

# Commonwealth & Foreign Honours



1967–2017

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Canada

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1967–2017

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, Queen of Canada, wearing her insignia of Sovereign of the Order of Canada and of the Order of Military Merit, in the Tent Room at Rideau Hall, Canada Day 2010.

Photo: Canadian Heritage

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## Dedication



*To those members of Her Majesty's Canadian Armed Forces  
who have been recognized by other countries for  
their military contribution to these nations,  
which reflects well upon them, the Forces and Canada.*

# Commonwealth & Foreign Honours to Members of Her Majesty’s Canadian Armed Forces

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# *Introduction*

## Introduction

Members of the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) have served around the world with great distinction and have built for themselves a reputation of professionalism, leadership and dedication. They have worked in close co-operation with many countries over the decades, either as part of Canada's diplomatic missions, as exchange personnel with the armed forces of other nations, as partners in multinational organizations such as the United Nations (UN) or the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) or in bilateral arrangements such as the North American Aerospace Defence (NORAD) Agreement. Given the quality of such work, it is only natural that many of the nations with which Canadian military personnel have worked over the years have desired to show their appreciation by granting certain of their own honours to some of these Canadians. This publication honours the international prestige which these individuals have brought upon themselves, the CAF and Canada through their actions and service. It tracks the evolution of Canadian policy regarding Commonwealth and foreign honours, explains the current approval process, as well as presents the rules regarding the wearing of such approved honours and other related privileges. Although this work will also provide a glimpse of the reverse process, where Canada has honoured some of our military allies through the awarding of Canadian honours, the main purpose of this publication is to provide a formal historical record of those CAF members who, through their achievements, have earned accolades from Commonwealth and foreign governments. This is provided in Appendix Six of this work: "The Register".

This work also aims to be an informal successor to Francis S. Dowe's 1979 publication, *The Canadian Military Register of Foreign Awards*, which recorded some 3,900 foreign awards approved for Canadian military personnel from the beginning of the Great War to the time of its publication.<sup>1</sup> We are much indebted to Mr. Dowe for his research and for providing such an important historical reference. Foreign awards to Canadian military personnel for the Great War are also recorded in Jim Wallace's 2001 work, *Canadian-Foreign Awards, Awards to Nursing Service, Mentioned in Despatches, World War I (1914-1919)*.

This publication will aim to complement Dowe's and Wallace's works by concentrating on more recent years. Selecting a starting point, however, proved to be somewhat of a challenge. Although commencing where Dowe's compendium left-off, in 1980, was one option, in the greater sweep of history one has to accept that there was nothing particularly significant about this date in terms of Canadian honours, or the awarding of Commonwealth and foreign honours to Canadians. In other words, it seems more

appropriate to have chosen a date of historical importance in the development of honours in Canada than simply the date when a previous author ended his study. As a result, in this year of the sesquicentennial of Confederation, the starting point selected is 1 July 1967 – not just, of course, the date of Canada’s Centennial, but also the date on which the Order of Canada, as the cornerstone of our modern honours system, was formally created. Coincidentally, the following year, 1968, witnessed the unification of Canada’s three armed services into the present-day Canadian Armed Forces, as well as the promulgation of new regulations respecting the acceptance of Commonwealth and foreign honours.

The scope of this work is also limited in terms of the honours which it will examine: it covers only those Commonwealth and foreign honours officially recognized, and duly approved by the Government of Canada, and includes only those awards granted to military personnel for military service. Consequently, unofficial awards, foreign honours which do not emanate from a recognized head of state (such as certain foreign departmental awards), and official honours that have not been approved by the Government are not recorded herein. Moreover, the awards granted to veterans long after their release from the CAF, (such as those awards from France and Russia to Canadian veterans on the occasion of significant war anniversaries), or for services subsequent to their retirement, are beyond the scope of this work. Similarly, any awards which may have been approved for serving members of the CAF for purely civilian endeavours are excluded from this work.



Medals of Corporal J.W. Carriere, which include the Soviet 40th Anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War Medal issued in 1985 and offered to allied veterans by the then Soviet Government to recognize their contribution to Victory through their participation in the dangerous arctic resupply convoys to the Soviet Union, otherwise known as of the Murmansk Runs, during the Second World War. This medal was subsequently approved for wear for eligible Canadian veterans

Photo: Major Bryan Mialkowsky

Many former members of the armed forces of other countries have moved to Canada and commenced a new career in the CAF. In situations where certain of these members have earned honours in their country of origin, they may seek permission to wear such honours on their CAF uniform, in conjunction with any official Canadian honours which they might subsequently earn. Although the criteria for the granting of such permission are similar to those outlined in this book, such awards are not recorded here, since the awards were not made to such persons as members of the CAF, but rather as military personnel of their previous nation.

In Canadian policy, Commonwealth nations and their honours are given precedence over foreign countries and the honours are organized in this Register based on this principle. Moreover, honours from the United Kingdom are presented first in this publication because of the historic importance they hold in the Canadian Honours System. British honours were in fact Canadian honours until Canada created its own honours system starting in the late-1960s. In fact, British honours bestowed upon Canadians until 1 July 1972 are not considered “Commonwealth or foreign” honours but rather as Canadian ones, since they were granted, mostly, by Her Majesty as Queen of Canada, on the advice of Her Canadian Ministers. Consequently, only those British honours – approved as “Commonwealth” awards – from 1 July 1972, are included in this Register. Other Commonwealth countries follow the United Kingdom, in alphabetical order, which, in turn, are followed by foreign powers, also in alphabetical order. For each country, the honours are presented in the order of precedence of the country concerned and any subsequent award is listed ahead of an original award. For example, someone granted a device signifying a second award of the same decoration (such as a Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster for an American Meritorious Service Medal) will be listed before those who are receiving the decoration for the first time.

Although most Commonwealth and foreign honours bestowed upon CAF members recognize meritorious service or, more rarely, bravery, there are also instances where Commonwealth or foreign campaign and service medals are awarded to CAF members. This occurs mostly when CAF members are deployed to an operation while on exchange with an allied military force, in which case, accepting the award of the lead nation is always the more appropriate and preferred option. Another instance is when units of the CAF are placed under the national command of a lead-nation in a bilateral or international mission. In this situation, Canadian military personnel may be granted permission to accept and wear the campaign or service medal of the lead-nation. An example of this occurred in 2002 when the 45 CAF members serving under British command in the British-led International Military and Advisory Team (IMATT) in Sierra Leone (Operation SCULPTURE),

received approval to accept and wear the British Operational Service Medal – Sierra Leone. More recently, a similar situation occurred when 79 CAF members were authorized to accept and wear the British Ebola Medal for Service in West Africa for their contribution to the British-led mission to help eradicate the spread of this deadly virus in 2014-15 (Operation SIRONA). There are, however, certain allied nations – such as the United States — whose national regulations preclude the awarding of their campaign medals to foreign military personnel. As a result, in such cases a Canadian form of recognition may be considered as an alternative, if appropriate.

When the Government of Canada decides to incorporate a Commonwealth, foreign or organizational campaign or service medal into its own order of precedence – by Order-in-Council – the award then has blanket approval for all Canadian recipients. It is important to recognize, however, that the incorporation of such an award into the Canadian order of precedence does not formally make the honour in question ‘Canadian’; nor does it become part of the Canadian Honours System. Canada simply accepts it, along with the rules and criteria set by the issuing authority, for its citizens and allows it to be worn in conjunction with official Canadian honours. This is primarily the case for UN and NATO service medals. Other examples exist, however, such as service medals established by certain international supervisory commissions (ie., the International Commission for Supervision and Control Medal and the International Commission of Control and Supervision Medal), international missions (ie.,



British Operational Service Medal – Sierra Leone  
Photo: DH&R

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British Ebola Medal for Service in West Africa  
Photo: DH&R

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United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine Medal (UNTSO)  
Photo: DH&R

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North Atlantic Treaty Organization Medal for Kosovo  
Photo: DH&R

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International Commission for Supervision and Control Indo-China Medal

Photo: DH&R



International Commission of Control and Supervision Vietnam Medal

Photo: DH&R



Multinational Force and Observers (Sinai) Medal

Photo: DH&R



European Community Monitor Mission (Yugoslavia) Medal

Photo: DH&R



Common Security and Defence Policy Service Medal

Photo: DH&R



International Force East Timor Medal

Photo: DH&R

the Multinational Force and Observers Medal) or other international organizations (ie., the European Community Monitor Mission – Yugoslavia Medal or the Common Security and Defence Policy Service Medal). Moreover, one such medal issued by a Commonwealth country (ie., Australia’s International Force for East Timor Medal) has been so integrated into the Canadian order of precedence. These medals are not covered in this work, since they do not require individual permission for acceptance and wear by CAF members.

In 2007, the Government decided that in the future, only UN and NATO medals would be integrated into the Canadian order of precedence in this fashion. If service medals are offered by other countries or organizations, they would either be approved as foreign awards or a Canadian form of recognition would be offered instead. The first request to be affected by this decision was the medal offered by the African Union for CAF members serving with the African Union-led mission in the Darfur region of the Sudan from 2004 (Operation AUGURAL). The offer of a medal from the African Union was declined by the Government of Canada, and Canadian recognition, in the form of the Operational Service Medal with SUDAN ribbon, was awarded instead to eligible Canadian participants. This decision was made to ensure that the Canadian order of precedence would



Operational Service Medal – Sierra Leone

Photo: DH&R

not become overly-crowded with an increasingly-varied and potentially-inconsistent array of medals, the administration and criteria for which Canadian authorities have effectively no control over.

In the Register, the details of each recipient reflects their status (ie., substantive rank, legal name and post-nominals) at the time of the approval of the award by the Government of Canada. The date indicated is the date of publication of the approval either in the *Canada Gazette (CGAZ)*, a Canadian Forces Supplementary Orders (CFSO), a Canadian Forces General Message (CANFORGEN, CGEN) or – in the absence of any of the previous references – the date of the letter from the Chancellery of Honours at Government House (CHAN) informing the recipient of the granting of approval.

Customarily, Commonwealth and foreign awards approved for Canadian citizens have been Gazetted but the practice has not been consistent over the years. Since 2005, the Chancellery of Honours only publishes the awards where the donor country requested formal permission prior to making the award in accordance with Government policy. Where permission is sought and granted after the fact, the award is no longer published in the *Canada Gazette*, although the recipient is informed of the approval by letter. In order to ensure there is a historical record of all such approvals for CAF members, in December 2011 the Directorate of Honours & Recognition at National Defence Headquarters undertook to publish CANFORGENs two or three times yearly announcing all approvals of Commonwealth and foreign awards related to CAF members, whether they were Gazetted or not.

The *Canada Gazette* entries traditionally included the post-nominals of the recipients; this became irregular in 2003 and stopped entirely in 2004. Similarly, where at one time the inclusion of full names in *Gazette* entries was the norm, in recent years only one given name – or sometimes simply initials – have been indicated. Also, as they are based on the diplomatic notes submitted by the donor countries, which are often translated from foreign languages, the name used for some awards have varied over the years, or the entries have lacked certain details such as the division, (military or civil), grade or the presence of bars and clasps. For the purpose of this Register, the full details for both the award and the recipient is included, where available, to ensure as complete an historical record as possible.

It is also known that some awards which were Gazetted were later rescinded but while the recipients were informed, the cancellation of such approval was not always published. For example, a small number of American departmental awards, including a Joint Service Commendation Medal, were approved and Gazetted in

error in 1995. When it was found the awards did not emanate from the President of the United States, (as required by Canadian policy), but rather from the various Secretaries of Departments, the awards were rescinded on 24 May 1996 – but it was decided not to Gazette this action to avoid any potential embarrassment to the recipients.<sup>2</sup> A published rescinding of permission might have been interpreted by some as an indication that the honour had been stripped from the recipient as a result of some wrongdoing when this was in fact the correction of an unfortunate administrative error on the part of the Government. Regrettably, this approach later led to problems: although informed by letter of the rescinding, some of the recipients continued to wear the awards, while others tried to use the granting of such permissions as precedent to gain approval for wearing other departmental awards.

A somewhat similar situation arose with respect to the desire of the State of Kuwait to recognize Canadians' role in the liberation of their homeland in the Gulf War. In early-1992, Kuwait offered their Medal for the Liberation of Kuwait to Canada; but since its criteria initially limited its eligibility to Colonels and above, Canada declined the offer, on the recommendation of both the Armed Forces Council and the Government Honours Policy Sub-Committee, as acceptance would be in contravention with Canadian policy — which does not allow approval of campaign or service awards with limiting criteria based upon rank.<sup>3</sup> It was later learned that Kuwait had broadened the criteria for this medal to cover all ranks — but no offer of this revised honour was made to Canada at the time. To add to the confusion, in September 1994 Kuwait made a formal diplomatic request to recognize four Canadians, (three CAF members and one diplomat), with Kuwaiti honours for the Gulf War. Although it was called the Kuwait Liberation Medal, the honour was in fact the very same one that had been offered in 1992, awarded in different grades based on rank, and this led to confusion as to the status and nature of the honour in question. Understandably, certain Canadian officials initially believed it was a merit-based individual decoration; in fact it was a campaign medal, albeit in grades, which duplicated the Canadian Gulf and Kuwait Medal, the acceptance of which, therefore, would be in contravention to Canada's policy precluding duplication of recognition. Unfortunately, it appears confusion ensued and the four awards were approved and Gazetted on 11 March 1995. When the mistake was discovered, the Government reconsidered the issue, on 13 November 1998, and the three military recipients were informed that while the honour was approved for acceptance, it was not to be worn with official honours.<sup>4</sup> In the case of the diplomat, as he was not eligible for the Canadian Gulf and Kuwait Medal, there was no issue of duplication. For the same reason as the aforementioned American cases, the rescinding of permission for the CAF members was not Gazetted and this also led to confusion, which persists to this day.



The Saudi  
Arabia  
Kuwait  
Liberation  
Medal  
Photo: DH&R

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The Kuwaiti  
Medal of the  
Liberation  
of Kuwait  
Photo: DH&R

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Conversely, Saudi Arabia created a similar medal called the Kuwait Liberation Medal and requested permission from Canada to award it to all eligible Canadians in early 1992. In light of the aforementioned policy against duplication, the Government of Canada declined to approve the wearing of the medal, but allowed the Saudis to present it to recipients who could retain it as a memento of Saudi Arabia's gratitude. Many years later, after pressure was exerted by some Gulf War veterans on the Kuwaiti Ambassador to make the Kuwaiti medal available to all Canadian veterans, Kuwait advised the Chancellery of Honours, in November 2005, that it was prepared to offer its Medal of the Liberation of Kuwait to all eligible Canadian veterans as a commemorative token of thanks. The Government of Canada took the same position as with Saudi Arabia and informed Kuwait that, although the medal would not be approved for wear, Canadians could accept it as a memento. The Embassy of Kuwait proceeded to present the medal, with some assistance from National Defence, to eligible recipients in 2006-2007. The very same rule was applied to the Republic of Korea War Service Medal, also known as the Syngman Rhee Medal, presented to some Canadian veterans of the Korean War. Once again, these medals are considered mementoes only and are not authorized for wear and consequently are not recorded in this book besides this comment.

Some misguided recipients are under the impression that the rules regarding the acceptance and wearing of foreign awards apply only to serving CAF members and have – after their retirement from the Forces — mounted these Saudi and Kuwaiti medals with their Canadian medals. As it will be demonstrated in Chapter Two, such an act is completely without lawful authority: the relevant regulations do not emanate from the CAF, but are Government of Canada rules which apply to all Canadian citizens, in or out of uniform.

In the vast majority of cases, however, such policies are respected and recipients do, in fact, obtain the requisite permission to wear their well-earned Commonwealth and foreign decorations.

It is sincerely hoped that this work will provide a lasting historical record of those CAF members who brought credit to our nation through their distinguished service across the globe, service which has been formally recognized by our allies through the bestowal of honours which have been recognized by Canada.

# *Chapter One*

Policy on Commonwealth &  
Foreign Honours Before 1967

## The Origins

To a country, honours, just like a flag, coat of arms, passport or currency, are an important symbol of sovereignty. It is therefore normal that nations tightly control honours, both the ones they bestow on their own citizens and the honours other nations might wish to confer upon those same citizens. Back in the days of Queen Elizabeth I (reigned 1558-1603), honours usually took the form of orders of chivalry, the insignia of which was usually a pendant suspended from a gold chain worn around the neck, this chain being called a collar. When the Great Queen became aware that some foreign ruler had bestowed an order upon one of her own subjects, she is reputed to have said 'My dogs only wear my collars'. In a similar vein, in his book *L'Ambassadeur et ses fonctions*, Abraham de Wicquefort relates the story that after Queen Elizabeth sent a detachment of auxiliaries to assist King Henri IV of France, His Majesty decided to honour the two most gallant of the officers, Nicholas Clifford and Anthony Shirley, by investing them with the collar of the Order of *Saint-Michel*. When the pair returned to England, they were promptly thrown in jail for accepting an honour from a foreign sovereign without The Queen's permission and ordered to send the collars back. In reflecting upon her action, The Queen is purported to have said:

'that as a virtuous Woman ought to look on none but her Husband, so a Subject ought not to cast his eye on any other Sovereign than Him, whom God had set over him. I will not have my sheep marked with a strange brand, nor suffer them to follow the Pipe of a strange Shepherd'.<sup>5</sup>



Queen Elizabeth I

Photo: Public Domain



Edward Fiennes de Clinton, 1512-85,  
1st Earl of Lincoln, wearing the collar  
of the Order of the Garter (C. 1575)

Photo: National Maritime Museum, Greenwich,  
London, Caird Collection



King Henry IV of France

Photo: Public Domain

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Collar of the Order of *Saint-Michel*

Photo: Public Domain

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Clearly, Elizabeth I strongly believed that the authority to honour Her subjects was vested in Her and Her alone.

But it was not any sense of hubris or jealousy which drove such sentiments: there was also a very real concern that foreign rulers might wish to influence or affect the loyalty of one's own subjects by conferring honours, titles and privileges upon them. This was especially true of orders of chivalry the statutes of which often required fealty, through an oath of allegiance, to the order's head – which was usually the sovereign of the bestowing nation. Consequently, when a foreigner was invested into such an order, it resulted in a division of allegiance which no sovereign could tolerate without some degree of concern.<sup>6</sup> This concern lay not only with The Queen of England but with all sovereigns. Queen Christina of Sweden similarly would not allow The Prince of Palatine to accept the Order of the Garter from England.<sup>7</sup> This problem of perceived divided loyalty explains why, to this day, foreigners are not usually received as full members into an order, but are subject to special dispositions, usually taking the form of honorary membership – as opposed to full membership, which would traditionally imply loyalty to the sovereign or grand master of the order. Such distinctions can also be expressed through the terminology of admission: for example, only French citizens become 'members' of a French order, while foreigners are 'admitted' and not 'received' as members within an order's ranks.<sup>8</sup>

The policies put in place by countries to regulate the acceptance of foreign decorations by their citizens, therefore, have been motivated by a necessity to control honours, to protect the authority of the head of state in this realm, and to mitigate any potentially subversive effect intended by foreign powers offering honours to citizens of another nation. All the rules related to the acceptance of foreign awards are based on a very simple principle: ‘no person can properly accept and wear the insignia of a foreign order without the previous consent of his own Sovereign’.<sup>9</sup>

In the Constitutional Monarchies of the Commonwealth, ‘the authority to control the acceptance and wearing of foreign decorations ... stems from the Royal Prerogative. For several centuries, the Crown, as the Fountain of Honours, has enjoyed the sole right of conferring titles and dignities, and similarly according permission to subjects to accept foreign orders’.<sup>10</sup>

Canada is fairly new to the world of honours, having only created its own honours system in the last 50 years. Before then, Canada utilized the British Honours System as its own, following British policy and practice with respect to the granting of foreign honours to Canadians. Elizabeth I’s famous quotation, cited earlier, still appears to resonate through the halls of the U.K.’s Foreign Office (later renamed the Foreign and Commonwealth Office) in the reign of the current Queen Elizabeth, for well-nigh five centuries later British policy on foreign honours remains most stringent. While, as it will be demonstrated, the policy can be somewhat relaxed in time of war, in general the policy only allows for very few approvals to be granted, under very specific circumstances. In all cases, the Sovereign, as the formal source of all honours, is the only authority who can grant permission. Even today, the direction issued by the U.K.’s Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood at St. James’s Palace is very clear on this matter: ‘it is The Queen’s wish that any of Her Majesty’s Subjects should not accept and wear any foreign insignia without permission’.<sup>11</sup>

In the British tradition, permission to accept foreign honours may be granted in one of two forms: either ‘unrestricted’, (meaning the insignia may be worn with British honours at all times) or ‘restricted’ (meaning the insignia may only be worn while in the donor country or while attending an event hosted by, or directly related to, the donor country, such as a “national day” celebration). The British Government also requires that permission be sought by the donor country prior to the award being made. In some other countries, however, such as France, the convention is that a foreign country may grant an honour to a French citizen – and any French citizen may accept such an award – but must subsequently request formal permission from the *Grande Chancellerie de la Légion d’honneur* to be allowed to accept and wear the insignia. The unauthorized wearing of a foreign honour is a criminal offence in France.

If the British Sovereign grants permission for one of His or Her subjects to accept a foreign honour, (on the Advice of the appropriate Government authorities), such permission is published in the *London Gazette*. The British Government only considers those honours emanating from an authority equivalent to the Sovereign – such as another sovereign or president – as worthy of consideration for possible acceptance by a Briton. To this day, the text of the entries in the *London Gazette* for such approvals emphasizes the importance of one head of state authorizing another head of state to confer an honour on one of the former’s subjects, underscoring the issue of sovereignty alluded to earlier. A typical *Gazette* entry reads:

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto... Her Majesty’s Royal License and Authority to wear the insignia of the Order of... which award had been conferred upon him by His Majesty the King (or the President) of... in recognition of valuable service rendered by him.<sup>12</sup>

While it was customary in the late Middle Ages to exchange orders of chivalry between Sovereigns and Princes of various states as ‘a practice of cementing Alliances and Friendships’,<sup>13</sup> this practice came to an end with the Reformation in England, due largely to the requirement for recipients to be of the Catholic Faith in order to be admitted to most of the continental orders of chivalry. The practice, as far as England – and later the United Kingdom – is concerned, was only to be restored in a significant fashion during the Napoleonic Wars.<sup>14</sup> In fact, the first Royal Licence on record allowing a British subject to accept and wear a foreign order of knighthood was granted to Samuel Bentham on 16 July 1789, when he was granted permission to accept the insignia of the Order of St. George of Russia.<sup>15</sup>

Not long afterwards early examples can be found in the records of ‘modern’ approvals for the acceptance of foreign decorations for British military personnel. One of the first was a large gold medal especially struck to be presented by Emperor Francis II of Germany to eight officers of the 15<sup>th</sup> Light Dragoons for their courageous stance and precious assistance when the Emperor found himself entrapped and nearly captured by French forces during the battle of



Emperor Francis II of Germany

Photo: Public Domain

Villiers-en-Crouché on 24 April 1794.<sup>16</sup> The following document was employed to inform the Colonel of the Regiment of The King's permission for his men to accept the honour<sup>17</sup>:

May 1st, 1798.

My Lord,

The Emperor of Germany having been pleased to present each of the officers of the 15th Regiment, under your Lordship's command, who distinguished themselves in so gallant a manner by their spirited attack upon the enemy with a very inferior force of the 24th April, 1794, near Cambray, a Gold Medal has been struck by His Imperial Majesty's orders on the occasion, as a particular mark of the sense he entertained of the signal service thereby rendered to the Allied Army; I have the honour, therefore, by order of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, to signify to your Lordship His Majesty's pleasure that the undermentioned officers shall be permitted to wear the said Medals constantly with their uniforms, as an honorary badge of their bravery in the field of action, and as an inducement to all other officers to imitate, on every favourable occasion, their glorious example.

I have, &c., &c.,  
WM. Fawcett, *Adjutant-General*

To General Lord Dorchester, K.B.  
Colonel 15th Light Dragoons.

Nevertheless, the old hesitations remained, particularly when it came to more traditional forms of honours, such as orders of knighthood. For example, in 1800, while permission was eventually granted and duly published in the *London Gazette* for a Captain Popham to accept the insignia of Knight of the Order of Malta granted to him by Emperor Paul of Russia, (Russia had recently laid claim to the Island of Malta), King George III remained reluctant to grant his approval, echoing the same sentiment as his predecessor Queen Elizabeth I that 'none of his flock should wear any other mark than his own'.<sup>18</sup>



His Majesty King George III

Photo: Public Domain

There was a significant increase in the number of approvals granted for the acceptance of foreign honours by British military personnel with the advent of the Peninsular War (1807-1814), during which many countries which had benefited from British assistance to free themselves from the clutches of Napoleon – notably Portugal and Spain – showered honours on their British allies.<sup>19</sup> While seeking permission from the Sovereign was by then an understood requirement, the protocols to be followed remained vague. As a result, regulations were issued by King George III clarifying the requirement for prior permission, as well as the channels of communications and the procedure to be followed, including the requirement for any authorizing warrant to be published in the *London Gazette* and registered with the College of Arms. The Prince Regent later added rules in 1812 and 1813 restricting approval for wear to foreign honours recognizing distinguished military service against the enemy in the field or at sea or in instances where the recipient was in the employ of the foreign Sovereign.<sup>20</sup>

In 1851, Queen Victoria reiterated similar rules restricting permissions to those honours recognizing naval and military services. New rules were again promulgated in January 1870 stipulating the conditions under which any British Subject, (therefore including civilians), could accept and wear any official foreign medal granted for ‘acts of bravery in saving human life’. In August of 1885, the rules were further expanded to consider decorations granted to civilian subjects for achievements other than life-saving.<sup>21</sup>

Britain’s numerous military operations during the sixty years leading up to the Great War provided many opportunities for British personnel to receive foreign decorations in significant numbers from its allies. The Crimean War of 1854-56 was particularly rich in this respect with all four allies – Britain, France, Sardinia and Turkey – heavily involved in the exchange of honours. The campaigns in Egypt and Sudan – from the early 1880s until 1910 – provided similar such opportunities for both military and civilian personnel.<sup>22</sup>



Her Majesty Queen Victoria

Photo: Public Domain



Medals of Major Joseph Gobeil, MC, which include the insignia of *Chevalier* of the French *Légion d'honneur* as well as the French *Croix de Guerre* with bronze palm and bronze star which he earned during the First World War

Photo: CWM, 19950114-022, Tilston Memorial Collection of Canadian Military Medals

It is during this period that one also finds one of the earliest examples of a member of the Canadian military being awarded a foreign honour when Colonel Oscar Pelletier who, on the occasion of the massive ceremonies related to the tercentenary of Quebec City in 1908, was called upon to act as *aide de camp* to the head of the French delegation, Vice-Admiral Horace Anne Alfred Jauréguiberry. As a consequence of his distinguished service, Pelletier was made a Knight of the *Légion d'honneur*. Interestingly, Canadian Militia authorities initially refused the request for Pelletier to be allowed to wear the decoration, but after over a year of bureaucratic prevarication, such permission was finally granted – although the approval does not seem to have been formally published.<sup>23</sup>



The French *Légion d'honneur* (*Chevalier*)

Photo: DH&R

## The Nickle Debate and the Inter-War Period

As a constituent member of the British Empire, for the first fifty years of its existence, the young Dominion of Canada readily followed British rules and procedures with respect to the acceptance and wearing of foreign honours. This attitude began to change, however, during the Great War, when the subject of honours, in general, became a topic of heated debate in the Canadian House of Commons. Controversies had arisen surrounding the granting of British honours to individuals who were either unpopular or perceived as undeserving. Moreover, at about the same time, rumours were reaching Canada that honours could essentially be purchased through a donation to the political party in power in the United

Kingdom. Such misgivings resulted, in 1918, in a Resolution of the Canadian House of Commons, which entrusted the Canadian Prime Minister as the sole authority for recommending, to the British government, Canadians for honours. The Resolution also called for a ban on the granting hereditary titles to Canadians – or at least those Canadians normally resident in Canada.

This Resolution, called the *Nickle Resolution*, (after William Folger Nickle, the Conservative-Unionist Member of Parliament for Kingston who introduced it but who, in the end, did not vote for its final version), is perhaps one of the most misunderstood “policy instruments” relating to honours in the history of Canada. Although often portrayed as such, the *Nickle Resolution* did not ban Canadians from receiving all titles – such as knighthoods – but concentrated on those titles with a hereditary quality – such as peerages and baronetcies. The *Nickle Resolution*, however, was followed, after further debate, by the creation of a *Special Committee on Honours and Titles* in 1919. This Committee produced a report – which was adopted by the House of Commons – which essentially recommended an end to all honours for Canadians, with the only exception being those awarded for military gallantry in war.<sup>24</sup> The Committee’s report also called for a prohibition on Canadians accepting any foreign honours: ‘no person domiciled or ordinarily resident in Canada shall accept, enjoy or use any title of honour or titular distinction thereafter conferred by a foreign ruler or government’. While neither the Resolution nor the Committee report have the force of law – they rather express the opinion of the House of Commons at the particular moment that they were adopted – the *Nickle Resolution*, in particular, has been used as a guide and general policy by successive governments ever since – with the notable exception of the Bennett government between 1932 and 1935.<sup>25</sup> Although foreign awards for Canadian residents continued to be Gazetted until September 1920 (with a few exceptions – notably the French *Médaille des Épidémies*, Gazetted as late as 1926), these *Gazette* notifications were for permissions granted by The King as a result of war service, before the Resolution was adopted.<sup>26</sup> Several proposals were made by foreign powers to award decorations to



William Folger Nickle  
Photo: Christopher McCreery Collection

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The French *Médaille des épidémies*  
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First World War medals awarded to a Canadian, including the French *Médaille des Épidémies* in Bronze

Photo: Major Bryan Mialkowsky

Canadians after 1919 – in fact, well into the 1920s and 1930s – but all were rejected by the Government in accordance with the Resolution.<sup>27</sup>

The wording of the Resolution however only affected those residing in Canada and there were many instances where Canadian living abroad could accept titles as well as foreign honours. For example, in 1929, the Government stated that there was no objection to a Japanese honour being conferred upon a Canadian who had been living in Japan for 17 years, ‘The House of Commons resolution of 22 May 1919 has no application to persons who are nor domiciled or ordinarily resident in Canada’.<sup>28</sup> This created an interesting dichotomy between Canadian living in Canada and those living abroad.

Of course, the negative attitudes with respect to honours embodied in the *Nickle Resolution* and 1919 Committee report were not universally held. Some lamented the lack of recognition for Canadians and a few politicians challenged the Resolution. For example, on 19 March 1923, Leo Johnson Ladner, Conservative Member of Parliament for Vancouver South, introduced a motion into the Canadian House of Commons with the objective of providing an exception with respect to decorations for distinguished service or high achievement in education, literature, the arts and sciences – but the motion was defeated.<sup>29</sup> Similarly, Charles Hazlitt Cahan, Conservative Member of Parliament for St. Lawrence – St. George, introduced another motion to establish a special committee to reconsider the 1919 Resolution, but his motion was also defeated in the House on 14 February 1929.<sup>30</sup>

As alluded to above, Prime Minister Richard Bedford Bennett (in office 1930-35) decided to lift the ban on honours and recommended Canadians for British honours, including knighthoods, during his term of office. When Mackenzie King was returned to power, however, in 1935, he reasserted his intention to fully

uphold his interpretation of the Resolution – that is, a ban on all honours. For instance, when the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba inquired whether or not it would be proper for him to attend a reception where the Polish Consul in Winnipeg intended to present Polish decorations to Canadians, the Under-Secretary of State advised the Lieutenant-Governor that he should refrain from attending for fear the presence of a representative of the Crown might imply formal recognition or approval of these foreign decorations, which had not been sanctioned by the Government.<sup>31</sup>



The Right Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King PC, OM, CMG

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During this period there were a number of outstanding foreign awards cases and repeated requests for clarification from donor countries through diplomatic channels. For instance, as of November 1935, there were outstanding cases regarding foreign honours for Canadian civilians from the governments of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Iceland, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Siam and Venezuela.<sup>32</sup> When the Britain's Dominion Office requested an official position from Canada on such matters, the Secretary of State informed them that:

‘Certain points of the whole question of decorations are under consideration, I regret it will not be possible to make a decision on this [specific Netherlands offer of the Order of Orange Nassau (Commander) for Mr. A. Nordheimer, honorary consul-general in Toronto for 46 years] and a number of other cases now before me until conclusion is reached on these points’.<sup>33</sup>

Despite several requests and reminders, two years later the Dominion Office was still awaiting a decision from Canada on its position with respect to a long list of proposals from foreign countries. This situation was clearly making certain British officials increasingly anxious:

‘the Foreign Office and His Majesty's representatives abroad are placed in a very difficult position when they are unable to return any answer in cases of this kind and it would be very helpful if (...) they could be authorized at least to send an interim reply’.<sup>34</sup>

Finally, on 20 May 1938, all representatives of foreign governments in Canada were informed of the attitude of the Canadian Government through Diplomatic Dispatch 117: no foreign honours could be accepted without The King's permission; The King only acted on the advice of the Government; and the Government considered itself bound by the sentiment expressed in the 1919 House of Commons Resolution which stated that 'no person domiciled or ordinarily resident in Canada shall accept, enjoy or use any title of honour or titular distinction thereafter conferred by a foreign ruler or government'.

'In view of these facts the [Canadian] Government is not prepared to recommend to His Majesty that permission be accorded to any of His Majesty's subjects domiciled or ordinarily resident in Canada to accept or wear a foreign decoration'.<sup>35</sup>

Further to this, all requests from foreign governments were refused.

In addition to the requests made by the countries mentioned above, this decision also affected a request from the German government made in 1935 to award the Cross of Honour, created by the new Nazi Government the previous year, to approximately 100 individuals who had fought on the German side in the Great War and had since been naturalized as Canadians or were in the process of naturalization. This was a campaign medal belatedly created by the Nazis to recognize war service in a conflict Germany had lost. The United Kingdom authorized its acceptance by Germans naturalized as British subjects but Canada delayed a decision until its foreign awards policy was settled. It was noted that, although it was a campaign medal and not a merit-based decoration, it would have been invidious to approve such an award for those who fought against Canadians in a previous war when the government was not prepared to approve foreign awards to Canadians 'conferred for the promotion of good feeling and international understanding'. The 1938 policy provided an easy way out of this conundrum and this request was declined like all others.<sup>36</sup>



The German Cross of Honour, 1914-1918

Photo: DH&R

A constitutional change in the inter-war period which had a significant impact on Canada's ability to make its own decision in the field of honours was the *Statute of Westminster* of 1931. This statute of the British government formally granted full independence to the Empire's various Dominions – Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Ireland – and from that point on, the Sovereign would be the King or Queen of Canada, a separate legal entity from the King or Queen in Right of the United Kingdom. This meant that henceforth, Canada's Sovereign took advice only from their Canadian Government, without reference to British authorities. In terms of honours, the first impact of this change in status was that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal was created by King George V in 1934 solely on the advice of His Canadian Ministers – making it the first real Canadian honour.<sup>37</sup>

## The Second World War

The Second World War forced the Government of Canada, after much delay and hesitation, to make some gradual concessions regarding honours, such as allowing the appointment of Canadians, both military and civilian, to the non-titular levels of various British orders of chivalry. These concessions were again used during the Korean War.<sup>38</sup> The concessions also allowed Canadians to accept foreign decorations from our allies in wartime, and many Canadian wartime leaders – as well as lower-ranking military personnel – were recognized by the allies for a wide array of contributions to the war effort.<sup>39</sup>

During both World Wars, British authorities granted unrestricted permission to accept decorations from our allies, but permission from The King was still necessary to actually wear the related insignia. In order to save time in the face of urgency, and also to reduce the chances that a candidate might be killed in action before a proposed award was approved and presented, wartime permissions were sought through service channels (meaning the military chain of command) instead of through the normal diplomatic process.<sup>40</sup> This applied fully to Canadians during the Great War although the process was entirely controlled by the British Government, specifically by the War Office in the case of military recipients.<sup>41</sup>

In light of the more stringent Canadian policies on honours adopted in 1919, the situation was different in the Second World War. While the British had granted a similar blanket approval for acceptance, the wearing of foreign honours by Canadians also had to be approved by the Awards Coordination Committee (the ACC, established on the recommendation of the Government of Canada and with the agreement of The King in December 1942).<sup>42</sup> In 1943, the Canadian government agreed that – as was the case during the Great War – wartime foreign awards proposals would be processed through service, rather than diplomatic, channels.



Medals of Group Captain Walter Allan Dicks, CD of the Royal Canadian Air Force, which include the Czech Medal of Merit 1st Class (Silver) he received for service during the Second World War

Photo: Major Bryan Mialkowski

It was also agreed that proposals for immediate foreign gallantry awards did not have to be staffed through the military chain of command, or reviewed by the ACC, but could instead be accepted by the senior Canadian officer in the field having the rank of brigadier (or equivalent) or higher, subject to subsequent confirmation by the Minister of National Defence.<sup>43</sup> *Immediate awards* is an accelerated award process for specific individual acts in operations which are clearly beyond that of local peers as to warrant immediate recognition, such as gallant action under fire. These immediate award recommendations are limited in numbers, not usually exceeding one third of the expected number of recommendations for the period. All other nominations, being termed *periodic awards*, are usually combined into a single list for each six month period.

In addition to allowing direct acceptance of foreign immediate awards in the field, The King also delegated to Commanders-in-Chief and Air Officers Commanding-in-Chief of United Kingdom Operational Commands the authority to make immediate British awards, subject to subsequent confirmation by The King.<sup>44</sup> These special wartime rules regarding service channels of communication and immediate awards were in effect for Canadian personnel until 1949 when the Canadian government advised diplomatic missions that the normal process for staffing foreign awards requests – even those for military gallantry – through regular diplomatic channels would be reinstated.<sup>45</sup> In the United Kingdom, the return to normal diplomatic processes occurred much earlier, in April 1946.<sup>46</sup>

A few months after the Second World War had started, Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, wrote to his Canadian counterpart stating that:

‘I have the honour to say that His Majesty has approved a recommendation that, so far as the U.K. is concerned, a general permission should be granted, as in the case of the last war, for the acceptance and wearing without restriction of decorations and medals conferred by the allies upon British

subjects of whatever category for service in connection with the prosecution of the war. I should be glad to be informed whether it is desired that similar treatment should be accorded to proposals received by the United Kingdom authorities for the award in similar circumstances of allied decorations or medals to persons of Canadian origin'.<sup>47</sup>

A further Dispatch from Eden stated that:

'His Majesty The King has given commands, as far as the U.K. is concerned, for the withdrawal of all permissions previously granted for the wearing by British subjects of German and Italian decorations and medals. It is thought that His Majesty's Government in Canada may wish to consider the desirability of recommending the withdrawal of permissions to wear such decorations which have been granted to persons of Canadian origin'.<sup>48</sup>

As the War spread, other countries would be added to the list: Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Japan, Romania and Siam.<sup>49</sup>

This consultation by the British Foreign Secretary with his Dominion counterparts well-illustrates how the *Statute of Westminster* changed the formal relationship between Britain and the Dominions after 1931. Henceforth, each of His Majesty's governments across the Empire-Commonwealth was empowered to make its own decisions on all matters of state, including those pertaining to honours – although this also means that they were equally free to consult and coordinate on such matters to whichever degree they desired.

It would, however, take nearly two more years for Canada to decide upon its policy in these matters. This absence of clarity left Canada's allies parsing official statements in search of clues indicating whether or not the government would loosen its restrictions on the acceptance of foreign honours by Canadians during of the war. For example, the Prime Minister stated in the House of Commons, on 11 March 1941, that, while the government felt bound by the Resolution of 1919, and that this precluded awards in orders of chivalry, it had never been the intention of the government to deny decorations awarded for gallantry to members of the armed forces.<sup>50</sup> Although the PM only intended this statement to apply to British decorations it caused confusion amongst Canada's allies. For instance, in the wake of the Prime Minister's statement, the Belgian ambassador asked External Affairs, once again, if Belgian decorations could be approved for Canadians.<sup>51</sup> True to form the Belgian ambassador was told, once again, that the matter was under consideration and 'not to be settled soon'.<sup>52</sup>

The matter did, indeed, progress only slowly. On 31 July 1940, Canada's Chiefs of Staff Committee examined the matter of foreign decorations and, in light of the United Kingdom's directives and previous Canadian decisions, the Chiefs intended to recommend to their Ministers that they approach Cabinet to align Canadian policy with that of Britain, allowing the acceptance and wearing of all decorations and medals conferred by the allies, allowing foreigners serving in the Canadian armed forces to wear their ribbons – provided they are official – and withdraw permission to wear German and Italian decorations.<sup>53</sup> Unfortunately, nothing seems to have transpired from this first attempt. Formal recommendations were finally made by the Chiefs to their Ministers in May 1941, and the Defence Council reviewed the matter a few days later, requesting further analysis. This was provided by the Legal Advisor at External Affairs who determined that the rules would allow Canadians to accept decorations and medals but not the insignia of orders of chivalry and that the Chiefs of Staff Committee was precluded by instructions from dealing with that specific issue.

The matter of orders had already been considered by Cabinet in the first week of November 1940 and the decision at that time was that any awards in orders of chivalry were not possible in view of the 1919 Resolution, and that the intent of the Resolution applied in wartime as well as in peacetime, and to both the junior as well as the senior levels of such orders. It was decided however that there would be no objection to the awarding of the Distinguished Service Order, the medals of the Order of the British Empire (the British Empire Medal and the Empire Gallantry Medal), gallantry decorations – including the newly created George Cross and George Medal – campaign medals, Mentions in Dispatches, or any of the King's Commendations.<sup>54</sup> The 1941 recommendations therefore retained the exclusion on orders.<sup>55</sup>

The Canadian policy regarding foreign honours was finally detailed in Order-in-Council 8317 of 28 October 1941, which essentially confirmed that Canada would follow British policy in this regard, with some Canadian specificities. The policy included the following provisions:

1. (...) civilian personnel who are Canadian nationals and personnel of the Canadian armed forces may accept and wear, without restrictions, all decorations and medals (other than awards in orders of chivalry) conferred by Allied Powers for services in connection with the prosecution of the present war;
2. Foreign personnel, accepted for service in the Canadian armed forces, may be permitted to wear foreign decorations or ribbons when in uniform; such permission is restricted to decorations of a fully official character conferred by a country in alliance with or associated with or cooperating with the country in the present war;

3. Any permission, previously granted, for the wearing by Canadian nationals of decorations and medals awarded by any country engaged directly or indirectly in hostilities against this country (or against any country in alliance or association with this country), is hereby revoked.

The word ‘cooperating’, in the second paragraph, was included specifically to ensure American decorations could be accepted while the United States was still not engaged as a formal ally in the War. This Order-in-Council was sent for His Majesty’s approval, and although some issues were raised – notably regarding the exclusion of American state (versus federal) decorations and the desire for Commonwealth uniformity in considering the list of countries ‘in hostilities’ – it was duly confirmed by King George VI on 11 December 1941.<sup>56</sup> Despite this policy, approvals for civilians remained unsettled until 1946, as the Prime Minister still equivocated on whether or not Canadian civilians should be recognized via the existing system of British honours, since this issue had to be settled first: one could not preclude the Sovereign from honouring His own Canadian subjects while allowing foreign heads of state to do so.<sup>57</sup>

The House of Commons reviewed the issue of honours once again in 1942. There was now a general understanding that the intent of the 1919 Resolution was likely not to ban military decorations other than those carrying a title, but that the interpretation of the text had caused confusion regarding the lower levels of orders of knighthood. As we have seen, in the early stages of the Second World War, while British decorations (including the Distinguished Service Order) and medals were approved for issue to Canadians, no appointments to British orders were sanctioned, even in their lower non-titular levels.

This generated discrimination against Canadians compared with subjects from the rest of the Empire. The 1942 *Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Honours and Decorations*, often called the *Macmillan Report* (after the Chair, Cyrus Macmillan, Member of Parliament for Queen’s), recommended, among other things, that appointments to the orders of chivalry for war services should be permissible, provided they did not involve a title.<sup>58</sup> This recommendation was approved by Cabinet on 9 September 1942 and applied to both British and foreign orders.<sup>59</sup>



His Majesty King George VI working at his desk

Photo: DH&R



Medals of Private William James Morris of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada, which include the French *Croix de Guerre* with bronze star which he received for exceptional service when he destroyed a pill box which was causing heavy casualties to his battalion during the Dieppe Raid on 19 August 1942

Photo: Major Bryan Mialkowski

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While this measure allowed for the recognition of distinguished service through appointment to various British orders, the limitation to only non-titular levels still created a significant disadvantage for Canadians – especially those in higher ranks and positions of responsibility. For example, a Canadian lieutenant-general could only be made a Companion of the Order of the Bath (the only non-titular level in this Order), an honour usually intended for officers of lower rank, while his British, Australian or New Zealander colleagues would typically be knighted, being made a Knight Commander of the same Order. This problem would never be satisfactorily resolved and persisted throughout the Second World War – and, incidentally, for the Korean War as well.

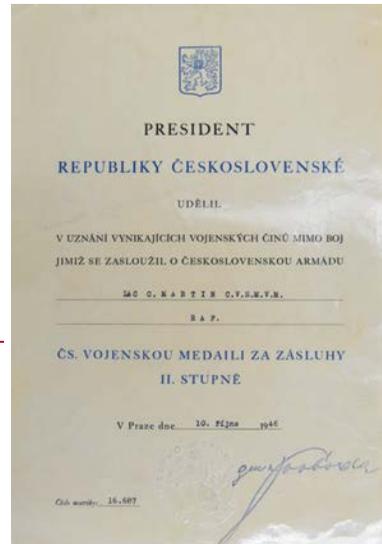
On 5 October 1942, Clement Atlee, the Dominion Secretary, wrote to Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs to explain the specific British rules regarding the acceptance of foreign honours by British military personnel, as recently approved by His Majesty. These provided details for the rules Canada had adopted through Order-in-Council 8317 of 28 October 1941. This British policy had four main components: first, it precluded dual recognition for the same action, although it did allow for exceptions for outstanding actions or when the donor country was particularly insistent; second, no person could receive more than three foreign honours except for members of the Royal Family, General Officers Commanding and Commanders-in-Chief (this policy was amended and the limit increased to four by The King in 1945);<sup>60</sup> third, the majority of foreign honours should relate



Medals of Leading Aircraftsman Charles Martin, CD which include the Czech Medal of Merit 2nd Class (Bronze) which he received for his service with No. 12 Communication Squadron of the Royal Canadian Air Force during the Second World War. He served until March 1970

Certificate for the Czech Medal of Merit 2nd Class (Bronze) awarded to Leading Aircraftsman Charles Martin, CD

Photo: DH&R



to operational actions as opposed to staff and liaison duties; and fourth, posthumous foreign honours would not normally be accepted but would be considered on a case by case basis (in fact many such awards were approved, especially in the Canadian context as we shall see).<sup>61</sup> The restriction on accepting foreign posthumous awards stemmed from the fact that, based on long-standing tradition, very few British honours were available posthumously – such awards being limited to the Victoria Cross, the George Cross, Mentions in Despatches and the various Commendations. All other gallantry decorations, such as the Distinguished Service Order, Military Cross or Military Medal, were not, in those days, available to be awarded posthumously. Consequently, British authorities did not wish to allow posthumous foreign awards which might lead the next-of-kin of fallen members to believe that foreign countries were more generous or sympathetic to the sacrifice of their loved ones than their own country.<sup>62</sup>



Medals of Warrant Officer 2nd Class Wilfrid John Borrie, MM of 3 Field Company, Canadian Engineers, which include (on the right) the Medal of the Order of St. George 3rd Class (Silver), which was awarded to him by Tsarist Russia during the First World War

Photo: Major Bryan Mialkowsky

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During both World Wars, a system of exchange for decorations was established amongst the allies. For example, the French Government would offer the British Government a certain number of *Légions d'honneur*, *Médailles Militaires*, *Croix de Guerre*, etc., and British military authorities (or the Canadian chain of command in the case of Canadian recipients) would select the most suitable recipients. The French would then sanction and present the awards. In exchange, the British would offer a similar number of Distinguished Service Orders, Military Crosses, Military Medals, etc. to the French under a similar arrangement. Generally, these exchange arrangements were based on a 'one for one' quota basis. This means, for example, that for every French honour accepted for British personnel, a British award would be granted to French personnel. During the Second World War, inasmuch as Canada did not have its own honour with which to reciprocate – a problem which will be discussed later – the ACC refused, on 23 July 1943, to abide by any quota imposed by British authorities and decided to consider offers of foreign awards based on their individual merits without reference to any numerical limits.<sup>63</sup> This issue was prompted by the increasing number of American awards offered to RCAF personnel where, in addition to our inability to reciprocate, the very close relationship with the United States played a role in Canada's decision to defy British rules in this field. Canada asked to be removed from the quota arrangement arrived at between the United States and the United Kingdom, indicating to the British that Canada would

consider American offers as they were submitted based on the merit of each case, and that the American authorities fully understood Canada's inability to directly reciprocate. Canada also felt foreign posthumous awards should be accepted, as well as awards without citations, (or so-called automatic awards, such as those of the U.S. Air Medal, the award of which is based on a specific number of operational sorties). All such measures were taken only after much correspondence and argumentation with British authorities, who had hoped that uniformity in awards policies across the Commonwealth could be maintained.<sup>64</sup>

Inasmuch as the recipients for these "exchange honours" were selected by the British and Canadian authorities, these are not traditional cases of foreign honours. In fact, these honours were often used as an appendage of the British Honours System, since many of the recipients of these exchange awards had previously been nominated for a British honour without success either because the case did not fully meet the established criteria or because the quotas for the British honour in question had already been exhausted. In either case, the majority of recipients were absolutely deserving of recognition, even if some cases of favouritism must be acknowledged.<sup>65</sup>

In certain instances, the circumstances of the Second World War posed unique difficulties with respect to the question of foreign honours: several countries which had been occupied by the Axis had set-up governments-in-exile, (usually re-establishing themselves in places like London). Problems arose when the governments-in-exile continued to bestow their national honours at the same time that their nominal counterpart governments in German-occupied territory issued the same honours. For example, the Vichy government of occupied France continued to award French honours while under German occupation, while at the same time the Free French Government in London did the same. Not surprisingly, this created some legal and political issues which were never entirely resolved. For instance, in 1942, The King granted permission for selected Britons to wear the *Médaille militaire* and the *Croix de Guerre* offered by General de Gaulle, the leader of Free France.<sup>66</sup> The following year, The King extended this approval for the same French honours bestowed by General Giraud, Commander of the erstwhile Vichy French forces in North Africa.<sup>67</sup> Given their unusual legal grounds, the approvals of these honours were not published in the *Gazette* but simply in the relevant service-specific Routine Orders.<sup>68</sup>

The aforementioned wartime exchanges relate to orders and decorations for gallantry or distinguished service, but there has also been a custom of exchanging campaign medals between allies, as well as similar offers of commemorative medals from liberated countries. As examples, the Sultan of Turkey offered a medal, the Turkish Crimea Medal, to the British, French and Sardinian troops who fought in the Crimea in 1855-56, the Khedive of Egypt offered the Khedive's Star to the British troops who served in Egypt in 1882-91 and the Khedive's Sudan Medal to the British troops who assisted in the reconquest of the Dongola province in the Sudan in 1896-98.<sup>69</sup> In most cases, these medals were awarded and worn in addition to the official British medal for the campaign in question as these offers predate the modern rules precluding dual recognition.



The Turkish Crimea Medal

Photo: Public Domain

During the Great War, the number of countries and troops involved would have made such exchanges of campaign medals between allies entirely impractical and it was instead decided, at the initial suggestion of French Marshal Foch, to create a joint Victory Medal, sometimes referred to as the Allied Victory Medal.<sup>70</sup> Each allied country struck its own version but all fourteen iterations shared the same distinctive double rainbow ribbon and most of the countries also used a winged figure of Victory on the obverse and an inscription related to THE GREAT WAR FOR CIVILISATION 1914-1919 on the reverse.<sup>71</sup> This was the first instance of international cooperation in the creation of a common form of military recognition.<sup>72</sup>



The Khedive's Star

Photo: Public Domain



The Khedive's Sudan Medal

Photo: Public Domain

At the conclusion of the Second World War, The Netherlands offered a campaign medal to those allied troops, including Canadians, who had contributed to the liberation of their country.<sup>73</sup> Once again, the prospect of similar offers from all countries involved, and the resulting complications related to eligibility and administration, prompted the British Government to politely decline the Dutch offer.<sup>74</sup> In fact, the Canadian government had already set a precedent by declining the offer of an American campaign medal for the 5,300 Canadian participants in the August 1943 US-led invasion of Kiska in the Aleutian Islands of Alaska.<sup>75</sup> By the time the Dutch offer was under consideration, in the fall of 1945, the



The Victory Medal

Photo: DH&R

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The United States World War II Victory Medal

Photo: Public Domain

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The 1939 – 1945 War Medal

Photo: DH&R

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United States had already created their own World War II Victory Medal, which incorporated in its ribbon a rainbow at each edge, recalling the previous Victory Medal. Discussions took place regarding the possibility of creating a common Victory Medal similar to that of the Great War, possibly using the already existing American ribbon.<sup>76</sup> After considering this possibility, however, the British authorities, in light of the large numbers of campaign stars and medals already authorized and the fact that the War Medal 1939-45 was also in the process of approval, determined that another medal would be redundant.<sup>77</sup>

The decorations exchange arrangements agreed to by Ottawa were for wartime only, and as offers of foreign honours continued to flow for several years after the end of the Second World War, the Canadian government decided put a time limit on such requests.<sup>78</sup> On 28 June 1950, Cabinet decided that any offer of honours related to the Second World War made by a foreign government for a Canadian civilian after 30 June 1950 would not be accepted.<sup>79</sup> This was communicated to all Heads of Mission (ie., Commonwealth High Commissioners and foreign ambassadors) in Canada by Diplomatic Circular Note No. A-13 of 17 July 1950, as well as to Canadian missions abroad through Circular B. 85 of 24 July 1950.<sup>80</sup> This decision regarding civilians prompted the armed forces to adopt a similar policy for military personnel, setting a deadline of 31 January 1951.<sup>81</sup> This was sanctioned by the Government and communicated through Circular A-9 of 20 April 1951.<sup>82</sup> It was emphasized that such requests could only pertain to services rendered during the Second World War and any accomplishments performed after the cessation of hostilities could not be given consideration under the wartime rules.<sup>83</sup>

To give an idea of the numbers of foreign honours (in comparison to British honours) granted to Canadian military personnel for the Second World War, the following statistics are presented, covering approvals granted between 10 September 1939 and 18 March 1950 — understanding these are not final totals for the War, since approvals continued until 31 January 1951, (as indicated above)<sup>84</sup>:

Service	British Honours	Foreign Honours	TOTAL
Royal Canadian Navy	1,677	71	1,748
Canadian Army	11,950	1,642	13,592
Royal Canadian Air Force	8,761	401	9,162
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,388</b>	<b>2,114</b>	<b>24,502</b>

As an illustrative example, foreign honours to the Canadian Army for the aforementioned period were broken down by donor country as follows<sup>85</sup>:

Country	Foreign Honours
 Belgium	397
 China	6
 Czechoslovakia	41
 Denmark	4
 France	372
 Greece	23
 Luxembourg	20
 Netherlands	519
 Norway	5
 Poland	6
 Tunisia	1
 United States	248
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,642</b>

During the Second World War, the case of the First Special Service Force, also known as the Devil's Brigade, posed particular challenges with respect to the acceptance of foreign honours. This elite American-Canadian commando force was formed in 1942 and was under the command of the American Fifth Army. Given its chain of command, the Canadian members of the Force were regularly recommended for American awards, and the lengthy approval process for foreign decorations hindered the positive morale effects of immediate awards for gallantry in action.<sup>86</sup> As a result, special rules were put in place to address the peculiar situation of the Force. For example, immediate awards for gallantry made by an American commander in consultation with the senior Canadian officer in the Force, not below the rank of lieutenant-colonel, could be accepted and were deemed to have been made with the concurrence of the Canadian Government. It was the responsibility of the senior Canadian officer in the Force to notify National Defence Headquarters immediately of any such awards. Other American awards were not to be accepted in the field but rather channelled to the Government of Canada through the usual process for approval. The American Purple Heart posed specific difficulties as there was no British equivalent for this decoration, apart from – perhaps – the Wound Stripe. For this reason the offer of this decoration from General Eisenhower to British wounded who found themselves in American military hospitals in North Africa in 1943 was declined (only after, however, a few awards had actually been made, and one to a Canadian was actually Gazetted, apparently as a result of confusion over the policy).<sup>87</sup> Similarly, there was in many cases a strong desire on the part of the U.S. commanders to award this decoration to Canadian members of the First Special Service Force serving alongside their American counterparts; but this would have caused difficulties with Canadians in other circumstances. It was therefore directed that the Purple Heart was only to be accepted in exceptional cases (ie., not in all instances of wounds and deaths caused by the enemy) and that offers must be referred with full details for consideration by the Government of Canada. These would be cases involving the performance of an act approaching the degree required for an immediate gallantry award in which the person is wounded or killed in action. In the end, no Purple Heart was approved for Canadian members of the Force, although they did receive several other American gallantry decorations.<sup>88</sup>



The American  
Purple Heart

Photo: DH&R

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Medals of Major Alexander George Macaulay, CD, of the Royal Canadian Engineers, which include the insignia of Knight of the Order of Orange Nassau with swords he received from the Netherlands for his important reconnaissance and information gathering efforts in the closing phases of the liberation of the country from German forces in April 1945

Photo: Major Bryan Mialkowski

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After the Second World War, the proverbial Fountain of Honours was essentially turned off once again for Canadians, in accordance with the government-of-the-day's interpretation of the 1919 policy.<sup>89</sup> In a Circular of 30 October 1946, diplomatic missions were informed of Cabinet's decision of 16 October – i.e., that only those foreign honours awarded for war service or life-saving would be considered, provided they did not carry titles. Those civilians in the employ of the Crown abroad or of External Affairs, either at home or abroad, were further limited to acts of life-saving only.<sup>90</sup> The added restriction of External Affairs personnel was related to the fact that no personnel from External Affairs had been recommended for British honours for war services and consequently, it was 'considered inappropriate for members of this department to accept foreign honours, even for war service'.<sup>91</sup> At least the new policy finally opened the door for the consideration of numerous proposals for foreign decorations for Canadian civilians (besides those specifically excluded by the rules above) as a result of the war effort. As it will be recalled, this question had been left in abeyance for the entire War, while the Prime Minister pondered whether or not Canadian civilians would be allowed to accept British honours. At the end of the War, the Prime Minister finally relented on this matter, and a huge backlog of deserving civilian recipients, 1,100 of them in total, were recognized with British honours in the Dominion Day Honours List of 1946.<sup>92</sup> This however, would be the only entirely civilian Honours List related to the War



Some of the logic behind this decision was the fact that Canadian policy in this post-war period precluded Canadians from accepting honours from their own King, except for military gallantry or life-saving, and so it would have been inconsistent to allow citizens to accept honours from foreign heads of state.

Moreover, since Canada still lacked its own award, even if the Government allowed citizens to accept foreign decorations, Canada did not have a uniquely Canadian means with which to reciprocate.<sup>96</sup> Of course, Canada did make use of British honours to recognize some foreigners in wartime but, as we have seen above, while Canadians received over two thousand foreign awards during the Second World War, it recommended only 60 British honours for foreigners, all of them to American military personnel.<sup>97</sup> A few more were also granted to other allies in the years immediately following the War. These 'Canadian' awards to foreigners usually caused confusion, as it was not apparent that a specific British honour was actually granted on behalf of Canada. To the foreign recipients and most observers, it was British. This meant that military service to Canada by foreigners either went unrecognized or, when British honours were used for the purpose, they carried 'to the recipient and others little or no Canadian significance' with the result that the Canadian forces were 'regarded by other Governments merely as part of similar British services'.<sup>98</sup> For example, some Canadian officials in the Protocol Branch of External Affairs raised concerns when a French citizen, Airman 1st Class Henri Thopart, was awarded the British Empire Medal for attempting to save the life of an RCAF pilot who crashed-landed his Sabre in North Africa in 1954. An official stated that recognizing the Frenchman with that particular honour was 'most improper', as 'the very title of the award is misleading and it implies a subservience of Canada to Great Britain which has long ceased to exist'.<sup>99</sup>



The British  
Empire Medal  
Photo: DH&R

Throughout the Second World War, there was unease with the lack of a purely Canadian honour with which to reciprocate foreign honours granted to Canadians, or simply to recognize exceptional work by those foreigners working under Canadian command or in direct cooperation with the Canadian forces. This was especially complicated in any attempt to recognize British personnel. Canada would have to ask the U.K. to grant a U.K. honour to a U.K. subject on behalf of Canada. One can see how the Canadian significance would be lost on any observer. This was further complicated when the U.K. candidate in question had already been recognized by the U.K. with the very U.K. honour Canada would wish to

use. Moreover, since Government policy did not allow the acceptance of titles by Canadians, Canada could not logically recommend non-Canadian candidates for the higher grades of the British orders which carried titles when this would have been the appropriate level of award, further reducing the possibilities to suitably recognize high-ranking individuals.<sup>100</sup> This was also true of foreign recipients and Supreme Allied Commander Europe, General Eisenhower, was used as an example in some arguments. The U.K. had already made him an Honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath (GCB, on 12 June 1943) and a member of the Order of Merit (OM, on 12 June 1945) and so there was no remaining British non-titular honour senior enough for Canada to recommend for him.<sup>101</sup>

In addition to the permanent British honours which could be recommended for foreigners, in 1945 King George VI created the King's Medal for Courage in the Cause of Freedom and the King's Medal for Service in the Cause of Freedom. Both of these honours were especially established to recognize foreign military and civilian personnel who had provided assistance to the British and Allied cause during the War. This, for example, included people who had assisted escaped prisoners of war or aircrew who had been shot down over enemy territory. The Dominions were invited to submit lists of candidates for these medals, and although Canada was initially enthusiastic – a proposal was even made to 'Canadianize' the medals by adding a 'Canada bar' to make the source of the recommendation clear – in the end, the ACC and Cabinet decided that Canada would not participate in the venture, as it was believed that the upcoming award of the new Canada Medal would fill that requirement. As we will soon see, this was not to be.<sup>102</sup>

This long-standing deficiency prompted Canadian military authorities to repeatedly, if unsuccessfully, urge the Canadian Government to actually proceed with the award of the stillborn Canada Medal and create a purely Canadian multi-level order.<sup>103</sup> The Canada Medal in particular had been created in part as a way to provide specific Canadian recognition to British and foreign recipients. The Medal was approved by The King in 1943, a few samples were struck by the Royal Canadian Mint, lists of potential recipients were prepared, including the names of many non-Canadians



The King's Medal for  
Courage in the Cause  
of Freedom

Photo: Public Domain



The Canada Medal

Photo: DH&R

such as British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, American President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Soviet Leader Joseph Stalin, Prime Minister of South Africa Field Marshal Jan Smuts and Premier of the Republic of China General Chiang Kai-shek; but in the end, the Prime Minister could not bring himself to approve the list.<sup>104</sup> No award was ever made and the Canada Medal was eventually abolished.<sup>105</sup> This attempt to create a Canadian honour would eventually lead to the creation of the Order of Canada, but this would not occur for another generation.<sup>106</sup>

By the time the curtain was finally drawn on honours related to the Second World War, the situation was that the only foreign honours which could be approved were those for life-saving – the logic being that if Canadians could not accept honours from their own Sovereign, and they had nothing of their own to give to foreigners, it was thought best to refuse all foreign honours, at least for the time being.

## **The Korean War**

War soon again tested Canadian policy with respect to honours. On 25 June 1950, North Korea invaded South Korea and, on the day before Cabinet decided to put an end to Second World War proposals for foreign honours, the United Nations passed a resolution for the dispatch of a UN Force in Korea — a force in which Canada would play a significant part. For the conflict in Korea, Canada decided to adopt a similar policy as that adopted during the Second World War — although by this time, the Canadian Government was entirely responsible for the process. In this respect, the Prime Minister made a submission to The King on 14 August 1951, with the result that:

‘His Majesty has granted authority to His Government in Canada to grant permission to Canadian citizens, whether members of the Armed Forces or civilians, to accept foreign honours and awards for services in connection with the United Nations operations in Korea’.<sup>107</sup>

As in previous conflicts, this blanket permission to accept foreign honours did not remove the necessity to obtain specific permission to wear the insignia. These requests were limited to those donor countries who were members of the United Nations, and had to be forwarded via diplomatic channels to the Minister of External Affairs for civilians and via the chain of command to the Minister of National Defence for military personnel – both Ministers making their recommendations to the ACC, which made the final decision in each case.<sup>108</sup> A further restriction was imposed on those civilians serving in diplomatic, consular or trade offices where

no permission would be granted except for gallant conduct or life-saving as had been the case with the 1946 policy.<sup>109</sup> Cabinet approved this policy and process (and reiterated the ACC's authority to grant the permissions) on 17 November 1952, and it was communicated through Circular No 25 of 2 December 1952.<sup>110</sup> Seventy-six foreign awards were approved for Korea and published in the *Canada Gazette*, 53 from the United States and 13 from Belgium (awarded to six recipients who each received two or three awards based on Belgian rules where a person who is made a member of one of the national orders with *palme* for war action (*pour acte de guerre*) is also automatically entitled to the *Croix de Guerre*).<sup>111</sup> Despite this policy, which was forced upon the Government by events in Korea, the officials responsible for the process strongly believed 'that no further foreign honours should be accepted by Canadian citizens until such a time as we are in a position to reciprocate by the granting of a Canadian honour or award'.<sup>112</sup> As was the case for Second World War recommendations, a time limit was set – 27 July 1953 – for the consideration of foreign award recommendations to be made for Canadian military and civilian personnel in relation to the Korean conflict.<sup>113</sup>

## The 1956 Policy

Apart from wartime exceptions, the ban on foreign decorations for Canadians had become virtually complete by the mid-1950s, until the Government adopted an ever so slightly more flexible policy on honours under Circular No. 30 of 7 November 1956 (see Appendix One).<sup>114</sup> This policy was the result of a Cabinet decision of 25 October 1956 which allowed Canadian citizens, either members of the armed forces or civilians, to be granted permission to accept foreign decorations but only for support of any war effort, for bravery in saving, attempting to save a life or for arresting or assisting with the arrest of dangerous criminals. Civilian employees of the Government had a further restriction than those imposed on military and regular citizens in that only those foreign decorations for bravery as just described (therefore excluding war support service for them) would be considered for approval. No approval would be contemplated for any honour which carried a title with it.<sup>115</sup>

It would appear however that some flexibility was permitted from these stringent rules for military personnel. Most Second World War foreign honours were approved and published after the end of the conflict – in fact, well into the late-1940s. Even when considering those awards related to the Korean War, and some late approvals published for the Second World War, there were still a number of foreign honours,

especially American Legion of Merit awards, published between 1949 and 1968, which would indicate they were granted for service other than war support or bravery, in accordance with the 1956 policy.<sup>116</sup> On the other hand, there are examples of refusals as well. One of these was the offer of the Military Merit Medal from Portugal for Flight Lieutenant John Adrian Scholey who, in extremely adverse weather conditions, landed his seaplane next to a Portuguese trawler on 27 May 1964 on the Grand Banks, (off of the island of Newfoundland), to evacuate a fisherman who had suffered life-threatening injuries from to an accident onboard. The Portuguese saw this as ‘unmistakable evidence of courage and abnegation’ while the Government of Canada clearly did not believe the bravery displayed was sufficient to meet the provisions of the policy and consequently declined the offer.<sup>117</sup> Another example, which obviously did not meet the spirit of the 1956 policy, was the grant of the Order of Prince Henry the Navigator by the Portuguese Government, without prior warning, to four senior officers of the RCN in August 1960 on the occasion of the visit of the Fifth Canadian Escort Squadron to Lisbon to participate in the commemorations of the 500th anniversary of the death of Prince Henry the Navigator. Similar honours were granted to senior officers of other participating navies. Needless to say, these honours were not approved for wear and the recipients were ordered to return the insignia to Naval Headquarters for safekeeping.<sup>118</sup>

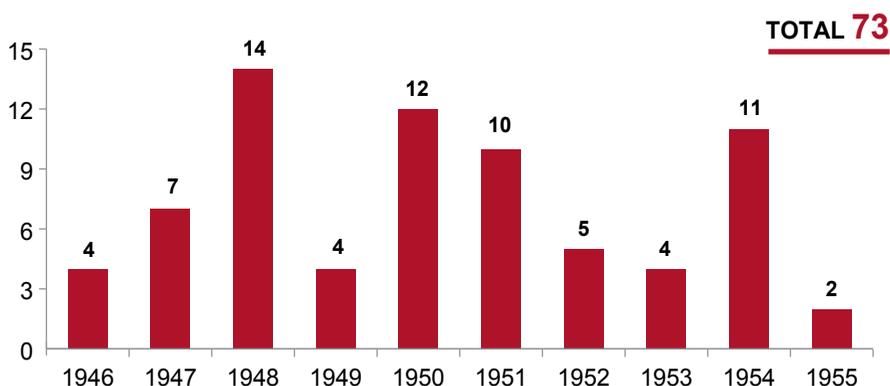


The American Legion of Merit – Degree of Officer

Photo: DH&R

While the ban on foreign honours for civilians was nearly total, the rules were centered on orders and decorations awarded for meritorious service and did not cover, for example, service medals. As a result, some service medals were approved for civilians such as the *Médaille commémorative du Congo* awarded by the Belgian government to Mr. Jules Gilles Nicolas Braibant in 1950.<sup>119</sup>

Statistics provided by the Department of the Secretary of State, responsible for questions of honours until this was transferred to the Office of the Secretary to the Governor General in 1972, reveal, further to questions asked by Mr. Diefenbaker in the House of Commons, that the following number of applications from foreign countries were refused by Canada either because they were not related for war service or life-saving, they came after the stated deadline for war service requests, or because the candidate was in the service of the Government<sup>120</sup>:



After Korea, while Canada was not directly involved in ‘war efforts’, it increasingly took part in United Nations peacekeeping operations and, further to a submission by the Prime Minister, on 28 February 1961, Her Majesty gave authority to the Government of Canada to grant Canadian citizens permission to accept UN medals, or other decorations awarded for service rendered in connection with UN operations or activities of a military, quasi-military or para-military nature.<sup>121</sup>



# *Chapter Two*

Canadian Policy on Commonwealth &  
Foreign Honours since 1967

## The Order of Canada and the 1968 Policy

The Order of Canada was established on 1 July 1967 to rectify the long-standing lack of a uniquely Canadian form of recognition for Canadians. Although there were many factors behind the creation of the Order, key among them was the realization that, for some time, this “recognition gap” was increasingly being filled by non-official or semi-private awards, or unapproved foreign honours. There was also a concern that the provinces might step-in to fill the gap.<sup>122</sup> The Constitution of the new Order of Canada allowed for the appointment, as honorary members, of persons who were not Canadian citizens. This, however, put the Government in a potentially hypocritical position, since official policy still remained that Canadians could not accept foreign honours. As a result, the creation of the Order triggered a review of Canada’s policy regarding foreign honours. It was difficult to rationalize how the Government was comfortable in (at least potentially) offering honours to foreigners, while, at the same time, refusing to allow its own citizens to accept honours from a foreign government. In fact, it was because of this incongruent policy on foreign honours that no honorary appointments were made in the first Order of Canada honours list in July 1967: it was felt it would not be appropriate to proceed with any honorary appointments to foreigners until a new policy on foreign honours had been adopted.<sup>123</sup> This turned out to be a chicken and egg issue since the ban on foreign honours was partly imposed because Canada previously lacked the means to recognize foreigners with its own awards, and now that it had the Order of Canada, no awards to foreigners could be made because the Government policy precluded the acceptance of foreign awards! Another factor which helped push a review of the existing policy was the fact that some Canadians had volunteered to join the United States Army to serve in Vietnam and it was unclear if they could in fact accept American decorations for their service.<sup>124</sup>



The insignia of  
Companion of the  
Order of Canada

Photo: DH&R

Pressure to liberalize the rules also came from none other than future Governor General Jules Léger, who was then Canadian ambassador in Paris. From May 1967 to February 1968, he sent repeated messages to External Affairs to press for a review of the foreign honours policy in light of the new Order of Canada. His instance was related to his desire to see celebrated painter Jean-Paul Riopelle allowed to accept

the *Ordre des arts et lettres* which the French were keen to bestow upon him. He was also very conscious of the impact a refusal from the federal government would have in the Quebec artistic community in this tense period in federal/provincial relations. All Léger could get from External Affairs was a statement that the policy was under review but that no exceptions would be made to the current policy as an interim measure, as it would only lead to other requests for exceptions.<sup>125</sup>

Prime Minister Pearson asked the Decorations Committee (successor of the ACC from 25 October 1956<sup>126</sup>) on 24 May 1967 to elaborate a new and more open policy towards foreign honours.<sup>127</sup> Progress was slow, and the Prime Minister's office had to press officials repeatedly, stating the Prime Minister wanted recommendations soon.<sup>128</sup>

On 2 October, the Prime Minister personally wrote to the Secretary of State, Judy LaMarsh, to ask her to make these recommendations a priority.<sup>129</sup> In January 1968, the *Decorations Committee* agreed that

‘it would be ungracious if Canadian citizens remained under the disability that honours of whatever kind [excluding bravery awards] must be refused from a country, one or more of whose citizens it is desired to honour through the award of the Order of Canada’.<sup>130</sup>

The Committee made recommendations to lift the prohibition and adopt a more liberal policy regarding foreign honours, while upholding the policy prohibiting titles.<sup>131</sup> After a first discussion on 10 April 1968, on 17 April Cabinet adopted a more substantial and open policy regarding foreign awards which was promulgated in its *Regulations Respecting the Acceptance and Wearing of Commonwealth and Foreign Orders, Decorations and Medals* (see Appendix Two).<sup>132</sup> This policy maintained the ban on any honour carrying a title, and the requirement for



The French *Ordre des Arts et des Lettres* (Chevalier)

Photo: DH&R



The Right Honourable Lester Bowles Pearson, PC, OM, CC, OBE

Photo: DH&R

the honour to emanate from a recognized head of state or government. It also reinforced the requirement for permission to be sought – and obtained – prior to the donor country bestowing the award. It also clarified that permission would not be granted for honours bestowed on account of normal duties by servants of the Crown, and for honours granted for events which occurred more than five years in the past. Approval would only be contemplated for extraordinary service to mankind, bravery or an exceptional achievement or service, among certain other criteria. The notion of ‘qualified approval’ was introduced for honours bestowed upon officials, military and civilians, for personal services by a head of state on the occasion of a state or official visit. This appears to have been a Canadian version of the British ‘restricted wear’ permission, but it did not articulate the details of its implementation and effects. Although still rather restrictive, the 1968 policy went far beyond the limitations of its predecessor policy, which restricted the acceptance of foreign awards to war services and bravery.

The new policy also accorded perfectly with the spirit of the nascent Canadian Honours System. The Order of Canada had been created the year before and established some of the fundamental principles of the system, which would grow in coming decades to include the following:

- In Canada, all honours are created by and awarded on behalf of The Queen and consequently, Canada will only recognize those Commonwealth and foreign honours which emanate from a similar authority, (ie., a head of state).
- The Canadian Honours System is based on the merit principle. Honours are granted upon a person because of what she or he did and not because of who they are. Honours are not bestowed simply because a person holds a certain position, but rather only where there is demonstrated merit. For example, for many years the Ministers’ code of ethics dictated that Ministers of the Crown were not to accept foreign honours although exceptions have been made and the policy was later relaxed as will be illustrated below.<sup>133</sup>
- Canada does not engage in the exchange of honours. Merit being the key factor, Canadian honours are not used as diplomatic tools, during state or official visits, or to provide a symbolic token of friendship to foreign officials, as is and has been the practice in many other nations for centuries.<sup>134</sup> This principle is applied in both directions meaning that Canadian honours are not used for such purposes and Canadians are not granted approval to accept and wear foreign honours bestowed in such contexts.
- Canadian honours do not carry titles nor do they confer upon their recipients any privileges, political influence or monetary benefits. Honours only give the recipients the right to wear the appropriate insignia and, in the case of orders

and decorations only, the right to use the associated post-nominal letters and display the insignia in the individual's personal coat of arms. Based on this principle, Canada will not accept honours from other countries which carry titles.

- Canadian honours, being based on merit alone, affect only the actual recipient meaning they are not hereditary, (ie., they are not passed down by descent), and non-reflective, (ie., the spouse of a recipient is unaffected by the honour).
- Like the Canadian State, Canadian honours have no religious affiliation. This is why, unlike British orders, Canadian state orders have no designated chapel or chaplains.
- The Canadian Honours System is apolitical. While the *creation* of an honour, such as the Order of Canada, involves politicians (because the means through which citizens are honoured, and which values should be honoured, constitute government policy), once an honour is created, politicians are not involved in the *selection* of the recipients, (with the notable exception of commemorative medals). Recipients are selected by independent, non-political committees which make their recommendations directly to the Governor General who approves the honours on behalf of Her Majesty.
- Canadian Honours Policy precludes dual recognition – meaning that a single action or service cannot be recognized by more than one honour. This policy was initially applied to foreign awards as well, meaning that if a specific act was recognized by a Canadian honour, a foreign honour recognizing the same act would not be approved. However, as most Commonwealth and foreign honours recognize merit and usually focus on the donor country's own benefit from the recipient's service and achievements, the distinction between the specific aspects of the service being honoured allows for some measure of flexibility. Moreover, on 24 March 2009, the Government Honours Policy Committee (successor to the Decorations Committee from 1982) decided that Canadian citizens could accept more than one honour for the same action, provided the honours emanate from a different source (ie., country) and do not otherwise contravene Canadian honours policy.<sup>135</sup> This change in interpretation is explained in part by the fact that because some foreign governments were quicker to recognize Canadians than their own government, the previous policy would have precluded Canada from recognising its own citizens, in certain circumstances, if a Canadian had already received an approved foreign award for a specific action or service – an obviously undesirable situation. The duplication rule, however, fully applies for campaign and service medals; hence the Government's stance on the Korean medal for the Korean War (duplicating the Canadian Korea Medal) and the Kuwaiti and Saudi medals for the Gulf War discussed in the Introduction (duplicating the Canadian Gulf and Kuwait Medal) – as well as the NATO Medal for ISAF in Afghanistan (duplicating

the Canadian General Campaign Star and General Service Medal – SOUTH-WEST ASIA). Conversely, some honours offered to veterans, often on a special anniversary, like France's *Légion d'honneur*, are not campaign medals but rather merit-based honours and therefore do not constitute duplication with existing service medals, hence their approval.

- The Canadian Honours System abides by the five-year rule. In 1950, as many recommendations for wartime service were still pouring in, King George VI decreed that consideration will not be given for acts which were performed more than five years before the nomination, thereby putting an end to Second World War nominations. This principle has generally been enforced for honours policy issues, namely the creation of new honours, and individual nominations related to specific acts or service since that time. In Canada, the five-year rule was officially embedded as an actual rule in Honours Policy in 2005. This official policy ensures events are judged by the standards and values of the time, are compared with other contemporary examples and that past decisions are not second-guessed and history is not reinterpreted. While this is an essential principle for Canadian honours, the rule has been more difficult to apply to foreign awards. Other countries have vastly different rules and practices and in many nations it is customary to honour people long after events have occurred. Exceptions have had to be made, notably when countries (such as France, Russia and Poland) have offered honours to Canadian veterans of past wars to show the nation's gratitude for their contribution in the defence or liberation of their country. The situation is slightly different in the case of honours, such as appointments to some orders, which recognize lifetime achievement. In these cases, since what is being recognized is not limited to a single action or service during a specific period, but rather covers the person's entire career or life, it is therefore deemed to extend to the time of the nomination and consequently the five-year rule does not apply.

As an example of honours not being approved when awarded for the 'normal performance of official duties', the Government declined the offer from the French Republic to promote General Jean-Victor Allard, Chief of the Defence Staff, from a *Chevalier* to a *Grand Officier* of the *Légion d'honneur* in 1966. Allard had received approval for the *Chevalier* appointment in 1950 for 'meritorious military service' but the new offer was on the occasion of a visit to France and specifically because of the position he occupied, which did not accord with the 1956 policy in that case.<sup>136</sup> Allard, as a Brigadier, had also previously received approval for the French *Croix de Guerre* with bronze palm and the Dutch Bronze Lion at the end of the Second World War as well as the American Legion of Merit (Degree of Officer) as the Brigade Commander of 25 Canadian Infantry Brigade (Group), 1st Commonwealth Division, in Korea in 1953-54.<sup>137</sup> General Jacques Alfred Dextraze was refused permission to



General Jean Victor Allard, CC, CBE, GOQ, DSO, ED, CD

The medals of General Jean Victor Allard, CC, CBE, GOQ, DSO, ED, CD. After the Canadian Forces' Decoration appear the Dutch Bronze Lion, the French *Chevalier* of the *Légion d'honneur* and *Croix de Guerre* with bronze palm as well as the American Legion of Merit (Degree of Officer). There are no records for the last insignia

Photo: DH&R



General Jacques Alfred Dextraze, CC, CMM, CBE, DSO, CD

The medals of General Jacques Alfred Dextraze, CC, CMM, CBE, DSO, CD. The breast star displayed at the top center is that related with the grade of Grand Officer of the Order of the Crown of Belgium

Photo: DH&R



accept honours from the Republic of Korea and the Federal Republic of Germany during his tenure as Chief of the Defence Staff, both in January 1978, because they had been awarded simply by virtue of his position.<sup>138</sup> On the other hand, he did receive approval for the honour of Grand Officer of the Order of the Crown of the Kingdom of Belgium as the award also related to his service in the Congo as Chief of Staff of the United Nations mission in that country in 1964.<sup>139</sup> General Paul D. Manson, when Chief of the Defence Staff, did not even seek permission for two foreign honours received on official visits. He was made Knight Grand Cross First Class of the Royal Order of Thailand when he represented Canada at the King's 60th birthday celebration in December 1987 and, in July 1988, he was given the Tong-Il Medal by the Republic of Korea, again during an official visit. The General well-understood Canadian policy for honours presented as official gifts, and simply retained them as mementoes of the occasions.<sup>140</sup> A number of Canadian defence attachés were also refused permission to officially accept foreign awards. One example was Colonel Hervé Paul Lagacé, whom the French Republic wished to make a Commander of the *Ordre national du Mérite* in 1970 along with many other foreign attachés in Paris, in order to highlight good inter-governmental relations. The Canadian Government declined the offer.<sup>141</sup> The same occurred with the offer for the same honour for one of his successors, Brigadier-General Thibault in 1999, and with the offer of the Santos Dumont Merit Award offered by Brazil to Lieutenant-Colonel Pierre Lacasse for his work with the Directorate of Foreign Liaison at National Defence Headquarters in 1994. As we shall see later – and as is obvious from the Register – the Government has become increasingly open and flexible on such matters.



The French *Ordre national du Mérite* (Commandeur)

Photo: DH&R

Similarly, proposals were refused if they did not respect the five-year limit. This was the case in 1973 with a French offer of the *Ordre national du Mérite* for services which had occurred 35 years previously and a *Légion d'honneur* and two *Médailles commémoratives françaises 1939-45* for war services which had obviously long past the 1951 deadline.<sup>142</sup>

Another area where a prohibition existed, although not specifically mentioned in the policy itself, was that imposed on Ministers of the Crown. This rule was initially an unwritten convention, and some exceptions did occur. For instance, the Honourable James G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, was allowed to accept the honour of

Grand Officer of the Order of Leopold from Belgium in 1947.<sup>143</sup> It appears this was permitted in the absence of a clear and written policy for Ministers at the time, and in light of the recent precedent where Mr. John Samuel Bourque, Quebec Minister of Lands and Forest, had received approval for a French honour, and because in both case the awards were granted in connection with civilian war services.<sup>144</sup> In this respect, Cabinet decided, in 1950:

‘ that foreign awards to Canadian civilians for war service could be accepted, provided the recipient does not at present hold a post in the service of the Federal Government. For this reason, the awards to Mr. Mackenzie King and to you [The Rt. Hon J.L. Ilsley] were approved, whereas awards to persons who are still members of the Cabinet could not be approved’.<sup>145</sup>

Prime Minister Mackenzie King could not accept foreign honours while in office, despite the fact that many countries which benefited from Canada’s contribution in the Second World War wished to honour him. After he left politics, in 1948, approval was given for him to accept the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour from France, the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold from Belgium, the Grand Cross of the Order of the Netherlands Lion from The Netherlands and the Grand Cross of the Order of the Oak Crown from Luxembourg. He ended up the most-decorated Canadian Prime Minister in history, which is an interesting turn of events since he was always so reluctant to approve the creation of Canadian honours, the nomination of Canadians for British honours or the acceptance of foreign honours by Canadians.<sup>146</sup> Similarly, Prime Minister St-Laurent and two of his Ministers could not accept Belgian honours while another, the aforementioned The Right Honourable J.L. Ilsley, who had by then left Cabinet and ceased to be a Member of Parliament, was allowed to accept the Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown for war services.<sup>147</sup>

The prohibition on Ministers accepting honours while in office was therefore a Cabinet decision and later, it was also part of the Minister’s code of ethics.<sup>148</sup> The ethics guide statement was as follows: “Long-standing government policy requires Ministers, Ministers of State and Parliamentary Secretaries not to seek the offer of, nor to accept, a foreign order or decoration, either personally or on behalf of a colleague.”<sup>149</sup> Interestingly, the caveat ‘without the approval of the Prime Minister’ was added at the end of the sentence in the 2011 version of the document, thereby opening the door to approvals for Ministers with Prime Ministerial consent.<sup>150</sup> This

formulation has been retained in the most recent edition of this document.<sup>151</sup> An example of a recent approval highlighting the increased openness in this realm is that for the then Minister of National Defence, The Honourable Peter MacKay, PC, QC, MP. Approval for the insignia of Grand Officer of the Order of the Crown of Belgium was Gazetted on 28 July 2012. The Belgian media advisory stated that:

‘This distinction is awarded to Minister MacKay, in the name of His Majesty King Albert II, in recognition of his achievements as Canadian Defense Minister, for this [sic] continuous efforts towards far-reaching cooperation between NATO countries and for this [sic] commitment to further solidify the transatlantic bonds between NATO and the European Union. The distinction is also a token of appreciation by the Kingdom of Belgium vis-à-vis the Canadian population for their efforts during both World Wars, and more recently, for Canada’s contribution to peacekeeping missions across the globe’.<sup>152</sup>

A similar ban was never in place for Parliamentarians who are not Ministers (the Cabinet decision and later guidelines in this regard applied only to Ministers of the Crown), provided that, in accordance with the honours policy, the services recognized went beyond those expected as part of their normal functions. Several Senators, Members of Parliaments and members of provincial legislatures have received approval over the years.

One of the issues where diverging views have surfaced is whether or not proposed recipients of foreign honours have demonstrated merit. Once the Canadian Honours System was first established and the 1968 policy put into place, some initially argued that, in addition to the other criteria already mentioned, in order to be approved, the achievement recognized by a foreign honour should also be comparable to what would be recognized by the new Canadian honours. In other words, there was a perceived requirement ‘to ensure that foreign honours approved to be worn with Canadian ones have been awarded for like considerations of merit’.<sup>153</sup> This position imposed Canadian standards of merit on foreign honours and not everyone agreed with this perspective:

‘It is the view of the Department of National Defence that if a Foreign Head of State or Government recognized by the Government of Canada has made the exertion to select a Canadian citizen to receive special recognition by the award of one of that nation’s medals or decorations, the Government of Canada should not intervene, unless the acceptance of such an award was demonstrably adverse to the national interest of Canada’.<sup>154</sup>

In other words, if the Government's basic criteria for approval are met (ie., emanating from a head of state, not granted on account of for normal duties, etc), Canada should not question the motives of the donor or the merit of the recipient. This position eventually became the accepted practice and was one of the underlying principles provided by the Privy Council Office during the 1986 discussion which will be covered below:

'The regulations should not be more intrusive or restrictive than necessary. For example, the requirement to show that the grant of a foreign honour is in recognition of merit should not be judged using the criteria governing the awarding of the Order of Canada'.<sup>155</sup>

The 1968 review also recommended that all approvals for foreign honours for Canadians should be published in the *Canada Gazette* 'as it 'certified' approval had been given and proves a useful deterrent to anyone inclined to disregard the government's wishes'.<sup>156</sup> Despite this, aside from some foreign military awards which were normally published under a National Defence heading in the *Gazette* (others were only published in the Canadian Forces Supplementary Orders (CFSO), approvals for civilians were not routinely Gazetted until July 1982 when they started to be published under a Government House heading. In later years, there are entries for foreign awards to Canadians published nearly every month, usually on the last Saturday of each month.<sup>157</sup> As previously noted however, since 2005, any approval granted after (vs. prior as required by the policy) the award has been made have not usually been published.

## **The 1988 Policy**

Some discussions took place in 1973 to review the policy but changes did not materialize at that time.<sup>158</sup>

Further activity occurred from 1985 when it was realized that while the 1968 regulations reflected Government policy, they did not have the force of law, having never been approved by the Governor-in-Council. This was highlighted by a challenge from the Joint Standing Committee on Regulations and other Statutory Instruments. The Privy Council Office therefore considered having the regulations, with minor changes to the wording, promulgated as an Order-in-Council but that consultations should first take place. In the end, an Order-in-Council was not deemed necessary as it was established, after legal counsel was obtained, that policy could be made in this area of the Royal Prerogative which did not have

Charter implications.<sup>159</sup> In light of this, however, future documents in this matter were entitled ‘policy’ and not ‘regulations’ to better reflect the legal standing of the contents. The consultations nevertheless triggered significant discussions, which involved questioning some of the fundamental principles of honours in Canada and how these applied to the Government’s stance on the acceptance and wear of foreign honours.<sup>160</sup> Several meetings of the Government Honours Policy Sub-Committee were dedicated to this task and each represented department was asked to provide their suggestions and proposed amendments to the policy.<sup>161</sup> Most of the departments, including National Defence and External Affairs were keen to see a more flexible, fair and equitable policy.<sup>162</sup> Others feared that lowering the standards would lead to the acceptance of ‘unsuitable’ awards and that some officials would be excessively recognized through token awards with little meaning from overly generous countries.<sup>163</sup>

The revised policy promulgated on 27 January 1988 (see Appendix Three) is a compromise, retaining the essence of the 1968 policy, although the text was greatly simplified, with the addition of Sections 3. (c) and (d), proposed by External Affairs. While the 1968 policy indicated, after its main four criteria for possible acceptance, the added note ‘or in recognition of an exceptional achievement or service’, the new text was more precise and inclusive by specifying as eligible:

‘exceptional service rendered to the country desiring to make the award; or any substantial act or acts contributing to better relations between Canada and the country...’.

The new policy also provided guidance to donor countries regarding channels of communications and dropped the ‘qualified approval’ provision for state visits of the 1968 version. The new policy was communicated to foreign heads of mission in Canada through Circular Note No. XDC-0675 of 4 February 1988. This was followed up on 19 September 1988 by Circular Note No. XDX-4943 which reiterated the direction of the previous note and required the use of a new form entitled *Request for approval of an award of a Commonwealth and/or Foreign Order, Decoration or Medal to a Canadian Citizen* (see Appendix Five).<sup>164</sup>

The elimination of the provision for ‘qualified approval’ means that since 1988, there has been no formal provision for ‘restricted’ permission for the acceptance and wearing of foreign honours under Canadian policy: all permissions granted are deemed ‘unrestricted’ meaning the insignia may be worn at all times when Canadian insignia are worn. However, the policy which precludes the granting of permission for ‘awards conferred in recognition of service by public servants in the normal performance of official duties’ had long generated difficulties for diplomats. They

were often presented honours by their host country as a departure present without any prior permission having been sought, meaning the diplomats were forced to decline the honour causing embarrassment for all involved. In 2005, while not amending the policy, the Honours Policy Committee agreed that Heads of Mission could accept such honours presented without permission, but could only wear them in that country or at receptions hosted by that country. This was a version of the old British policy of ‘restricted wear’ permission, although in this case no permission was sought or granted, and the policy remained silent on the existence of this essentially informal agreement. Any recipients who wished to wear the insignia in circumstances other than those mentioned above still needed to ask the host country to formally request prior permission in accordance with Canadian policy.<sup>165</sup>

Nevertheless, while there is no provision in Canadian policy for ‘restricted’ permission and the informal arrangement described above is limited to heads of diplomatic missions, there have been several approvals recorded in recent years as ‘restricted’, including some to military personnel. One example involves Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Robert Voith who was refused approval for his Pakistani Star of Sacrifice, because he had already received the Canadian Meritorious Service Cross for his contribution to the Pakistan earthquake relief in 2005, but informed that if Pakistan proceeded with the award regardless, it could be worn in a restricted manner as described for the diplomats above.<sup>166</sup> As in the case of Heads of Mission, this was an informal arrangement and the award was not Gazetted. Another example is Brigadier-General David Allison Fraser who was initially granted restricted permission for the American Bronze Star Medal in 2007 because he had already been awarded a Meritorious Service Cross for his tour as Commander of Task Force Afghanistan.<sup>167</sup> A number of similar cases had previously been approved without restriction and, as alluded to above, the interpretation of the policy was eventually changed in 2009, in part because of this case, to allow for more than one award for the same service, provided each one comes from a different source (ie., country) and the other criteria of the policy are met. Fraser’s award of the Bronze Star Medal was eventually reviewed in light of the new policy, approved without restriction and Gazetted on 28 May 2011. Another illustration of a CAF member who received several approvals



The Pakistani Star of Sacrifice

Photo: DH&R



The American Bronze Star Medal

Photo: DH&R

for honours from different sources related to the same period of service as a result of this change in policy interpretation is Lieutenant-General Joseph Jacques Charles Bouchard, OC, CMM, MSC, CD (Retired). He was recognized with a Meritorious Service Cross from Canada for his leadership of the Combined Joint Task Force UNIFIED PROTECTOR – the NATO mission in Libya in 2011. For his contribution to this operations, he also received approval for the insignia of Officer of the *Légion d'honneur* from France, the NATO Meritorious Service Medal as well as a third award of the American Legion of Merit in the Degree of Officer (he had received two previous awards of this same Degree for other periods of service).

In light of several cases where countries did not abide by the established process of asking permission prior to conferring an award on a Canadian, a reminder was again communicated to all the diplomatic missions in Canada through Circular Note XDC-0678 of 31 March 2005 (see Appendix Four). The occasion was also taken to clarify the criteria in Section 4(d) of the 1988 policy, which stipulates that approval will not be granted 'in recognition of service by an individual in the employ of Her Majesty in Right of Canada or of a province in the normal performance of official duties.' Some interpreted this as a complete ban on public servants, diplomats and parliamentarians (aside from the aforementioned rules specific to Ministers of the Crown) receiving any foreign honours. The Circular clarified that this was not a prohibition on these individuals but rather that approval could only be granted in those cases where there is demonstrated merit over-and-above the normal duties of the nominee.

## **The Current Approval Process**

The diplomatic process to seek and obtain approval for Commonwealth and foreign honours currently works as follows:

- The donor government forwards the request to their mission (high commission or embassy) in Canada.
- The donor country's mission attaches a diplomatic note, completes the Foreign Award Request Form (Appendix Five) and forwards the package to the Protocol Section of Global Affairs Canada.
- Global Affairs Canada submits the request to the Chancellery of Honours for consideration by the Government Honours Policy Sub-Committee in light of the policy and after research.
- The Chancellery of Honours informs Global Affairs Canada of the Sub-Committee's decision, on behalf of the Government of Canada.
- Global Affairs Canada communicates the decision to the donor country's mission through a diplomatic note.

- The donor country’s mission informs their government.
- If the decision is positive, the donor government may proceed with the award approval and presentation and the recipient may wear the award immediately.
- Three to four months after the Sub-Committee’s approval, the award is published in the *Canada Gazette* (as noted in the introduction, since 2005, permissions granted after the fact have not all been published) and the recipient is sent a letter by the Chancellery of Honours formally informing them of the Government’s decision that they can accept and wear the honour.<sup>168</sup>

The Government Honours Policy Sub-Committee alluded to above is the body responsible to consider approval for Commonwealth and foreign honours for Canadian citizens on behalf of the Government of Canada. The Queen or the Governor General no longer personally grant permission to accept and wear Commonwealth and foreign honours for Canadians – this is now done by this non-partisan government body in The Queen’s name.<sup>169</sup> The Sub-Committee (previously known as the Working Group on Honours from 1973, Committee on Honours Policy from 1976, Government Decorations Committee from 1977, and finally the Honours Policy Sub-Committee from 1985) reports to the Honours Policy Committee (as we have seen, this was known as the Awards Coordination Committee from 1942, the Decorations Committee from 1956 and the Honours Policy Committee from 1982) on all honours policy matters, but the Sub-Committee makes the decisions on the majority of individual cases of approvals of Commonwealth and foreign honours in accordance with the *Regulations respecting the acceptance and wearing of Commonwealth and foreign orders, decorations and medals*.<sup>170</sup> The responsibility for the approval of Commonwealth and foreign honours was transferred from the higher body to the lower body once the latter was established in the 1970s. The Sub-Committee is chaired by the Deputy Secretary to the Governor General, Chancellery of Honours, and includes members, mostly at the Director level, from the following government departments:

- Privy Council Office
- Global Affairs Canada
- Department of National Defence
- Department of Canadian Heritage
- Veterans Affairs Canada
- Public Safety Canada
- Chancellery of Honours

The Honours Policy Committee, which provides honours policy advice to the Prime Minister, is chaired by a senior representative of the Privy Council Office and its membership matches the departments represented in the Sub-Committee albeit at the Deputy Minister level.

The Sub-Committee considers the vast majority of Commonwealth and foreign honours cases secretarially through a monthly vote on a list of files compiled by the Chancellery of Honours, which includes their staff recommendations on each case based on policy. In recent years, the monthly secretarial vote is carried out by email with the occasional emergency vote when the donor country asks for an accelerated decision in the case of impending visits or ceremonies.

Awards are occasionally presented before the diplomatic process has been completed or even initiated. In these cases, for diplomatic reasons, the individual may politely accept and wear the award on the occasion of its presentation, but it must be removed and not worn again until Government approval has been granted for its wear.

If the donor country has not initiated the diplomatic process for approval prior to granting the award, the recipient may either politely explain the Canadian policy to the country and suggest they initiate it or submit a request for wear after the fact to the Chancellery of Honours. In the case of military personnel, the recipient may send the related documents, such as the citation and certificate, to the Directorate of Honours and Recognition, which will liaise with the Chancellery of Honours to facilitate approval where the basic criteria of the policy are met.

Despite the long-standing policy and its repeated communication to diplomatic missions, many countries wishing to honour Canadians either remain unaware of Canadian policy and the approval process or – for whatever reason – choose to ignore it and proceed with making awards without Government of Canada permission. Of course, no rule of international law requires other states to recognize and apply Canada's policy, but diplomatic

‘rules of politeness, convenience and good-will [are] observed by states in their mutual intercourse, without being legally bound by them’ and ‘if a foreign diplomat in Canada should act contrary to Canadian rules, he may legitimately be reprovved for such actions’.<sup>171</sup>

While requests after the fact are considered, this often puts the recipient and the donor country in difficult situations. One such occasion where news of the award preceded formal approval arose during the Afghanistan Campaign when, in the

summer of 2003, there were media reports stating that the Government of Canada was withholding approval for four Canadian snipers who were to be awarded the U.S. Bronze Star Medal. In fact, while there had been informal consultations on the matter early in 2003, it was not until October 2003 that the American Government formally submitted the diplomatic request for approval of those awards, which were duly sanctioned by the Government of Canada, published in the *Canada Gazette* on 8 November 2003 and the awards were presented the following month.<sup>172</sup> Although aware of the potential awards, Canada could not diplomatically request the Americans to submit the documents as this would be tantamount to begging for a gift: Canada must wait for the formal diplomatic offer to be made to initiate the process, a basic fact which was lost in some of the coverage surrounding this issue.

## Looking Towards the Future

The Government of Canada ordered a complete review of the Honours System in 2011 and the simplification of both the policy and the approval process for foreign awards was part of the topics raised. As we have seen, several departments, especially National Defence and Global Affairs Canada under its various names, have been requesting such changes for many years.<sup>173</sup> While no specific recommendations were approved for implementation in this area in 2015, the Government asked the Government Honours Policy Sub-Committee to be more flexible in its adjudication of the requests, especially with respect to the policy regarding parliamentarians and civil servants for whom the ‘normal performance of official duties’ exclusion policy was often too rigorously applied.

The only other change that was implemented regarding foreign honours as a result of this review was the approval by the Government under the same rules applicable to any other country of Pontifical honours granted by the Holy See. Interestingly, while Canada has long recognized the Holy See as a sovereign nation, and maintains formal diplomatic relations with it, until recently Canada refused to recognize its honours. During the 1980s, approximately 32 requests for such honours were ‘approved, but not for wear’, meaning the Holy See could make the awards but the recipients were not authorized to wear them. This stemmed from the fact that Canada felt those honours did not emanate from a head of state – a fundamental requirement of Canada’s honours policy – but rather were essentially ‘church awards’, as opposed to ‘state honours’.<sup>174</sup> This view was expressed by Prime Minister Mackenzie King as early as 1934, but the question generated regular discussions, especially in the late 1960s as diplomatic relations were formally established between Canada and the Holy See.<sup>175</sup> This was also at variance with the practice of other countries, including the United Kingdom, where, although the Sovereign is also

Supreme Governor of the Church of England, they recognize honours awarded by the Pope in his capacity as head of state of Vatican City.<sup>176</sup> On 29 May 1984, the Chief of Protocol wrote to the Papal Nuncio in Ottawa in order to clarify whether His Holiness was granting those Pontifical honours as Head of State or as Head of the Catholic Church.<sup>177</sup> In the absence of a response, the Government decided to maintain the status quo and that ‘these awards are to be regarded as church decorations and will not be gazetted’.<sup>178</sup> This affected at least one CAF member, Lieutenant-Colonel Pierre Boucher, who was awarded the *Bene Merenti* Medal in April 1989 to recognize his contribution to the Church over many years. The award was not approved for wear and the recipient could only keep it as a personal memento.<sup>179</sup> This position was an anomaly compared to the practice followed with every other sovereign state recognized by Canada. Further to the review, more research was conducted, and it was confirmed that the Holy See is a sovereign state under international law and that Pontifical honours were granted by the Supreme Pontiff as head of state. Consequently, the Government of Canada will now consider approval for these honours like those of other sovereign states.

At a time when the world is becoming a smaller place, where mobility around the globe is common, where Canadians distinguish themselves and where other countries wish to recognize their contributions, there is a renewed desire to modernize this area of policy in order to celebrate such achievements. The days during which one suspected foreign powers of attempting to pervert the loyalty of subjects with honours are long past. The Canadian Honours System is now mature enough not to be threatened by other honours. At the time of writing, this important policy issue was on the forward agenda for a new update. While control remains essential in this field, ways can be found to exercise it in more open, modern and positive ways as well as making the approval process simpler.

# *Chapter Three*

Wearing and Privileges



## Wearing Insignia

The correct wearing of insignia is an important aspect of honours. The rules regarding the occasions upon which insignia should be worn and the method of wear based on the various orders of dress are fully described in the *Canadian Forces Dress Instructions*.<sup>180</sup> Similar instructions are issued by other uniformed organizations and in guides issued by the Chancellery of Honours, Government House, regarding the wearing of insignia in civilian attire.<sup>181</sup> These rules will not be repeated in detail here – the main point being to explain how Commonwealth and foreign insignia are worn in conjunction with Canadian insignia.

It bears repeating that only those insignia related to Commonwealth and foreign honours which have been duly approved by the Government of Canada can be mounted or worn in conjunction with Canadian honours insignia. Without such approval, no such insignia may be worn, in any form (including full-size, miniature, undress ribbon or lapel badges) and on any occasion (whether in uniform or civilian attire, or whether the person is in the service of the Crown or not). Many wrongly believe that the rules are only applicable to CAF personnel who are currently serving and that, once they retire, such persons may wear unapproved awards. Others believe, equally wrongly, that because the Mess Dress is purchased by the individual (as opposed to other orders of dress which are provided at Crown expense), it entitles them to wear what they wish upon it and continue to wear it after retirement. The Mess Dress is a uniform of the CAF and must be worn in strict accordance with the *CF Dress Instructions* and may only be worn after retirement with permission as provided for in the said instructions. More to the point: the rules regarding the acceptance of Commonwealth and foreign honours are issued by the Government of Canada, not the CAF, and apply equally to all Canadian citizens. And such rules are very clear on this point in particular: Commonwealth and foreign awards which have not been approved may be retained by the recipient as a memento but shall not be worn.

This rule is articulated in the *Canadian Orders, Decorations and Medals Directive, 1998*. The *Directive* is amended from time to time to reflect newly created and approved honours and was last promulgated through Order-in-Council P.C. 1998-591 of 2 April 1998. An Order-in-Council is an Order approved by the Governor-in-Council, meaning the Governor General on the recommendation of the Prime Minister and the Queen's Privy Council for Canada. Such an order has the force of law and consequently the breach of an Order-in-Council is unlawful. While it is not a criminal offence to wear unapproved foreign honours, there is a well-founded expectation that citizens will abide by the policies set by their government, and the breach of an Order-in-Council could well be the subject of legal or administrative measures against the perpetrator.

The rules for the wearing of insignia in Canada are derived from the British ones, which used to be in effect in this country, and are themselves inspired by customs and traditions respected throughout the Commonwealth and the world. The fundamental principle of the wearing of insignia is that it should pay homage to its granting authority, the honour it represents and its holder.

Modern Canadian policy gives primacy to Canadian insignia over all others. This is consistent with the practice of most countries. The exception is for British honours: those British honours conferred before 1 July 1972 upon Canadians can be worn in accordance with a special mixed order of precedence which incorporates, in an appropriate sequence, the British honours together with the modern Canadian ones. British honours conferred on or after 1 July 1972, as well as all other approved Commonwealth and foreign honours, shall be worn after all Canadian insignia (orders, decorations and medals) in the following sequence:

- Commonwealth orders in accordance with the date of appointment
- Commonwealth decorations in accordance with the date of award
- Commonwealth medals in accordance with the date of award
- Foreign orders in accordance with the date of appointment
- Foreign decorations in accordance with the date of award
- Foreign medals in accordance with the date of award



The medals of Lieutenant-General Christine Theresa Whitecross, CMM, MSM, CD, which include, after the Canadian Forces' Decoration, the American Meritorious Service Medal

Photo: DH&R



The medals of Major Bryan Mialkowsky, CD, MBE, which include, after the Canadian Forces' Decoration, three British honours: the insignia of Member of the Order of the British Empire (Military Division), the Iraq Medal and the Operational Service Medal – Afghanistan with clasp

Photo: Major Bryan Mialkowsky

The placement of British honours approved after 1972 after all Canadian insignia rests uneasily with several recipients. British awards used to be the honours of Canada, of course, until the creation of our own honours commencing in the late-1960s. Companions of Honour, OBEs and MBEs, among others, were prized honours and were worn in accordance with their prestige by Canadian veterans. The modern policy which requires recipients to wear these same honours after the Canadian Forces' Decoration based on what, to some, seems like an arbitrary date, is sometimes perceived as an affront to The Queen, the honour itself and the veterans who earned them before. There have been several instances of senior officers challenging this policy. By comparison, in Australia and New Zealand, British insignia are worn in conjunction with their modern national awards, regardless of the date of award, in accordance with a mixed order of precedence where their national honours are nevertheless given primacy over British equivalent honours. It must be said however that those two countries made an active use of British honours until more recently than Canada. Once again, this policy was put in place early in the history of the modern Canadian Honours System to make a 'clean' break with the past, establish it as distinctively Canadian, and ensure Canadian honours always have pride of place in this country.

Unlike British policy – and despite some notable recent exceptions discussed in Chapter Two – there is no provision for 'restricted' permission under current Canadian policy; all permissions granted are deemed 'unrestricted' meaning the insignia may be worn at all times when Canadian insignia are worn.

The Canadian rules have also been kept simpler than the equivalent British rules with regards to sequence. Using the date of appointment or award is a simple way to organize foreign awards in such a way as to avoid giving offence to any country inasmuch as the awards are arranged chronologically as opposed to any other method which could only be subjective, and give the impression that the honours of one country may be preferred over those of another. A simple rule like this, however, does have pitfalls when more than one honour has been received in the same category from the same country. For example, a Canadian made a Knight of the French *Ordre national du Mérite*, France's junior national order, in 2012 and then an Officer of the *Légion d'honneur*, the senior-most French honour, in 2017, would have to, in accordance to Canadian rules, wear them in that sequence, which goes against French protocol and seems to break the principles alluded to above of honoring the granting authority and the honour. The British devised a rule to avoid this problem, which although it is uneasy to explain simply, is perfectly logical. Their rule states that honours in one category are to be worn (after all British honours) chronologically but, where more than one honour has been granted by a country in the same category (all French orders as in our example), they shall be grouped together, in the appropriate order of wear based on the custom of the donor country. Where more than one country is represented, the sequence of the countries will be dictated by the date of award of the senior-most award of each country. Continuing with our previous example, it would allow the recipient to wear his two French orders in the correct sequence with the senior *Légion d'honneur* coming first. If the recipient had also been made a Knight of the Belgian *Ordre de la Couronne* in 2014, then the two French orders would be worn after the Belgian one as the senior French order was granted after the Belgian one. The addition of such a provision in the Canadian rules would be useful as this problem, in fact, affects several Canadian recipients.

Another British rule that Canada has decided not to adopt is the idea of 'pride of place'. This allows a British recipient of a foreign honour to wear it in 'pride of place', that is ahead of all British orders, decorations and medals, on very specific occasions such as ceremonies in the donor country, or events held at the donor country's embassy. This rarely affects breast medals (aside from those approved only for restricted wear under British rules) as once medals are mounted together, it is simply impractical to have them remounted for a specific occasion. The rule is, however, employed within the British context for neck badges, breast stars and sashes. In Canada, while one can wear a foreign insignia instead of a Canadian one (as we shall see in the following paragraph), it would not be appropriate to wear a foreign insignia 'above' a Canadian one. As an example, in uniform, the *CF Dress Instructions* allow for the wear two (three in the case of high collared tunics) neck

badges, one at the neck and a second (junior) emerging at the first button hole of the tunic. It would not be appropriate, even if attending a ceremony in the United States, to wear the insignia of Commander of the American Legion of Merit above that of Commander of the Order of Military Merit.

As just alluded to, the wearing of insignia is subject to the numerical limits set in the various dress instructions and guides. There is no restriction for breast insignia, Commonwealth and foreign ones simply being mounted after Canadian ones, (that is to the right of the Canadian ones from the observer's point of view), as per the sequence described above. However, neck badges, breast stars and sashes are subject to numerical limits based on dress. For example, in civilian attire or in Mess Dress, one may only wear one neck badge. If in possession of more than one, the recipient must choose which one to wear. This will usually be the senior-most award, but it could also be a junior one, such as a foreign one, whichever is more appropriate for the occasion in question.

## **Use of post-nominal letters**

Only appointments to Commonwealth orders and the award of Commonwealth decorations carry the right to use post-nominals. Medals of any type carry no such privilege. Similarly, foreign orders and decorations do not generally provide for post-nominals, it is simply not in their traditions. It is therefore improper to use the post-nominals MSM in the case of a United States Meritorious Service Medal or Ld'H for the French *Légion d'honneur*. Not only does this practice not accord with our traditions, but there are no provisions for post-nominals in the donor-countries' regulations for these honours.

Once again, post-nominals may only be used for those Commonwealth orders and decorations which have been approved by the Government of Canada and their precedence follows that of the insignia. This means any post-nominals related to British honours granted before 1 July 1972 are displayed in accordance with the mixed order of precedence:

General Jacques Alfred Dextraze, CC, CMM, CBE, DSO, CD (Retired)

Those post-nominals for British honours approved after this date as well as all other Commonwealth honours will be displayed after all Canadian post-nominals:

Brigadier-General Craig Randall King, OMM, MSC, CD, MBE (Retired)

Thus far the only CAF members entitled to post-nominals as a result of the approval of Commonwealth honours are those 15 appointed as Members of the Order of the British Empire (MBE) by the United Kingdom since 1972 and Brigadier-General Greenaway who was made a Commander of the Order of the Defender of the Realm (JMN) by Malaysia in 1970.

## Heraldic privileges

Armorial bearings are a form of honours and like orders, decorations and medals, their grant flows from the Crown under the Royal Prerogative. It has long been customary to depict a representation of the insignia of orders and decorations in the personal coat of arms of recipients of such honours. Similarly, it is possible to include in such representations the insignia of Commonwealth and foreign orders and decorations which have been duly approved by the Canadian Crown. Several grants of arms to Canadians, first from the College of Arms in London and, since 1988, from the Canadian Heraldic Authority at Government House, have included the insignia of Commonwealth and foreign honours. A maximum of three insignia can be included, the senior one being in the centre, the second one on the left and the third on the right. While some veterans have included such insignia in their grant, like the American Silver Star which appears in the 1997 arms of Second World War First Special Service Force veteran John Donald Mitchell, we have yet to see an example of a grant of arms which includes Commonwealth and foreign honours granted to a CAF member in the period covered in this Register.



The arms granted in 1997 to John Donald Mitchell, which include the insignia of Commander of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem as well as the American Silver Star he earned while serving as a member of the First Special Service Force, also known as the Devil's Brigade, during the Second World War

Photo: Canadian Heraldic Authority



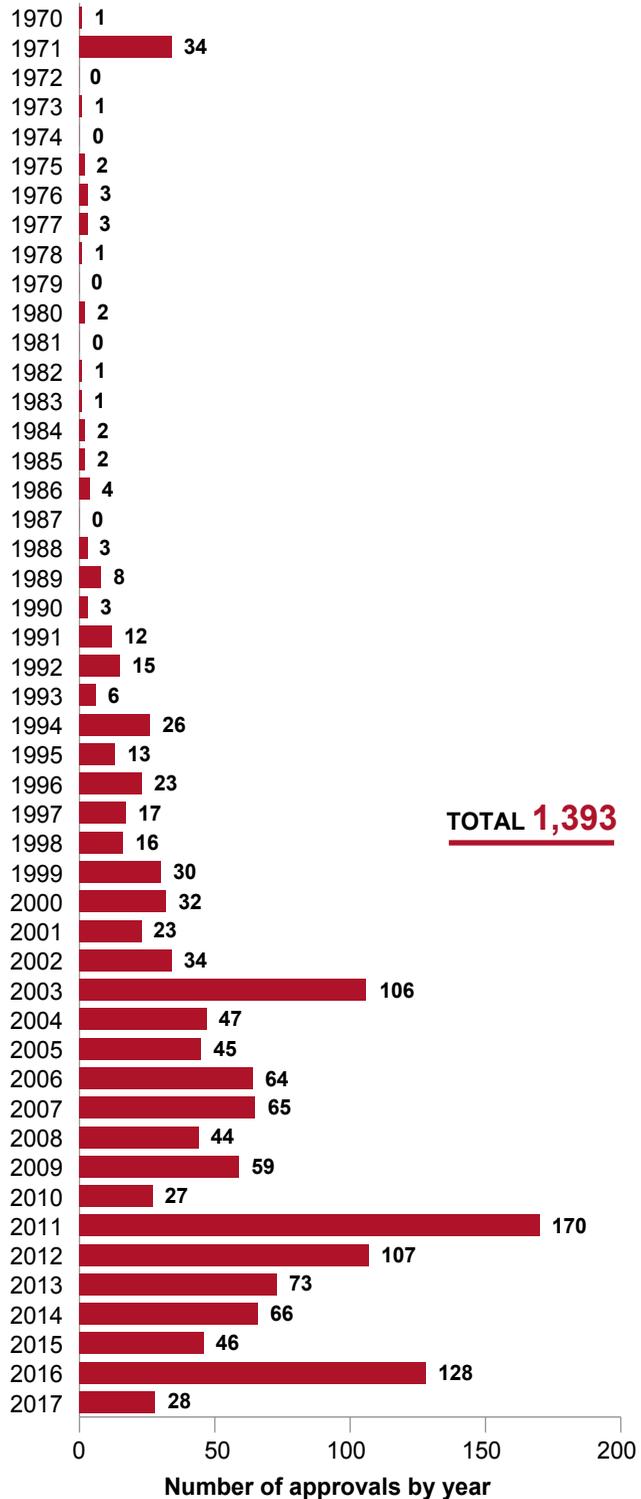
# *Chapter Four*

## Statistical Analysis

*A statistical analysis of all the approvals granted to CAF members for Commonwealth and foreign honours has been conducted and the findings are discussed in the chapter by topic.*

## Number of approvals

In the period covered by this work, from 1 July 1967 to 1 July 2017, there are 1,393 approvals of Commonwealth and foreign honours for CAF members on record. With the increasing flexibility of Canadian policy in this respect, the yearly number of approvals has increased throughout the period, with peaks during periods of high operational intensity, notably during the Gulf War in 1991-1992, peacekeeping operations in the mid-1990s and the campaign in Afghanistan from 2001 to 2014, or in relation to specific events leading to mass awards like the approvals related to the Peru earthquake in 1971 and the British medals for the International Military and Advisory Team in 2003 and the Ebola Virus in 2016. 2011 is the year that saw the most approvals with 170 approvals and this was mostly due to an unusually large number of approvals for American awards published in that year.



## Number of approvals by country

The number of awards by country varies considerably for a variety of reasons. Of course some countries have honours traditions which are generally more generous and more flexible in terms of granting honours to foreigners. A more important factor, however, is the closeness of the military relationship between the donor country and Canada; and the significance of unforeseen events which incidentally generate opportunities for foreign recognition – such as Canadian assistance following the 1970 earthquake in Peru – cannot be discounted. A brief explanation of the nature of the military relationship between Canada and the various donor countries and/or the context in which the awards were granted is included where available in the Register (Appendix Six).

The most generous country has naturally been the United States with 866 awards, over 62.2% of all approvals, with the particularity that, because of their own rules which preclude the award of campaign medals to foreigners, all American awards have been merit-based awards. They are followed by the United Kingdom with 218 awards (15.6% of approvals), the vast majority of which have been campaign medals. In third place comes France with 121 awards (8.7% of approvals), which have been a mix of merit awards and campaign medals. The following table illustrates the number of approval for each donor country:

Country name	Number	%
Afghanistan	12	0.9%
Argentina	1	0.1%
Austria	1	0.1%
Australia	7	0.5%
Bahrain	5	0.4%
Belgium	2	0.1%
Brazil	3	0.2%
Cameroon	4	0.3%
Colombia	8	0.6%
Côte d'Ivoire	1	0.1%
Denmark	2	0.1%
France	121	8.7%
Germany	4	0.3%
Greece	1	0.1%
Haiti	1	0.1%
Hungary	3	0.2%
Italy	4	0.3%
Jamaica	1	0.1%
Jordan	1	0.1%
Republic of Korea	1	0.1%
Luxembourg	1	0.1%
Malaysia	1	0.1%
Mali	5	0.4%
NATO	61	4.4%
Netherlands	8	0.6%
Nicaragua	3	0.2%
Norway	1	0.1%
Pakistan	1	0.1%
Peru	34	2.4%
Poland	7	0.5%
Saudi Arabia	1	0.1%
Senegal	1	0.1%
Spain	1	0.1%
United Kingdom	218	15.6%
United States	866	62.2%
Venezuela	1	0.1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,393</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Number of approvals by recipient

The vast majority of CAF members who have received official approval for a Commonwealth or foreign honour have received only one such award in their career. Single approvals amount to 1,078 or 77.4% of all approvals. There is a small proportion, however, who have received several such awards, and these are usually senior CAF leaders who have been recognized for strategic leadership. Some of these also include multiple awards of the same honour such as oak leaf clusters to the U.S. Meritorious Service Medal or Air Medal.

The CAF member who has received the most official approvals during the period under review is Lieutenant-General Peter John Devlin, CMM, MSC, CD (Retired) with six awards:

Legion of Merit – Legionnaire	U.S.A.	2008
Legion of Merit – Officer	U.S.A.	2009
Grand Officer of the Order of Military Merit	Brazil	2012
Faith in the Cause Military Medal	Columbia	2012
Grand Cross of the Order of Military Merit ‘José Maria Cordóva’	Columbia	2013
Officer of the Legion of Honour	France	2014



Lieutenant-General Peter John Devlin, CMM, MSC, CD. The breast star is related to the grade of Grand Cross of the Order of Military Merit ‘José Maria Cordóva’ of Colombia, the second neck badge, worn from the first button of the tunic, is related to the grade of Grand Officer of the Order of Military Merit of Brazil and the American Legion of Merit (Degree of Officer) may be seen after the Canadian Forces’ Decoration

Photo: DND



Lieutenant-General Joseph Marcel Marquis Hainse CMM, MSC, CD. The breast star is related to the grade of Grand Officer of the Order of Military Merit of Brazil while the NATO Meritorious Service Medal may be seen after the Canadian Forces' Decoration

Photo: DND



Major-General Davis Allison Fraser, CMM, MSC, MSM, CD (Retired). After his Canadian Forces' Decoration can be seen four foreign honours: the NATO Meritorious Service Medal, the American Legion of Merit (Degree of Legionnaire) and Bronze Star Medal as well as the insignia of Officer of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Poland

Photo: DH&R

Moreover five CAF members have received five approvals:

- Lieutenant-General Joseph Jacques Charles BOUCHARD, OC, CMM, MSC, CD (Retired)
- Colonel Joseph Bernard Patrick CARPENTIER, CD
- General Raymond Roland Joseph HENAULT, CMM, MSC, CD (Retired)
- Lieutenant-General Joseph Marcel Marquis HAINSE, CMM, MSC, CD
- Lieutenant-Colonel Henrik Neilsen SMITH, CD

Four have received four approvals:

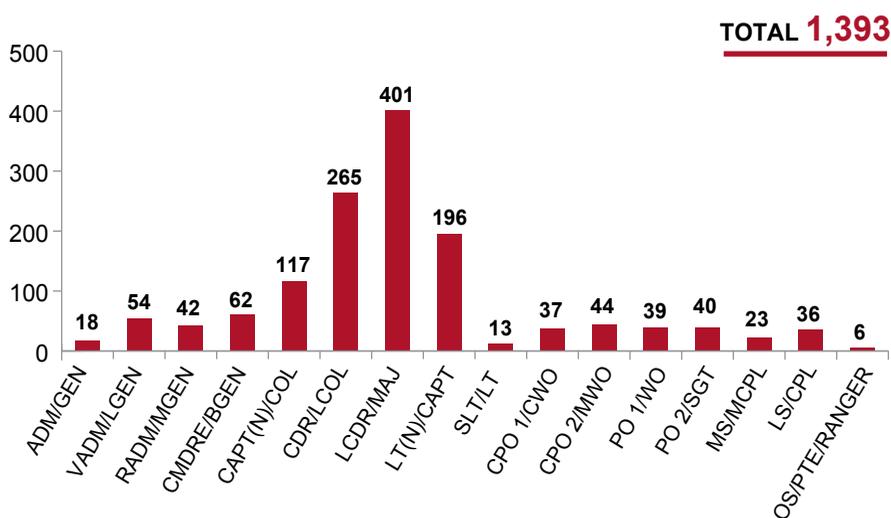
- Brigadier-General Joseph Gilles Sylvain BÉDARD, OMM, CD
- Major-General Davis Allison FRASER, CMM, MSC, MSM, CD (Retired)
- General Walter John NATYNCZYK, CMM, MSC, CD (Retired)
- Rear-Admiral Kenneth James SUMMERS, OMM, MSC, CD (Retired)

Twenty-four CAF members have received three approvals while 98 have received two.

## Number of approvals by rank

Because a significant number of awards are for strategic leadership, these awards tend to concentrate among the most senior ranks. Similarly, many of the exchange positions Canada has with its allies are for commissioned officers. Conversely Commonwealth and foreign campaign or service medals cover all ranks.

The most represented rank is that of lieutenant-commander/major with 401 approvals or 28.8% of all approvals. It is followed by commander/lieutenant-colonel with 19% and lieutenant(N)/captain with 14.1%. Senior officers make up over two thirds of all approvals (68.9%) while non-commissioned members make up 16.3% of the list. The following graph illustrates the number of approvals for each rank level:



## Number of approvals by honour

As we have seen, American awards represent the majority of approvals, making up close to two thirds of all approvals. It is therefore not surprising that the four awards which have most often been approved are also American decorations: the Meritorious Service Medal with 526 approvals (including subsequent awards) representing 37.8% of all approvals; the Legion of Merit (all degrees and including subsequent awards) with 131 approvals (9.4%); the Bronze Star Medal (including subsequent awards) with 109 approvals (7.8%); and the Air Medal (including subsequent awards) with 91 approvals (6.5%). In fifth place comes the most frequent non-American honour, the British Ebola Medal with 79 approvals (5.7%).

# *Chapter Five*

Canadian Honours to Allied  
Military personnel

As covered in Chapter One, before the creation of Canadian honours, Canada made use of British honours to recognize foreign citizens. This occurred for 60 American military personnel during the Second World War and in a few other instances in the years that followed. For example, twenty such awards were granted for post-War service between 1945 and July 1949.<sup>182</sup> It was also noted in Chapter One that some of the awards caused a little confusion in that it was not always apparent that these British honours were being awarded on the recommendation of Canada. From the 1960s, when the Canadian Government ceased to make recommendations to the British Government for honours, either for Canadians or foreigners, Canada was left with no means to recognize the good works of either group – a situation which would be remedied only gradually with the creation of the modern Canadian Honours System a few years later.

As we have seen, members of the CAF have been the beneficiaries of the generosity of many of our closest military allies over the last fifty years. However, Canada has not been quite as generous, in return, with its allies. This is explained by several factors. Firstly, many of our honours are fairly recent, being created many years into the period under study in this publication. For example, the Order of Military Merit was created in 1972, the Meritorious Service Cross in 1984 and the Meritorious Service Medal in 1991. Secondly, some Canadian honours were not initially open to allied military members. Some years were to elapse before policies were put in place or regulations amended to allow for it. And thirdly, the Canadian Honours System is known to be more conservative in terms of the number of awards it bestows, especially in comparison with some of Canada's closest allies.

If Canadian military recognition has not been plentiful towards our allies, the civilian facets of the Canadian Honours System have been even more restrained. The Order of Canada, created on the occasion of the Centennial of Confederation on 1 July 1967, contained provisions for the honorary appointments of non-Canadian from its inception. However, there were recurrent policy issues as to how to put this into practice and it was not until 1981 that an honorary appointment was made, to Zena Sheardown, in relation with the Teheran hostage crisis of 1979.<sup>183</sup> This was essentially an exception made in light of the tragic events where all the Canadian participants were being recognized and it would not have been acceptable to exclude Mrs. Sheardown based on the fact she was not a Canadian citizen when



The insignia of  
Companion of the  
Order of Canada

Photo: DH&R

she is one of those who faced the greatest risk, as four of the six ‘house guests’ of the “Canadian Caper” stayed with her. Eventually, Mrs. Sheardown became a Canadian citizen and her appointment was changed to that of an ordinary Member of the Order in 1986.<sup>184</sup> The debate regarding honorary appointments to the Order continued periodically but remained bogged down mostly because the initial provision required honorary appointments to be approved by Cabinet, a measure which did not accord with the principle of political insulation for the nominations processes in the Canadian Honours System. Finally the Constitution of the Order of Canada was amended in 1997, removing the requirement for Cabinet approval and adding to the Advisory Council the involvement of the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs when discussing honorary appointments. Strangely, the new provisions were initially available only for the grade of honorary Officer of the Order. This was corrected in 1998 with another amendment to the Constitution to expand honorary appointments to all three levels.<sup>185</sup> Despite these new provisions, only approximately twenty non-Canadians have thus far been appointed as honorary members of the Order of Canada amongst the nearly 7,000 members appointed since 1967.

The Civil Division of the Meritorious Service Decorations (MSDs) was created in 1991. The Regulations included provisions for awards to non-Canadians and several such awards were made in the early years of the program. Unfortunately, the program was essentially dormant for a decade, from 2005 to 2015. This latter year is when the Government approved a certain number of recommendations provided in the Honours Review commissioned by the Privy Council Office in 2011. Two of the directions provided were to reactivate and reinvigorate the Civil MSDs to make them the workhorse of merit recognition in the Honours System; and to make more use of the provisions to recognize non-Canadian through the Order of Canada, the MSDs and other honours. In the same spirit, the new Polar Medal and Sovereign’s Medal for Volunteers, also created in 2015 as a result of the Review, were open to non-Canadians from the outset. Given these measures, it is hopeful that Canada will henceforth be more generous with its honours towards non-Canadians.



The Meritorious Service Cross (Civil Division)

Photo: DH&R

## The Order of Military Merit

The Order of Military Merit was created on 1 July 1972 to recognize conspicuous merit and exceptional service by members of the CAF. From its establishment, the Constitution of the Order contained provisions to appoint, as honorary members, personnel of the armed forces of countries other than Canada. In fact nominations for non-Canadian military personnel were made in the first few years of the Order, but none were approved, mostly on account of the aforementioned procedural difficulties with honorary appointments to the Order of Canada. Like the Constitution of the Order of Canada, the Constitution for the Order of Military Merit required Cabinet approval for non-Canadians which, as already mentioned, was problematic given the fundamental principles of the new Honours System. The resolution of the issue for the Order of Military Merit, therefore, depended directly on finding a solution to the Order

of Canada dilemma. As already explained, the solution only came in 1997, 30 years after the creation of the Order of Canada, and then again only partially until it was permanently settled the following year. Similar changes were made to the Constitution of the Order of Military Merit in 2003, which also set the limit of one honorary appointment per year to each of the Order's three levels.<sup>186</sup> This being said, given that the Order recognizes long-term merit, only allied personnel who have had a long-standing connection with the CAF can be considered for an honorary appointment. This was the case of the only person who has been made an honorary member of the Order thus far: General Myers of the United States Air Force had already been awarded the Meritorious Service Cross (Military Division) by Canada in 2000



General Raymond Roland Joseph Henault, CMM, MSC, CD, Chief of the Defence Staff, invests General Richard B. Myers of the United States Air Force with his insignia of Commander of the Order of Military Merit, Washington D.C., 1 February 2005. Myers was the first and remains the only honorary member of the Order; he had already been awarded the Meritorious Service Cross (Military Division) in 2000

Photo: DH&R



The insignia of Commander of the Order of Military Merit

Photo: DH&R

after completing his assignment as Commander of NORAD and went on to serve as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (U.S. equivalent to the Canadian Chief of the Defence Staff) during a period of unprecedented military cooperation between our two countries following the attacks of 11 September 2001 and the ensuing campaign against terrorism in Afghanistan.<sup>187</sup>

**Honorary Commander of the Order of Military Merit**

General Richard MYERS, MSC *United States of America*.....29 September 2004

**The Military Valour Decorations**

Created in 1993, the Military Valour Decorations (MVDs), namely the Victoria Cross (VC), the Star of Military Valour (SMV) and the Medal of Military Valour (MMV), recognize acts of valour, self-sacrifice or devotion to duty in the presence of the enemy. Awarded for the first time in 2006, during the Afghanistan Campaign, 20 SMVs and 89 MMVs have been awarded thus far. The Regulations for these decorations have included, from their creation, the possibility to award them to a person who is ‘member of an allied armed force that is serving with or in conjunction with the Canadian Forces’.<sup>188</sup> Canada worked very closely with our American allies in the Afghan campaign and it is not surprising that three of them, one SMV (5% of the SMVs awarded) and two MMVs (2.2% of the MMVs awarded), count among the recipients of those prestigious decorations:

*Star of Military Valour*

During an operation in Afghanistan on 26 November 2008, Chief Petty Officer Ratzlaff demonstrated extraordinary heroism while reinforcing an assault on a fortified enemy machine gun nest. After multiple attempts to silence the machine gun, he gained entry through a hail of enemy fire. Without hesitation, he deliberately placed himself in harm’s way, neutralizing the nest while facing almost point blank fire. His heroic actions saved countless lives in the face of a determined enemy.

Chief Petty Officer Thomas RATZLAFF

*United States of America* ..... 15 November 2010



The Star of Military Valour

Photo: DH&R

## *Medal of Military Valour*

Specialist David Fletcher GRAVES *United States of America* .....31 October 2011



On 3 August 2010, Specialist Graves and Staff Sergeant Hever, both of the 1st Squadron, 71st Cavalry Regiment of the United States Army, and part of the Canadian-led Task Force Kandahar, were conducting a training exercise within Kandahar Airfield when insurgents tried to force their way inside the compound. Unarmed and under fire, Specialist Graves and

Staff Sergeant Hever secured weapons and moved to a position of cover in order to engage the enemy. Despite intense enemy action, they maintained their position and delivered accurate return fire. Their courage, decisiveness and soldiering ability neutralized the attack and enabled friendly forces to find safety.



The Medal of  
Military Valour

Photo: DH&R

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Staff Sergeant Adam HEVER *United States of America* .....31 October 2011



On 3 August 2010, Specialist Graves and Staff Sergeant Hever, both of the 1st Squadron, 71st Cavalry Regiment of the United States Army, and part of the Canadian-led Task Force Kandahar, were conducting a training exercise within Kandahar Airfield when insurgents tried to force their way inside the compound. Unarmed and under fire, Specialist Graves and Staff Sergeant Hever secured weapons and moved to a position of cover in order to engage the enemy. Despite intense enemy action, they maintained their position and delivered accurate return

fire. Their courage, decisiveness and soldiering ability neutralized the attack and enabled friendly forces to find safety.

## The Canadian Bravery Decorations

Created on 1 July 1972, the Canadian Bravery Decorations, namely the Cross of Valour (CV), the Star of Courage (SC) and the Medal of Bravery (MB), are not military decorations but rather decorations open to any persons who have risked their lives to save and protect others. Here also, non-Canadians are eligible. The Regulations state the decorations may be awarded to a person who is 'not a Canadian citizen, but has performed in Canada an act for which a bravery decoration may be awarded under these Regulations, or has performed outside Canada an act for which a bravery decoration may be awarded under these Regulations and which merits recognition by Canada as being performed in the interest of Canada.'<sup>189</sup> While other foreign military personnel may have been nominated from other sources, three servicemen have been awarded Canadian Bravery Decorations on the recommendation of the Department of National Defence:

### *Medal of Bravery*

Major Simon Toby Wass BRIDGE *United Kingdom*.....16 January 1996

On September 27, 1995, Major Bridge, a member of the British Army serving with the United Nations Protection Force in Croatia, rescued two colleagues after the vehicle in which the three were travelling struck an anti-tank mine. The blast destroyed the vehicle, leaving the three men unconscious and surrounded by unexploded mines. Upon regaining consciousness, Major Bridge administered aid to the badly-injured Canadian team leader, thus saving his life. He then led his other colleague, who was in a severe state of shock, through the minefield to safety. Major Bridge then re-entered the unmarked minefield, crawled back through the wreckage to the team leader, and brought him to safety. Throughout, he tried to calm and reassure the severely wounded men, who were later brought to the hospital, where they were successfully treated for their life-threatening injuries.



The Medal of Bravery  
Photo: DH&R

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Lieutenant Colonel David JOHNSON *United States of America*..... 28 February 2013



On 15 March 2009, Marilyn Mills, her father David Mills, and Lieutenant Colonel David Johnson, of the United States Air Force, rescued a couple whose snowmobile had broken through the ice on Trout Lake, in North Bay, Ontario. David and Marilyn Mills heard the victims' cries and ran on the fragile surface to help. Ms. Mills fell in the water trying to pull one of the victims closer but her father quickly got her out. Unable to pull out the unresponsive male, they lifted him halfway up onto the ice. Meanwhile, Lieutenant Colonel Johnson had manoeuvred a canoe to reach the female victim who was on a piece of floating ice. Despite the weight of her wet clothing, he pulled her aboard, and directed the canoe towards the Mills who helped him bring the woman to the shore. Sadly, the male victim did not survive.

Major Frank WAGNER *Federal Republic of Germany*..... 13 October 2010



On April 18, 2008, Major Frank Wagener, of the German Air Force, rescued a student pilot after their aircraft had crashed near a runway, in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. The aircraft had experienced a major mechanical malfunction and was nose-diving quickly towards the ground. Major Wagener and the student pilot ejected at approximately 300 feet above the ground while the aircraft was in its steep descent. It struck the ground a few seconds after the ejections and exploded. A huge fireball spewed from the wreckage beneath the descending pilots, causing serious injuries to both men. Although Major Wagener was able to get out of his harness and ejection seat, the student pilot remained trapped, unable to free himself from his burning parachute. Major Wagener ran back into the fire to detach the student pilot from his gear and walked him safely away from the crash site.

## **The Meritorious Service Decorations (Military Division)**

The Meritorious Service Cross (MSC) was created in 1984, while the Meritorious Service Medal (MSM) as well as a Civil Division for both the MSC and the MSM were created in 1991. Together they constitute Canada's family of Meritorious Service Decorations (MSDs). The MSDs in the Military Division recognize outstanding professionalism and achievements of high standard that bring

honour to the CAF or Canada. These decorations are intended to recognize a single deed or an activity over a specific and limited period of time. Where the Order of Military Merit recognizes long-term military merit, the MSDs recognize short-term merit. The MSC Regulations did not initially allow awards to persons other than CAF members, but it was soon realized this decoration would be ideally suited to recognize some of our allies in operations and other settings. Discussions on this were initiated in 1987 and the Regulations were eventually amended, in 1990, to allow awards to non-Canadians. The first such awards were soon made in relation to the Gulf War. Of course, the revised and expanded MSDs of 1991 were also open to non-Canadians.<sup>190</sup> Since 1990, 42 MSCs and 62 MSMs in the Military Division have been awarded to allied military personnel.<sup>191</sup> The number awarded by country, just like for Commonwealth and foreign awards to Canadians, is directly influenced by the military relationship with the country as well as operational events.

### **Meritorious Service Decorations (Military Division) awarded to allied military personnel by country 1990-2017**

Country	MSC	%	MSM	%	Total MSDs	%
Islamic Republic of Afghanistan	0	0.0%	5	8.1%	5	4.8%
Commonwealth of Australia	0	0.0%	2	3.2%	2	1.9%
Czech Republic	0	0.0%	1	1.6%	1	1.0%
Kingdom of Denmark	0	0.0%	1	1.6%	1	1.0%
French Republic	3	7.1%	6	9.7%	9	8.7%
Federal Republic of Germany	2	4.8%	0	0.0%	2	1.9%
Kingdom of the Netherlands	0	0.0%	1	1.6%	1	1.0%
New Zealand	0	0.0%	1	1.6%	1	1.0%
Republic of Poland	2	4.8%	0	0.0%	2	1.9%
United Kingdom	2	4.8%	6	9.7%	8	7.7%
United States of America	33	78.6%	39	62.9%	72	69.2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



Admiral Gortney receives the Meritorious Service Cross (Military Division) from General Jonathan Holbert Vance, CMM, MSC, CD, Chief of the Defence Staff, during a ceremony at Peterson Air Force Base, in Colorado Springs, 13 May 2016

PHOTO: United States Department of Defense



The Meritorious Service Cross (Military Division)

Photo: DH&R

### *Meritorious Service Cross (Military Division)*

- General Joseph ASHY *United States of America* ..... 8 December 1996  
 Lieutenant General Daniel BOLGER (Retired) *United States of America*..... 22 October 2013  
 Lieutenant-General Hans-Otto BUDDE *Federal Republic of Germany* ..... 6 May 2009  
 General Wesley CLARK *United States of America* ..... 24 March 2000  
 General Bantz John CRADDOCK *United States of America*..... 23 June 2009  
 Lieutenant General Keith DAYTON *United States of America*..... 9 September 2010  
 Lieutenant-General Sir Peter DE LA BILLIÈRE, KCB, CBE, DSO, MC *United Kingdom* ..... 30 August 1991  
 General Ralph Edward EBERHART *United States of America* ..... 27 August 2004  
 Lieutenant General Karl EIKENBERRY *United States of America*... 21 December 2006  
 General Howell ESTES III *United States of America* ..... 10 March 1998  
 Brigadier General Leslie Lawrence FULLER (Retired) *United States of America* ..... 12 March 2008  
 General Franciszek GAGOR (Posthumous) *Republic of Poland* ..... 5 January 2011  
 Admiral Edmund Peter GIAMBASTIANI, Jr *United States of America*..... 27 October 2005  
 Admiral William GORTNEY *United States of America*..... 11 April 2016  
 Lieutenant-General Bertrand Adalbert Marcel GUILLAUME DE SAUVILLE DE LAPRESLE *French Republic* ..... 18 July 1995  
 Lieutenant General Charles HORNER *United States of America*..... 30 August 1991  
 General (Army Corps) Bernard Louis Antonin JANVIER *French Republic*..... 20 December 1996

General Charles JACOBY, Jr. <i>United States of America</i> .....	6 October 2014
General James JONES <i>United States of America</i> .....	27 November 2006
Admiral Timothy John KEATING <i>United States of America</i> .....	27 February 2007
Major General Joseph William KINZER <i>United States of America</i> .....	1 May 1997
General Donald Joseph KUTYNA <i>United States of America</i> .....	14 May 1992
General James MATTIS <i>United States of America</i> .....	10 January 2013
Vice Admiral Henry MAUZ, Jr. <i>United States of America</i> .....	30 August 1991
Admiral William Harry McRAVEN <i>United States of America</i> .....	6 October 2014
General (Army Corps) Philippe Pierre Lucien Antoine MORILLON <i>French Republic</i> .....	22 April 1994
The Right Honourable Patricia Edwina Victoria Knatchbull Countess MOUNTBATTEN OF BURMA, CBE, CD <i>United Kingdom</i> .....	10 July 2007
Admiral Michael Glenn MULLEN <i>United States of America</i> .....	16 September 2011
General Richard MYERS <i>United States of America</i> .....	27 January 2000
General Klaus Dieter NAUMANN, KBE <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i> .....	22 June 1998
General Peter PACE <i>United States of America</i> .....	14 August 2007
General David PETRAEUS <i>United States of America</i> .....	7 October 2010
General Colin POWELL <i>United States of America</i> .....	10 June 1993
Brigadier General Donald Joseph QUENNEVILLE <i>United States of America</i> .....	10 July 2007
General Victor RENUART, Jr. <i>United States of America</i> .....	11 December 2009
General Peter SCHOOMAKER <i>United States of America</i> .....	21 December 2006
General John SHALIKASHVILI <i>United States of America</i> .....	18 August 1997
Lieutenant-General Waldemar SKRZYPCZAK <i>Republic of Poland</i> .....	26 March 2008
General Lance SMITH <i>United States of America</i> .....	9 October 2007
General Gordon Russell SULLIVAN <i>United States of America</i> .....	10 March 1995
Major General James TERRY <i>United States of America</i> .....	17 May 2012
Admiral James Alexander WINNEFELD, Jr. <i>United States of America</i> .....	7 July 2011



Major-General Terry receives the Meritorious Service Cross from His Excellency the Right Honourable David Lloyd Johnston, CC, CMM, COM, CD, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada, Rideau Hall, 12 September 2013

Photo: Sgt Ronald Duchesne

***Meritorious Service Medal (Military Division)***

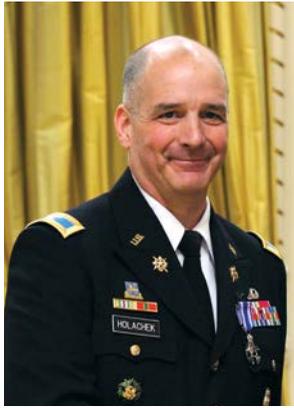
Brigadier-General Sayed AHMAD SHAH <i>Islamic Republic of Afghanistan</i> .....	17 May 2012	 <p>The Meritorious Service Medal (Military Division) Photo: DH&amp;R</p>
Lieutenant General Edward Gustav ANDERSON, III <i>United States of America</i> .....	7 May 2004	
Lieutenant-Colonel Lyndon ANDERSON <i>Commonwealth of Australia</i> .....	16 October 2008	
Colonel William Robert APPLEGATE <i>United States of America</i> .....	9 June 2005	
Captain(N) Christophe Antoine Marie BALDUCCHI <i>French Republic</i> .....	8 October 2015	
Squadron Leader John Alan BARRASS <i>United Kingdom</i> .....	27 December 1993	
Chief Petty Officer Douglas BEAUREGARD <i>United States of America</i> .....	19 January 2015	
Brigadier General Robert John BELETIC <i>United States of America</i> .....	7 October 2010	
Colonel Gregory BILTON <i>Commonwealth of Australia</i> .....	5 January 2011	
Colonel David BRACKETT <i>United States of America</i> .....	6 July 2006	
Colonel Joseph Patrick BREEN <i>United States of America</i> .....	13 October 2009	
Brigadier General Jack BRIGGS II <i>United States of America</i> .....	22 October 2013	
Colonel Andrew David Hawkesford BUDD <i>United Kingdom</i> .....	12 March 2008	
Vice-Admiral Paul BUSHONG <i>United States of America</i> .....	19 January 2015	
Major General Raymond CARPENTER <i>United States of America</i> .....	30 November 2011	
Colonel Steven CZEPIGA <i>United States of America</i> .....	2 October 2008	
Major-General Mart de KRUIF <i>Kingdom of the Netherlands</i> .....	7 October 2010	
Major Bryan DOCKTER <i>United States of America</i> .....	28 June 2013	



Brigadier General Beletic  
Photo: MCpl Dany Veillette



Captain(N) Balducchi  
Photo: Sgt Ronald Duchesne



Colonel Holachek  
Photo: MCpl Dany Veillette



Lieutenant-Colonel McGrath  
Photo: MCpl Dany Veillette

Lieutenant General Michael DUBIE	<i>United States of America</i>	24 June 2015
Lieutenant-Colonel Jean-Pierre DURAN	<i>French Republic</i>	26 June 2008
Lieutenant William Kurt ERHARDT	<i>United States of America</i>	26 June 1996
Major General Mohammad HABIB		
HESARI	<i>Islamic Republic of Afghanistan</i>	20 February 2014
Brigadier General Ahmad HABIBI	<i>Islamic Republic of Afghanistan</i>	17 May 2012
Captain Jessica HARMON	<i>United States of America</i>	12 October 2016
Colonel Jeffrey Allen HAUSMANN	<i>United States of America</i>	17 May 2012
Colonel Jeffrey HOLACHEK	<i>United States of America</i>	26 April 11
Lieutenant Colonel Daniel HURLBUT	<i>United States of America</i>	19 November 1909
Brigadier General Charles Kevin HYDE	<i>United States of America</i>	8 October 2015
General Sher Mohammad		
KARIMI	<i>Islamic Republic of Afghanistan</i>	20 February 2014
Brigadier General Jeffrey KENDALL	<i>United States of America</i>	17 May 2012
Lieutenant Colonel Niels Christian KOEFOED	<i>Kingdom of Denmark</i>	5 April 2006
Major General Rostislav KOTIL	<i>Czech Republic</i>	16 February 1996
Major Dene LEONARD	<i>United States of America</i>	17 May 2012
Lieutenant-Commander Charles David		
LIGHTFOOT	<i>United Kingdom</i>	26 March 2004
Colonel Norman LITTERINI	<i>United States of America</i>	19 April 2013
Captain Steven LUCE	<i>United States of America</i>	20 April 2010
Colonel Thomas McGRATH	<i>United States of America</i>	7 October 2009
General Denis MERCIER	<i>French Republic</i>	1 May 2014
Command Sergeant-Major Sayed		
MERZAHI	<i>Islamic Republic of Afghanistan</i>	20 February 2014
Major General Christopher MILLER	<i>United States of America</i>	7 July 2009
Lieutenant Colonel Scott MILLER	<i>United States of America</i>	19 November 2009
Commandant Yves MINJOLLET	<i>French Republic</i>	6 April 2009



Colonel Richardson receives the Meritorious Service Medal from General Walter John Natynczyk, CMM, MSC, CD, Chief of the Defence Staff, National Defence Headquarters, 25 November 2009

Photo: MCpl MacLella

Vice Admiral Robert MURRETT	<i>United States of America</i>	.....11 December 09
Colonel Philip NAPIER	<i>United Kingdom</i>	.....7 October 2009
Colonel Theodore OSOWSKI	<i>United States of America</i>	..... 19 November 2009
Colonel Kevin Charles OWENS	<i>United States of America</i>	..... 18 October 2006
Lieutenant-Colonel John PAGANINI	<i>United States of America</i>	.....17 May 2012
Colonel Colin RICHARDSON	<i>New Zealand</i>	..... 7 October 2009
Major Paul SCANNELL	<i>United Kingdom</i>	.....7 October 2010
Colonel Thomas SEAY	<i>United States of America</i>	..... 4 April 2008
Colonel Eugene SHEARER	<i>United States of America</i>	.....22 August 2012
Colonel Jeffery STEWART	<i>United States of America</i>	..... 29 June 15
Lieutenant General Jack Calvin STULTZ	<i>United States of America</i>	..... 30 November 2011
Lieutenant Colonel John TRINGALI	<i>United States of America</i>	..... 7 October 2010
Colonel Luther TURNER III	<i>United States of America</i>	.....26 June 2008
Colonel Siegfried USAL	<i>French Republic</i>	..... 8 June 2012
Colonel Jean-Michel Désiré VERNEY	<i>French Republic</i>	..... 20 May 2010
Colonel Christopher Hilary VERNON	<i>United Kingdom</i>	.....18 December 06
Lieutenant Colonel Michael WHITED	<i>United States of America</i>	..... 7 October 2010
Colonel Francis John WIERCINSKI	<i>United States of America</i>	.....23 June 2003
Colonel Richard Stephen WILLIAMS	<i>United States of America</i>	..... 18 December 2006
Major Geoffrey YOUNG	<i>United States of America</i>	..... 30 November 2012

## The Mentioned in Dispatches

The modern Canadian Mention in Dispatches was created in 1991 to recognize valiant conduct, devotion to duty and other distinguished service in war-like conditions in an active theatre of operations. While the Regulations have allowed allied military personnel to be Mentioned in Dispatches from the outset, this provision has yet to be used. The only two persons who have been Mentioned without being CAF members have been two members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.<sup>192</sup>

## Canadian Campaign and Service Medals

Most modern Canadian campaign and service medals may be awarded to persons 'attached to or working with the Canadian Forces'. These include the Sacrifice Medal, Gulf and Kuwait Medal, Somalia Medal, South-West Asia Service Medal, General Campaign Star, General Service Medal and Operational Service Medal. By legislation, the Canadian Peacekeeping Service Medal may only be awarded to Canadian citizens, while the Special Service Medal is reserved to CAF members through its Regulations. The quoted wording 'attached to or working with' of the early medals has been further refined for later ones by wording such as 'member of an allied force and has worked as an integral part of the Canadian Forces, such as exchange personnel'. This was meant to clarify the intent of the provision regarding the eligibility of allied members. Simply working alongside the CAF in a multinational context is not sufficient to qualify for Canadian recognition. Even when a Canadian officer is commanding foreign troops in a multinational context, he or she is doing so as a UN or NATO commander and not on behalf of Canada. In those situations, recognition should emanate from the member's own country or the lead international organization (such the UN or NATO). One must be under CAF authority and control in order to qualify for Canadian recognition. Exchange or seconded personnel for example are issued a CAF Service Number and registered in the Canadian Forces Tasks, Plans and Operations (CFTPO) program, meaning they are administered as Canadians which in turn means they are eligible for Canadian campaign medals. The intent of Canadian service medals is quite simply to recognize service performed on behalf of Canada.

There have been a small number of examples of such awards to allied military personnel in recent years. In the majority of cases, they are allied members on exchange with the CAF in Canada who then subsequently deploy overseas with their Canadian unit.

Examples of such awards include the awarding of the South-West Asia Service Medal with AFGHANISTAN bar or the General Campaign Star – SOUTH-WEST ASIA to personnel from Australia, France, Jamaica, the Netherlands, Slovenia, the U.K. and the U.S. For example, a Royal Navy Lieutenant and a U.S. Navy Petty Officer Third Class who served aboard HMCS *Calgary* during Operation APOLLO in the summer of 2003 were awarded the South-West Asia



The South-West Asia Service Medal with AFGHANISTAN bar

Photo: DH&R

Service Medal with AFGHANISTAN bar. The same medal went to two British Army officers and a Royal Air Force Squadron Leader who were on exchange with Canadian units during the same operation. Operation ARCHER in 2005 saw several specialists, military and civilians, from foreign countries integrated in the Canadian Kandahar Provincial Reconstruction team including some citizens from the Netherlands, the U.S., Afghanistan, along with four bomb dog handlers from Tanzania under contract with the Government of Canada, earning the same distinction. The General Campaign Star – SOUTH-WEST ASIA was awarded to a U.S. Army lieutenant colonel who was serving with the CF Joint Operations Group when he was deployed to Afghanistan as part of the Theatre Activation Team in 2003 and to the 53 members of a Slovenian Long Range Reconnaissance Team, who served as an integral part of the Canadian Reconnaissance Squadron of Task Force Kabul in 2004-05. An electronic warfare sergeant from the Australian Defence Force and an intelligence petty officer 1st class from the U.S. Navy, both on exchange with CAF units and deployed to Kandahar in 2006, received the same medal. The same award recognized the service of three lieutenant-colonels from the U.S., Australia and New Zealand, part of the Lessons Learned program based in Kingston, Ontario, after these members deployed to Afghanistan as part of their duties. Two Royal New Zealand Navy officers received the Operational Service Medal – HUMANITAS for service aboard HMCS *Athabaskan* in direct support of the Canadian humanitarian operation after the 2010 earthquake in Haiti.



The General Campaign Star – SOUTHWEST ASIA

Photo: DH&R

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The Operational Service Medal – HUMANITAS

Photo: DH&R

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## Chief of the Defence Staff Commendation, Command Commendation and CF Medallion for Distinguished Service

In addition to official honours from the Crown, departmental awards are also granted to allied recipients. The Chief of the Defence Staff Commendation, created in 1974, and the Command Commendation, created in 1995, can both be awarded to allied military personnel and have been on many occasion. The Chief of the Defence Staff Commendation recognizes deeds or activities beyond the demand of normal duty. Ninety-eight CDSCs have so far been awarded to foreign recipients as follows:



The Chief of Defence Staff Commendation

Photo: DH&R

Country	Number of CDSCs awarded	%
Islamic Republic of Afghanistan	5	5.1%
Commonwealth of Australia	4	4.1%
Kingdom of Denmark	1	1.0%
French Republic	2	2.0%
Federal Republic of Germany	2	2.0%
Italian Republic	1	1.0%
Jamaica	2	2.0%
New Zealand	1	1.0%
Republic of South Africa	2	2.0%
United Kingdom	27	27.6%
United States of America	51	52.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Staff Sergeant Delbert Gaines of the U.S. Army receives his Chief of the Defence Staff Commendation from Lieutenant-General Walter John Natynczyk, CMM, MSC, CD, Vice-Chief of the Defence Staff, Government Congress Center, 23 October 2007

Photo : Cpl Marcie Lane



The Command Commendation recognizes a contribution affecting or reflecting well on the command. It is managed by the various awarding commands and there are no available statistics on the number which may have been awarded to foreigners, but such awards are possible and known to have been made.



The Command Commendation

Photo: DH&R

The Canadian Forces Medallion for Distinguished Service was created by the Chief of the Defence Staff in 1987 to recognize distinguished or outstanding service performed by persons other than active military personnel or by civilian groups. This award may also be granted to foreign civilians and groups, and 17 such awards have been made thus far – 12 to American recipients and one each to five other countries as follows:



Canadian Forces Medallion for Distinguished Service

Photo: DH&R

Country	Number of CFMDSs awarded	%
Islamic Republic of Afghanistan	1	5.9%
Kingdom of Belgium	1	5.9%
Republic of Cyprus	1	5.9%
Federal Republic of Germany	1	5.9%
United Kingdom	1	5.9%
United States of America	12	70.5%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



Lieutenant-General Stuart Alexander Beare, CMM, MSM, CD, Commander, Canadian Joint Operations Command, presents 56 Commander-in-Chief Unit Commendation insignia to members of the 1st Battalion, 3rd Special Forces Group (Airborne), United States Army, during a ceremony at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, 23 May 2012

Photo: United States Army

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## Commander-in-Chief Unit Commendation and CF Unit Commendation

The Commander-in-Chief Unit Commendation, created in 2002 to recognize an extraordinary deed or activity of a rare high standard in extremely hazardous circumstances, has been awarded to one allied unit, the 1st Battalion, 3rd Special Force Group (Airborne) of the United States Army in 2012 for heroism and outstanding combat ability in support of a Canadian-led operation in Afghanistan in 2006:

During August and September 2006, the 1st Battalion, 3rd Special Forces Group (Airborne), United States Army, displayed extraordinary heroism and outstanding combat ability while battling insurgents in support of a Canadian-led operation in Afghanistan. After completing their initial objectives, they willingly engaged a much larger force to secure the Canadian Battle Group's flank and prevent the enemy from staging an effective counter-offensive. Outnumbered and facing a well-prepared enemy, they were relentless in their assault and eventually captured the position after days of intense fighting.



The Commander-in-Chief Unit Commendation

Photo: DH&R

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The Canadian Forces Unit Commendation, which recognizes a deed or activity considered beyond the demand of normal duty, has also been awarded to 12 allied units since its creation in 1980:



The Canadian Forces' Unit Commendation

Photo: DH&R

Country	Number of CFUCs awarded	%
Czech Republic	1	8.3%
Federal Republic of Germany	1	8.3%
United Kingdom	2	16.7%
United States of America	8	66.7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

The twelve awards, in chronological order as are listed in the table below. The four awards to the U.S. Navy dated 2015 are all related to the critical support these units provided to HMCS *Protecteur* after a major engine room fire crippled the ship at sea on 27 February 2014.

Recipient Unit	Country	Scroll Signed
The Queen's Royal Hussars Battle Group	United Kingdom	15 June 1996
6 Mechanized Battalion	Czech Republic	28 November 1996
Landstuhl Regional Medical Centre	Federal Republic of Germany	18 October 2006
1st Battalion The Royal Gurkha Rifles	United Kingdom	12 March 2008
341st Space Wing	United States of America	22 April 2008
5th Battalion 101st Aviation Regiment	United States of America	1 December 2010
451st Air Expeditionary Group	United States of America	9 December 2010
1st Squadron 71st Cavalry Regiment	United States of America	21 December 2010
United States Naval Ship <i>Sioux</i>	United States of America	13 March 2015
United States Ship <i>Michael Murphy</i>	United States of America	13 March 2015
United States Navy Region Hawaii	United States of America	15 March 2015
United States Ship <i>Chosin</i>	United States of America	13 May 2015



Lieutenant-Colonel Johnny Bourne, OBE, Commanding Officer, 1st Battalion The Royal Gurkha Rifles, receives the CF Unit Commendation, on behalf of his unit, from James R. Wright, Canadian High Commissioner to the United Kingdom London, 5 June 2008

Photo: MCpl MacLella

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Just as Canada requires prior approval before another country can grant an award to one of its citizens, when Canada wishes to honour a non-Canadian, permission is sought from the home country of the candidate through the usual diplomatic channels, prior to the approval of the honour by the Governor General. The response is usually positive but, on occasion, some countries that have more restrictive foreign awards policies have declined to provide such permission. In those rare cases, the award is not approved and Canada expresses its appreciation in other ways. It should be noted that the United States have indicated that they do not require prior approval and that Canada may honour any U.S. citizens as it sees fit. It is the responsibility of the military recipient to seek permission to wear the insignia through his U.S. chain of command once the award has been received. Consequently, Canada no longer seeks formal permission from the American Government before making an award to a member of the U.S. Armed Forces but nevertheless informs the American Embassy in Ottawa as a matter of courtesy.

## Conclusion

As we celebrate the sesquicentennial of Confederation, Canadians can take great pride in their long record of distinguished military service around the world in both war and peace. The members of Her Majesty's Canadian Armed Forces whose leadership, courage, merit and service has been acknowledged through honours bestowed by our allies are worthy representatives of the nation's rich military heritage and reputation. May their example inspire current and future Canadians to follow in their footsteps and contribute in their turn to the preservation and enhancement of Canada's military presence and image around the globe.

# *Appendix One*

Canadian Policy – 7 November 1956

## Cabinet Directive

### *Honours and Awards*

The Cabinet, on October 25th, 1956, has agreed that the policy and practice with respect to the award of decorations to Canadians by Her Majesty the Queen and the acceptance by them of foreign decorations be as set out below:

#### *1. Civilians*

1) Decorations from the Queen

Subject to sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph and to paragraphs 3 and 4, recommendations for the award by the Queen of decorations to Canadian citizens who are not members of the armed forces may be made only in respect of

- (a) services rendered in support of any war effort or military operations in which Canada may be engaged or participate,
- (b) acts of bravery performed at the risk of death or serious personal injury not only in saving or attempting to save human lives from imminent danger, but in arresting, attempting to arrest or assisting in the arrest of dangerous criminals or in other exceptional circumstances which may be deemed to justify such recognition.

2) The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal, established by a royal warrant dated March 6, 1934, may continue to be awarded to members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

3) Foreign decorations

- (a) Subject to paragraph 5, recommendations may be made to the Queen for the grant of permission to Canadian citizens who are neither members of the armed forces nor civilian officers or employees of the Government of Canada to accept foreign decorations on in respect of
  - i) services rendered to the offering country in support of any war effort or military operations in which it may be engaged or participate as an ally of or in association with Canada or under the auspices of the United Nations,
  - i) acts of bravery such as described in sub-paragraph (1) (b) of this paragraph.

- (b) Permission may be granted to Canadian citizens who are civilian officers or employees of the Government of Canada to accept foreign decorations only in respect of acts of bravery such as described in sub-paragraph (1) (b) of this paragraph.
- (c) Foreign governments' offers of decorations to Canadian citizens should continue to be channelled through the Department of External Affairs

## **2. *Armed Forces***

### **1) Decorations from the Queen**

Subject to paragraphs 3 and 4, recommendations for the award of decorations to Canadian citizens who are members of the armed forces may be made only in respect of

- (a) Services rendered in connection with any war or military operations conducted or participated in by Canada (decorations which may be awarded under this clause include campaign medals),
- (b) acts of bravery, not coming within clause (a) of this sub-paragraph, such as described in sub-paragraph (1) (b) of paragraph 1,
- (c) long service and good conduct as members of the armed forces.
- (d) marksmanship.

### **2) Foreign decorations**

Subject to paragraph 5, recommendations may be made to the Queen for the grant of permission to Canadian citizens who are members of the armed forces to accept foreign decorations only in respect of services or acts such as described in clause (a) and (b) of sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph.

### **3) Polar Medal (civilians and members of the armed forces)**

No objections will be taken by the Government of Canada to any recommendation that may be made to the Queen by the government of any other Commonwealth country for the award of the Polar Medal to a Canadian citizen, whether he is or is not a member of the armed forces, in recognition of his services qualifying for such reward is rendered as a member of the Commonwealth team in an expedition organized or sponsored by one or more Commonwealth government, either alone or jointly with one or more governments.

- 4) Decorations from the Queen to Canadian citizens (civilians and members of the armed forces) having dual nationality or having a greater actual connection with another country of the Commonwealth than with Canada

No objection will be taken by the Government of Canada to a Recommendation to the Queen by the government of any other Commonwealth country for the award of any decoration to a Canadian citizen, irrespective whether or not he is a member of the armed forces, who

- (a) is a citizen of a Commonwealth country other than Canada,
  - (b) is a national or citizen of a foreign country, or
  - (c) has a greater actual connection with another country, Commonwealth or foreign, than with Canada, as a result of long residence outside Canada and other relevant circumstances up to the time of the recommendation.
- 5) Foreign decorations to Canadian citizens (civilians and members of the armed forces) having dual nationality or having a greater actual connection with another country other than Canada.

Except in the case of a civilian officer or employee of the Government of Canada, no objection will be taken by the Government of Canada to the acceptance of any foreign decoration by a Canadian citizen, irrespective of whether or not he is a member of the armed forces, who,

- (a) is a citizen of a Commonwealth country other than Canada,
  - (b) is a national or citizen of a foreign country, or
  - (c) has a greater actual connection with another country, Commonwealth or foreign, than with Canada, as a result of long residence outside of Canada and other relevant circumstances up to the time of the recommendation.
- 6) The policy relative to the award of decorations by the Queen to Canadian citizens who are not members of the armed forces and the policy relative to the acceptance of foreign decorations by such citizens shall be administered by the Secretary of State.

- 7) The policy relative to the award of decorations by the Queen to Canadian citizens who are members of the armed forces and the policy relative to the acceptance of foreign decorations shall be administered by the Minister of National Defence
- 8) (1) For the purpose of the application of the policy and procedure provided herein
  - (a) the status of any proposed recipient of a decoration as a civilian, as a member of the armed forces, as Canadian citizen or otherwise shall be judged as of the time when he rendered the services or performed the deed to recognized by the proposed decoration.
  - (b) subject to sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph, the word “decorations” means orders, decorations, medals and other similar honours awarded by or on behalf of the Queen as head of state or on behalf of any government or state.
- (2) (a) No recommendation shall be made under sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 1 or sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 2 and no permission shall be granted under sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 1 or sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 2 for the grant or acceptance of any title.
- (b) Clause (a) of this sub-paragraph does not apply to any appellation appertaining to an office, profession, vocation or academical degree or distinction.

R. B. Bryce,  
Secretary to the Cabinet  
Privy Council Office,  
November 7<sup>th</sup>, 1956.



# *Appendix Two*

Canadian Policy – 17 April 1968

# Regulations respecting the acceptance and wearing by Canadians of Commonwealth and foreign orders, decorations and medals

## *General*

- 1) The acceptance of Canadian citizens of foreign orders, decorations and medals, of whatever kind or class, is subject in each instance to prior approval by the Government of Canada and publication in the Canada Gazette.
- 2) Approval is NOT given to accept an order or decoration-
  - (a) which carries with it a title of honour or any implication of precedence or privilege;  
(*Note: These regulations do not apply to the acceptance of academic degrees and the use of professional and academic titles conferred by institutions in other countries.*)
  - (b) which is conferred otherwise than the Head or Government of a State recognized as Canada as such;
  - (c) which is in recognition of services by a member of the Canadian Armed Forces or by an officer or employee of an agency of the Crown in Canada in the fulfillment of his normal duties and offered Before, on or after the completion of a tour of duty in the donor Country;
  - (d) which is in relation to events more than five years prior to the proposal for the award;
  - (e) which is at variance with considerations of general policy or public interest.
- 3) Approval is, otherwise, contemplated in the case of any Canadian citizen (including members of the Canadian Armed Forces and of the public services of Canada and the provinces of Canada) to whom an honour or decoration is offered on one of the following grounds:
  - (a) for an extraordinary service to mankind;
  - (b) for conspicuous bravery in saving or attempting to save life;
  - (c) for important or professional service to the reigning Sovereign; or to
  - (d) other members of the Royal Family;or in recognition of an exceptional achievement or service.

- 4) Qualified approval may be given to the wearing of orders and decorations conferred on a member of the Canadian Armed Forces or an official in recognition of personal attention to foreign Head of State on the occasion of State or other official visits.
- 5) Approval is generally given to accept orders and decorations conferred on Canadian citizens who have dual nationality, provided acceptable evidence is offered that the recipient is ordinarily resident in or has a closer actual connection with the donor country.

### *Medals*

- 6) The acceptance and wearing of medals are subject to foregoing regulations in the same way as orders and other State decorations.
- 7) Polar Medal. Any Canadian may accept the Polar Medal when conferred in recognition of services rendered as a member of a Commonwealth team in an expedition organized or sponsored by one or more Commonwealth governments.
- 8) Medals awarded by private societies for saving or attempting to save life should be worn on the right breast and not on the left.
- 9) Applications will be considered for permission to wear foreign medals gained in war-like operations, provided such permission is consistent with general policy and public interest.

### *Application and interpretation*

- 10) The application and interpretation of these regulations are subject to advise and recommendations from the Government Decorations Committee

Secretary of State Department  
Ottawa, 1968



# *Appendix Three*

Canadian Policy – 27 January 1988



## Foreign Awards Policy

### *Policy Respecting the Awarding of an Order, Decoration or Medal by A Commonwealth or Foreign Government*

- 1) Any Commonwealth or foreign government desiring to award an order, decoration or medal to a Canadian citizen shall obtain the prior approval of the Government of Canada.
- 2) Commonwealth and foreign governments desiring to award orders, decorations or medals to Canadian citizens shall submit their proposals to the Government of Canada through their diplomatic missions in Canada.
- 3) The Government of Canada will consider granting the approval referred to in section 1 for the awarding of an order, decoration or medal offered in recognition of :
  - (a) an extraordinary service to mankind;
  - (b) conspicuous bravery in saving or attempting to save life;
  - (c) an exceptional service rendered to the country desiring to make the award; or
  - (d) any substantial act or acts contributing to better relations between Canada and the country desiring to make the award.
- 4) The Government of Canada SHALL NOT grant the approval referred to in section 1 for an award :
  - (a) that is at variance with Canadian policy or the public interest;
  - (b) that carries with it an honorary title or confers any precedence or privilege;
  - (c) that is conferred otherwise than by a Head of State or a government recognized as such by Canada;
  - (d) that is conferred in recognition of services by an individual in the employ of Her Majesty in Right of Canada or of a province in the normal performance of official duties; or
  - (e) that is in respect of events occurring more than five years before the offer of the award.
- 5) The Honours Policy Committee may advise and recommend on the interpretation and application of this policy and on the disposition of cases arising therefrom.



# *Appendix Four*

Circular Note XDC-0678  
of 31 March 2005



## Circular Note XDC-0678

The Department of Foreign Affairs presents its compliments to Their Excellencies the Heads of Diplomatic Missions and notified Chargés d’Affaires a.i. accredited to Canada and has the honour of explaining the policy respecting the awarding of an order, decoration or medal by a Commonwealth or foreign government.

The Department would like to clarify that Commonwealth or foreign governments wishing to award an order, decoration or medal to a Canadian citizen must obtain the prior approval of the Canadian government through their diplomatic mission in Canada.

In this regard, the Department must reiterate the importance of submitting a clear and detailed description of the meritorious acts that have prompted the Head of State to seek to decorate a Canadian citizen. Furthermore, in the specific case of an award bestowed on an individual in the employ of Her Majesty in Right of Canada or of a province, it is essential to clearly explain how the services rendered by the recipient go beyond the normal performance of official duties. It should also be noted that the meritorious acts must have taken place during the five years immediately preceding the request to bestow the honour.

The Department has, for information purposes, attached to this note a copy of Canada’s policy regarding honours as well as a copy of the request form.

The Department of Foreign Affairs avails itself of this opportunity to renew to Their Excellencies the Heads of Diplomatic Missions and notified Chargés d’Affaires a.i. accredited to Canada the assurances of its highest consideration

OTTAWA, March 31, 2005



# *Appendix Five*

Foreign Award Request Form





*Request for approval of an award of a Commonwealth and/or  
Foreign Order, Decoration or Medal to a Canadian Citizen*

*Demande d'approbation en vue de l'attribution à un citoyen canadien d'une décoration  
ou d'une médaille par un gouvernement membre du Commonwealth ou étranger*

Donor Country:  
Pays donateur :

Date of Request:  
Date de la demande :

Proposed order, decoration or medal:  
Ordre, décoration ou médaille proposé :

Proposed presentation date (if known):  
Date proposée pour la présentation (si connue) :

Name and address of proposed recipient:  
Nom et adresse du récipiendaire proposé :

Citizenship(s):  
Citoyenneté(s) :

Place of birth:  
Lieu de la naissance :

Date of Canadian citizenship (if born outside Canada):  
Date de la citoyenneté canadienne  
(si le lieu de naissance est ailleurs qu'au Canada) :

**Description of meritorious act(s) and/or achievement(s) for which award  
will be made:**

**Description de l'acte ou des actes méritoires ou des réalisations en  
reconnaissance desquels la récompense sera décernée :**

Pour être considérées, les demandes doivent expliquer pourquoi la contribution  
du candidat va au delà de l'exercice normal de ses fonctions. Si possible, prière de  
fournir aussi un court curriculum vitae.

**Criterion under which it is proposed to make the award** (indicate by placing ✓ in  
appropriate box):

**Critères d'attribution de la récompense proposée** (veuillez cocher ✓ la case appropriée) :

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> (a) an extraordinary service to mankind;   | <input type="checkbox"/> (a) un service exceptionnel rendu à l'humanité;  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (b) conspicuous bravery in saving or attempting to save life;  | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) un acte de bravoure manifeste accompli en sauvant ou en tentant de sauver des vies;  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (c) an exceptional service rendered to the country desiring to make the award;   | <input type="checkbox"/> (c) un service exceptionnel rendu au pays désirant décerner la récompense;   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (d) any substantial act or acts contributing to better relations between Canada and the country desiring to make the award | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) tout acte important contribuant à l'amélioration des relations entre le Canada et le pays désirant décerner la récompense. |



# *Appendix Six*

## Register – Canadian Armed Forces Recipients of Commonwealth and Foreign Honours, 1967–2017

*This Register includes the names of those members of the Canadian Armed Forces who have received official approval from Her Majesty's Canadian Government to accept and wear a Commonwealth or foreign honour, approval which was published between 1 July 1967 and 1 July 2017. The ranks, name and post-nominals displayed are those held at the time of the approval of the honour in question by the Government of Canada. The date indicated is the date of publication, which is preceded by a code indicating the publication source, in the following order of priority:*

*CGAZ Canada Gazette*

*CGEN Canadian Forces General Message*

*CFSO Canadian Forces Supplementary Orders*

*CHAN Chancellery of Honours Letter*

# THE COMMONWEALTH



## The United Kingdom



As explained in the Introduction, the United Kingdom holds a special place in the Canadian honours world as British honours use to be Canadian ones, being granted by The King or Queen on Canadian recommendation. These are the honours that were granted to Canadian veterans from the 19th century, including during the Anglo-Boer War, the two World Wars, in Korea and well into the 1960s. All British honours conferred upon Canadians until 1 July 1972 are considered Canadian, having been awarded by the Crown in Right of Canada, and are therefore not listed in this publication. Only those British honours awarded on or after 1 July 1972, and which are now approved on a case by case basis as Commonwealth honours, are included herein.

The relationship between the British and Canadian militaries is rooted in history. Britain was responsible for the defence of Canada as a colony and young Dominion in the British Empire. Only slowly, and rather reluctantly, did Canada gradually assume full responsibility for its own defence and this was still done under British principles and methods. The Canadian military was patterned entirely on the British, from the uniforms and ranks to weapons and tactics. Canada was automatically drawn into the Great War as part of the British Empire in 1914 and while the situation had changed in 1939, through the gaining of full independence through the 1931 *Statute of Westminster*, Canada once again joined the struggle with Britain, this time of its own accord. Britain was economically crippled by the two World Wars and was eventually overshadowed by the United States as Canada's main military ally after the Second World War. Despite this shift, the United Kingdom has remained a close partner of Canada in all defence matters.

The majority of the British honours conferred upon CAF members since 1972 have been to Canadian exchange officers serving with British units and being deployed with them into various theatres of operations. As alluded to in the Introduction, there was also a few occasions where Canadian contingents served under British

command in U.K.–lead missions. The first was the International Military and Advisory Team (IMATT) in Sierra Leone prior to the signing of the Armistice of 31 July 2002 (Operation SCULPTURE) where 45 CAF members served and were awarded the British Operational Service Medal – Sierra Leone. The second instance was in the same country, this time for service on the mission to help eradicate the spread of the deadly Ebola virus in 2014-2015 (Operation SIRONA) in which 79 CAF, mostly medical, personnel served and received the British Ebola Medal for Service in West Africa.



Colonel O'Neil receives his insignia of Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (Military Division) from His Excellency Howard Ronald Drake, OBE, British High Commissioner to Canada, Earncliffe, Ottawa, 20 January 2017

Photo: Mr. Trevor Kerr



### *The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire*

Established on 4 June 1917 by King George V, the Order of the British Empire is the most junior and the largest of the British orders of chivalry. Appointments are made in either the Military or Civil Division for outstanding achievement or service. The Order consists of five grades and a medal (the post-nominals letters are indicated in brackets): Knight or Dame Grand Cross (GBE), Knight or Dame Commander (KBE or DBE), Commander (CBE), Officer (OBE) and Member (MBE), and the British Empire Medal (BEM). The two highest levels confer knighthood and are therefore not available to Canadians in light of the Canadian policy regarding titles discussed in Chapters One and Two.

#### **Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (Military Division)**

- Major Louis Charles ADKINS, CD..... CGAZ 5 January 1985
- Major Anthony ANDERSON, CD..... CGAZ 5 January 1985
- Major Paul ARSENAULT ..... CGAZ 21 October 1995
- Major Gerald William CURRIE, CD..... CGAZ 29 October 1994

Major John Gavin EASSON, CD..... CGAZ 12 July 1980  
 Major Dennis Walter EMBERLEY, CD..... CGAZ 17 February 1990  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Matheson HOLMES, CD.....CGAZ 16 August 1986  
 Major Craig Randall KING, CD .....CGAZ 14 August 1999  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Matthew Gregory MACDONALD, CD .....CGAZ 24 August 1991  
 Major Allan Justin MacKENZIE, CD ..... CGAZ 22 July 2006  
 Major Bryan MIALKOWSKY, CD ..... CGAZ 25 April 2009  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Gary O'NEIL, MSC, CD..... CGAZ 24 September 2016  
 Major Richard John POWELL, CD..... CGAZ 18 July 1992  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Michael REAY, CD .....CGAZ 13 August 1977  
 Major Joseph Robert Ghislain SAUVÉ, CD ..... CGAZ 18 February 2006



*The General Service Medal (1962)*

Established on 6 October 1964 by Queen Elizabeth II, the General Service Medal (1962) is a campaign medal awarded to both military and civilian recipients who have served in specific British campaigns and operations. It is awarded with specific clasps to indicate the theatre of operations.

**General Service Medal with Northern Ireland clasp**

Major John Joseph ALEXANDER, CD..... CGAZ 23 April 2005

**General Service Medal with Air Operations Iraq clasp**

Major Daniel Stewart CONSTABLE, CD ..... CGAZ 28 December 2002  
 Major Paul George DITTMANN, CD ..... CGAZ 28 December 2002



*The Gulf Medal*

Established in 1991 by Queen Elizabeth II, the Gulf Medal is a campaign medal awarded to both military and civilian recipients for thirty days continuous service in the Middle East (in a defined area of operations, including Cyprus) between 2 August 1990 and 7 March 1991. Two clasps were authorised for those who served in Kuwait during the Iraqi invasion, and for those who took part in operations to liberate Kuwait.

Captain R.A. BROOKS .....CHAN 13 April 1999  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Brian Wallace TRAVIS, MVO, CD..... CHAN 6 May 1999

## *The Operational Service Medal*

Established in 1999 by Queen Elizabeth II, the Operational Service Medal is a campaign medal awarded to both military and civilian recipients for participation in specific operations. It is awarded with specific ribbons (as well as clasps in certain cases) to indicate the theatre of operations.



### **Operational Service Medal – Sierra Leone**

Sergeant Peter George BARNES, CD .....	CGAZ 11 October 2003
Lieutenant-Colonel Bradley Michael BERGSTRAND, CD .....	CGAZ 11 October 2003
Master Warrant Officer Blaise Daniel BOURGEOIS, CD .....	CGAZ 11 October 2003
Major Calvin CARTER, CD .....	CGAZ 11 October 2003
Sergeant Joseph Marc-André CHARETTE, CD .....	CGAZ 11 October 2003
Master Warrant Officer Gary Alvin CROSBY, CD .....	CGAZ 11 October 2003
Captain Richard Allen CUNNINGHAM, CD .....	CGAZ 11 October 2003
Warrant Officer Keith Wayne DOBBIN, CD .....	CGAZ 11 October 2003
Lieutenant-Colonel John Stanley DOYLE, CD .....	CGAZ 11 October 2003
Master Warrant Officer Joseph Mario Guy DUHAMEL, CD ...	CGAZ 11 October 2003
Major Alan John EARNSHAW, CD .....	CGAZ 11 October 2003
Major John William EGAN, CD .....	CGAZ 11 October 2003
Master Warrant Officer Tony ENGELBERTS, CD .....	CGAZ 11 October 2003
Chief Warrant Officer Gary Philip EWING, CD .....	CGAZ 11 October 2003
Master Warrant Officer J.P.C. FORTIN, CD .....	CGAZ 11 October 2003
Captain Kimberly GINGELL, CD .....	CGAZ 11 October 2003
Master Warrant Officer David HANNIGAN, CD .....	CGAZ 11 October 2003
Master Warrant Officer Kombo HASSAN, CD .....	CGAZ 8 November 2003
Captain William Austin HICKEY, CD .....	CGAZ 11 October 2003
Lieutenant-Colonel M.J. HYNES CD .....	CGAZ 11 October 2003
Captain G.A. JAGER, CD .....	CGAZ 11 October 2003
Master Warrant Officer Alan Morris KOLOTYLO, CD .....	CGAZ 11 October 2003
Sergeant Yves Joseph LEGERE, CD .....	CGAZ 11 October 2003
Master Warrant Officer Kenneth Charles LUTZ, CD .....	CGAZ 11 October 2003
Captain D.A. MacPHERSON, CD .....	CGAZ 11 October 2003
Chief Petty Officer 2nd Class William Albert McClUNG, CD .....	CGAZ 11 October 2003
Major Ian William McLEAN, CD (Retired) .....	CGAZ 26 January 2008
Captain Crystal Brook MORRISON, CD .....	CGAZ 11 October 2003
Master Warrant Officer Ronald Herbert O'CONNOR, CD .....	CGAZ 11 October 2003
Chief Warrant Officer Jeremy PRESSNELL, CD .....	CGAZ 11 October 2003
Warrant Officer Grant PYLE, CD .....	CGAZ 11 October 2003
Sergeant Randall Wayne SAUNDERS, CD .....	CGAZ 11 October 2003

Master Warrant Officer Donald John SCHAFFEL, CD ..... CGAZ 11 October 2003  
 Petty Officer 1st Class Grover SHARP, CD ..... CGAZ 11 October 2003  
 Major Robert SMITH, CD ..... CGAZ 11 October 2003  
 Master Warrant Officer Joel SORBIE, CD ..... CGAZ 11 October 2003  
 Master Warrant Officer Joseph Charles Ghislain  
     ST-PIERRE, CD ..... CGAZ 11 October 2003  
 Sergeant Christine Diane STYLES, CD ..... CGAZ 11 October 2003  
 Master Warrant Officer Walter Leonard Guy  
     SUTTENWOOD-JOHNSTON, CD ..... CGAZ 11 October 2003  
 Warrant Officer Jean SYNNETT, CD ..... CGAZ 11 October 2003  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas TARRANT, CD ..... CGAZ 11 October 2003  
 Major Peter THORP-LEVITT, CD ..... CGAZ 11 October 2003  
 Captain Joseph Jean-François TREMBLAY, CD ..... CGAZ 11 October 2003  
 Master Warrant Officer Kenneth Rodney ZACK, CD ..... CGAZ 11 October 2003



The medals of Major Bryan Mialkowsky, CD, MBE, which include, after the Canadian Forces' Decoration, three British honours: the insignia of Member of the Order of the British Empire (Military Division), the Iraq Medal and the Operational Service Medal – Afghanistan with clasp

Photo: DH&R



### **Operational Service Medal – Afghanistan**

Master Corporal Mario Santos DUARTE, CD.... CGAZ 28 April 2012  
Captain Martin DUCHESNEAU, CD ..... CGAZ 31 December 2011  
Corporal Corey Steven Thomas  
    EDWARDS, CD..... CGAZ 25 September 2010  
Major Paul GAUTRON, CD ..... CGAZ 8 November 2008  
Captain Gilles-André Jean-François  
    GAUVIN, CD ..... CGAZ 25 September 2010  
Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence Donald  
    William HAISELL, CD .....CGAZ 12 March 2011  
Major Andrew HEWITT, CD ..... CGAZ 28 May 2011  
Captain Jameel Jawaid JANJUA, CD ..... CGAZ 30 July 2011  
Major Scott Donald LLOYD, CD ..... CGAZ 29 January 2011  
Warrant Officer Douglas Keith LOADER, CD ..... CGAZ 25 April 2009  
Master Corporal Clarence Hamilton SMITH, CD ..... CGAZ 26 March 2011  
Captain Marc TURGEON..... CGAZ 28 June 2008  
Corporal Edward John WADLEIGH ..... CHAN 24 April 2008  
Captain Matthew WALKER ..... CGAZ 28 June 2008  
Captain Travis Daryl WERT, CD ..... CGAZ 25 April 2009

### **Operational Service Medal – Afghanistan with Afghanistan clasp**

Captain Adam Bradly BATTISTA ..... CGAZ 25 September 2010  
Major Joseph Ianic Nicolas DUVAL, CD..... CGAZ 28 December 2013  
Captain Jeremy Keith Alexander FOUNTAIN ..... CGAZ 30 April 2011  
Captain Jean-Marc FUGULIN ..... CGAZ 26 March 2011  
Captain Christopher HOGAN ..... CGAZ 28 December 2013  
Captain Timothy Shanti HOLMES-MITRA ..... CGAZ 28 February 2015  
Captain Jimmy LECLERC, CD ..... CGAZ 28 December 2013  
Captain Alison LUCAS, CD ..... CGAZ 25 October 2014  
Sergeant Jonathan McCALLUM.....CGAZ 29 August 2015  
Major Bryan MIALKOWSKY, CD, MBE ..... CGAZ 25 June 2011  
Captain Graham Alexander MORGAN ..... CGAZ 25 July 2015  
Major Steven William RIFF, CD..... CGAZ 26 January 2008  
Captain Marcel Jean-Paul ROCHAT, CD..... CGAZ 26 March 2011  
Major Joseph Robert Ghislain SAUVÉ, CD .....CGAZ 17 December 2005  
Lieutenant-Colonel Shandor Taylor VIDA, CD (Retired)..... CGAZ 23 July 2005  
Major Andrew WEBB, CD..... CGAZ 28 June 2014



Major Gautron receives his British Iraq Medal from His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales, Clarence House, London, United Kingdom, 10 July 2007

Photo credit: © British Crown  
Copyright/MOD



### *The Iraq Medal*

Established on 23 February 2004 by Queen Elizabeth II, the Iraq Medal is a campaign medal awarded to both military and civilian recipients who have served in operations in Iraq from 20 January 2003. Qualification varies depending on the zone of service and service during the specific period of offensive operations is recognized by the addition of a clasp.

#### **Iraq Medal with “19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003” clasp**

Captain Jean Pierre Yvon Stéphane BÉLANGER, CD.....	CGAZ 30 June 2007
Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Wayne BULLOCK, CD .....	CGAZ 30 June 2007
Captain Jean-Marc FUGULIN .....	CGAZ 26 March 2011
Major Iain Stewart HUDDLESTON .....	CGAZ 22 April 2006
Captain Angie Beth LITTLE .....	CGAZ 30 June 2007
Major Jason Alexander MAJOR, CD.....	CGAZ 22 April 2006
Major David William ROWE, CD (Retired) .....	CGAZ 30 June 2007
Major Joseph Robert Ghislain SAUVÉ, CD .....	CGAZ 17 December 2005

#### **Iraq Medal**

Major John Joseph ALEXANDER, CD.....	CGAZ 23 April 2005
Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Léonce Charles BRANCHAUD, MSM, CD .....	CGAZ 30 June 2007
Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm David BRUCE, CD .....	CGAZ 25 April 2009
Major Scott Douglas CAMPBELL, CD.....	CGAZ 26 September 2009
Major Stephen William CARIUS, CD.....	CGAZ 29 January 2011



Captain Fountain receives his British Iraq Medal from His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales, Clarence House, London, United Kingdom, 27 January 2009

Photo: British Crown Copyright/MOD

Major Murray Alan CARLSON, CD .....	CGAZ 30 January 2010
Lieutenant-Colonel Kevin DALEY, CD.....	CGAZ 30 June 2007
Major Daniel Jacques DANDURAND, CD.....	CGAZ 25 April 2009
Lieutenant Daniel FONTAINE .....	CGAZ 25 November 2006
Captain Jeremy Keith Alexander FOUNTAIN .....	CGAZ 25 April 2009
Major Paul GAUTRON .....	CGAZ 30 May 2009
Captain Adam GORDON, CD .....	CGAZ 25 November 2006
Major Timothy Edward HALL, CD.....	CGAZ 26 September 2009
Major Bernard Charles HUDSON, CD .....	CGAZ 17 December 2005
Major Joseph Jean-Claude Patrice LEGAULT, CD .....	CGAZ 24 March 2007
Major David LLOYD, CD.....	CGAZ 25 November 2006
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Jeffrey MARTIN, CD .....	CGAZ 25 April 2009
Lieutenant-Colonel James Martin McDONALD, CD .....	CGAZ 30 June 2007
Captain Bryan MIALKOWSKY, CD .....	CGAZ 30 June 2007
Lieutenant-Colonel John Blake NASH, CD .....	CGAZ 24 March 2007
Major George Frederick PLUMTON, CD .....	CHAN 8 July 2013
Captain Phillip Alastair RENNISON, CD .....	CGAZ 29 January 2011
Major Eric THORSON, CD .....	CGAZ 25 April 2009
Captain Mark Burton Earl TREVORS, CD .....	CGAZ 25 November 2006
Captain Whitney Graeme TYERMAN, CD .....	CGAZ 25 November 2006
Captain Jason Alexander VALLIS .....	CGAZ 25 October 2008
Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph André Richard VINCENT, CD.....	CGAZ 25 April 2009
Captain E.F. WILLIAMS .....	CGAZ 25 November 2006



### *The Ebola Medal for Service in West Africa*

Established in June 2015 by Queen Elizabeth II, the Ebola Medal for Service in West Africa is awarded to both military and civilian recipients working either for Her Majesty’s Government or non-governmental organizations in support of the British Government’s response to the Ebola crisis that began in 2014.

Lieutenant(N) Ashley Sarah ATKINS .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Corporal David Mathew BALUN.....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Corporal Michael Allen BARRETT .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Corporal Michael BEDARD .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Sergeant Ashley Laurel BLACK, CD.....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Master Corporal Nanette Jean BLACK.....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Lieutenant(N) Anne BOLDUC .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Captain Angela BREMNER .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Lieutenant Janice Madeline CAMPBELL.....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Lieutenant Olivia Ann CARBONNEAU.....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Captain Adrian Conway CARPENTER, CD .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Captain Guillaume CHARBONNEAU, CD.....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Lieutenant-Colonel Paul Bryan CHARLEBOIS, CD.....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Captain Sara CRABTREE, CD.....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Sergeant James Edward CRAIG, CD .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Master Corporal Amanda Marie CRAWFORD, CD .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Captain Jillian CROSS .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Sergeant Kristopher Stephen DAUM, CD.....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Sub-Lieutenant Nova DOWL ING, CD .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Captain Samantha DREW .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Lieutenant(N) Susanne ERICKSON.....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Lieutenant-Commander Melanie Renee ESPINA, CD.....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Master Warrant Officer Philip Michael FEWER, CD.....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Lieutenant-Colonel Colleen Ann FORESTIER .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Master Warrant Officer John Darren GALLANT, CD.....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Captain Amy GODWIN .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Captain Kim Patricia GRIMARD .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Corporal Donald William Mark HANDFORD.....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Corporal Jocelyn HANNA .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Corporal Ashley Rebekah Beatrice HARRISON .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Captain Raymond Francis HARTERY, CD .....	CGAZ 26 September 2015
Master Corporal Vanessa JACOBS.....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Captain(N) Raymond Liang-chiyu KAO, OMM, CD.....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Master Corporal Ryan KRISTY .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Lieutenant Jessica KUIPERS .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Major Jennifer Rosa LAWTON, CD .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016

Sergeant Christina Lee Marie LITSCHER, CD .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Corporal Jillian MacDONALD .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Lieutenant(N) Carly MacKAY .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Lieutenant-Commander Harold MacLEAN, CD .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Major Trisha MacLEOD, CD .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Master Corporal Jean-François MAHÉ, CD .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Major Dennis Alain MARION, CD .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Lieutenant(N) Shelly MAYNARD .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Captain Bradley McCALLUM, CD .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Master Corporal John McGINN .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Corporal Blair McINTYRE .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Lieutenant Michelle MILLS .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Corporal Peter Alexander MILNE .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Master Corporal Michael MONARDO .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Captain Carly Lynn MONTPELLIER .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Lieutenant Tamara NEVILLS .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Lieutenant-Commander Leigh NICKERSON, CD .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Lieutenant-Colonel Gary O'NEIL, CD .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Master Corporal Janet Laura OSTERBECK .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Master Corporal Lisa OULLETTE .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Master Corporal Sébastien PELLAN .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Lieutenant(N) Timothy PEPPIN .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Leading Seaman Allan Michael PHILPOTT .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Lieutenant(N) Jeffery PRAUGHT, CD .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Captain Zundel Estodo QUINTIN .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Captain Harold RIVERA .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Lieutenant(N) Cindy ROCHETTE .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Corporal Charles Paul John Earle ROPER .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Corporal Jonathan SANTOS .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Major Ian Craig SCHOONBAERT, CD .....	CGAZ 31 October 2015
Sergeant Jeffrey SCOTT, CD .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Major Andrea SEABY, CD .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Master Corporal Aidan SHEA .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Corporal Jennifer SOUTHWELL .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Master Seaman Nicole SPIVEY, CD .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Corporal John TAIT .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Corporal Sigrid TREMBLAY .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Captain Chad TURNBULL, CD .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Corporal Patrick VANNESTE .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Lieutenant(N) Jaime VICKERS .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Corporal Scot WALKER .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Lieutenant John Roy WOODWORTH, CD .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Captain Terry Andrew WYNN, CD .....	CGAZ 30 January 2016



## The Mention in Despatches

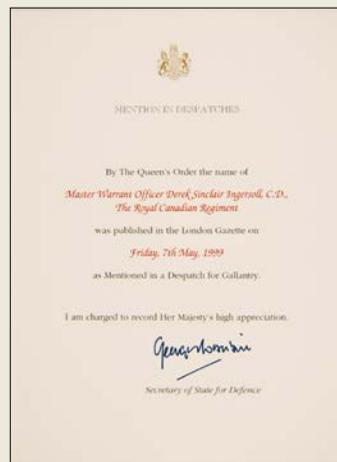
With a long tradition and various insignia used over time, the first being authorized by King George V in 1920, the current British version of the Mention in Despatches was amended on 3 September 1993 by Queen Elizabeth II. It is now a pure gallantry award open to all ranks for an act (or acts) of bravery during active operations. The original emblem was a branch of oak leaves for Mentions during the Great War, then a single bronze oak leaf for Mentions from 1920 until the insignia was changed to silver in 1993.

Captain Bryan BÉDARD ..... CGAZ 30 October 1999  
Master Warrant Officer Derek Sinclair INGERSOLL, CD ..... CGAZ 30 October 1999



The certificate (right) and medals of Master Warrant Officer Ingersoll showing the NATO Medal for the Former Yugoslavia with the British post 1993 Silver MID insignia

Photo: Ingersoll Family Collection





*The Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air*

Established in 1942 by King George VI, the King's (later Queen's) Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air recognized gallant or distinguished service in flying operations. The insignia was the same as the Mention in Despatches for military personnel (a single bronze oak leaf) and a small silver badge for civilians. In 1994, this Commendation was replaced by the Queen's Commendation for Bravery in the Air (for the bravery aspect) and the Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service (for the distinguished service aspect).

- Major Robert Mcpherson AULD ..... CGAZ 15 March 1986
- Captain Stephen Marshall ROBERTS, CD ..... CGAZ 16 March 1996
- Captain G.S. WIEBE ..... CHAN 21 April 1989



*The Queen's Commendation for Bravery in the Air*

Established on 26 April 1994 by Queen Elizabeth II, the Queen's Commendation for Bravery in the Air is awarded for an act (or acts) of bravery while flying not in the presence of the enemy. It replaced the bravery aspect of the former Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air. The emblem is a small silver eagle.

- Captain Stephen Marshall ROBERTS ..... CGAZ 16 March 1996



*The Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service*

Established on 3 September 1993 by Queen Elizabeth II, the Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service is awarded for meritorious service in an operational theatre. It replaced the distinguished service aspect of the former Mention in Despatches and Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air. The emblem is a small silver spray of oak leaves.

- Major-General Rickey John HILLIER, CMM, CD ..... CGAZ 17 August 2002
- Major Gregory Robert MacCALLUM, CD ..... CGAZ 30 October 1999



## The Commonwealth of Australia



Australia is a close Commonwealth cousin with which Canada has strong bonds, including military ones. The honours listed here were all awarded to CAF exchange officers who earned them while serving with the Australian forces in various missions and operations.



### *The Australian Active Service Medal*

Established on 13 September 1988 by Queen Elizabeth II, the Australian Active Service Medal recognises service of Australian Defence Force personnel and certain other persons in prescribed warlike operations. It is awarded with specific clasps to indicate the theatre of operations.

#### **Australian Active Service Medal with International Coalition Against Terrorism (ICAT) clasp**

Captain Carson CHOY, CD..... CGAZ 25 January 2014  
Captain Bradley Douglas HARDIMAN, CD ..... CGAZ 25 January 2014  
Major Jason Christian KENNY, CD..... CGAZ 30 July 2011  
Captain Douglas Bruce PUBLICOVER, CD ..... CGAZ 30 July 2011

#### **Australian Active Service Medal with Timor-Leste clasp**

Warrant Officer Dominic Thomas CLARKE, CD .....CGAZ 12 March 2011



### *The Australian Operational Service Medal*

Established on 22 May 2012 by Queen Elizabeth II, the Australian Operational Service recognizes service by Australian Defence Force personnel and certain other persons on designated hazardous operations. It replaces the Australian Active Service Medal and Australian Service Medal for future operations. It is awarded with specific ribbons to indicate the theatre of operations.

#### **Australian Operational Service Medal with Greater Middle East Operation ribbon**

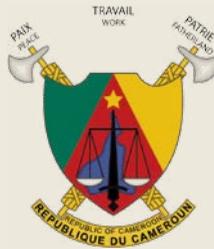
Warrant Officer Martin BUISSON, CD ..... CGEN 3 March 2016



### *The Meritorious Unit Citation*

Established on 15 January 1991 by Queen Elizabeth II, the Meritorious Unit Citation is a collective award for Australian military units which recognizes sustained outstanding service in warlike operations. Members attached to the unit when the citation is awarded wear it with the Federation Star, and continue to wear this after leaving the unit. Members who subsequently join the unit wear the citation without the Federation Star, and discontinue wearing it after leaving the unit. This CAF recipient was an exchange officer who was serving with an Australian unit in an operation when it earned the Citation.

Lieutenant(N) Stephane Jean Pierre THIVIERGE ..... CGAZ 26 March 2005



## **The Republic of Cameroon**



These four honours from Cameroon recognize the recipient’s contribution to the success of Exercise AFRICA ENDEAVOUR 2012. This American-sponsored exercise aimed at building the capabilities of the African armed forces with regards to communications, command and control and increase interoperability. The exercise involved 35 African nations as well as three NATO members, including Canada.



### *The National Order of Merit of the Republic of Cameroon*

Established on 30 November 1972 by President Ahmadou Babtoura Ahidjo, the National Order of Merit is the second highest honour in the country and is awarded to both military and civilian recipients for high services to the state and five years residency in Cameroon. The Order consists of four grades: Grand Cordon, Commander, Officer and Knight

#### **Knight of the National Order of Merit of the Republic of Cameroon**

- Colonel Pierre LAMONTAGNE, CD ..... CGEN 21 May 2014
- Captain Cynthia LARUE .....CGEN 19 August 2013
- Major Frederick LAUZIER..... CGEN 21 May 2014
- Captain Paul Andrew STEWART, CD ..... CGEN 11 December 2014



## Jamaica



This single award from Jamaica recognized the recipient’s contribution to the Jamaican diaspora in Canada and his community service.



### *The Badge of Honour*

Promulgated on 18 July 1969 under the provisions of the National Honours and Awards Act and established by Queen Elizabeth II through the auspices of the Governor General of Jamaica, the Badge of Honour is awarded to civilian residents of Jamaica and to foreign nationals who are employed in Jamaica’s Diplomatic and Consular Missions overseas. It consists of three categories: Gallantry, Meritorious Service and Long and Faithful Service. The Badge of Honour for Meritorious Service is awarded to persons who have rendered loyal and meritorious service beneficial to Jamaica.

#### **The Badge of Honour for Meritorious Service**

- Captain Samuel Wenzel BILLICH, CD ..... CGEN 21 May 2014



## Malaysia



There is only one military award from Malaysia, to Brigadier-General Greenaway, in recognition of his service to the Government of Malaysia as air adviser to the Chief of Air Staff of the Royal Malaysian Air Force from 1967 to 1970.

### *The Most Distinguished Order of the Defender of the Realm*

*Darjah Yang Mulia Pangkuan Negara*

Established in August 1958 by King ‘Abdu’l Rahman, the Most Distinguished Order of the Defender of the Realm is granted to both civilian and military recipients for meritorious service to the state. The Order consists of five grades and a medal (post-nominal letters are indicated in brackets): Knight Grand Commander (SMN), Knight Commander (PMN), Companion (JMN), Officer (KMN) and Member AMN) and the Medal (PPN).



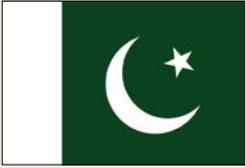
#### **Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of the Defender of the Realm**

Brigadier-General Keith Rogers

GREENAWAY, CD.....CFSO 11 December 1970



## The Islamic Republic of Pakistan



This award from Pakistan was related to Canada's involvement in humanitarian assistance following the earthquake of 2005. The recipient headed the Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) and was recognized for his meritorious service in relation to the earthquake relief operation in Azad Jammu, Kashmir and the North Western Frontier Province of Pakistan in October 2005. As discussed in Chapter Two, the award was approved for 'restricted wear' because the recipient had already been awarded the Meritorious Service Cross for the same mission.



### *The Star of Sacrifice*

*Sitara-i-Eisaar*

Established in 2006 by President Pervez Musharraf, the Star of Sacrifice recognizes sacrifice and dedicated service to humanity. It is reserved for foreigners and is awarded to both military and civilian recipients in recognition of distinguished service to Pakistan.

Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Robert VOITH, MSC, CD.....CHAN 19 September 2006  
(Restricted wear permission)

# FOREIGN POWERS



## The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan



The honours listed here were all awarded to CAF members by the new Afghan Government during the 13 year Canadian mission in that country. Approximately 40,000 CAF members served in Afghanistan during the campaign, which was the direct result of the terrorist attacks of

11 September 2001 and which aimed at removing the Taliban regime that was sheltering and supporting terrorist groups such as Al Qaeda. The campaign, which officially lasted from 7 October 2001 to 12 March 2014 was the largest one Canada had participated in since Korea fifty years earlier. One hundred and fifty-eight CAF members died on the mission and hundreds more were wounded either physically or psychologically. Canada did not only help change the regime in the country but the Whole of Government mission contributed to rebuilding the country, its security forces and government institutions. These honours express Afghanistan’s gratitude for the recipient’s contribution to its new national life.



### *The Ghazi Mir Bachah Khan Medal*

*Madal Dawlati Ghazi Mir Bacha Khan*

Established on 17 May 1982 by President Babrak Karmal, the Ghazi Mir Bachah Khan Medal is awarded to both military and civilian recipients to recognize outstanding service in defensive sections of the country, the implementation of peace and for other civilian and military tasks.

- Major-General Alan John HOWARD, MSM, CD ..... CGEN 16 April 2012
- Major-General David Gordon NEASMITH, OMM, MSC, CD....CGEN 25 October 2012
- Brigadier-General Gary O’BRIEN, OMM, MSC, CD .....CHAN 10 February 2011



### ***The Miraany (Bravery) Medal***

Established on 24 December 1980 by President Babrak Karmal, the Miraany (Bravery) Medal is awarded to both military and civilian recipients to recognize outstanding service in defensive sections of the country, extraordinary military services and the improvement of training and education.

Brigadier-General John Gerard MILNE, CD.....CHAN 4 February 2011

### ***The Baryaal Darajaah***

Established in early 1980's by President Babrak Karmal, the Baryaal Darajaah medal is awarded to both military and civilian recipients who have improved military services, training and education. It consists of two grades: the Baryaal Darajaah Yak (Successfulness 1st Grade) and the Baryaal Darajaah Dow (Successfulness 2nd Grade).



#### **The Baryaal Darajaah Yak (Successfulness 1st Grade)**

Colonel John CELESTINO, CD  
(Retired).....CGEN 20 December 2013  
Major-General Michael DAY, CMM, CD ..... CGAZ 29 June 2013  
Colonel Charles Steven HAMEL, CD..... CGEN 25 October 2012  
Colonel David Gerald HENLEY,  
OMM, CD.....CHAN 4 February 2011  
Colonel Brock MILLMAN, CD .....CGEN 2 December 2015  
Major-General Dennis Charles  
TABBERNOR, CMM, CD ..... CHAN 13 March 2009  
Brigadier-General Paul Francis  
WYNNYK, OMM, CD.....CHAN 4 February 2011



#### **The Baryaal Darajaah Dow (Successfulness 2nd Grade)**

Brigadier-General Gregory Achilles  
YOUNG, OMM, CD.....CHAN 23 February 2009



## Argentine Republic



### *The Order of May*

#### *Orden de Mayo*

Established in 1946 by President Juan Domingo Perón, the Order of Merit was amended and renamed the Order of May on 17 December 1957 by President Pedro Engenio Aramburu. It is divided into Civil, Military, Naval and Aeronautical Merit divisions and is granted to foreigners who distinguish themselves by service or personal achievement, or who have gained the nation's gratitude. The Order consists of six grades: Collar, Grand Cross, Grand Officer, Commander, Officer and Knight.



#### **Grand Cross of the Order of May for Military Merit**

General Joseph Maurice Gérard BARIL,

CMM, MSM, CD .....CHAN 11 May 2000





## The Republic of Austria



### *The Decoration of Honour for Service to the Republic of Austria*

*Ehrenzeichen für Verdienste um die Republik Österreich*



Established on 2 April 1952 by the National Council of Austria, the Decoration of Honour for Service to the Republic of Austria is the highest honour in the country and is granted to both military and civilian recipients who have rendered meritorious services to Austria. It consists of fifteen grades: Grand Star or Special Class; Grand Decoration of Honour in Gold with Sash or 1st Class; Grand Decoration of Honour in Silver with Sash or Grand Cross; Grand Decoration of Honour in Gold with Star; Grand Decoration of Honour in Silver with Star; Grand Decoration of Honour in Gold; Grand Decoration of Honour in Silver; Grand

Decoration of Honour; Decoration of Honour in Gold; Decoration of Honour in Silver; Decoration of Merit in Gold; Decoration of Merit in Silver; Gold Medal; Silver Medal; and Bronze Medal, which is no longer awarded.

#### **Decoration of Merit in Gold**

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Guenther HARZAN,

OMM, CD (Retired) ..... CGAZ 27 June 1998



## The Kingdom of Bahrain



Bahrain was an important ally during the Gulf War of 1990-1991 and these honours are the result of the success of Operation DESERT STORM against Iraq.



### *The Khalifiyyeh Order of Bahrain*

*Wisam al-Khalifiyyeh al Bahrein*

Established in 1971 by Emir Isa bin Salman al-Khalifa, the Khalifiyyeh Order of Bahrain is the highest honour in the country granted to both military and civilian recipients who have served Bahrain or upheld its ideals. The Order consists of five grades: First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Class.



### **Khalifiyyeh Order of Bahrain, 1st class**

Rear-Admiral Kenneth James SUMMERS,  
OMM, MSC, CD.....CGAZ 28 May 1994



Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart meets Sheikh Isa Bin Sulman Al Khalifa, the Emir of Bahrain after a medals presentation

Photo: DND



### **Khalifiyyeh Order of Bahrain, 2nd class**

Commander David

BANKS, CD.....CGAZ 28 May 1994

Colonel David Watson

BARTRAM, CD.....CGAZ 28 May 1994

Lieutenant-Colonel James John

BENDER, CD.....CGAZ 28 May 1994

Lieutenant-Colonel John Noel STUART,

OMM, CD.....CGAZ 28 May 1994



## **The Kingdom of Belgium**



Belgium was an ally in the two World Wars and in Korea and is a NATO partner. The two honours it bestowed on CAF members were for strategic leadership. That to General Dextraze came at the end of his tenure as Chief of the Defence Staff but was also related to his service with the UN Operation on the Congo, a former Belgian possession, while that to General Henault was in recognition of his leadership as the Chairman of NATO's Military Committee, the second Canadian to ever occupy this prestigious position.

## *The Order of the Crown*

*Ordre de la Couronne; Kroonorde; Kronenorden*

Established on 15 October 1897 by King Leopold II, the Order of the Crown is the second highest order in the country and is granted to both military and civilian recipients for services rendered to the Belgian state, especially for meritorious service in public employment. The Order consists of five grades: Grand Cross, Grand Officer, Commander, Officer, and Knight in addition to two palms (Gold and Silver) and three medals (Gold, Silver and Bronze).



### **Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown**

General Raymond Roland Joseph HENAULT,  
CMM, CD ..... CGAZ 25 October 2008



### **Grand Officer of the Order of the Crown**

General Jacques Alfred DEXTRAZE, CMM,  
CBE, DSO, CD.....CGAZ 25 June 1977





## The Federative Republic of Brazil



In the 2000s, the Government of Canada launched several initiatives to create and reinforce relations and cooperation with countries of the Americas. This involved closer military cooperation with several South-American countries and these honours from Brazil are the result of this new relationship.



### *The Order of Military Merit*

*Ordem do Mérito Militar*

Established on 11 June 1943 by President Getúlio Vargas, the Order of Military Merit is the highest military decoration in the country and is granted to members of the Brazilian Army and the armies of friendly nations for distinguished service and exceptional contributions to Brazil. The Order consists of five grades: Grand Cross, Grand Officer, Commander, Officer and Knight.



#### **Grand Officer of the Order of Military Merit**

Lieutenant-General Peter John DEVLIN, CMM,  
MSC, CD ..... CGEN 25 October 2012  
Lieutenant-General Joseph Marcel Marquis  
HAINSE, CMM, MSC, CD ..... CGEN 2 December 2015



### *The Order of Aeronautical Merit*

*Ordem do Mérito Aeronáutico*

Established on 1 November 1943 by President Getúlio Vargas, the Order of Aeronautical Merit is granted for distinguished service and exceptional contributions to the Brazilian Air Force. The Order consists of five grades: Grand Cross, Grand Officer, Commander, Officer and Knight.

#### **Grand Officer of the Order of Aeronautical Merit**

Lieutenant-General Michael John  
HOOD, CMM, CD ..... CGAZ 27 May 2017



## The Republic of Colombia



As for Brazil, the honours listed here are the direct result of the closer military bounds developed between Canada and Colombia in the 2005-2015 period.

### *The Order of Military Merit 'José María Córdova'*

*Orden del Mérito Militar 'Jose Maria Cordova'*

Established on 28 December 1950 by President Laureano Eleuterio Gómez Castro, the Order of Military Merit 'José María Córdova' is granted to members of the military for distinguished acts of courage, discipline, military virtue, outstanding service and fellowship. The Order consists of six grades: Grand Cross, Grand Officer, Commander, Officer, Knight and Companion.



#### **Grand Cross of the Order of Military Merit 'José María Córdova'**

Lieutenant-General Peter John DEVLIN,  
CMM, MSC, CD .....CGEN 19 August 2013



## *The Air Force Cross for Aeronautical Merit*

*Cruz de la Fuerza Aérea al Mérito Aeronáutico*

Established on 20 March 1948 by President Luis Mariano Ospina Pérez, the Air Force Cross for Aeronautical Merit is granted to both military and civilian recipients for valour and military virtue, as well as distinguished and notable service to the Colombian Air Force. It consists of six grades: Grand Cross, Grand Officer, Commander, Officer, Knight and Companion.



### **Grand Cross of the Air Force Cross for Aeronautical Merit**

Lieutenant-General Joseph Aimé

Jean Yvan BLONDIN, CMM, CD ... CGEN 21 May 2014



## *The Faith in the Cause Military Medal*

*Medalla Militar Fe en la Causa*

Established on 13 June 2011 by President Rodrigo Rivera Salazar, the Faith in the Cause Military Medal is awarded to staff officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers and civilians who excel in the restoration of peace, order and democracy.

Captain Gary Bradley BIGGAR,

MMM, CD .....CGEN 2 December 2015

Lieutenant-General Peter John DEVLIN, CMM, MSC, CD ... CGEN 25 October 2012

Lieutenant-General Joseph Marcel Marquis

HAINSE, CMM, MSC, CD .....CGEN 2 December 2015

Chief Warrant Officer Joseph Jules MOREAU, MMM,

MSC, CD (Retired)..... CGEN 3 March 2016

Chief Warrant Officer Joseph Roberto Giovanni

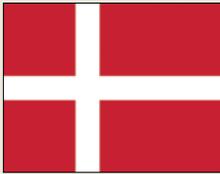
MORETTI, MMM, MSC, CD .....CGEN 4 December 2012

Lieutenant-General Guy Robert

THIBAULT, CMM, MSC, CD .....CGEN 23 August 2016



## The Kingdom of Denmark



Major Vintar was recognized for the role he played in arranging the participation of the Danish Home Guard in the United States Army National Guard's Exercise GOLDEN COYOTTE in 2012. This first experience led to the development of a Memorandum of Understanding between Denmark and the United States which laid down the framework for future exchanges. The award to Lieutenant-Colonel Bangsboll recognized his extraordinary commitment and invaluable assistance in the establishment of the Danish National Support Element in Kuwait, a very important Danish operational logistical hub in the Middle East.



### *The Home Guard Meritorious Service Medal*

*Hjemmeværnets Fortjensttegn*

Established in 1959 by King Frederick IX, the Home Guard Meritorious Service Medal is awarded to persons who have performed especially meritorious and unselfish service to benefit the voluntary Home Guard service.

Major John Karl VINTAR, CD..... CGEN 21 May 2014



### *The Defence Medal for Exceptionally Meritorious Service*

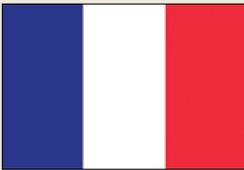
*Forsvarets Medalje for Fortjenstfuld Indsats*

Established on 27 November 1991 by Queen Margrethe II and amended in 2010, the Defence Medal for Exceptionally Meritorious Service was originally awarded for meritorious deployment outside of Denmark. Since 2010, it is awarded to civilians or military personnel who have performed meritorious service to the benefit of the Danish Defence.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brook Garrett BANGSBOLL, CD..... CGAZ 4 February 2017



## The French Republic



Having fought with and in France during the two World Wars and in Korea, the military relations between the two countries remain very strong. The bonds are in fact much deeper as France is one of the founding nations of Canada. In his book, Dawe notes that France is by far the country that awarded the largest number of decorations to Canadians during the period his Register covers with 1,405 awards.<sup>193</sup> Canada maintains many exchange positions in France and participates in or supports French military activities as illustrated by the RCAF's assistance to fly in troops and supplies for France's Operation SERVAL in Mali in 2013. The higher honours in the form of the national orders have been awarded mostly for strategic leadership and strengthening military ties through diplomatic action while the decorations and campaign medals have mostly been awarded to CAF members in exchange positions with the French forces. The 12 awards of the Medal of Honour for Courage and Devotion were for a 2008 incident where, following the sinking of the French vessel *Le Cap blanc* South East of the Burin Peninsula, on the south coast of Newfoundland and Labrador, members of the CAF and of the Canadian Coast Guard took part in operations to retrieve the bodies of the four sailors who had been lost at sea during the sinking.



Lieutenant-General Blondin receives the insignia of Officer of the National Order of the Legion of Honour from General Denis Mercier, Chief of Staff of the French Air Force, on the occasion of his visit to 117 Paris-Balard Air Base, France, 4 April 2013

Photo: J.L. Brunet, Armée de l'air française/French Air Force

## *The National Order of the Legion of Honour*

*Ordre national de la Légion d'honneur*

Established on 19 May 1802 by First Consul Napoleon Bonaparte, the Legion of Honour is the highest honour in the country and is granted to both military and civilian recipients for extreme bravery or for eminent service. The Order consists of five grades: Grand Cross, Grand Officer, Commander, Officer and Knight.



### **Commander of the National Order of the Legion of Honour**

Lieutenant-General Charles Henri BELZILE,  
CMM, CD..... CGAZ 7 June 1986  
General Raymond Roland Joseph HENAULT,  
CMM, CD..... CGAZ 30 August 2003  
General Thomas James LAWSON,  
CMM, CD (Retired) ..... CGAZ 30 January 2016  
General Walter John NATYNCZYK,  
CMM, MSC, CD..... CGAZ 26 March 2011



### **Officer of the National Order of the Legion of Honour**

Lieutenant-General Stuart BEARE,  
CMM, MSC, MSM, CD (Retired)..... CGAZ 30 January 2016  
Lieutenant-General Joseph Aimé Jean Yvan  
BLONDIN, CMM, CD .....CGAZ 31 August 2013  
Lieutenant-General Joseph Jacques Charles  
BOUCHARD, OC, CMM, MSC, CD .. CGAZ 25 February 2012  
Lieutenant-General Peter John DEVLIN,  
CMM, MSC, CD (Retired) ..... CGAZ 28 February 2015  
Lieutenant-General Joseph Marcel Marquis  
HAINSE, CMM, MSC, CD..... CGAZ 28 May 2016  
Major-General Guy LESSARD, CMM, MB, CD .....CHAN 14 July 1989  
Vice-Admiral Paul Andrew MADDISON, CMM, MSM, CD.....CGAZ 26 October 2013  
Lieutenant-General Joseph Omer Michel  
MAISONNEUVE, OMM, MSC, CD..... CGAZ 30 August 2003

## *The National Order of Merit*

### *Ordre national du Mérite*

Established on 3 December 1963 by President Charles de Gaulle, the National Order of Merit is granted to both military and civilian recipients for distinguished service. The Order consists of five grades: Grand Cross, Grand Officer, Commander, Officer and Knight.



#### **Officer of the National Order of Merit**

Lieutenant-Colonel Jacques

BÉRUBÉ, CD ..... CGAZ 26 October 1991

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Louis Philippe

Roger BOUCHER, CD.....CGAZ 28 January 1984

Major-General John Kane

DANGERFIELD, CD.....CGAZ 9 September 1989

Colonel Paul-Émile DEFOY ..... CGAZ 17 March 1984

Colonel Joseph Henri Germain Jacques

DESROCHERS, CD.....CGAZ 5 April 2003

Major-General Kent Richard FOSTER, OMM, CD ..... CGAZ 15 October 1988

Colonel Joseph Williams Georges

ROUSSEAU, CD (Retired)..... CGAZ 29 January 2011

Brigadier-General Pierre SENECAL, OMM, CD ..... CGAZ 8 July 1989

Lieutenant-General Guy Robert THIBAUT, CMM, MSC, CD ...CGAZ 27 May 2017



Certificate for the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Couture as a Knight of the French *Ordre national du Mérite*

Photo: DH&R



### **Knight of the National Order of Merit**

- Brigadier-General Frederick George  
BIGELOW, CD .....CGAZ 28 April 2012
- Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph André  
Laurent CAUX, CD..... CGAZ 29 January 2011
- Major Joseph Aimé Marcel  
CLOUTIER, CD (Retired)..... CGAZ 31 January 2015
- Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Bernard Alain  
COUTURE, MB, CD ..... CGAZ 26 October 1991
- Commander Joseph Pascal Roger  
DROLET, CD.....CGAZ 1 December 2001
- Commander Kenneth Bugar HOLT, OMM, CD..... CGAZ 18 June 2005
- Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel REDBURN, CD.....CGAZ 5 April 2003
- Colonel Christian Joseph Georges Arthur Jean  
ROUSSEAU, CD (Retired)..... CGAZ 27 July 2013



### *The Cross of Military Valour*

*Croix de la valeur militaire*

Established on 11 April 1956 by President René Coty, the Cross of Military Valour recognises an individual who was bestowed a citation for valour or performing valiant service in the presence of an enemy in a theatre of operations. It is awarded for security or peacekeeping operations outside the national territory of France. It is awarded with various devices which indicate the level of the citation received.

### **Cross of Military Valour with Bronze Star**

- Captain Joseph Noël DUFRESNE..... CGAZ 29 October 1994

### **Cross of Military Valour**

- Captain Joseph Bernard Éric GIRARD, CD ..... CGAZ 24 February 2001



### *The Overseas Medal*

*Médaille d'outre-mer*

Established on 6 June 1962 by President Charles de Gaulle, the Overseas Medal is a campaign medal issued to members of the military serving with the French Armed Forces and participating in operations outside the national territory of France. It is awarded with specific clasps to indicate the theatre of operations.

**Overseas Medal with “LEBANON” clasp**

Lieutenant(N) Jonathan SIMARD-MERCIER..... CGAZ 28 November 2009

**Overseas Medal with “MALI” clasp**

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Doris GOBEIL, CD ..... CGAZ 27 May 2017

*The National Defence Medal*

*Médaille de la Défense nationale*

Established on 21 April 1982 by President François Mitterrand, the National Defence Medal is awarded to both military and civilian recipients who have rendered honourable service through their participation in operational activities. It consists of three grades: Gold, Silver and Bronze, and may be accompanied by a clasp to specify the type of service recognized.



**National Defence Medal in Gold**

- Brigadier-General Joseph Alain Valbert Richard  
BLANCHETTE, CD..... CGAZ 26 September 2009
- Major-General Raymond Roy CRABBE,  
OMM, MSC, CD ..... CGAZ 21 December 1996
- Major Joseph Roland Guy FORGUES, CD... CGAZ 24 January 2004
- Major Claude FOURNIER, CD ..... CGAZ 25 September 2004
- Brigadier-General Joseph Serge LABBÉ, CDCGAZ 1 December 2001
- Colonel Guy Joseph MAILLET, OMM, CD ..... CGAZ 27 May 2017
- Lieutenant-Commander Jean  
MARCOTTE, CD ..... CGAZ 29 October 1994

**National Defence Medal in Gold with “Armée de l’air” clasp**

Major Sean Thomas BOYLE, CD ..... CGAZ 24 March 2007



**National Defence Medal in Silver**

- Lieutenant-Colonel Claude Jean-François  
BÉDARD, CD ..... CGAZ 28 September 2013
- Major Michel BOIRE, CD ..... CGAZ 23 January 1999
- Major Paul Guy Ghislain COLLINGE, CD ..... CGAZ 13 July 1991
- Major Robert DION ..... CGAZ 28 January 1989
- Lieutenant-Colonel Deborah Francis  
GIRARD, CD ..... CGAZ 25 November 2006

Captain Joseph Robert Philippe GUIDOIN .....CGAZ 22 January 2005  
 Ranger Jonassie KUDLUK, CD ..... CGAZ 9 May 1992  
 Ranger Tommy KUDLUK ..... CGAZ 9 May 1992  
 Major Gratien LAMONTAGNE, CD..... CGAZ 18 January 1992  
 Major Joseph François Claude LÉVESQUE, CD.....CGAZ 6 April 2002  
 Ranger Angnatuk NASSAK.....CGAZ 9 May 1992  
 Master Corporal David NUTTER..... CGAZ 30 October 1993  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Marie-Claire OUELLETTE, CD ..... CGAZ 25 November 2006  
 Ranger David POOTOOGEE, CD ..... CGAZ 9 May 1992  
 Major Joseph Marc Alain ROY, CD ..... CGAZ 20 December 2003  
 Major André Yves SIMONYI, CD .....CGAZ 6 April 2002

**National Defence Medal in Silver with “Arme blindée et cavalerie” clasp**

Colonel Michael Pearson CESSFORD, CD.....CGAZ 27 August 2011

**National Defence Medal in Silver with “Armée de l’air” clasp**

Colonel Joseph Gilles Sylvain BÉDARD, OMM, CD ..... CGAZ 29 January 2011

**National Defence Medal in Silver with “Armée de terre” clasp**

Captain Thomas Lee FOULDS, CD ..... CGAZ 30 March 2013  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Jean-Claude GAGNON, CD (Retired)..... CGAZ 30 August 2008  
 Major Joseph Doris GOBEIL, CD.....CGAZ 26 July 2008

**National Defence Medal in Silver with “Bâtiments de combat” clasp**

Lieutenant(N) Jonathan SIMARD-MERCIER, CD ..... CGAZ 26 September 2009

**National Defence Medal in Silver with “Infanterie” clasp**

Major Ernest Kevin CROWELL, CD.....CGAZ 12 March 2011  
 Colonel Keith LAWRENCE, CD..... CGAZ 30 June 2012  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Jean Jacques PELLAN, CD .....CGAZ 12 March 2011

**National Defence Medal in Silver with “Missions d’assistance  
 extérieure” clasp**

Lieutenant-Colonel Jean-Claude GAGNON, CD (Retired)..... CGAZ 30 August 2008  
 Lieutenant(N) Jonathan SIMARD-MERCIER, CD ..... CGAZ 26 September 2009



**National Defence Medal in Bronze**

- Major Joseph Lionel André BARIL, CD .....CGAZ 28 January 1995  
Captain Joseph Marcel Roland François  
    BARITEAU..... CGAZ 25 August 1990  
Major Joseph Gilles Sylvain BÉDARD .....CGAZ 16 November 1996  
Captain Louis-Philippe BINETTE .....CGAZ 16 November 1996  
Captain Joseph Gilles Michel BOISSEAU, CDCGAZ 29 October 1994  
Major Joseph Louis Richard BOIVIN, CD ..... CGAZ 8 January 2000  
Commander Simon BROCHU, CD..... CGAZ 27 May 2017  
Major William Michael CHURCH, CD .....CGAZ 28 December 2013  
Captain François COUTURE .....CGAZ 28 January 1989  
Lieutenant(N) Benoit Paul DECELLES, CD .....CGAZ 20 September 2003  
Captain Thomas Lee FOULDS, CD ..... CGAZ 25 November 2006  
Lieutenant(N) André-Jean Joseph GAGNON ..... CGAZ 26 October 1991  
Sergeant Sylvain GAGNON, CD..... CGAZ 9 May 1992  
Major Edward Albert GIRALDEAU, CD ..... CGAZ 8 January 2000  
Major Christian Johann GLAUNINGER, CD ..... CGAZ 28 February 2015  
Lieutenant(N) Miguel Joseph Georges GOWIGATI, CD..... CGAZ 13 October 2001  
Captain Marc-André La HAYE ..... CGAZ 25 January 2014  
Major Joseph Wilfrid Georges Jean LAVIGNE, CD..... CGAZ 19 February 2000  
Major Joseph Fernand Henri LEVASSEUR, CD ..... CGAZ 8 January 2000  
Major Charles Marc Andras MANGLIAR, CD .....CGAZ 4 April 2015  
Lieutenant(N) Claude MERCIER ..... CGAZ 26 October 1991  
Major Joseph André Jules Claude MORIN, CD ..... CGAZ 29 October 1994  
Captain Pierre-Luc NICOLAS .....CGAZ 26 December 2015  
Lieutenant(N) Joseph Gustave Daniel Marc PARENT, CD.... CGAZ 30 October 1999  
Lieutenant-Commander Shawn Edwin PERRY, CD ..... CGAZ 24 June 2017  
Colonel George James PETROLEKAS, MSM, CD ..... CGAZ 24 June 2017  
Captain Joseph Wellie Marco RANCOURT.....CGAZ 17 November 1990  
Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Guy SAVARD, CD ..... CGAZ 2 July 2016  
Major Joseph SIMARD, CD.....CGAZ 24 January 1998  
Major Marie Claudie THERIAULT, CD .....CGAZ 26 April 2014

**National Defence Medal in Bronze with “Armée de terre” clasp**

- Warrant Officer Joseph Benoit BERGERON, CD.....CGAZ 31 January 2009

**National Defence Medal in Bronze with “Armée de terre” clasp  
and with “Aviation légère” clasp**

- Colonel Joseph Yves Steve CHARPENTIER, CD.....CHAN 16 July 2010

**National Defence Medal in Bronze with “Bâtiments de combat” clasp**  
Lieutenant(N) Martin Yvon FLUET, CD ..... CGAZ 22 July 2006

**National Defence Medal in Bronze with “Génie” clasp**  
Warrant Officer Vincent Ronald GAGNON, CD ..... CGAZ 25 June 2011

**National Defence Medal in Bronze with “Génie” clasp and  
with “Missions d’opérations extérieures” clasp**  
Major Michael Remi Gerald GODARD, CD..... CGAZ 25 January 2014

**National Defence Medal in Bronze with “Troupes de Marine” clasp**  
Major Joseph Eugene Philippe André SÉVIGNY, CD .....CGAZ 15 August 1998



*The Medal of Honour for courage and devotion*

*Médaille d’honneur pour actes de courage et de dévouement*

Created on 2 March 1820 by King Louis XVIII, the Medal of Honour for courage and devotion is awarded to both military and civilian recipients who have performed acts of courage during a rescue. It consists of five grades: Gold, Silver-gilt, Silver 1st class, Silver 2nd class and Bronze.

**The Medal of Honour for courage and devotion in Bronze**

Sergeant William Hazen Ross CLOUTER, CD..... CGEN 19 April 2012  
Sergeant Bryce CULVER, CD..... CGEN 19 April 2012  
Chief Warrant Officer Derek John CURTIS, MMM, MSM, CD ... CGEN 19 April 2012  
Captain Branden DUGUAY ..... CGEN 19 April 2012  
Sergeant Terrence Gregory GRANDY, CD ..... CGEN 19 April 2012  
Captain Stuart Douglas IRVINE, CD ..... CGEN 19 April 2012  
Sergeant William LAWRENCE, CD (Retired) ..... CGEN 19 April 2012  
Master Corporal Kelly MATTHEWS, CD ..... CGEN 19 April 2012  
Captain James PINHORN, CD ..... CGEN 19 April 2012  
Warrant Officer Joseph André Philippe ROBIN, CD..... CGEN 19 April 2012  
Warrant Officer Robert William VALENTI, CD ..... CGEN 19 April 2012  
Major William Ernst WYSS, CD ..... CGEN 19 April 2012



### ***The French Commemorative Medal***

*Médaille commémorative française*

Established on 9 October 1995 by President Jacques Chirac, the French Commemorative Medal is awarded to both military and civilian recipients who took part in a specific mission carried out outside the national territory of France after 1 March 1991. It is awarded with specific clasps to indicate the theatre of operations.

#### **French Commemorative Medal with “Albanie” clasp**

Major Joseph Eugene Philippe André SÉVIGNY, CD .....CGAZ 15 August 1998

#### **French Commemorative Medal with “Ex-Yougoslavie” clasp**

Major Joseph Roland Guy FORGUES, CD .....CGAZ 10 May 2003

Major Claude FOURNIER, CD ..... CGAZ 22 April 2006

Major Joseph Doris GOBEIL, CD..... CGAZ 25 April 2009

Major Pericles METAXAS, CD .....CGAZ 28 February 2004



## **The Federal Republic of Germany**



Canada maintained bases in Germany after the Second World War and build a strong relation with the new German Armed Forces, the *Bunderwehr*, which remains solid today. While all of its main bases closed in the early 1990s, Canada retains a small presence in Germany, mostly to support its operations in and around Europe. Germany was an important ally in the campaign in Afghanistan and assisted the Canadian Army in securing the Leopard 2 A6M tanks for the mission under very tight timelines.

## *The Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany*

*Verdienstorden der Bundesrepublik Deutschland*

Established on 7 September 1951 by President Theodor Heuss, the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany is the highest honour in the country and is granted to both military and civilian recipients for achievements that served the rebuilding of the country in the fields of political, socio-economic and intellectual activity, and is intended as an award for all those whose work contributes to the peaceful rise of the Federal Republic of Germany. The Order consists of four groups with seven regular and two special grades: Grand Cross, Great Cross of Merit, Order of Merit and Medal of Merit.



### **Medal of Merit of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany**

Master Warrant Officer Gilles LARIVIÈRE, CD.... CGAZ 6 March 1982



Major Lépine receives the Cross of Honour of the German Armed Forces in Silver from the German Defence Attaché, Lieutenant-Colonel Kay Kuhlen, at a ceremony held on 13 March 2011 in Kingston, Ontario

Photo: OCdt Andrew Sheahan

## *The Cross of Honour of the German Armed Forces*

*Ehrenkreuz der Bundeswehr*

Created on 29 October 1980 by President Karl Carstens, the Cross of Honour of the German Armed Forces is awarded to military and civilian recipients for outstanding achievements or heroic deeds. It consists of seven grades: Cross of Honour for Bravery, Gold Cross of Honour for Outstanding Deeds, Gold Cross of Honour, Silver Cross of Honour for Outstanding Deeds, Silver Cross of Honour, Bronze Cross of Honour and Medal of Honour.



### **Cross of Honour of the German Armed Forces in Silver**

Lieutenant-Colonel Marc KOESTNER .....CHAN 27 February 2009

Major Joseph Pierre Fernand LÉPINE, CD .....CGAZ 30 April 2011

Major Edmund Harvey John ROBERDS, CD ... CGAZ 31 March 2012



## The Republic of Haiti



Haiti has been the beneficiary of Canadian assistance, military and otherwise, for many decades. Canada was a key participant in the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) and its many succeeding variants (UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti, UN Transition Mission in Haiti, UN Civilian police Mission in Haiti) in the 1990s. It was there again with the U.S.-lead Multinational Interim Force (MIF, Operation HALO) in 2004 and in the subsequent UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH, Operation HAMLET). Canada and the CAF also played a significant role in the huge humanitarian effort following the devastating earthquake of 12 January 2010 (Operation HESTIA). This specific honour from Haiti was to recognize the actions of this officer, then serving with the United Nation in Haiti, who demonstrated courage, leadership and devotion when he intervened to assist rescue crews which helped save the lives of many children following the tragic collapse of the *La Promesse collège évangélique* in Pétionville, Haiti, on 7 November 2008.



### *The National Order of Honour and Merit*

*Ordre National d'Honneur et de Mérite*

Established on 28 May 1926 by President Eustache Antoine François Joseph Louis Bornos, the National of Order of Honour and Merit is the highest honour in the country. It is granted to both military and civilian recipients to acknowledge distinction in diplomacy and politics as well as the arts, charitable works and other fields of benefit or interest to Haiti. The Order consists of five grades: Grand Cross, Grand Officer, Commander, Officer and Knight.

### **Knight of the National Order of Honour and Merit**

Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Richard STEPANIUK, CD..... CGEN 21 May 2014



## The Hellenic Republic



This single award from Greece to General de Chastelain came after his first mandate as Chief of the Defence Staff and recognized his work in support of NATO and the strengthening of military relations between the two countries as well as for his previous contribution as Deputy Chief of Staff of the United Nations Force in Cyprus.

General de Chastelain also later earned an important Commonwealth distinction in a civilian capacity, and therefore not recorded in this Register, when he was made a Member of the Order of the Companions of Honour of the United Kingdom in 1999 for his contribution to the peace process in Northern Ireland.



### *The Commendation Medal of Merit and Honour*

*Διαμνημόνευση Αξίας και Τιμής*

Created on 15 May 1991 by President Konstantinos Karamanlis, the Commendation Medal of Merit and Honour is the highest decoration for the Hellenic Armed Forces. It is awarded to foreign officers (active or reserve) for exceptionally meritorious services to the Hellenic Armed Forces or the nation.

General Alfred John Gardyne Drummond de

CHASTELAIN, CMM, OC, CD ..... CGAZ 16 April 1994



## The Republic of Hungary



The first award to a CAF member from Hungary was to Major Strilchuk for having orchestrated the medical evacuation of a Hungarian officer while serving with the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM) in December 1991, while the last was to General Henault for leadership as Chairman of NATO’s Military Committee.

### *The Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary*

*Magyar Köztársasági Érdemrend – katonai*

Re-established in 1991 by President Árpád Göncz, the Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary is the second highest honour in the country and comprises both military and civilian divisions. It is granted to military recipients who have rendered distinguished service to the Republic of Hungary. The military division consists of five grades: Grand Cross, Commander’s Cross with Star, Commander’s Cross, Officer’s Cross and Knight’s Cross.



#### **Commander’s Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (Military)**

General Raymond Roland Joseph

HENAULT, CMM, MSC, CD.....CGAZ 31 January 2009



#### **Knight’s Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (Military)**

Brigadier-General Lawrance Michael

LASHKEVICH, OMM, CD..... CGAZ 20 December 2003

Major Denis Anthony STRILCHUK.....CGAZ 3 April 1993



## The Italian Republic



The first Italian award, to Lieutenant-General O'Brien, was for his distinguished service as the Commandant of the NATO Defence College in Rome. The other three were all related to a tragic incident which occurred during the humanitarian mission following the 6 May 1976 earthquake in northern Italy (Operation DOLOMITE). On 16 May, one of the Kiowa helicopters from 444 Squadron struck a steel cable. The ensuing crash killed the pilot and injured the other two crew members, all three were subsequently recognized by Italy.



### *The Order of Merit of the Italian Republic*

*Ordine al merito della Repubblica Italiana*

Established on 3 March 1951 by President Luigi Einaudi, the Order of Merit of the Italian Republic is the highest honour in the country and is granted to both military and civilian recipients for merit in the fields of literature, the arts, economy, public service, and social, philanthropic and humanitarian activities and for long and conspicuous service in civilian and military careers. The Order consists of six grades: Knight Grand Cross with Collar, Knight Grand Cross, Grand Officer, Commander, Officer and Knight.

### **Grand Officer of the Order of Merit of the Italian Republic**

Lieutenant-General John Charles

O'BRIEN, OC, CD.....CFSO 31 August 1973

## *The Medal for Civil Valour*

### *Medaglia al Valor Civile*

Created 2 January 1958 by President Luigi Einaudi, the Medal for Civil Valour is awarded to both military and civilian recipients who, at the risk of their own lives, prevented or attempted to prevent disaster, saved other lives or confronted civil disorder or violent criminals. The Medal consists of three grades: Gold, Silver and Bronze.



#### **Medal for Civil Valour in Gold**

Captain Ronald George McBRIDE, CD [Posthumous] ..... CGAZ 30 October 1976



#### **Medal for Civil Valour in Silver**

Sergeant R.G. ABAR, CD ..... CGAZ 30 October 1976  
Captain R.H. MASSEY, CD ..... CGAZ 30 October 1976



## **The Republic of the Ivory Coast**



The recipient of this honour was the Canadian Defence Attaché accredited to seven West African countries from 2008 to 2011 and was especially recognized for his devotion to duty and distinguished service during the electoral crisis in the Ivory Coast during the last year of his mandate.



## *The National Order of the Ivory Coast*

*Ordre national de la Côte d'Ivoire*

Established on 10 December 1960 and modified on 12 June 1961 by President Félix Houphouët-Boigny, the National Order of the Ivory Coast is the highest honour in the country and is granted to both military and civilian recipients for professional and distinguished service. The Order consists of five grades: Grand Cross, Grand Officer, Commander, Officer and Knight.

### **Officer of the National Order of the Ivory Coast**

Lieutenant-Colonel Louis FORTIN, MSM, CD (Retired) ..... CGEN 25 October 2012



## **The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan**



This Jordanian award recognized the recipient's significant efforts to strengthen the military relationship between the two countries during his three years as Canadian Defence Attaché.



Lieutenant-Colonel Zaporzan receives the insignia of Grand Officer of the Al-Hussein Order of Military Merit from a representative of the Jordanian Armed Forces

Photo : The Zaporzan Family Collection

## *The Al-Hussein Order of Military Merit*

*Wisam al-Istahaqaq al-Askari al-Husayniya*

Established in 1976 by King Hussein, the Al-Hussein Order of Military Merit is granted to both military and civilian recipients for distinction and achievement in particular fields of endeavour, including philanthropy, literature, the arts, science, scholarship and education, industry and commerce, or public service and exceptional services in the defence of the kingdom. The Order consists of five grades: Grand Cordon (First Class), Grand Officer (Second Class), Commander (Third Class), Member (Fourth Class) and Member (Fifth Class).



### **Grand Officer of the Al-Hussein Order of Military Merit**

Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence James ZAPORZAN,  
OMM, CD..... CGEN 2 December 2015



## **The Republic of Korea**



Canada was one of the main participants in the Korean War (1950-1953) and since then has been a member of the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission in relation to which this award was made.



### *The Korea Service Medal*

Established in August 1974, Korea Service Medal is granted to recognize military service to the Republic of Korea.

Lieutenant-Colonel Martin Michael

KENNEALLY, CD..... CGAZ 23 April 2005



## **The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg**



This honour from Luxembourg recognized the recipient's accomplishments as the Commander of the Allied Command Europe Mobile Force (Land), from December 1999 to December 2002.



### *The Order of Merit of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg*

*Ordre de Mérite du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg*

Established on 23 January 1961 by Grand Duchess Charlotte, the Order of Merit of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is granted to both military and civilian recipients in recognition of outstanding professional achievement and for services performed in specific fields. The Order consists of five grades: Grand Cross, Grand Officer, Commander, Officer and Knight.

### **Grand Officer of the Order of Merit of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg**

Brigadier-General Walter Matheson

HOLMES, CD, MBE (Retired)..... CGAZ 24 January 2004



## The Republic of Mali



These three CAF members have been recognized by Mali in relation to their distinguished service in different roles at the *École de Maintien de la Paix « Alioune Blondin Beye »*, a Malian centre of excellence working to enhance the capabilities of African states.



### *The National Order of Mali*

*Ordre national du Mali*

Established on 31 May 1963 by President Modibo Keita, the National Order of Mali is the second highest honour in the country and is granted to both military and civilian recipients who have rendered exceptional service to the Republic of Mali. The Order consists of five grades: Grand Cross, Grand Officer, Commander, Officer and Knight.

### **Knight of the National Order of Mali**

Major Joseph Émile Marc CHABOT, CD..... CGEN 25 October 2012

Major Joseph Yvan Engelbert Eric COTTENOIR, CD.....CGEN 23 August 2016

Lieutenant-Commander Joseph Étienne Michel

GAMELIN, CD.....CGEN 23 August 2016

Major Joseph Jean François PROVOST, CD ..... CHAN 28 October 2010

Major Joseph Luc-André RACINE, CD [Posthumous] ..... CGAZ 25 April 2009



## The Kingdom of the Netherlands



Canada's close bond with The Netherlands was born out of the Canadian blood spilt during the liberation of that country from Nazi occupation in 1944-1945 and has remained strong ever since. The Netherlands worked side-by-side with Canada in Afghanistan and they participate in many joint and NATO ventures together. It should be noted that this country also has departmental medals, such as the Dutch Medal of Merit and the Nijmegen Medal, which cannot be approved by Canada because they emanate from the Minister of Defence and not the head of state.

The award to General Hillier came at the very end of his mandate as Chief of the Defence Staff but was very much related to the close cooperation between the two countries in the context of the Afghanistan Campaign. The award to Sergeant Hurry was for a daring and challenging rescue where he saved the life of a seaman from the merchant vessel *Gabriella* which had capsized in heavy seas off the coast of Newfoundland on 19 October 1976. The service medal is to CAF members who were serving as exchange officers with the Dutch forces and deployed with their unit to Afghanistan. The three recipients of the Inauguration Medal were involved with the inauguration of King Willem-Alexander of The Netherlands in Amsterdam on 30 April 2013.



### *The Order of Orange-Nassau*

*Orde van Oranje-Nassau*

Established on 4 April 1892 by the Queen Regent Emma, acting on behalf of her under-age daughter Queen Wilhelmina, the Order of Orange-Nassau recognizes individuals who have displayed special merits for society. This honour is granted to both military and civilian recipients who deserve appreciation and recognition for the special way in which they have carried

out their duties. Since 1996, the Order consists of six grades: Grand Cross, Grand Officer, Commander, Officer, Knight and Member. The military version is distinguished by crossed swords between the arms of the cross.

**Commander of the Order of Orange-Nassau (Military)**

General Rickey John HILLIER, CMM, MSC, CD ..... CGAZ 25 October 2008



General Hillier talks with His Highness Prince Floris of the Netherlands after receiving his insignia of Commander of the Order of Orange-Nassau, National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa, 24 June 2008

Photo: Mrs. Wendy Sewell



***The Medal of Honour for Humane Deeds***

*Erepenning voor Menslievend Hulpbetoon*

Created on 18 June 1822 by King Willem I, the Medal of Honour for Humane Deeds is the oldest decoration for bravery and is awarded to both military and civilian recipients who carried out a voluntary act of bravery or self-sacrifice, with an emphasis on charity. The Medal consist of three grades: Gold, Silver and Bronze.

**Medal of Honour of Humane Deeds in Bronze**

Sergeant Winston Churchill HURRY, MB, CD ..... CGAZ 28 January 1978



*The Commemorative Medal for Peacekeeping Operations*

*Herinneringsmedaille Vredesoperaties*

Created on 23 March 2001 by Queen Beatrix, the Commemorative Medal for Peacekeeping Operations is awarded to military personnel who participated for at least 30 continuous days in a UN or multinational peacekeeping operation, and who have shown good conduct and a sense of duty. Each operation is indicated by its own clasp and an additional award of a clasp is indicated by a numerical device.

**Commemorative Medal for Peacekeeping Operations with Air Task Force Middle-East (ATFME) Second clasp**

Captain Brian COYLE ..... CGAZ 30 July 2016

**Commemorative Medal for Peacekeeping Operations with Air Task Force Middle-East (ATFME) clasp**

Captain Brian COYLE ..... CGAZ 30 January 2016

**Commemorative Medal for Peacekeeping Operations with International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) clasp**

Captain Adam GUIBAT ..... CGAZ 26 October 2013



*The Inauguration Medal 2013*

*Inhuldigingsmedaille 2013*

Created on 1 July 2013 by King Willem-Alexander, the Inauguration Medal 2013 was awarded to both civilians and military recipients involved in or present at his inauguration.

Master Warrant Officer Daryl Wayne

CORBETT, CD (Retired) ..... CGAZ 27 September 2014

Major Timothy David McCLURE, CD ..... CGAZ 27 September 2014

Warrant Officer John Alexander TOTH, CD ..... CGAZ 27 September 2014



## The Republic of Nicaragua



These three awards were made to CAF members who were participating in the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA, Operation SULTAN) during the demobilization of the 23,000 Nicaraguan Resistance fighters in 1990. Brigadier-General Douglas was the deputy chief military observer on the mission while

Captain Bergeron rescued a pilot from a burning helicopter after a crash in San Pedro de Lovago, Nicaragua, on 27 June 1990.

### *The Order of Jose Dolores Estrada, Batalla de San Jacinto*

*Orden General José Dolores Estrada, Batalla de San Jacinto*

Established on 20 February 1991 by President Violeta Chamorro, the Order of Jose Dolores Estrada, Batalla de San Jacinto, is awarded to both military and civilian recipients who have rendered service to Nicaragua. The Order consists of five grades: Grand Cross, Grand Officer, Knight Commander, Officer and Knight.

#### **Grand Officer of the Order of Jose Dolores Estrada, Batalla de San Jacinto**

Brigadier-General Ian Coutts DOUGLAS, MSC, CD (Retired) .... CGAZ 27 July 1996

#### **Knight Commander of the Order of Jose Dolores Estrada, Batalla de San Jacinto**

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry MORRIS, OMM, CD ..... CGAZ 27 July 1996

#### **Officer of the Order of Jose Dolores Estrada, Batalla de San Jacinto**

Captain Joseph Marcien Christian Ghyslain

BERGERON, MB, CD.....GAZ 27 Jul 1996



## The Kingdom of Norway



Canada's relationship with Norway goes back to the Second World War when Norwegian aircrew were training in Canada under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. Canada also maintained a close relationship with the Norwegian Government in exile in London.



### *The Royal Norwegian Order of Merit*

*Den Kongelige Norske Fortjensteorden*

Established on 14 June 1985 by King Olav V, the Royal Norwegian Order of Merit is awarded to foreigners and Norwegian citizens living abroad in recognition of outstanding service in the interest of the Kingdom of Norway. The Order consists of five grades: Grand Cross, Commander with Star, Commander, Knight 1st Class and Knight.

### **Knight 1st Class of the Royal Norwegian Order of Merit**

Captain Kaare SYLLING..... CGAZ 13 July 1991



## The Republic of Peru



All these honours from Peru were awarded as a result of the CAF's participation in the humanitarian efforts following the devastating series of earthquakes on 31 May 1970 (Operation PERU). The CAF's involvement consisted mostly of an airlift operation to fly in emergency relief supplies. This consisted in five twin-engine Caribou flying from Trenton to Lima on 8 June 1970 to begin relief operations. Despite high altitude, hazardous flying conditions and makeshift runways in the Andes, they ferried 90 tons of supplies and evacuated 800 people during the month-long operation.<sup>194</sup>

### *The Order of Aeronautical Merit*

#### *Orden al Mérito Aeronáutico*

Established in October 1946 by President José Luis Bustamante y Rivero, the Order of Aeronautical Merit is awarded to both military and civilian recipients for particular achievements in aeronautical and military activities. The Order consists of five grades: Grand Cross, Grand Officer, Commander, Officer and Knight.



#### **Commander of the Order of Aeronautical Merit**

Lieutenant-Colonel W.I.

BUTCHART, CD ..... CFSO 22 January 1971



**Officer of the Order of Aeronautical Merit**

- Captain B.J. CLERMONT ..... CFSO 22 January 1971
- Captain B. CUNIFF..... CFSO 22 January 1971
- Major J.D. DONALD ..... CFSO 22 January 1971
- Captain J.R. PHILIP..... CFSO 22 January 1971



***The Jorge Chavez Dartnell Medal of Merit***

*Medalla al Mérito Jorge Chávez Dartnell*

Established on 4 January 1966 by President Fernando Belaúnde Terry, the Jorge Chavez Dartnell Medal of Merit is awarded to both military and civilian recipients for outstanding merit or service for the benefit of the National Aeronautics.

- Lieutenant W.M. ANANNY ..... CFSO 4 June 1971
- Captain R.T. BROWN ..... CFSO 4 June 1971
- Corporal R.L. BRYSON ..... CFSO 4 June 1971
- Captain A.C. CHAMBERS ..... CFSO 4 June 1971
- Captain K.G. CORBETT ..... CFSO 4 June 1971
- Captain W.J. CROSS ..... CFSO 4 June 1971
- Corporal J.W. CUMMING..... CFSO 4 June 1971
- Corporal D.M. DAWSON ..... CFSO 4 June 1971
- Corporal C.R.M. DEAVEY ..... CFSO 4 June 1971
- Captain E. DOLTER ..... CFSO 4 June 1971
- Corporal J.C. DURELLE..... CFSO 4 June 1971
- Corporal J.S. GALLANT ..... CFSO 4 June 1971
- Captain T.E. GARNEAU ..... CFSO 4 June 1971
- Captain A.A. GERMAIN ..... CFSO 4 June 1971
- Captain J.I. GRAY..... CFSO 4 June 1971
- Captain H. HIBBARD ..... CFSO 4 June 1971
- Corporal C.R. HIGGINS..... CFSO 4 June 1971
- Corporal D.J. HORNICK ..... CFSO 4 June 1971
- Captain R.M. KADUCK..... CFSO 4 June 1971
- Captain W.J. MARTELL ..... CFSO 4 June 1971
- Lieutenant R.F. MITCHELL..... CFSO 4 June 1971
- Corporal W.D. MUIR ..... CFSO 4 June 1971
- Corporal T.J. MURPHY..... CFSO 4 June 1971
- Lieutenant D.C. MURRAY..... CFSO 4 June 1971
- Corporal R.J. ST. GEORGE ..... CFSO 4 June 1971
- Lieutenant B.A. STANNARD ..... CFSO 4 June 1971
- Captain J.C. THERIAULT ..... CFSO 4 June 1971
- Corporal J.J. THERRIEN ..... CFSO 4 June 1971
- Captain R.R. WANNAMAKER ..... CFSO 4 June 1971



## The Republic of Poland



Poland was an important partner in the campaign in Afghanistan and these honours recognize mainly CAF strategic leaders.

### *The Order of Merit of the Republic of Poland*

*Order Zasługi Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej*

Established on 10 April 1974 by Chairman Henrik Jabłoński and re-established on 16 October 1992 by President Lech Wałęsa, the Order of Merit of the Republic of Poland is granted to foreigners or Poles resident abroad for distinguished contribution to international cooperation or cooperation between Poland and other countries. Since 1992, the Order consists of five grades: Grand Cross, Commander’s Cross with Star, Commander’s Cross, Officer’s Cross and Knight’s Cross. It should be noted that this country also has departmental medals, such as the Medal Wojska Polkiego, which cannot be approved by Canada because it emanates from the Minister of Defence and not the head of state.



### **Commander’s Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Poland**

- General Joseph Maurice Gérard BARIL,  
CMM, MSM, CD ..... CGAZ 27 November 1999
- Lieutenant-General Andrew Brooke  
LESLIE, CMM, MSC, MSM, CD ..... CGAZ 4 December 2010
- Brigadier-General Reginald William  
LEWIS, CM, CMM, CD ..... CGAZ 8 November 2008
- General Walter John NATYNCZYK,  
CMM, MSC, CD (Retired) ..... CGAZ 29 June 2013



**Officer's Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Poland**

Major-General David FRASER, CMM,  
MSC, MSM, CD.....CGAZ 9 June 2012  
Colonel Alan William  
STRYNADKA, OMM, CD ..... CGAZ 12 February 2000



**Knight's Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Poland**

Major-General Hugh Cameron  
ROSS, OMM, CD.....CGAZ 29 April 2000



**The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia**



Saudi Arabia was another key player in the Gulf War in 1990-1991 and hosted CAF troops on its territory. This honour is related to the success of Operation DESERT STORM.



*The Order of King Abdulaziz*

Established on 20 March 1971 by King Faisal bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, the Order of King Abdulaziz is granted to citizens of Saudi Arabia and foreigners for meritorious service to the Kingdom. The Order is sometimes referred to as the King Abdulaziz Order of Merit, the King Abdulaziz Al Saud Excellence Medal and the King Abdulaziz Medal. The Order consists of six grades: Special Class (comparable with Grand Cordon), Distinguished First Class (comparable with Grand Officer), First Class (comparable with Commander 1st Class), Second Class (comparable with Commander), Third Class (comparable with Officer) and Fourth Class (comparable with Knight).

**Order of King Abdulaziz, 3rd class**

Commodore Kenneth James SUMMERS, OMM, MSC, CD.... CGAZ 9 November 1991



## The Republic of Senegal



The recipient of this honour was the Canadian Defence Attaché accredited to seven West African countries from 2008 to 2011 and was especially recognized for his exceptional devotion to duty and distinguished service, far exceeding those expected of an officer of his rank, noting that Attachés are usually at the rank of Colonel.



### *The National Order of the Lion of Senegal*

*Ordre national du Lion du Sénégal*

Established on 22 October 1960 by President Léopold Sédar Senghor and revised on 28 November 2005 to include foreigners, the National Order of the Lion of Senegal is the highest honour in the country and is granted on both military and civilian recipients. The Order consists of five grades: Grand Cross, Grand Officer, Commander, Officer and Knight.

### **Commander of the National Order of the Lion of Senegal**

Lieutenant-Colonel Louis FORTIN, MSM, CD (Retired) ..... CGEN 25 October 2012



## The Kingdom of Spain



### *The Order of Military Merit*

#### *Orden del Mérito Militar*

Established on 3 August 1864 by Queen Isabella II and revised on 1 August 2003, the Order of Military Merit is awarded to military and civilian recipients for acts of bravery, distinguished service or merit in support of the military. The Order consists of two grades (Grand Cross and Cross) in four divisions (Red for war service, Blue for peacekeeping, Yellow for wounded or killed in action and White for peacetime merit).



#### **Cross – White of the Order of Military Merit**

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry

MORRIS, OMM, CD..... CGAZ 30 October 1999



## The United States of America



The United States is by far the country which has been the most generous with Canadians in the period under study in this book. The U.S. awards system is elaborate and used on a generous scale. In the period that concerns us here, the U.S. has also been Canada's closest military ally and partner. A position long occupied by Britain, the shift started between the two World Wars but was definitively confirmed in the years that immediately followed the Second World War, out of which the U.S. emerged as one of the leading world superpowers. The U.S. is Canada's only land neighbour with which we share the longest undefended border in the world. The Cold War also placed Canada uncomfortably between the two main rivals; the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., making it a buffer zone. That conflict brought the U.S. and Canada in the closest possible military relationship under a shared mission of collective defence. The creation of the North American Aerospace Defence (NORAD) Agreement in 1958 cemented this partnership. To this day, the armed forces of both countries co-operate very closely under a number of bi-lateral agreements. Canada often participates in U.S.-led coalitions and numerous exchange positions have been established on both sides. All these factors create fertile ground for Canadians to distinguish themselves with their American counterparts and earning recognition through U.S. awards.

As discussed in Chapters One and Two, Canada only accepts those foreign awards which were created by and are granted on behalf of a head of state. Many American decorations meet this criterion, having been created by Executive Order of the President of the United States and awarded on his behalf as the text of the certificates make clear. However, the American awards system also includes a number of defence and service-specific awards which were created by the U.S. Secretary of Defence or the Secretary of the Army, Navy or Air Force. Consequently,



General Natynczyk, Chief of the Defence Staff, receives the Legion of Merit – Degree of Commander from General Martin E. Dempsey, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the United States Armed Forces, Washington, D.C., 16 February 2012

Photo: DND

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decorations such as the Joint Service, Army, Navy & Marine Corps and Air Force Commendation and Achievement Medals cannot be approved by Canada. While Canadian may receive them, they may only retain them as mementoes. Some of these departmental awards have been approved and Gazetted by mistake. For example a Joint Service Commendation Medal was published on 28 January 1995 for Captain J.J.L. Pelletier, CD, an Army Commendation Medal was published on 13 May 1995 for Captain Franclyn W. Leary, CD and a Navy Commendation Medal was published on 28 January 1995 for Captain Robert Aubin, MSC, CD. They were officially rescinded in 1996 and while the recipients were informed accordingly, the decision was not Gazetted. A Navy Achievement Medal was also approved for Captain S.D. Byrne and he was informed of this by letter on 2 October 1995 however the award was never Gazetted and it would appear the mistake was discovered and the award rescinded like the others. Having been rescinded, these awards may not be worn and are consequently omitted below.

### *The Legion of Merit*

Established on 29 October 1942 by an Act of Congress and approved by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the Legion of Merit is awarded to any member of the Armed Forces of the United States or friendly foreign nation who has distinguished themselves by exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services and achievements to the United States. This decoration consists of four degrees when awarded to foreigners: Chief Commander, Commander, Officer and Legionnaire. It is possible for a foreign recipient to either receive a second or

subsequent award of the same degree, in which case only one insignia is worn without any additional device, or to be upgraded to a higher degree, in which case only the insignia associated with the highest degree is worn.



**Commander of the Legion of Merit**

Lieutenant-General Lloyd Clark  
 CAMPBELL, CMM, CD ..... CGAZ 20 December 2003  
 General Alfred John Gardyne Drummond de  
 CHASTELAIN, CMM, OC, CD ..... CHAN 11 December 1995  
 Lieutenant-General Allan Marvin DEQUETTEVILLE,  
 CMM, CD (Retired) ..... CGAZ 19 December 1998  
 Lieutenant-General Joseph Robert Nelson  
 FISCHER, CMM, CD (Retired) ..... CGAZ 9 August 1997

Lieutenant-General James Cyrille  
 GERVAIS, CMM, CD (Retired) ..... CGAZ 19 June 1993  
 General Raymond Roland Joseph HENAULT, CMM, CD ..... CGAZ 23 July 2005  
 Lieutenant-General David Nevill KINSMAN, CMM, CD .... CGAZ 24 February 2001  
 General Thomas James LAWSON, CMM, CD ..... CGAZ 31 October 2015  
 Lieutenant-General William Charles LEACH, CMM, CD ..... CGAZ 30 September 2000  
 Lieutenant-General Andrew Brooke  
 LESLIE, CMM, MSC, MSM, CD ..... CGAZ 29 September 2007  
 Vice-Admiral Paul Andrew MADDISON, CMM, MSM, CD. CGAZ 28 September 2013  
 General Paul David MANSON, CMM, CD ..... CGAZ 11 November 1989  
 General Walter John NATYNCZYK, CMM, MSC, CD ..... CGAZ 29 September 2012  
 Vice-Admiral Mark Arnold Gordon  
 NORMAN, CMM, CD ..... CGAZ 26 September 2015  
 Lieutenant-General Gordon Michael REAY, CMM, CD, MBE .... CGAZ 28 May 1994  
 Vice-Admiral Drew ROBERTSON, CMM, MSM, CD ..... CGAZ 31 January 2009



**Third Award of the Officer of the Legion of Merit**

Lieutenant-General Joseph Jacques Charles  
 BOUCHARD, OC, CMM, MSC, CD ..... CGAZ 28 April 2012



Brigadier-General Macaulay receives the Legion of Merit (Degree of Officer) from His Excellency Bruce Heyman, U.S. Ambassador to Canada at a ceremony at the U.S. Embassy, Ottawa, 8 November 2016

Photo: Roy L. Fuller

### **Second Award of the Officer of the Legion of Merit**

Lieutenant-General Joseph Jacques Charles

- BOUCHARD, OC, CMM, MSC, CD..... CGAZ 30 June 2012
- Brigadier-General Nicolas Erik MATERN, CD ..... CGAZ 30 July 2011
- Major-General Dean James MILNER, CMM, MSC, CD..... CGAZ 27 February 2016
- Rear-Admiral William TRUELOVE, OMM, CD ..... CGAZ 27 December 2014

### **First Award of the Officer of the Legion of Merit**

- Brigadier-General David James ANDERSON, OMM, MSM, CD ..... CGAZ 27 May 2017
- Brigadier-General J.B.F. ARCHAMBAULT, CD [Posthumous] ..... CFSO 22 April 1977
- Lieutenant-General Jan ARP, CMM, CD ..... CGAZ 29 January 2011
- Brigadier-General Peter John ATKINSON, CD ..... CGAZ 25 February 2012
- Colonel Todd Nelson BALFE, CD ..... CGAZ 30 June 2012
- Major-General David Watson BARTRAM, CD (Retired)...CGAZ 28 September 2002
- Lieutenant-General Stuart BEARE, CMM, MSM, CD ..... CGAZ 30 June 2012
- Captain(N) Joseph John Robert Richard  
BERGERON, OMM, CD (Retired) ..... CGAZ 28 September 2013
- Captain(N) Serge Claude BERTRAND, CD ..... CGAZ 28 October 2006
- Colonel Alain Jean-Yves BELZILE, CD ..... CGAZ 27 May 2017
- Major-General Joseph Jacques Charles  
BOUCHARD, CMM, CD ..... CGAZ 28 January 2006
- Captain(N) Richard William BOWERS, CD (Retired).....CGAZ 1 July 2000
- Colonel Joseph Douglas BRISCOE, OMM, CD..... CGAZ 1 July 2000
- Major-General Brett Douglas CAIRNS, CD (Retired) ..... CGAZ 28 June 2014
- Brigadier-General Robert John CHEKAN, CD.....CGAZ 5 January 2013
- Major-General Christopher John COATES, OMM, MSM, CD .... CGAZ 26 July 2014
- Brigadier-General Jean-Michel COMTOIS, OMM, CD.....CGAZ 14 August 1999

Brigadier-General Gordon David CORBOULD, MSM, CD ..... CGAZ 28 June 2014  
 Rear-Admiral Joseph Pierre Gilles COUTURIER, OMM, CD .. CGAZ 28 February 2015  
 Major-General Romualous Antonius Johannes Loudovicus  
     DALLAIRE, OMM, MSC, CD ..... CGAZ 20 April 1996  
 Colonel Donald Douglas DALZIEL, CD ..... CGAZ 28 January 1995  
 Lieutenant-General John Kane DANGERFIELD, CMM, CD ..... CGAZ 1 June 1996  
 Major-General Michael DAY, OMM, CD ..... CGAZ 5 January 2013  
 Lieutenant-General Peter John DEVLIN, CMM, MSC, CD ..... CGAZ 4 December 2010  
 Brigadier-General Ian Coutts DOUGLAS, MSC, CD (Retired) ..... CGAZ 11 March 1995  
 Brigadier-General Christian DROUIN, OMM, MSC, CD ..... CGAZ 27 May 2017  
 Colonel Paul DROVER, CD ..... CGAZ 25 August 2007  
 Colonel Michel DUHAMEL, CD (Retired) ..... CGAZ 25 May 2013  
 Brigadier-General Wayne Donald EYRE, MSC, CD ..... CGAZ 4 April 2015  
 Major-General James Robert FERRON, OMM, CD ..... CGAZ 28 April 2012  
 Major-General Pierre Joseph Oscar FORGUES, OMM, CD ..... CGAZ 28 April 2012  
 Major-General Kent Richard FOSTER, OMM, CD ..... CGAZ 11 June 1988  
 Captain(N) Joseph Lorenzo Alain GARCEAU, CD ..... CGAZ 30 July 2011  
 Rear-Admiral Franklin GIBSON, OMM, CD ..... CGAZ 26 October 2002  
 Brigadier-General Joseph Camil Marcel GIGUÈRE, CD ..... CGAZ 29 January 2011  
 Colonel Joseph Richard GIGUÈRE, CD ..... CGAZ 31 May 2008  
 Captain Anthony GOODE ..... CGAZ 5 July 1997  
 Captain(N) Richard GRAVEL, CD (Retired) ..... CGAZ 27 February 2016  
 Lieutenant-General Joseph Marcel Marquis  
     HAINSE, CMM, MSC, CD ..... CGAZ 24 September 2016  
 Brigadier-General Joseph Jean René Guy  
     HAMEL, MSM, CD (Retired) ..... CGAZ 30 January 2016  
 Major-General Rickey John HILLIER, CMM, CD ..... CGAZ 24 February 2001  
 Brigadier-General Craig HILTON, OMM, CD ..... CGAZ 27 August 2011  
 Captain(N) Peter HOES, CD ..... CGAZ 20 September 2003  
 Major-General Fraser HOLMAN, CD ..... CGAZ 1 March 1997  
 Colonel Walter Matheson HOLMES, CD, MBE ..... CGAZ 28 September 1996  
 Colonel James Ian HOLSWORTH, CD (Retired) ..... CGAZ 17 December 2005  
 Major-General Alan John HOWARD, MSM, CD ..... CGAZ 26 March 2011  
 Colonel Scott Anthony HOWDEN, CD ..... CGAZ 27 December 2014  
 Brigadier-General James HUNTER, CD ..... CGAZ 5 April 2003  
 Brigadier-General Steven Mcleod IRWIN, CD ..... CGAZ 29 November 2003  
 Colonel Christian JUNEAU, CD ..... CGAZ 25 May 2013  
 Colonel Joseph Serge LABBÉ, CD ..... CGAZ 2 April 1994  
 Lieutenant-General Reginald John LANE, DSO, DFC, CD ..... CGAZ 8 March 1975  
 General Thomas James LAWSON, CMM, CD ..... CGAZ 27 April 2013  
 Lieutenant-General Kenneth Edward LEWIS, CMM, CD ..... CGAZ 4 October 1980  
 Brigadier-General Derek Alan MACAULAY, OAMM, CD.. CGAZ 31 December 2016



Brigadier-General Rutherford receives the Legion of Merit (Degree of Officer) from His Excellency Bruce Heyman, U.S. Ambassador to Canada at a ceremony at the U.S. Embassy, Ottawa, 8 November 2016

Photo: Roy L. Fuller

- Lieutenant-General George Ethelbert Cornell  
 MacDONALD, CMM, MVO, CD .....CGAZ 28 September 2002
- Rear-Admiral Ian David MACK, CMM, CD ..... CGAZ 25 March 2006
- Lieutenant-General Donald Colin MacKENZIE, CMM, CD..... CGAZ 11 June 1988
- Lieutenant-General Joseph Omer Michel  
 MAISONNEUVE, CMM, MSC, CD (Retired) ..... CGAZ 4 December 2010
- Brigadier-General Nicolas Erik MATERN, CD ..... CGAZ 29 January 2011
- Major-General Gerald Keith McDONALD, CD (Retired).....CGAZ 29 May 1999
- Lieutenant-General Donald Malcom  
 McNAUGHTON, CMM, CD .....CGAZ 9 September 1989
- Brigadier-General Alexander Donald  
 MEINZINGER, OMM, MSM, CD ..... CGAZ 22 February 2014
- Vice-Admiral Duncan Edward  
 MILLER, CMM, MSC, CD (Retired) ..... CGAZ 20 December 2003
- Brigadier-General Dean James MILNER, OMM, CD ..... CGAZ 30 June 2012
- Major-General Walter John NATYNCZYK, OMM, CD ..... CGAZ 12 November 2005
- Major-General David Gordon NEASMITH, OMM, MSC, CD ....CGAZ 28 April 2012
- Brigadier-General Gary O'BRIEN, OMM, MSC, CD ..... CGAZ 25 June 2011
- Lieutenant-General Alain PARENT, CMM, CD.....CGAZ 26 December 2015
- Colonel Michael John PEARSON, OMM, MSC, CD ..... CGAZ 29 October 2011
- Lieutenant-General Kenneth Randall PENNIE, CMM, CD ..... CGAZ 24 January 2004
- Brigadier-General Daniel PEPIN, OMM, CD.....CGAZ 31 May 2008
- Brigadier-General T.K. QUINN, CD .....CGAZ 21 October 2000
- Colonel David Alan RUNDLE, OMM, MSM, CD (Retired).....CGAZ 27 February 2016
- Brigadier-General Paul RUTHERFORD, CD .....CGAZ 30 January 2016
- Lieutenant-General Brian Lochlan SMITH, CMM, CD.....CGAZ 28 January 1995
- Rear-Admiral Kenneth James SUMMERS, OMM, MSC, CD..... CGAZ 16 March 1996
- Major-General Dennis Charles TABBERNOR, CMM, MSC, CD ..... CGAZ 28 July 2012

Lieutenant-Colonel Raymond James TAYLOR, CD ..... CGAZ 8 January 2000  
 Lieutenant-General Kenneth John  
     THORNEYCROFT, CMM, CD .....CGAZ 5 November 1983  
 Brigadier-General Joseph Gerard Eric TREMBLAY, CD .....CGAZ 28 April 2012  
 Captain(N) William TRUELOVE, CD..... CGAZ 29 September 2007  
 Brigadier-General Carl Jean TURENNE, OMM, MSC, CD ..... CGAZ 27 February 2016  
 Brigadier-General Joseph Yvan Roméo André VIENS, CD.... CGAZ 26 October 2013  
 Major-General Michael James WARD, CD (Retired).....CGAZ 26 November 2011  
 Major-General William Angus WATT, OMM, CD ..... CGAZ 17 June 2006  
 Colonel Steven Joseph Russell WHELAN, CD ..... CGAZ 9 June 2012  
 Brigadier-General Paul Francis WYNNYK, OMM, CD..... CGAZ 28 May 2011  
 Brigadier-General Gregory Achilles  
     YOUNG, OMM, CD (Retired) .....CGAZ 31 January 2009



**Legionnaire of the Legion of Merit**

Captain(N) Robert George  
     ALLEN, CD .....CGAZ 28 September 2002  
 Chief Warrant Officer Mark Leslie  
     BAISLEY, MSC, CD ..... CGAZ 28 December 2013  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Norman  
     CONNOLLY ..... CGAZ 30 October 1993  
 Commander Bruce CORMACK, CD ..... CGAZ 8 March 1975  
 Lieutenant-Colonel James CRAIG .....CGAZ 2 April 1994  
 Major-General Peter John  
     DEVLIN, OMM, MSC, CD.....CGAZ 31 January 2009  
 Captain(N) Haydn Clyde EDMUNDSON, CD ..... CGAZ 25 January 2014  
 Captain(N) Leslie James FALLOON, CD (Retired) ..... CGAZ 1 August 2009  
 Brigadier-General David FRASER, OMM, MSC, MSM, CD....CGAZ 24 March 2007  
 Captain(N) Richard Philip HARRISON, OMM, CD .....CGAZ 28 October 2006  
 Captain(N) James Thomas HEATH, CD .....CGAZ 28 October 2006  
 Captain(N) Michael JELLINEK, MSM, CD ..... CGAZ 24 January 2004  
 Captain(N) David John Sonet KYLE, CD ..... CGAZ 29 November 2003  
 Brigadier-General Joseph Guy Marc LESSARD, CD .....CGAZ 28 February 2004  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Donald MacINNIS, CD ..... CGAZ 13 May 1995  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Alan McMULLAN .....CGAZ 2 April 1994  
 Colonel Mark MISENER, MSM, CD ..... CGAZ 30 January 2016  
 Captain(N) Gary Alfred PAULSON ..... CGAZ 28 July 2001  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Richard THRALE, CD .....CGAZ 11 March 1995  
 Commodore Arthur Lloyd VEY, CD (Retired) ..... CGAZ 13 October 2001



### *The Soldier's Medal*

Established by an Act of Congress on 2 July 1926, the Soldier's Medal is the highest honour a soldier can receive for an act of valor in a non-combat situation. It is awarded to any person of the Armed Forces of the United States or of a friendly foreign nation who, while serving in any capacity with the Army of the United States distinguished themselves by heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy.

Chief Warrant Officer Joseph VIENNEAU, CD..... CGAZ 29 April 2000



### *The Bronze Star Medal*

Established on 4 February 1944 by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and amended on 28 February 2003 by President George W. Bush, the Bronze Star Medal is awarded to any person who, while serving in any capacity in or with the Armed Forces of the United States after 6 December 1941, distinguished himself or herself by heroic or meritorious achievement or service, not involving participation in aerial flight, in connection with military operations against an armed enemy; or while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party. Additional awards are denoted by bronze oak leaf clusters in the U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force and gold stars in the U.S. Navy.



### **Bronze Star Medal – First Oak Leaf Cluster**

Lieutenant-Colonel Darryl Albert MILLS, CD ... CGAZ 30 May 2009

### **Bronze Star Medal**

- Commander John Jeffrey Charles AGNEW, CD ..... CGAZ 25 August 2007
- Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Claude Martin ARCAND, CD..... CGAZ 25 April 2015
- Colonel David Edward BARR, CD ..... CGAZ 26 March 2011
- Major Kevin BILLINGHURST, CD ..... CGAZ 26 March 2011
- Major Michael Owen BLACKBURN, CD ..... CGAZ 8 November 2003
- Major Colin Joseph BLAIR, CD..... CGAZ 8 November 2003
- Major Stephen Edward Keith BORLAND, CD .....CGAZ 6 December 2003
- Colonel Louis Hector Pierre Stéphane BOUCHER, CD ..... CGAZ 27 September 2014
- Colonel Stephen Joseph BOWES, MSC, MSM, CD.....CGEN 4 December 2012
- Major Thomas BRADLEY, CD ..... CGAZ 8 November 2003

Colonel Randall Cleave Daniel BROOKS, CD ..... CGAZ 25 August 2007  
Lieutenant-Colonel Kevin Francis BRYSKI, CD ..... CGAZ 26 March 2011  
Chief Warrant Officer Joseph John Raymond  
    BUTLER, MMM, MSM, CD ..... CGAZ 30 May 2015  
Master Warrant Officer James BUTTERS, CD ..... CGAZ 8 November 2003  
Major Mark Douglas CAMPBELL, CD ..... CGAZ 8 November 2003  
Major Stanley CARR, CD ..... CGAZ 22 July 2006  
Captain James Arthur Higham CHORLEY, CD ..... CGAZ 25 April 2009  
Major William Michael CHURCH, CD ..... CGAZ 26 October 2013  
Major Charles Douglas CLAGGETT, CD ..... CGAZ 27 March 2004  
Major Douglas CLARK, CD ..... CGAZ 28 September 2013  
Chief Warrant Officer Joseph Alain COMEAU, MSC, CD... CGAZ 8 November 2003  
Colonel Kenneth André CORBOULD, CD ..... CGAZ 25 August 2007  
Colonel Kevin Robert COTTON, OMM, CD ..... CGAZ 12 March 2011  
Colonel Michael Raymond DABROS, CD ..... CGAZ 12 March 2011  
Lieutenant-Colonel Timothy Mark  
    DATCHKO, CD (Retired) ..... CGAZ 29 September 2012  
Major Peter Samson DAWE, CD ..... CGAZ 8 November 2003  
Major Annette DOMBROWSKI, CD ..... CGAZ 29 September 2012  
Corporal Ainsworth DYER [Posthumous] ..... CGAZ 24 May 2003  
Corporal Dennis Edmund EASON ..... CGAZ 8 November 2003  
Lieutenant-Commander David Patrick FAHEY, CD ..... CGAZ 30 June 2012  
Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Stephen FEDAK, CD ..... CGAZ 28 January 2012  
Major-General James Robert  
    FERRON, OMM, MSC, CD (Retired) ..... CGAZ 25 July 2015  
Major Ronald James FITZGERALD, CD ..... CGAZ 25 August 2007  
Major Robert FORD, CD ..... CGAZ 8 November 2003  
Major-General David FRASER, CMM, MSC, MSM, CD ..... CGAZ 28 May 2011  
Corporal Robert FURLONG ..... CGAZ 8 November 2003  
Colonel Bryan Henry GAGNE, CD ..... CGAZ 6 December 2014  
Colonel Joseph Marc GAGNÉ, CD ..... CGAZ 28 May 2011  
Lieutenant-Colonel William GRAYDON, CD ..... CGAZ 29 September 2012  
Private Richard Anthony GREEN [Posthumous] ..... CGAZ 24 May 2003  
Major Sean Anthony HACKETT, CD ..... CGAZ 8 November 2003  
Major Stephen Gregory HALE, CD ..... CGAZ 29 September 2012  
Colonel Charles Steven HAMEL, CD ..... CGAZ 25 August 2007  
Colonel David Gerald HENLEY, OMM, CD ..... CGAZ 28 May 2011  
Major Ralph Josef HENNIG, CD (Retired) ..... CGAZ 30 June 2012  
Major Philip HERNEN, CD ..... CGAZ 26 March 2011  
Master Warrant Officer Kenneth Gordon HODGE, CD ..... CGAZ 8 November 2003  
Lieutenant-Commander Joseph Arthur Stephane  
    JULIEN, CD ..... CGAZ 30 June 2012

Major Rodney Ference KELLER, CD ..... CGAZ 8 November 2003  
 Colonel Acton Leigh KILBY, CD..... CGAZ 29 September 2012  
 Major Stephen Joseph KUERVERS, CD ..... CGAZ 28 February 2015  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Craig Steven LANDRY, CD ..... CGAZ 29 September 2012  
 Master Warrant Officer David Allen LEE, CD..... CGAZ 8 November 2003  
 Sergeant Marc Daniel LEGER [Posthumous].....CGAZ 24 May 2003  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Terence John LEIGH, CD ..... CGAZ 30 June 2012  
 Colonel Ian LIGHTBODY, CD .....CGAZ 30 August 2014  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Scott Gerard LONG, CD ..... CGAZ 30 July 2011  
 Major Jay Adam MacKEEN..... CGAZ 1 August 2009  
 Lieutenant-Colonel John MacNEIL, CD ..... CGAZ 13 July 1991  
 Major John Joseph MALEVICH, CD..... CGAZ 25 August 2007  
 Major Eghtedar MANOUCHEHRI, CD..... CGAZ 25 May 2013  
 Sergeant Timothy James McMEEKIN, CD ..... CGAZ 8 November 2003  
 Brigadier-General Karl Desmond McQUILLAN, CD ..... CGAZ 25 May 2013  
 Colonel Ivars Arnis MIEZITIS, CD.....CGAZ 30 August 2014  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Darryl Albert MILLS, CD ..... CGAZ 30 May 2009  
 Colonel Mark MISENER, MSM, CD ..... CGAZ 30 July 2016  
 Major Kevin Anthony MOHER, CD ..... CGAZ 29 October 1994  
 Chief Warrant Officer Daniel Thomas  
     MOYER, MMM, CD ..... CGAZ 29 September 2012  
 Colonel Steven Patrick NOONAN, MSC, CD ..... CGAZ 29 September 2007  
 Colonel David Anthony PATTERSON, MSM, CD ..... CGAZ 29 September 2012  
 Master Warrant Officer Jocelyn Elaine PEMBERTON, CD .....CGAZ 8 November 2003  
 Master Corporal Arron Carlos PERRY, CD..... CGAZ 8 November 2003  
 Master Warrant Officer Timothy Patrick POWER, CD ..... CGAZ 8 November 2003  
 Chief Warrant Officer David Wayne PREEPER, MMM, CD ..... CGAZ 25 April 2009  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Ronald Anthony PUDDISTER, CD..... CGAZ 29 September 2012  
 Master Corporal Graham RAGSDALE ..... CGAZ 8 November 2003  
 Master Warrant Officer Rocky Dwayne ROR, CD (Retired) ....CGAZ 8 November 2003  
 Colonel Clyde Thomas RUSSELL, CD.....CGEN 4 December 2012  
 Captain Robert Patrick RYAN, CD..... CGAZ 28 June 2014  
 Major Marcella Marie RYAN-ROBERTS, CD ..... CGAZ 4 December 2010  
 Master Warrant Officer Jerome Leslie SCHEIDL, CD ..... CGAZ 8 November 2003  
 Major Shane Bruce SCHREIBER, CD ..... CGAZ 8 November 2003  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Peter SCOTT, CD..... CGAZ 27 September 2014  
 Master Warrant Officer Joseph Philemon Jean-Claude  
     SÉNÉCAL, CD..... CGAZ 29 September 2012  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Andrew SHAW, CD ..... CGAZ 28 June 2008  
 Captain Travis Granville SHERRIFF, CD ..... CGAZ 28 January 2012  
 Major Daniel Alexander SMITH, CD ..... CGAZ 25 March 2006

Private Nathan SMITH [Posthumous] .....CGAZ 24 May 2003  
 Brigadier-General Gary STAFFORD, CD.....CGAZ 31 January 2009  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Mason James STALKER, CD.....CGAZ 29 September 2012  
 Major David Lachlan STINSON, CD.....CGAZ 2 April 1994  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Henri Michel Pierre  
     ST-LAURENT, CD .....CGAZ 29 September 2012  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Pierre Camille  
     ST-LAURENT, MMM, CD .....CGAZ 6 December 2014  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Benton STOGRAN, MSC, CD... CGAZ 8 November 2003  
 Commodore Kenneth James SUMMERS, OMM, CD.....CGAZ 24 August 1991  
 Major Brian Wallace TRAVIS, MVO, CD .....CGAZ 9 May 1992  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Kevin Michael TYLER, CD.....CGAZ 12 March 2011  
 Lieutenant-Colonel John Michael Christian  
     VALTONEN, CD .....CGAZ 6 December 2014  
 Colonel Joseph Paul François VERTEFEUILLE, CD .....CGAZ 25 August 2007  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Robert VOITH, MSC, CD .....CGAZ 29 September 2012  
 Master Warrant Officer Allan James WHITEHALL, CD .....CGAZ 8 November 2003  
 Captain Jeffrey WILSON .....CGAZ 26 March 2005  
 Major Udo Joseph Frederick WOLANSKI, CD .....CGAZ 8 November 2003  
 Major Sean WYATT, MSM, CD (Retired) .....CGAZ 30 July 2011



*The Defense Meritorious Service Medal*

Established on 3 November 1977 by President Jimmy Carter and amended on 18 April 2014 by President Barack Obama to open it to foreign recipients, the Defense Meritorious Service Medal is bestowed upon members of the United States military and to any member of the armed forces of a friendly foreign nation for outstanding non-combat achievement or meritorious service. Additional awards are denoted by bronze oak leaf clusters.

Major Kelly CHOW, CD .....CGAZ 26 March 2016  
 Major Joseph Jean Luc Charles COTE, OMM, CD.....CGAZ 28 November 2015  
 Major Jacqueline Maureen COWLEY, CD.....CGAZ 30 January 2016  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Craig Martin FLOOD, CD.....CGAZ 30 January 2016  
 Lieutenant-Colonel James Patrick FOLLWELL, CD.....CGAZ 30 May 2015  
 Major Ian Theodore GRANT, CD .....CGAZ 27 May 2017  
 Major Kendra Ann HARTERY, CD.....CGAZ 31 December 2016  
 Major Anthony Christopher JOHNSON, CD .....CGAZ 27 May 2017  
 Commander Edward Charles KING, CD .....CGAZ 27 May 2017



Major Hartery receives the Defense Meritorious Service Medal from His Excellency Bruce Heyman, U.S. Ambassador to Canada at a ceremony at the U.S. Embassy, Ottawa, 8 November 2016

Photo: Roy L. Fuller

- Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas Martin KROMREY, CD ..... CGAZ 31 December 2016
- Major Joseph Leandre Guy LANGEVIN, CD..... CGAZ 6 December 2014
- Lieutenant-Colonel David Elmer MacGILLIVARY, CD ..... CGAZ 28 May 2016
- Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce Roderick MacLEAN, CD ..... CGAZ 27 May 2017
- Major Sherry MacLEOD, CD ..... CGAZ 30 April 2016
- Commander Brian David MURRAY, CD..... CGAZ 30 April 2016
- Petty Officer 1st Class Scott Orville PEDDLE, CD..... CGAZ 30 January 2016
- Colonel Louis-Henri RÉMILLARD, OMM, CD..... CGAZ 27 May 2017
- Major Darren Edward TURNER, MMM, CD ..... CGAZ 30 July 2016
- Lieutenant-Colonel Paul Gregory YOUNG, CD ..... CGAZ 26 September 201



***The Meritorious Service Medal***

Established in 1969 by President Lyndon B. Johnson and amended on 28 March 2003 by President George W. Bush, the Meritorious Service Medal is awarded to any member of the Armed Forces of the United States or to any member of the Armed Forces of a friendly foreign nation who has distinguished themselves by outstanding meritorious achievement or service. Additional awards are denoted by bronze oak leaf clusters in the U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force and gold stars in the U.S. Navy.



**Meritorious Service Medal – Second Oak Leaf Cluster**

Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Harry McADAM, CD (Retired)..... CGAZ 27 June 2015



**Meritorious Service Medal – First Oak Leaf Cluster**

- Brigadier-General Joseph Gilles Sylvain  
BÉDARD, OMM, CD ..... CGAZ 25 May 2013
- Captain(N) Joseph John Robert Richard  
BERGERON, OMM, CD ..... CGAZ 29 January 2011
- Colonel Joseph Philippe Yvan BOILARD, CD ..... CGAZ 27 July 2016
- Colonel Joseph Bernard Patrick CARPENTIER, CD ..... CGAZ 28 June 2014
- Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Douglas CLAGGETT, CD .....CGAZ 26 May 2007
- Lieutenant-Colonel Brigid White  
DOOLEY-TREMBLAY, OMM, CD ..... CGAZ 28 July 2012
- Lieutenant-Colonel Sean Joseph DUGGAN, CD ..... CGAZ 2 July 2016
- Major Michael Leslie EVANS, CD..... CGAZ 26 October 2013
- Lieutenant-Colonel William Nelson FRANKLIN, CD ..... CGAZ 28 January 2012
- Brigadier-General Martin Peter GALVIN, CD..... CGAZ 28 July 2012
- Major Timothy William LEVATTE, CD .....CGAZ 31 January 2009
- Major James Bernard Gary McDERMOTT, OMM, CD ..... CGAZ 24 February 2001
- Major Joseph Judes Serge PELLETIER, CD..... CGAZ 18 June 2005
- Lieutenant-Colonel William Frank SCHULTZ, CD..... CGAZ 30 August 2008
- Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Douglas WARD, CD.....CGAZ 7 April 2001
- Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence James ZAPORZAN, OMM, CD .....CGAZ 28 April 2012



**Meritorious Service Medal – Gold Star**

- Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Harry McADAM, CD .... CGAZ 28 July 2012

**Meritorious Service Medal**

- Captain Mark ABRAHAM ..... CGAZ 29 January 2011
- Major Robin Arthur ALFORD, CD (Retired) ..... CGAZ 30 October 1999
- Major Ross ALLAN, CD ..... CGAZ 9 June 2012
- Chief Petty Officer 2nd Class Joseph Gabriel Adrien Jean  
ALLARD, MMM, CD..... CGAZ 28 June 2008
- Major Christopher Sterling ALLEN, MSC, CD..... CGAZ 25 February 2012
- Major Donna Lee ALLEN, CD ..... CGAZ 29 January 2011
- Lieutenant-Colonel Ronald Allan  
ALLISON, MSM, CD (Retired) ..... CGAZ 29 October 2011
- Colonel Stephen Brent APPLETON, CD ..... CGAZ 20 November 2004
- Major James David ARMSTRONG, CD ..... CGAZ 5 January 2013
- Lieutenant-Colonel Michael ASHCROFT, CD (Retired) ..... CGAZ 28 May 2011
- Colonel Peter John ATKINSON .....CGAZ 26 May 2007
- Major Kenneth Wayne BAILEY, CD ..... CGAZ 28 July 2001
- Major Stuart Timothy William BAKER .....CGAZ 28 October 2006

Master Warrant Officer Randall John BAKER, MMM, CD.....CGAZ 24 February 2001  
 Lieutenant(N) Antoine Nabil BAKHACHE, CD.....CGAZ 12 March 2011  
 Major Linda Roberta BALLENTIN, CD ..... CGAZ 6 December 2014  
 Lieutenant-Commander Vincent BAMBURY, CD .....CGAZ 28 October 2006  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Brook Garrett BANGSBOLL, CD ..... CGAZ 27 October 2012  
 Major Glenn Charles BARBOUR, CD ..... CGAZ 26 February 2011  
 Lieutenant-Commander Michael BAREFOOT, CD ..... CGAZ 29 September 2012  
 Major Kevin Paul Kenneth BARKER, CD ..... CGAZ 27 May 2017  
 Captain Michael Shane BARNETT, CD.....CGAZ 19 December 1998  
 Chief Warrant Officer Jefferson Patrick BARRY, CD .....CGAZ 4 December 2010  
 Major Martin Joseph BARRY, CD ..... CGAZ 12 November 2005  
 Captain Bret Stuart BARTON, CD (Retired) ..... CGAZ 23 April 2005  
 Lieutenant-Colonel David Lynn BASHOW, CD .....CGAZ 20 September 1997  
 Major James Leo BASKEY, CD.....CGAZ 30 October 1999  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Russell BASSARAB, CD .....CGAZ 28 September 2002  
 Captain Adam Bradly BATTISTA ..... CGAZ 22 December 2007  
 Lieutenant-Commander Brenton Hunter BAXTER, CD.....CGAZ 31 August 2013  
 Major Joseph Edouard Claude Patrice BEAUCHAMP, CD..... CGAZ 29 January 2011  
 Colonel Joseph Gilles Sylvain BÉDARD, OMM, CD ..... CGAZ 26 February 2011  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Susan Farrell BEHARRIEL, CD ..... CGAZ 30 August 2003  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Robert BENN, CD (Retired) ..... CGAZ 17 June 2006  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Jean-Pierre BERGERON ..... CGAZ 29 November 2003  
 Captain(N) Joseph John Robert Richard BERGERON, CD..... CGAZ 25 August 2007  
 Major Timothy BILLINGS, CD (Retired).....CGAZ 26 May 2007  
 Colonel Shawn BINDON, CD ..... CGAZ 30 July 2011  
 Chief Warrant Officer Derek James William BISSON, CD ....CGAZ 25 October 2008  
 Major David Scott BLACKBURN, CD.....CGAZ 29 January 2011  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Philippe Yvan BOILARD, CD.....CGAZ 6 April 2002  
 Lieutenant-Colonel David Carvell BONDURANT, CD..... CGAZ 29 October 1994  
 Lieutenant-Commander Richard John BOOTH, CD ..... CGAZ 12 November 2005  
 Captain Brian Douglas BOSS, CD.....CGAZ 30 October 2004  
 Captain Daniel BOUCHARD .....CGAZ 13 May 1995  
 Major Joseph Vincent Marc BOUCHARD, CD ..... CGAZ 26 March 2011  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Ghyslain Robert  
     BOUCHER, CD.....CGAZ 27 September 2014  
 Major Patrice Joseph BOUFFARD, CD .....CGAZ 25 March 2006  
 Major Conrad Edgar Joseph BOURGEOIS, CD ..... CGAZ 26 October 2013  
 Major Brian Leigh BOWERMAN, CD .....CGAZ 15 August 1998  
 Brigadier-General Stephen Joseph BOWES, MSC, MSM, CD ..... CGAZ 28 May 2011  
 Captain Gordon Andrew BRADLEY, CD (Retired).....CGAZ 30 October 2004  
 Major Travis Wade BRASSINGTON, CD ..... CGAZ 28 February 2009  
 Lieutenant-Commander Barrie David BRETT, CD ..... CGAZ 27 May 2017

Major Sharon Beth BROADBENT, CD ..... CGAZ 31 July 2004  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Desmond Christopher BROPHY, CD ..... CGAZ 25 June 2011  
 Colonel William BROUGH, OMM, CD (Retired) ..... CGAZ 26 February 2011  
 Major Harry Alphonsus BROW, CD (Retired)..... CGAZ 18 February 2006  
 Chief Warrant Officer Ward Desmond BROWN, MMM, CD...CGAZ 19 February 2005  
 Captain Joseph Etienne Pascal Pierre BRUNEAU, CD ..... CGAZ 13 May 1995  
 Major Douglas Richard Edward BUGEAUD, CD ..... CGAZ 29 January 2011  
 Captain Christopher Gerard BURBIDGE, CD ..... CGAZ 30 June 2007  
 Chief Warrant Officer Kirby Vincent BURGESS, CD .....CGAZ 31 January 2009  
 Captain Paul Joseph CAINES, CD ..... CGAZ 23 April 2005  
 Major Robert Malcome CAMERON, CD ..... CGAZ 29 May 2004  
 Master Warrant Officer John George William  
     CAMPBELL, CD.....CGAZ 26 July 2003  
 Captain Jerome Edward CARELL, CD ..... CGAZ 29 April 2000  
 Major Erik Marjendie CAREY, CD .....CGAZ 16 November 1996  
 Major Joseph Maurice André CARON, CD ..... CGAZ 29 May 2004  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Bernard Patrick  
     CARPENTIER, CD ..... CGAZ 29 October 2011  
 Sergeant Robert CARROLL, CD .....CGAZ 24 April 1999  
 Major Brian CARVER, CD ..... CGAZ 30 July 2011  
 Captain Peter Ronald CASEY, CD .....CGAZ 26 November 2011  
 Commander Paul William CATSBURG, CD..... CGAZ 24 February 2001  
 Colonel Joseph Philippe Robert CHAMPAGNE, CD ..... CGAZ 22 December 2007  
 Major Joseph Richard Christopher CHAMPAGNE, CD ..... CGAZ 26 July 2003  
 Major Cecil CHAMPION, CD ..... CGAZ 29 September 2012  
 Major Raymond Michel CHARLEBOIS, CD ..... CGAZ 17 June 2006  
 Chief Warrant Officer Joseph Gabriel CHARTIER, MMM, CD ..... CGAZ 30 June 2012  
 Major Robert John CHMARA, CD .....CGAZ 28 September 2002  
 Chief Warrant Officer Ferdinand Andrew CHOQUETTE, CD.. CGAZ 31 January 2009  
 Colonel Steve CHOUINARD, CD ..... CGAZ 31 December 2016  
 Major Kevin Lee CIESIELSKI, CD ..... CGAZ 28 February 2015  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Douglas CLAGGETT, CD ..... CGAZ 19 February 2005  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas CLARK, CD ..... CGAZ 6 December 2014  
 Major John Charles Allison CLARKE, CD ..... CGAZ 24 January 2004  
 Warrant Officer Joseph Alain CLÉMENT, CD .....CGAZ 28 September 1996  
 Major Michael Auguste CLEMENT, CD ..... CGAZ 31 January 2015  
 Master Corporal Paul James CLOWE ..... CGAZ 26 September 2015  
 Major Brent CLUTE, CD ..... CGAZ 30 April 2011  
 Chief Warrant Officer Joseph Bruno Martin  
     COLBERT, MMM, MSM, CD ..... CGAZ 27 May 2017  
 Major Charles Andrew George COLLINGS, CD .....CGAZ 28 September 2002  
 Brigadier-General Jean-Michel COMTOIS, OMM, CD .....CGAZ 20 September 1997

Lieutenant-Colonel Byron Jeremy CONWAY, CD .....CGAZ 26 March 2016  
 Captain William Ryan John COOPER, CD .....CGAZ 30 August 2014  
 Major Barry Albert COSTIFF, CD .....CGAZ 4 December 2010  
 Major Ernest Kevin CROWELL, CD.....CGAZ 12 March 2011  
 Captain Stephen CUMPSTY, CD ..... CGAZ 20 December 2003  
 Warrant Officer Gary CUNNINGHAM, CD ..... CGAZ 31 October 2015  
 Major Sean CURLEY, CD .....CGAZ 29 August 2015  
 Major James Richard CZIRJAK, CD ..... CGAZ 24 January 2004  
 Major Michael Raymond DABROS, CD .....CGAZ 14 August 1999  
 Major Joseph Alain DALLAIRE, CD ..... CGAZ 29 January 2011  
 Warrant Officer David Connor DALY, CD.....CGAZ 29 August 2015  
 Major Daniel Gerard DALY, CD.....CGAZ 31 May 2008  
 Major Jeffrey Duane DALY, CD..... CGAZ 29 October 2011  
 Captain Andrew DALZIEL, MMM, CD .....CGAZ 4 December 2010  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Grant Fernand DAME, CD ..... CGAZ 18 June 2005  
 Lieutenant-Colonel James Patrick DAVIS, MSC, CD .....CGAZ 17 December 2005  
 Major Christopher DAVIS, CD.....CGAZ 28 July 2001  
 Major Edward David DEVRIES, CD ..... CGAZ 28 July 2001  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen DELANEY, CD .....CGAZ 25 October 2008  
 Major Erik DENEAU, CD.....CGAZ 29 September 2012  
 Major Donald James DENNE, CD .....CGAZ 28 March 1998  
 Major Craig Anthony DERENZIS, CD.....CGAZ 27 May 2017  
 Commander John Scott DEWAR, CD ..... CGAZ 9 August 1997  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Marc Germain DIAMOND, MSM, CD ..... CGAZ 28 June 2014  
 Major Ricardo DIAS, CD.....CGAZ 26 April 2014  
 Lieutenant-Colonel John Balfour DICK, CD .....CGAZ 29 April 2000  
 Captain(N) Pierre Christophe DICKINSON, MSC, CD ..... CGAZ 28 June 2014  
 Chief Warrant Officer Daniel DIETRICH, MMM, CD .....CGAZ 6 April 2002  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Gilles Normand DIONNE, CD ...CGAZ 4 December 2010  
 Captain Michael DITHURBIDE, CD.....CGAZ 8 January 2000  
 Lieutenant-Commander Charles Zoltan DOMA, CD.....CGAZ 22 April 2006  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Brigid White  
     DOOLEY-TREMBLAY, OMM, CD .....CGAZ 28 July 2012  
 Major Joseph Pierre Gabriel DORÉ, CD .....CGAZ 29 January 2011  
 Major Jean-Pierre DORRIS, CD .....CGAZ 5 January 2013  
 Major Brian William DOUGLAS, CD .....CGAZ 24 April 1999  
 Major Marla Joyce DOW, CD.....CGAZ 12 March 2011  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Paul Joseph DOYLE, CD.....CGAZ 24 November 2012  
 Major Peter Alfred Franklin DOZOIS, CD .....CGAZ 18 December 2004  
 Captain Joseph Jonathan Sébastien DROUIN, CD.....CGAZ 3 November 2007  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Donat Réjean  
     DUCHESNEAU, CD.....CGAZ 4 December 2010



Lieutenant-Colonel Erickson receives the Meritorious Service Medal from His Excellency Bruce Heyman, U.S. Ambassador to Canada at a ceremony at the U.S. Embassy, Ottawa, 8 November 2016

Photo: Roy L. Fuller

Major Joseph Roland Martin DUFOUR, CD .....	CGAZ 26 February 2011
Major Sean Joseph DUGGAN, CD .....	CGAZ 22 December 2007
Major Krista DUNLOP, CD .....	CGAZ 12 March 2011
Captain Gary William DUNN, CD .....	CGAZ 23 December 2000
Lieutenant-Colonel Richard DUNSTAN, CD .....	CGAZ 6 April 2002
Colonel André Henri Joseph DUPUIS Jr., OMM, CD .....	CGAZ 26 March 2011
Major James Donald Ernest DUQUETTE, CD .....	CGAZ 12 March 2011
Chief Warrant Officer Lucien DURELLE, CD .....	CGAZ 30 October 1993
Major Timothy Gordon DWYRE, CD .....	CGAZ 27 May 2017
Lieutenant-Commander Haydn Clyde EDMUNDSON, CD.....	CGAZ 30 August 2003
Captain Naser El-BELTAGY .....	CGAZ 26 October 2013
Chief Warrant Officer Darcy Shawn ELDER, MSM, CD .....	CGAZ 12 March 2011
Master Corporal Emni Ali ELTASSI.....	CGAZ 26 July 2003
Major Ronald Charles EMBY, CD.....	CGAZ 18 January 1992
Lieutenant-Colonel Michael John ENGLISH, CD .....	CGAZ 28 September 2002
Lieutenant-Colonel Brian Michael ERICKSON, CD (Retired) .....	CGAZ 31 December 2016
Lieutenant-Colonel Jack David EVANS, CD (Retired) .....	CGAZ 29 June 2002
Major Michael Leslie EVANS, CD.....	CGAZ 28 September 2013
Major Robert Bruce EWING, CD.....	CGAZ 29 June 2002
Chief Petty Officer 2nd Class Michael David FAIRFEX, MMM, CD .....	CGAZ 12 March 2011
Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas James FAIRLEY, CD .....	CGAZ 28 October 2006
Major Marcel FARLEY, CD.....	CGAZ 31 December 2011
Lieutenant-Colonel Mark Bradley FATHERS, CD.....	CGAZ 31 May 2014

Major Michael Thomas FAWCETT, OMM, CD.....CGAZ 26 March 2016  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Kevin Blake FERDINAND, CD ..... CGAZ 26 October 2013  
 Chief Warrant Officer David Harold FERRETTI, MMM, CD..... CGAZ 21 October 1995  
 Chief Warrant Officer David John FISCHER, CD ..... CGAZ 30 July 2011  
 Major Alan Patrick FITZGERALD, CD.....CGAZ 28 October 2006  
 Commander Daniel Wayne FITZGERALD, CD.....CGAZ 7 April 2001  
 Major Paul Edward FLEET, CD ..... CGAZ 28 July 2001  
 Major James Patrick FOLLWELL, CD ..... CGAZ 27 March 2004  
 Lieutenant-Commander Robert Andrew FORBES, CD ..... CGAZ 29 September 2012  
 Major Marie Marthe Renée FORCIER, CD ..... CGAZ 29 September 2007  
 Colonel Pierre Joseph Oscar FORGUES, CD ..... CGAZ 29 May 1999  
 Commander Paul Roderick FOTHERINGHAM, CD ..... CGAZ 20 May 2006  
 Lieutenant-Commander Paul Emil FRANCOEUR, CD..... CGAZ 29 January 2011  
 Lieutenant-Colonel William Nelson FRANKLIN, CD ..... CHAN 5 June 2012  
 Lieutenant-Colonel John Leslie FRAPPIER, CD..... CGAZ 4 December 2010  
 Chief Warrant Officer Giorgio FRAUSIN, CD ..... CGAZ 30 April 2016  
 Brigadier-General Blaise Francis FRAWLEY, CD..... CGAZ 27 December 2014  
 Major Sean George FRIDAY, CD .....CGAZ 5 April 2003  
 Major William Shaun FUNK, CD..... CGAZ 23 November 2007  
 Major Joseph Jean Gaston Denis GAGNON, CD ..... CGAZ 25 January 2014  
 Major Stephen Foster GALLAGHER, CD ..... CGAZ 28 December 2013  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Martin Peter GALVIN, CD ..... CGAZ 12 November 2005  
 Lieutenant-Commander Edmond Mitchell GARRETT, CD..... CGAZ 24 March 2007  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Timothy James GARRIOCK, CD..... CGAZ 24 November 2012  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Laurier Denis GAUTHIER, CD .....CGAZ 20 April 1996  
 Major Mathieu GAUTHIER, CD..... CGAZ 27 February 2016  
 Major Robert Allan GEDDES, CD.....CGAZ 12 March 2011  
 Lieutenant-Colonel David GHYSELINCKS, CD .....CGAZ 28 September 2002  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Shane Warren GIFFORD, CD..... CGAZ 28 November 2015  
 Major Erik Edward GJOS, CD ..... CGAZ 20 May 2006  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Paul Timothy GODDARD, CD .....CGAZ 22 January 2005  
 Captain Stanley GRABSTAS, CD ..... CGAZ 9 May 1992  
 Major Bryce GRAHAM, CD ..... CGAZ 6 December 2014  
 Lieutenant-Colonel John GRAHAM, CD..... CGAZ 29 April 2000  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Perry Arthur GRANDY, CD.....CGAZ 12 March 2011  
 Major Patrick Alfred Bruce GRANHOLM, CD..... CGAZ 27 July 2013  
 Commander James Bernard GROVER, CD (Retired) .....CGAZ 20 September 1997  
 Warrant Officer Roch GUERTIN, CD ..... CGAZ 28 August 2004  
 Captain Christopher Thomas INGLIS, CD..... CGAZ 27 May 2017  
 Captain Gordon Clayton HAGAR, CD ..... CGAZ 8 January 2000  
 Major Gordon Ernest HALES, CD ..... CGAZ 20 May 2006



Lieutenant-Colonel Hogan receives the Meritorious Service Medal from Colonel Creg Paulk, Senior Defence Official and Defence Attaché to the American Ambassador, at the U.S. Embassy, Ottawa, 24 July 2013

Photo: U.S. Army

Colonel Charles Steven HAMEL, CD .....	CGAZ 28 July 2012
Major Joseph Jean François Luc HAMEL, CD .....	CGAZ 29 June 2013
Major John Alexander HARRIS, CD.....	CGAZ 30 November 2013
Captain Kendra Ann HARTERY .....	CGAZ 28 July 2012
Major Stephen John HARVIE, CD .....	CGAZ 26 October 2013
Lieutenant-Colonel Matthew Philip HAUSSMANN, CD .....	CGAZ 30 May 2015
Lieutenant-Colonel Antoine Leon Jacques HAUTECLOCQUE, CD .....	CGAZ 28 January 2006
Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Lowell HAVERSTOCK, CD .....	CGAZ 28 February 2015
Captain(N) Darren Carl HAWCO, MSM, CD .....	CGAZ 4 December 2010
Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Roy HENLEY, CD.....	CGAZ 26 March 2011
Lieutenant-Commander Bruce George HENRY, CD.....	CGAZ 22 April 2006
Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Charles Michel HEROUX, CD.....	CGAZ 28 February 2009
Major Norman Charles HEWARD, CD.....	CGAZ 5 July 1997
Commander Laurence Michael HICKEY, CD .....	CGAZ 29 April 2000
Colonel David Stephen HIGGINS, CD .....	CGAZ 28 September 2002
Major Gerhard Norman HILDEBRANDT, CD.....	CGAZ 30 January 2016
Major Gregory Brock HILL, CD.....	CGAZ 24 April 1999
Captain John Jeffrey William HILL, CD.....	CGAZ 19 February 2000
Major Joseph Daniel Richard HILLIKER, CD.....	CGAZ 26 October 2013
Colonel Lyman HODDINOTT, CD (Retired).....	CGAZ 31 May 2008
Chief Warrant Officer Kenneth Gordon HODGE, MMM, CD..	CGAZ 25 October 2008
Major Richard Desmond HODGINS, CD .....	CGAZ 22 April 2006
Major Lance Dion HOFFE, CD .....	CGAZ 26 March 2016
Lieutenant-Colonel Michael George Anthony HOGAN, CD.....	CGAZ 25 May 2013
Major Robin Fraser HOLMAN, CD.....	CGAZ 25 October 2008
Lieutenant-Colonel Ian Clarence HOPE, MSC, CD.....	CGAZ 4 December 2010
Lieutenant-Colonel Alan John HOWARD, CD.....	CGAZ 1 July 2000

Captain Harold Myles HUMBER, CD ..... CGAZ 31 July 2004  
 Captain Michael Maurice  
     HUNTINGFORD, OMM, CD (Retired).....CGAZ 22 January 2005  
 Colonel Paul HUSSEY, OMM, CD ..... CGAZ 28 March 1998  
 Brigadier-General Hilary Frances  
     JAEGER, OMM, MSM, CD..... CGAZ 29 October 2011  
 Major David Neil JANE, CD ..... CGAZ 6 December 2014  
 Major Robert Thomas JENSEN, CD..... CGAZ 29 October 1994  
 Major Gerald Leonard JOHNSON, CD ..... CGAZ 8 January 2000  
 Master Warrant Officer Kenneth Edward JOHNSON, CD... CGAZ 26 February 2011  
 Major Alonzo Parks JOHNSTON, CD (Retired) .....CGAZ 28 September 2002  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Muir JOHNSTON, CD .....CGAZ 28 September 2002  
 Major Richard Alphonse Joseph JOLETTE, CD ..... CGAZ 26 April 2014  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Edward KEARNEY, CD ..... CGAZ 25 October 2008  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Paul KEDDY, CD ..... CGAZ 28 January 2006  
 Major Colin Roy KEIVER, CD.....CGAZ 17 December 2005  
 Master Warrant Officer Mark James KELLY, CD..... CGAZ 30 August 2003  
 Colonel Patrick KELLY, CD..... CGAZ 30 June 2012  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen Richardson KELSEY, CD .....CGAZ 12 March 2011  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Peter John KENDELL, CD (Retired) ..... CGAZ 31 July 2004  
 Major James Timothy Emerson KENNEY, CD.....CGAZ 12 March 2011  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Eric Jean KENNY, MSM, CD .....CGAZ 12 March 2011  
 Major Brent Alexander KERR, CD..... CGAZ 28 May 2011  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Arnold Herbert KETTENACKER, CD ..... CGAZ 25 May 2013  
 Lieutenant-Commander Stephan Phillip KING, CD..... CGAZ 29 September 2012  
 Captain(N) Stephen Eric KING, OMM, CD ..... CGAZ 22 December 2007  
 Major Wolfgang Werner KIRCHNER, CD .....CGAZ 17 December 2005  
 Major Kelly Paul KOVACH, CD .....CGAZ 28 September 2002  
 Colonel Peter Jacob KRAMERS, CD (Retired).....CGAZ 23 January 1999  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Wayne Robert KRAUSE, CD ..... CGAZ 26 September 2009  
 Lieutenant-Colonel John Thomas KUPECZ, CD ..... CGAZ 18 December 2004  
 Petty Officer 1st Class David Henry  
     KUSHMIER, CD (Retired).....CGAZ 28 September 2002  
 Major Jean-Pierre Alfred LAFLEUR, CD .....CGAZ 26 November 2011  
 Petty Officer 2nd Class William Ian LAIDLAW, CD ..... CGAZ 8 January 2000  
 Major Joseph Emile Pierre LAMONTAGNE, CD ..... CGAZ 30 October 1999  
 Major Joseph Henri Luc Pierre LAMOUREUX, CD .....CGAZ 28 October 2006  
 Colonel Stephen Graham LAPLANTE, CD ..... CGAZ 26 March 2011  
 Major Jean-François LATREILLE, CD .....CGAZ 26 January 2013  
 Master Corporal Christopher James LATTA, CD ..... CGAZ 26 March 2011  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Norman LAWRENCE, CD .....CGAZ 9 May 1992  
 Major Joseph Jean-Maurice Robert LECUYER, CD.....CGAZ 20 September 1997  
 Captain Thomas Herbert LEE, CD ..... CGAZ 23 September 2006

Lieutenant-Colonel James Andrew LEGERE, CD..... CGAZ 18 December 2004  
 Warrant Officer Claire LEMAY ..... CGAZ 31 July 2004  
 Major Michael Joseph LEMIRE, CD ..... CGAZ 4 April 2015  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Shaina Catherine LEONARD, CD ..... CGAZ 30 April 2011  
 Major Timothy William LEVATTE, CD ..... CGAZ 14 August 1999  
 Major Sean Patrick LEWIS, CD ..... CGAZ 20 December 2003  
 Chief Warrant Officer Louis Joseph LIMOGES, CD..... CGAZ 24 April 2004  
 Major Dwayne Wesley LOVEGROVE, CD ..... CGAZ 27 March 2004  
 Captain Mathias Otto LUECKE..... CGAZ 28 August 2004  
 Captain David MacDONALD..... CGAZ 9 August 1997  
 Captain Kevin James MacDONALD, CD..... CGAZ 26 March 2011  
 Lieutenant-Colonel David Elmer MacGILLIVARY, CD ..... CGAZ 29 May 2004  
 Major Roderick MACKAY, CD ..... CGAZ 13 July 1991  
 Commander Daniel Morgan MacKEIGAN, CD ..... CGAZ 26 July 2003  
 Major Paul Joseph MacKENZIE, CD ..... CGAZ 17 June 2006  
 Colonel Douglas Alan MACLEAN, CD..... CGAZ 31 January 2009  
 Major Sherry MacLEOD ..... CGAZ 28 July 2012  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Colin Gerard MAGEE, CD..... CGAZ 23 September 2006  
 Major Earl Joseph MAHER, CD ..... CGAZ 30 November 2013  
 Colonel Guy Joseph MAILLET, CD ..... CGAZ 31 January 2009  
 Warrant Officer Joseph Mario Denis MAILLOUX, CD..... CGAZ 28 August 2004  
 Warrant Officer Michael MALCOLM, CD ..... CGAZ 6 April 2002  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Robert François MALO, CD ..... CGAZ 28 January 2006  
 Major Charles Marc Andras MANGLIAR, CD ..... CGAZ 28 February 2015  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Russell Barry MANN, CD..... CGAZ 24 April 2004  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph René Luc  
     MARCOUX, CD (Retired)..... CGAZ 26 March 2005  
 Lieutenant-Commander Craig Lawrence MARSH, CD ..... CGAZ 29 January 2011  
 Major Neil Bradley MARSHALL, CD ..... CGAZ 27 May 2017  
 Major Reinhold MARTEL, CD..... CGAZ 13 May 1995  
 Lieutenant-Commander David MARTIN, CD..... CGAZ 31 December 2011  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Jeffrey MARTIN, CD ..... CGAZ 17 December 2005  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Toussaint Luc MARTINEAU, CD ..... CGAZ 31 July 2004  
 Captain Neal Patrick MATTHEWS, CD..... CGAZ 17 December 2005  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Giorgio MAZZOLIN, CD..... CGAZ 28 December 2002  
 Major Patrick Harry McADAM, CD ..... CGAZ 7 April 2001  
 Major Adam Malcolm McCABE, CD..... CGAZ 29 June 2013  
 Chief Warrant Officer William Thomas McCARROLL, CD. CGAZ 26 February 2011  
 Major Michael Urban MCCARTHY, CD ..... CGAZ 22 February 2014  
 Major James Bernard Gary McDERMOTT, CD..... CGAZ 30 October 1999  
 Major Glenn McKAY, CD ..... CGAZ 23 January 1999  
 Major Kenneth Scott McKAY, CD ..... CGAZ 28 July 2001

Warrant Officer Robert Brant McKENDRY, CD ..... CGAZ 28 February 2015  
 Major Deborah Lynn McKENZIE, CD .....CGAZ 6 April 2002  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Bruce McKINNON, CD ..... CGAZ 5 January 2013  
 Commander Robert Bruce MCLACHLAN, CD (Retired).....CGEN 19 August 2013  
 Lieutenant-Commander Craig Jason MCLAY, CD ..... CGAZ 25 October 2008  
 Major Casey William McLEAN, CD ..... CGAZ 28 September 2013  
 Lieutenant-Colonel James Allison McLEAN, CD ..... CGAZ 29 January 2011  
 Commodore Kenneth Frederick McMILLAN, OMM, CD ..... CGAZ 29 May 1999  
 Colonel Steven Craig McQUITTY, CD ..... CGAZ 22 December 2007  
 Colonel Robert George MEATING, OMM, CD..... CGAZ 29 October 1994  
 Major Donald Joseph Robert MESSIER, CD ..... CGAZ 30 September 2000  
 Captain Joseph Jonathan Yval METHOT, CD ..... CGAZ 25 August 2007  
 Lieutenant-Commander Randolph Charles MIFFLIN, CD .... CGAZ 18 December 2004  
 Major Edith Jennifer MILLER, CD ..... CGAZ 27 February 2016  
 Colonel Brock MILLMAN, CD ..... CGAZ 26 December 2015  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Darryl Albert MILLS, CD ..... CGAZ 30 May 2009  
 Brigadier-General John Gerard MILNE, CD .....CGAZ 26 November 2011  
 Major Joseph Roland Luc Jean MILOT, CD ..... CGAZ 29 October 1994  
 Major Kevin Anthony MOHER, CD .....CGAZ 2 April 1994  
 Lieutenant-Colonel David Walter MOON, CD.....CGAZ 20 January 1996  
 Major Randle Cecil MOON, CD..... CGAZ 26 March 2011  
 Chief Warrant Officer Donne MOORE, MMM, CD.....CGAZ 1 July 2000  
 Commander Joseph Gaston Luc MORIN, CD ..... CGAZ 25 March 2006  
 Major Sylvain MORIN, CD .....CGAZ 17 December 2005  
 Colonel Joseph Jacques MORNEAU, CD (Retired) ..... CGAZ 30 April 2016  
 Colonel William Earl MORTON, OMM, CD.....CGAZ 19 December 1998  
 Chief Warrant Officer Daniel Thomas MOYER, MMM, CD..... CGAZ 30 June 2012  
 Captain Gerald Anthony MUISE, CD .....CGAZ 20 April 1996  
 Warrant Officer Kelly Andrew MULLAGH, CD (Retired)..... CGAZ 4 April 2015  
 Major Robert George Thewlis MURPHY, CD ..... CGAZ 18 February 2006  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Todd MURPHY, CD ..... CGAZ 27 May 2017  
 Major David Brian MURRAY, CD .....CGAZ 16 November 1996  
 Major Michael MUZZERALL, CD ..... CGAZ 26 October 2002  
 Captain Robert MYRAH, CD..... CGAZ 3 November 2007  
 Captain Brian Rudy NAGEL, CD ..... CGAZ 18 December 2004  
 Major Conrad Robert NAMIESNIOWSKI, CD..... CGAZ 25 September 2004  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Brian Phillip NEKURAK, CD..... CGAZ 29 October 2011  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Gardiner NESS, CD .....CGAZ 17 December 2005  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Brian Robert NEYEDLI, CD .....CGAZ 14 August 1999  
 Major Wallace James NOSEWORTHY, CD..... CGAZ 26 March 2011  
 Lieutenant-General James David O’BLENIS, CMM, CD.....CGAZ 20 January 1996  
 Captain Allen Reginald O’HANLEY, CD..... CGAZ 9 August 1997

Major Richard Harold O'NEIL, CD..... CGAZ 24 February 2001  
 Major Douglas Michael O'NEILL, CD ..... CGAZ 4 December 2010  
 Sergeant George OATES, CD ..... CGAZ 12 November 2005  
 Major Vahe OHANESSIAN, CD ..... CGAZ 26 April 2014  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Paul OHRT, CD ..... CGAZ 27 March 2004  
 Major Wade Gerard OLIVER, CD..... CGAZ 26 March 2011  
 Major Kazimir Timothy OREZIAK, CD (Retired) ..... CGAZ 28 July 2012  
 Colonel Paul ORMSBY, OMM, MSM, CD..... CGAZ 30 April 2016  
 Lieutenant-Commander Kenneth William OSBORNE, CD ..... CGAZ 28 May 2011  
 Lieutenant-Colonel James Robert OSTLER, MSM, CD ..... CGAZ 26 April 2014  
 Major Steven James OVENS, CD ..... CGAZ 18 December 2004  
 Captain Neeraj PANDEY, CD ..... CGAZ 25 April 2015  
 Major Patrice PAQUIN, CD (Retired) ..... CGAZ 31 January 2009  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Alain PARENT, CD.....CGAZ 28 September 2002  
 Major Marc PARENT ..... CGAZ 26 March 2011  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Eric Francis PARKER, CD ..... CGAZ 21 December 1996  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Blair PASSANT, CD ..... CGAZ 28 February 2009  
 Captain Kurt Timothy PATRICK, CD.....CGAZ 12 March 2011  
 Major Robert James Carl PAXTON, CD (Retired) ..... CGAZ 4 December 2010  
 Captain Joseph Paul PAYNE, CD ..... CGAZ 26 July 2003  
 Lieutenant-Colonel David Deloss PEART, OMM, CD ..... CGAZ 29 April 2000  
 Major Dierdre Helen PEET, CD.....CGAZ 24 April 1999  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Jean Jacques PELLAN, CD ..... CGAZ 26 February 2011  
 Major Joseph Judes Serge PELLETIER, CD..... CGAZ 29 October 1994  
 Major Andrew Cecil PENNEY, CD ..... CGAZ 21 October 2000  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Paul James PEYTON, MSM, CD ..... CGAZ 28 July 2012  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Gérard Bruno PLOURDE, CD ..... CGAZ 26 March 2011  
 Master Warrant Officer Joseph Yves Serge Alain  
     POIRIER, CD ..... CGAZ 26 March 2011  
 Major Kevin Frank POIRIER, CD ..... CGAZ 26 March 2011  
 Major Michel POIRIER, CD..... CGAZ 28 June 2014  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Wallace PORTER, CD .....CGAZ 15 August 1998  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Camille Jacques Remi  
     POULIN, CD (Retired) ..... CGAZ 28 February 2009  
 Major Yvonne Kathleen PRATT, CD ..... CGAZ 25 October 2008  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Harvey PRIER, CD..... CGAZ 29 October 1994  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Michel Joseph PRUDHOMME, CD ... CGAZ 30 September 2000  
 Master Warrant Officer Gary Mark PULLEN, CD..... CGAZ 25 October 2008  
 Major Michael Keith PURCELL, CD.....CGAZ 20 September 2003  
 Master Warrant Officer Andrew Jonathan QUINN, CD..... CGAZ 29 October 2011  
 Lieutenant-Colonel David Anthony QUINN, CD ..... CGAZ 25 October 2008

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Ernest Ghislain  
RANCOURT, CD ..... CGAZ 6 December 2014  
Major Jason Christopher RANDALL, CD (Retired) ..... CGAZ 29 January 2011  
Lieutenant-Commander Michel Daniel Martin  
RAYMOND, CD ..... CGAZ 26 March 2011  
Lieutenant-Colonel Warren REGO, CD ..... CGAZ 30 June 2012  
Major Patrick Alexander RENAUD, CD ..... CGAZ 22 July 1995  
Warrant Officer Kenneth Michael REYNOLDS, CD ..... CGAZ 29 October 2011  
Sergeant Adam RIBBLE, CD ..... CGAZ 12 November 2005  
Commander Darren RICH, CD ..... CGAZ 27 May 2017  
Colonel Jean François RIFFOU, MSM, CD (Retired) ..... CGAZ 26 April 2014  
Major Joshua Kenneth RILEY, CD ..... CGAZ 26 March 2016  
Major Chione Mary Beatrice ROBINSON, CD ..... CGAZ 19 December 1998  
Captain Jason Mark ROUTHIER, CD ..... CGAZ 26 July 2003  
Captain Michel Pierre Joseph ROY, CD ..... CGAZ 26 May 2007  
Lieutenant-Colonel David Robert RUDNICKI, CD ..... CGAZ 29 January 2011  
Chief Warrant Officer Christopher Paul RUSK, MMM, CD ..... CGAZ 25 May 2013  
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Bruce RUSSELL, CD (Retired) ... CGAZ 28 October 2006  
Major Marcella Marie RYAN-ROBERTS, CD ..... CGAZ 24 November 2012  
Lieutenant-Colonel Richard RYDER-BURBRIDGE, CD ..... CGAZ 19 February 2005  
Chief Warrant Officer Maurice Joseph  
SACCO, MMM, CD ..... CGAZ 29 September 2007  
Captain(N) Kurt Norman SALCHERT, CD ..... CGAZ 29 September 2012  
Colonel Paul SCAGNETTI, CD ..... CGAZ 29 September 2012  
Major Jeffrey James SCHAMEHORN, CD ..... CGAZ 26 April 2014  
Commander Frank SCHERBER, CD ..... CGAZ 29 June 2002  
Lieutenant-Colonel Cody SHERMAN, CD ..... CGAZ 27 May 2017  
Major Kent Kendel SCHRAMM ..... CGAZ 28 July 2001  
Lieutenant-Colonel William Frank SCHULTZ, CD ..... CGAZ 6 April 2002  
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert George SCOTT, CD ..... CGAZ 9 May 1992  
Major Michael Janes SEARS, CD ..... CGAZ 29 October 2011  
Lieutenant-Commander Robert David SELF, CD ..... CGAZ 30 September 2000  
Major John SHEAHAN, CD ..... CGAZ 5 April 2003  
Master Warrant Officer Brian SHEARON, CD ..... CGAZ 5 July 1997  
Captain Annie SHEINK, CD ..... CGAZ 30 May 2015  
Captain Tiffany Marguerite SHELLY, CD ..... CGAZ 18 December 2004  
Major Winston Calvin Chesley SHEPPARD, CD ..... CGAZ 30 September 2000  
Lieutenant-Commander Derek Mervin SIMS, CD ..... CGAZ 25 September 2004  
Captain Margaret Janet SKOMOROWSKI, MMM, CD ..... CGAZ 3 November 2007  
Major Todd SMART, CD (Retired) ..... CGAZ 26 March 2011  
Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Murray SMITH, CD ..... CGAZ 17 June 2006  
Lieutenant-Colonel Bradley Joseph SMITH, CD ..... CGAZ 25 March 2006

Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Warren SMITH, CD ..... CGAZ 27 May 2017  
 Major Henrik Nielsen SMITH, CD..... CGAZ 28 January 2006  
 Colonel Preston Ronald SMITH, CD (Retired).....CGAZ 12 April 1997  
 Major Randall Anthony SMYTH, CD ..... CGAZ 9 June 2012  
 Lieutenant-Commander Harold Carl SOHN, CD ..... CGAZ 29 June 2002  
 Captain Terry Eugene SOOLEY, CD (Retired) .....CGAZ 5 April 2003  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Marshall SOUTHERN, MSM, CD... CGAZ 4 December 2010  
 Lieutenant-Commander Michael James SPEISER, CD..... CHAN 1 April 2011  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Derek Robert SPENCER, CD ..... CGAZ 6 December 2014  
 Chief Petty Officer 1st Class Trevor James SPRING, CD..... CGAZ 30 June 2012  
 Captain William Russell ST. JOHN, CD ..... CGAZ 19 February 2005  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Nicolas STANTON, CD ..... CGAZ 30 June 2012  
 Major Jason William STARK, CD ..... CGAZ 30 May 2009  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Eric David STEVENS, CD .....CGAZ 15 August 1998  
 Captain(N) Kenneth Robert STEWART, CD ..... CGAZ 30 April 2011  
 Major Ross STEWART, CD ..... CGAZ 18 July 1992  
 Major David Lachlan STINSON, CD.....CGAZ 2 April 1994  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Pierre Camille ST-LAURENT, MMM, CD.... CGAZ 26 March 2011  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Lynn Susan STODDART, CD..... CGAZ 25 January 2014  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Brian Andrew SUTHERLAND, CD.....CGAZ 7 April 2001  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher Lawrence SWALLOW, CD..... CGAZ 26 October 2013  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Murray John Macglashan SWAN, CD.....CGAZ 25 October 1997  
 Lieutenant-Colonel John Patrick  
     SWEETNAM, CD (Retired) .....CGAZ 28 September 2002  
 Major Jeffrey Charles SWITZER, CD .....CGAZ 20 September 1997  
 Major Andriy SZKWAREK, CD..... CGAZ 31 December 2016  
 Major Yanick TARDIF, CD..... CGAZ 27 May 2017  
 Major Keith Allan TAYLOR, CD..... CGAZ 29 October 2011  
 Captain Jeffrey TEBO, CD .....CGAZ 30 August 2014  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Paul Munro THOBO-CARLSEN, CD .....CGAZ 25 November 2006  
 Colonel Lowell Earl THOMAS, CD.....CHAN 4 February 2011  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Robert THOMPSON, CD..... CGAZ 19 February 2000  
 Major Allan Richard THOMPSON, CD ..... CGAZ 24 January 2004  
 Chief Warrant Officer Camille TKACZ, MMM, CD ..... CGAZ 3 November 2007  
 Major Andrew George TOMASZEWSKI, CD..... CGAZ 6 March 1999  
 Lieutenant-Colonel William Harold TRAVIS, CD..... CGAZ 30 October 1999  
 Lieutenant-Colonel John TRAYNER, CD.....CGAZ 12 March 2011  
 Major Jean-François TREMBLAY, CD ..... CGAZ 30 June 2012  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Raymond Wesley TROWHILL, CD..... CGAZ 30 October 1993  
 Major Edgar William Alexander TUPPER, CD ..... CGAZ 26 July 2003  
 Major Joseph Marcel Sylvain TURBIDE, CD ..... CGAZ 20 December 2003

Lieutenant-Commander Michael John Mehagan TURPIN, CD ... CGAZ 27 March 2004  
 Major James TUTTE, CD ..... CGAZ 15 August 1998  
 Colonel Ronald UBBENS, CD ..... CGAZ 30 June 2012  
 Major Ralph Heinz URZINGER, CD ..... CGAZ 29 September 2012  
 Major Kenneth Jack USHER, CD (Retired)..... CGAZ 9 August 1997  
 Major Andreas Johannes VANDER PLUYM, CD ..... CGAZ 29 May 2004  
 Colonel William VEENHOF, OMM, CD ..... CGAZ 26 March 2005  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph André Pierre VIENS, CD ..... CGAZ 24 November 2012  
 Major John Karl VINTAR, CD ..... CGAZ 26 October 2013  
 Commander Stephen Alexander VIRGIN, CD ..... CGAZ 19 February 2005  
 Major Marco Edward VUNAK, CD ..... CGAZ 5 January 2013  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Robert James WADSWORTH, CD ..... CGAZ 6 April 2002  
 Major Leonard Matthew WAPPLER, CD ..... CGAZ 23 February 2013  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Douglas WARD, CD ..... CGAZ 20 April 1996  
 Major Robert Glenn WATTERS, CD ..... CGAZ 29 October 2011  
 Master Warrant Officer Stephen Jean Joseph WATTERS, CD... CGAZ 28 June 2008  
 Major Vincent Peter WAWRYK, CD ..... CGAZ 28 February 2009  
 Major Michael Edward WELLS, CD ..... CGAZ 27 September 2014  
 Major Warren Douglas WELYKHOLOWA, CD ..... CGAZ 28 March 1998  
 Colonel Joseph Michel Jules WERMENLINGER, CD ..... CGAZ 13 October 2001  
 Major Gary Timothy WHELAN, CD ..... CGAZ 22 April 2006  
 Lieutenant-Commander Troy Donald WHITE, CD ..... CGAZ 25 October 2008  
 Major-General Christine Theresa WHITECROSS, OMM, CD ..... CGAZ 9 June 2012  
 Warrant Officer Andrew Nelson WHITTAKER, CD ..... CGAZ 31 July 2004  
 Major John Thomas WILLIAMS, CD ..... CGAZ 28 September 2013  
 Lieutenant-Commander Kelly Edward WILLIAMS, CD ..... CGAZ 9 August 1997  
 Major Nicholas WILLIAMS, CD ..... CGAZ 31 December 2016  
 Chief Warrant Officer Peter Jeffrey WONDERHAM, CD ..... CGAZ 24 April 1999  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Ewen Allan Cameron WRIGHT, CD ..... CGAZ 26 March 2011  
 Captain Mark Gert WUENNENBERG, CD ..... CGAZ 23 April 2005  
 Major Andrew Mark WYKURZ, CD ..... CGAZ 15 August 1998  
 Master Warrant Officer Randolph Franklin Patrick  
     YOCHIM, CD ..... CGAZ 29 November 2003  
 Major Christopher John YOUNG, CD ..... CGAZ 26 April 2014  
 Major Paul Gregory YOUNG, CD ..... CGAZ 31 January 2009  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence James ZAPORZAN, CD ..... CGAZ 31 May 2008  
 Major Robert ZEIDLER, CD ..... CGAZ 29 September 2007



### *The Air Medal*

Established on 11 May 1943 by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the Air Medal is presented to anyone who, while serving in or with the Armed Forces of the United States, distinguishes themselves by meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight. Awards may be made to recognize single acts of merit or heroism, for meritorious service, or for the number of missions flown. The U.S. Air Force uses oak leaf clusters to indicate additional awards. The U.S. Army uses bronze numerals for additional awards. The U.S. Navy and Marine Corps have two types of awards of the Air Medal, the 'individual' type for single acts of merit (multiple awards being denoted by gold stars and, since 2006, with gold numerals) and the 'Strike / Flight' type for participation in sustained aerial flight operations (denoted by bronze numerals).

#### **The Air Medal – Third Oak Leaf Cluster**

Lieutenant-Colonel Henrik Nielsen SMITH, CD .....CGAZ 31 May 2008

#### **Air Medal – Second Oak Leaf Cluster**

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Bernard Patrick

- CARPENTIER, CD ..... CHAN 17 August 2011
- Warrant Officer Timothy Edmund HOLLAND, CD ..... CGAZ 25 August 2007
- Sergeant Jason Keith McNEIL, CD ..... CGAZ 30 June 2007
- Major Kyle Christopher PAUL, CD ..... CGAZ 25 August 2007
- Lieutenant-Colonel Henrik Nielsen SMITH, CD .....CGAZ 31 May 2008

#### **Air Medal – Second Strike / Flight Award**

Captain Jared Oscar PENNEY, CD .....CGAZ 28 September 2013

#### **Air Medal – First Oak Leaf Cluster**

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Bernard Patrick

- CARPENTIER, CD ..... CHAN 17 August 2011
- Captain Kevin Lee CIESIELSKI, CD ..... CGAZ 3 November 2007
- Captain Pierre Alfred GRIGNON, CD .....CGAZ 4 December 2010
- Captain Shawn GUILBAULT .....CGAZ 28 September 2013
- Major Arthur John HENRY, CD .....CGAZ 31 May 2008
- Warrant Officer Timothy Edmund HOLLAND, CD ..... CGAZ 25 August 2007

Major Richard Alphonse Joseph JOLETTE .....CGAZ 31 August 2013  
Warrant Officer Richard Ronald LEE, CD.....CGAZ 28 October 2006  
Warrant Officer Joseph Mario Denis MAILLOUX, CD.....CGAZ 28 October 2006  
Sergeant Jason Keith McNEIL, CD..... CGAZ 30 June 2007  
Major Michael Urban MCCARTHY, CD ..... CGAZ 29 October 2011  
Major Kyle Christopher PAUL, CD ..... CGAZ 25 August 2007  
Sergeant Weldon RIDEOUT, CD.....CGAZ 26 May 2007  
Lieutenant-Colonel Henrik Nielsen SMITH, CD ..... CGAZ 31 May 2008  
Major Vincent Peter WAWRYK, CD ..... CGAZ 22 April 2006

**Air Medal**

Major Joseph Sylvester ABBOTT, CD.....CGAZ 29 September 2012  
Major Gerald Robert Douglas ANDERSON, CD..... CGAZ 29 October 2011  
Captain Karen BAKER ..... CGAZ 26 October 2013  
Major Bruce Puxon BARNES, CD ..... CGAZ 9 June 2012  
Major Pierre BEAUCHAMP, CD .....CGAZ 9 May 1992  
Captain Robert Bruce BELL, CD ..... CGAZ 28 May 2011  
Major Jonathan BOUCHARD, CD.....CGAZ 17 December 2005  
Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Bernard Patrick  
CARPENTIER, CD ..... CHAN 17August 2011  
Captain Gareth David Captain Kevin Lee CIESIELSKI, CD ....CGAZ 3 November 2007  
Sergeant Carrie Andreena CLIFFORD, CD ..... CGAZ 28 September 2013  
Captain Gregory Michael COLLINS, CD .....CGAZ 20 April 1996  
Major Joseph Jean Marc DÉLISLE, CD .....CGAZ 31 May 2008  
Lieutenant-Colonel Juan Cristobal GALLEGO, CD ..... CGAZ 28 May 2011  
Captain Pierre Alfred GRIGNON, CD.....CGAZ 4 December 2010  
Captain Shawn GUILBAULT ..... CGAZ 25 May 2013  
Captain Gabriel HANSELPACKER, CD .....CGAZ 30 April 2016  
Captain Eric HARDY, CD..... CGAZ 15 March 1986  
Captain Bjorn HELBY .....CGAZ 9 May 1992  
Major David Kenneth HELFENSTEIN, CD ..... CGAZ 29 October 2011  
Major Arthur John HENRY, CD .....CGAZ 31 May 2008  
Warrant Officer Stephen Matthew HEUS, CD ..... CGAZ 29 October 2011  
Major Scott Allan HOFFMAN, CD ..... CGAZ 26 September 2009  
Warrant Officer Timothy Edmund HOLLAND, CD ..... CGAZ 25 August 2007  
Major Christopher James HORNER, CD ..... CGAZ 31 December 2011  
Captain Reid JOHNSON, CD..... CGAZ 26 September 2009  
Major Richard Alphonse Joseph JOLETTE .....CGAZ 29 September 2012  
Sergeant David Kenneth JOY, CD .....CGAZ 26 November 2011  
Sergeant Mark KEOWN, CD .....CGAZ 26 December 2015

Sergeant Robert Craig KERR, CD.....CGAZ 26 November 2011  
 Major Leonard Andrew KOSCIUKIEWICZ, CD ..... CGAZ 25 June 2011  
 Sergeant Grant Tod KRYGSVELD, CD..... CGAZ 26 October 2013  
 Major Joseph Steve Gaston LAMARCHE, CD .....CGAZ 4 December 2010  
 Lieutenant Jerry Thomas LARKIN, CD ..... CGAZ 25 June 2011  
 Warrant Officer Richard Ronald LEE, CD.....CGAZ 28 October 2006  
 Major Dwayne Wesley LOVEGROVE, CD ..... CGAZ 19 February 2005  
 Captain Darren James MacISAAC, CD ..... CGAZ 28 May 2011  
 Captain Stephen Michael Ashley MacLEISH, CD..... CGAZ 29 October 2011  
 Warrant Officer Joseph Mario Denis MAILLOUX, CD.....CGAZ 28 October 2006  
 Major Scott Gordon MARSHALL, CD ..... CGAZ 31 December 2011  
 Colonel Joseph Raymond François MARTINEAU, CD .....CGEN 19 August 2013  
 Sergeant James McCARRON, CD.....CGAZ 26 November 2011  
 Major Michael Urban MCCARTHY, CD ..... CGAZ 28 May 2011  
 Sergeant Robert Brant McKENDRY, CD .....CGAZ 29 September 2012  
 Warrant Officer Jay McLAREN, CD.....CGAZ 26 November 2011  
 Sergeant Theresa McLAREN, CD ..... CGAZ 31 December 2011  
 Sergeant Jason Keith McNEIL, CD.....CGAZ 30 June 2007  
 Captain David Austin McNIFF, CD ..... CGAZ 29 October 2011  
 Warrant Officer Richard Bertrum MONGEON, CD ..... CGAZ 25 June 2011  
 Captain William NATYNCZYK ..... CGAZ 31 December 2011  
 Captain Ryan Joseph Leo O'NEILL, CD.....CGAZ 26 November 2011  
 Captain Quinton OLIVIERO ..... CGAZ 29 October 2011  
 Major Kyle Christopher PAUL, CD ..... CGAZ 25 August 2007  
 Master Corporal Jonathan Phillip PETERS, CD.....CGAZ 28 December 2013  
 Warrant Officer Joseph Henri Jacques Marc PILON, CD..... CGAZ 25 June 2011  
 Major Rick PITRE, CD .....CGAZ 20 April 1996  
 Warrant Officer Lisa Fawn POWERS, CD ..... CGAZ 25 January 2014  
 Sergeant Danny Roy Charles REID, CD ..... CGAZ 26 September 2009  
 Sergeant Weldon RIDEOUT, CD.....CGAZ 26 May 2007  
 Captain Joshua Kenneth RILEY, CD..... CGAZ 29 October 2011  
 Captain James Todd ROLFE, CD ..... CGAZ 29 October 1994  
 Major Erik Nathan Daniel ROZEMA-SEATON, CD.....CGAZ 28 September 2013  
 Captain Donald Thomas SAUNDERS, CD..... CGAZ 29 October 2011  
 Warrant Officer Harold Howard SHORTT, CD ..... CGAZ 28 May 2011  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Henrik Nielsen SMITH, CD .....CGAZ 31 May 2008  
 Master Corporal Chris Allan WALSH, CD .....CGAZ 26 November 2011  
 Major Leonard Matthew WAPPLER, CD ..... CGAZ 28 May 2011  
 Major Vincent Peter WAWRYK, CD ..... CGAZ 22 April 2006  
 Captain Garry Roy WHEATON, CD .....CGAZ 31 May 2008

## *The Presidential Unit Citation*

Established on 26 February 1942 by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the Presidential Unit Citation is awarded to units of the uniformed services of the United States, and those of allied countries, for extraordinary heroism in action against an armed enemy on or after 7 December 1941. The unit must display such gallantry, determination, and *esprit de corps* in accomplishing its mission under extremely difficult and hazardous conditions so as to set it apart from and above other units participating in the same campaign.

Currently, there are only two unit awards whose emblems are approved for wear on the CAF uniform, the Navy and Army Presidential Unit Citations.



### **Navy Presidential Unit Citation**

Joint Task Force Two.....CGAZ 2 August 2008

Members of Joint Task Force Two have been awarded the Presidential Unit Citation (Navy) for their extraordinary heroism and outstanding performance as part of the U.S. Navy led “Combined Joint Special Operations Task Force-South” in action against the enemy in Afghanistan from 17 October 2001 to 30 March 2002. In accordance with Canadian and American policy, only those members who were actually present and participated in the action for which the unit was cited are authorized to wear this distinction.



### **Army Presidential Unit Citation**

2nd Battalion, Princess Patricia’s Canadian Light Infantry..... CGAZ 27 October 1951

The 2nd Battalion, Princess Patricia’s Canadian Light Infantry (2 PPCLI), was awarded the United States’ (U.S.) Distinguished Unit Citation, now called the Presidential Unit Citation (Army), to recognize its stand near Kapyong, Korea, on 24/25 April 1951. In accordance with Canadian and American policy, those members who were actually present and participated in the action for which the unit was cited are authorized to wear this distinction for life while members who later joined the recipient unit may only wear it while serving in that unit.



## The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela



The recipient of this award from Venezuela was the deputy chief military observer of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) and provided assistance in negotiating the demobilization of the 23,000 Nicaraguan Resistance fighters in April 1990. His initiatives, practical outlook and constant support of the Special Security Unit 'Venezuela' during the planning and execution of Operation HOME RUN ensured the success of their peace mission in Nicaragua.



### *The Order of Merit of the Star of Carabobo*

*Orden al Mérito Estrella de Carabobo*

Established in 1986 by President Jaime Lusinchi, the Order of Merit of the Star of Carabobo is the second highest military award of the country and consists of only one level. It recognizes both military and civilian recipients for outstanding achievement or service.

Brigadier-General Ian Coutts DOUGLAS, CD .....CGAZ 24 August 1991

## INTERNATIONAL BODIES

### The North Atlantic Treaty Organization



Canada is a founding member of this important international defence organization and participates actively in many NATO operations and missions. From the Balkans in the mid-1990s to Afghanistan with its International Security and Assistance Force (ISAF) through various missions in Africa including the important bombing mission in Libya in 2011 (Operation UNIFIED PROTECTOR) and various air and maritime surveillance and interdictions missions, Canada has always translated its obligations with NATO into action. NATO has issued a number of service medals for participations in its various missions since the 1990s. Many of these, ten in fact, have been incorporated into the Canadian order of precedence. The NATO-ISAF Medal was not accepted as Canada decided to create its own forms of recognition for NATO service in Afghanistan, namely the General Campaign Star and General Service Medal with SOUTH-WEST ASIA ribbon.



#### *The Meritorious Service Medal*

Established in 2003 by the North Atlantic Council and approved by Secretary General Lord Robertson of Port Ellen, the NATO Meritorious Service Medal recognizes both operational and non-operational exceptional or remarkable service to the Alliance by military and civilian personnel. The merit may be demonstrated by performing acts of courage in difficult or dangerous circumstances, showing exceptional leadership, making an outstanding personal contribution in any activity or programme or enduring particular hardships or deprivation in the interest of NATO. Inasmuch as it is not a service medal but rather a merit-based individual honour, it was decided to treat the NATO MSM in the same way as any other foreign decoration, to be approved on a case-by-case basis further to a request submitted by NATO through the diplomatic channels. In this case, as NATO does not have a mission in Canada, it was agreed that NATO could submit its requests to the Canadian Ambassador to NATO who would forward them to the Protocol Office of Global Affairs Canada for the rest of the normal procedure.

#### **Meritorious Service Medal – Second Award**

Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Gerhard HAUENSTEIN, CD ..... CGAZ 4 December 2010

### **Meritorious Service Medal**

Commander Sheila Marie ARCHER, CD .....	CGAZ 25 August 2007
Lieutenant-General Jan ARP, CMM, CD .....	CGAZ 29 January 2011
Colonel Charles William ATTWOOD, CD .....	CGAZ 31 May 2008
Brigadier-General Joseph Alain Valbert Richard BLANCHETTE, CD .....	CGAZ 30 May 2009
Lieutenant-General Joseph Jacques Charles BOUCHARD, OC, CMM, MSC, CD (Retired) .....	CGAZ 5 January 2013
Major Sean Thomas BOYLE, CD .....	CGAZ 22 April 2006
Sergeant Scott BRUCE, CD .....	CHAN 5 February 2016
Major Kevin Francis BRYSKI, CD .....	CGAZ 31 July 2004
Lieutenant-Colonel Wayne Joseph BUCK, CD .....	CGAZ 26 March 2005
Brigadier-General Kenneth André CORBOULD, OMM, CD .....	CGAZ 26 November 2011
Chief Petty Officer 1st Class Joseph Fernand Martial CÔTÉ, MMM, CD .....	CGAZ 29 January 2011
Corporal Jerret Michael DICKINSON, CD .....	CGAZ 31 January 2009
Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Donat Réjean DUCHESNEAU, CD ..	CGAZ 30 May 2009
Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Michael DUGGAN, CD .....	CGAZ 26 March 2005
Major Brian Michael ERICKSON, CD .....	CGAZ 5 January 2013
Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Bruce FAWCETT, CD .....	CGAZ 26 March 2005
Lieutenant-Colonel Paul David FLEET, CD .....	CGAZ 28 April 2012
Colonel Paul Joseph FLEURY, CD .....	CGAZ 26 April 2014
Major-General David FRASER, OMM, MSC, MSM, CD .....	CGAZ 29 January 2011
Major Albert Sylvain GAZAILLE, CD .....	CGAZ 28 April 2012
Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Marc GENDRON, CD .....	CGAZ 31 May 2008
Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas Gordon GRIMSHAW, CD .....	CGAZ 28 April 2012
Lieutenant-General Joseph Marcel Marquis HAINSE, CMM, MSC, CD .....	CGAZ 26 April 2014
Major Stephen Theodorus HANSON, CD .....	CGAZ 29 January 2011
Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Gerhard HAUENSTEIN, CD .....	CGAZ 31 July 2004
General Raymond Roland Joseph HENAULT, CMM, MSC, CD .....	CGAZ 30 May 2009
Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Charles HETHERINGTON, CD ....	CGAZ 25 August 2007
Colonel Jay Howard JANZEN, CD .....	CGEN 8 November 2016
Master Warrant Officer Lewis Harry JOHNSTONE, MMM, CD ....	CGAZ 28 April 2012
Captain(N) Norman Hugh JOLIN, CD .....	CGAZ 31 July 2004
Brigadier-General Michael Prohaska JORGENSEN, MSM, CD... CGEN	19 August 2013
Lieutenant-Colonel Jason Elliott KING, CD .....	CGAZ 4 December 2010
Brigadier-General Joseph Serge LABBÉ, CD .....	CGAZ 31 July 2004
Lieutenant-Colonel Omer Henry LAVOIE, MSC, CD .....	CGAZ 25 August 2007
Colonel Gregory David LOOS, CD .....	CGAZ 30 May 2009



Lieutenant-General Hainse, Commander Canadian Army, receives the Meritorious Service Medal of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization from General Thomas James Lawson CMM, CD, Chief of the Defence Staff, in the presence of Mrs. Traci Hainse, Cartier Square Drill Hall, Ottawa, 25 April 2014

Photo : Sgt Dan Shouinard

Corporal Eric LUND.....	CGAZ 4 December 2010
Major-General Matthew Gregory MACDONALD, OMM, CD, MBE .....	CGAZ 25 August 2007
Lieutenant-General Joseph Omer Michel MAISONNEUVE, CMM, MSC, CD.....	CHAN 5 February 2007
Sergeant James Ronald McARTHUR, CD .....	CGAZ 22 April 2006
Commodore Kenneth Frederick McMILLAN, OMM, CD .....	CGAZ 31 July 2004
Colonel James Merritt McNAUGHTON, CD .....	CGAZ 30 May 2009
Commander Stuart Ross MOORS, CD.....	CGAZ 30 May 2009
Lieutenant-Colonel David Creelman NAUSS, CD .....	CGAZ 22 April 2006
Commander Richard Leo PERKS, CD.....	CGAZ 25 June 2011
Master Warrant Officer Lorraine PILON, CD.....	CGAZ 28 April 2012
Warrant Officer Shaun Patrick PRENDERGAST, CD .....	CGAZ 27 December 2014
Commander Lacey Gerald RATHWELL, CD .....	CGAZ 25 August 2007
Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Paul Jacques RICARD, CD .....	CGAZ 25 August 2007
Chief Warrant Officer Brian Donald ROBERTS, MMM, CD .....	CGAZ 22 April 2006
Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Mark ROSS, CD.....	CGAZ 30 May 2009
Lieutenant-Colonel Shane Bruce SCHREIBER, MSM, CD.....	CGAZ 25 August 2007
Lieutenant-Colonel Peter SCOTT, CD.....	CGAZ 26 April 2014
Colonel James SELBIE, OMM, CD.....	CGAZ 22 April 2006
Major Peter Richard SULLIVAN, CD.....	CGAZ 31 May 2008
Chief Warrant Officer Herbert Alan SULLY, CD.....	CGAZ 28 November 2015
Lieutenant-Commander Dale TURETSKI, CD.....	CGAZ 27 December 2014
Major Michael John VAN MARUM, CD .....	CGAZ 5 January 2013
Lieutenant-Colonel Allan Francis WALSH, CD .....	CGAZ 29 January 2011
Lieutenant-General William Angus WATT, CMM, CD .....	CGAZ 30 August 2008
Lieutenant-Colonel Larry Frederick WEIR, CD.....	CGAZ 5 January 2013

## Notes

DND/DHH: Department of National Defence, Directorate of History and Heritage

DND/DH&R: Department of National Defence, Directorate of Honours and Recognition

LAC: Library and Archives Canada

OSGG/CHAN: Office of the Secretary to the Governor General, Chancellery of Honours

1. Francis S. Dowe, *The Canadian Register of Foreign Awards* (Ottawa: Privately printed, 1979), 19.
2. Chancellery of Honours, database of Commonwealth and foreign honours. The award of Joint Service Commendation Medal Gazetted for Captain J.J.L. Pelletier on 28 January 1995 was rescinded on 24 May 1996 but 'not Gazetted because publication would embarrass the individual'.
3. DND/DH&R 5401-504, vol. 11, 5400-11 (CD4), 16 March 1992.
4. OSGG/CHAN 637-0, Lieutenant-General J.C. Gervais to the three CAF recipients, 15 March 1999.
5. Abraham De Wicquefort, *L'Ambassadeur et ses fonctions* (The Hague: Maurice Georges Veneur, 1682), 354.
6. Nicholas Carlisle, *A Concise Account of the Several Foreign Orders of Knighthood and Other Marks of Honourable Distinction* (London, John Hearne, 1839), XIV.
7. *Ibid.*, XIII.
8. Grande Chancellerie de la Légion d'honneur, *Ordre national du Mérite* (Paris: Lavauzelle, 2007), 128.
9. Carlisle, XIV.
10. LAC RG 25, vol. 11042, file 22-14-3, vol. 1, External Affairs memo on foreign awards, 22 February 1955.
11. *A Guide to the Wearing of Orders, Decorations, Miniatures and Medals with Dress other than Uniform* (London: Central Chancery of the Order of Knighthood, 2005), paragraph 7.
12. Brigadier Sir Ivan De la Bere, *The Queen's Orders of Chivalry* (London: Spring Books, 1964), 216.
13. Carlisle, XI.
14. *Ibid.*
15. *Ibid.*, XV.
16. Stanley C. Johnson, *The Medals of our Fighting Men* (London: A. & C. Black, Ltd., c. 1917), 94.

17. George Tancred, *Historical Record of Medals and Honorary Distinctions* (London, 1891), 311.
18. Carlisle, XVII.
19. Tancred, 82.
20. Carlisle, XVII-XVIII.
21. John Horsley Mayo. *Medals and Decorations of the British Army and Navy* (Westminster: Archibald Constable and Co., 1897), LXXXV-LXXXVI.
22. Johnson, 97-100.
23. LAC RG 150, 1992-93/167, box 84, Adjutant General of the Canadian Militia to the Commander of the Quebec Military District, 25 September 1908.
24. Christopher McCreery, *The Order of Military Merit* (Ottawa: Department of National Defence, 2012), 27-28.
25. LAC RG 25, vol. 3364, Yugoslav Awards to Canadians 1946-48, Memo by Mr. Hopkins to External Affairs Political II, 27 July 1946.
26. LAC RG 25, vol. 2626, 19-AK-40C, Notes for Dr. Oscar D. Skelton, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, 10 December 1939.
27. LAC RG 25, vol. 2626, 19-AK-40C, Memo to file, June 1928; External Affairs return to the House of Commons on all proposals of foreign awards to Canadians 1919-1928, all rejected; and External Affairs memo to the Prime Minister, 19 May 1931. Five cases in 1928, five cases in 1929 and nine cases in 1930, all rejected.
28. LAC RG 25, vol. 2626, 19-AK-40C, External Affairs memo, 8 November 1929.
29. LAC RG 25, vol. 1852 1938-19E, Dr. Oscar D. Skelton, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs to Louis Demay, 7 April 1938.
30. *Hansard* 1929, 103.
31. LAC RG 6, vol. 180, file 2970, 1935, Ephraim H. Coleman, Under-Secretary of State to The Hon. W.J. Turner, Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, 7 November 1935.
32. LAC RG 25, vol. 2626, 19-AL-40
33. *Ibid.*, Telegram No 100, Secretary of State for External Affairs to Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, London, 7 December 1935.
34. *Ibid.*, Dominion Affairs, London, to Dr. Oscar D. Skelton, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, 14 May 1937.
35. LAC RG 25, vol. 2698, 19-AK-40-C, vol. 3, Secretary of State for External Affairs to Accredited Representative of South Africa to Canada, 16 September 1941.
36. LAC RG 25 Vol. 1443, 19-K, Memo of 16 July 1935 and Ephraim H. Coleman, Under-Secretary of State to Dr Oscar D. Skelton, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, 16 September 1935.

37. For a full account of the creation of the RCMP Long Service Medal, consult Christopher McCreery, *Maintiens le Droit, Recognizing Service: A History of the RCMP Long Service Medal* (Ottawa: RCMP, 2014).
38. Christopher McCreery, *The Canadian Honours System* (Toronto: Dundurn Press, 2015), 33-39.
39. Dowe, 3-6.
40. LAC RG 25, vol. 3364, Dominion Office Circular Dispatch D. No. 35, 16 April 1946.
41. Dowe, 3-4.
42. Christopher McCreery, *The Canadian Honours System*, 589-590; and LAC RG 25, vol. 3364, A.S. Redfern, Secretary to the Governor General to Arnold D.P. Heeney, Clerk of the Privy Council, 2 December 1942.
43. OSGG/CHAN 637-0, vol. 1, External Affairs Circular Document Special No. 6, 9 April 1949.
44. OSGG/CHAN 637-0, vol. 1, Rules for Immediate Awards between the U.K. and the U.S., September 1943.
45. OSGG/CHAN 637-0, vol. 1, External Affairs Circular Document Special No. 6, 9 April 1949.
46. LAC RG 25, vol. 3364, Dominion Office Circular Dispatch D. No. 35, 16 April 1946.
47. LAC RG 25, vol. 2626, 19-AL-40, Dispatch 8, Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs to Secretary of State for External Affairs, 18 December 1939.
48. LAC RG 25, vol. 2626, 19-AL-40, Dispatch 114, Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs to Secretary of State for External Affairs.
49. OSGG/CHAN 637-0, vol. 1, Circular Dispatch D. No. 26, Clement R. Atlee, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs to Secretary of State for External Affairs, 13 March 1942.
50. House of Commons Debates, 19<sup>th</sup> Parliament, vol. II, 1408, 11 March 1941.
51. LAC RG 25, vol. 2626, 19-AL-40, Baron Silvercruys, Belgian Ambassador to External Affairs, 9 October 1941.
52. LAC RG 25, vol. 2626, 19-AL-40, Norman A. Robertson, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs to Baron Silvercruys, Belgian Ambassador, 22 October 1941.
53. LAC RG 25, vol. 2698, 19-AK-40-C, vol. 3, Minutes of the 81<sup>st</sup> Chiefs of Staff Committee Meeting, 31 July 1940.
54. LAC RG 25, vol. 2698, 19-AK-40-C, vol. 2, Telegram 1768, Secretary of State for External Affairs to High Commissioner to the U.K., 9 November 1940.

55. LAC RG 25, vol. 2626, 19-AL-40, Recommendations of Chiefs of Staff Committee to the Ministers, 6 May 1941; Request for legal analysis from A. Dyke, Secretary of the Defence Council to J.E. Read, Legal Advisor, External Affairs, 12 May 1941; and response from J.E. Read, Legal Advisor, External Affairs to A. Dyke, Secretary of the Defence Council, 14 May 1941.
56. LAC RG 25, vol. 2626, 19-AL-40.
57. LAC RG 25, vol. 2626, 19-AL-40, J.E. Read, Office of the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs to RCAF, 22 August 1942; Norman A. Robertson, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs to Deputy Minister of National Defence, 29 August 1942; and memo from, J.E. Read, Office of the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs to J.F. Delaute, Department of the Secretary of State, 20 January 1943.
58. LAC RG 25, vol. 2626, 19-AL-40, Memo from, J.E. Read, Office of the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs to J.F. Delaute, Department of the Secretary of State, 20 January 1943.
59. LAC RG 25, vol. 11042, file 22-14-3, vol. 1, External Affairs memo on foreign awards, 22 February 1955; and LAC RG 25, vol. 2626, 19-AL-40, Notes on foreign orders and decorations referring to the third meeting of the ACC of 4 February 1943, 10 March 1943.
60. OSGG/CHAN 637-0, vol. 1, Circular Dispatch D. No. 171, Dominion Office to Secretary of State for External Affairs, 3 December 1945.
61. LAC RG 25, vol. 2626, 19-AL-40, Circular Dispatch No. 65, Clement R. Atlee, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs to Secretary of State for External Affairs, 5 October 1942.
62. OSGG/CHAN 637-0, vol. 1, Memo on awards offered by the U.S. referring to the letter from Sir Robert Knox included with Dispatch No. A-318 of 6 October 1943 from the High Commission in the U.K., 12 October 1943.
63. OSGG/CHAN 637-0, vol. 1, Brigadier Marcel Noel, Chairman of the Senior Sub-Committee of the ACC to Dr. Ephraim H. Coleman, Chair of the ACC, 19 November 1943.
64. OSGG/CHAN 637-0, vol. 1, Norman A. Robertson, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs to the High Commission in the U.K., 30 October 1943.
65. Anthony N. Pamm, *Honours and Awards in the British Empire and Commonwealth* (Aldershot: Scolar Press, 1995), 1602.
66. OSGG/CHAN 637-0, vol. 1, Dominion Office Circular Dispatch No. 67, 15 October 1942.
67. OSGG/CHAN 637-0, vol. 1, Dominion Office Circular Dispatch No. 46, 8 June 1943.

68. Dowe, 6.
69. *Medal Yearbook 2016* (Honiton: Token Publishing Limited, 2015), 16.
70. Howard Williamson, *The Great War Medal Collectors Companion* (Harwich, Privately Printed, 2011), 94.
71. The Japanese version had a samurai on the obverse while the Thai version bore a representation of the Hindu god *Garuda*.
72. Ian Angus, *Medals and Decorations* (London : Ward Lock Limited, 1973), 33.
73. LAC RG 24, vol. 1524, RCN file 4373-20, Netherlands Service Cross, J.E. Read, Office of the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs to The Hon. D.C. Abbott, Minister of National Defence, 19 September 1945.
74. LAC RG 24, vol. 1524, RCN file 4373-20, Netherlands Service Cross, Note from E.W. Light for the Secretary of State to the Netherlands Ambassador in London, 12 May 1946.
75. LAC RG 24, vol. 1524, RCN file 4373-20, Netherlands Service Cross, Memo from Major-General E.A. Walford, Adjutant General and Chairman of the Personnel Members Committee to the Chiefs of Staff Committee, 19 October 1945.
76. LAC RG 24, vol. 1524, RCN file 4373-20, Netherlands Service Cross, Minutes of the 61<sup>st</sup> meeting of the Personnel Members Committee, 18 December 1945; and Army Message 359 from Major-General E.A. Walford, Adjutant General to Lieutenant-General J.C. Murchie, Chief of the General Staff, London HQ, 14 December 1945.
77. LAC RG 24, vol. 1524, RCN file 4373-20, Netherlands Service Cross, Army Message 151320Z/Dec/45 from Lieutenant-General J.C. Murchie, Chief of the General Staff, London HQ to Major-General E.A. Walford, Adjutant General, 15 December 1945.
78. LAC RG 25, vol. 3364, Philip Thibeault, Secretary of the ACC to Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, 15 May 1951.
79. LAC RG 25, vol. 3364, Summary of Cabinet Decisions.
80. DND/DH&R 5401-504, vol. 1.
81. LAC RG 25, vol. 3364, C.M. Drury, Deputy Minister of National Defence to Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, 21 March 1951.
82. OSGG/CHAN Foreign Orders and Decorations 1950-B, vol. V (1946-1966).
83. LAC RG 25, vol. 3364, W.H. Measures, Protocol Division, External Affairs to W.E.D. Halliday, Privy Council Office, 5 May 1950.
84. DND/DHH 96/47-169.
85. *Ibid.*

86. LAC RG 25, vol. 2698, 19-AK-40-C, vol. 2, Telegram 1768 from Secretary of State for External Affairs to the High Commission in London, 9 November 1940. Canadians who served under British command during the War did not face the same challenge. Recommendations for decorations for CANLOAN Army officers, RCAF personnel serving in the RAF and RCN personnel serving in the RN were essentially routed as if they were British and were taken from British allocations. This was valid for gallantry decorations but did not extend to the non-titular levels of the British orders of knighthood until Canada allowed those in 1942. This arrangement did not contain specific provisions regarding any offer of foreign awards to Canadians serving under British command.
87. LAC RG 25, vol. 2626, 19-AL-40, Dominion Office Circular Dispatch No. 273, 8 May 1943; and OSGG/CHAN 637-0, vol. 1, Memo of awards offered by the United States, 12 October 1943.
88. LAC RG 24, vol. 2229, 54-27-94-25, vol. 3, Major-General E.A. Walford, Adjutant General and Chairman of the Personnel Members Committee to Commander of the Canadian Army Staff Washington in response to letter of 31 July 1945, 7 August 1945.
89. Christopher McCreery, *The Order of Canada: Its Origins, History and Development* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2005), 1.
90. LAC RG 25, vol. 3364, Charles Stein, Under-Secretary of State, Chairman of the ACC to Arnold D.P. Heeney, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, 8 February 1950.
91. LAC RG 25, vol. 2699, 19-AL-40, Circular Note from Lester B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs to all Canadian mission abroad, 30 October 1946.
92. *Canada Gazette*, 1 July 1946.
93. LAC RG 25, vol. 11042, file 22-14-3, vol. 1, External Affairs memo on foreign awards, 22 February 1955.
94. LAC RG 25, vol. 3364, W.H. Measures, Protocol Division, External Affairs to the Prime Minister, 23 April 1948.
95. LAC RG 25, vol. 3364, Norman Robertson, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs to the Prime Minister, 17 January 1950.
96. LAC RG 25, vol. 3364, Commodore W.B. Creery, Chairman of the Personnel Members Committee to Charles Stein, Under-Secretary of State, Chairman of the ACC, 29 July 1949.
97. DND/DHH 96/47-169, Commodore W.B. Creery, Chairman of the Personnel Members Committee to the Minister of National Defence, 1 March 1950.
98. LAC RG 24, box 24671, RCN file 4372-25, vol. 1, Major-General E.A. Walford, Adjutant General and Chairman of the Personnel Members Committee to the Defence Council, 27 June 1945; and Major N.C.K. Wills, Secretary of the Personnel Members Committee to the ACC, 11 July 1944.

99. LAC RG 25, vol. 3364, Memo from Yvan Baulne, Protocol Division, External Affairs, 26 January 1955.
100. LAC RG 24, box 24671, RCN file 4372-25, vol. 1, Major-General E.A. Walford, Adjutant General and Chairman of the Personnel Members Committee to the Defence Council, 27 June 1945.
101. *Ibid.*
102. Christopher McCreery, "The Aborted Attempt to Canadianize the King's Medals for Courage & Service" (*Orders and Medals Research Society Journal*, Vol 46, no. 2, 2007), 119-120.
103. LAC RG 24, box 24671, RCN file 4372-25, vol. 1, Major-General E.A. Walford, Adjutant General and Chairman of the Personnel Members Committee to the Defence Council, 27 June 1945.
104. Christopher McCreery. *The Order of Canada: Genesis of an Honours System* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2017), 229, quoting an extract from the Minutes of the 26<sup>th</sup> meeting of the ACC held in room 258 of the West Block, Parliament Hill, 12 July 1944.
105. Christopher McCreery, *The Canadian Honours System*, 80-83.
106. For a complete history of the various proposals that led to the creation of the Order of Canada, consult Christopher McCreery. *The Order of Canada: Genesis of an Honours System* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2017).
107. OSGG/CHAN Foreign Orders and Decorations 1950-B, vol. V (1946-1966), Memo, 1 February 1952, paragraph 1.
108. *Ibid.*
109. *Ibid.*
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## Glossary of Post-nominals

CBE	Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire
CC	Companion of the Order of Canada
CD	Canadian Forces' Decoration
CH	Member of the Order of the Companions of Honour
CMG	Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George
CMM	Commander of the Order of Military Merit
DFC	Distinguished Flying Cross
DSO	Companion of the Distinguished Service Order
ED	Efficiency Decoration
GOQ	Grand Officer of the <i>Ordre national du Québec</i>
KB	Knight Companion of the Order of the Bath (1725-1815)
MB	Medal of Bravery
MBE	Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire
MM	Military Medal
MMM	Member of the Order of Military Merit
MP	Member of Parliament
MSC	Meritorious Service Cross
MSM	Meritorious Service Medal
MVO	Member of the Royal Victorian Order
OBE	Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire
OC	Officer of the Order of Canada
OM	Member of the Order of Merit
OMM	Officer of the Order of Military Merit
PC	Member of The Queen's Privy Council for Canada
QC	Queen's Counsel

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