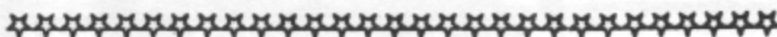


CANADIAN

MILITARY MEDALS

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Editor: Ross W. Irwin,

THE TECHNOLOGY OF ANCIENT WARFARE

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by P. H. Blyth, University of Reading, Berkshire

Ancient Greece owed its freedom and much of its prosperity to its heavy-armed foot-soldiers, or hoplites. A pattern of the hoplite system that is being built up, through research into its weapons and armour, may well serve as a model for investigating other ancient technological systems and the role technology played in social development in antiquity.

Warfare is probably more comprehensively illustrated in Ancient Greek literature and painting than any other single activity. Because of this, or in spite of it, the gaps in our knowledge are glaring. Did the Greeks really need all that bronze, or was much of it for display? Could they not have used a cheaper iron armour? Why was the bow so little used? What did the rear ranks do and why did they need to be armed? Technical questions like these need to be answered if we are to understand the dominance of the hoplite system which was responsible for much of the Greek prosperity, for their freedom from Persian domination, and also (as they themselves remarked) for much of their political structure.

To provide an answer the first step is obviously the description of the weapons and armour which have been preserved and investigation of their metallurgical properties. We can then attempt a dynamic analysis and reconstruction, calculating the forces brought to bear and examining the fracture mechanics of the armour. Finally, knowing what different weapons will do, it should be possible to calculate probabilities and to see how these measure up to the casualty figures for battles, where these are known.

Surviving arms and armour

The first, descriptive, phase in the study of ancient armaments is rather less advanced than might have been expected. Although collectors have always shown interest, and one or two doctoral theses were devoted to Greek armour early in the century, it is only in the last two decades that monographs have been published establishing series for dating or correlating the weapons systems of single periods. Likewise the number of chemical analyses is small and the number of metallographic reports is still smaller. It is still far from being a matter of course to investigate either the chemistry or the metallography of ancient artefacts, although methods have been developed which cause little damage even to the patina. Even thicknesses are not usually reported.

It is to be hoped that this will change as the value of such data becomes more widely appreciated. Meanwhile, my own measurements in London and Oxford show firstly that the metal is usually annealed dead soft, which confirms data published by Professor C. S. Smith of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for some Cretan helmets; secondly that, while the thickness round the bottom of the helmet is around 1 mm, which coincides with figures previously published, the thickness over the forehead and the temples is usually 2.5-3 mm. The second of these results is much closer to what might



Detail from a 19th century wood engraving of fighting during an attack on Montineia, Greece, in 385 B.C.

have been expected than figures previously available—and also makes more sense of the few weights published. That the armour is soft, however—and there is reason to think that it was deliberately annealed—is more surprising. It would seem that, pro-

vided the total energy of the weapon system was low, ductile metal could be used to absorb energy and prevent cracking and that work-hardening would prevent a blow from cutting right through. Work is going on to check the latter point and to investigate



Group from a 6th century B.C. vase from Chalcis, on the Aegean side of Greece. The scene depicts the fight over the dead body of Achilles, the Homeric hero. Works such as this are one source of information on the kinds of weapons used in classical Greece (see article on page 2), although the Homeric legends originate from the Mycenaean period, said to be around 1250 B.C. The corpse of Achilles lies in the midst of the figures, the arrow in his heel. The Trojan Glaucus tries to draw away the body by means of a rope tied round the ankle but in doing so is fixed by the spear of Ajax, who charges under the protection of the goddess Anthea. Paris, on the Trojan side, shoots an arrow at Ajax.

how the strength of bronze varies with speed of impact.

Dynamics

The suggestion of a low level of impact energy is borne out by the fact that the Greeks of the classical period not only could not use chemical energy for propulsion, but could not use animal power either. They could not, for example, link the power of a horse to a lance, since they lacked stirrups. They were therefore restricted to their own bodies as a source of energy and data collected in the course of modern athletics will give us a good idea of its limits. Their ability to concentrate, store and transmit this energy will have been governed, according to very well known laws, by the materials available and the wisdom of their own choices between conflicting requirements.

Clearly, the concentration of energy depends upon finding strong and hard materials. It is important to obtain metallographic evidence on arrow heads, etc., but there is little more that can be said, except to examine whether the Persians might have fared better in Greece if their arrows had been tipped with flint instead of bronze.

Transmission, however, is more complicated. It would seem from the evidence that in the 6th and 5th centuries B.C. both arrows and spears were made very light and that the limiting factor was the danger of buckling, or of fracture under a transverse load. An arrow is designed to be used only once, and it may be an advantage if it is useless for a second shot. But it must withstand the force used in launching and, if it snaps on impact, the energy in the shaft is wasted. A spear must not only take thrust along its length, but also be retractable for further use. At Thermopylae the Greek spears are said to have broken during the battle and at Plataea the Persians actually caught and broke them with their hands.

This emphasis on lightness is the more curious because the Greeks were so ready to accept weight in their defensive system

and because it would seem *prima facie* that a heavy weapon would be more effective, provided that it was rigid enough to allow all the energy stored in accelerating it to be usefully employed. On considering other systems which did have heavier weapons, it seems that this was a case where the extremes were preferable to compromise. Arrows must be chosen for either a flat trajectory, and so maximum velocity and minimum weight, or for a high trajectory, which requires an arrow with enough weight relative to its area to reach a high velocity on the way down. In the case of the spear (and the catapult), if time is taken up in storing energy, and so reducing frequency of shooting and flexibility in attack, it must be compensated for by greater effectiveness. This means that there must be considerable areas of the target which are rendered vulnerable by the extra energy. In other words, the heavier weapon must be capable of piercing important pieces of the opposing armour.

Strain energy weapons

Energy storage is not in itself difficult—in fact, it would seem that heavy reliance on stored energy in attack, and mobility in defence, is characteristic of barbarians. (A typical example is the bludgeon or club and its descendants, the axe and the broadsword). However, the choice of light weapons by both the Greeks and the Persians may well have been influenced by limitations on the storage of energy as strain within materials—that is by their inability to construct bows with the right characteristics. We shall examine the dynamical aspects of Greek tactics, at first in the abstract but later, it is hoped, by practical experiment with glass fibre reproductions of the armour. We are also working on the dynamics of the bow and on the behaviour of the materials involved.

Our understanding of the ancient bow has been illuminated by the modern revival of archery as a sport. That has led to work on the dynamics of the long bow and of the

Turkish bow by American physicists, and to the translation of manuscripts from Arabic and Persian by orientalists both in England and America working in collaboration with archers. At Reading, a computer programme has been drawn up to analyse the dynamics of the catapult. Investigations are also being made into the response to climatic conditions of the materials used. Wooden bows were not as effective in the Mediterranean as in the North because of their susceptibility to heat—for example, yew, which is a lot better than other woods for bows because it allows much more compression, also loses one per cent of its compressive strength per degree Centigrade. The sinew used in composite bows is sensitive to humidity, and is quite useless by the time that reaches 88 per cent. In sum, this suggests that there may have been technical difficulties in employing bows in Greece and in scaling them up to take heavier projectiles, though these were eventually overcome in the catapult.

Applications

The pattern that is thus being built up is one of a technological system in which the design of each part reflects, on the one hand, its relation to the rest of the system, and on the other extraneous factors both human and natural. This may well serve as a model for the investigation of other technological systems within the society, and furnish an understanding of the role of technology in social development in antiquity.

In addition, it is possible that such studies may have special advantages in education. Besides drawing the attention of scientists to the properties of unusual materials and the attention of historians to important climatic and other factors, they also draw together modes of thought that are usually widely separated. In an age in which specialization becomes ever narrower this may be very valuable, and it is with this in view that support for this research is being generously provided by the Leverhulme Trust. 7943/4

MILITARY MEDAL - W.W. I

(DEEDS OF ACTION)

Ross W. Irwin

Deeds of Action, commonly called citations, are not generally available for World War I Military Medals. That is, they are not listed in the Canada Gazette and few collectors have looked beyond this source.

If we can assume that the 77th Bn. C.E.F. is representative of other C.E.F. reinforcement units an analysis of the awards to non-officers show the following awards:- 32 MM's; 3 MM + bar; 1 MSM; 1 MID; 1 VC; 4 DCM's. This is a fair medal record for a unit which went overseas in June 1916 and was broken up in England.

Of interest to this article is the fact that Deeds of Action, or citations, exist for 21 of the 32 MM's, or 66 percent. This is unusual when collectors have experienced difficulty in locating citations for this medal. It is also noted that no citations were available for bars, nor were citations available for the MID or MSM.

A reading of the citations indicate that in other circumstances the deed would have rated a much higher award. An example of one is given here:-

144743 Pte Bureau, H. MM and bar. MM - D.O. 104, LG 30287, 17.9.17.

"For conspicuous bravery near Acheville on July 7th, 1917, during an enemy attempted raid. This man rendered invaluable assistance as a runner, crossing the enemy shell and machine gun barrage several times when communication by wire was broken. He voluntarily carried up extra bombs to an advanced post in "No Man's Land" under heavy fire and his gallant conduct throughout and disregard of his own safety proved a splendid incentive to his comrades." A.F.W. 3121, 19/7/17. Bar to MM - no citation.

MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL

Citations have not been located. The 72nd Bn. CEF received 8 of which 7 were for "general good work". The 49th Bn. CEF received 4 of which 2 were to previous DCM awards; i.e. CSM R.E. Cameron and to Sgt. Wm. Haines.

R. W. Irwin

1914 STAR

George V approved the 1914 Star in April 1917 (AO 350) and was awarded to all officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the British and Indian Expeditionary Forces including civilian medical practitioners, nursing sisters, nurses and others employed with military hospitals, who actually served in France or Belgium on the establishment of a unit of the British Expeditionary Forces, between the 5th August 1914 and midnight of the 22/23rd November, 1914. It was not awarded for service afloat.

The medal is a bronze star with four points, the uppermost being replaced by an Imperial Crown with a suspension ring at the top. Across the face of the Star are crossed swords, the points and hilts protrude in the angles of the Star. In the centre, on a scroll, is the date "1914" with the months "AUG" and "NOV" on small scrolls above and below. The three scrolls are within an oak wreath on the bottom of which is superscribed "GV". The Star is 61 x 45mm.

The Star is suspended from a 32mm ribbon red, white and blue, shaded and watered. The red colour is worn toward the centre.

A clasp 33 x 5mm, bearing the dates "5th AUG - 22nd NOV. 1914", with small holes in each corner for sewing to the ribbon, was authorized October 19, 1919 (AO 361/1919, amended by 52/1920 and 70/1921) and was awarded to those who actually served under fire or were present on duty within range of the enemy mobile artillery in France between the above dates and on the strength of, or attached to the units and formations contained in a lengthy list (not given here). Out of 350,000 Stars awarded only 145,000 were entitled to the clasp.

Owing to the distance from Canada of active operations and the time involved in transportation the Canadians entitled to the Star are largely confined to those few attached officers who saw service with Imperial units prior to Nov 22/23, 1914.

The 2nd Canadian Stationary Hospital was inspected by the King and Queen November 4, 1914 and left for France November 6, 1914. A 400 bed hospital was established at LeTouquet November 27, 1914 and the

first (115) patients were received December 4, 1914, mostly with "trench feet". Major H.C.S. Elliott took the unit to France, Lt Col A.T. Shillington was detained in England. The strength of the unit was 160. This is the only Canadian unit entitled to the 1914 Star. The Star was never awarded without the British War Medal and Victory Medal.

1914 - 1915 STAR

The 1914-15 Star was authorized in December 1918 (AO 20/1919, amended by 383/1919, 310/1920, 71/1921, 346/1922) and was awarded to all soldiers and sailors who served on the establishment of a unit in a specific theatre of war between August 5, 1914 to December 31, 1915, in Europe from November 22/23, 1914 to December 31, 1915.

The 1914-15 Star is similiar to the 1914 Star except the small upper and lower scrolls are omitted and the centre ribbon reads "1914-15". The ribbon is identical to that for the 1914 Star. No clasps were awarded.

Canadians entitled to the medal were those who served in France with the P.P.C.L.I., 1st and 2nd Divisions, Cavalry Brigade and certain line of communication and artillery units. The British War Medal and Victory Medal should always accompany this medal.

The medal was struck at Woolwich Arsenal and at Wright & Son, Edgeware, and were 75% distributed by April 15, 1920. The accompanying card in the container box reads:-

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to authorize the issue of the 1914-15 Star, /which I am directed by the Honourable the /Minister of Militia and Defence, to convey to /you herewith. / Major General /Adjutant General / Canadian Militia.

There were 2,366,000 Stars awarded of which 71,150 were to the C.E.F.

BRITISH WAR MEDAL

Medals are usually awarded at the end of a successful campaign however in September 1917 it was decided that a British War Medal would be granted. It was to be in silver, as used for service medals for the previous century but the other medal was to be in bronze. In November 1917 the Army Council set up a committee to solicit designs. The model of W. McMillan was selected and on July 26, 1919 was

approved by George V. Production started in October 1919 through a private contractor, the Woolwich Arsenal who had also struck the Queen's South Africa medal, and 350,000 were ready for issue by the end of the year but were stored as there was no arrangement for engraving. The medal was approved by AO 2661/1919 as amended by 392/1922.

The obverse bears the classical effigy of George V as used on coinage but in higher relief designed by Sir Bertram Mackennal and bears the legend GEORGIUS V BRITT: OMN: REX ET IND: IMP:

The reverse depicts a horseman (St. George) armed with a short sword, "an allegory of the physical and mental strength which achieves victory over Prussianism". The horse tramples on the Prussian shield and the skull and cross-bones, the emblem of piracy. Around the edge are the years "1914" and "1918". The medal is silver, 36mm in diameter and bears a non-swivelling suspender.

The ribbon was announced April 19, 1919 (RO 210572/8/1919) to have an orange centre, watered with stripes of white and black on each side with borders of Royal blue. The colours have no special significance. Clasps were actually authorized but none were ever issued because of the cost involved.

The British War Medal was awarded (RO 5737 21/7/1919) "to all ranks of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada who came overseas from Canada between August 5, 1914 and November 11, 1918 or who have served in a theatre of war, are entitled to the British War Medal (1914 - 1919). Those who enlisted in the O.M.F.C. in the United Kingdom and have not served in a theatre of war are not entitled to this medal". Service in the naval forces required 28 days of mobilized service or they lost their lives before the service period was complete. The R.A.F. was the same as the army:- awarded to all who entered on duty a theatre of war or who left their places of residence and rendered approved service overseas in Europe or in Russia and Siberia to July 1/2, 1920.

There were about 6,500,000 British War Medals awarded. Of these, 427,993 were to Canadians in the C.E.F. This medal may be found alone. The M.S.M. is about the only decoration that would be found with it as a single medal.

INTER-ALLIED WAR MEDAL
(VICTORY MEDAL)

The Inter-Allied War Medal, commonly called the Victory Medal, was instituted following a meeting in Paris in March 1919 on the subject. It was to obviate the need to exchange of allied medals. It was agreed that the medal was to be in bronze, to be nearly identical and patterned after the French medal of 1870 with a ring attachment. The design of the obverse was to be winged victory full front and full length, without inscription or date. The reverse bears the inscription THE GREAT WAR FOR CIVILIZATION and the name or coat of arms of the power. The ribbon was to be a double rainbow with red in the centre.

In Britain the Victory Medals was sanctioned September 1, 1919. The design of W. McMillan, which was identical in main features but different in specific treatment of the subject, was chosen by a committee representing the Royal Academy, Royal Society of British Sculptors, British Museum, National Gallery, Victoria-Albert Museum and the Royal Mint. He was awarded a prize of 500 pounds. The mint produced the obverse and reverse dies but the medals were manufactured at Woolwich Arsenal following the selection in January 1920.

The first issue had a dull finish "dipped in Flanders mud". These plus 650 others were recalled for a strengthened attachment. There were 550,000 medals melted in the summer of 1920 owing to a change in design, other turned irridescant during the first weeks of issue so the issue was suspended until 1921.

The Victory Medal was awarded under AO 301/1919 (as amended by AO 421/1919; 183/1920; 391/1922; 446/1923). The ribbon was 39 mm wide, watered, from the centre red and on both sides yellow, green, blue, and violet shaded to form colours of a double rainbow. The ribbon was selected in January 1920.

The Victory Medal was awarded to all officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the forces and civilians under contract, and others employed with military hospitals who actually served on the establishment of a unit in a theatre of war between August 5, 1914 and midnight 11/12 November, 1918, extended to 1/2 July 1920 for service in Russia.

There were 351,289 Victory Medals awarded to the C.E.F. Gallantry awards should always have a BWM and a VM and a Star if appropriate. This medal was never issued alone.

The First Division was mobilized with volunteers following the Declaration of War August 4, 1914. Each Military District was instructed to provide a quota of officers and men to assemble at Valcartier. For example, the quota T.O.S. Valcartier August 22, 1914:

78th Regiment - 10 officers and 117 other ranks

93rd Regiment - 7 officers and 126 other ranks

5th Regiment - 31 officers and 971 other ranks

These were allocated to the 15th Provisional Battalion. The C.E.F. units were designated battalions to differentiate them from the militia regiments. Battalions associated with the 1st Division were composite battalions and did not have a local recruiting association. The 1st Division battalions arrived in France about February 15, 1915. The battalions were: 1, 2, 3, 4; 5, 7, 8, 10; 13, 14, 15, 16.

The 2nd Division was organized as soon as the 1st Division was despatched. These battalions were recruited and trained locally until they were ready to embark. The Canadian Army Corps was formed September 15, 1915 when the 2nd Division took the field. Battalions of the 2nd Division were: 18, 19, 20, 21; 22, 24, 25, 26; 27, 28, 29, 31.

The 3rd Division was formed December 26, 1915 from two battalions of the permanent force serving extra to the Canadian Army Corps and were joined in January 1916 by a Canadian Cavalry group from England and the RCHA Brigade. The battalions of the 3rd Division were: RCR, PPCLI, 42, 49; 1-CMR, 2-CMR, 4-CMR, 5-CMR; 43, 52, 58, 60 which was replaced by 116 in February 1917.

On January 19, 1916 a 4th Division of 13 battalions was offered and arrived in France about August 12, 1916. The units were:- 44, 46, 47, 50; 54, 75, 87, 102; 38, 72, 73, 78, 85.

The Canadian Cavalry Brigade was composed of the RCD, LSH, FGH, CLH and RCHA.

There were 260 numbered CEF battalions raised, most were broken up on arrival in England and drafted to the front as reinforcements for the above mentioned field battalions. On March 20, 1917 the forces were reorganized on a territorial basis taking the name of a province or portion thereof. A unit consisted of a territorial reinforcing unit in England to reinforce certain field units and a recruiting unit in Canada. For example, the Saskatchewan Regiment was organized March 10, 1917 and consisted of a Saskatchewan Depot

in Canada, the 15th and 19th Reserve Battalions in England (19th was absorbed by the 15th October 15, 1917) which reinforced the 5th and 28th; 1-CMR and 46th Battalions in France. All field units became units of the provincial regiment.

The above organization is important to the understanding of the naming on the medals awarded in World War I.

NAMING OF MEDALS

Rules for the naming of medals were established March 29, 1920 (PAC 51-37-21). The 1914 and 1914-15 STARS were stamped with the appointment held on first entry into the theatre of war which entitled him to the medal.

The BWM and VM were inscribed with the highest recorded rank, (substantive, acting or temporary), held in a theatre of war or during the period August 5, 1914 to November 11, 1918 respectively, or the highest rank held overseas for the BWM. Decorations were not to be engraved on the BWM. Lance corporal and lance sergeant are appointments, the respective ranks being private and corporal. Due to lack of space only the rank was engraved on the BWM and VM but lance ranks were stamped on the stars.

Canada considered "overseas" to be service beyond the three mile limit consequently one finds many RCN small ships entitled to the 1914-15 STAR. In 1919 troops of the CSEF recalled at sea were granted medals for overseas. Medals to the RFC and RNAS signify the person qualified for the medal prior to April 1, 1918. If the medal is to the RAF the person qualified after April 1, 1918.

It is the naming on British war medals which give them a personal attraction to the collector and allows him to identify the recipient with some particular battalion or ship. Their style of naming is block capitals with no serifs and 1.5 mm high. The Stars are softer metal and the depth of naming is deeper. Canadian naval stars appear to be hand stamped in rough serified letters. The stars have the recipients number, rank, name and battalion stamped on the reverse in three lines. The medals have the same information indented on the edge. Medals to officers do not include their unit except on the stars.

The 1914-15 STAR is named:- 1/CAN: INF: The following units have been found on these stars;# 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 42, 49, 1/CAN.MTD:RIF:, 2/CAN.MTD:RIF:, 3/CAN.MTD:RIF:, 5/CAN.MTD:RIF:, R.CAN:R., P.P.C.L.I., R.CAN:DNS:, LD:S'CONA'S H., F.G.H., R.C.H.A., CAN:A.M.C., CAN:A.S.C., CAN:FD:ART:, CAN:Y.M.C.A., C.E., 1/CAN:DIV. CYCLIST., 1/CAN:DIV:CAV:, 1/CAN:INF:BDE:H.Q., 2/CAN:INF:BDE:H.Q., 1/CAN:D.S.COY, 2/CAN:DIV:A.C., 1/CAN:DIV:A.C., H.M.C.S. NIOBE, H.M.C.S. FLORENCE, H.M.C.S. RAINBOW, H.M.C.S. EARL GREY.

The only unit to receive the 1914 STAR is named:- 2-STA.HOSP.C.A.M.C.

The style of unit naming on the Victory Medal is:- 1-CDN·INF·. Since this medal is for service in a theatre of war the units receiving the medal are those mentioned above for the stars, plus the following: 38, 43, 44, 46, 47, 50, 52, 54, 58, 60, 72, 73, 75, 78, 87, 102, 116, 1-C.M.R., 2-C.M.R., 4-C.M.R., 5-C.M.R., R.C.R., P.P.C.L.I., R.C.D., L.S.H.-R.C., F.G.H., C.L.H., R.C.N., R.N.C.V.R., R.A.F., R.F.C., R.N.A.S., CAN.CAV.BDE., C.A.M.C., C.E., C.A.S.C., C.F.A., C.F.C., C.R.T., C.A.G.S., C.S.E.F., C.A.V.C., C.G.A., C.M.G.BDE., R.C.H.A., C.M.R., CAN.PNR.BN., CAN.INF.WKS.COY., R.NEWF'D R., CAN.LAB.BN.

The British War Medal is named in the same pattern as the Victory Medal. The additional units receiving this medal are:- 12, 34, 36, 37, 48, 53, 67, 79, 81, 82, 84, 86, 89, 90, 95, 108, 113, 123, 125, 126, 129, 133, 134, 135, 138, 143, 156, 157, 163, 173, 176, 183, 204, 226, 235, 238, 3-C.M.R., A.L.C., V.A.D., R.C.G.A., CNR.C.F.A., W.O.R., C.O.R.C.C., C.O.R., E.O.R., Q.R., N.S.R., S.R., CAN.TANK CORPS, CAN. AREA EMP.COY., CAN.POST CORPS, CAN.LABR.BN., CAN.CYCLIST CORPS, Can you help to bring this list up to date and remove errors?



BRIEF HISTORY OF THE REGIMENT OF CANADIAN GUARDS

Formation of the 1st and 2nd Battalions, The Canadian Guards, was authorized October 16, 1953. The officers and men who initially formed the 1st and 2nd Battalions were posted to the Regiment from the 3rd Battalion, The Royal Canadian Regiment, and the 3rd Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry respectively when those units were reduced to nil strength following service in Korea.

On the same date that the 1st and 2nd Battalions were authorized, the 1st and 2nd Canadian Infantry Battalions were respectively redesignated "3rd and 4th Battalion, The Canadian Guards," and

a Regimental Depot, where all recruits are trained, was authorized and established at the Home Station, Camp Petawawa, Ontario.

A few months later, in April 1954, the 4th Battalion was sent to Korea and served there until November of the same year when it was recalled to Canada.

The 2nd Battalion served in Germany from Oct. 1957 until Oct. 1959 as part of Canada's brigade group contribution to NATO land forces in Europe. The 1st Battalion relieved the 2nd Battalion and returned to Canada in Oct. 1962.

The 3rd and 4th Battalions, The Canadian Guards, were disbanded March 31, 1957, thus the Regiment now consists of the 1st Battalion at Camp Picton, Ontario and the 2nd Battalion and the Regimental Depot at Camp Petawawa.

The 1st Battalion has been designated as Canada's "stand-by" battalion ready for service anywhere on peace-keeping duties as directed by the Government.

Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II is Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment.

THE COLOURS

The Colours borne by Infantry Regiments of the Canadian Army to-day have their origin in ancient times when similar standards were used to show the position of the commander and to form a rallying point in battle. A Regiment could suffer no greater dishonour than to lose its Colours to the enemy.

The Colours are held sacred. They are presented to a Regiment by the Monarch or Vice-Regal representative. At the time of presentation they are consecrated at a religious service that is part of the presentation ceremony.

Each Infantry Regiment has two colours, the Queen's Colour and the Regimental Colour. The Queen's Colour may be carried only in the presence of the Monarch or Vice-Regal representative. The Queen's Colour is carried by

the Guard if His Excellency the Governor General is in residence at Government House, otherwise the Regimental Colour is carried.

In Foot Guards Regiments such as The Canadian Guards, each of the six companies of a battalion is entitled to its own colour inscribed with the crest or badge of the company. Traditionally, each company's badge in turn is worn on the Regimental Colour.

When the Regiment of Canadian Guards was formed, a committee was set up to decide upon suitable company badges and submit them for approval to the College of Heralds. Because the Regiment is national in character, it was agreed that each province and district of Canada should be represented on the colours of the various companies.

DRESS OF THE GUARD

All ranks wear bearskin caps, scarlet tunics and dark blue trousers. The scarlet stripe on the trouser-legs of officers is two inches wide while that on trouser-legs of other ranks is one-quarter inch wide.

Officers are easily distinguished by the sash worn around the waist, and Warrant Officers and Senior Non-Commissioned Officers by the sash worn across the breast from the right shoulder to left hip. Officers wear insignia of rank on the shoulders while Warrant Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers wear rank badges on the right sleeve only.

The Crest of the Arms of Nova Scotia consisting of sprigs of thistle and laurel, issuant from clasped bands, is the insignia carried on the Regimental Colour of the 2nd Battalion. This crest is also carried on the Company Colour of Number Two Company of the Regiment.



COMPLETE LIST OF WARTIME AWARDS AND DECORATIONS WON BY R.C.A.F.
PERSONNEL IN OVERSEAS R.C.A.F. SQUADRONS

Sqdn	Type	DFC	DFC bar	DFM	CGM	DSO	DSO bar	MID	OBE	MBE	BEM	GM	MM	VC	DCM
400	FR	12	1					3			1				
401	DF	27	6	1		2		2							
402	DF	9	2			1									
403	AG	16	4					2						1	
404	CR	44	3	3		2		6				1			
405	B	257	58	68	1	14	2	6		1	3				
406	NF	14	1	2		3		3							
407	MR	18	1	6		3		19							
408	B	161	6	30				10		1					
409	NF	13	1			1		3			1				
410	NF	19	2			1		2							
411	F	19	2			1		1		2					
412	F	14	7					2							
413	R	5				1		3	1						
414	FR	16	2					2							
415	TB	87	1	10				1				1			
416	F	13	1			1									1
417	F	9	1			1									
418	I	51	9	6		3		1							
419	B	150	3	35		3		5						1	
420	B	133	1	27											
421	F	15	3					1		(1-DFC 2nd bar)					
422	R	9						10		1					
423	R	7		3				4							
424	B	136	3	16	1	1		4		1	3	1			
425	B	163	4	18				3		1		2			
426	B	131	1	25	1	1		10			2				
427	B	148	6	16	2	2		2							
428	B	157	1	17	2			2		1					
429	B	146	4	18	1					(1-DFC 2nd bar)					
430	F	9													
431	B	109	1	12	2	1						1			
432	B	119	1	20	1	2									
433	B	128	2	9				2							
434	B	108	5	5				7			1				
435	F	10	1												
436	T	18				1									
437	T	7		1						1					
438	F	9	1												
439	F	12													
440	F	7	1												
441	F	8	1												
442	F	10	2												
443	F	5				1									
162	B	2		1											1 (Incompl)
500		1						2	1	(4-AFC)					
664	OP	Data not found													
665	OP	Data not found													
666	OP	Data not found													

HONOURS

BRITISH HONOURS

C.M.G.

Col. C. H. L. Sharman, C.B.E.

BAR TO D.S.O.

Major F. F. Arnold, D.S.O.

MILITARY CROSS

Capt. W. J. Bradshaw
 Capt. O. A. Mowat (deceased)
 Lieut. J. S. McRae
 * J. D. Winslow
 * J. Roberts
 * W. S. Newton
 * S. C. Evans

BAR TO D.C.M.

302518 Bdr. W. Birkett, D.C.M.
 42253 B.S.M. A. Frame, D.C.M., M.M.

D.C.M.

302618 Dvr. W. Birkett
 34728 A Sgt. F. J. Fraps
 41438 Sgt. W. F. Armstrong
 307812 Cpl. F. Wheeler
 87933 Cpl. R. L. Seaman
 2100340 Sg. J. N. Jordan
 40103 B.S.M. T. Thompson
 43800 Sgt. C. D. Winegard
 85697 Bdr. C. H. Colwell

BAR TO M.M.

42869 Sgt. J. A. Beilow, M.M.
 89076 Bdr. L. W. Duquell, M.M.

M.M.

335115 Sig. R. A. Dunbar
 85743 Gnr. F. Meehan
 446031 * W. Maxwell
 43840 * V. J. Cunningham
 83866 * C. Maloney
 1250730 Sig. A. E. Halladay
 415403 Sig. W. M. Dowling
 331697 Sgt. E. R. Skaike
 305601 Cpl. P. L. Debney
 334824 Gnr. T. J. O'Connell
 91580 Bdr. J. M. Crockett
 1251864 Gnr. C. Robertson
 340248 Dvr. G. Watters
 300364 Gnr. W. Perryman
 335297 Gnr. J. McLean
 40060 Sig. J. P. Breiter
 301771 Cpl. T. B. Greaves
 304085 Dvr. W. J. Donahue
 41445 Sgt. A. S. Hicks
 40186 Sgt. W. G. Higgins
 305605 Cpl. W. Hughes
 300745 Bdr. J. A. Francis
 505279 Gnr. C. C. Cordell
 332881 Gnr. C. S. Wilson
 304579 A Bdr. W. O. Cook
 41459 Gnr. G. F. Atherton
 85657 C J. W. Murphy
 334756 Sg. W. R. Harrison
 2040627 Sg. D. W. Buchanan
 318788 Gnr. F. C. French
 415354 Dvr. M. Kennedy
 87350 Bdr. L. Armitage
 85988 Sgt. F. Marshman
 42071 Dvr. C. Hainer
 315949 Sgt. C. A. Hughes
 42613 Dvr. C. Worthington

16TH BRIGADE C.F.A.

M.S.M.

42050 R.Q.M.S. W. Rudge
 5424 R.S.M. T. Hewitt
 42344 F Sgt. W. G. Fisher
 40925 F Sgt. E. Dunford

RUSSIAN HONOURS

ORDER OF ST. APOSTOLIC AND GRAND DUKE VLADIMIR

(1st Class with Swords and Bow)
 Col. C. H. L. Sharman, C.B.E.
 Major W. C. Hyde, D.S.O.

ORDER OF ST. ANNE

Capt. J. A. Bruce, M.C. (3rd Class)
 Lieut. J. D. Winslow, M.C. (3rd Class)
 Capt. W. J. Bradshaw, M.C. (3rd Class)
 * A. A. Gillis, M.C. (3rd Class)
 * A. McCausland, M.C. (3rd Class)
 * R. H. Gale (3rd Class)
 * H. V. Schwalm (3rd Class)
 * T. H. Hungerford (3rd Class)
 * W. J. Holliday (3rd Class)

ORDER OF ST. STANISLAS

Major F. F. Arnold, D.S.O. (2nd Class)
 * W. C. Hyde, D.S.O. (2nd Class)
 Lieut. C. Y. L. Crossley (3rd Class)
 * W. F. L. Edwards (3rd Class)
 * S. C. Evans, M.C. (3rd Class)
 * G. W. Hague (3rd Class)
 * T. C. McConkey (3rd Class)
 * J. S. McRae, M.C. (3rd Class)
 * W. S. Newton, M.C. (3rd Class)
 * J. R. W. Papinrau (3rd Class)
 * J. Roberts, M.C. (3rd Class)
 * A. E. L. Wetmore (3rd Class)

ST. GEORGE'S CROSS

85671 Bdr. K. A. Walker, 67th
 87292 Sgt. H. N. Taylor, 67th
 83764 Bdr. E. A. Ingram, 67th
 85988 Sgt. E. Marshman, 67th
 42253 B.S.M. A. H. Frame, 67th
 305605 Cpl. W. Hughes, 68th
 348287 Gnr. E. G. Kerr, 68th
 43799 A Cpl. A. R. Winegard, 68th
 337879 Gnr. T. Gray, 68th
 302375 Cpl. W. P. Davy, 68th

ST. GEORGE'S MEDAL

323751 Bdr. D. J. Morris, 67th
 42691 Gnr. C. Hainer, 67th
 301550 Cpl. E. J. Peto, 67th
 86009 Cpl. Fir. D. M. Slipp, 67th
 301957 Whr. J. McMaster, 67th
 341272 Dvr. T. A. R. Wood, 68th
 90128 Dvr. H. Stewart, 68th
 336823 Sig. L. W. McCaw, 68th
 324000 Gnr. J. M. Watson, 68th
 336845 Bdr. G. E. Windsor, 68th

MEDAL OF ST. STANISLAS (1st Class)

5424 R.S.M. T. Hewitt, Headquarters

MEDAL OF ST. ANNE (2nd Class)

42119 S Sgt. F. Forsyth, Headquarters

MEDAL OF ST. STANISLAS (2nd Class)

309620 A Sgt. E. A. J. Wicks, Headquarters
 304192 A Sgt. M. J. F. Hulston, Headquarters
 311024 Sig. C. V. Walters, Headquarters

by JOHN D. HARRON
Foreign Affairs Analyst
Thomson News Service

The light-blue ribbon but never the medal of the Imperial Russian Order of Ste. Anne hung in its frame on the main lodge living room wall of the summer resort I frequented as a boy.

It belonged to the late Capt. Tom Hungerford who built Lumina Lodge on the Lake of Bays into one of Ontario's best family summer resorts and it lingered there along with his First World War medals.

"Th Russians decorated us in Murmansk," he once told me. "They said I could have the medal if I paid £10 at the Imperial Russian Embassy in London."

"But when we got there, the Communists had won in Russia and the Czar's Embassy was closed for good."

The order was given to most Canadian officers who served in the Canadian Expeditionary Force to Murmansk during the abortive Allied efforts to overthrow the emerging Bolshevik regime immediately after the First World War.

I had forgotten about Tom Hungerford's Russian ribbon and his faded pictures of the

Canadian Machine Gun Corps unit, complete with husky dogs in the snow of the Kola Peninsula in 1919, until a new book came out about Canada's 6,000 men in Russia.

FRUITLESS WAR

As part of a futile Allied military effort to stop Bolshevism, Canadians scarcely out of the trenches were sent to both the White Sea and Vladivostok at Russia's two farthest geographical extremes.

Perhaps a good deal more than you might want to know about this episode will be found in Roy MacLaren's detailed book, *Canadians in Russia, 1918-19*.

Initially the Canadians were sent to Russia to guard the huge quantities of Allied war supplies unloaded at Russian ports and keep them from falling into German hands.

The Bolsheviks had signed a surrender with the Imperial German armies in March, 1918, leaving European Russia, her Arctic regions and the Ukraine open to those German armies.

But the Kaiser's empire was itself only months away from collapse and surrender in November, 1918. The Canadian role and that of a polyglot collection of other Allied armies then changed to overthrowing the Bolshevik regime spreading through the vast territories of the Czarist Empire it had destroyed.

The Canadians were usually attached to British units. Other Allied armies included French, Americans, the famous Czech Legion temporarily trapped in central Siberia and the Japanese.

The latter finally poured into Siberia, 200,000 of them with Japan secretly eyeing the Manchurian hinterland she would seize anyway from China in 1931.

The Canadians, according to the once secret correspondence between Canadian and British cabinet ministers, amply used and interpreted by author MacLaren, seemed to have gone at the beck and call of Britain.

It was a last-minute response to do more of the British Empire's work after the horrible holocaust of Flanders.

Indeed the support of Canadian Prime Minister Sir Robert Borden finally changed to disgust and anger, part of his own later determination to give separate status to Canada at the peace treaty signing in June, 1919.

The chief assets of Canadian troops in Russia were their recent First World War battle experience just over and for many of them pre-war background of Arctic life and work applicable to service in frigid Russia.

Books about war are often measured for success by the vignettes they report. This one has them aplenty. One of them centres on how 233 Canadian husky dogs from around Lake Nipigon and the Mackenzie River were selected for the Murmansk War and then shipped off to Russia.

"A London newspaper correspondent was more enthusiastic about the dogs than those who had to use them," muses author MacLaren.

And did you know that Raymond Massey's first American audience were the enthusiastic United States troops in Vladivostok in 1919 where he did interpretations of "Salome's Dance" while serving there as an army major?

It's merciful we lost so few men, 25 out of 6,000 given the futile cause they were supporting, the return to power of a brutalized remnant of Czarist (White Russian) generals.

*L.C.C. Medal,
Zeal and Fidelity.*

I pay my rates
At the proper dates
And I leave no litter about,
I run from the Park
Before it is dark
When I hear the keepers shout.
I keep the hours
Of the licensing powers,
I help to pay for the schools,
I adore the trams
And the traffic jams
And I never neglect the rules.
And there's only one medal
Alive or dead'll
I hope be discovered on me;
There's only one ribbon
To go as a bib on
My neck as I drink my tea.
It isn't the Thistle
For which I whistle,
Not the Bath nor the O.B.E.—
It's the medal that's given by the London County Council
For Zeal and Fidelity!
I go to the aid
Of the Fire Brigade,
And I understand the drains —"

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES—Continued.

14TH BATTALION.

Authority London Gazette, 29200, June 22, 1918.

Regt'l No.	Rank.	Name.	Corps.
	Lt.-Colonel.....	Burland, W. W.....	
	Lt.-Colonel.....	Meighan, F. S.....	
25908	Co. Sgt.-Major.....	Hancock, A.....	
25790	Sergeant.....	Hawkins, A. E.....	
25546	Sgt.-Major.....	Bonshor, W. A.....	
25819	Sergeant.....	Cowen, E.....	

15TH BATTALION.

	Major.....	Marshall, W. R.....	
	Captain.....	Alexander, G. M.....	
27001	Regt. Sgt.-Major.....	Keith, J.....	
27892	Corporal.....	Flood, W. J.....	
27210	Private.....	Kerr, M. K.....	
27020	Sig. Sergeant.....	Venner, W. B.....	
27896	Sergeant.....	Gilpin, R.....	

16TH BATTALION.

	Lt.-Colonel.....	Leckie, R. G. E.....	
	Major.....	Godson-Godson, G.....	
	Captain.....	Merritt, C. M.....	
29524	Corporal.....	Heath, G. C.....	
29047	Lance-Corporal.....	Minchin, A. W.....	
29418	Private.....	Bizley, J. W.....	
	Major.....	Rae, W.....	
	Captain.....	Hastings, W. J.....	
	Major.....	Morison, F. (D.S.O.).....	
29410	Private.....	Appleton, E.....	
28976	Private.....	Grant, P. M.....	
29116	Regt. Sgt.-Major.....	Kay, J.....	
28817	Sergeant.....	LeMaitre, W.....	
	Lieutenant.....	Lalor, R. C.....	
	Lieutenant.....	McGuan, D.....	
29481	Private.....	Payne, C.....	

17TH BATTALION.

	Captain.....	Mavor, W.....	
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22ND BATTALION.

	Major.....	Roy, A.....	
61931	Private.....	Deblois, A.....	
61589	Private.....	Lambert, P. A.....	

27TH BATTALION.

72176	Private.....	Bonner, A. V.....	
71410	Private.....	Milne, J. J.....	