



MAROOCHY
RSL

To The Family Of The Late Percy James Colin, HYDE

CONDOLENCES ON THE PASSING OF A VETERAN

On behalf of Maroochy RSL may I express our condolences on the passing of James. At these times words may be of limited comfort but know that our thoughts and best wishes are with your family at this emotional time.

The RSL honours the service that our veterans have made to the betterment of the life that we all enjoy and as such we are privileged to be able to farewell James with an RSL "poppy" service. We hope that this funeral pack and folded flag remain with your family as a permanent reminder of his service to our nation.

James was a veteran and as such was part of an elite family of those who have served our Country. To his family, he was much more than a veteran and his loss will be felt by many.

We remain committed to the support of both current and former members of our armed forces and of course to their families who in many cases have been equally impacted by their service.

Today we farewell James and know that tears will be shed. It is said that we all die twice, the first time when our mortal bodies fail and finally when our name is spoken for the final time. James's name shall remain forever listed on the honour roll of veterans and as such will never be forgotten.

Lest we Forget

Yours sincerely
Maroochy RSL

Michael Liddelow
President

Maroochy RSL

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In Memorium

**ROYAL AUSTRALIAN
AIR FORCE**

A15446

James Colin, HYDE



Lest we forget

The History of the Royal Australian Air Force

Military aviation came of age during World War I when the airships and early aircraft were principally used for reconnaissance. Australia's eight Australian Flying Corps (AFC) squadrons were part of the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) and were attached to larger British Royal Flying Corps/ Royal Air Force formations.

During World War I, 800 officers and 2,840 men served in the AFC and 175 lost their lives. Many AFC veterans helped to lay the groundwork for the future Royal Australian Air Force and after the war others would enter industry to make significant contributions to civil aviation.

In January 1920, the AFC was replaced by the Australian Air Corps, which in turn became the Australian Air Force on 31 March 1921 with the King's consent to become the Royal Australian Air Force on 13 August 1921.

In World War II, Australian air and ground crews fought in Europe, North Africa and the Middle East; over the North Atlantic, the Indian and Pacific Oceans and the Mediterranean; India, Burma, Malaya, Singapore, Thailand, China, the Netherlands East Indies, New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, the Philippines and Borneo. They also fought over Australia, its territories, and its approaches.

In late 1944, the RAAF peaked at over 182,000 personnel and 6,200 aircraft in 61 squadrons. In 1945, Australia had the fourth largest air force in the world (after the USA, USSR and UK).

Over 215,000 men and women served between 1939-45, and 9,870 RAAF personnel lost their lives. Over 55 per cent of these deaths occurred in the air war against Germany over Europe.

Air Force personnel have since served with distinction in Korea, Malaya, the 'Confrontation', Vietnam, Iraq and Afghanistan.

Additionally the RAAF has played key roles in peacekeeping and humanitarian missions throughout the world, including Bougainville, Cambodia, East Timor, Indonesia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Solomon Islands, Somalia and the Sudan.



ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE

LEADING AIRCRAFTMEN

JAMES COLIN, HYDE

A15446

SERVICE

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE

DATE OF BIRTH

8 MAY 1923

DATE OF ENLISTMENT

17 NOVEMBER 1941

DATE OF DISCHARGE

31 MAY 1945



The History of the Royal Australian Air Force Ensign



The Royal Australian Air Force Ensign was approved in its current form by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II in 1981 and proclaimed an Australian Flag by His Excellency the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1982.

With the formation of the Royal Australian Air Force on 31 March 1921, as the successor the Australian Flying Corps which had been established by the Australian Army in 1913, it was decided to have an Ensign which could reflect the national identity of our military aircraft and would include a distinctive roundel. However, while a specific RAAF Ensign was formally approved by Air Board and the then Minister for Defence on 10 August 1921, it was not processed for Royal approval. Consequently, the RAF Ensign was adopted without change by the RAAF and was flown until 1948.

In 1948 it was decided to have an Ensign that would better reflect an Australian identity. Consequently the Southern Cross and the Commonwealth Star were added and the Roundel, although retained, was reduced in size. This design was granted Royal approval in October 1948.

From 1948 to 1982 the RAAF flew the RAAF Ensign (without the red kangaroo) on 2 July 1956 a unique Australian roundel was formally adopted for use on ADF aircraft where the RAF central red circle was replaced with a red kangaroo in motion. However, the Air Force Ensign with its British Roundel was not altered until 1982.

On 6 May 1982, the current RAAF Ensign received Royal approval. The only change in design was the replacement of the RAF style roundel with the RAAF roundel introduced in 1956.

STATEMENT OF SERVICE

Full Name: James Colin HYDE
Service Number: A15446
Category of Service:
Royal Australian Air Force 8 May 1923 to 31 May 1945

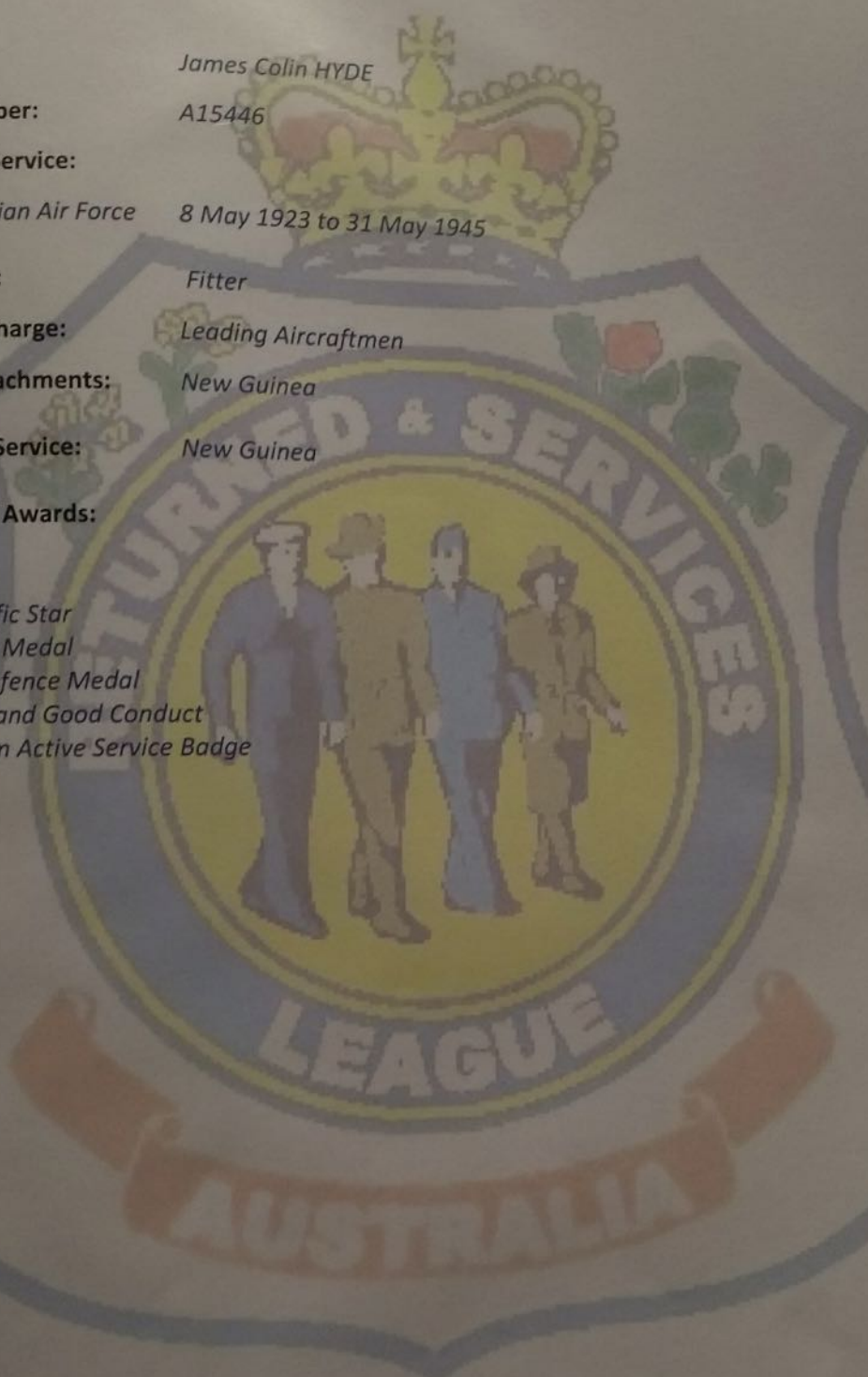
Employment: Fitter
Rank on Discharge: Leading Aircraftmen

Postings/Attachments: New Guinea

Operational Service: New Guinea

Honours and Awards:

1939-45 Star
1939-45 Pacific Star
1939-45 War Medal
Australian Defence Medal
Long Service and Good Conduct
Returned from Active Service Badge



THE 1939-45 STAR



The 1939-45 Star is awarded for service between 3 September 1939 and 2 September 1945 for:

- a period of six months (180 days) operational service for RAN and Army personnel and RAAF non-air crew personnel
- a period of two months operational service for air crew personnel
- a period of six months service at sea for Merchant Navy provided at least one voyage was made through one of the specified areas of active operations

The 1939-45 Star is awarded to Australian Civilian Personnel who served afloat with the United States Army Small Ships Section between 8 December 1941 and 2 September 1945. Eligibility is the same as that for Merchant Navy personnel..

Design-The six-pointed star is yellow copper zinc alloy. The obverse has a central design of the Royal and Imperial cypher, surmounted by a crown. The cypher is surrounded by a circlet containing the words 'The 1939-45 Star'.

Stars issued to Australian personnel have recipient names engraved on the plain reverse.

Ribbon-The ribbon has three vertical stripes of dark blue, red and light blue. The dark blue stripe represents the Naval Forces and the Merchant Navy, the red stripe the Armies and the light blue stripe the Air Forces.

Clasps-The 'BATTLE OF BRITAIN' clasp was awarded to eligible air crew involved in the Battle of Britain.

The 'BOMBER COMMAND' clasp was introduced in 2012 and is awarded to eligible Bomber Command aircrew.

When the ribbon is worn alone the standard silver rosette ribbon emblem is worn to denote the award of a clasp.

THE PACIFIC STAR



The Pacific Star is awarded for entry into operational service in the Pacific Theatre of Operations between 8 December 1941 and 2 September 1945.

Navy and Merchant Navy personnel are eligible if the 1939-45 Star is earned by six months service or if they entered the Pacific Theatre between 2 March 1945 and 2 September 1945.

The Pacific Star is awarded to Australian Civilian Personnel who served afloat with the United States Army Small Ships Section. Eligibility is the same as that for Merchant Navy personnel.

Design- The six-pointed star is yellow copper zinc alloy. The obverse has a central design of the Royal and Imperial cypher, surmounted by a crown. The cypher is surrounded by a circlet containing the words 'The Pacific Star'.

Stars issued to Australian personnel have recipient names engraved on the plain reverse.

Ribbon- The ribbon has central yellow and green stripes that represent the forests and the beaches of the Pacific, flanked dark blue, light blue and red stripes that represent the service of the Naval Forces and Merchant Navy, the Air Forces and the Armies.

Clasps- The Burma clasp was issued for the Pacific Star.

When the ribbon is worn alone a silver rosette ribbon emblem is worn to denote the award of a clasp.

THE WAR MEDAL 1939-45



The War Medal 1939-45 was awarded for 28 days full-time service in the Armed Forces between 3 September 1939 and 2 September 1945. Operational and non-operational service may be counted, providing that it was of 28 days or more duration.

In the Merchant Navy there is a requirement that the 28 days should have been served at sea.

A member qualifies for the award where service was brought to an end by death, wounds or other disabilities due to service or by cessation of hostilities on 2 September 1945.

The War Medal 1939-45 is awarded to Australian Civilian Personnel who served afloat with the United States Army Small Ships Section between 8 December 1941 and 2 September 1945. Eligibility is the same as that for Merchant Navy personnel.

Design-The medal is cupro-nickel with the crowned effigy of King George VI on the obverse.

The reverse has a lion standing on a fallen dragon. The top of the reverse shows the dates 1939 and 1945.

Ribbon-The ribbon colours of red, white and blue represent the colours of the Union Flag.

THE AUSTRALIAN SERVICE MEDAL

1939-45



The Australia Service Medal 1939-1945 was instituted in 1949 to recognise the service of members of the Australian Armed Forces and the Australian Mercantile Marine during World War II.

The medal was originally awarded to those who served at home or overseas for at least 18 month full-time service, or three years part-time service, between 3 September 1939 and 2 September 1945. Members of the Australian Mercantile Marine must have served the qualifying time at sea.

In 1996 the qualifying time was reduced to 30 days full-time or 90 days part-time service. To be eligible for the medal a serviceman or woman must have been honourably discharged from the Australian Armed Forces.

Design-The medal is nickel silver with the crowned effigy of King George VI on the obverse.

The reverse has the Australian coat of arms, placed centrally, surrounded by the words 'THE AUSTRALIA SERVICE MEDAL 1939-1945'.

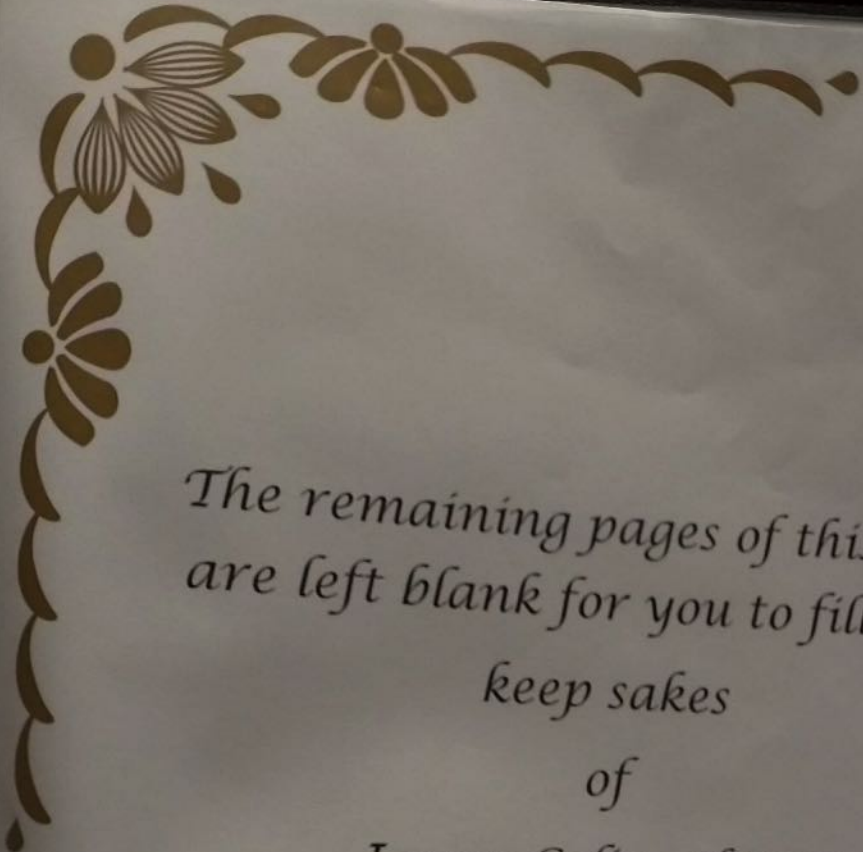
Ribbon-The ribbon has a wide khaki central stripe, flanked by two narrow red stripes, which are in turn flanked by two outer stripes, one of dark blue and the other of light blue. The khaki represents the Australian Army, and the red, dark blue and light blue represent the Merchant Navy, Royal Australian Navy and the Royal Australian Air Force respectively.

RETURNED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE BADGE



The purpose of the Returned from Active Service Badge (RASB) is to recognise Australian Defence Force members who have returned from active or warlike service during military campaigns in operational areas.

The RASB is not issued posthumously.



*The remaining pages of this book
are left blank for you to fill with
keep sakes*

*of
James Colin, HYDE*

Lest we Forget

