

CSMMI *Journal*

FALL 2021



Royal Canadian
Sea Cadet
Uniforms
1951 – 1980
Part Two
Page 2427



The Arrow
Homecoming
Page 2411



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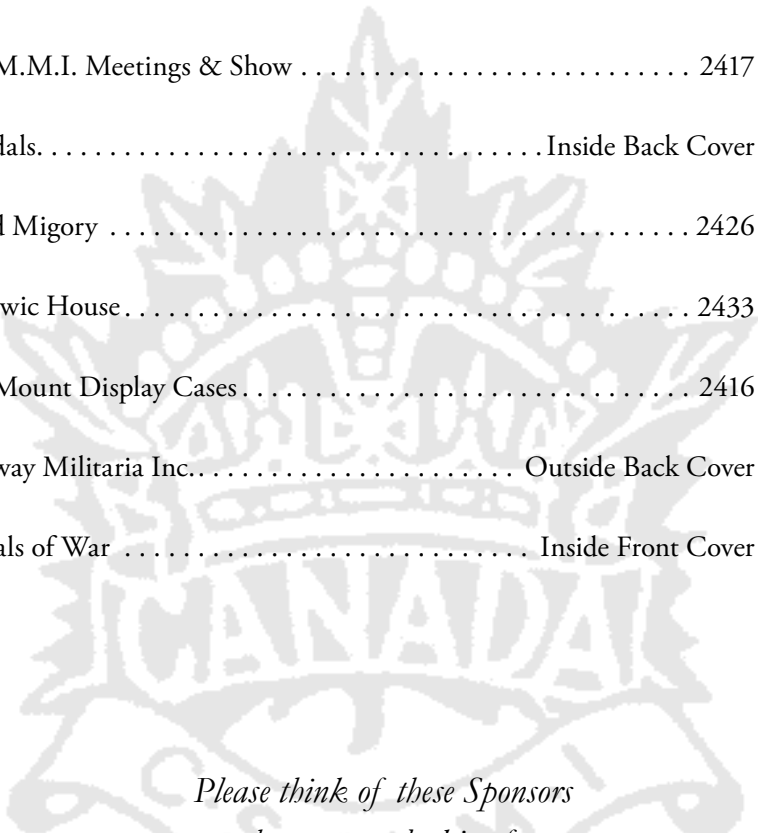
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President's Message

Bryan Patterson, President

Who would have thought that we would spend back-to-back Canada Days in partial lock-down? Yikes!! By the time you are reading this I will have had my second shot. Hopefully most of you will be in the same position and we can all start to move on to whatever is down the road.



Many of you are aware by now that Wayne Cline passed away on June 11, 2021. An obituary for Wayne is included in this issue of the Journal. We will miss the wise counsel and generous support that Wayne has given to our society over these many years. Jaime, we are all so sorry for your loss.

I would like to give a shout-out to our executive committee for their continued support to me and the society. A special mention to Lawrence Stasiuk and Bill Alexander for their efforts to make sure the Journal gets into your hands in a timely fashion.

Our website and Facebook page continue to generate a lot of interest. If you have not visited either of them for a while, please check them out for all the latest society news.

The Society's agenda, as mentioned in previous Journals regarding any future activity has not changed; there will be no monthly meetings scheduled for 2021. We can all look forward to our AGM Sale and Show in June 17-18, 2022 at the Holiday Inn in Burlington, Ontario (confirmed with signed contract and deposit made).

The articles we are receiving for publishing in the Journal are all quite excellent. A couple or three new authors (including yours truly) have come upon the scene. We "ALL" have a story to tell. So "TELL IT"!!! And send me the results for publishing. Who knows, it might be the incentive you need to write that book that you have always known is already formulated inside of your head, trying to get out. Just saying.

The COVID-19 crisis seems to be ebbing – lets hope it keeps going in the same direction and life can get back to some kind of normalcy, whatever that might look like in the future.

Meanwhile, be careful, stay well, stay safe.

Bryan Patterson

SHORT AND TO THE POINT

By Bryan Patterson #953

I was conducting some research into the 1918 Armistice with Germany and the Treaty that was signed in Versailles and was a little surprised at the length of the two documents. Out of curiosity, I compared them to surrender documents of WWII. Yikes! - What a difference.

The terms of the Armistice with Germany of November 11, 1918 consisted of nineteen pages and the Treaty was a 453 page document printed in English and French and included five maps (each as large as the top of a dining room table) showing the new layout of Europe. The four documents of surrender for WWII that I looked at totaled 8 pages, in all.

Although the 1918 documents were an armistice and treaty respectively while WWII documents were unconditional surrenders, the difference in style of writing, and words chosen is quite astonishing.

There were two factors that jumped out at me: One, the brevity of the WWII documents. One, two or three pages in length and often the second and third pages were needed only to accommodate the required signatures. The other was the wording. While the WWI document had a tendency to ramble, the WWII documents used simple phraseology that was very direct in purpose. Short and to the point.

Another observation I made was the different titles of the documents. "Document of Surrender", "Instrument of Surrender", "Act of Military Surrender", and as I found more information that was posted at later dates (when political correctness was in high gear), those same documents were referred to as "Instruments of Peace".

I thought it might be interesting to have a closer look at those "Instruments of Peace".

Following are a few words about, and copies of, four documents of surrender for World War II

1. Surrender at Lüneberg Heath, May 04, 1945
2. Surrender at Rheims, May 07, 1945
3. Surrender at Berlin, May 08, 1945
4. Surrender at Tokyo, September 02, 1945

1. Surrender at Lüneberg Heath

Hostilities ended for the First Canadian Army fighting in Holland and for the British 2nd Army when articles of unconditional surrender were signed at Montgomery's headquarters near Lüneberg Heath, Germany on Friday May 04, 1945. More than one million Germans laid down their arms – the largest mass surrender of German forces since November 11, 1918.

Signatories for Germany, General-Admiral Hans von Friedberg, Commander-in-Chief of the Navy; General Kinzel, Chief of Staff, German Army in the North; Rear Admiral Wagner plus two other staff officers

For the Allies, Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery.

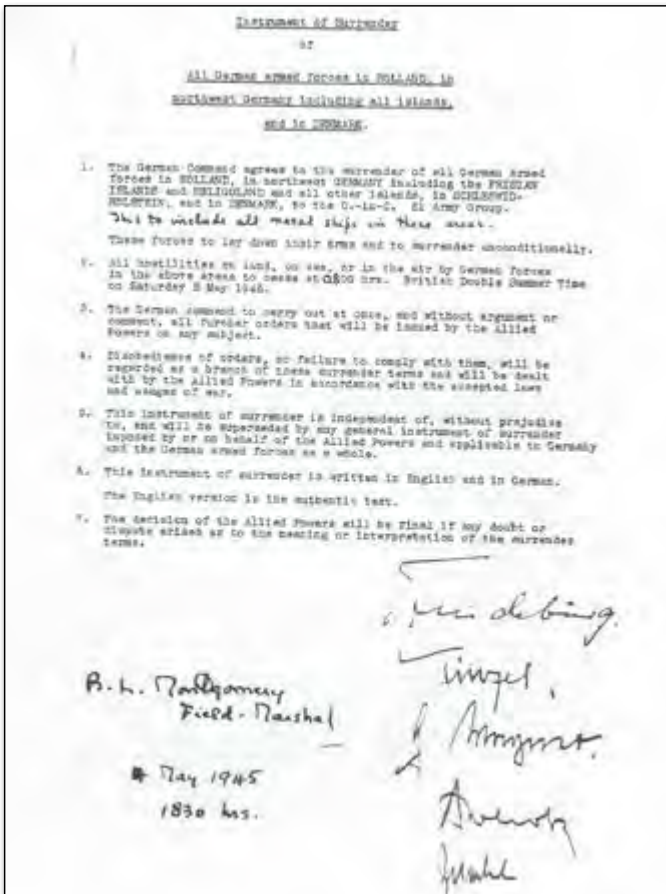


Fig.1: Instrument of Surrender at Lüneberg Heath, May 04, 1945

2. Surrender at Rheims

In a small map-lined room at Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force, unconditional surrender of Germany's land, sea and air forces was signed at Rheims, France, on Monday, May 07, 1945. Thus, ended ingloriously, Germany's dream of world conquest. For the victors it was the finish of a long, bitter, uphill fight in Europe.

Signatories for Germany, the German Army's Chief of Staff, Colonel-General Gustav Jodl.

For the Allies, Lieut.-General Bedell Smith (signed on behalf of General Eisenhower); Major-General Ivan Sousloparov (signed on behalf of the Soviet High Command); Major-General Seves of the French Army (signed on behalf of General Juin, Commander of the French Forces).

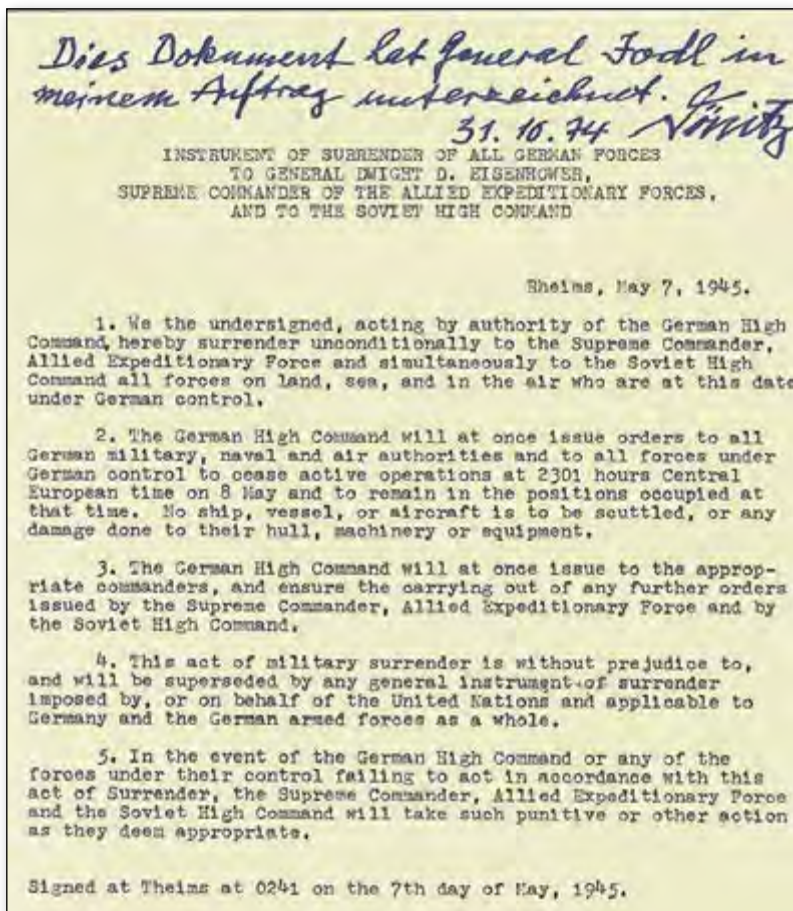


Fig.2: Instrument of Surrender at Rheims, May 07, 1945

Only this text in English is authoritative

ACT OF MILITARY SURRENDER

1. We the undersigned, acting by authority of the German High Command, hereby surrender unconditionally to the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force and simultaneously to the Soviet High Command all forces on land, sea, and in the air who are at this date under German control.

2. The German High Command will at once issue orders to all German military, naval and air authorities and to all forces under German control to cease active operations at 2345 hours Central European time on 7 May, and to remain in the positions occupied at that time. No ship, vessel, or aircraft is to be scuttled, nor any weapons, stores, or equipment.

3. The German High Command will at once issue to the appropriate commanders, and ensure the carrying out of any further orders issued by the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force and by the Soviet High Command.

4. This act of military surrender is without prejudice to, and will be superseded by any general instrument of surrender imposed by, or on behalf of the United Nations and applicable to GERMANY and the German armed forces as a whole.

- 1 -

5. In the event of the German High Command or any of the forces under their control failing to act in accordance with this Act of Surrender, the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force and the Soviet High Command will take such punitive or other action as they deem appropriate.

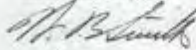
Signed at Rheims 7.5.45 on the 7th day of May, 1945.
7.5.45

On behalf of the German High Command.

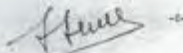
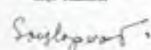


IN THE PRESENCE OF

On behalf of the Supreme Commander,
Allied Expeditionary Force.



On behalf of the Soviet
High Command.



Major General, French Army
(MUSKETA)

Fig.3: Act of Military
Surrender at Rheims,
May 07, 1945



Fig.4: General Jodl's authorization from Grand Admiral K. Dönitz, May 06, 1945, to conclude a ceasefire agreement.

3. Surrender at Berlin

The documents ending WWII in the European theatre marked the turning of one of history's bloodiest and costliest pages. The signing of the Act of Military Surrender at Berlin was a formal ratification of the surrender at Rheims. The ceremony took place at midnight Tuesday, May 10, 1945 at Russian headquarters in Karlhorst, a suburb of Berlin.

Signatories for Germany, Field Marshal General Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of High Command and Commander-in-Chief of the Wehrmacht; General-Admiral Hans von Friedeburg, Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, and General Hans Strumff, Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force.

For the Allies, the signing was witnessed by Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur William Tedder, Deputy Supreme Allied Commander; Marshal Gerorgi Zhukov, Deputy Commander of the Red Army of the U.S.S.R.; General

Carl Spaatz, Commander of the United States Strategic Air Forces and
Lieut.-General Jean de Lattre-Tassigny, Commander of the First French
Army.

ACT OF MILITARY SURRENDER

1. We the undersigned, acting by authority of the German High Command, hereby surrender unconditionally to the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force and simultaneously to the Supreme High Command of the Red Army all forces on land, at sea, and in the air who are at this date under German control.

2. The German High Command will at once issue orders to all German military, naval and air authorities and to all forces under German control to cease active operations at 2301 hours Central European time on 8th May 1945, to remain in the positions occupied at that time and to disarm completely, handing over their weapons and equipment to the local allied commanders or officers designated by Representatives of the Allied Supreme Commands. No ship, vessel, or aircraft is to be scuttled, or any damage done to their hull, machinery or equipment, and also to machines of all kinds, armament, apparatus, and all the technical means of prosecution of war in general.

3. The German High Command will at once issue to the appropriate commanders, and ensure the carrying out of any further orders issued by the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force and by the Supreme High Command of the Red Army.

4. This act of military surrender is without prejudice to, and will be superseded by any general instrument of surrender imposed by, or on behalf of the United Nations and applicable to GERMANY and the German armed forces as a whole.

5. In the event of the German High Command or any of the forces under their control failing to act in accordance with this Act of Surrender, the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force and the Supreme High Command of the Red Army will take such punitive or other action as they deem appropriate.

6. This Act is drawn up in the English,
Russian and German languages. The English and
Russian are the only authentic texts.

Signed at *Berlin* on the *8* . day of May, 1945

Heinrich *Keitel* *General*
On behalf of the German High Command

IN THE PRESENCE OF:

Anders
On behalf of the
Supreme Commander
Allied Expeditionary Force

On behalf of the
Supreme High Command of the
Red Army *W. Molotov*

At the signing also were present as witnesses:

J. d. Palle-Sauvigny
General Commanding in Chief
First French Army

Carl Spaatz
General, Commanding
United States Strategic Air Forces

Fig.5: Act of Military Surrender at Berlin, May 08, 1945

4. Surrender at Tokyo

World War II officially ended when the land, sea and air forces of Japan were committed to unconditional surrender in a dramatic ceremony on board the U.S.S. Missouri, in Tokyo Harbour at 9:08 a.m., Sunday, September 2, 1945. General Douglas MacArthur personally acted as master of ceremonies. Present at the signing were General Jonathon Wainwright who surrendered Corregidor to the Japanese, and General Arthur Percival who was in command when Singapore was captured.

Signatories for Japan were Manoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Foreign Minister and General Yoshijiro Umezu, Japanese Imperial General Chief of Staff.

For the Allies, General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces and representatives from the United States, Republic of China, United Kingdom, Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, Commonwealth of Australia, Dominion of Canada, Provincial Government of the French Republic, Kingdom of the Netherlands and Dominion of New Zealand.

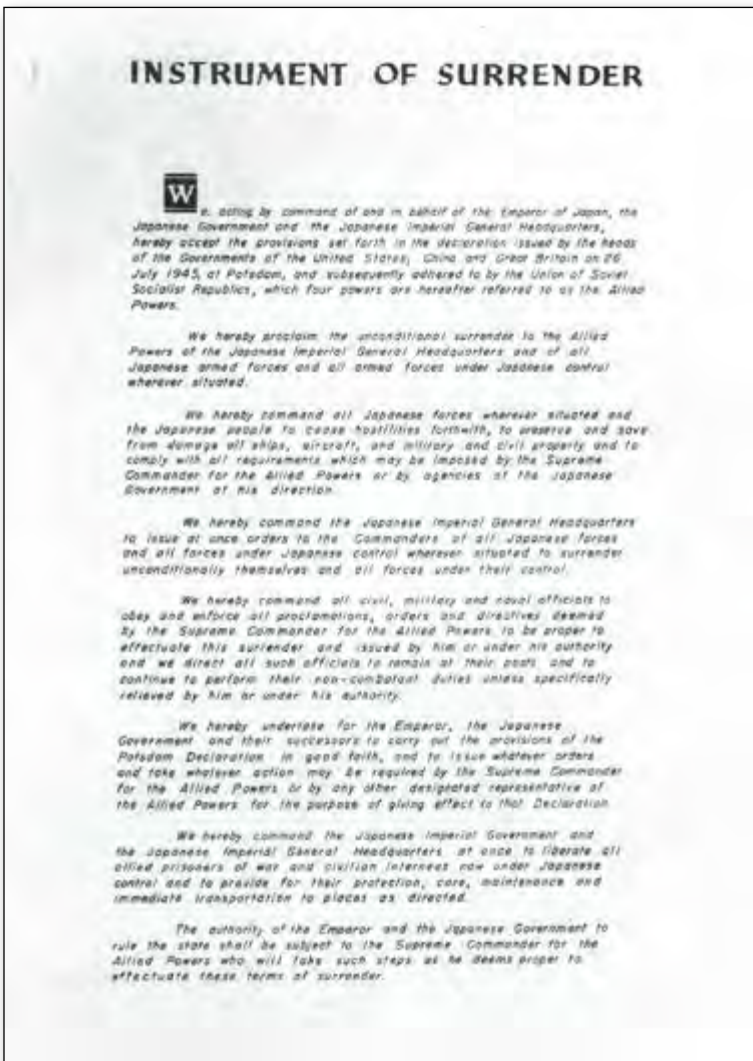




Fig.6: Instrument of Surrender at Tokyo, September 02, 1945

In my opinion the Surrender at Tokyo document got it right with regards to the signatories. Every country that was involved with the ultimate defeat of Japan was represented. The other documents not so much.

The surrender at Lüneberg Heath for instance was signed ONLY by Montgomery - representing the British. What about the Canadians, the Poles, the French or anyone else that was involved? The other participants in the fighting might have got, at least, a signature -witness status.

The same with the surrender document at Rheims. The United States, Russian and French forces are mentioned – but no mention of the United Kingdom or any of its Dominions or anyone else for that matter. Just saying.

THE ARROW HOMECOMING

By Dave Cook #1888

Soon after the Second World War ended, England's A.V. Roe arrived in Canada on a government development contract. The firm, later to be known as AVRO Aircraft, found itself in an excellent position to attract some of the best engineering minds in the world.

Immediately following the end of the Canadian Mk. 10 Lancaster bomber production by the Crown Corporation known as Victory Aircraft, A.V. Roe began its operation in Malton, Ontario and moved into the vacated Victory Aircraft buildings.

In August 1946, preliminary plans and estimated performance for three versions of a jet fighter were submitted to the Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF). This resulted in a contract to build the CF-100 fighter aircraft.

Following the final assembly of the 692nd CF-100 built by AVRO, all efforts were now put on the latest experimental aircraft, the supersonic CF-105 AVRO Arrow and the Orenda Iroquois engine program.

A brief ceremony was held Thursday, December 4, 1958 to celebrate the last CF-100 built. Only a few hundred selected employees were released from their jobs to represent their fellow workers. The AVRO work force of more than 13,000 were fully engaged on the Arrow.

More than 60 years has passed and the CF-105 has become one of the most recognized legends of Canadian history. While few people know the full story, the Arrow project has become a topic of conversation, complete with myths, among older generations.

The first test flight of the five models built took place on March 25, 1958 with Jan "Zura" Zurakowski at the helm. Jan completed a total of 21 test flights, flying three of the five models. In total, there were four pilots, Jan Zurakowski, Peter Cope, W. "Spud" Potocki and R.C.A.F. F/Lt. Jack Woodman.

In all, the five test models completed 66 flights for a total flying time of 70 hours, 30 minutes with the highest speeds reached by Spud Potocki, Mach 1.96 and Zura hitting Mach 1.86.

Literally several dozen books, numerous magazine articles, a TV documentary and many military, flying and historical groups have heard variations of the history of the CF-105.

To recognize the role Canada played in the advancement of aircraft, CF-105 models of various sizes have been constructed. One of the first full size models was built in 1998 at the Aerospace Museum in Downsview, Toronto. That museum no longer exists and the model has been taken to the Edenvale Airport in Stayner, Ontario.

Last year, Mississauga Councillor Carolyn Parrish announced that the full-scale CF-105 model will be mounted outdoors in Malton, Ontario.

Councillor Parrish raised \$3.5 million dollars and contracted an engineering firm to build and mount the full-scale model in a little park beside the mounted CF-100 aircraft. The park, on Derry Road, east of Airport Road, is just a short walking distance from where the CF-105 roll out took place on October 4, 1957.



A model of the AVRO Arrow CF-105 showing what it will look like when mounted in Malton. The Arrow when mounted will be full size.

Wayne Cline... a Friend to Many

On Friday, June 11th, 2021, we lost a great man to cancer, a man who was an RCMP Veteran, entrepreneur, a father, grandfather and friend to many. Wayne Cline, 80, passed away peacefully with his family by his side.

Born in Sidney Manitoba, Wayne grew up in the town of Glenboro, Manitoba. Many days were filled with exploring, playing and mischief. In his teens he was a paperboy, who realized he could expand his route and pay by jumping on the train to the next few stops, or finding antiques to sell at his father's shop. He spent many days and nights with his friends exploring the area; hunting, fishing, even drinking in the basement of the local church! Wayne, being over 6'4", was the one tasked with going into the hotel beer vendor to buy the beer. This worked well, until his uncle was walking in one day as he was walking out!

A memorable story about Wayne happened the night before he joined the RCMP. A friend and Wayne were driving around Glenboro when they hit black ice and crashed through the plate glass window of the hardware store. Because Wayne needed to have a clean driving abstract his friend took the blame (thank you).

Wayne's first job as an adult was at Marshall Wells Department store in Flin Flon Manitoba. He later joined the RCMP, seeing the sights of Saskatchewan during his career. This is where he met Margaret by stopping her for speeding and issuing her a warning instead, but only if she would go out with him!

While a member of the force he started a hobby business out of his love of collecting, buying and selling of militaria. In 1987, he began Marway Militaria, the "Mar" being the first three letters of his wife Margaret's name, the "Way" the first three letters of his name. For over 30 years, he built and grew a company that is known world wide.

Wayne assisted many collectors in adding special pieces to their collections, helped many museums, including the War Museum in Ottawa, and other local museums with artifacts, advice and guidance. Many items from the store and his personal collection have been used in movies, including his own Red Serge that was worn by Leslie Nielsen in *Due South*. He had a brush with a celebrity when Robin Williams came into the shop, and when asked if he got his autograph, Wayne was quick to say, "only on his AMEX receipt"!

The word integrity has been used to describe Wayne and how he conducted business. Wayne retired from the day to day of the shop at the beginning of Covid, passing the torch to Jaime and Jim to continue. He was enjoying working from home and a slower pace of life.

He was a regular at his favourite auction house, McSherry Auctions in Stonewall, making many friends and bringing home “treasures” every week. There wasn’t a garage sale he could pass up, and he looked forward to going “picking” on the Free Give Away weekends, first with his daughter Nicole, and later adding in grandkids Faith and Myka.

Wayne was a life member of the Canadian Society of Military Medals and Insignia and the Military Collectors Club of Canada. Wayne was one of the longest continuous vendors at the AACCA yearly Easter Gun Show in Calgary Alberta, attending 53 consecutive yearly shows! He met and made many life long friends while travelling the country, setting up and selling at shows and conventions. His friends were very important to him.

Up until his last days, he was still searching online for militaria stock and placing orders. A collector will tell you, “You can quit smoking and drinking, but you never stop collecting”!

Wayne was predeceased by his wife Margaret, his parents, Earl and Mary, his mother and father-in-law Milton and Helena, his sister Linda, brother in law Arnie, sister in laws Beth, Sheila and Sandra, nephews Dave, Curtis and Pearce, and his great niece Rosie.

He leaves behind his brothers Terry (Nancy) and Rick (Heather), sister-in-law Shirley (Bill), brothers-in-law Reg, Duncan (Judi), and Albert. His daughter Nicole (Mike), his two granddaughters, Faith and Myka who he loved more than words could explain, and his daughter Jaime (Jim) and grand-dog Captain. Numerous nieces and nephews.

Faith will always remember grandpa Wayne and their connection of riding horses. Myka in more recent times will remember elbow bumping with him.

We can not express our gratitude to Wayne’s niece, Michelle, who helped us navigate Wayne’s last days and kept him comfortable.

There is no service or memorial planned at this time. Wayne and Margaret will be interred in Glenboro Manitoba once the Covid restrictions ease.

Memorial donations can be made in Wayne’s memory to the Wounded Warriors of Canada at <https://woundedwarriors.ca> or to the Kidney Foundation of Canada, Manitoba Branch at <https://kidney.ca>

Please visit www.willmorchapel.com where you may share stories & photos of Wayne. Friends may also sign Wayne’s memorial register book by calling 204-827-2480 or email us at jamiesonfuneral@gmail.com.

FILLING THE RANKS: THE 87TH BATTALION BLUES

By Bill Alexander

After the initial surge of patriotic fever swelled the ranks of the first contingent of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, the losses and horrors of war experienced at Ypres stunned Canadian communities. Enlistments fell off over the next months. New battalions forming for service overseas found it increasingly difficult to fill the ranks, and resorted to a wide range of strategies to entice attestations. In Montreal, competition for soldiers between several new battalions made recruiting even more difficult. Over the late summer and early fall of 1915, one battalion, the 87th Canadian Grenadier Guards approached the problem with a unique solution.



The Canadian Grenadier Guards, the parent unit of the 87th, prided themselves on being a sister regiment to the imperial Grenadier Guards. Dress and deportment had always been important to Guard's regiments, a practice not lost on the Canadian Grenadier Guards. To distinguish their overseas battalion, the 87th, unique insignia was requested. The Battalion desired a cap badge of the same design as worn by the militia regiment, and for the shoulder insignia, instead of the CEF mandated battalion numeral, 87, over INF, the CGG wished their battalion to wear their metal shoulder title reading GG/CANADA. To further set them apart and assist in recruiting, it was requested that "the 87th Overseas Battalion be allowed to wear blue shoulder straps in place of khaki ones". The Officer Commanding, Lt. Col. F.S. Meighen argued that with "Recruiting becoming increasingly difficult, ... any little distinction such as above is a help, especially to (sic) battalions

Continued on Page 2420

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SITREP #1

By Bill Alexander

1. Greenlight Force, composed of four infantry regiments and other components from Pacific Command under command of the headquarters of 13th Canadian Infantry Brigade, were committed to Task Force 9, for the invasion and occupation of Kiska.

Some of Greenlight Force adopted a unique formation patch, consisting of a small yellow star centered on the Pacific Command green diamond.

Photos show members of the Canadian Fusiliers wear the patch. Below a staff officer of 13th CIB wears the Greenlight patch.



2. The Canadian army has again permitted the wearing of cloth shoulder titles on the DEU (Distinctive Environment Uniform). The Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (PPCLI) continue to wear their white on crimson shoulder title which was re-introduced as a dress distinction for their centennial in 2014. The Royal Canadian Regiment recently adopted a cloth shoulder title similar in design and colour to their pre-unification title, but smaller in overall size. The Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment are reported to be wearing a title nearly identical to their battle dress pattern.



Top image, the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry Centennial title.

Upper image, the pre 1968 Royal Canadian Regiment title.

Bottom two images, the new DEU title, obverse and reverse.

3. The extensive holdings at Library and Archives Canada contain a huge number of files and images relating to Canada's military history. Some real gems are waiting to be found. The standard Tudor crown to be used on Canadian military insignia, dated November, 1930.



which are recruiting in districts where Highland battalions with their special uniform are also recruiting”. Second, “the men of the 1st Canadian Division were very proud of their coloured shoulder straps, which served to distinguish Canadians at once from Territorials or Kitchener’s army.” At an undated meeting with the Quartermaster General in September, Meighen secured approval for all the 87th’s insignia requests. Or, so, he believed.

Almost immediately the acquisition became complicated. The Department of Militia would only provide standard tunics, unaltered, with the khaki shoulder straps. The acquisition of the blue shoulder straps and the alteration of the tunics would be the Battalion’s responsibility, with some compensation extended. On the positive side, the badges were authorized and costs would be reimbursed. Anticipating the dress modifications, the Battalion publicized their new uniforms in hope of enhancing recruiting.



A Montreal Gazette article featuring the distinction came to the attention of Maj. Gen. W.G. Gwatkin, Chief of the General Staff, Canadian militia. In a memo on 21 October 1915, he strenuously disagreed with the approval indicating the same to the Quartermaster General. Unfortunately, in his opinion, protocol had not been followed, and the Governor General,

His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, the King’s representative in Canada, had not been consulted. Gwatkin indicated “I do not think that the Duke will like the blue shoulder strap”. He continued, “you ought to have approached His Royal Highness before you proposed “G.G. CANADA”. The same day, a letter from Montreal indicated the Battalion, with the understanding they had approval, and that compensation was forthcoming, had proceeded with acquisitions of both the blue shoulder straps and the shoulder titles.



In a meeting of the Militia Council on 23 October 1915, Gwatkin pushed for a re-consideration of the blue shoulder straps. The Council rescinded the approval, and a letter was sent indicating the “blue shoulder straps for this unit would not be approved and these straps will have to be removed from the jackets.” The design for the badges, other than those supplied by the Dept., must be submitted for approval, and must contain “87” and “Overseas”. The 87th Battalion was not prepared to give up. Lt. Col. Meighen, having been indirectly informed of the reversal, and with the misunderstanding that it had been instigated by H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, wrote the Quartermaster General, arguing for the retention of the blue shoulder straps. Indicating that the tunics with the blue boards would be in service until worn out, as had happened with the First Contingent, he noted that in the course of time, they would no longer be on issue. As the 87th uniforms had already been fitted with the blue straps, it would be considerable expense to alter them again. In addition, the hit to Battalion pride would be considerable, and a negative effect on recruiting would likely ensue. His protests had little effect; the blue shoulder straps were to be withdrawn.

The issue of compensation remained. Originally approved by the Dept. of Militia, it was only appropriate that payment for the straps be made. As no government issue badges, (the general list maple leaf cap, collars, Battalion numerals, INF, and CANADA), were to be issued to the 87th, the Battalion requested payment in lieu, which would then be applied to the cost of the Battalion badges. Included in the consideration, supposedly, would be reimbursement for the now unauthorized blue shoulder boards. In early January of 1916, a hastener was sent to the Quartermaster General, requesting the reimbursement. It was indicated the payment had been sent.



Upon examination, it was found that a payout had been made the previous November for badges, but not for the shoulder boards. A requisition for compensation for 1111 pairs of shoulder straps at 15¢ per pair, in the sum of \$116.65 was submitted. Finally, in early February, the Quartermaster General authorized the pay out to the 87th Battalion. The Battalion would proceed overseas, in drab khaki tunics, with drab khaki shoulder straps, but wearing their Canadian Grenadier Guards badges.¹

¹ Library and Archives Canada Record Group 24, Volume 1539, File 638-132-1 Badges 87th Battalion, and Record Group 9, III, D1 Vol. 4689 File 4-C-87-2 87th Battalion Regimental Badges.

MEMORIAL CROSS

SHE DIED

(ONE OF 61 CANADIANS) PART 4

EVELYN VERRALL MCKAY

By Terrance Wallace

Nursing Sister (N/S) Evelyn Verrall McKay was the youngest of seven children born to her father Mark Smith McKay (Mayor of Galt, Ontario) and mother Sarah Maria McKay of Galt, Ontario according to the 1901 Canadian Census. Evelyn was born in Galt, Ontario on November 24, 1892. It has been determined that N/S McKay did not marry as her name at time of death was the same as her birth name.

She was educated at the Public School and Collegiate Institute in Galt, Ontario. She was one of ten former students from Galt Collegiate Institute to enlist as nursing sisters. She took her nursing training and graduated from Grace Hospital, Toronto in 1915.

In 1915, she enlisted in the Army Medical Service and served one year in the Base Hospital and Exhibition Camp in Toronto. On March 20, 1916, she received a Certificate of Military Qualification in the Army Medical Corps with the rank of Nursing Sister.

She volunteered for overseas service, her attestation or enlistment date was November 6, 1916 in London, Ontario. N/S McKay sailed aboard the *H.M.T. Missanabie* on December 9, 1916. She was assigned to serve at Moore Barracks Hospital at Shorncliffe, England until proceeding to France on August 31, 1917. In France she served at the No. 3 Canadian General Hospital until being admitted as 'dangerously ill' on October 30, 1918 where she was diagnosed with broncho-pneumonia.



Fig. 1: Nursing Sister Evelyn Verrall McKay

She died on November 4, 1918 after only 5 days of severe illness. Although not stated in the medical records, one would have to assume that her death was also a product of the Spanish Influenza that was rampant at the time.

Her service record indicates that she was awarded the British War Medal and Victory Medal. It also states she was 'not eligible for the star'. In her file, a card indicates that "Medals & Decorations" were sent to her mother Sarah S. McKay and the "Plaque & Scroll" (P&S) were sent to her father Mark S. McKay both in Galt, Ontario. The final entry on the medal card is for the Cross of Sacrifice also known as the "Memorial Cross" or "Mother's Cross" which was to be forwarded to her mother.

I am pleased to be the custodian of the World War 1 War Medal and Memorial Cross as described below (see figures 2 & 3). The Victory Medal and Plaque have unfortunately been separated from the items that I hold. This is quite common as the family sometimes split up the medals and gave individual items to various members of the family. Another sad scenario is when the silver medals were destined to be melted for their silver content value, some were saved and the brass and bronze items discarded. Hopefully, hers have been saved and are being looked after by others.



Fig. 2: BWM reverse & Memorial Cross obverse



Fig. 3: BWM obverse & Memorial Cross reverse

Figs. 2 & 3: The British War Medal 1914-1920

- Obverse is described as "Coinage head of King George V facing left with the wording GEORGIUS V BRITT:OMN:REX ET IND: IMP:
- Reverse – a naked horseman carrying gladius right, the horse trampling on an eagle shield of the Central Powers and on skull and crossbones, sun

symbolising victory above, dates 1914 and 1918 around. (British Battles and Medals).

- Naming on edge of medal – N.SISTER E.V. McKAY (Note: the Victory Medal should have the exact naming)

Fig. 2 & 3: The Cross of Sacrifice is also known as the “Memorial Cross or Mother’s Cross”

- Obverse - a cross pattee, in silver suspended from a light purple ribbon 11mm wide. At the end of the upright there is a crown and at the foot and the end of either arm, a maple leaf. In the centre, within a wreath of laurel, is the royal cypher of the reigning monarch: GRI for King George the Fifth.

- Reverse – name of the person commemorated. On this cross it reads N-S. E.V. McKAY. On the foot of the cross it indicates STERLING and a circle with “R” which is the maker’s mark for Roden Brothers.



Fig. 4: CWGC headstone for E.V. McKay

Evelyn McKay is buried in the Terlinchun British Cemetery at Pas de Calais, France and her grave is marked with the Commonwealth War Graves style marker. Her name appears on page 459 of the Book of Remembrance in Ottawa. She is commemorated on the Galt War Memorial in Cambridge, Ontario.

The Canadian Army Nursing Service totalled 3,141 Canadian volunteer nurses of which 2,504 served overseas in England, France and Greece. Nursing Sisters were accorded the rank of Lieutenant. There were 61 Canadian Nursing Sisters and Matrons who lost their lives in the First World War. The first recorded nursing loss

was in 1915 and the last in 1922. There were probably more deaths from ailments and sickness that were attributable to the War, after the 1922 date of reporting cut off.

Nursing Sister Evelyn McKay’s name is inscribed on the Globe of the

Wartime Nurses Memorial at the National Memorial Arboretum, Alrewas, Staffordshire, United Kingdom.

Sources:

- Canada Census 1901
- Toronto Star, November 8th, 1918 announcement
- Library and Archives Canada – Personnel Records of the First World War
- Library and Archives Canada – Circumstances of Death Registers, First World War
- Veterans Affairs Canada – The Canadian Virtual War Memorial (CVWM)
- Veterans Affairs Canada – Canada’s Nursing Sisters Remembrance Series
- Veterans Affairs Canada – Remembrance > Medals and Decorations > Memorial Cross
- Commonwealth War Graves Commission – <http://www.cwgc.org>
- Canadian Great War Project - <http://www.canadiangreatwarproject.com>
- camc.wordpress.com
- generations.regionofwaterloo.ca
- Kitchener Ontario library record
- British Battles and Medals 7th Edition by John Hayward, Diana Birch and Richard Bishop and published by SPINK
- The Orders and Medals Research Society – March 2005 Journal article “The World War One Memorial Cross to Canadian Nursing Sisters” by Nelson Mercier, Canada
- Medals Yearbook published by Medal News

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ROYAL CANADIAN SEA CADET UNIFORMS 1951 – 1980 PART TWO

By Ian Ronald Smythe, Guest Author

Branch Badges: Sea cadet training centres offered a formalized training syllabus that shadowed Royal Canadian Navy (RCN) trades training and for which branch badges were awarded. These courses were normally eight weeks long of which the core courses were boatswain, cook, medical assistant, engineer, shipwright, sailmaker, administrative writer, communicator, diver, and multiple skill-levels of bandsman.

During the first half of this era the training collaboration between the Royal Canadian Sea Cadets (RCSC) and RCN was strong, and many RCN Trade Group 1 courses were offered to senior cadets in naval establishments on either coast. The RCN naval

armaments courses included Gunnery, Anti-Aircraft, Armourer's Mate and Torpedo Anti-Submarine. Cadets that took the Torpedo Anti-Submarine course also trained on anti-submarine mortars and learned how to launch and recover a ship's Variable Depth Sonar (VDS) array. Some technical courses were offered such as Naval Airman at HMCS Shearwater, Nova Scotia, up until 1969. (The RCN had aircraft carriers as well as seaborne helicopters on some destroyers during this period) The Naval Airborne Electronics course was offered at CFB Borden in 1970 and there may have been other TG1 courses not mentioned here for which branch badges may have been issued. Credentials

Branch Badges of the R.C.S.C.

(Worn on the Right Upper Arm)



The MAPLE LEAF forms the upper part of all Branch Badges in the R.C.N. and R.C.S.C.



REGULATING RATE: Awarded to one P.O. Cadet in each Corps while he is carrying out the duties of Regulating Petty Officer in charge of discipline, attendance, and organization.



PHYSICAL TRAINING INSTRUCTOR: Awarded to all Cadets who successfully complete a course in physical training in a Naval establishment.



QUARTERS RATE, 3rd Class: Awarded to Cadets on successfully completing a gunnery and leadership course in a Naval establishment.



COMMUNICATOR 1st Class: Awarded to Cadets on passing the examination for the Advanced Signalling Certificate.



COMMUNICATOR, 2nd Class: Awarded to Cadets on passing the examination for the Morse and Semaphore Signalling Certificates.



COMMUNICATOR, 3rd Class: Awarded to Cadets on passing the examination for either the Morse or Semaphore Signalling Certificates.

from these RCN TG1 courses were carried over into the RCN or RCNR if the cadet later joined either. If a cadet joined the RCNR within the same branch, they were automatically awarded the rank of Able Seaman and permitted to wear the equivalent RCN branch badge, as they were already trained. By 1970 there were few naval or Canadian Forces courses still being offered to sea cadets. The last Canadian Forces course, discontinued after 2011, was the Naval Reserve Diesel Mechanic Trade Qualification 1 at Fleet School, HMCS Naden, CFB Esquimalt, BC. This course was an add-on to the engineer course run at HMCS Quadra and was a requirement for cadets to operate the engines and auxiliary machinery aboard naval vessels on loan to sea cadets for summer training and short deployments such as those offered during school spring break on the west coast, known as the Easter Cruise.

Branch badges worn by the RCN and RCSC were identical in design with one exception: the shallow water diver. The RCN diver wore a slightly different design as a specialty badge on the lower sleeve whereas the RCSC issued their own branch badge for diver.

Branch badges from the author's collection.



L-R, top to bottom: Regulating Petty Officer, Administrative Writer, Cook, Naval Storesman, Victualling Storeman, Ship's Storesman, Engineer, Shipwright, Naval Airman, Sailmaker, Boatswain (originally called Quartermaster), Diver, Signalman, Radioman, Communicator, Radar Plotter (renamed Operations-Communications, abbr. Ops-Com), Bandsman, Medical Assistant, Weaponman Surface, Quarter's Rate, Armourer's Mate, Torpedo Anti-Submarine, Photographer, Physical Training Instructor (aka Physical Education & Recreation Instructor, PERI)

Badge on right: missing from the author's collection is the Anti-Aircraft rate. Two samples of this badge show that their backgrounds were cut in an irregular fashion. (photo courtesy of Mike McGinley)

Miscellaneous Badges

Bugler's badge: awarded to a cadet tasked with, and proficient in sounding the 15 sea cadet bugle calls; reveille, general salute, alert, duty watch, still, liberty men, sunset, lights out, last post, markers, assembly, classes, stand easy, carry on, and secure.

Marksman or Good Shooting badge: self-explanatory. Worn above the bugler's badge if both were awarded.

Pip's or bars: these are badges with vertical pips that ranged from I to IIII. When worn on the lower left sleeve, they indicated the number of years a cadet had been in. They were also used as proficiency indicators beneath communicator and bandsman branch badges. Pip's were also worn beneath branch badges to indicate that a senior cadet had been employed as a summer staff cadet, i.e. On-the-Job-Training (OJT) These were replaced by laurels about 1976.

On-the-Job-Training laurels: this badge replaced pips to indicate that a senior cadet was employed as a temporary Class B reservist at a Summer Training Centre. OJT's were employed in numerous jobs depending upon their credentials. Cadets who took the Cook's course could be employed in an STC mess hall or on any one of the naval auxiliary vessels (flotilla) for a summer. Engineer's and any other course qualified cadet could be employed in flotilla. Boatswain's primarily ran the boatshed and its whalers, cutters, Motor-Sea-Boats, etc. and conducted training in that regard. Gunnery staff were responsible for drill, deportment, discipline on the parade square and they supervised the rifle ranges. Administrative Writers were employed in the ship's office. Medical Assistant's in sickbay. Any senior cadet could apply to be an instructor on a course that they themselves had taken.



Anti-Aircraft rate badge

Practical Leadership Star: a five-pointed star awarded to cadets after having completed a tough and demanding nine-week leadership course at HMCS Quadra; two weeks of which consisted as the course Petty Officer for General Training cadets. The star was worn beneath the branch badge, and if the cadet was later awarded the OJT laurels, a star encompassed by laurels was issued.

Corps location badges: about 1970 badges identifying the city or town corps with whom the cadet belonged were issued. These were sewn below the shoulder titles that read EDMONTON, or WINNIPEG, or BOUCHERVILLE, for example.

First Aid badges: The Geneva Red Cross or St. Johns' Ambulance Emergency and Standard First Aid badges were awarded for completion of the appropriate course.

In addition to the common miscellaneous badges, several others were used during this era such as the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association (DCRA) awards for national competitions. Two badges were awarded, each with a single horizontal rifle. The more senior badge has a six-pointed star above it.

CF Submariner's Dolphins: were awarded as an honorary badge for wear by a cadet who completed a submarine deployment during the post-unification period. It is possible that the RCN submariner's specialty badge (a dolphin worn on the lower sleeve) was awarded to cadets prior to unification, however the author has discovered no evidence of this.

Canada 1967 Centennial Badge: this badge was issued to cadets for wear as a commemoration and worn on the lower left sleeve.

BRANCH BADGES OF THE R.C.S.C. (Continued)



QUARTERMASTER: Awarded to Cadets who successfully complete a Seamanship course in a naval establishment.



BANDSMAN: Worn by Cadets who are members of the Corps band, and who are competent to play a bugle, trumpet or drum.

NOTE: Only ONE Branch Badge may be worn. If a Cadet is qualified for more than one, he is to wear the badge which appears first on the list of badges illustrated in the foregoing.

Miscellaneous Badges of the R.C.S.C.

Miscellaneous badges are worn on the Right fore-arm, commencing 2 1/4 inches above the sleeve. Like all other badges, they are sewn with the rear edge just touching the crease of the sleeve, so that the badges do not bend when the jumper is folded.

FIRST AID BADGE



ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE OR CANADIAN RED CROSS: To be worn by Cadets who have qualified.

MARKSMAN: Awarded to Cadets who score 50 or more in a Dominion of Canada Rifle Association competition.



BUGLER: Awarded to Cadets who can sound the 15 Sea Cadet bugle calls.

WHERE TO SEW YOUR BADGES

Right Arm: One Branch Badge only is worn on the upper arm.

Centre Line of Badge to come midway between point at shoulder and point of elbow.



Marksmen, Bugler, St. John's Ambulance, or Canadian Red Cross Badges are worn on the Right Cuff.

Left Arm: Rank Badges and Chevrons are worn on the Left upper arm. Special Stars and Bars are worn on the Left cuff.



ALL BADGES ARE SEWN IN FRONT OF THE CREASE OF THE SLEEVES TO PREVENT BENDING.



Left: a well-badged sea cadet jumper featuring branch and miscellaneous badges. (Canadian War Museum)

Below right: the 1967 Centennial commemorative badges were issued at the cadet Summer Training Centres and are shown on the lower left sleeves of these bandsmen.

The home corps location badges are not yet being worn beneath their shoulder titles, suggesting that these were not issued until sometime after 1967. Below: The wire-embroidered anchor above the lieutenant's braid distinguished sea cadet officers from their RCN counterparts who wore the curl.

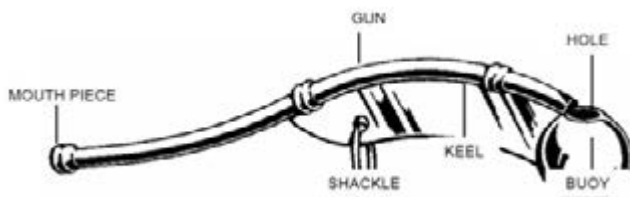


(Photo courtesy of Karen Bell, sister of the trumpeter)



The Boatswain's Call & Chain: as previously stated, the boatswain's call and chain are worn by Chief Petty Officers and gunnery staff. However, the calls were also presented to cadets as an honorary award following the completion of a long naval deployment by the ship's commanding officer. Cadet naval deployments, known as 'cruises,' had the cadet joining a Canadian warship often destined to steam down either coast to visit a USN base and other ports-of-call. The voyages included training evolutions and exercises along the way and would normally be of 3-4 weeks

duration. Longer deployments went to Europe, Hawaii, Hong Kong, etc. and were 2 to 3 months. Some very long deployments went south of the equator to New Zealand and Australia or coast-to-coast via the Panama Canal. Onboard ship cadets were issued RCN dungarees or CF work-dress and weather jackets. During the voyage cadets were required to complete training packages as they were rotated through the various departments. Cadets on longer deployments were incorporated into the crew and stood watches on their own such as look-out, helmsman, and life-watch (overseeing the stern of the ship for man overboard). In harbour they would complement quarterdeck (brow) watch and assist the roundsman during their routine walk-around of the ship. Cadets were tasked to monitor the ship's generators when running in harbor, and were also employed in regular ship's maintenance, such as painting. Cadets that went on long deployments might have sacrificed part of their high-school year and saw their graduation dates pushed back while they made up for missed courses.



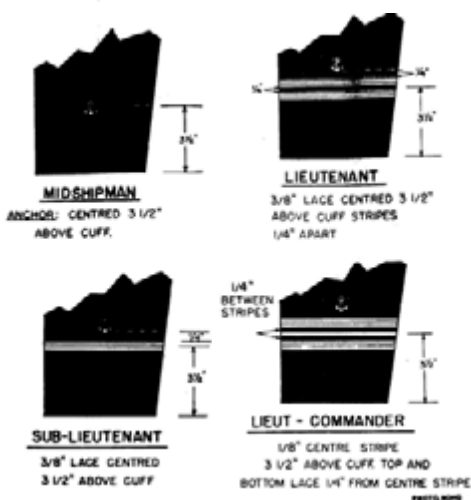
Boatswain's Call

R.C.S.C. Officer's uniforms & insignia

R.C.S.C. officers wore the same uniforms and rank structure as the RCN, and after unification, the Canadian Armed Forces. The only distinguishing features were that they wore an anchor above the gold braid rather than the RCN curl, and after unification, were distinguished by their cap and collar badges.

In 1980 all three cadet branches were compelled to mimic the highly unpopular Canadian Forces Unification scheme whereas they had to shed the traditional uniforms of their distinctive elements and adopt a quasi-unification uniform of green safari jackets and trousers while maintaining some original uniform features such as the caps and badge designs. A decade later, while maintaining the same safari uniform design, the cadet uniforms were reverted to

DISTINGUISHING LACE WORN BY R. C. S. C. OFFICERS



the colors of their respective elements. The RCSC today is probably the only naval youth organization in the world that does not wear some version of the readily identifiable square-rig uniform, in what some might call a vandalism of Canada's naval heritage.

Acknowledgements: the author wishes to acknowledge and give thanks for the helpful information provided by the Royal Canadian Sea Cadets Alumni and the HMCS Quadra Alumni, both on Facebook.

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United Kingdom.

A Most Noble Order of the Garter, by Richard Davies, c.1805



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An Order of the Iron Helmet (Kurhessischer Orden vom Eisernen Helm) Type I, c.1814



United Kingdom.

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