

CHAPTER 3

HISTORY OF MEDAL AND BADGE RECOGNITION FOR AUSTRALIAN POST-SECOND WORLD WAR DEPLOYMENTS

Introductory observations

3.1 The period 1945–75 that is included in the titles of the two medals, which are reviewed by the Working Party for their appropriateness as recognition of service in Korea after the Armistice, is a period with quite distinct characteristics in Australian medal history. This period requires special and discrete attention. Servicemen and women joining the Armed Forces after 1945 were modelled through training, Service life and the culture of heroic achievement, on the generations that fought the Second World War.

3.2 This image included a focus on medal recognition, with the many campaign and operational medals of the Second World War perceived as the standard. The tempo of military activity after 1945 could never replicate the operations of 1939–45 and the medal recognition available from the six years of war.

3.3 Yet in the period 1945–75, which covered the confrontations of the Cold War and the conflicts of Afro-Asian decolonisation, the armed forces of Australia were committed to a range of operations that gave access to campaign medals comparable in number to those awarded to earlier generations. But many, if not most, Australian Servicemen and women, in the main those not making the Services their career, were committed to only one (or at the most two) operational deployments giving access to medals.

3.4 In the Anzac Day culture of the bemedalled veterans with their coveted array of Second World War and later conflict campaign medals, there developed an obsession with medal recognition. Through veterans' political persuasion, governments were pressured to commission reviews of perceived anomalies, which led in many cases to outcomes that exposed further anomalies, despite the forlorn hope that reviews could achieve some medal stability.

3.5 It should not be surprising, therefore, that the period 1945–75, with its range of overseas deployments, which included operations that varied widely in the conditions experienced by Servicemen and women, has been notable for medal claim activity. The variety of conditions experienced, as well as making it impractical to equate one operation to another for the purposes of medal recognition, has created an environment that encourages the identification of anomalies to give justification for claims for medals and, therefore, medal instability.

3.6 This has been exacerbated by the institution of the Australian Active Service Medal (AASM) 1945–75, which, as well as compromising the principle of double-medalling, has also contributed to the erosion of the value of the Australian Service Medal (ASM) 1945–75 for the purpose for which it was introduced.

3.7 The period after the Second World War was also characterised (among other things) in the veteran community by the wide practice of wearing the Returned from Active Service Badge (RASB). This has also influenced attitudes among the veterans of the 1945–75 period concerning the RASB.

Development of the Australian Honours and Awards System

3.8 Before the Australian Honours and Awards System was introduced on 14 February 1975, Australia had access to the Imperial Honours and Awards System. From recent advice provided by the Chief General Counsel, Australian Government Solicitor's Office, it appears that Australia's access to the Imperial System did not amount to 'ownership' but was clearly the process for Australian Government recognition of the service of Australian citizens. It is also clear that any Australian variation of the conditions of eligibility of awards within the Imperial System would require consultation with the British Government. Because it is no longer acceptable for the sovereign state of Australia to consult the British Government on these matters, taken with the fact of the establishment of the Australian System, and taking account of the authoritative statements made by the Prime Minister of the day and the express wish of Her Majesty the Queen on how Australia would recognise its citizens, it is clear that Australian access to the Imperial System is no longer available.

3.9 Under the former Imperial System, it was nevertheless accepted that all awards made on the recommendation of an Australian government were Australian awards, as until 1975 there was no other Australian System. On 5 October 1992, Prime Minister Paul Keating announced that the Australian Federal and State Governments had agreed to make no more recommendations for Imperial honours. "Consequently, Imperial awards made nowadays to Australians by the British Government are regarded as foreign awards in the same manner as those made by other foreign governments".¹

3.10 On 27 September 1995 the Shadow Minister for Veterans' Affairs, Defence, Science and Personnel, Wilson Tuckey released the Coalition's policy on military medals and awards. Even though the Labor Government had agreed to accept the recommendations of the 1993/94 Committee of Inquiry into Defence and Defence Related Awards (CIDA), the Coalition Opposition believed the Government had "...been dragging the chain in its implementation of its own initiatives."²

3.11 The Coalition's medals policy statement promised to implement a number of initiatives immediately following their election. These initiatives included:

- acceptance of all 39 recommendations of the CIDA review; and
- extending those recommendations to the issue of the ASM 1945–75 and appropriate clasp to Australian personnel who served overseas between 1945 and 1975, including:
 - Berlin Airlift Personnel
 - British Commonwealth Occupation Forces (BCOF), Japan

¹ Maton, *The national honours and awards of Australia*.

² Wilson Tuckey, media release dated 27 September 1995.

- Korean War
- New Guinea
- Malayan Emergency
- Far East Strategic Reserve (FESR)
- Indonesian Confrontation.

3.12 Mr Tuckey said, “This decision will ensure that all eligible service personnel will be presented with a distinctly Australian service medal in addition to any Imperial or United Nations medals that they may have already received.” Mr Tuckey also stated: “Receiving medals does not entitle veterans to automatic service pensions. The eligibility for medals and benefits are considered entirely separately and will remain so under a Coalition Government”.³

3.13 Labor Government announcements in early 1994 stated that medals they had approved would be issued by early 1995. However as this had not occurred by September 1995, the Coalition was prompted to announce its policy on medals and awards in response to the ‘Australia Remembers’ year, as a gesture of appreciation for the contribution made to Australia by veterans. The policy development was preceded by extensive discussions with the ex-Service community. There were a number of other initiatives announced in the Coalition’s policy statement, which are too numerous to list here but Mr Tuckey concluded his announcement by saying “The Coalition will continue to monitor the issue of military awards and will ensure that any genuine anomalies, brought to its attention, are rectified”.⁴

3.14 Following the Coalition’s election in 1996, the new Minister for Defence Industry, Science and Personnel, Bronwyn Bishop, announced the creation of the new AASM 1945–75, on 24 September 1997. Mrs Bishop announced “The Government’s decision reaffirms and delivers on its election promise to have a distinctly Australian award for recognition of warlike service between 1945 and 1975 and is further evidence of the Government’s continued commitment to recognise the service and sacrifice of Australia’s Defence forces”.⁵

3.15 This action indicated the new Government’s considered approach to making a clear distinction between service in warlike and non-warlike operations through separate awards.

POST-ARMISTICE KOREA

3.16 Until 1994, the only recognition that existed for service by Australian personnel in post-Armistice Korea—and only until 27 July 1954—was the United Nations Service Medal (Korea) (the UN Service Medal). After this date, there was no medal recognition for these Australian Servicemen and women until the institution of the ASM 1945–75 with clasp ‘KOREA 1953–56’.

3.17 In 1993/94 the Committee of Inquiry into Defence and Defence related Awards (CIDA) chaired by General Peter Gratton, recommended the establishment

³ Wilson Tuckey, media release dated 27 September 1995.

⁴ Wilson Tuckey, media release dated 27 September 1995.

⁵ Bronwyn Bishop, media release dated 24 September 1997.

of a new ASM 1945–75 to recognise service in prescribed peacekeeping or non-warlike operations for the period 1945–75, where recognition had not previously been given through an award. It is awarded with clasps denoting areas of specific service. CIDA recommended the ASM 1945–75 with clasp “KOREA 1953–56” for post-Armistice service in Korea from 28 July 1953 until the withdrawal of the last of the Australian troops on 26 August 1957. The clasp was eventually amended to ‘KOREA’.

3.18 One of the results of this recommendation was that a strong lobby from Korean veterans’ associations considered that those who served in the Korean War (that is, the combat period) felt they had not been recognised by a uniquely Australian medal, as had their post-Armistice colleagues. Servicemen and women who served from 1 July 1950 until the Armistice on 27 July 1953, had been recognised by the Korea Medal (instituted as an Imperial medal) and the UN Service Medal (Korea). While the UN medal has been identified as a foreign award, the Korea Medal was considered an Australian award even though it had been awarded under the conditions of eligibility of the Imperial System that existed at the time.

3.19 In 1997, the Government established the AASM 1945–75, to provide unique Australian recognition for ‘warlike’ service over the 1945–75 period. Initially it was Government policy that it be awarded in recognition of service during the Korean War 1950–53, Malayan Emergency 1948–60, Indonesian Confrontation 1962–66 and Vietnam War 1962–73. In 1998 the conditions of the award were determined to be that a member must have qualified for one or more of the following campaign medals:

- the Korea Medal;
- the Naval General Service Medal (NGSM) 1915–62 with clasp ‘MALAYA’;
- the General Service Medal (GSM) 1918–62 with clasp ‘MALAYA’;
- the GSM 1962 with either clasps ‘SOUTH VIETNAM’, ‘BORNEO’ or ‘MALAY PENINSULA’;
- the Vietnam Medal; or
- the Vietnam Logistic and Support Medal.

3.20 During 1999–2000, the Review of Service Anomalies in Respect of South-East Asian Service 1955–75 was conducted by Mr Justice Mohr. His report recommended the upgrading of certain service to warlike status and the issuing of appropriate medals. This included RAN service during the Malayan Emergency, RAAF service at Ubon in Thailand 1965–68 and activities on the Thai-Malay border from 1960–63. The AASM 1945–75 was extended to cover this service.

UNITED NATIONS SERVICE MEDAL (KOREA)

3.21 The United Nations Service Medal is an international military award which was instituted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 483 (V) on 12 December 1950. The United Nations Service Medal is awarded to any military service member of an armed force allied with South Korea who participated in the defence of Korea from North Korean aggression between the dates of 27 June 1950 and 27 July 1954.

3.22 In the case of Korea, a decision was taken on 12 September 1951, to award this medal to eligible personnel who served for a period of at least thirty days from or after 27 June 1950.

3.23 On 17 October 1955, a termination date for award of this medal was set. In the case of Australia and for most other countries, a termination date of 27 July 1954 was agreed which was one year after the Armistice began. It is perhaps relevant that it is also the practice of the USA to continue the period of eligibility for a campaign medal for one year after the cessation of the conflict. There were three exceptions to this date: the Netherlands, which had a termination date of 1 January 1955; and Thailand and Sweden, which had a termination date of 27 July 1955. These countries requested an extension but why the UN allowed the extensions is not known.

3.24 In a message dated 19 November 1954, the US representative to the UN advised the UN Secretary-General, regarding the UN Service Medal for Korea

“... It has also been the general practice for the Department of Defense to end the period of eligibility for service awards to its military personnel one year after the conclusion of hostilities so as to preserve the significance of such awards.”⁶

3.25 On 22 November 1961 the United Nations officially changed the name of the United Nations Service Medal to the United Nations Korean Medal. This was as a prelude to the creation of a large number of subsequent United Nations medals which are granted for various operations around the world.

3.26 Over the years there have been a number of representations to have the period of eligibility extended, but the UN has advised that it will not be extending the eligibility date for the award. On 19 November 2004, Australia received notification from the United Nations that in respect of retrospective awarding of UN medals “Initial retroactive issue must be requested within one year of departure from the Mission area”.

THE KOREA MEDAL

3.27 The Korea Medal was instituted in July 1951 under the British Imperial Honours and Awards System, to recognise service in Korea from 2 July 1950 until 27 July 1953. As well as British service personnel, the Governments of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa were offered this award for their service personnel who had participated in the Korean War. It applied only to those who had served in Korea and excluded those who had served in Japan in support of the Korean War operations.

3.28 It is of interest to note that in 1951, the Canadian Government instituted its own national Canadian Korea Medal, with the same conditions of eligibility and similar design features to the Imperial medal. However, the medal has the addition of the word ‘Canadian’ and is made from a different metal, so that its appearance is different from the Imperial medal. There is no public reference in Canadian official

⁶ National Archives of Australia, A1838, 852/20/4/5/1 Pt 3.

sources to the fact that the Canadian Korea Medal is derived from the Imperial medal.

3.29 On 20 November 1951, the Defence Committee noted:

“It will be recalled that Australia has agreed with the institution of an award to be known as the Korea Medal. Australia also concurred in the participation of Australian defence forces and approved civilian categories therein.”⁷

3.30 War Correspondents accredited to the British Commonwealth Occupation Force, Japan, or British Commonwealth Forces, Korea, who served an aggregate of 30 days in Korea itself with the forces after 2 July 1950, were also eligible for the Korea Medal. Other Commonwealth civilians eligible for this award included Cable and Wireless detachments, the British Red Cross Society, the Order of St John, the Salvation Army, and the YMCA.

3.31 Recommendation was made to the Defence Committee (Australian) in 1952 by the Commander-in-Chief, British Commonwealth Occupation Forces, to amend the eligibility criteria to include all members of the British Commonwealth Forces stationed in Japan and Korea who were certified by the British Commonwealth Command as belonging to a unit, the major portion of whose activities was directly in support of the Korean operations. The recommendation was not supported by Australia’s Chief of Naval Staff or the Army’s Chief of the General Staff, but was supported by the Chief of Air Staff for the RAAF attached to No. 91 (Composite) Wing. The recommendation was not adopted.

THE AUSTRALIAN ACTIVE SERVICE MEDAL (AASM)

3.32 The AASM was established by Letters Patent on 13 September 1988 and is awarded for one day’s service in prescribed warlike operations since February 1975. Its establishment was published in *Gazette* S336 of 2 November 1988 and it is not issued without a clasp. Recognition of service in specified areas is made through the issue of one clasp for each prescribed theatre of operation. Once the medal has been awarded, no further AASMs are issued for service in other areas. Service in subsequent areas is recognised by the issue of individual clasps. A Serviceman or woman may display the medal with a number of different clasps if he or she has served in a number of different areas.

THE AUSTRALIAN SERVICE MEDAL (ASM)

3.33 The ASM was established by Letters Patent on 13 September 1988 to recognise participation in relatively minor operations and was published in *Gazette* S335 of 2 November 1988. The ASM is granted for service in non-warlike situations.

3.34 Recognition of service in specified areas is made through the issue of one clasp for each prescribed theatre of operation. Once the medal has been awarded, no further ASMs are issued for service in other areas. Service in subsequent areas is recognised by the issue of individual clasps. A Serviceman or woman may display

⁷ National Archives of Australia, A5799, 331/1951, Defence Committee Minute No. 256/1951.

the medal with a number of different clasps if he or she has served in a number of different areas.

THE AUSTRALIAN SERVICE MEDAL 1945–75 (ASM 1945–75)

3.35 This award was established following recommendations made by the 1993/1994 Committee of Inquiry into Defence Awards (CIDA, Gratton Review) and was designed to recognise service in prescribed peacekeeping or non-warlike operations for the period of 1945–75 where recognition had not been extended previously through another award.

3.36 The ASM 1945–75 is normally awarded for 30 days' service and is not issued without a clasp.

THE AUSTRALIAN ACTIVE SERVICE MEDAL 1945–75 (AASM 1945–75)

3.37 The AASM 1945–1975 was established in 1997. It is awarded for operational service during the Korean War, the Malayan Emergency, the Confrontation with Indonesia and the Vietnam War. This medal is not issued without a clasp.

3.38 In 1997, the Government established the AASM 1945–75, to provide unique Australian recognition for 'warlike' service over the 1945–75 period. Initially it was Government policy that it be awarded in recognition of service during the Korean War 1950–53, Malayan Emergency 1948–60, Indonesian Confrontation 1962–66 and Vietnam War 1962–73. In 1998 the conditions of the award were determined to be that a member must have qualified for one or more of the following campaign medals:

- the Korea Medal;
- the NGSM 1915–62 with clasp 'MALAYA';
- the GSM 1918–62 with clasp 'MALAYA';
- the GSM 1962 with either clasps 'SOUTH VIETNAM', 'BORNEO' or 'MALAY PENINSULA';
- the Vietnam Medal; or
- the Vietnam Logistic and Support Medal.

3.39 The regulations for the AASM 1945–75 are identical to the regulations for the AASM as the AASM 1945–75 was introduced after the AASM and modelled on the contemporary AASM.

RETURNED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE BADGE (RASB)

3.40 In examining the claim for recognition of service in Korea after the 27 July 1953 Armistice through access to the RASB, the Working Party researched the history of the RASB and its conditions of eligibility over the years since its introduction for service in the Second World War.

3.41 Among the Second World War veterans, the period after 1945 was characterised by the wide practice of wearing the RASB. This practice has probably influenced attitudes to the RASB among the veterans of the 1945–75 period.

3.42 The RASB had its origins in the First World War's Discharged Returned Soldiers and Sailors Badges. It appears that the basis for introducing the Badges in the First World War was to protect people who were wearing civilian clothing and had rendered, or had good reasons for not rendering, overseas service at a time when community feelings ran high about the obligation of every able-bodied man to serve the country.⁸

3.43 The current RASB was instituted in June 1940. The conditions of eligibility at the time of its institution included restriction to members of the Navy, Army, Air Force and Nursing Service, who had returned from active service. This was amplified to include the qualification of having embarked for service or duties abroad.

3.44 The award of the RASB is not governed by statute and it has been the practice of Australian Governments to determine conditions of eligibility for each conflict in accordance with circumstances in existence at the time. [CIDA p.162] The current authority for the RASB rests with single-Service instructions.

3.45 There is a danger of relying on the inclusion of the words 'active service' in the title of the RASB to confer eligibility. The legal advising to this Review draws attention to this weakness because the words 'active service' do not appear in the criteria for the award of a Badge and the conditions of eligibility are specific to particular wars or campaigns.

3.46 Since World War II the RASB has been issued for service in several conflicts in South East Asia and Korea. All members who fulfil the conditions of qualification are eligible for the award of the RASB except that where a RASB has previously been awarded, a second Badge will not be issued.

3.47 To qualify for the RASB for service during the Korean War between 1 July 1950 and 27 July 1953 inclusive, a member must have:

- a. served one day or more on the posted strength of a unit or formation on land in Korea;
- b. carried out one operational sortie over Korea or Korean waters;
- c. served 28 days or more afloat in Korean waters; or
- d. served at least 30 days, continuous or aggregated, on official visits, inspections or other occurrences of a similar nature on temporary duty in Korea, or in ships or craft engaged in operations off the Korean coast.

3.48 On 22 December 1953, the Department of Defence issued the following message to the Service Departments:

⁸ Based on advice from Sir Arthur Tange to the Minister for Defence, 17 September 1970.

“... The date of termination of eligibility for the RAS Badge in respect of operations in Korea should be the same as for the British Korea Medal, i.e. 27 July 1953”.⁹

3.49 The RASB was issued to personnel in Malaya who were permanently assigned for duty with a unit participating in the anti-bandit operations in Malaya or who served within the territorial limits of, or in the waters immediately adjacent to or in the air over the Federation of Malaya or the Colony of Singapore for any period between 19 June 1950 and 31 July 1960.

3.50 The inherent feature of qualifying service for the RASB in previous campaigns was the requirement for continuous active duty with an emphasis on operational service. This was seen to link with allotment for special service in a special area, so that in order to qualify for the RASB since 31 July 1962, a member had to be allotted to special service (ie special duty in a special area), as defined under the *Repatriation (Special Overseas Service) Act 1962*.

3.51 The conditions for the RASB are in the course of being codified to reflect current policy and practice with a view to promulgation as a Defence Instruction (General). In a Ministerial approval to a CDF proposal on 8 November 1994, all future awards of the RASB would be linked to an award of the AASM. As a policy, this has been extended to include the AASM 1945–75. This is confirmed in the content of the draft Defence Instruction (General), which notes that “in addition to the criterion of the link to repatriation benefits, the award of the RASB is connected to awards of the AASM 1945–75 and the current AASM”.

3.52 Notwithstanding the stated link of the RASB to the AASM, it should be noted that this Badge was awarded to those employed on Vietnam logistic and support operations before the Vietnam Logistic and Support Medal was awarded, and, therefore, it is only through the award of this medal that there was a link to the AASM. It would appear, therefore, that the RASB was awarded without a concomitant entitlement to the AASM 1945–75.

3.53 It is evident that there has been a wide range of conditions of eligibility among wars and campaigns for access to the RASB. The history of the RASB includes many refinements of the conditions of eligibility and this history and the random use of AASM or repatriation eligibility links would suggest that the conditions of eligibility are not yet firmly settled.

3.54 The Working Party is aware that a Defence study into nature of service has been proceeding for some years. The outcome of this study would be helpful in determining the conditions for the award of the RASB for a defence force that reflects the changed circumstances since the Second World War.

3.55 Over the years, there has been a shift in the concept of the RASB. In the First World War there appears to have been a concept of introducing a Badge to protect people who were wearing civilian clothing and had rendered, or had good reasons for not rendering, overseas service. When the RASB for the Second World War was introduced, there was a focus on having been engaged on overseas service. From 31 July 1962, the conditions of eligibility stated a link with repatriation benefits, and

⁹ National Archives of Australia, A649, 156/600/125 Pt 2.

now the Working Party is aware that since 1975 there has been a link with the award of the AASM. What is not clear is whether the link with the AASM or the current VEA provisions which replace the Repatriation (Special Areas) Regulations is the more authoritative prevailing condition for retrospective application.

3.56 The RASB is worn with civilian clothing and is not to be worn by Servicemen and women when in uniform.

OTHER BRITISH (IMPERIAL) AWARDS

The Naval General Service Medal 1915–1962

3.57 The NGSM 1915–62 was instituted in 1915 for service in minor naval warlike, non-warlike and peacetime operations for which no separate medal was issued. The medal was not issued without a clasp. The following clasps have been issued to ADF members:

- 'PALESTINE 1945–48'
- 'SOUTH EAST ASIA'
- 'MINESWEEPING 1945–1951'
- 'BOMB AND MINE CLEARANCE 1945–1953'
- 'BOMB AND MINE CLEARANCE'
- 'MEDITERRANEAN'
- 'YANGSTE 1949'
- 'MALAYA'
- 'NEAR EAST'.

The General Service Medal 1918–1962

3.58 This medal was instituted in 1923 as a contemporary to the NGSM for service on land or in the air in minor warlike, non-warlike and peacetime operations for which no separate medal was issued. The medal is not issued without a clasp. The following clasps have been issued to ADF members:

- 'SOUTH PERSIA 1918–19'
- 'KURDISTAN'
- 'SOUTH EAST ASIA 1945–46'
- 'PALESTINE 1945–48'
- 'BOMB & MINE CLEARANCE 1945–56'
- 'MALAYA'
- 'BRUNEI'.

The General Service Medal 1962

3.59 The GSM 1962 supersedes both the NGSM and the GSM and may be awarded to ADF members from all three Services. The following clasps have been issued to ADF members:

- 'BORNEO'

- 'MALAY PENINSULA'
- 'SOUTH VIETNAM'
- 'RADFAN'.

Retrospective recognition under the Imperial Honours and Awards System

3.60 Although the Working Party is aware of stated British Ministry of Defence policy "that it will not consider the belated institution of awards and medals for service given many years earlier", we are also aware that on 11 June 2003, the British Prime Minister announced:

"Following a recommendation from the sub-committee chaired by Lord Guthrie, we are pleased to announce that Suez veterans who served in the Canal Zone between 1951 and 1954 are to be awarded the GSM."

3.61 While this is of interest to the scope for retrospective recognition within the Imperial System, this outcome is not available to Australia, which can no longer access the Naval GSM 1915–62 and the GSM 1918–62 of the Imperial System.

THE NEW ZEALAND GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL 1992

3.62 This medal was instituted in 1992. It is issued in silver to recognise service in warlike operations for which no separate New Zealand or British Commonwealth campaign medal was issued. By the time it was replaced in 2002, four clasps had been issued for warlike operations between 1956 and 1991 in the Suez Canal region, Malaya, Vietnam and Kuwait. The medal was awarded with a clasp to describe where an individual served. It is worn as a war medal, in order of date of qualification. It was subsequently replaced by campaign medals for each operation.

3.63 The New Zealand GSM has also been issued in bronze for non-warlike operations. The full title of this medal is the New Zealand GSM 1992 (Non-warlike). There are 12 clasps to this medal and regulations have been issued for each clasp; included among the clasps is 'KOREA 1954–57'.

USA AWARDS

3.64 Korean War service medals include:

- the Korean Service Medal
- the Korean Defense Service Medal.

The Korean Service Medal

3.65 The Korean Service Medal was created by President Harry S Truman with Executive Order No. 10179, of 8 November 1950 to commemorate the service of members of the Armed Forces of the United States during operations in the Korean area. Such duty must have been performed between 27 June 1950 and 27 July 1954. It is relevant to note that the period of eligibility extends for one year beyond the Armistice, in accordance with the general practice of the USA.

Sea Duty — Service for one or more days in the designated area while attached to and serving on board a vessel of the Navy or Coast Guard, or other vessel to which regularly assigned for duty.

Shore duty — Attached to and regularly serving on shore in the designated area for one or more days with an organisation that is participating in combat operations or in direct support of combat missions.

Temporary Additional Duty — Service of 30 consecutive days or 60 non-consecutive days in prescribed area is required for personnel on temporary additional duty, except in cases wherein a vessel, aircraft, or unit engages in combat with, attacks, or is attacked by enemy forces, at which time all United States naval personnel serving in the vessel, aircraft, or other unit shall immediately become eligible for the medal without reference to time limit.

Passengers — No individual en route in a purely passenger status, ie observer, visitor, courier, or escort, shall become eligible for the medal unless the means of conveyance on which he is travelling is attacked by or engages in combat with the enemy. In the latter case he shall become eligible for the medal on the occasion of the attack or combat.

Patients in a hospital ship — Personnel embarked in a hospital ship for passage as a patient shall be considered as attached to the ship.¹⁰

Korean Defence Service Medal

3.66 The Korean Defence Service Medal was created on 2 December 2002. It is a United States military award presented to those service members who have performed Armistice duty from 1954 to the present. The new medal is intended to “give special recognition for the sacrifices and contributions made by members of the US armed forces who have served or are serving in the Republic of Korea”.¹¹

CANADIAN AWARDS

Canadian Korea Medal

3.67 In 1951, the Canadian Government instituted its own national Canadian Korea Medal, with the same conditions of eligibility and similar design features to the Imperial medal. However, the medal is inscribed with ‘Canadian’ and is made from a different metal, so that its appearance is different from the Imperial medal.

Canadian Volunteer Service Medal For Korea

3.68 This medal was established in 1991 for service between 27 June 1950 and 27 July 1954. Qualifying areas included Korea, Japan, Okinawa and Korean waters. Eligibility includes:

- a. was on the strength of an army unit or formation in Korea for at least one day;

¹⁰ www.history.navy.mil/medals/korea.htm.

¹¹ www.ArmyTimes.com, 10 February 2004.

- b. was on active service for at least 28 days on a ship or craft engaged in operations in the qualifying area;
- c. flew one sortie over Korea or over Korean waters in the Yellow Sea or Sea of Japan; or
- d. accumulated at least 28 days in the qualifying area.¹²

AUSTRALIAN AWARDS IN RELATION TO VIETNAM SERVICE

The Vietnam Medal

3.69 The Vietnam Medal was established and awarded under the Imperial System, prior to 1975. It was awarded to personnel who served during the Vietnam War for a minimum of one day on land or 28 days' service at sea.

The Vietnam Logistic and Support Medal

3.70 This medal was awarded for one day's service in support of operations in the Vietnam War.

OTHER MEDALS SINCE 1975

The International Force East Timor Medal (INTERFET)

3.71 This is awarded for 30 days' service with the International Force in East Timor between 16 September 1999 and 10 April 2000. The INTERFET Medal was presented in recognition of professional efforts during peacekeeping operations in East Timor. ADF members provided food, shelter and medical assistance for refugees amid the destruction of Dili and its surrounding areas.

The Rhodesia Medal

3.72 This is awarded for 14 days' service with the Commonwealth Monitoring Force in Rhodesia between 1 December 1979 to 20 March 1980. This Medal was awarded to people in the armed services, the police and to civilians of the small multi-national force on Operation AGILA. The role of the multi-national force was to keep peace between 22,000 guerrillas and the Rhodesian forces during the ceasefire run-up to the 1980 elections. The Medal was initiated by the British Government in consultation with the Governments of Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and Kenya whose forces took part. Each Government treats the Medal as part of its own honours and awards system. Approximately 2,500 medals were issued and recipients of the Medal also received the Zimbabwe Independence Medal.

Afghanistan and Iraq Medals

3.73 These medals were established on 30 September 2004 and have been established to recognise the service of all Australian Defence personnel involved in the International Coalition Against Terrorism and the War on Terror. Personnel who

¹² www.vac-acc.gc.ca/remembers/sub.cfm/copyright/.

serve in relevant operational areas for 30 days or more will qualify for the campaign medals. These medals are in addition to the award of the AASM.

3.74 The Government believes that two medals are warranted to adequately recognise the sustained contribution made by the Australian Defence Force in these two operational theatres. Our Servicemen and women have been at the forefront of combat fighting in very difficult circumstances and are also making a significant contribution to the rehabilitation and future of Iraq and Afghanistan.¹³

¹³ www.defence.gov.au.