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Canada



AFGHANISTAN
MEMORIAL
HALL





IN MEMORY OF OUR FALLEN
LEST WE FORGET



Kandahar, Afghanistan. 1 December 2005.

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Afghanistan Memorial Hall, NDHQ (Carling) Ottawa, Ontario.

During Canada's mission in Afghanistan, Canadian military members built the Kandahar Cenotaph, a battlefield memorial, to honour those military and civilian personnel who died in the Afghanistan Joint theatre of operations. Composed of plaques representing Canadian and American military members, as well as their civilian colleagues, it recognized those who served and paid the ultimate price during Canada's military mission in Afghanistan.

The Kandahar Cenotaph resides in the Afghanistan Memorial Hall located at the National Defence Headquarters (Carling) in Ottawa. It serves as a place of remembrance and reflection for Canadian Armed Forces members, families and friends of the Fallen, veterans, and members of the public. Recognizing the significant period in Canada's history that is the Afghanistan mission, the cenotaph honours those who sacrificed their lives for our country.



Members of the 3rd Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (3PPCLI) Battle Group march to the Chinook helicopters for Operation ANACONDA. 14 March 2002 in Bagram, Afghanistan.



View of the city from a lookout point during a routine patrol of Kabul. 23 June 2004, Operation ATHENA.



A convoy of Coyote, Bison and other vehicles. 30 November 2005 in Kandahar, Afghanistan.

HISTORY

OF CANADA'S MISSION IN AFGHANISTAN

2001

On October 7, 2001, after the September 11 attacks perpetrated against targets in the United States, and in accordance with its responsibilities under the Article 5 of the NATO Charter, Canada announced that it was willing, ready and able to contribute Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) to the United States' Operation Enduring Freedom under their own Canadian operation named Operation APOLLO. At the time, Canada's mission was rooted in protection, relief and stabilization of Afghanistan in an attempt to maintain the safety of the Afghan people.

2002

The first Canadian soldiers to deploy to Afghanistan were commandos from the elite Joint Task Force 2 in December 2001, followed by other Canadian soldiers in January 2002 who were initially based in Kandahar. There they joined American and British troops already fighting to topple the Taliban regime, eliminate terrorist operations and establish the basis for lasting peace in the troubled country. In February 2002, the first members of Canada's 3rd Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry Battle Group (3 PPCLI BG) arrived in Afghanistan. These 850 members were deployed to Kandahar on a six-month rotation. This unit became a fundamental component of the 187th Brigade Combat Team of the United States 101st Airborne Division. The tasks of 3 PPCLI BG ranged from airfield security to combat.

2003

After a series of sub-operations that sought to create stability and coalitions, gather information, and provide humanitarian aid and security to the people of Afghanistan, Operation APOLLO came to an end in October 2003. A two-phase operation titled Operation ATHENA followed, constituting Canada's contribution to NATO's International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan. The first phase of Operation ATHENA commenced on July 17, 2003 in the region of Kabul, in the eastern part of the country. The main objective was to improve Afghanistan's security and governance while simultaneously ensuring the safety of the Afghan people. The initial Canadian contribution to ISAF in the summer of 2003 consisted of more than 700 CAF members stationed in Kabul with 200 more providing support from elsewhere in Southwest Asia.

2004

In January of 2004, under a mission called Operation TSUNAMI, CAF members participated heavily and visibly in an anti-drug campaign. During this campaign, a compound that was believed to have been used for narcotics trafficking and had ties to terrorist activity was seized. This was a victory for Canada as it helped solidify Canada's position in creating a safer and more secure Afghanistan.

2005

In February of 2005, the Government of Canada announced that the number of deployed CAF personnel would double. By the end of the year, numerous CAF members were deployed to the more volatile region of Kandahar causing a shift in focus away from Kabul. Canada's return to Kandahar coincided with a resurgence in Taliban activity and our soldiers quickly found themselves the target of attacks.

2006

At the beginning of 2006, Canada's mission began to change as CAF members started to engage in combat operations in Kandahar. These combat operations reoriented Canada to a new offensive role in Afghanistan: to fight terrorism and reduce threats as well as to assist the Afghan National Security Forces and the Afghan people.

The number of Canadian soldiers soon swelled to approximately 2,300 to assist in neutralizing the enemy and support the Provincial Reconstruction Team. Canadian tanks, artillery and infantry soldiers all took part in many ground operations in Kandahar, including large-scale offensives against massed Taliban forces. This chapter of Canada's efforts in Afghanistan was the most perilous.

Operation MEDUSA was an offensive in the Kandahar Province that involved more than 1,000 CAF members, making it our country and NATO's largest ground combat operation in more than 50 years.

2007

While 2006 set the precedent for Canada to exert itself as a more forceful and combat-oriented part of the mission in Afghanistan, 2007 highlighted this shift in action. Canada's intent remained the creation of the necessary security and structure within Afghanistan. This change was triggered by the development and implementation of greater professionalism and autonomy within the Afghan National Police (ANP) through an advisory role and training assistance.

2008

It was announced in February 2008 that Canada's combat mission in Kandahar would be extended to 2011. With this news, Canada began setting the framework for its future position in Afghanistan. Canada's efforts continued to maintain and generate a more secure environment for the Afghan people, as well as provide essential services and humanitarian assistance. Canada also narrowed in on the focus to prioritize the integration and support of an Afghan democratic process, and the continued weakening of the insurgency through counter-terrorism strategies.

2009

In 2009, the CAF expanded their support to the ANP detachments across Kandahar Province. That year saw many operations established, all of which had similar objectives and visions: security, development and good governance. Of prominent importance was the goal to rejuvenate the economic, political and social essence of Afghanistan.



A meeting with locals during Operation ARCHER. 2006 in Panjwai. Afghanistan.



A Leopard 2 tank during Operation ARCHER.



An International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) member hands out a present to a child. 16 January 2008 in Kandahar, Afghanistan.



CAF member on patrol in Zhari, Afghanistan on 8 November 2007.

2010

In 2010, the CAF transferred the responsibility of maintaining security in Kandahar to the United States. While somewhat still active in Kandahar until this transition could be fully implemented, Canadian troops remained in the Zhari, Daman and Panjwai districts. This tactical change maintained commitment to Canada's efforts towards ensuring greater security, development and governance within Afghanistan. Canada sought to remove the Taliban stronghold, crack down on heavy drug trafficking within the region and infiltrate access to what was a major staging and bomb-making area for suicide bombers.

2011

In 2011, Canada ended its combat role in Kandahar and shifted its focus to Kabul where its engagement focused on four priorities: investing in the future of children and youth; fostering greater security measures; promoting regional diplomacy and delivering humanitarian assistance.

Canada withdrew some of its troops from Afghanistan in 2011. Those who remained and those who later deployed assumed non-combatative and largely mentoring roles such as training the Afghan National Army and the Afghan National Police until the end of Canada's mission in March 2014.

Operation ATTENTION was Canada's participation in the NATO Training Mission in Afghanistan, which delivered training and professional development support to the national security forces of Afghanistan: the Afghan National Army (ANA), the Afghan Air Force (AAF), and the Afghan National Police (ANP).

The courage and valour both military and civilian Canadians demonstrated in Afghanistan made a real difference. Canada had become one of the world's top donors to Afghanistan; the largest single recipient of Canadian bilateral aid. Canada's military engagement in Afghanistan came at a significant cost: 158 Canadian Armed Forces personnel; a Canadian diplomat; a Department of National Defence contractor; a Canadian journalist who was embedded with the Canadian Armed Forces; as well as 42 United States armed forces members and one American civilian who were under Canadian command were killed during Canada's mission in Afghanistan.



Soldiers during a Remembrance Day parade in 2007. Kandahar Airfield, Afghanistan.



CAF member salutes during a Remembrance Day parade in 2009. Kandahar Airfield, Afghanistan.



Cenotaph at Kandahar Airfield in 2006.

A SYMBOL OF THE SOLDIERS' SACRIFICES IN AFGHANISTAN

Canada's twelve-year mission in Afghanistan assisted in making the country more secure, better governed and more stable; however, it did not come without extraordinary sacrifice. To honour the fallen military members and civilians, a cenotaph was erected at the Kandahar Airfield, in Afghanistan, in 2006, with plaques engraved with the Fallen's portrait and individual information. Each subsequent casualty was added to the commemorative monument over time.

The cenotaph was built with locally available materials in Kandahar, with the centerpiece being a one-metre high stone along with a bas-relief plaque, designed by Ms. Sylvia Pecota. The stone was found on a road in Kabul that was commonly used by Canadians. It is believed to have been placed there by the insurgents in an attempt to force soldiers to go around it, into an area mined with improvised explosive devices.

This stone was the first cenotaph dedicated to Canadian Fallen in 2003, when the military mission was stationed at Camp Julien in the Afghan capital of Kabul.

The cenotaph had become a very powerful symbol of the sacrifices soldiers had made in Afghanistan. As the end of the mission was nearing, it was decided that the cenotaph would be transported to Canada. As the cenotaph had not been built with transport to Canada in mind, and as it could not survive long-term exposure to the climate, it would need a shelter. While the Government of Canada decided which site would best suit the final resting place of the cenotaph, the plaques of the Fallen were displayed at selected military bases and wings during the Afghanistan Memorial Vigil.



Cenotaph at Kandahar Airfield in 2011.

By the time work began on dismantling the cenotaph, the monument measured 21 metres wide by 8 metres deep. It bore 189 memorial plaques representing Canadian and American military members and civilians killed during our country's mission in Afghanistan up to that time.

In recognition of the significance and the sacrifices made by so many during Canada's mission in Afghanistan, May 9, 2014 was proclaimed National Day of Honour. That day provided a focal point for Canadians to pay tribute to those who fought, to those who fell, and to those who contributed to Canada's military mission in Afghanistan.

In late 2011, the Kandahar Cenotaph was dismantled and transported to Canada, and through the fall of 2014, many Canadians visited this memorial display, to reflect and pay tribute to the Fallen as the cenotaph travelled to locations across our country. Americans also had the opportunity to pay tribute when the cenotaph was displayed in Washington, D.C.

Subsequently, the Government of Canada decided to preserve the cenotaph as a permanent monument to the mission. Upon its placement at the National Defence Headquarters (Carling), in Ottawa, the cenotaph was restored and rebuilt as it stood in Afghanistan, in a purpose-built pavilion named the Afghanistan Memorial Hall.



Moving the cenotaph.

A NEW HOME FOR THE CENOTAPH AT NATIONAL DEFENCE HEADQUARTERS (CARLING)

A structure was built around the cenotaph to both protect it from Canadian elements and serve as a solemn place of reflection for visitors. It now stands as a memorial to those who sacrificed their life, and a monument to their legacy.

The cenotaph and its journey home are significant in many ways. This was an opportunity to preserve this artifact and to provide a setting for its display and appreciation, for all to contemplate and pay homage to the individuals whose names are forever etched in stone.

Visitors to the cenotaph are welcome: the families and friends of the Fallen, members of the Canadian Armed Forces, veterans, dignitaries, employees of the Department of National Defence, members of the public who wish to take a moment to be reminded of Canadian values and the raison d'être of the Canadian Armed Forces.



Cenotaph inside the Afghanistan Memorial Hall at NDHQ (Carling) in Ottawa, Ontario.

LIST OF FALLEN SOLDIERS

CANADIAN ARMED FORCES MEMBERS

Corporal A. Dyer 2002-04-18
Private N.L. Smith 2002-04-18
Private R.A. Green 2002-04-18
Sergeant M.D. Léger 2002-04-18
Sergeant R.A. Short 2003-10-02
Corporal R.C. Beerenfenger 2003-10-02
Corporal J.B. Murphy 2004-01-27
Private B.S. Woodfield 2005-11-24
Corporal P.J. Davis 2006-03-02
Master Corporal T.J. Wilson 2006-03-04
Private R.H. Costall 2006-03-29
Corporal R.J. Payne 2006-04-22
Bombardier M.S.J. Mansell 2006-04-22
Corporal M.D.J. Dinning 2006-04-22
Lieutenant W.M. Turner 2006-04-22
Captain N.K.S. Goddard 2006-05-17
Corporal A.J. Boneca 2006-07-09
Corporal F.O. Gomez 2006-07-22
Corporal J.P. Warren 2006-07-22
Sergeant V. Ingram 2006-08-03
Private K.Y.R. Dallaire 2006-08-03
Corporal C.J. Reid 2006-08-03
Corporal B.J. Keller 2006-08-03
Master Corporal R.F. Arndt 2006-08-05
Master Corporal J.S. Walsh 2006-08-09
Corporal A.J. Eykelenboom 2006-08-11
Corporal D.R.W. Braun 2006-08-22
Sergeant S.H. Stachnik 2006-09-03
Private W.J.J. Cushley 2006-09-03
Warrant Officer F.R. Mellish 2006-09-03
Warrant Officer R.F. Nolan 2006-09-03
Private M.A. Graham 2006-09-04
Corporal G.H. Arnold 2006-09-18
Private D.R.J. Byers 2006-09-18
Corporal S.P. Keating 2006-09-18
Corporal K.I. Morley 2006-09-18
Private J.J. Klukie 2006-09-29
Corporal R.T.J. Mitchell 2006-10-03
Sergeant C.P. Gillam 2006-10-03
Trooper M.A. Wilson 2006-10-07
Private B.N. Williamson 2006-10-14
Sergeant D.S. Tedford 2006-10-14
Corporal A.H. Storm 2006-11-27
Chief Warrant Officer R.M.J. Girouard
2006-11-27
Corporal R.K. Megeney 2007-03-06
Corporal A.E. Williams 2007-04-08
Sergeant D.J. Lucas 2007-04-08
Corporal B.D. Poland 2007-04-08
Private K.V. Kennedy 2007-04-08
Master Corporal C.P. Stannix 2007-04-08
Private D.R. Greenslade 2007-04-08
Trooper P.J. Pentland 2007-04-11
Master Corporal A.M.J. Stewart 2007-04-11
Master Corporal A. M. Klumpenhower
2007-04-18
Corporal M.J. McCully 2007-05-25
Master Corporal D.J. Priede 2007-05-30
Trooper D.J. Caswell 2007-06-11
Sergeant C. Karigiannis 2007-06-20
Corporal S.F. Bouzane 2007-06-20
Private J.V. Wiebe 2007-06-20
Captain J.C. Francis 2007-07-04
Private L.W.T. Watkins 2007-07-04
Captain M.J. Dawe 2007-07-04
Corporal C.D. Bartsch 2007-07-04
Corporal J.J. Anderson 2007-07-04
Master Corporal C.S.F. Bason 2007-07-04
Private S.M.S. Longtin 2007-08-19
Master Corporal C.J.T.A. Duchesne 2007-08-22
Master Warrant Officer M.M.C. Mercier
2007-08-22
Major R.M. Ruckpaul 2007-08-29
Corporal N. Hornburg 2007-09-24
Private M.R. Lévesque 2007-11-17
Corporal N.R. Beauchamp 2007-11-17
Gunner J.J.J. Dion 2007-12-30
Warrant Officer H. Massouh 2008-01-06
Corporal E. Labbé 2008-01-06
Trooper R.J.G. Renaud 2008-01-15
Sapper J.F.E. Gonthier 2008-01-23
Trooper M.Y. Hayakaze 2008-03-02
Bombardier J. Ouellet 2008-03-11
Sergeant J.J. Boyes 2008-03-16

Private T.J. Street 2008-04-04
Corporal M.G. Starker 2008-05-06
Captain R.S. Leary 2008-06-03
Captain J.S. Snyder 2008-06-07
Corporal B.A. Downey 2008-07-04
Private C.W. Wilmot 2008-07-05
Corporal J.H. Arnal 2008-07-18
Master Corporal J.B. Roberts 2008-08-09
Master Corporal E.M. Doyle 2008-08-11
Sapper S.J. Stock 2008-08-20
Sergeant S.A. Eades 2008-08-20
Corporal D.R.R.J. Wasden 2008-08-20
Corporal M.J.A. Seggie 2008-09-03
Corporal A.P. Grenon 2008-09-03
Private C.J. Horn 2008-09-03
Sergeant P. Shipway 2008-09-07
Warrant Officer R.J. Wilson 2008-12-05
Corporal M.R. McLaren 2008-12-05
Private D. Diplaros 2008-12-05
Private J.M.R. Curwin 2008-12-13
Private J.P. Jones 2008-12-13
Corporal T.J. Hamilton 2008-12-13
Private M.B. Freeman 2008-12-26
Sergeant G.J. Kruse 2008-12-27
Warrant Officer G.J.F.M. Roberge 2008-12-27
Trooper B.R. Good 2009-01-07
Sapper S.D. Greenfield 2009-01-31
Warrant Officer D.R. Brown 2009-03-03
Corporal K.C. O'Quinn 2009-03-03
Corporal J.D.O. Fortin 2009-03-03
Trooper M.H. Diab 2009-03-08
Corporal T. Crooks 2009-03-20
Master Corporal S.F. Vernelli 2009-03-20
Trooper C.J. Hayes 2009-03-20
Trooper J. Bouthillier 2009-03-20
Trooper K.M.N. Blais 2009-04-13
Major M.L. Mendes 2009-04-23
Private A.J. Péloquin 2009-06-08
Corporal J.R.M. Dubé 2009-06-14
Corporal N.A. Bulger 2009-07-03
Master Corporal C.P. Michaud 2009-07-04
Corporal M.M. Joannette 2009-07-06

Master Corporal P.Y. Audet 2009-07-06
Private S.J.G.O. Courcy 2009-07-16
Corporal C. Bobbitt 2009-08-01
Sapper M.J.P.G. Allard 2009-08-01
Major J.Y.F.S. Pépin 2009-09-06
Corporal J.F. Drouin 2009-09-06
Corporal P.J. Lormand 2009-09-13
Corporal J.J.S. Couturier 2009-09-17
Lieutenant J.G. Boyes 2009-10-28
Sapper S.H. Marshall 2009-10-30
Lieutenant A.R. Nuttall 2009-12-23
Sergeant G.R. Miok 2009-12-30
Corporal Z.W. McCormack 2009-12-30
Private G.W. Chidley 2009-12-30
Sergeant K.G. Taylor 2009-12-30
Sergeant J.W. Faught 2010-01-16
Captain F.C. Paul 2010-02-10
Corporal J.C. Baker 2010-02-12
Corporal D.J. Fitzpatrick 2010-03-20
Private T.W. Todd 2010-04-11
Petty Officer 2nd Class D.C. Blake 2010-05-03
Private K.T. McKay 2010-05-13
Colonel G.S. Parker 2010-05-18
Trooper L.J. Rudd 2010-05-24
Sergeant M.R. Goudreault 2010-06-06
Sergeant J.P. MacNeil 2010-06-21
Master Corporal K.L.A. Giesbrecht 2010-06-26
Private A.C.A. Miller 2010-06-26
Sapper B.J. Collier 2010-07-20
Corporal B.N.C. Pinksen 2010-08-30
Corporal S.J.L. Martin 2010-12-18
Corporal Y. Scherrer 2011-03-27
Bombardier K. Manning 2011-05-27
Master Corporal F.R. Roy 2011-06-25
Master Corporal B. G. Greff 2011-10-29

CANADIAN CIVILIANS

Glynn Berry 2006-01-15
Michelle Lang 2009-12-30
Marc Cyr 2010-08-01

UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES

Corporal K. Essary 2009-01-08
Staff Sergeant J. Rath 2009-01-08
Private First Class P. Fitzgibbon 2009-08-01
Private First Class R. Jones 2009-08-01
Corporal J. Walls 2009-08-01
Private First Class M. Wildes 2009-08-27
Private First Class D. Michel 2009-10-24
Sergeant J. Nolen 2009-11-22
Private First Class M. Tynes 2009-11-22
Sergeant J. McLeod 2009-11-23
Sergeant A. Ware 2009-12-18
Specialist J. Johnston 2009-12-26
Specialist B. Bowman 2010-01-03
Private J. Dion 2010-01-03
Sergeant J. Lengstorf 2010-01-03
Senior Airman B. Smith 2010-01-03
Technical Sergeant A. Ginett 2010-01-19
Captain P. Peña 2010-01-19
Specialist B. Pagan 2010-02-13
Staff Sergeant J. Reiners 2010-02-13
Sergeant J. Wittman 2010-02-13
Private First Class R. Salvacion Jr. 2010-02-21
Sergeant First Class C. Santos-Silva 2010-03-22
Staff Sergeant S. Brunkhorst 2010-03-30
Private First Class J. Caron 2010-04-11
Sergeant M. Ingram Jr. 2010-04-17
First Lieutenant J. Theinert 2010-06-04
Specialist B. Neenan 2010-06-07
Private First Class B. Park 2010-06-18
Staff Sergeant E. Loredó 2010-06-24
Staff Sergeant C. Cabacoy 2010-09-05
Private First Class E. Wood 2010-07-05
Staff Sergeant J. Ainsworth 2010-07-10
Sergeant D. Egerton 2010-07-10
First Lieutenant C. Goeke 2010-07-13
Staff Sergeant C. Stout 2010-07-13
Staff Sergeant S. Tate 2010-07-13
Senior Airman M. Buras 2010-09-21
Senior Airman D. Johnson 2010-10-05
Sergeant First Class C. Sadell 2010-10-24
Sergeant M. Paranzino 2010-11-05
Private R. Larson 2011-06-15

UNITED STATES CIVILIAN

Paula Loyd 2009-01-07