacrifice.

Although the vast majority of casualties were soldiers, Canada's first combat casualties in World War I were four young midshipmen who were lost on 1 November 1914 when HMS Good Hope went down in

the Battle of Coronel. They were the first of more than 150 Canadian sailors to lose their lives during World War I. In a special section of the Book of Remembrance there is a list of Canadians who died while serving with British Forces. This list also gives irrefutable proof that war had taken on a new dimension. Listed among the dead are nearly 1,600 names of Canadian aircrew who flew with the Royal Flying Corps, Royal Naval Air Service or Royal Air Force. For the first time in the history of warfare fliers were being added to the soldiers and sailors on casualty roles.

Unfortunately, history was to repeat itself and, once more, nations went to war. Three years after this holocaust ended, the research on casualties was completed, so work on the Book of Remembrance for World War II was begun.

In 1957 the herculean task was completed. There were several changes from the first Book, the most important of which was the number of casualties (44,893) 21,760 fewer than in World War I. Names were listed alphabetically, as previously, but the date of death was also shown. Where names were of French origin, the particulars, such as service, corps or unit, were written in French. There was also a new designation. Since Canada had its own Air Force during World War II the letters, RCAF, appeared behind the names of many airmen who were lost. In addition, since Canadian fliers also served with Commonwealth and Allied Air Forces, the letters representing these other Air Forces also appear in the Book.

Although Canadian women (nursing sisters) had served in both the South African War and the First World War, there was no reference made to them on the dedication pages of the appropriate Books. This oversight was corrected in the World War II Book with the words, "Upon these pages are written in proud and everlasting memory the names of the men and women ..."

This same dedication page also took notice of a changing situation. In the first Book the words British Empire were used, but in the 1939-45 Book the reference was to the British Commonwealth. The World War II Book also contained seven special commemorative pages which referred to a particular campaign or operation. They were: Battle of Britain; The Defence of Hong Kong; The Raid on Dieppe; The Campaign in Sicily and Italy; The Campaign in Northwest Europe; Battle of the Atlantic. The seventh special opening is a page without names. The inscription on it reads, "To the memory and honour of those Canadians whose names are not herein recorded, this page is dedicated with the Nation's gratitude."

In 1959 responsibility for the Books of Remembrance was transferred from the Department of National Defence to the Department of Veterans Affairs because, "As the books commemorate Canadians who died while on active military service, and as the dependants of those named herein fall within the jurisdiction of the Minister of Veterans Affairs it is desirable that he be charged with the custody and care of these Books." By that time another name, Korea, had been added to the list of conflicts in which Canadians had taken part; and it was decided that the record of all Canadians, who had participated in foreign campaigns, should be complete. Accordingly, two more Books were authorized.

The first of these commemorated the men who died in the Nile Expedition of 1885, and in the South African War, 1899-1902. In 1884 four hundred voyageurs, skilled in river navigation, took part in the British Expeditionary Force which was sent out to relieve General Gordon and his troops in the Sudan. During the campaign 16 Canadians died, the smallest number of Canadian casualties in any recorded period of hostilities outside Canada. Another unusual feature of the Nile Expedition is that of the 16 Canadian casualties only one was military. The remaining 15 were civilians.

The major part of this Book is concerned with what was called the Boer War. It begins with the words, "In this Book are written in honoured & enduring memory the names of Canadian soldiers who gave their lives in the South African War 1899-1902." Then are listed the names of the 267 Canadians killed in that war. The South African War Book of Remembrance was placed in the Memorial Chamber on May 31, 1962, at one of the ceremonies marking the 60th anniversary of the signing of the Peace of Veerening, the treaty which marked the end of that war.

Six months later, on Remembrance Day, November 11, the Book of Remembrance for the Korean conflict, containing the names of 415 Canadian Servicemen, was dedicated. Although Canada as a nation was not at war, its fighting men had been in battle on behalf of an international attempt to keep the peace. If this situation seemed somewhat irregular, it was hoped that the dedication page would explain the new order of things. It reads: "these Canadians gave their lives for freedom while serving with the United Nations Forces in Korea 1950-1953." The Korean Book of Remembrance recorded the names of the latest Canadians to fall in combat and raised the total to approximately 112,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to be killed in war since Canada became a nation in 1867.

But with Newfoundland now a part of Canada, the honour roll was not yet complete. Several prominent Newfoundlanders, and the Provincial Command of the Royal Canadian Legion began to press for a Book commemorating the Newfoundland war dead. In 1966, Premier Smallwood wrote to Prime Minister Pearson formally requesting that such a Book be made. A steering committee was set up with provincial authorities and DVA officials to bring the project to fruition.

The proposed Book, however, created a special problem. Since both World War I and World War II took place before Newfoundland joined confederation, the names of the Newfoundland dead were scattered throughout the records of British Commonwealth and Allied servicemen. The steering committee engaged a research worker and also started to advertise in veterans publications. In addition, contact was made with the heads of all religious denominations in Newfoundland requesting their clergy to supply the committee with a list of all the names appearing on plaques and other memorials in their churches. Schools were

also contacted and students were asked to undertake, as a school project, the compilation of lists of fatal casualties from their communities. The names accumulated through advertisements and research were advertised in the Newfoundland press and over radio and TV stations for verification. In all, seven years of research, art work and binding were put into the Book which contains 2,327 names.

This Book of Remembrance opens with the plain but impressive words, "To the Newfoundlanders who, steadfast and true, answered the call of duty and died in the defence of freedom 1914-1949."

Each day the pages of the World War I and World War II Books are turned so that each page is exposed on the same day of the same month of each year. Since the South African, the Korean and Newfoundland Books are smaller, their pages are turned so that each opening appears twice a year. The pages of all five Books are turned in accordance with their own perpetual calendars so that it is known which page and, consequently, which names will be on view each day. The actual turning of the pages is done by a member of the House of Commons Protective Staff at 11:AM (the hour of the WWI Armistice).

Replicas of the first four Books of Remembrance, along with the perpetual calendars, have been sent to each of Canada's 10 provincial capitals, and the fifths will be sent sometime in 1974. Thus relatives of deceased Servicemen may see the inscribed names and ascertain when specific pages will be on view if they are in their provincial capital. In addition, if the service number, full name, and date of death is provided, anyone can find out when that name will be on view by writing to the Sergeant-at-Arms, House of Commons, Ottawa, or to the Director of Public Relations, Department of Veterans Affairs, Ottawa, Canada.

(Editor's Note)

The Books of Remembrance presented to Ontario are not on display. The books are housed in the Librarians Room of the Library of the Legislative Assembly in a locked cupboard behind a locked door. The Legislative Library is primarily for the use of the Legislature however the books may be requested under call number LR940.5467 B64.

ADMINISTRATION BRANCH:- Within a wreath of maple leaves, Or, a circular ribbon, azure, edged Or and inscribed with the motto SERVIRE ARMATIS, Or. In Centre, vert, two pillars supporting a lintel, Argent, inscribed with the word POPULUS. Below, upon a scroll, Or, backed gules, the word ADMINISTRATION, sable. The whole ensigned by the St. Edward's Crown proper. Authorized December 1972. The two pillars with a lintel portray the theme of "supporting military personnel" which is the one common factor in the Administrative Branch. The motto amplifies the support theme.

AIR OPERATIONS BRANCH:- In front of a circle surrounded by a wreath of maple leaves and inscribed with the motto PER ARDUA AD ASTRA an eagle volant affronte the head to the sinister. The whole ensigned by the St. Edward's Crown proper. Authorized December 1972. The Air Operations Branch has chosen as their badge an eagle in front of a circle in reference to the RCAF General badge. Because of their present role and function the Air Operations Branch seems to be most able in carrying out the history and tradition of the former RCAF.

ARMoured BRANCH:- In front of two concentric circles barbed at the top, a dexter mailed gauntlet clenched erect charged at the base with a nameplate and inscribed with the word CANADA, above the nameplate a stylized maple leaf, the whole ensigned by the St. Edward's Crown. Authorized February 1972. The concentric circles symbolize the pincer operations of armoured forces, mailed gauntlet symbolizes armour.

ARTILLERY BRANCH:- A field gun, with a scroll above inscribed UBIQUE and surmounted by the St. Edward's Crown. Below the gun, a scroll inscribed QUO FAS ET GLORIA DUCUNT.

CANADIAN FORCES BAND BRANCH:- Within a wreath of stylized maple leaves, Or, a cartouche azure, charged with a five string lyre, Or. The whole ensigned by the St. Edward's Crown proper. Authorized June 1972.

CHAPLAIN SERVICES:- Within a wreath of stylized maple leaves, Or, a cartouche purple edged Or, charged with a Latin cross, Or. The whole ensigned with the St. Edward's Crown proper. Authorized March 1969.

COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS BRANCH:- Within a wreath of stylized maple leaves, Or, a cartouche azure charged with two flashes of lightning issuant from centre base, Or, between which is the figure of Mercury carrying the caduceus, Or. Authorized October 1971. The design incorporates not only the traditional symbols of communications and electronics but specifically the symbols used by the former Services: Mercury the winged messenger identifying with the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, and the flashes or sparks representing both the former RCAF telecommunications branch and the RCN communicators.

DENTAL SERVICES:- Within a wreath of stylized maple leaves, Or, a cartouche vert edged Or, charged with the Rod of Aesculapius and a Crusader sword in saltire argent, in front of which is the Greek symbol Delta argent, the whole ensigned with the St. Edward's Crown proper. Authorized March 1969.

INFANTRY BRANCH:- A cartouch argent charged with three maple leaves conjoined on one stem gules surrounded by a ribbon gules edged Or and inscribed with the words INFANTRY and INFANTRIE the same. Below upon a ribbon Or the motto DUCIMUS in sable. Across the front of all in saltire two rifles Or. The whole ensigned by the St. Edward's Crown proper. The crossed rifles denote infantry and have been used in original infantry badges, plus the badges being worn by the officer cadet programme. Authorized February 1973.

LAND ORDNANCE ENGINEERING BRANCH:- Within a wreath of stylized maple leaves, Or, a cartouche azure edged Or charged with a triangular rotor Or voided and surmounted by two cannon barrels in saltire Or. In front and in pale a lightning flash argent. The whole ensigned by the St. Edward's Crown proper. Authorized November 1973.

LEGAL BRANCH:- Within a wreath of stylized maple leaves, Or, a cartouche Sable edged Or, charged with scales of justice Or, surmounted by a curtana sword Argent pommel and hilted Or, held in pale, blade upwards, by a mailed right hand; beneath the cartouche a motto ribbon Or bearing the words FIAT JUSTITIA. The whole ensigned by the St. Edward's Crown proper. Authorized March 1969.

LOGISTICS BRANCH:- Within a wreath of maple leaves, Or, a torteau charged in centre with two interlaced chain links in saltire, Or, and edged with a riband azure which is itself edged and inscribed with the words SERVITIUM NULLI SECUNDUS, both Or. Below, upon a scroll, the title LOGISTICS in English and LOGISTIQUE in French sable. The whole ensigned by the St. Edward's Crown proper. Authorized December 1972.

MEDICAL SERVICES:- Within a wreath of stylized maple leaves, Or, a cartouche vert edged Or, charged with the Rod of Aesculapius Or, the whole ensigned with the St. Edward's Crown proper. Authorized March 1969.

MILITARY ENGINEERING BRANCH:- Within a wreath of maple leaves, a red roundel charged in centre with a gold beaver and edged by a blue riband edged gold, inscribed with the words ENGINEERS - GENIE-CANADA in gold. Below on a blue scroll edged gold, the word UBIQUE in gold. The whole ensigned by the St. Edward's Crown proper. Authorized November 1971.

NAVAL OPERATIONS BRANCH:- Within a wreath of maple leaves, Or, a cartouche azure edged Or charged with a foul anchor of the first, the whole ensigned with the St. Edward's Crown proper. Authorized August 1973.

SECURITY SERVICES:- Within a garland of maple leaves, Or, a cartouche argent edged Or charged with a Thunderbird proper, affronte head turned to dexter, beneath the cartouche a motto ribbon bearing the word SECURITAS Or, the whole ensigned by the St. Edward's Crown proper. Authorized September 1972.

NEW BRANCH BADGES

New branch badges have been approved for the Canadian Forces, and it is hoped that by the end of 1974 new cap and collar badges for all branches will be in manufacture and be coming into wear.

Designer Harold Diceman of the Directorate of Ceremonial advises that the hat and collar badges may differ from the heraldic paintings of branch badges. Slight alterations are necessary in some instances to better suit the design to metal, metal and enamel or fabric badge manufacture. Collar badges may be a portion of the heraldic design; for example, the device is sometimes used alone.

Introduction of the new badges for cap and collar wear marks a change for former navy and air force personnel who now wear a "one-service" badge for all trades and professions.

Unchanged is the artillery badge which is similar to the one worn by the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery which originated in 1871. The gunners' badge is common throughout the Commonwealth.

The armoured branch badge differs only slightly from the insignia of the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps formed in August, 1940. The badge originates with the Royal Armoured Corps which was formed in 1939 on amalgamation of the Royal Tank Corps and British mechanized cavalry regiments.

We lack space for heraldic descriptions of the new badge designs. Those wishing further information should write to the Directorate of Ceremonial, Beaver Barracks, 424 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa K2P 2C3.



Administration Branch (REC73-2)



Air Operations Branch (REC 73-160)



Communication and Electronics (REC 72-18)



Dental Services (REC 69-1008)



Artillery Branch



Logistics Branch (REC 73-119)



Medical Services (REC 69-1002)



Armoured Branch (REC 72-416)



Band Branch (REC 72-361)



Chaplain Services (REC 69-1091)



Infantry Branch (REC 73-74)



Land Ordnance Engineering (REC 73-445)



Legal Services (REC 69-1024)



Military Engineering Branch (REC 71-1573)

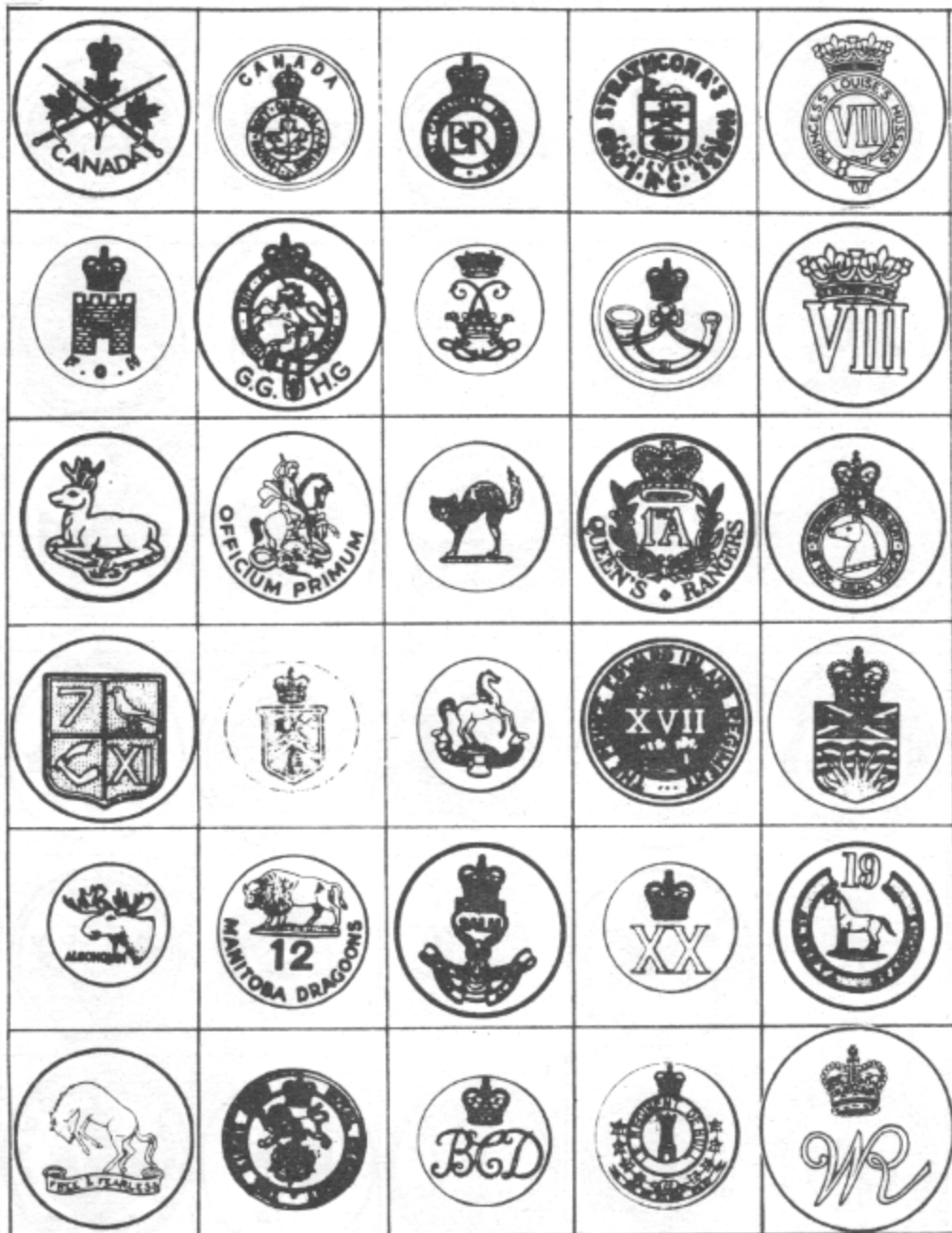


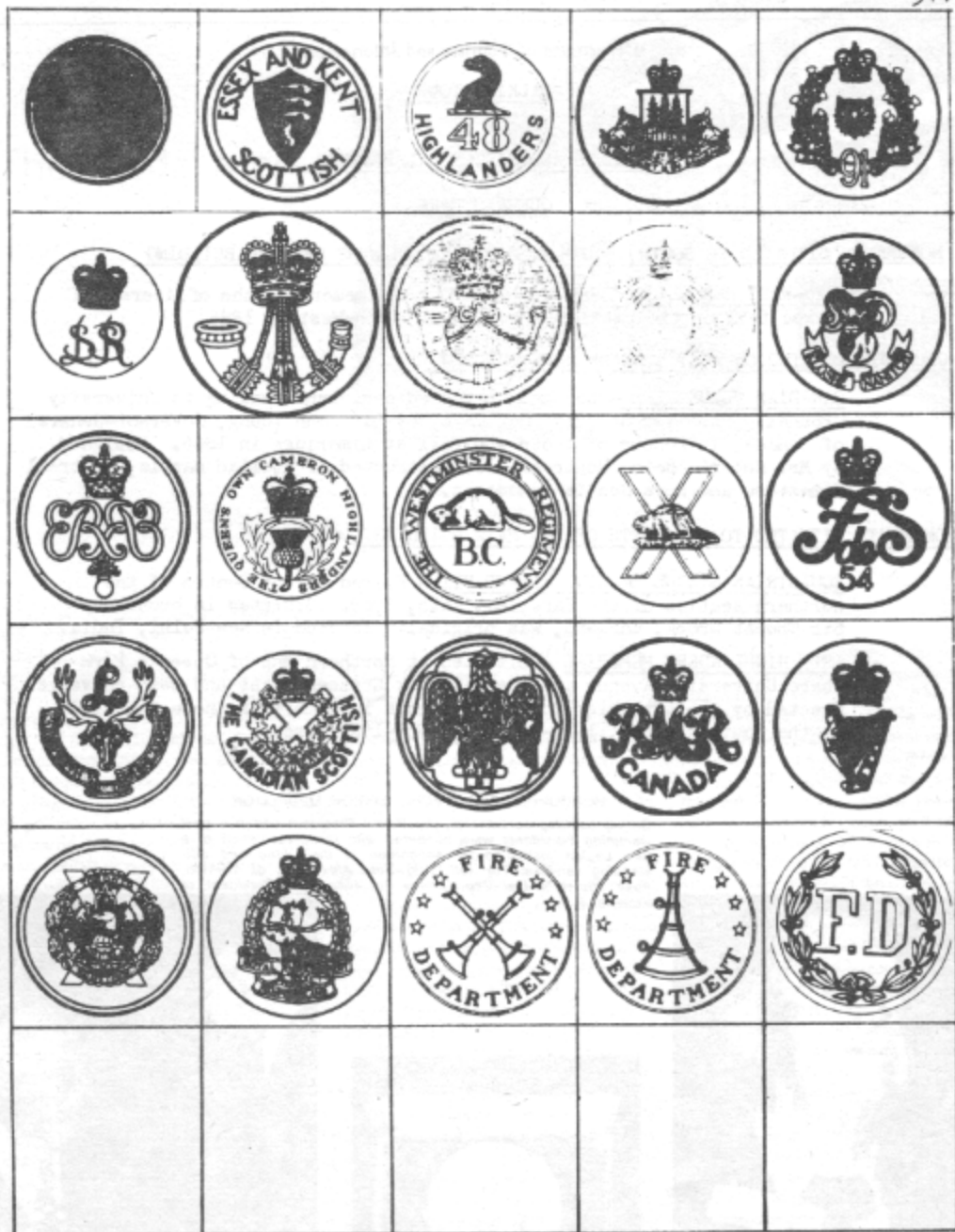
Naval Operations Branch (REC 73-418)



Security Services (REC 71-1571)









Department of Tourism and Information

WALKING TOUR
OF
MONUMENTS AND HISTORICAL PLAQUES

QUEEN'S PARK

MONUMENTS SITUATED TO SOUTH, SOUTH-EAST AND SOUTH-WEST OF MAIN BUILDING

NORTH-WEST REBELLION, 1885 - erected to the memory of the officers and men who fell on the battlefields of the North-West in 1885.

MONUMENTS LOCATED ON WEST SIDE OF MAIN BUILDING

CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS - Located in fenced enclosure leading to University Grounds. Unveiled on July 2nd, 1870, by Sir John Young, Governor-General of Canada, in honour of those who fell at Limeridge in 1866. Designed by Mr. Robert Reid, Montreal, is constructed of Italian marble, Montreal limestone and Nova Scotia sandstone.

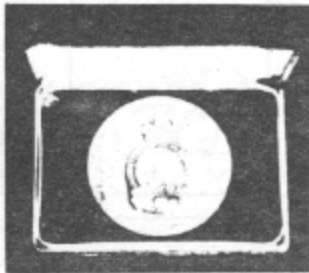
MONUMENTS SITUATED TO THE NORTH OF THE MAIN BUILDING

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF KING EDWARD VII - Placed in the Centre of the northern section of the Park, May 24th, 1969. Sculpted in bronze by Sir Thomas Brock, England, was originally located in New Delhi, India.

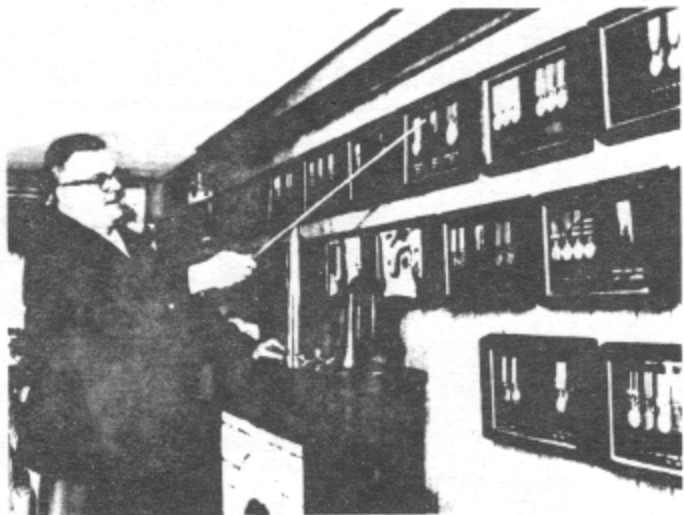
48th HIGHLANDERS MEMORIAL - Situated at Northern end of Queen's Park where University Avenue and Queen's Park Crescent East and West converge. Erected by the 48th Highlanders of Canada in memory of those who died in the South African, 1914-1918 and 1939-1945 Wars.

HONOURED WITH SPECIAL LEGION MEDALLION

During opening ceremonies, the Grand President and five past Dominion Presidents were honoured with the presentation of a new Legion medallion in recognition of their long and outstanding services. Top left, Brig.-Gen. Alex Ross of Yorkton, Sask. Top right, Maj.-Gen. George Pearkes, Grand President, of Victoria, B.C.



The Medal Man



Bill Powell points to one of the many valuable medals in his collection. This one was awarded to the British sailors who burned the White House in Washington during the War of 1812.

As any student of history knows, the U.S. President's residence and office is called the White House because British sailors burned it during the War of 1812 and American Forces covered the burn marks with whitewash. But did you know that the men who did the deed were awarded a medal? One man who knows is Bill Powell, a stationary engineer at DVA's Westminster Hospital in London. Bill not only knows that a medal was awarded, he has one in his possession. In fact, he has so many medals he is running out of places to put them.

Collecting military medals is a hobby that Bill Powell got into as a by-product of his main hobby which was the collection of coins. As he collected coins he sometimes came across a medal but since he had no particular interest in medals he put them aside. Then one day he acquired a group of medals that aroused his interest. The group included two long-service medals which indicated that their owner had served approximately 40 years in the Canadian Army. This fact fascinated him so he purchased a few books on medal collecting then joined a club of military collectors. The more he got involved, the more interested he became, thus his new hobby of medal collecting began. Now, 15 years and approximately 750 medals later, he has

become something of an authority on military medals, with the result that he is frequently asked to put his medals on display. This he has done for DVA's Westminster Hospital in London, The Royal Canadian Legion Branches and the Norwich, Ontario Historical Society and for the Orders and Medals Research Society of America in Chicago.

But Bill is not just collecting medals for his own amusement, he has a definite purpose in mind. He wants to preserve this segment of Canadian history for the benefit of those who might not be aware of the contribution which the Canadian military has made to Canada. This generous attitude has cost him money because he has turned down substantial offers from American collectors for some of his medals particularly for the Naval General Service Medal with Bar which reads, "Potomac 17 Aug 1814."

When he collects a medal he does research on it to learn about the campaign for which it was awarded and, if possible, about the individual to whom it was awarded. Tracing an individual is relatively easy for medals awarded up to and including the First World War and Korea because those medals carried the recipient's name, number and regiment. Unfortunately, this was not the case with medals awarded during the Second World War so obtaining

information about those medal winners is much more difficult.

Bill gets his medals from many sources such as other collectors, dealers in military memorabilia and estate sales. The estate sales is one of the reasons he wants to collect medals, gather pertinent information, then give the medals and information every possible exposure. Bill can see that the younger generation neither knows nor cares what the medals signify, so they casually dispose of them. But he feels that if he can put an interesting exhibit together, the young people will learn the significance of the medals and why they have been so proudly worn.

To make an interesting display takes a lot of time, work and research. Bill cleans the medals until they are in presentable condition then he replaces the ribbons. Fortunately there is a company in England which makes ribbons in authentic colours for even the oldest of medals. He then prepares felt-covered styrofoam panels and finishes them with an attractive frame. The end result is an eye-catching display of Canadiana which not only provides something to look at but also illustrates a segment of Canada's illustrious military history which deserves to be remembered.



Passierschein

(VALID FOR ONE OR SEVERAL BEARERS)

Der deutsche Soldat, der dieses Passierschein vorzeigt, braucht ihn als Zeichen seines friedlichen Willens, sich zu ergeben. Er ist zu entwaffnen. Er muß gut behandelt werden. Er hat Anspruch auf Verpflegung und, wenn nötig, ärztliche Behandlung. Er wird so bald wie möglich aus der Gefangenschaft entlassen.

Dwight D. Eisenhower

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
Oberbefehlshaber
der Alliierten Seestreitkräfte

Englische Übersetzung nebststehend. Sie dient
als Anweisung an die alliierten Vorposten.

SAFE CONDUCT

(VALID FOR ONE OR SEVERAL BEARERS)

The German soldier who carries this safe conduct is using it as a sign of his genuine wish to give himself up. He is to be disarmed, to be well looked after, to receive food and medical attention as required, and to be removed from the danger zone as soon as possible.

Dwight D. Eisenhower

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
Supreme Commander,
Allied Expeditionary Force