

# The Meritorious Service Cross



1984-2014

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A-DH-300-000/JD-004  
Cat. No. D2-338/2014  
ISBN 978-1-100-54835-7



Canada



# The Meritorious Service Cross



1984-2014



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, 1 July 2010

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## Dedication



*To the recipients of the Meritorious Service Cross  
who are the epitome of Canadian military  
excellence and professionalism.*

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## Introduction

2014 marks the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the creation of the Meritorious Service Cross (MSC) by Her Majesty The Queen. This decoration, which has now been awarded 205 times, is one of the most prestigious honours available to members of the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF). Its recipients represent the highest level of professionalism, dedication, perseverance and leadership in the Canadian military profession. They are examples to be emulated and this short publication intends to record and celebrate their outstanding achievements on this significant milestone in the decoration's history.

Consequently, the heart of this production is the register of the recipients which not only

records the names of those who received the Cross but also their citation. The Cross derives its prestige and respect from these recipients and their actions. This register is preceded by a short history of merit recognition and of the creation of the MSC, an interesting statistical analysis of the awards made thus far and a few details related to the insignia itself. This is complemented by a reprint of the original as well as the current regulations for the award.

*This decoration, which has now been awarded 205 times, is one of the most prestigious honours available to members of the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF).*





# Chapter One

## Historical Context

*I would like to announce to the house the establishment of a system of honours and awards for Canada. Practically every sovereign country has such a system which it uses as a means to recognizing merit or gallantry, or distinguished public service. I believe that recognition of this kind can strengthen national pride and the appreciation of national service.*

The Right Honourable Lester B. Pearson, Prime Minister of Canada,  
House of Commons, 17 April 1967

## Antecedents

The awarding of honours to recognize military merit is a long-standing tradition that transcends national boundaries, political structures and historical periods. While the recognition of gallantry in combat is the highest form of military recognition, highlighting professionalism, dedication, and especially leadership in the military context has long been of vital importance, although the actions may not involve risk of life while engaged in combat against the enemy.

## Honours in New France

In Canada, the first such honour to recognize military merit under the French Regime was the *Ordre Royal et Militaire de Saint-Louis*, better known as the *Croix de Saint-Louis*. This three-level order (Knight, Commander and Grand Cross), created in 1693, was used to recognize 145 recipients for their distinguished military service in Canada. The list includes some famous names such as Louis-Hector de Callière, Governor of Montreal and first Canadian recipient; Louise de Buade, Comte de Frontenac, Governor of New France and second Canadian recipient; François Coulon de Villiers, the only man to defeat Washington in battle; and Pierre de Rigaud, Marquis de Vaudreuil-Cavagnal, last Governor General of New France and the only Canadian to be appointed to the highest level of the Order, that of Grand Cross. As was customary at that time, eligibility to this Order was limited to senior officers.



Insignia of Knight of the  
*Ordre de Saint-Louis* (obverse)

Photo: Christopher McCreery



Pierre de Rigaud, Marquis de  
Vaudreuil-Cavagnal, wearing the  
sash and breast star of a Grand  
Cross of the *Ordre de Saint-Louis*

Photo: Public Domain

## The British Honours System

The British Honours System was then used in Canada, with a few interruptions, until the establishment of purely Canadian honours in 1967. This system, like the pre-revolutionary French system, was very much organized along the lines of existing social classes. What honour one would receive depended directly upon their rank and only the senior ranks had access to honours for military professionalism (as opposed to gallantry), certainly until the end of the First World War. What is recognized today with the MSC can be separated into two streams under the British System: leadership in battle or operations and military professionalism. Military leadership would be recognized, depending on ranks, with admission to one of the British orders of chivalry, such as one of the three levels of the Order of the Bath (Companion (CB), Knight Commander (KCB) and Knight Grand Cross (GCB)) for General and Flag Officers or as a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order (DSO) for Senior Officers. From the end of the First World War, military professionalism away from combat was recognized through appointment, again based on rank, to one of the five levels of the newly created Order of the British Empire (Member (MBE), Officer (OBE), Commander (CBE), Knight Commander (KBE) and Knight Grand Cross (GBE)) or award of the Medal of the Order of the British Empire (later replaced by the British Empire Medal (BEM)) for non-commissioned members. Other British honours, such as the Order of St. Michael and St. George and the Order of the Companions of Honours, have also been used on occasion depending on the context and time period.



Insignia of Companion of the Order of the Bath (Military Division)

Photo: DH&R



Insignia of the Distinguished Service Order

Photo: DH&R





Insignia of Member of the Order of the British Empire (Military Division) 2<sup>nd</sup> type

Photo: DH&R



The British Empire Medal (Military Division with 2<sup>nd</sup> type ribbon)

Photo: DH&R

## Creating a Canadian Honours System

After Canada ceased to use British Commonwealth Honours as a result of Government Policy in 1919 (with limited exceptions being made for the Second World War and the Korean War), Canada found itself without formal methods to recognize distinguished and meritorious service, either civil or military. The Department of National Defence acutely felt this deficiency and made numerous proposals during and following the Second World War to remedy the situation. Although the Canada Medal was created by King George VI in 1943, it was ill-suited for its stated purpose and was never awarded. Numerous and detailed proposals emanated from the Department at regular intervals suggesting either multi-leveled orders or series of decorations but all met the same fate. The Department deserves some of the credit for the establishment of the modern Honours System as its insistence played a role in the eventual creation of the Order of Canada in 1967. After decades of honours vacuum in Canada, Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson saw the opportunity of the upcoming Centennial of Confederation to create a new national symbol in the form of this order of merit, which blends tradition and modernity in a typical Canadian fashion.



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

Photo: Christopher McCreery



The Canada Medal

Photo: Christopher McCreery

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Insignia of Companion of the Order of Canada

Photo: DH&R

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This Order was to be the country's national honour and be open to recognize both military and civilian achievements. Given its very limited numbers, however, it quickly became clear the Order of Canada would not satisfy the military's requirements and discussions began almost immediately, which led to the creation of the Order of Military Merit (ORMM) in 1972. This new honour, with its three levels (Member (MMM), Officer (OMM) and Commander (CMM)), did allow for the recognition of larger numbers of military personnel of different ranks for distinguished military service. While this constituted a significant improvement on the situation, following the spirit of the new Canadian Honours System, the ORMM, like the Order of Canada, was intended for long-term merit recognition. This was different than the British or French systems where appointments to orders (such as the Order of the Bath, the Order of the British Empire or the French *Légion d'honneur*) could be used to acknowledge either long-term merit or distinct actions or distinguished service in a specific period such as a war, campaign or operation.



Insignia of Officer of the Order of Military Merit

Photo: DH&R



Insignia of Commander of the Order of Military Merit

Photo: DH&R



Insignia of Member of the Order of Military Merit

Photo: DH&R



## Birth of the Meritorious Service Cross

The ORMM was therefore not well-suited for the recognition of specific actions in the new Canadian context. The creation of the Chief of the Defence Staff Commendation (CDSC) in 1974 alleviated the problem to a certain extent but such a departmental award cannot compare with an honour from the Crown. Some exceptions were therefore made, the most obvious example being the three MMM (and five Order of Canada) appointments made in 1980 in relation to the Iran Hostage Crisis. A report from the Government Working Group on Honours was tabled at the time of these Canadian Caper awards and called for the creation of the MSC, among many other recommendations, as an award junior to the ORMM to recognize ‘short-term outstanding achievement’.

National Defence was asked to prepare a Canadian Forces Honours Policy in light of this report. The Policy was eventually approved by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau on 15 September 1982 and paved the way for the creation of the MSC, which became a reality on 11 June 1984 with the approval of the Regulations and design by The Queen.

The Government Working Group on Honours’ Report and CF Honours Policy made it clear that in Canada, unlike in the United Kingdom and most European countries, short-term merit would be recognized with decorations (traditionally used for military gallantry and bravery in the face of danger) as opposed to orders, which are focused on longer-term achievements. While this was a change from our own tradition, it may have been influenced by the practice of our neighbours to the South where decorations have been used in this way for a long time. Their Distinguished Service Medal, the first one introduced in 1918 for the U.S. Army, and the more recent Meritorious Service Medal, created in 1969, among many others, are close cousins to the future Canadian MSC and MSM.



Chief of  
Defence Staff  
Commendation  
insignia

Photo: DH&R



The Right Honourable  
Joseph Philippe Pierre  
Yves Elliott Trudeau,  
PC, CC, CH, QC

Photo: LAC C-046600



The Distinguished  
Service Medal (Army)  
of the United States

Photo: DH&R



The Meritorious  
Service Medal of  
the United States

Photo: DH&R



Her Majesty the Queen at work at her private desk aboard the Royal Yacht *Britannia* in the 1980s while The Right Honourable, The Lord Robert Fellowes, GCB, GCVO, QSO, looks on

Photo: Public Domain

Her Majesty's signature on the approved design of the Meritorious Service Cross

Photo: DH&R



As already mentioned, the 1980 MSC proposal was far from one of the previous attempts to create a suitable form of recognition for short-term military merit. The most recent attempt, which also intended to make use of decorations to recognize military merit over a specific period or a particular act, was the 1966 proposal by then Minister of National Defence Paul Hellyer for the creation of a Forces Meritorious Service Decoration and a Forces Meritorious Service Medal. Sadly, the timing was not ideal as Prime Minister Pearson was by then involved with the politically sensitive process of the creation of the Order of Canada and the two decorations were therefore set aside, overtaken by events.



The Honourable Paul Theodore Hellyer, PC  
Photo: LAC PA-129238



Proposed Forces  
Meritorious Service  
Decoration

Photo: Christopher McCreery



Proposed Forces  
Meritorious Service  
Medal

Photo: Christopher McCreery



## Criteria

It appears that when the MSC was first proposed, questions were raised by The Queen on the purpose of this decoration in relation to existing honours and this resulted in a very careful drafting of the regulations. The criteria were stated as follows:

*Award of the Cross shall be open to all ranks for the performance of a military deed or a military activity in an outstandingly professional manner of such a rare high standard that it brings considerable benefit to, or reflects great credit on, the Canadian Forces, where such deed or activity is completed after the coming into force of these Regulations.*

From the outset, it was clear this decoration was dedicated to short-term merit recognition and that merit was the only criterion. Unlike with the ORMM, the rank or level of responsibility of the candidate are not factors. There were initially some difficulty in interpreting ‘outstandingly professional manner’ and ‘of such a rare high standard’ but the Committee, with experience gained from nominations and with each award setting a standard, was able to establish a benchmark. It was also understood that the criteria meant there would be very few awards made although there are no set numerical limits in the regulations. It soon became obvious, however, that the single level of the Cross lacked flexibility, the only alternative being the CDSC, and as soon as June 1987 there were calls to add a more junior level, or perhaps two, to complement the Cross.

## Expanding the Meritorious Service Decorations

While the Iranian hostage situation of 1979-80 played a part in the creation of the MSC, the same event also highlighted an equivalent need for non-military personnel. In October 1983, a similar incident occurred in Grenada where Canadian civilians were involved in the planning of the evacuation of their compatriots from the country, which was quickly collapsing into disorder. The nominations for the Order of Canada for two of those involved were rejected by the Order’s Council; this prompted the Chair of the Council, Chief Justice Brian Dickson, to suggest to the Prime Minister in November 1985 that consideration should be given to create a civilian equivalent to the MSC. The Privy Council Office was open to the suggestion but rejected the earlier recommendation from the Chancellery of Honours that the award be limited to civil servants and employees of Crown corporations. The Honours Policy Committee discussed the matter from July 1986 but could not initially agree on the need for and the form of such civilian recognition. After much consideration, the Meritorious Service Medal (MSM) and a Civil Division of the

MSC and MSM were created on 6 June 1991, thereby establishing the new family of Meritorious Service Decorations (MSDs).

For various reasons, the Civil Division did not grow as quickly as had been expected. Efforts were expanded to increase the visibility of the program in the late 1990s



The Right Honourable Robert George Brian Dickson, PC, CC, CD

Photo: Michael Bedford



Her Majesty's signature on the approved designs of the expanded Meritorious Service Decorations in 1991

Photo: DH6-R



but some felt the name was not well understood. There is anecdotal evidence that certain individuals thought the name sounded too military, and that the word 'service' implied military, protective or civil 'service' but not the general public. The Chancellery floated the idea of changing the name to the Decoration for Merit. Various iterations of more poetic names were also considered including themes such as the Polar Star, Northern Light and Maple Leaf. The military was not interested in changing the names in the Military Division and this would have meant splitting the family of decorations, essentially having to create a new decoration for civilians. It was decided the issue did not really lie with the decoration itself, its criteria, or even its name but with a lack of visibility and awareness. More publicity ensued in the spring of 2002 which generated 275 nominations including 130 solid files, the others being redirected to more appropriate programs or rejected as inappropriate. Since 2005, however, with the exception of the MSC given to astronaut Chris Hadfield in 2013, the Civil Division has remained dormant. The 2011 Review of the Canadian Honours System examined the issue extensively. The recommendation is to reactivate the program with more awards, more visibility, a modified committee and a streamlined process to ensure the MSDs really become the workhorse of the Honours System. There is huge potential in the civil MSDs to recognize short-term achievements and there is a ready pool of suitable



Canadian astronaut Chris Austin Hadfield, OC, OOnt, MSC, CD receives the Meritorious Service Cross (Civil Division) from His Excellency the Right Honourable David Lloyd Johnston, CC, CMM, COM, CD, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada, during a special ceremony at the Canadian Space Agency, Saint-Hubert, Quebec, 27 June 2013

Photo: Cpl Roxanne Shewchuk, Rideau Hall

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candidates who distinguished themselves in the 12-year Whole of Government mission in Afghanistan, our largest international humanitarian relief effort following the earthquake in Haiti, the largest national security operations with the planning and execution of the G8/G20 Summits and the 2010 Vancouver Olympics, relief efforts further to the Alberta floods and the Lac Mégantic explosion, among countless others.

## **Nomination Process**

As for any military honour, anyone can initiate a nomination, provided it is supported by the nominee's Commanding Officer, through the chain of command to the appropriate review committee. In accordance with the original Regulations, the Committee for the MSC was similar in concept as that for the ORMM and therefore, the ORMM Advisory Committee initially also acted as the MSC Committee. As with ORMM nominations at the time, the files were first examined by the Selection Committee before being reviewed, twice yearly, by the ORMM Advisory Committee. The resulting recommendations would be made by the Chief of the Defence Staff (CDS) to the Minister of National Defence who transmitted them to the Governor General for approval on behalf of The Queen. The involvement of the Minister was a relic from the days of British Honours and at odds with the modern Canadian Honours Policy, which is largely funded on the principle of insulation from politics. In due course, the Minister was removed from the process and the recommendations have since gone directly from the CDS, as Chair of the Committee, to the Governor General. Besides the CDS, the Committee is constituted of four military members (traditionally the Vice-Chief of the Defence Staff and the three environmental commanders (Royal Canadian Navy, Canadian Army and Royal Canadian Air Force)) and a representative of the Governor General, always an official from the Chancellery of Honours. Advisors may also be invited to attend, such as the Chief of Military Personnel, Chief of Reserve and Cadets, and the CF Chief Warrant Officer, but these observers do not have a vote. By 1990, the MSC nominations were separated from the ORMM process with the creation of the CF Decorations Committee. The following year, this was joined with the Commendations Committee to form the CF Decorations and Commendations Advisory Committee (CFDCAC). In September 2007, given the increased flow of Afghanistan nominations and with a view to streamline and speed up the approval process, the Commendations were removed from the Committee and are instead reviewed by the Directorate of Honours and Recognition for recommendation to the CDS, leaving the renamed CF Decorations Advisory Committee (CFDAC) to consider Military Valour, Bravery and Meritorious Service Decorations as well as the Commander-on-Chief Unit Commendation only.

## Awards to Allied Military Personnel

When it was initially created, the MSC was only open to CAF members (including Honorary Appointments) but it was felt that this award was well-suited to recognize some of our allies, especially in our alliances (NORAD, NATO, etc.) and in multinational or coalition operations. This was discussed from June 1987 at the CF Honours Committee and at the ORMM Advisory Committee, and on 20 June 1988, the CDS made a formal recommendation to the Chancellery of Honours. The Regulations were duly amended in by Order-in-Council PC 1990-2309 of 25 October 1990 to allow for members of allied forces to be eligible. The original intent was to limit such awards to allied personnel on exchange with the CAF or working side by side with the CAF in contexts such as NORAD, NATO, etc., and this is reflected in the wording of the criteria itself: ‘serving with or in conjunction with the Canadian Forces’. However, from the start it appears that a rather liberal interpretation of this provision was made and any allied personnel who provided support or brought benefit to the CAF or Canada was considered eligible. The first such awards were soon made in connection with the Gulf War (de la Billière, Horner, Kutyna and Powell). Since then, 38 MSCs (19% of all awards) have been awarded to allied military members.

General Colin Luther Powell, KCB, MSC  
of the United States of America

Photo: United States Army DA-SC-90-00335



Badge of the North  
American Aerospace Defense  
Command (NORAD)

Photo: Public Domain



Flag of the North Atlantic  
Treaty Organization  
(NATO)

Photo: Public Domain



While a similar provision exists to appoint members of allied armed forces to the ORMM, only one such appointment (Honorary CMM) was ever made, that to General Richard B. Myers, USAF, who had already received the MSC and had by then had a long relationship with the CAF. The MSDs, given their intent, are much better suited to recognize our allies and they have increasingly been used in this way.

However, it must be remembered that Canada has a stated policy that it will not engage in the exchange of honours. In many countries, honours are exchanged, often on the occasion of official visits, as diplomatic gifts and tokens of friendship to strengthen ties between countries. The Canadian Honours System, with its principle to recognize people for what they did as opposed to who they are, has made it clear it will not partake in such exchanges. Therefore great scrutiny must be observed to ensure foreign nominees meet the same standard of merit as Canadian ones.



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

Photo: DND

## Summary

In its first 30 years, 205 MSCs have been awarded and it is safe to say that the award has remained true to its original criteria of recognizing short-term outstanding merit. However, the awards have not been, especially in more recent years, as broad and as representative as intended and as originally applied. In this respect, the challenges with the MSC are very similar to those faced by the ORMM where with time, the appointments have tended to concentrate in two specific pockets of the CAF demography: senior non-commissioned members and senior officers.



# Chapter Two

## Statistical Analysis

*...for the performance of a military deed or a military activity in an outstandingly professional manner of such a rare high standard that it brings considerable benefit to, or reflects great credit on, the Canadian Forces...*

Regulations Governing the Award of the Meritorious Service Cross, 1984

A statistical analysis of the 205 MSCs awarded from the creation of the decoration to its 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary on 11 June 2014 has been conducted and the findings are discussed below by topic:

## Number of Awards

Initially, it was envisaged that the annual number of awards would be very limited. While it was suggested the MSC Regulations might include a numerical limit modeled on that for the ORMM, this was rejected. The decoration could consequently be awarded to anyone who met the criteria in a similar fashion as with the Decorations for Bravery. The wording of the criteria and the standard set by the committee still meant that only a handful of awards would be granted each year. The number of awards has varied considerably over the years based on the operational tempo of the CAF. The number has usually been between one and five awards per year with spikes for the Gulf War and the Balkans operations, and a large increase from 2004 related to Afghanistan, reaching a high in 2007 before gradually decreasing again.



Private Regis Gavin of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, Royal 22<sup>e</sup> Régiment, manning the gate while on peacekeeping duty in Qatar during the Gulf War in 1991

Photo: CFJIC ISC91-5181

Soldiers from C Company, 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, The Royal Canadian Regiment Battle Group, conduct a dismounted patrol during operations in the volatile Panjwa'i District of Kandahar Province as a LAV III (Light Armour Vehicle) follows closely behind for additional support

Photo: Cpl Shilo Adamson

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While there are no specific annual limits for the MSC, in an operational context, care must be taken to keep an appropriate balance of the various awards, several of which are subjected to numerical limits based on the number of troops under command in operations for each six-month period. Therefore, for Afghanistan, it was established that no more than 0.2% of the troops should be recommended for MSCs for every rotation in order for the awards of this decoration to be in keeping with other established quotas. The proportions were established as follows for the various awards during the Afghanistan campaign, which was considered as ‘war’ for the purpose of the application of the regulations:

Military Valour Decorations: one for every 250 persons or 0.4%

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Meritorious Service Decorations: 0.9% split as follows:

Meritorious Service Crosses: 0.2%

Meritorious Service Medals: 0.7%

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Mentions in Dispatches: 1%

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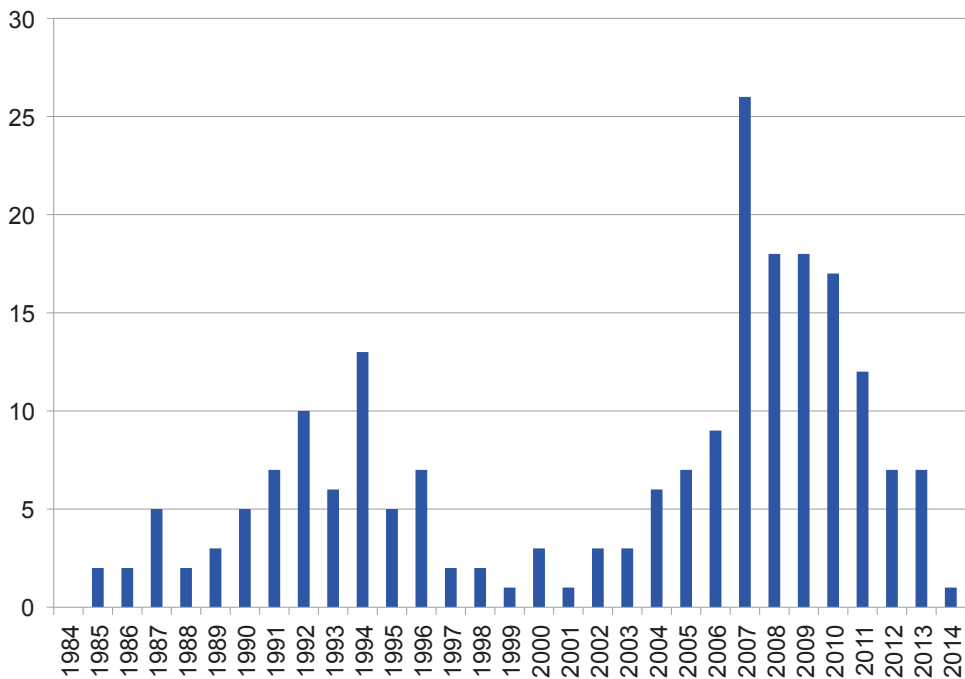
Chief of the Defence Staff Commendations: 2%

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Command Commendations: 3%

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**Meritorious Service Crosses awarded by year (all recipients)**



Receiving the MSC for a second time is a very rare honour. Only five recipients received a second award of the MSC, which is denoted by a bar worn on the ribbon of the decoration. The first such case was Major-General Lewis MacKenzie who was awarded the MSC on 12 February 1993 for his service with the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) from July 1990 to May 1991 and received his second award just seven months later on 12 September 1993 for his work as part of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Yugoslavia in 1992. He remained alone with this special distinction until the later part of the Afghanistan campaign when he was joined by Brigadier-General Guy Laroche who, after receiving the MSC in 2008 for his service in Afghanistan, received a second award for his leadership of the humanitarian mission following the earthquake in Haiti in 2010. Three others received second awards, in every case both the initial and second awards were related to leadership in Afghanistan in separate tours of duty: Brigadier-General Jonathan Vance in 2011 (his two tours of duty being so close, both awards were uniquely presented at the same investiture on 13 December 2011),



Colonel Simon Hetherington in 2012 and Major-General Dean Milner in 2014. No one has yet received a third award (or second bar) of the MSC, or to any modern Canadian decoration.

By comparison, 12 second awards to the MSM have been made since the creation of that award in 1991, out of a total of 718 awards.



Major-General Lewis Wharton MacKenzie, CM, OOnt, MSC, CD walking on the tarmac at the Sarejevo airport, 1992

Photo: CFJIC ISC92-5509

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As Commander of Operation HESTIA, Brigadier-General Joseph René Marcel Guy Laroche, OMM, MSC, CD (centre) tours Jacmel, Haiti, 2010

Photo: Tyler Anderson/National Post

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Nine persons have received both the MSC and the MSM in the Military Division. In a few cases (Major-General Bowes, Colonel Hope and Colonel Lanthier for example), they received the MSM after having received the MSC. This illustrates that it is really the nature of the act and impact of the merit of the specific act which decides the level of the award, regardless of what may have been awarded previously. Captain Noble was presented both his MSC and MSM at the same investiture on 18 February 2014 for two separate actions as commander of Search and Rescue missions a few months apart in 2011. Interestingly, these were the first two honours to adorn his tunic!

The following individuals have received both the MSC and MSM (Military Division):

Lieutenant-General Stuart Beare, CMM, MSC, MSM, CD

Major-General Stephen Joseph Bowes, CMM, MSC, MSM, CD

Major-General David Allison Fraser, CMM, MSC, MSM, CD

Colonel Ian Hope, MSC, MSM, CD

Colonel Jean-Marc Lanthier, OMM, MSC, MSM, CD

Lieutenant-General Andrew Brooke Leslie, CMM, MSC, MSM, CD

Captain Aaron Noble, MSC, MSM

Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Marshall Southern, MSC, MSM, CD

Chief Warrant Officer Shawn Douglas Stevens, MMM, MSC, MSM, CD



Captain Aaron Noble receives both the Meritorious Service Cross and the Meritorious Service Medal from the Governor General, Rideau Hall, 18 February 2014.

Photo: Sgt Ronald Duschene



Colonel Chris Austin Hadfield, OC, OOnt, MSC, CD receives the Meritorious Service Cross (Military Division) from Her Excellency the Right Honourable Adrienne Louise Clarkson PC, CC, CMM, COM, CD in the presence of his parents during a private ceremony, Rideau Hall, 1 December 2001.

Photo: Hadfield family collection

Only one person received the MSC in both the Military and Civil Divisions. Colonel Chris Hadfield received the Military MSC in 2001 as a member of the CAF when he became of the first Canadian to conduct an extra-vehicular space walk. He received the Civil MSC in 2013 (following his retirement from the CAF) after he became the first Canadian commander of the International Space Station.

The Regulations have always allowed for the MSC to be awarded posthumously and four such awards (2%) have been made. The first was to Major Paeta Hess-von Kruedener who was killed on 25 July 2006 when his observation post was bombarded while serving with the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) in Southern Lebanon. Chief Warrant Officer Robert Girouard and Master Warrant Officer Mario Mercier were both killed in action in Afghanistan in 2006 and 2007, respectively. General Gagar was the Chief of the General Staff of the Polish Armed Forces and had greatly strengthened the military relations between our two countries, especially through NATO, until he was killed along with several other high-ranking Polish officials in a tragic air crash in 2010.



Major Paeta Hess-von Kruedener, MSC, CD

Photo: Public Domain

Operational awards for members of the Canadian Special Operations Forces Command and the Chief of Defence Intelligence are usually classified Secret for security and operational reasons. Seven of the awards (4%) have been Secret ones and while the fact that an MSC has been awarded to a member of those organizations is announced, the name and citation are not published.



Crest of the Canadian Special Operations Forces Command

Photo: DND



Crest of the Canadian Forces Intelligence Command

Photo: DND

## Type of Service Recognized

The criteria for the MSC are broad and flexible, allowing recognition of outstanding merit in a wide variety of settings, which are not limited to overseas operations. The first awards were made for relatively dramatic events in diplomatic missions in troubled zones or in operations. The first two awards were approved in June 1985 for Lieutenant-Colonel McCullough and Sergeant Abbott for their role at the Canadian Embassy in Beirut, Lebanon. As law and order collapsed in the country, they demonstrated leadership and professionalism in very dangerous conditions. The next two awards, approved in June 1986, were for Lieutenant-Colonel Ethell who orchestrated an exchange of over 300 prisoners of war under very short timelines and tense conditions while serving with UNTSO, and for Colonel Frazer who organized the rapid and safe evacuation of Canadians from Uganda as order

Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Stewart Ethell, OMM, CD during his deployment to the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine mission (UNTSO) seen here conferring with Lieutenant-Colonel Effy Glick, the Israeli Liaison Officer to the UN, Israel, 1986

Photo: Ethell Family Collection





and government collapsed further to a military coup while he was on a routine visit of the area. The following five awards came in June 1987, one for Lieutenant Aubin for his role in the grim recovery operation following an air crash in Gander. Major O'Brien, Sergeant Pengelly and Private St. Denis were all recognized for diffusing several extremely volatile situations in Cyprus while Captain Kleetman received his MSC for his skill as crew commander of a Search and Rescue mission. This last example was the first of several such awards to Search and Rescue members for extreme professionalism in very difficult circumstances.

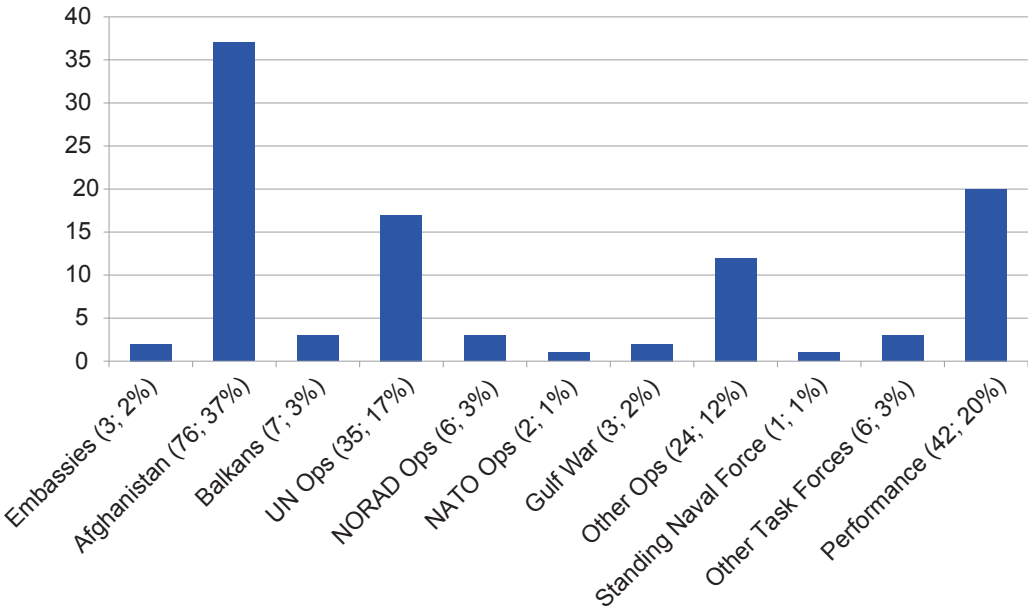


The October 1983 bombing of the United States Marine Corps barracks in Beirut, Lebanon triggered the collapse of law and order in the region and set the scene for the first awards of the Meritorious Service Cross

Photo: Philippe Bouchon/AFP/Getty Images

However, from December 1987 some other types of merit were being recognized such as project management. Major MacKenzie was the first award for a specific project, the development of the NATO Battlefield Information Collection and Exploitation System where, despite his relatively junior rank and limited original responsibility, he became the driving force of the project, bringing international credit upon himself and Canada. This was quickly followed by a similar project-related award to Lieutenant-Colonel Knutsen in June 1988. Non-operational MSCs make up approximately one fifth of the awards. The award to Master Seaman Goodwin, also in 1988, recognized his extraordinary skill and determination in difficult diving operations following a Sea King emergency landing at sea. The awards to Colonel Annand and Lieutenant-Colonel Morrison in 1989 were the first ones for operational and general leadership and these types of awards eventually made up the majority of the MSCs awarded, as illustrated in the Afghan campaign. This campaign, given its nature and intensity, the number of troops deployed and its length, is by far the single operation which generated the most awards of the MSC for a total of 76 (37% of all MSCs). With the conclusion of Canada's contribution in Afghanistan, it will be interesting to see if other types of service are once again recognized with this award.

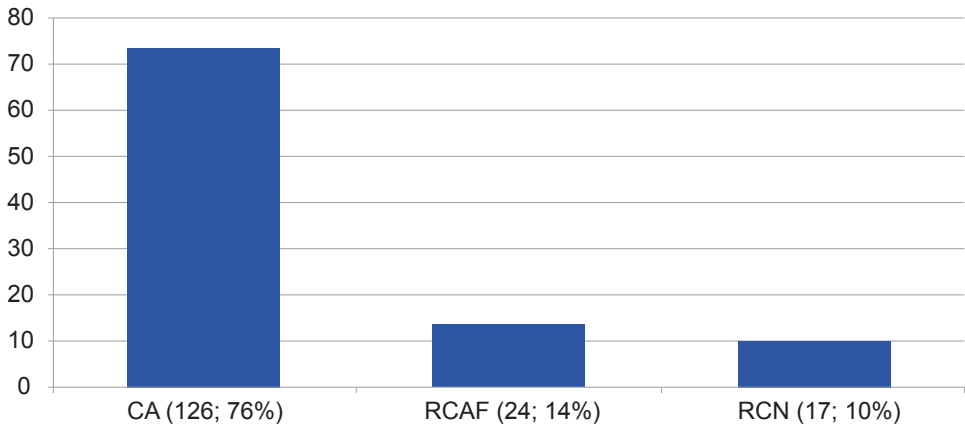
**Meritorious Service Crosses awarded by employment (all recipients)**



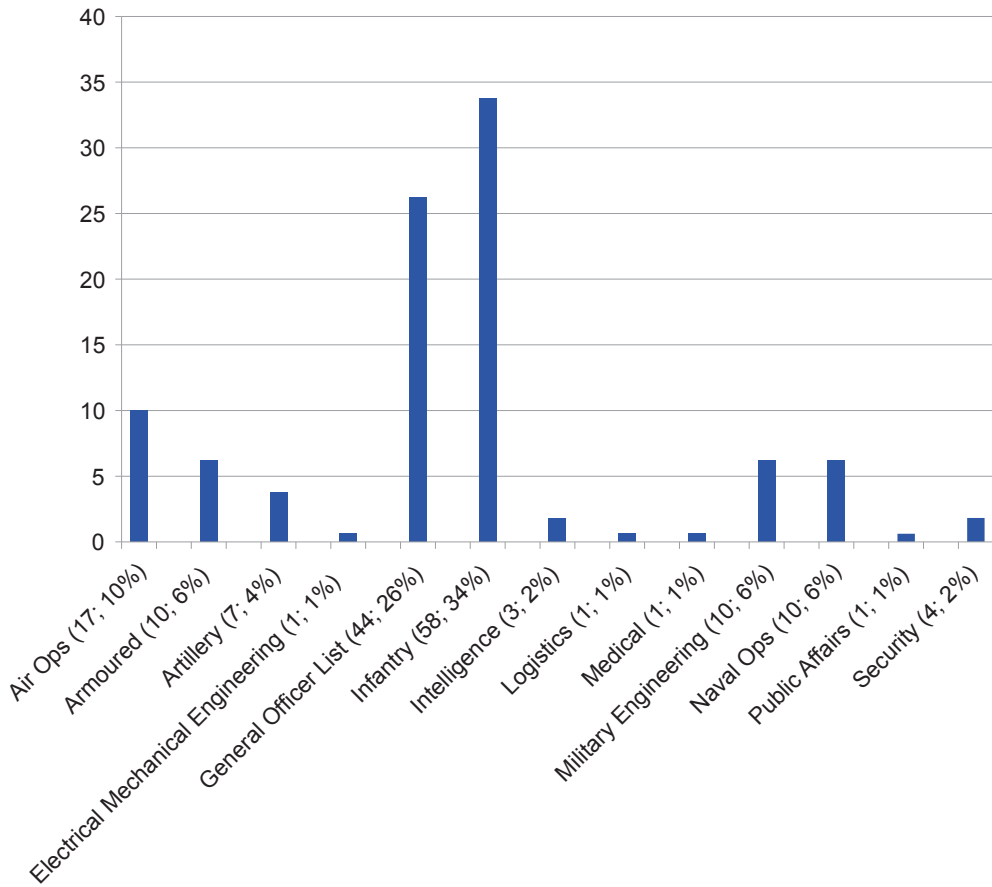
**DEU and Branch Representation**

The majority of awards to the CAF have been to the Canadian Army (74%), with the RCAF receiving 13% and the RCN 10%. This is easily explained because the majority of the awards have been for operational service and most of the larger modern operations (Balkans, Afghanistan and most UN and NATO operations) have been Army-led. For the same reasons, the Infantry dominates the branches represented with 30% of the awards to the CAF. The General Officer’s List comes second with 21%. These two groups make up nearly half the MSCs awarded thus far. They are followed by Air Operations (11%) and Naval Operations (8%).

**Meritorious Service Crosses awarded by DEU (CAF recipients only)**



**Meritorious Service Crosses awarded by Branch (CAF recipients only)**



## Rank Representation

As stated above, the rank or level of responsibility of the nominee has no bearing for the MSC. It is open to all ranks and the only criterion is merit. The MSC has indeed been awarded to personnel of all ranks over time as illustrated in some of the examples in the previous sections. However, the award has increasingly been used as a reward for operational or strategic leadership and consequently, the awards have tended to concentrate in specific pockets of the CAF demography: Senior, Flag and General Officers. The rank of Commander/Lieutenant-Colonel is the most represented with 23% of awards, followed by Captain(N)/Colonel (16%), Commodore/Brigadier-Generals (13%) and Major-General (10%). Flag and General Officers together make up 26% of the awards. When we add the Senior Officers, this group, which represent a relatively small proportion (6.57%) of the CAF demography, takes 74% of the MSCs awarded. At the other end of the rank spectrum, only one Private received the MSC, the previously mentioned award to Private St. Denis for actions in Cyprus in 1986. No corporals received the decoration but two Master Corporals were recipients: Master Seaman Goodwin, also mentioned before for diving duties in 1987, and Master Seaman Miller for his actions during the fire onboard HMCS *Chicoutimi* in 2004. As can be seen through the citations, the awards to more junior ranks tend to be for more dramatic actions, bordering on valour or bravery while those for senior ranks tend to be for general leadership and professionalism.

Canadian Peacekeepers on duty with the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICIP). In particular, Private Peter Michael Ross St. Denis is seen here (far left) with two other CAF members from his unit in Nicosia, Cyprus, 1986

Photo: St. Denis Family Collection





## Component Representation

Only two awards have been made to members of the Primary Reserve: one to Lieutenant-Colonel Paul Langlais for his service with the United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo and one to Brigadier-General Gary O'Brien for his service in Afghanistan. No Cadet Instructor or Canadian Ranger has yet received the MSC.



Lieutenant-Colonel Paul Langlais, MSC, CD receives the Meritorious Service Cross from Her Excellency the Right Honourable Michaëlle Jean, CC, CMM, COM, CD, Rideau Hall, 13 February 2009

Photo: Sgt Serge Gouin

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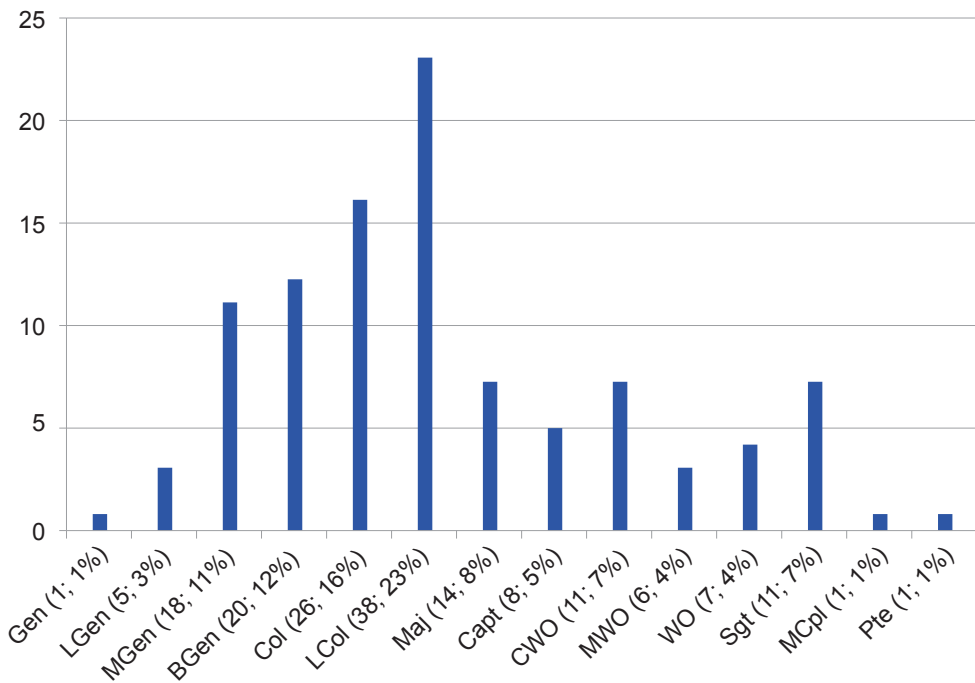


Brigadier-General Gary James Patrick O'Brien, OMM, MSC, CD was awarded the Meritorious Service Cross in 2007 and is seen here receiving the insignia of Officer of the Order of Military Merit from the Governor General, Rideau Hall, 26 January 2010

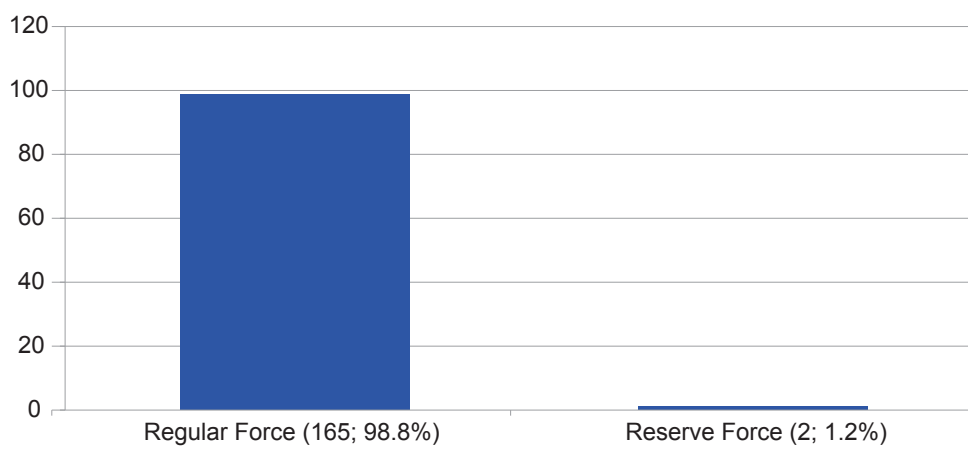
Photo: Sgt Serge Gouin

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**Meritorious Service Crosses awarded by rank (CAF recipients only)**  
 (Army/Air Force ranks are used for simplicity but include affiliated Navy ranks)



**Meritorious Service Crosses awarded by Component**  
 (CAF recipients only)



The holders of Honorary Appointments have been eligible for the MSC from its creation. The only such award came in 2007 when The Countess Mountbatten of Burma, uniquely decided to retire from her role as Colonel-in-Chief of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (PPCLI) after over 33 years of outstanding service to the Regiment.



The Right Honourable the Countess Mountbatten of Burma, CBE, MSC, CD receives the Meritorious Service Cross (Military Division) from the Governor General during a private ceremony, Rideau Hall, 28 August 2007

Photo: MCpl Serge Gouin

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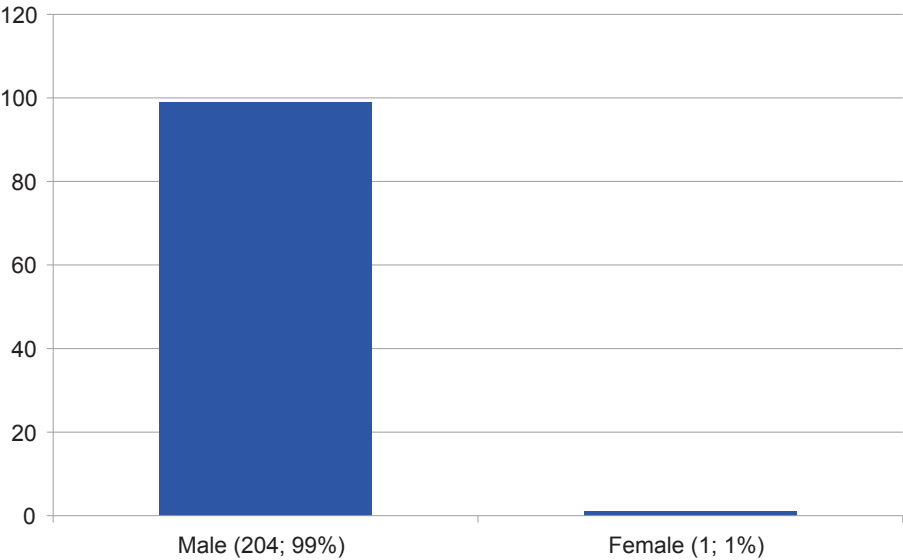
## Gender Representation

Coincidentally, the aforementioned award to The Countess Mountbatten of Burma is the only one made to a woman thus far. This is surprising given the rising proportion of females in the CAF in general (currently 17%) but also their increased numbers in higher ranks and positions of leadership.

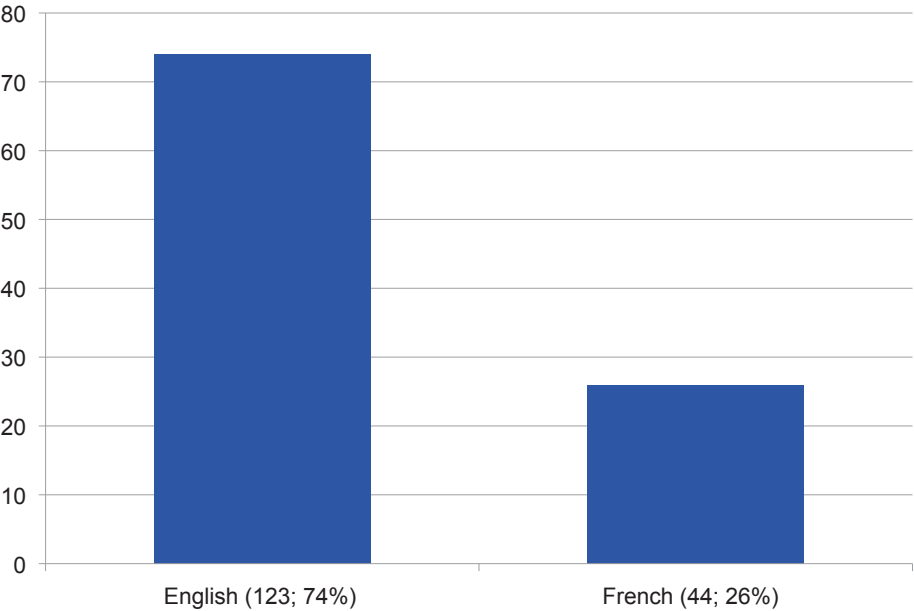
## Linguistic Representation

As with the ORMM, this is one field where the awards are truly and consistently representative of the CAF population in terms of linguistic profile (excluding awards to foreigners).

**Meritorious Service Crosses awarded by gender (all recipients)**



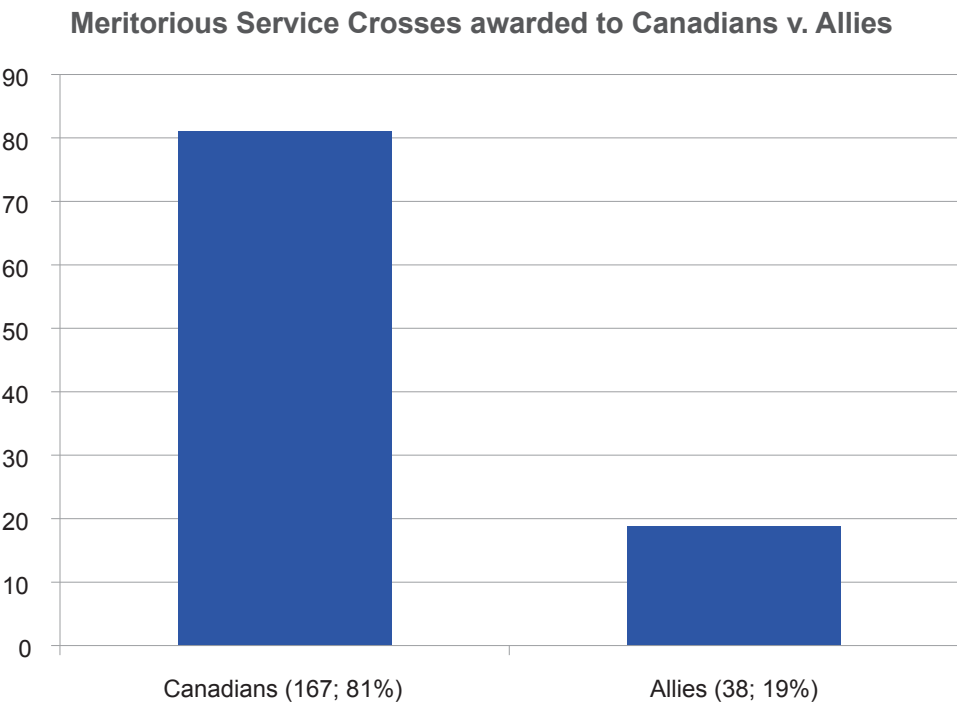
**Meritorious Service Crosses awarded by language (CAF recipients only)**





### Awards to Members of Allied Forces

Of the 38 MSCs (19% of all awards) awarded to non-CAF recipients, 30 (78%) have been given to Americans, which can be expected given the close relationship our two countries share. Awards to the Commander-in-Chief of NORAD represent close to a third of the awards to the Americans. In fact, all incumbents have received the MSC since allied members have been eligible in 1990 for a total of nine, although General Horner received his MSC just before his appointment to NORAD for his U.S. Air Force work in relation to the Gulf War.



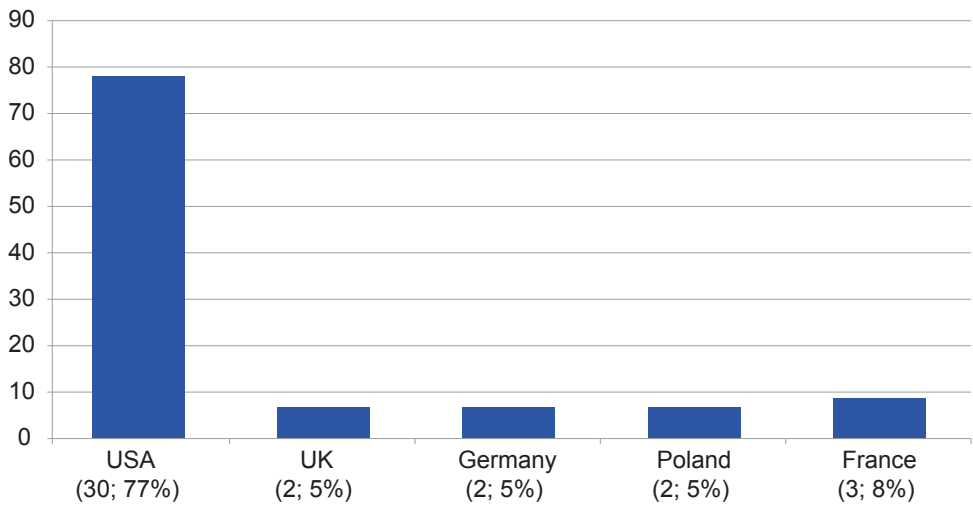
The other awards to foreigners are spread among four other countries:

- three for France, all related to Balkans operations:
  - Lieutenant-General Guillaume de Sauville de Lapresle;
  - General (Army Corps) Janvier; and
  - General (Army Corps) Morillion.
- two for Poland:
  - General Gagor, Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces; and
  - Lieutenant-General Skrzypczak, Commander of the Land Forces.
- two for Germany:
  - Lieutenant-General Budde, Commander of the German Army; and
  - General Neumann, Chairman of the Military Committee of NATO.
- one for the United Kingdom:
  - Lieutenant-General de la Billière, for support during the Gulf War.

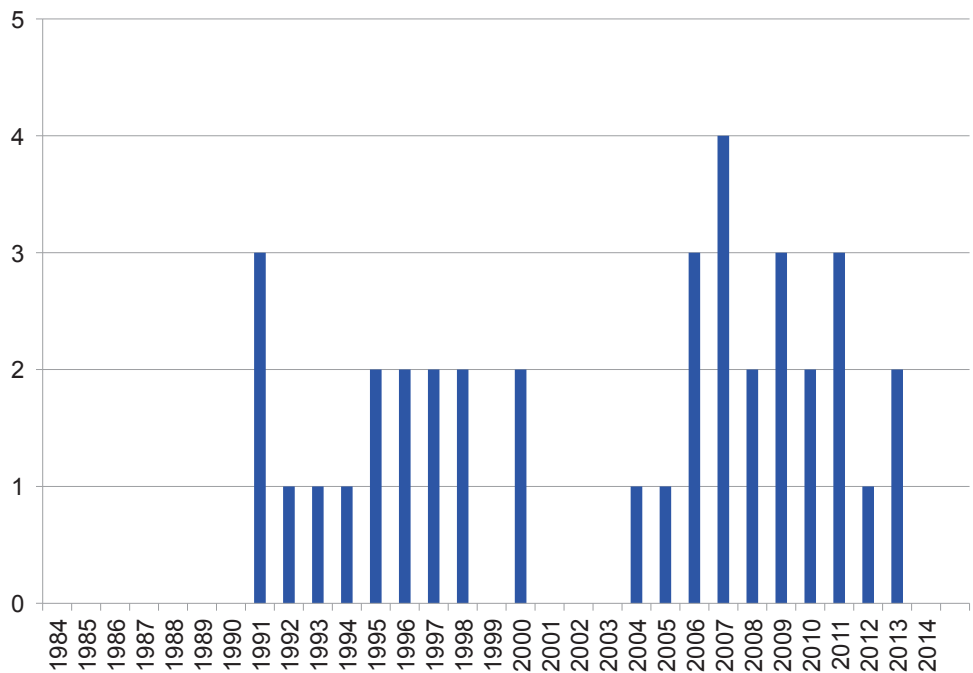
All foreign recipients have been General Officers: 25 Generals, nine Lieutenant-Generals, two Major-Generals and two Brigadier-Generals. The majority are for general leadership, sometimes in the context of collective defence organizations such as NATO, but 17 are specifically related to operations: eight for Afghanistan, four each for the Gulf War and the Balkans and one for Haiti. Usually these individuals were in command of Canadian troops or provided vital support to Canada's mission.

The number of awards to foreign recipients has followed the general trend, with one or two awards per year with peaks for the Gulf War in 1991 and the recent Afghanistan campaign, especially from 2006 to 2011.

Meritorious Service Crosses awarded to Allies



Meritorious Service Crosses awarded to Allies by year







# Chapter Three

## Insignia and Privileges

*... a Greek Cross of Silver, ends splayed and convexed, ensigned with the Royal Crown. On the obverse, centred, a maple leaf within a circle; between the arms, a laurel wreath. On the reverse, the Royal Cypher; within a double circle the words "MERITORIOUS SERVICE MERITOIRE".*

Regulations Governing the Award of the Meritorious Service Cross, 1984

Insignia

The MSC, like many of Canada’s modern honours, was designed by Captain Bruce W. Beatty, CM, CD (Retired). The shape of the cross with its splayed arms is reminiscent of the British Distinguished Service Order and Distinguished Service Cross. Its general symbolic is consistent with the other insignia created since 1967 where the maple leaf, crown and Royal Cypher are always pre-eminent.



Flight Sergeant, later to become Captain Bruce Wilbur Beatty, CM, CD (Retired)

Photo: Christopher McCreery

While the new MSC had essentially the same aim as the failed proposal for the Forces Meritorious Service Decoration and Forces Meritorious Service Medal of the mid-1960s, the new design was entirely different. The former designs were directly inspired from the Efficiency Decoration with the Royal Cypher, here superimposed on a maple leaf, within a laurel wreath. The author of those two designs is not known. Bruce W. Beatty did not retain any element of that proposal for his first design of the MSC besides the obvious royal and national symbols. One of the early designs for the MSC shows a more rounded shape to the cross, a different shape of maple leaf in the centre and, most noticeably, a suspension ornamented with modern



Insignia of the Distinguished Service Order

Photo: DH&R



The Distinguished Service Cross

Photo: DH&R

designs. It also appears that the Cross was to be hung from the suspension bar by rings as is the case with the British Distinguished Service Order and several other British gallantry decorations. When DND was consulted on this initial design in March 1984, it was feared that this suspension was going to be too fragile. DND requested that the suspension design be reinforced resulting in the one-piece construction with the plain suspension bar that we know. They also resisted the suggestion that the reverse of the cross be left completely flat (as with the British Military Cross for example) to allow more space for engraving and insisted the reverse, including the Crown, be detailed, that the details of the recipient be engraved on the reverse of the suspension bar, and that the raised ring be maintained around the laurel leaves. There are also interesting variants between the 1984 and 1991 paintings as well as with some of the surviving technical drawings. The 1984 painting as well as the early technical drawings display the full cypher and crown on the reverse centre, while in the 1991 painting and in all produced insignia, the crown was omitted from the cypher as it also appears in the suspension above, thereby allowing to make the EIIR larger. The technical drawings also show a small diamond to separate the inscription on the reverse while all paintings and insignia show an upright modern maple leaf. This last change was requested by DND as well as the later addition of the accent on the first 'E' of 'MÉRITOIRE' on the reverse after they saw the first sample of the Cross on 2 January 1985. The artwork tends to show much more natural and full laurel leaves on the obverse while in manufacture, only a stylized outline of the leaves appear. The CDS, General Thériault, approved the pre-production sample of the MSC on 21 March 1985.



Proposed Forces Meritorious Service Decoration

Photo: Christopher McCreery



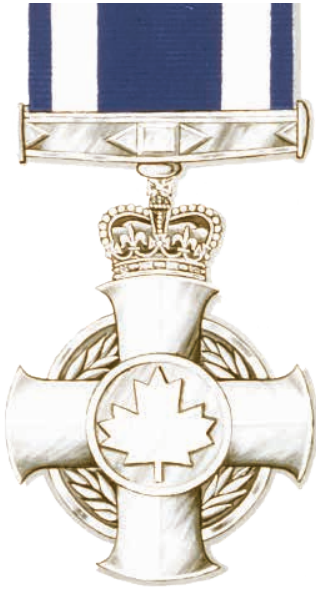
Proposed Forces Meritorious Service Medal

Photo: Christopher McCreery



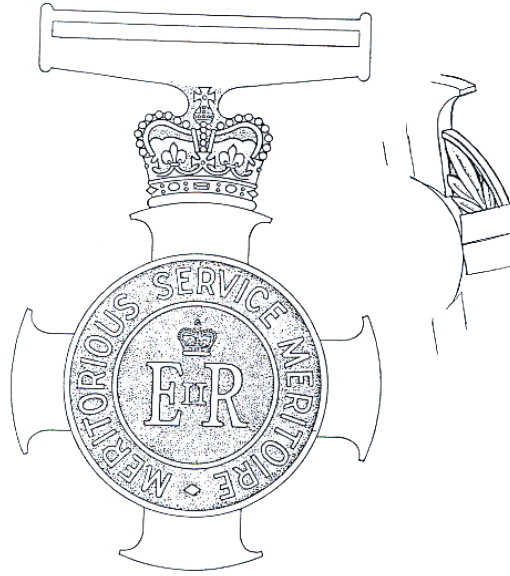
The Canadian Efficiency Decoration

Photo: DH&R



Early design for the Meritorious Service Cross showing a different suspension and slightly different form

Photo: Christopher McCreery



Early technical drawing showing the small diamond separating the inscription on the reverse and finely defined laurel leaves

Photo: Christopher McCreery

The abbreviated rank, initials and last name of the recipients along with any previously earned postnominals are engraved on the reverse of the suspension bar while the year of award is engraved on the reverse of the top arm of the cross.

The MSM, created in 1991, repeats the MSC design but enclosed on a disk with the voids between the arms filled with frosted stippled fields within bright raised edges. The Medal is 36 mm in diameter, slightly smaller than the Cross (38 mm), matching the diameter of campaign medals and other circular decorations, and it is hung on a ring suspension as opposed to a straight bar. In this case, the recipient's details are engraved on the edge of the medal except for the year of award which appears, like the MSC, on the upper part of the reverse.





The 1984 approved design for the MSC showing the Royal Cypher with Crown on the reverse and no accent on the first 'E' of 'MERITOIRE'

Photo: Christopher McCreery



The 1991 approved design for the MSC with Crown removed from the Cypher and the accent added

Photo: Christopher McCreery



The manufactured Meritorious Service Cross  
(Obverse and Reverse)

Photo: DH&R



Reverse of the MSC awarded to Lieutenant-General David Huddleston, CMM, MSC, CD showing the engraved details on the reverse of the suspension bar and date of award on the reverse of the upper arms of the cross

Photo: DH&R





The Meritorious Service Medal (Obverse and Reverse)

Photo: DH&R

## Bars

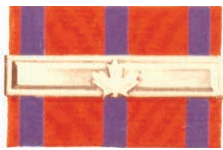
A second or any subsequent award of the MSC to a recipient is denoted by the wearing of a bar for each subsequent award, centred and evenly spaced on the ribbon of the original decoration. Only five persons have received a second award of the MSC as indicated above in Chapter Two. No recipient has yet received a third or subsequent award to any modern Canadian decoration.

The bar used for the MSC is the same one used on the Star of Courage (gold in that case, none awarded thus far) and Medal of Bravery (12 bars awarded), created in 1972. The bar was designed by Bruce W. Beatty and directly inspired by the Overseas Service clasp for the Canadian Volunteer Service Medal (CVSM) of the Second World War, the only Canadian honour created for that conflict. The modern bar retains the outline of its predecessor with its raised central field with a bevelled edge but the maple leaf has been modernized to the eleven-pointed rendition from the 1965 national flag, with the addition of raised central ridges.



The Canadian Volunteer Service Medal with Clasp denoting service outside Canada during the Second World War

Photo: DND



Design for the bar to the Medal of Bravery, 1972

Photo: DND

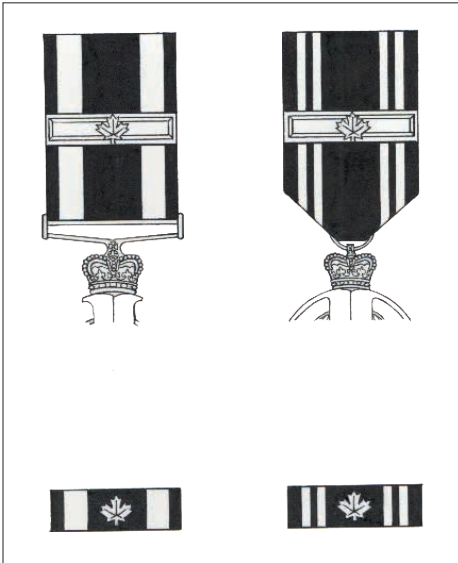


Modern bar worn on the ribbon of the MSC and many other decorations to denote subsequent awards of the same honour

Photo: DND

From the designs, it would appear that the original intent was for this bar to be affixed to the ribbon in the same way as the clasp to the CVSM (also used for the bars on the RCMP Long Service Medal): two metal tabs extending from the extremities of the bar, folded over the edge of the ribbon, thereby pinching the ribbon so the bar remains in place. In reality, however, the bars were manufactured with four small holes in the corners to allow sewing onto the ribbon. This is a much preferable attachment method as the CVSM clasp, if the tabs are not pressed strongly enough, tends to slide down the ribbon or even become detached, leading to the loss of the device.

The same modern bar has also been used on the various Exemplary Service Medals to denote additional periods of eligible service from 1982, on the new MSM created in 1991 (12 bars awarded), on the Gulf and Kuwait Medal to denote service during the period of hostilities, as well as for the Star and Medal of Military Valour (both in gold, none awarded thus far) created in 1993. The bar was not depicted on the original MSC artwork approved by The Queen in 1984 but it did appear on the new artwork Her Majesty approved for the MSC and MSM as part of the revised Meritorious Service Decorations in 1991.



Preparatory drawing for the 1991 artwork for the new Meritorious Service Decorations showing the bars on the Cross and Medal as well as the respective ribbon devices

Photo: DH&R



Lieutenant-General Jonathan Holbert Vance CMM, MSC, CD, wearing the silver maple leaf device on his MSC ribbon denoting a second award of the decoration

Photo: Christopher McCreery

The bars are presented sewn on a length of MSC ribbon affixed in a presentation case. Each bar is denoted by the wearing of silver maple leaf device on the undress ribbon.

## Presentation Case

The MSC was initially presented in a black leatherette case bearing the letters 'M.S.C.' stamped in gold on the lid. From the mid-2000s, the MSC case is the standard Rideau Hall presentation case in dark blue leatherette bearing the Vice-Regal emblem in gold on the lid.

## Lapel Pin

As for its Bravery relatives, a lapel pin was created for the MSC for wear in civilian attire when medals are not worn. The pin is a small depiction of the obverse of the cross without suspension. A lapel pin is provided to the recipient when they receive the letter for Government House informing them of the award and may be worn from that time.

## Manufacture

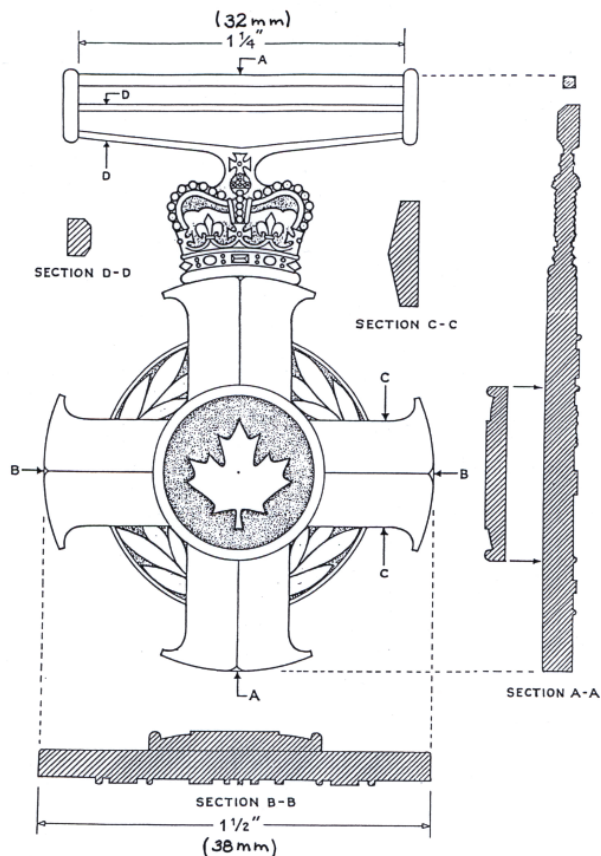
Rideau Ltée of Ville Saint-Laurent, Quebec, manufactured the MSC from its creation until the late 1990s when Rideau Hall started to use yearly competitions to award the manufacture contracts for insignia. The MSC was then made by a number of manufacturers as detailed in the table below. Further to the establishment of a Memorandum of Understanding between Rideau Hall and the Royal Canadian Mint, this Crown Corporation will undertake the manufacture of the MSC in 2015. The manufacturer sometimes stamps their maker's mark on the reverse of the lower arm of the Cross.

Although it is very clear from some technical drawings that the central disc bearing the maple leaf on the obverse was to be a separate piece affixed to the Cross, in reality the decoration has always been made in one solid piece. It is struck with dies in a hydraulic press; the excess material is removed using a trimming tool and the insignia is then plated.



Lapel badge for the MSC

Photo: Christopher McCreery



Technical drawing showing the central disc was originally intended to be struck as a separate piece

Photo: Christopher McCreery

Initially, the MSC was struck in Sterling Silver (.925) but on account of cost and to avoid tarnishing, this was eventually changed to Rhodium plated red brass (an alloy made of 85% copper and 15% zinc). When the insignia was made of red brass by Rideau Ltée, they would be struck and sent unplated to the Chancellery where they would be stored. Once awards were approved, the unfinished Crosses would be returned to Rideau Ltée to have the details engraved and then the Cross was plated. This was partly to ensure proper inventory control but also because the engraved text would have tarnished if the engraving had been done after plating, the engraving tool piercing the plated metal and exposing the brass to oxidation. The metal changed back to Sterling Silver in 2008. Beginning next year, the MSC will possibly be made of fine silver (.9999) by the Mint, as they use this alloy for their new products, and lacquered to prevent tarnishing.

Manufacturer	Dates	Metal	Maker's mark
Rideau Ltée, Ville Saint-Laurent, Quebec	1985	Sterling Silver	None
	Mid 2000s	Rhodium Plated Red Brass	None
Carat Médailles, Chateauguay, Quebec	2006 or 2007	Rhodium Plated Red Brass	None
	2008-2014	Sterling Silver	CARAT STER
Pressed Metal Products, Vancouver, British Columbia	2011	Sterling Silver	PMP SS
Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa, Ontario	2015-	Fine Silver (to be confirmed)	Mint Logo

### Ribbon

The ribbon for the MSC, like the decoration itself, was designed by Bruce W. Beatty and is a simple 32 mm royal blue ribbon with two 6 mm white stripes centred on the outer thirds of the ribbon. The designer never provided an explanation or the symbolism behind the colours other than the desire for simplicity and the distinctiveness with existing Canadian ribbons. The ribbon has been seen watered and plain. While some of the ribbon was made by other firms which produced lower-quality product, most of the ribbon for the MSC, and most Canadian honours, is made by Toye, Kenning and Spencer of the United Kingdom, who have been producing ribbon since 1685.



When the MSM was introduced in 1991, Bruce W. Beatty simply added a 1 mm blue stripe down the middle of each white stripe on the original MSC ribbon while the Civil Division is denoted by an additional 2 mm white stripe down the centre of both the MSC and MSM ribbon. This latter idea is taken from the Order of the British Empire where the Military Division, added in 1918, was denoted by an additional stripe down the middle of the ribbon while the actual insignia was identical for both divisions.



Ribbon of the MSC (Military Division)

Photo: DH&R



Ribbon of the MSM (Military Division)

Photo: DH&R



Ribbon of the MSC (Civil Division)

Photo: DH&R



Ribbon of the MSM (Civil Division)

Photo: DH&R

## Miniature

As is customary for most honours, the MSC may be worn in miniature form with evening wear and this includes Mess Dress. Miniatures have been made by a number of private firms and vary considerably in materials and quality. They are purchased privately by the recipients and may be worn from the time the recipient is formally informed of the award.

## Postnominals

In the Commonwealth tradition, one of the privileges accorded to those appointed to state orders and awarded decorations is the right to use postnominals. Postnominals are sets of letters that are displayed after one's name to denote certain honours, appointments, qualifications or fellowships. They are listed according to

a specific order and those related to honours appear in the order of precedence. The postnominals for the MSC vary based on the language used as follows:

- English: **M**eritorious **S**ervice **C**ross : MSC
- French: **C**roix du **s**ervice **m**éritoire: CSM

In military writing, periods are omitted between the letters but a comma and space separates each set as follows:

- Chief Warrant Officer Bryan Keith Pierce, CV, MMM, MSC, CD

There is no provision in the regulations to denote multiple awards of decorations and therefore having one or several bars does not affect the MSC postnominals such as:

- Major-General Lewis Wharton MacKenzie, CM, CMM, OOnt, MSC, CD (Retired)

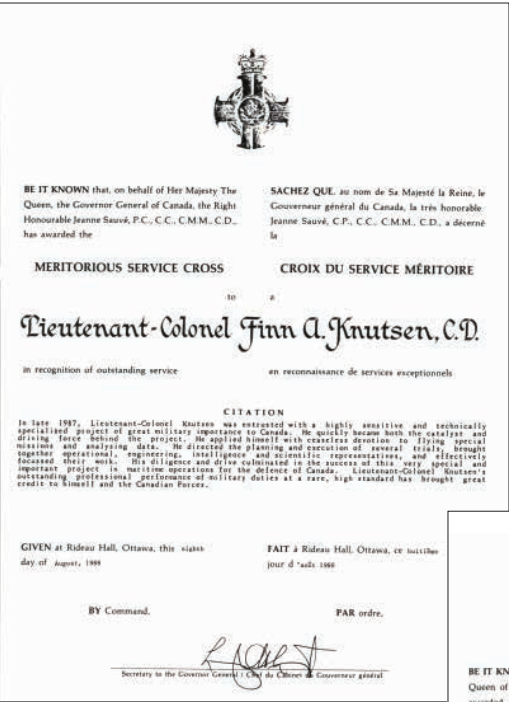
Similarly, a person who receives the MSC in both the Military and Civil Divisions only displays the postnominals once (as with the appointments to the same level of both the Military and Civil Divisions of the Order of the British Empire and Order of Australia) such as:

- Colonel Chris Austin Hadfield, OC, OOnt, MSC, CD (Retired)

The postnominals may be used by the recipient from the time they are formally informed of the award.

## Scroll

The award of the MSC is accompanied by a formal award certificate bearing the name and citation of the recipient. The scroll initially bore a silver embossed representation of the MSC at the top. This was later changed for a colour, and then gold, representation of the Vice-Regal emblem, which is also the Crest of Canada.



Black and white rendering of the certificate in its original form

Photo: Christopher McCreery



Black and white rendering of the modern award certificate

Photo: Christopher McCreery

## Heraldry

The granting of armorial bearings, or coats of arms, in an honour onto itself which emanates from the Crown. Any Canadian citizen may petition the Chief Herald of Canada for a grant of arms. There is a long tradition of displaying the insignia of orders and decorations into grants of arms bestowed upon the holders of such honours. Therefore, the MSC may be depicted in grants from the Canadian Heraldic Authority, which forms part of the Office of the Governor General. However, the only grant depicting the decoration thus far is that to Colonel John Loughton Frazer, OMM, MSC, CD (Retired), made in 1998 which includes, in addition to the MSC, the insignia of Officer and the motto circlet of the Order of Military Merit.



The arms granted in 1998 to Colonel John Loughton Frazer, OMM, MSC, CD (Retired). Interestingly, the bearer decided to display only his insignia of an Officer of the Order and the Meritorious Service Cross (Military Division), omitting his Canadian Forces' Decoration

Photo: Canadian Heraldic Authority

## Investiture

Recipients of the MSC, like those of other high national honours, are invited to be presented their insignia by the Governor General at a formal ceremony. The event usually takes place in the Ballroom at Rideau Hall and occasionally at the Citadel in Quebec City or in alternate locations.

Modern investitures for decorations, whether they take place at Rideau Hall or elsewhere, follow the same general format. Recipients are usually allowed to bring three guests each. Upon arrival, the guests take their seats in the Ballroom while the recipients are provided a briefing on the proceeding. The recipients enter the room in a procession and take their seats followed by the Governor General who is accompanied by the CDS for military investitures. The ceremony begins with an address by the Governor General which is followed by the presentation of the insignia. Each recipient is called to the front, the citation is read, the Governor General pins the insignia on the recipient (the insignia is presented in the presentation case to next of kin for posthumous awards), offers congratulations and photographs are taken. After being congratulated by the CDS, each recipient then signs the official register for the honour in question before returning to their seat. Honours are presented in decreasing order of precedence, therefore starting with the highest and the recipients of each specific honour are called in alphabetical order regardless of their rank or status. Those receiving a bar to a decoration are called ahead of those receiving the decoration for the first time. The CDS then offers remarks and the National Anthem concludes the event. The Governor General, CDS, recipients, VIPs and guests then proceed to a different room, at Rideau Hall this is the Tent Room, for a reception.

Given their very small numbers, the MSC were initially presented as part of the ORMM investitures. The first two recipients, Lieutenant-Colonel McCullough and Sergeant Abbott, were invested with their MSC at the 2 November 1985 ORMM investiture at Rideau Hall. One of the investitures even took place at the Musée du Québec in Quebec City on 21 November 1988. As the number of Meritorious Service Decorations awarded increased, especially with the creation of the MSM and the Civil Division for both decorations, there were investitures specifically for the MSDs where military and civilians were recognized together. With the Civil Division in





Her Excellency the Right Honourable Michaëlle Jean, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada, presides over an investiture of Military Valour Decorations and Meritorious Service Decorations (Military Division) for members of Canadian and Allied Forces in the Ballroom at Rideau Hall, February 13, 2009

Photo: Sgt Serge Gouin, Rideau Hall

abeyance since 2005 and the Military Valour Decorations awarded for the first time in 2007 as a result of the Afghanistan campaign, investitures for the Military Valour Decorations and the Military Division of the MSDs were combined. The last public MVDs were presented on 15 November 2012 and since then, only Military MSDs have been presented at these investitures.

The Secret awards are also formally presented by the Governor General, usually at Rideau Hall. These ceremonies are conducted in private and usually involve a very small number of attendees. Besides the recipients and their families, only the Governor General, the CDS, the commander and Chief Warrant Officer of the



While the Governor General looks on, Canadian astronaut Chris Hadfield adds his signature to the official Register of the Meritorious Service Decorations after receiving his Meritorious Service Cross (Civilian Division) at a ceremony held at the Canadian Space Agency, Saint-Hubert, Quebec, 27 June 2013

Photo: Cpl Roxanne Shewchuk, Rideau Hall

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command to which the recipients belong and a select few Rideau Hall and DH&R officials attend. The ceremony is announced by Rideau Hall only after the event has taken place, without including names and citations. Secret MVDs and MSDs have been presented together at these private events until the last such MVDs were presented on 7 June 2013. Only secret MSDs have since been presented in this way.

Rideau Hall produces a printed program for public investitures, which includes a sequence of events, description of the decorations being presented, and the names and citations of the recipients. The format has varied slightly over time but these documents always make a nice memento of the event for the recipients and guests.



On behalf of the Governor General, General Walter John Natynczyk, CMM, MSC, CD, Chief of the Defence Staff, presents the Meritorious Service Cross (Military Division) to General David Howell Petraeus of the United States Army during a ceremony at the International Security Assistance Force Headquarters in Kabul, Afghanistan, 1 July 2011

Photo: DND

There are occasions where it is not possible for the Governor General to present the decoration personally, usually because the recipient is unable to attend a regular investiture in Canada. This is often the case for the foreign recipients. In these cases, the Governor General formally delegates the authority to make the presentation to the Canadian High Commissioner or Ambassador in the country concerned or to the CDS.

# *Conclusion*



## Conclusion

The MSC is a powerful yet flexible tool to recognize outstanding military achievement accomplished over a limited and defined period of time, be it five minutes or five years. The criteria are broad and allow for the recognition of conspicuous merit in a wide variety of settings, which are not limited to overseas operations.

With the end of operations in Afghanistan, the CF Decorations Advisory Committee is hoping to see nominations that not only maintain the high standard of merit but which are also more representative of the overall CAF demography and its activities.

The recipients of the 205 awards made in the first 30 years of the history of this decoration are a testament to the continued rich tradition of service, dedication and sacrifice of Her Majesty's Canadian Armed Forces and a tremendous example for all others to emulate.



# *Appendix One*

Letters Patent Creating the  
Meritorious Service Cross

P.C. 1984-1831

29 May 1984

Whereas it is desirable that a Canadian award for Meritorious Service by members of the Canadian Forces and persons holding honorary appointments be instituted and created for the purpose of according recognition to such members and persons who have performed military deeds or military activities in an outstandingly professional manner of such a rare high standard that it brings considerable benefit to or reflects great credit on the Canadian Forces;

And Whereas the creation of a Canadian award for such Meritorious Service is properly of concern to Her Majesty as Queen of Canada;

Therefore, Her Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, is pleased to advise Her Majesty the Queen that Letters Patent, to which Her Majesty may be graciously pleased to affix Her signature, do issue under the Great Seal of Canada, providing that upon, from and after the day on which Her Majesty affixes Her signature thereto, there shall be instituted and created in Canada an award for Meritorious Service by members of the Canadian Forces and persons holding honorary appointments made in accordance with the Queen's Regulation and Orders for the Canadian Forces to be designated and styled the Meritorious Service Cross, which decoration and Bars thereto shall be awarded in accordance with the annexed Regulations Governing the Award of the Meritorious Service Cross, and providing further that the said regulations may be amended, revoked or revised by Letters Patent issued by Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors or the Governor General of Canada on Her behalf.

ELIZABETH R.

[L.S.]

Canada

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

To All to Whom these Presents shall come or whom the same may in anyway concern,

**Greeting:**

Whereas it is desirable and Our Privy Council for Canada has advised that Letters Patent do issue instituting and creating in Canada the Meritorious Service Cross for the purpose of according recognition to members of the Canadian Forces and persons holding honorary appointments made in accordance with Our Regulations and Orders for the Canadian Forces who have performed military deeds or military activities in an outstandingly professional manner of such a rare high standard that it brings considerable benefit to or reflects great credit on the Canadian Forces.

Now Know Ye that We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, do by these Presents institute and create an award for Meritorious Service to be designated and styled the Meritorious Service Cross.

And We Do ordain, direct and appoint that the award of the said Cross shall be governed by the Regulations governing the award of the Meritorious Service Cross set out in the Schedule hereto, as the Schedule may from time to time be amended, revoked or revised by Letters Patent issued by Us, Our Heirs and Successors or Our Governor General of Canada on Our behalf.

In Witness Whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and for the greater testimony and validity thereof, We have caused Our Great Seal of Canada to be affixed to these Presents, which We have signed with Our Royal Hand.

By Her Majesty's Command,

P. E. TRUDEAU

*Prime Minister of Canada*



# *Appendix Two*

Regulations Governing the Award of  
the Meritorious Service Cross, 1984



# REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE AWARD OF THE MERITORIOUS SERVICE CROSS, 1984

## Short Title

1. These Regulations may be cited as the *Meritorious Service Cross Regulations*.

## Interpretation

2. In these Regulations,

“Bar” means the bar described in subsection 4(3); (*barrette*)

“Committee” means the Advisory Committee for the Meritorious Service Cross established by section 8; (*Conseil*)

“Cross” means the Meritorious Service Cross described in subsection 4(1); (*Croix*)

“member” means

- (a) an officer, as that term is defined in the National Defence Act, of the Canadian Forces, and
- (b) any person, other than an officer, who is enrolled in, or who pursuant to law is attached to or seconded otherwise than as an officer to, the Canadian Forces; (*membre*)

“Minister” means the Minister of National Defence. (*Ministre*)

## Designation

3. There shall be a decoration, designated as the Meritorious Service Cross”

## Description

4. (1) The Meritorious Service Cross shall consist of a Greek Cross of Silver, ends splayed and convexed, ensigned with the Royal Crown. On the obverse, centred, a maple leaf within a circle; between the arms, a laurel wreath. On the reverse, the Royal Cipher; within a double circle the words “MERITORIOUS SERVICE MÉRITOIRE”.

- (2) The decoration shall be worn on the left breast pendant from a ribbon 32 mm in width of the colour blue with a white stripe 6 mm wide centred on the outer one-third of each side of the ribbon.
- (3) A second award of the Cross shall be indicated by a plain silver bar having a maple leaf in the centre, which bar is attached to the ribbon from which the Cross is suspended.
- (4) A silver maple leaf shall be worn on the undress ribbon to denote the award of a Bar.

### **Eligibility**

- 5. A member of the Canadian Forces or a person who holds an honorary appointment made in accordance with article 3.06 of the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Canadian Forces may be awarded the Meritorious Service Cross.
- 6. Nothing in these Regulations precludes the posthumous award of the Cross.

### **Conditions of Award**

- 7. Award of the Cross shall be open to all ranks for the performance of a military deed or a military activity in an outstandingly professional manner of such a rare high standard that it brings considerable benefit to, or reflects great credit on, the Canadian Forces, where such deed or activity is completed after the coming into force of these Regulations.

### **Advisory Committee for the Meritorious Service Cross**

- 8. There shall be an Advisory Committee composed of
  - (a) one person who shall be appointed by the Governor General; and
  - (b) five members of the Canadian Forces who shall be appointed by the Chief of the Defence Staff.

9. The Committee shall
  - (a) consider whether persons nominated for the award of the Cross are eligible to receive it;
  - (b) consider nominations of eligible persons for the award of the Cross;
  - (c) submit to the Chief of the Defence Staff names of nominees who, in the opinion of the Committee, fulfil the conditions of award; and
  - (d) advise the Chief of the Defence Staff on such other matters concerning the decoration as he may refer to the Committee for consideration.

### **Recommendations**

10. Where the Chief of the Defence Staff receives from the Committee names of nominees for the award, he shall recommend to the Minister the names of those nominees who, in his opinion, fulfil the conditions of award.
11. Where the Minister receives a name of a nominee pursuant to section 10, the Minister shall recommend to the Governor General that the nominee receive an award.

### **Awards**

12. An award of the Meritorious Service Cross shall be made on behalf of the Sovereign by Instrument signed by the Governor General.
13. Nothing in these Regulations limits the right of the Governor General to exercise all powers and authorities of the Sovereign in respect of this decoration.

### **Presentation**

14. The Cross will be presented by the Governor General at a formal Investiture.
15. Notwithstanding section 14, the Governor General may designate an appropriate person to present the Cross.

### **Post-Nominal Letters**

16. A person to whom the Meritorious Service Cross has been awarded is entitled to have the letters “M.S.C.” placed after his or her name on all occasions when the use of such letters is customary.

### **Wearing of Decoration**

17. The Cross and Bar shall be worn in the sequence prescribed in the “Canadian Order of Precedence of Orders, Decorations and Medals” and in the manner described in “A Guide to the Wearing of Orders, Decorations and Medals”.
18. A person to whom the Cross has been awarded may wear a miniature of the Cross, to be one-half the size of the Cross, on all occasions when the wearing of miniatures is customary.

### **Cancellation and Reinstatement**

19. (1) The Governor General may, on the advice of the Minister,
  - (a) cancel or annul the award of the Cross to any person; and
  - (b) restore the award of a Cross that has been cancelled or annulled under paragraph (a).
- (2) Where the award of a Cross is cancelled or annulled under subsection (1), the name of the person to whom the Cross was awarded shall be deleted from the Register referred to in section 21.

### **Administration**

20. Where, pursuant to section 11, the Minister recommends an award to the Governor General, the Minister shall provide the Director of the Chancellery of Canadian Orders and Decorations with the citation.
21. The Director of the Chancellery of Canadian Orders and Decorations shall
  - (a) prepare the Instrument of Award for signature by the Governor General;
  - (b) arrange for the names of recipients of awards, with citations, to be published in the *Canada Gazette*;

- (c) acquire the Decorations and have the names of the recipients engraved on them at public expense;
- (d) maintain a Register containing the name of each person to whom the Cross is awarded and such other records relating to the award as the Director considers necessary;
- (e) prepare the scrolls to accompany awards;
- (f) arrange Investitures; and
- (g) perform such other functions in respect of awards of the Cross as the Governor General may require him to perform.



# *Appendix Three*

Regulations Concerning the  
Meritorious Service Decorations, 1999

# REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE MERITORIOUS SERVICE DECORATIONS

(Reprint of Regulations as amended by the following Orders in Council P.C. 1984-1831, P.C. 1991-1060, and P.C. 1999-135)

## SHORT TITLE

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Meritorious Service Decorations Regulations.

## INTERPRETATION

2. In these Regulations:

“citation” means a written document attesting the performance by a person referred to in section 5 of that person’s duty in an exemplary fashion. (*citation*)

“Cross” means the Meritorious Service Cross referred to in paragraph 3(1)(a) (*Croix*)

“Medal” means the Meritorious Service Medal referred to in paragraph 3(1)(b) (*Médaille*)

“Meritorious Service Decoration” means the Cross or the Medal. (*décoration pour service méritoire*)

## DESIGNATION

3. (1) The Meritorious Service Decorations shall consist of:
  - a) a Cross designated the “Meritorious Service Cross”; and
  - b) a medal designated the “Meritorious Service Medal”.
- (2) Meritorious Service Decorations shall be awarded in two divisions: a military division and a civil division.

## DESCRIPTION

4. (1) The Cross shall consist of a Greek Cross of silver:
  - a) the ends of which are splayed and convexed;

- b) that is ensigned with the Royal Crown;
  - c) on the obverse of which shall appear, centred, a maple leaf within a circle;
  - d) between the arms of which shall appear a laurel wreath; and
  - e) on the reverse of which shall appear, centred, the Royal Cypher and within a double circle the words “MERITORIOUS SERVICE MÉRITOIRE”.
- (2) Each subsequent award of the Cross shall be indicated by a silver bar having a maple leaf in the centre, which bar shall be attached to the ribbon from which the Cross is suspended, and where two or more bars are attached those bars shall be equally spaced on the ribbon.
- (3) The Medal shall consist of a circular medal of silver:
- a) ensigned with the Royal Crown;
  - b) on the obverse of which shall appear, centred, the design of the Cross; and
  - c) on the reverse of which shall appear, centred, the Royal Cypher and within a double circle the words “MERITORIOUS SERVICE MERITOIRE”.
- (4) Each subsequent award of the Medal shall be indicated by a silver bar having a maple leaf in the centre, which bar shall be attached to the ribbon from which the Medal is suspended, and where two or more bars are worn those bars shall be equally spaced on the ribbon.

## **ELIGIBILITY**

5. (1) The following persons are eligible to be awarded a Meritorious Service Decoration in the military division:
- a) a member of the Canadian Forces;
  - b) a person who holds an honorary appointment made in accordance with article 3.06 of the Queen’s Regulations and Orders for the Canadian Forces;

- c) member of a Commonwealth or foreign armed force who is serving with or in conjunction with the Canadian Forces; and
  - d) a member of a military force of a country allied with Canada.
- (2) Any person not referred to in paragraph subsection (1), whether Canadian or not, is eligible to be awarded a Meritorious Service Decoration in the civil division.

### **CONDITIONS OF AWARD**

6. (1) The Cross may be awarded in the military division to any person referred to in paragraph 5(1) for the performance, on or after June 11, 1984, of a military deed or a military activity in an outstandingly professional manner or of an uncommonly high standard that brings considerable benefit or great honour to the Canadian Forces.
- (2) The Cross may be awarded in the civil division to any person referred to in paragraph 5(2) for the performance, on or after June 11, 1984, of a deed or activity in an outstandingly professional manner or of an uncommonly high standard that brings considerable benefit or great honour to Canada.
- (3) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2), the Governor General, on the recommendation of the civil or military Advisory Committee, may make an exceptional award of the Cross to a person for an act that occurred prior to June 11, 1984 and for which that person has not received previous recognition from Her Majesty in Right of Canada.
7. (1) The Medal may be awarded in the military division to any person referred to in paragraph 5(1) for the performance, on or after June 11, 1984, of a military deed or a military activity in a highly professional manner or of a very high standard that brings considerable benefit or honour to the Canadian Forces.
- (2) The Medal may be awarded in the civil division to any person referred to in paragraph 5(2) for the performance, on or after June 11, 1984, of a deed or activity in a highly professional manner or of a very high standard that brings considerable benefit or honour to Canada.

- (3) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2), the Governor General, on the recommendation of the civil or military Advisory Committee, may make an exceptional award of the Medal to a person for an act that occurred prior to June 11, 1984 and for which that person has not received previous recognition from Her Majesty in Right of Canada.

## **ADVISORY COMMITTEES**

8. (1) There is hereby established a Military Advisory Committee to consider the award of Meritorious Service Decorations in the military division, which Committee shall be composed of:
- a) a member appointed by the Governor-General; and
  - b) five members of the Canadian Forces who shall be appointed by the Chief of the Defence Staff, one of whom shall be designated chairperson by the Chief of the Defence Staff.
- (2) The Military Advisory Committee shall:
- a) consider the nomination of any person referred to in paragraph 5(1) for the award of an Meritorious Service Decoration;
  - b) consider whether nominees are eligible to be awarded a Meritorious Service Decoration ;
  - c) submit to the Chief of the Defence Staff the names of eligible nominees who meet the conditions of award of a Meritorious Service Decoration; and
  - d) advise the Chief of the Defence Staff on such other matters as may be referred to the Committee for consideration.
9. (1) There is hereby established a Civil Advisory Committee to consider the award of Meritorious Service Decorations in the civil division, which Committee shall be composed of
- a) a Justice of the Supreme Court appointed by the Governor General for a three-year term and who shall be the chairperson;
  - b) the Secretary to the Governor General;



- c) the Clerk of the Privy Council and the Deputy Ministers of the Departments of Canadian Heritage and Foreign Affairs and International Trade; and
  - d) not more than four other members who shall be appointed by the Governor General for a three-year term.
- (2) The Governor-General may extend the term of the members of the Committee referred to in paragraphs (1)(a) and (d) by three years.
- (3) The Committee shall invite the Deputy Minister of the Department of National Defence to participate in the review of nominations related to military activities.
- (4) A member of the Committee referred to in paragraphs (1)(a) to (c) and the person referred to in subsection (3) may designate an alternate who shall be approved by the Committee to act as a member of the Committee in the event that the member is absent or unable to act in that capacity.
- (5) The Committee shall
  - (a) consider the nominations of any person referred to in subsection 5(2) for the award of a Meritorious Service Decoration;
  - (b) consider whether nominees are eligible for the award of a Meritorious Service Decoration;
  - (c) submit to the Governor General the names of eligible nominees who meet the conditions of award of a Meritorious Service Decoration; and
  - (d) advise the Governor General on such other matters as may be referred to the Committee for consideration.

## **NOMINATION PROCEDURE**

10. (1) In respect of awards in the military division, the Chief of the Defence Staff shall establish the procedure for the submission to the Military Advisory Committee referred to in section 8 of the name of a person referred to in paragraph 5(1) for the award of a Meritorious Service Decoration.

- (2) On receipt of the names of eligible nominees from the Military Advisory Committee, the Chief of the Defence Staff shall recommend to the Governor-General the nominees who, in the opinion of the Chief of the Defence Staff, meet the conditions of award of a Meritorious Service Decoration.
11. (1) In respect of awards in the civil division, any person may submit, in writing, to the Director, Honours, The Chancellery, the name of a person referred to in paragraph 5(2) for the award of a Meritorious Service Decoration.
- (2) The Director, Honours, shall transmit to the Civil Advisory Committee referred to in section 9 the name of any person referred to in subsection (1) who is eligible for the award of a Meritorious Service Decoration.

## **AWARDS**

12. (1) The award of a Meritorious Service Decoration shall be made by an instrument signed by the Governor-General.
- (2) Meritorious Service Decoration may be awarded posthumously.

## **PRESENTATION**

13. A Meritorious Service Decoration shall be presented by the Governor-General at a formal investiture.
14. Notwithstanding section 13, the Governor-General may designate an appropriate person to present a Meritorious Service Decoration.

## **POST NOMINALS**

15. A recipient of the Cross is entitled to use the letters “MSC” after his name on all occasions when the use of post nominals is customary.
16. A recipient of the Medal is entitled to use the letters “MSM” after his name on all occasions when the use of post nominals is customary.

## **WEARING OF DECORATIONS**

17. The Cross shall be worn immediately after the Star of Courage and:

- a) by military personnel as follows, namely,
  - i. by men, on the left breast, pendant from a blue ribbon 32 mm in width that has a white stripe 6 mm wide centred on the outer third of each side of the ribbon, and
  - ii. by women, when in uniform, in the same fashion as in subparagraph (i) and otherwise on the left shoulder suspended from the ribbon referred to in that subparagraph that has been fashioned into a bow;
- b) by civilians as follows, namely:
  - i. by men, on the left breast, pendant from a blue ribbon 32 mm in width that has a white stripe 6 mm wide centred on the outer third of each side of the ribbon and a central white stripe 2 mm in width, and
  - ii. by women, on the left shoulder suspended from the ribbon referred to in subparagraph (i) that has been fashioned into a bow; and
- c) where the undress ribbon is worn, each award of the Cross shall be indicated by a silver maple leaf, and where two or more maple leaves are worn those maple leaves shall be equally spaced on the ribbon.

18. The medal shall be worn immediately after the medal of bravery and:

- a) by military personnel as follows, namely,
  - i. by men, on the left breast, pendant from a blue ribbon 32 mm in width that has a white stripe 6 mm wide, having a blue stripe 1 mm wide in its centre, centred on the outer third of each side of the ribbon, and
  - ii. by women, when in uniform, in the same fashion as in subparagraph (i) and otherwise on the left shoulder suspended from the ribbon referred to in that subparagraph that has been fashioned into a bow;

- b) by civilians as follows, namely,
  - i. by men, on the left breast, pendant from a blue ribbon 32 mm in width that has a white stripe 6 mm wide, having a blue stripe 1 mm wide in its centre, centred on the outer third of each side of the ribbon and a central white stripe 2 mm in width, and
  - ii. by women, on the left shoulder suspended from the ribbon referred to in paragraph 18.b.(1) that has been fashioned into a bow; and
- c) where the undress ribbon is worn, each award of the Medal shall be indicated by a silver maple leaf, and where two or more maple leaves are worn those maple leaves shall be equally spaced on the ribbon.

19. A recipient of a meritorious service decoration may wear a miniature medal, to be one half the size of the decoration, on all occasions when the wearing of miniature decorations is customary.

## **CANCELLATION AND REINSTATEMENT**

20. (1) The Governor-General may, on the advice of the Chief of the Defence Staff or of the Civil Advisory Committee referred to in section 9, cancel or annul the award of a Meritorious Service Decoration, and may restore the award of a Meritorious Service Decoration that has been so cancelled or annulled.
- (2) Where the award of a Meritorious Service Decoration is cancelled or annulled under subsection (1) the name of the recipient of the Meritorious Service Decoration shall be deleted from the register referred to in paragraph 21(g).

## **ADMINISTRATION**

### **21. THE DIRECTOR, HONOURS, THE CHANCELLERY, SHALL:**

- a) verify the circumstances prompting a nomination for the award of a Meritorious Service Decoration in the civil division and present the nomination to the Civil Advisory Committee referred to in section 9;
- b) prepare the instruments of award for signature by the Governor General;
- c) obtain citations for military personnel from the Department of National Defence;

- d) prepare citations for the civilian nominees;
- e) arrange for the names of persons receiving a Meritorious Service Decoration, with the appropriate citations, to be published in the Canada Gazette;
- f) acquire the insignia and have the names of the persons honoured engraved on them;
- g) maintain a register containing the name of each person honoured and such other records relating to awards of the Meritorious Service Decoration as are considered necessary;
- h) prepare certificates of award for presentation to the persons honoured;
- i) arrange for investiture ceremonies; and
- j) perform such other functions in respect of awards of Meritorious Service Decorations as the Governor General may require.

#### **GENERAL**

- 22. Nothing in these Regulations limits the right of the Governor General to exercise all powers and authorities of Her Majesty in respect of the Meritorious Service Decorations.
- 23. The Governor General may make ordinances respecting the Meritorious Service Decoration.

# Appendix Four

## Register – Recipients of the Meritorious Service Cross (Military Division), 1984-2014

*This register of the Meritorious Service Cross (Military Division) includes all awards of the decoration between its creation, on 11 June 1984, and its 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary, on 11 June 2014. The rank, name and postnominals displayed are those held by the person at the time of the action or service recognized by the award. The five individuals who received a second award of the MSC have this award listed at the beginning of the register while their initial award is included with the other first awards in alphabetical order.*





## Second Award of The Meritorious Service Cross (Military Division)



Colonel Simon Charles Hetherington, MSC, CD, receives a bar to the Meritorious Service Cross from the Governor General, Rideau Hall, 26 January 2012

Photo: Sgt Ronald Duchesne

### *Colonel Simon Charles HETHERINGTON, MSC, CD*

Colonel Hetherington served as deputy commander of Joint Task Force Afghanistan from November 2009 to September 2010. His dedication and integrity helped to maintain campaign momentum despite an increasingly demanding operational tempo. With exceptional leadership abilities, he assumed command of the task force at a critical juncture in the mission, which strengthened Canada's credibility with our allies and kept the task force focused. Colonel Hetherington's professionalism was critical to the success of the mission, and brought great credit to the Canadian Forces.



Brigadier-General Joseph René Marcel Guy Laroche, OMM, MSC, CD, receives a bar to the Meritorious Service Cross from the Governor General, Rideau Hall, 2 November 2010

Photo: MCpl Dany Veillette

### *Brigadier-General Joseph René Marcel Guy LAROCHE, OMM, MSC, CD*

Following the earthquake in Haiti, Brigadier-General Laroche modelled and developed an operation plan within a multinational and inter-agency framework, which quickly distinguished itself from those of the other military forces. Brigadier-General Laroche's altruism and his capacity to analyze operational issues, combined with his close collaboration with the Canadian Ambassador, the Prime Minister of Haiti, and the forces in place, enabled Canada to be one of the first countries to contribute humanitarian assistance to the Haitian people, from January to March 2010.



Major-General Lewis Wharton MacKenzie, MSC, CD

Photo: Public Domain

*Major-General Lewis Wharton  
MacKENZIE, MSC, CD*

Major-General MacKenzie rendered a signal contribution to the well-being of the people of Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and enhanced the reputation of both the United Nations and Canada, by his intelligent, courageous and effective leadership of the Sarajevo Sector of the United Nation's Protection Force in the former Republic of Yugoslavia in June and July 1992. In particular, his personal involvement in organizing and directing the delivery and distribution of humanitarian aid brought into Sarajevo during this period, while at the same time negotiating between the warring factions on behalf of the United Nations, received world-wide publicity and acclaim.



Major-General Dean James Milner, OMM, MSC, CD, receives a bar to the Meritorious Service Cross from the Governor General, La Citadelle, 3 October 2014

Photo: MCpl Vincent Carboneau

*Major-General Dean James MILNER,  
OMM, MSC, CD*

Major-General Milner was deployed to Kabul, Afghanistan, as both the commander of the Canadian Contribution to the Training Mission and the commanding general of the NATO Training Mission from May 2013 to March 2014. His character, leadership and strategic vision contributed to the development of an autonomous and sustainable Afghan security force in the aftermath of the coalition force departure, and ensured a successful end to Canada's mission in Afghanistan. Major-General Milner was a consummate professional and an exceptional ambassador for Canada.



Brigadier-General Jonathan Holbert Vance, OMM, MSC, CD, receives a bar to the Meritorious Service Cross from the Governor General, Rideau Hall, 26 January 2012

Photo: Sgt Ronald Duchesne

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*Brigadier-General Jonathan Holbert  
VANCE, OMM, MSC, CD*

From June to September 2010, Brigadier-General Vance demonstrated exemplary leadership in his second tour as commander of Joint Task Force Afghanistan. Under extremely challenging conditions, he distinguished himself as a master of counter-insurgency warfare. Demonstrating outstanding dedication and professionalism, Brigadier-General Vance provided leadership to coalition and Afghan soldiers, which significantly advanced NATO efforts in Afghanistan and enhanced Canada's international reputation.



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



### *Sergeant Larry Douglas ABBOTT, CD*

During the period November 7, 1983 to August 11, 1984, Sergeant Abbott was the non-commissioned officer in charge of military police security guards at the Canadian Embassy in Beirut, Lebanon. The period was marked by the complete collapse of law and order, and assaults on diplomats and diplomatic premises. In the performance of protective and other duties, Sergeant Abbott frequently risked his life over an extended period to ensure the safety of both Canadian and locally-employed staff members. When a drastic reduction in staff taxed resources to their fullest, he assumed the additional duties associated with two officer positions, performing them with a rare, high standard of both flexibility and adaptability. His leadership, professional expertise and qualities of character made a deep impression on all members of the Embassy staff. Sergeant Abbott's outstandingly professional performance of military duties, tailored to the priority needs of the Canadian Government in Lebanon and frequently beyond those normal for his rank, have brought great credit to both himself and the Canadian Forces.



### *Major Joseph Antoine Dave ABBOUD, MMV, CD*

Major Abboud was deployed as the commanding officer of B Company, 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion, Royal 22<sup>e</sup> Régiment, in Afghanistan, from July 2007 to March 2008. He displayed leadership and tactical skills during security and humanitarian assistance operations, which greatly contributed to bringing stability and hope to the Afghan people of the Zharey district.



*Captain(N) Robin Wendall ALLEN, CD*

Captain(N) Allen was the commanding officer of Her Majesty's Canadian Ship *Preserver* during the UN emergency intervention in Somalia between December 1992 and March 1993.

Throughout the operation, the ship's company epitomized the true spirit of professionalism and compassion in its humanitarian mission. Captain(N) Allen successfully blended the welfare of his ship's company with operational imperatives throughout his mission area. His exceptional leadership, outstanding performance, and innovative approach to dealing with problems, were instrumental in the success of those under his command.



*Colonel John Albin ALMSTROM, CD*

Colonel Almstrom was the principal operations staff officer for the United Nations force in Bosnia-Herzegovina from June 1993 until March 1994. He was instrumental in forging civil-military bonds that vastly improved the delivery of humanitarian supplies, most notably by opening a major aid route through areas of heavy fighting in central Bosnia-Herzegovina. His exceptional performance of duty and tireless dedication to the

humanitarian effort brought significant relief to the suffering population in that land, and earned the approval of those with whom he served.



*Colonel John Andrew ANNAND, OMM, CD*

In August 1988, Colonel Annand arrived as the first senior United Nations officer in the Iran-Iraq area, with the difficult tasks of commanding the Canadian Contingent and establishing the UN Iran-Iraq Military Observers Group headquarters. His energy, dedication, and competence soon led the Chief Military Observer to select him as Chief of Staff. Colonel Annand impressed all with his sound judgment, military professionalism

and diplomatic skills, and was instrumental in the success of the delicate mission in an area of the world that had no experience of United Nations peacekeeping.



### *Colonel Arthur Graham ARMSTRONG, CD*

From September 1998 to September 1999, Colonel Armstrong was the Canadian Forces' attaché at the Canadian Embassy in Belgrade, accredited to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia at the time of the Kosovo crisis. As the volatile situation deteriorated almost daily, he showed outstanding leadership and resourcefulness throughout a very trying year which included two evacuations before final closure of the Embassy. Without regard for his personal safety, he faced considerable danger operating throughout Kosovo to provide unique, first-hand information to Canadian and Allied decision-makers. Colonel Armstrong's dedication and professionalism brought great credit to Canada and the Canadian Forces.



### *Major Timothy Maurice ARSENAULT, CD*

As company commander from March to October 2009, Major Arsenault's front line leadership, tactical acumen and unwavering determination greatly contributed to enhancing security in Kandahar province, Afghanistan. Operating with Afghan and coalition forces during numerous combat operations, he demonstrated courage under fire that inspired those around him and enabled them to consistently defeat the enemy. Major Arsenault's remarkable efforts were critical to the success of Joint Task Force Afghanistan and brought great credit to the Canadian Forces.



### *General Joseph ASHY of the United States of America*

As commander in Chief of the North American Aerospace Defence Command and the United States Space Command, General Ashy provided outstanding personal support and assistance to Canada. His strong vision and tenacious pursuit of binational support of the common defence of North America contributed significantly to the advancement of Defence Programs critical to Canada. Moreover, his outstanding leadership, astute initiative and clear, professional direction ensured unprecedented success in the air campaign over Bosnia during the recent peacekeeping operations. General Ashy's intense personal efforts and keen understanding of his commands' vital roles have contributed significantly to Western security and constitute a direct service to Canada and to the Canadian Forces.





*Lieutenant Joseph Norbert Raymond Robert AUBIN, CD*

On December 12, 1986, the Base Defence Force, Canadian Forces Base Gander, responded to the scene of the Arrow Air aircraft disaster which claimed the lives of 256 personnel, most of whom were members of the 101<sup>st</sup> Airborne Division, United States Army. Under command of Lieutenant Aubin and doubled in size for this task, the Defence Force worked in co-operation with civilian police forces and other military agencies, ensured area security, conducted searches for weapons and personal belongings, and evacuated casualties. Lieutenant Aubin personally worked extraordinarily long days, ensuring maximum effectiveness of the Force and inspiring his personnel to respond beyond the normal call of duty under the most stressful of conditions. His professionalism and leadership throughout this demanding assignment made a deep impression on everyone associated with the operation. Lieutenant Aubin's outstanding professional performance of his military duties at a rare, high standard has brought great credit to both himself and the Canadian Forces.



*Commander Craig Alan BAINES, CD*

Her Majesty's Canadian Ship *Winnipeg* was deployed to the Gulf of Aden, from March to June 2009, on Canada's inaugural counter-piracy mission. As commanding officer, Commander Baines' operational focus enabled the ship to integrate seamlessly into the NATO-led task force and to make aggressive use of its many resources to disrupt pirate activity. He worked closely with the media to ensure that extensive coverage of Canadian naval excellence was projected in media outlets worldwide. Commander Baines' outstanding leadership significantly contributed to international counter-piracy efforts.



*Chief Warrant Officer Mark Leslie BAISLEY, CD*

While deployed in Afghanistan as the regimental sergeant major of 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion, The Royal Canadian Regiment Battle Group, from January to August 2007, Chief Warrant Officer Baisley maintained an unwavering focus on his mission and an exemplary discipline. His effective management of personnel, from soldier welfare to force protection, was highly regarded and respected.



*Master Warrant Officer Wayne Alan BARTLETT, CD*

Master Warrant Officer Bartlett is being recognized for his outstanding military expertise while deployed as the regimental sergeant major of the Operational Mentor and Liaison Team in Afghanistan, from February to August 2007. His integrity and profound regard for cultural differences greatly contributed to improving the confidence of the Afghan National Army and its operational effectiveness.



*Major Brent Palmer BEARDSLEY, CD*

In 1994, while serving as military assistant to the force commander of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda, Major Beardsley faced armed and hostile civilian crowds, as well as belligerent forces, to rescue Rwandans, Canadians and others. He twice entered a riotous crowd to save a family from being mobbed, after convincing rebel soldiers that their forcible intervention would breach the terms of the accord that stationed them in the capital. He also braved violent crowds to escort the force commander to headquarters, to rescue a doctor and nurse who were being assaulted, and to take a man with a severe machete wound to the hospital. After the assassination of the president of Rwanda and the start of the massacres, he coordinated and led the rescues of numerous Canadian and foreign nationals. In an environment of wanton destruction and killing, Major Beardsley's calm and timely actions met the highest professional standards and brought great credit to himself, the Canadian Forces, and Canada.



*Major-General Stuart BEARE, CMM, MSM, CD*

As the deputy commander of the military police within the NATO Training Mission in Afghanistan from June 2010 to July 2011, Major-General Beare led the largest build-up of police forces in the mission's history. Working tirelessly with his Afghan counterparts and commanding a diverse, multinational organization, he built a solid foundation for the Afghan National Police and positioned the organization for ongoing success. Major-General Beare's leadership and strategic vision had a profound and lasting impact on the success of the mission.



*Petty Officer 2<sup>nd</sup> Class Martin Joseph Claude BÉDARD, CD*

Petty Officer 2<sup>nd</sup> Class Bédard was deployed to Afghanistan as a physician assistant from March to November 2009. As the senior medical authority at the remote Forward Operating Base Ma'Sum Ghar, he became a pioneer in the application of advanced medical techniques normally reserved for medical officers. Operating in an incredibly austere environment without the benefit of modern medical facilities, he drew universal praise from other medical personnel, including specialists in the field. With unwavering dedication, he provided exceptional care to our soldiers at this remote location, and brought great credit to the Canadian Forces.



*Lieutenant-Colonel Marc Joseph André BIGAOUETTE, CD*

As commanding officer of Canadian Helicopter Force Afghanistan from April to November 2009, Lieutenant-Colonel Bigaouette demonstrated leadership, professionalism and unwavering dedication which contributed to the success of his unit's operations. Orchestrating and executing all missions with precision, he ensured exceptional support was provided to Canadian and allied ground forces, whether supporting combat and sustainment operations or transporting dignitaries. Lieutenant-Colonel Bigaouette's command of his unit reinforced the first-class reputation of Canadian aviation forces among Canada's international allies in Afghanistan.



*Master Warrant Officer William Alan BOLEN, CD*

Master Warrant Officer Bolen is recognized for his outstanding leadership and professionalism as the sergeant-major for Patrol Company, Kandahar Provincial Reconstruction Team, during Operation ARCHER, Rotation 0, from May 2005 to February 2006. His guidance was instrumental in the successful establishment of Canada's first provincial reconstruction team and in the initial deployment of Canadian soldiers into an extremely demanding operational environment.



*Lieutenant General Daniel BOLGER (Retired) of the United States of America*

As commander of the NATO Training Mission in Afghanistan from November 2011 to April 2013, Lieutenant General Bolger was a steadfast supporter of Canada's mission objectives. Leading over 4,000 coalition personnel and 13,000 contractors, he endorsed many Canadian initiatives that significantly enhanced training effectiveness at key Afghan institutions.

Lieutenant General Bolger's leadership and encouragement were critical to the success of the Canadian mission, and strengthened the bond between Canada and the United States of America.



*Lieutenant-General Joseph Jacques Charles BOUCHARD, CMM, CD*

From March to September 2011, Lieutenant-General Bouchard was the commander, Combined Joint Task Force Unified Protector. In a complex political environment, he developed a campaign plan that put pressure on the entrenched regime while successfully synchronizing the efforts of multiple nations.

Leading an intricate combination of multinational naval and air forces, Lieutenant-General Bouchard brought great credit to Canada with his demonstration of exceptional operational and strategic acumen, which helped to protect the citizens of Libya from harm during this period of civil strife.



*Colonel Stephen Joseph BOWES, CD*

Colonel Bowes' exceptional leadership as commander of the provincial reconstruction team was instrumental to the overall success of Task Force Afghanistan from February 2005 to February 2006. His vision and commitment played a crucial role in the developmental stages of Canada's first tangible attempt at the whole-of-government approach to foreign policy in the region. His acumen and interpersonal skills were pivotal

to the successful fusion of efforts by the Department of National Defence, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, the former Solicitor General Canada and the Canadian International Development Agency towards achieving the Government of Canada's objectives of development and reconstruction in Afghanistan.



*Major Carman Bruce BRADLEY, CD (Retired)*

As commanding officer of the United Nations Protection Force Combat Engineer Unit in the former Yugoslavia from September 1992 to March 1993, Major Bradley was responsible for military, political and economic activities that had a successful impact and that far exceeded expectations given the resources under his command. His expertise in mine clearance and mine education resulted in plans and recommendations adopted by United Nations forces. Overall, he set an outstanding example of true professionalism and international service.



*Sergeant Joseph Martin BRINK*

On January 15, 2006, Sergeant Brink demonstrated exemplary leadership as the section commander during an attack on his patrol convoy by a suicide vehicle borne improvised explosive device. He quickly established a security perimeter and sent a detailed report to command headquarters, which allowed for the rapid dispatch of the quick reaction force to provide assistance at the scene. He then entered a burning, overturned and ammunition-laden vehicle to render aid to a trapped and seriously injured soldier until that soldier could be safely extracted. Sergeant Brink's perseverance and performance under extreme duress were exceptional.



*Lieutenant-General Hans-Otto BUDDE of the Federal Republic of Germany*

As commander of the German Army, Lieutenant-General Budde's tireless efforts from 2007 to 2009 overcame the tremendous challenges inherent with Canada's request for the loan of 20 German tanks and three armoured recovery vehicles. His exemplary determination ensured the closest intergovernmental and military co-operation, and resulted in the successful delivery of this essential operational capability in the shortest possible time. The Canadian Forces have greatly benefitted from Lieutenant-General Budde's outstanding support.



### *Captain Daniel Robert BURDEN*

On December 2, 1995, Captain Burden was crew commander of a Sea King helicopter rescue team that saved thirty people from the sinking Motor Vessel *MOUNT OLYMPUS*, which had been caught in a severe Atlantic storm almost 2,000 km southeast of Nova Scotia. Hampered by the early morning darkness and severe weather conditions, Captain Burden successfully steadied the helicopter over the vessel for nearly four hours, enabling his crew to hoist all thirty people to safety. Captain Burden demonstrated outstanding leadership, professionalism and skill throughout this life-saving mission.



### *Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas James CALVIN, CD*

Lieutenant-Colonel Calvin was the commander of a reinforced battalion during difficult and hazardous United Nations operations in the Medak Pocket, Croatia, in September 1993. His unit, which included two French Army companies, secured a neutral zone between Croat and Serb forces in the face of deliberate destruction by those withdrawing. Battalion members were praised for their discipline, motivation and actions while under fire or personally threatened. Through personal leadership and example, Lieutenant-Colonel Calvin developed a cohesive team that carried out one of the most successful military operations in support of the humanitarian effort in this theatre.



### *Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Keith CHAMBERLAIN, CD*

Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlain was deployed as the commanding officer of the Kandahar Provincial Reconstruction Team, from January 2007 to February 2008. With courage and determination, he created momentum to improve the governance and development aspects of the mission. His leadership and diplomatic skills directly contributed to the enhancement of the Canadian mission in Kandahar Province.





### *General Wesley CLARK of the United States of America*

Commander-in-Chief of the United States European Command, General Clark was Supreme Allied Commander Europe from July 1997 to May 2000. In command of Canadian Forces personnel in the Balkan Theatre, General Clark exhibited the highest standard of professional dedication in Operations Allied Force, Joint Guardian, Joint Force and Allied Harbour. General Clark's leadership covered not only the command of forces at sea, in the field and in the air, but also Canadians in NATO Headquarters staffs and discussions with National Authority in Ottawa. His indefatigable efforts contributed greatly to bringing a successful end to the humanitarian crisis in Kosovo and to the ongoing peace process in Bosnia-Herzegovina.



### *Chief Warrant Officer Joseph Alain COMEAU, CD*

Chief Warrant Officer Comeau was the regimental sergeant-major of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry Battle Group deployed in Afghanistan during Operation APOLLO from February to August 2002. As the commanding officer's closest adviser, responsible for the welfare, training readiness and discipline of the soldiers within the Battle Group, Chief Warrant Officer Comeau's performance was exemplary. In the aftermath of the Tarnak Farm incident, Chief Warrant Officer Comeau was a pillar of strength under the most demanding of circumstances, projecting a sense of compassion and professional resolve that led directly to re-establishing cohesion and mission focus among all ranks of the Battle Group. Chief Warrant Officer Comeau's outstanding professionalism has brought great credit to the Canadian Forces and to Canada.



*Brigadier-General Kenneth André CORBOULD, OMM, CD*

As deputy commander of Regional Command (South) Headquarters from October 2010 to October 2011, Brigadier-General Corbould demonstrated leadership, combat-tested experience and a result-focused approach that significantly contributed to the success of the international military campaign in Southern Afghanistan. Working within a diverse battle space and across multiple lines of operations, he created a clear and direct path for his organization to move forward. Brigadier-General Corbould's efforts were critical to multinational success in Afghanistan, highlighting Canada's role in bringing stability to the country.



*Major-General Roy Raymond CRABBE, OMM, CD*

Between July 1994 and June 1995, Major-General Crabbe was the deputy force commander and Canadian Contingent commander of the United Nations Protection Force in the former Yugoslavia. During the difficult and challenging year, his professional knowledge and strength of character provided an exemplary standard of leadership and guidance. Major-General Crabbe's remarkable diplomatic skills were critical to the Joint United Nations and North Atlantic Treaty Organization planning processes, and his personal involvement helped to prevent a resumption of war between the Croats and the Krajina Serbs in Sector South. Throughout his period of service, Major-General Crabbe's exceptional performance furthered the cause of peace in this troubled region.



*General Bantz John CRADDOCK of the United States of America*

General Craddock, Supreme Allied Commander Europe from 2006 to 2009, commanded NATO military operations in which members of the Canadian Forces were a major participant. His ongoing efforts to increase Forces personnel and to expand the role of Allied Command Operations were critical to successfully undertaking difficult missions in the interests of the Alliance, its partners, and the wider international community.



*Brigadier-General Joseph René Pierre DAIGLE, CD*

From March 1, 1996, to the end of July 1997, Brigadier-General Daigle assumed military command of the United Nations Mission in Haiti. In this capacity, he distinguished himself by his professionalism and his exemplary leadership ability. His strength of character, personal integrity and diplomacy contributed to the success of the military component of the Mission and the achievement of all its objectives. His tireless efforts in the field of security and his unfailing assistance in rebuilding this destitute country reflect great credit on the United Nations and the Canadian Forces.



*Major-General Romualius (Roméo) Antonius DALLAIRE, CMM, CD*

This valiant Canadian officer displayed exceptional professionalism and leadership, and altruism of the highest order despite perilous circumstances while commanding the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda. From August 1993 to May 1994, Major-General Dallaire worked tirelessly to negotiate ceasefires between the warring factions and to re-establish civil order. He ensured the evacuation of foreign nationals and the protection of Rwandan refugees. Thousands of lives were saved through his unflagging efforts.



*Lieutenant-General John Kane DANGERFIELD, CMM, CD*

While serving on the International Military Staff in Brussels, Belgium, Lieutenant-General Dangerfield made an outstanding contribution leading to important changes to NATO strategy, force levels and command structure at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Headquarters at a most crucial time in that Organization's history. His performance of his duties in this position was of a rare, high standard, which greatly enhanced the reputation of the Canadian Forces for professionalism and excellence.



### *Commodore Robert Andrew DAVIDSON, CD*

From April to September 2008, Commodore Davidson's outstanding command of Task Force Arabian Sea demonstrated Canada's ability to rapidly project naval power with its allies. Whether leading coalition ships in the war on terror, escorting merchant vessels through pirate-infested waters or conducting life-saving search and rescue operations, Commodore Davidson showed great planning abilities and leadership that enabled the task force to seamlessly accomplish a variety of operations across three oceans.



### *Lieutenant-Colonel James Patrick DAVIS, CD*

Lieutenant-Colonel Davis is recognized for his outstanding contributions, leadership and tireless efforts in regard to Canadian participation in the Multinational Interim Forces in Haiti, and to the transition of operations to the *Mission des Nations Unies pour la stabilisation en Haïti*, from March to August 2004. His stewardship of the task force in one of most quickly mounted missions in Canadian Forces history and his exceptional personal commitment to the operations in Haiti was pivotal to the successful completion of the Mission. Through his remarkable accomplishments, Lieutenant-Colonel Davis has brought great credit and international praise to the Canadian Forces and to Canada.



### *Brigadier-General Michael DAY, OMM, CD*

From April 2011 to May 2012, Brigadier-General Day excelled as commander of the Canadian contribution to the NATO Training Mission in Afghanistan, while simultaneously occupying key leadership positions within the NATO command structure. In addition to overseeing the successful stand-up of the Canadian contingent, he was critical in shaping the mission's overall approach during a time of major strategic transformation. Brigadier-General Day's leadership and vision had a profound impact on the Afghan National Security Forces' transition to self-sufficiency.



*Lieutenant General Keith DAYTON of the United States of America*

From 2005 to 2009, Lieutenant General Dayton, the United States security coordinator in the Middle East, actively promoted the significance of Canadian contributions in his efforts to advance security conditions for peace between the Israelis and Palestinians. He continuously advocated Canada's role to key Israeli and Palestinian leaders, Congressional representatives, the American Secretary of State and the President of the United States. With Lieutenant General Dayton's strong support, Canada has developed an international reputation as one of the foremost countries engaged in the Middle East peace process.



*Master Warrant Officer Rodney Albert DEARING, CD*

In 2008, Master Warrant Officer Dearing was deployed to Afghanistan with an operational mentoring and liaison team. His involvement in direct combat with insurgents and his skilful mentoring of Afghan army counterparts demonstrated leadership, commitment to the mission and loyalty to his troops. Master Warrant Officer Dearing's courage under fire and resolve significantly increased the effectiveness of Afghan forces and contributed to the success of the operation.



*Lieutenant-General Sir Peter DE LA BILLIÈRE, KCB, CBE, DSO, MC, of the United Kingdom*

Lieutenant-General de la Billière is to be commended for his outstanding personal support and valuable assistance to Canada throughout the Arabian Gulf conflict, as well as for his timely advice on matters of the Middle East which was highly valued and fundamental to understanding events as they unfolded. His acceptance of a Canadian Army officer on his battle staff was beneficial to both the United Kingdom and Canada and his involvement enabled Canada to quickly deploy a Mobile Field Hospital to effectively operate in parallel and in concert with a major United Kingdom Field Hospital.



*Sergeant Nicholas Samuel James DERIGER, CD*

Sergeant Deriger was deployed to Afghanistan as an explosive ordnance disposal commander, from September 2008 to May 2009. While leading over 50 successful counter-improvised explosive device operations, he personally dismantled nearly every device and ensured the operations were conducted quickly and efficiently. He uncovered critical information on new insurgent tactics that led directly to adjustments in Task Force search techniques. Sergeant Deriger's leadership, courage and selfless work ethic significantly reduced the threat of improvised explosive device attacks in his area of operations.



*Colonel Peter John DEVLIN, OMM, CD*

Colonel Devlin was acting Brigadier-General and commander of the Kabul Multi-National Brigade on Operation ATHENA, in Afghanistan, from July 2003 to January 2004. Understanding the importance of building good relations through mutual respect, Colonel Devlin personally met all the key players of the Afghan Transitional Authority, his allied coalition and his NATO partners. He was involved in the creation of a joint security coordination centre where military, police and para-military organizations shared information and developed the common goal of safeguarding citizens and the Afghan Transitional Authority. Colonel Devlin distinguished himself by his exceptional dedication to the mission, during an extremely complex and strategic situation.



*Commander Pierre Christophe DICKINSON, CD*

From July to December 2008, Commander Dickinson commanded Her Majesty's Canadian Ship *Ville de Québec* during a NATO deployment. During this mission, the ship was temporarily reassigned, on very short notice, to escort World Food Program vessels in pirate-threatened waters in the Arabian Sea. His foresight and leadership ensured a seamless transition to this tactically challenging role, resulting in food delivery to populations in need. Commander Dickinson's performance throughout both missions brought great credit to himself and to the Canadian Forces.





### *Brigadier-General Ian Coutts DOUGLAS, CD*

Brigadier-General Douglas was the deputy chief military observer of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America during the demobilization of the Nicaraguan Resistance in April 1990. Demonstrating outstanding leadership, initiative and dedication, he planned, coordinated and directed the disarming and demobilization of more than 23,000 Nicaraguan Resistance fighters under dangerous conditions. His personal involvement in all aspects of the negotiations and subsequent demobilization accelerated the peace process. Brigadier-General Douglas' continuous display of courage and leadership earned him the respect of the United Nations Forces and the region's combatants alike.



### *Colonel Christian DROUIN, CD*

As commander of the Air Wing in Afghanistan from November 2009 to September 2010, Colonel Drouin was instrumental in developing the squadron's capability so that it could fully support operations. While promoting the strength of combat aviation to an unprecedented degree, he ensured Canada's leadership within several multinational operations, including one of the largest airmobile operations in the history of Canada's efforts in Afghanistan. Colonel Drouin is a first-rate leader and innovator, and his outstanding command was pivotal to operational success.



### *General Ralph Edward EBERHART of the United States of America*

General Eberhart, of the U.S. Air Force, provided outstanding support and assistance to Canada as the commander of North American Aerospace Defence Command and of the United States Northern Command. His strong vision and tenacious pursuit of bi-national support for the common defence of North America contributed significantly to the advancement of defence programs critical to Canada. His leadership, astute initiative and clear direction ensured the appropriate decisions were made during the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, and unprecedented success during the subsequent air defence campaign to protect North America. General Eberhart's personal efforts and keen understanding of his commands' vital roles have greatly contributed to Western security, and constitute united and unparalleled service to Canada.



*Lieutenant General Karl EIKENBERRY of the United States of America*

As the commanding general, Combined Forces Command – Afghanistan, Lieutenant General Eikenberry played a central role in Canada’s success in the South of Afghanistan in 2006. He is an outstanding coalition builder, an exceptional commander and a strong supporter of Canada’s foreign policy and military objectives in Afghanistan. His superb leadership was pivotal to the seamless transition to effective International Security Assistance Force command. He spearheaded the international reconstruction and stabilization effort, ensuring that Canada had the material and military support required to make a meaningful contribution to stability and democracy in Afghanistan. He brought great international credit to Canada and the Canadian Forces.



*Lieutenant-Colonel Nicolas ELDAOUD, CD*

Lieutenant-Colonel Eldaoud was deployed as the commanding officer of the National Support Element, in Afghanistan, from July 2007 to February 2008. An inspirational leader, he trained a cohesive combat-ready team. Despite persistent enemy attacks throughout the Afghan landscape, his personal example and dedication ensured the continuous and timely logistics support of the Task Force and was key to the success of the mission.



*General Howell ESTES III of the United States of America*

As commander in chief of the North American Aerospace Defence Command and United States Space Command and commander of Air Force Space Command, General Estes provided outstanding personal support and assistance to Canada since his appointment in August 1996. His strong vision and tenacious pursuit of binational support of the common defence of North America contributed significantly to the advancement of Defence Programmes critical to Canada. Moreover, his superb leadership, astute initiative and clear professional direction ensured unprecedented success in facilitating Canadian Forces operations in a number of coalition operations. General Estes’ intense personal efforts and keen understanding of his command’s vital roles have contributed immeasurably to Western security and constitute unique and unparalleled service to Canada.



*Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Stewart ETHELL, OMM, CD*

On June 28, 1984, as the acting chief of staff and during the absence of the force commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Ethell made arrangements for an exchange of more than 300 prisoners of war between Syria and Israel. This delicate exchange, which had been more than two years in the making, was effected with only 36 hours advance notice. Furthermore, it was conducted under the threat of armed intervention from both sides and a myriad of other distractions which could have jeopardized the arrangements. Lieutenant-Colonel Ethell's leadership and personal supervision averted any such calamity, and thereby secured both the reputation and future role of the United Nations with the two countries. Similarly, on May 20, 1985, he was instrumental in effecting an exchange of 154 Palestinian prisoners held by Israel for three Israelis held by Syria. Lieutenant-Colonel Ethell's outstanding professional performance of military duties was of a rare, high standard that has been applauded by senior military officers, diplomats and civilians of many nations, reflecting great credit on both himself and the Canadian Forces.



*Lieutenant-Colonel Wayne Donald EYRE, CD*

Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre distinguished himself by his outstanding commitment to the success of the mission while deployed to Afghanistan as the commanding officer of the Operational Mentor and Liaison Team, from March to August 2007. His expert knowledge of counter-insurgency strategy and tactics ensured Afghan successes against Taliban operations, bringing stability to the volatile region and strengthening good governance within Kandahar Province.



*Major-General James Robert FERRON, OMM, CD*

Since May 2012, Major-General Ferron has provided his leadership to nearly 4,000 coalition personnel and 13,000 contractors in Afghanistan. With vision and insight as deputy commanding general of the NATO Training Mission, he ensured the successful introduction of significant new capabilities, and the effective training and equipping of over 350,000 Afghan National Security Forces. Major-General Ferron's performance set the standard for Canadian, coalition and Afghan personnel, and was critical to the success of the mission.



*Major-General Eric Allan FINDLEY, OMM, CD*

On September 11, 2001, Major-General Findley was the director of Operations for the North American Aerospace Defence Command (NORAD). As the terrorist attack on the World Trade Center unfolded in New York City, NORAD became the focal point of an immediate military response. Within hours, armed fighter aircraft were flying over all United States urban areas and all commercial air traffic in North America was stopped. All of this was accomplished in large part due to Major-General Findley's leadership and professionalism. Under his guidance, NORAD flawlessly directed several hundred military aircraft and ships, including four carrier battle groups into position, resulting in the greatest peacetime response that North America had ever witnessed. Major-General Findley's exceptional performance of duty, an outstanding example to Americans and Canadians alike, brought credit to the Canadian Forces and to Canada.



*Brigadier-General Alain FORAND, SC, CD*

From July until October 1995, Brigadier-General Forand served as commander of Sector South with the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in the Serb-controlled territory of Krajina in Croatia. During Operation STORM, which started on August 4, 1995, he provided outstanding leadership and demonstrated extreme courage and determination. Thanks to his actions, countless UN peacekeepers and more than 700 Serb refugees escaped injury.



*Chief Warrant Officer Wayne Arnold FORD, MMM, CD*

Chief Warrant Officer Ford was deployed as the Kabul Multi-National Brigade sergeant-major on Operation ATHENA in Afghanistan, in 2003. He acted as an ambassador for Canada and the Canadian Forces by establishing and maintaining key relationships with Afghan political and military personnel, thus ensuring the accomplishment of the Brigade's mission. His energy and enthusiasm contributed significantly to the organization and maintenance of Camp Warehouse, the Brigade soldiers' living spaces. Chief Warrant Officer Ford played a leading role in guaranteeing the success of Operation ATHENA and his contributions to the daily operations of the Brigade reflected highly on Canada in an international environment.



*Colonel David Allison FRASER, OMM, MSM, CD*

As the commander of Task Force Afghanistan and multinational forces in Afghanistan from March 1 to November 1, 2006, acting Brigadier-General Fraser experienced challenges of a breadth and depth unmatched in Canadian military operations carried out over the past half-century. In complex, intensive counter-insurgency operations, he created the operational conditions that led to a seamless and highly successful transition to NATO command. His exceptional leadership, unflinching resolve and superb professionalism have contributed to enhanced collaboration between the Afghan government, the international community and coalition forces.



*Colonel John Loughton FRAZER, OMM, CD*

On July 27, 1985, a military coup erupted in Kampala, Uganda, resulting in the overthrow of the civilian government, widespread civil disobedience and the creation of a volatile situation throughout the area. Though on a routine visit and notwithstanding great personal risk, Colonel Frazer effected liaison with allied embassy staffs in the area and with the Canadian High Commissioner in Kenya. Showing exceptional perceptiveness and good judgment, he energetically assisted in the creation of a highly successful evacuation plan. During the evacuation, his calm and decisive leadership instilled confidence among the members of the group, from ten Western nations, when panic would have exacerbated the threat. Consistently, when confronted by the Ugandan military, he used his authority with restraint but complete effectiveness to resolve potentially life-threatening situations. Colonel Frazer's selfless, outstandingly professional performance of military duties at a rare, high standard has brought great credit to both himself and the Canadian Forces.



*Brigadier General Leslie Lawrence FULLER (Retired) of the United States of America*

Brigadier General Fuller was deployed as the chief of staff of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) Headquarters in Kabul, Afghanistan, from February to August 2004. He was instrumental in the execution of intelligence-driven operations and for optimizing the strategic effects of ISAF in Afghanistan. His professional knowledge and exceptional dedication forged the essential relationships between ISAF, international partners and senior leaders of the Afghan government. Brigadier General Fuller's outstanding performance under demanding circumstances has brought international praise and acclaim to the Canadian Forces and to Canada.



*Colonel William Joseph FULTON, CD*

From September 1994 until April 1996, Colonel Fulton distinguished himself as chief of staff of the United Nations Mission in Haiti. His significant realizations during this period in Haiti's history resulted in noteworthy and lasting contributions to the establishment of peace and stability. His efforts enhanced national security and achieved the foreign policy objectives of Canada in a region that is of interest to our country. Colonel Fulton's outstanding accomplishments reflected great credit on the Canadian Forces, in what is described as one of the most successful missions of the United Nations.



*General Franciszek GAGOR of the Republic of Poland (Posthumous)*

General Gągor demonstrated great leadership as chief of the General Staff of the Polish Armed Forces, from February 2006 until his tragic death in May 2010. His dedication to the collective defence of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization made him a highly respected member of the NATO Military Committee. He was a supporter of Canada's military model and promoted enhanced military co-operation between Canada and Poland, to the benefit of the armed forces of both nations. In particular, his support of bilateral co-operation between Polish and Canadian forces in Afghanistan contributed to the success of the Canadian mission there, to the benefit of Canada and the Canadian Forces.





*Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Camilien Marc GAUTHIER, CD*

In 1992, Lieutenant-Colonel Gauthier was the commanding officer of the Combat Engineer Regiment deployed to support the United Nations Protection Force in former Yugoslavia. His main mission was to eliminate as many as possible of the anti-tank and anti-personnel mines that littered the theatre of operations. In preparing for this dangerous task, Lieutenant-Colonel Gauthier demonstrated exceptional diplomacy, tenacity and resourcefulness. The mission was accomplished thanks to his remarkable judgment and leadership, qualities that enabled prompt deployment of 14,000 members of the United Nations Protection Force in total safety.



*Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Roger Alain GAUTHIER, CD*

Lieutenant-Colonel Gauthier was deployed as the battle group commander of Joint Task Force Afghanistan, from July 2007 to February 2008. His leadership and strength of character during a critical phase of Afghan development inspired his troops and garnered immeasurable respect from the Afghan and international communities.



*Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Klaus Dieter GEBURT, CD*

As commanding officer of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion, The Royal Canadian Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Geburt, displaying outstanding professionalism, led his soldiers successfully through two United Nations tours in eighteen months from 1991 to 1993, first in Cyprus and then in the former Yugoslavia. During the second tour, he commanded a reinforced battle group of 1,200 soldiers under extremely trying and hazardous conditions and in a setting that defied normal peacekeeping conventions. Lieutenant-Colonel Geburt's outstanding leadership ensured the maintenance of a high level of operational effectiveness and success in his mission.



*Admiral Edmund Peter GIAMBASTIANI, Jr., of the United States of America*

An innovative planner, Admiral Giambastiani, of the United States Navy, has provided outstanding leadership and creativity to ensure that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is ready to meet the challenges of the future. In 2004, he developed new approaches to ensure the advances in technology serve Alliance requirements well into the future. Admiral Giambastiani's personal involvement and skilful execution of his Commands' vital functions have contributed in an outstanding manner to collective security. His achievements have been of great benefit to Canada.



*Chief Warrant Officer Robert Michel Joseph GIROUARD, CD (Posthumous)*

Chief Warrant Officer Girouard was deployed in August 2006 as the regimental sergeant major of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, The Royal Canadian Regiment Battle Group, Joint Task Force Afghanistan. Throughout his tour of duty, up to the moment he was killed in action on November 27, 2006, he led from the front, sharing the dangers and hardships associated with combat operations. He contributed greatly to the battle group's fighting spirit, which led to the defeat of the enemy during Operation MEDUSA. Chief Warrant Officer Girouard's outstanding leadership, professionalism and courage brought singular credit to the Canadian Forces and to Canada.



*Master Seaman Allan Rodney GOODWIN, CD*

In 1987, Master Seaman Goodwin was a member of a diving team working to salvage a Sea King helicopter which had made an emergency landing at sea. The aircraft sank in 240 feet of water, and the team had to contend with violent seas, strong underwater currents, the continuous cork-like motion of its diving tender and numerous setbacks in order to accomplish its mission.

In early November, Master Seaman Goodwin and others operated a remote Deep Access Reconnaissance Television (DART) to gain the first positive contact with the aircraft. During a storm contact was lost, and initial relocation attempts from the surface were unsuccessful in the cold, rough seas. Contact was finally re-established and manned dives commenced November 28-29, with Master Seaman Goodwin leading the third dive. On the sea bottom, a quick assessment based on his DART experience caused him to abandon an unproductive circle search and follow a magnetic compass bearing from the marker line. An unscalable rock cliff blocked his way and he was forced to move around it, freeing his umbilical line from the rocks and sea current, before he could sight the aircraft and reach and mark the wreck.

Both finding and marking the aircraft required great determination and physical effort, and exceeded the optimum bottom time. Diving and decompression time, with specialized breathing equipment which accelerated body heat loss, were almost doubled in extremely cold water. Although the marker was lost again during a subsequent storm, Master Seaman Goodwin's success provided positive knowledge that the aircraft was accessible and recoverable, and strengthened the spirit of the entire salvage team. Storms and shifting currents continued to complicate the operation, but, throughout, Master Seaman Goodwin's cheerful and positive attitude despite the adverse conditions, his unquestioning acceptance of all tasks and his position at the forefront of all activity, provided leadership and direction to the more junior divers. Under very difficult and dangerous conditions for all involved, his performance far surpassed that normally expected.

Master Seaman Goodwin's outstanding professional performance during the salvage operation was at a rare, high standard and has brought great credit to himself, his unit, and the Canadian Forces.



*Brigadier-General Timothy James GRANT, OMM, CD*

Brigadier-General Grant commanded Joint Task Force Afghanistan from November 1, 2006, to August 1, 2007. His steadfast leadership, professionalism, resourcefulness and strong communication skills led to improved Afghan Army units, the safe return of tens of thousands of displaced Afghans to their homes, and increased security of the Afghan population. Through his efforts, he brought great credit to the Canadian Forces and to Canada.



*Lieutenant-Colonel Stéphane GRENIER, CD*

Lieutenant-Colonel Grenier was the driving force behind the development and implementation of the Operational Stress Injury Social Support Program. This program has had a remarkable effect on the lives of Canadian Forces members and veterans, as well as on their families. Since its inception in 2001, the program's Peer Support Network has assisted more than 1,500 people in reintegrating into the workforce and society.

Lieutenant-Colonel Grenier's initiative has not only provided support service, it has also helped to eradicate many of the barriers to compassionate and humane treatment of those suffering from occupational stress injuries. Lieutenant-Colonel Grenier's endeavour has brought him great personal pride and has been of great benefit to the Canadian Forces and to Canada.



*Lieutenant-General Bertrand Adalbert Marcel GUILLAUME DE SAUVILLE DE LAPRESLE of the French Republic*

Lieutenant-General Guillaume de Sauville de LaPresle, Inspector General of the French Army, was the commanding general of the United Nations Force in the former Yugoslavia from March 1994 to February 1995. He was a key figure in all the major negotiations, decisions and actions involving the Force, the governments of the belligerent parties, the United Nations Organization and the

North Atlantic Treaty Organization. On two occasions in 1994, through his personal intervention, he played a vital role in securing the release of numerous soldiers of the Canadian 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion who had been taken hostage by the Bosnian Serb Army at Ilijas. His professionalism and the encouragement he gave the members of the Canadian Forces under his command spurred them on in achieving their mission.



*Colonel Chris Austin HADFIELD, OOnt, CD*

On April 22, 2001, mission specialist Hadfield became the first Canadian astronaut to perform an extravehicular activity or space walk. During two planned space walks, Colonel Hadfield successfully performed the complex yet delicate task of unloading, installing and testing Canadarm 2 under extraordinary conditions some 400 km above the earth. His contributions during his 13-day voyage are the culmination of years of intense training and personal sacrifice. During his first flight in 1995, he flew as the shuttle's first Canada mission specialist, became the first Canadian to operate the Canadarm in orbit and the only one to ever visit the Russian space station Mir. Colonel Hadfield's outstanding performance has brought great credit to Canada and honour to the Canadian Forces.



*Brigadier-General Joseph Marcel Marquis HAINSE, CD*

As deputy commander, Regional Command South in Southern Afghanistan, from April 2007 to January 2008, Brigadier-General Hainse demonstrated leadership and drew upon his experience to assist international efforts in Afghanistan. An inspiration to everyone under his command and a first-rate ambassador for Canada, he quickly earned the trust of Afghan partners and of the coalition. Brigadier-General Hainse's generous contribution proved indispensable to the success of the mission, earning international praise for Canada.



*Commander Darryl John HANSEN, CD*

As leadyard commander overseeing the construction of Canadian Patrol Frigates from October 1986 to July 1989, Commander Hansen demonstrated outstanding performance in the field of Quality Assurance Surveillance. Working under circumstances which involved a new method of construction and unprecedented standards of quality and contractor responsibility, Commander Hansen's ingenuity, industriousness, and initiative led to system improvements to both this and future ship construction programmes. In so doing, his knowledge and professionalism have produced long-term benefits for the Canadian Forces and Canada.



*Sergeant Shawn HARRISON, CD*

On January 3, 2007, parachute rescue team leader Warrant Officer Bryan Pierce and team member Sergeant Harrison performed a perilous procedure in a parachute jump to help a critically injured aircraft passenger, at Blatchford Lake, in the Northwest Territories. In the face of severe weather conditions, both performed a low-altitude jump, where the slightest error could have had catastrophic results for the team. The extraordinary level of professionalism demonstrated by Warrant Officer Pierce and Sergeant Harrison under these difficult circumstances brought great honour to the Canadian Forces and to Canada.



*General Raymond Roland Joseph HENAULT, CMM, CD*

General Henault served as the chair of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's Military Committee from June 2005 to June 2008. During a period of unparalleled challenges and threats, he contributed to ensuring security within the Alliance's areas of operation. General Henault's outstanding military achievements, combined with his diligent and expert guidance while at NATO, have brought great credit to Canada.



*Major Paeta Derek HESS-VON KRUEDENER, CD  
(Posthumous)*

Major Hess-von Kruedener is awarded the Meritorious Service Cross posthumously for his outstanding performance and dedication to duty while serving at a United Nations observation post in the Khiam area of Southern Lebanon. When the conflict erupted, Major Hess-von Kruedener knew he could not be evacuated, yet he steadfastly maintained his position while reporting the situation as it presented itself, until he was killed on duty on July 25, 2006. A Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry officer, Major Hess-von Kruedener brought great credit to the Canadian Forces and to Canada.





*Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Charles HETHERINGTON, CD*

Lieutenant-Colonel Hetherington was deployed as commanding officer of the Kandahar Provincial Reconstruction Team (KPRT), Joint Task Force Afghanistan, from June 2006 to January 2007. His exceptional leadership of the entire government team, as well as his tactical acumen, generated outstanding results in development, reconstruction and governance operations. His dynamic character and expert knowledge earned unstinting respect from Afghan and Coalition leaders and projected a strong, positive image of Canada's role in Afghanistan. Lieutenant-Colonel Hetherington's achievements during his assignment with the KPRT provided an extraordinary contribution to the International Security Assistance Force mission and played a vital role in helping the Afghan people rebuild their nation.



*Lieutenant-General Rickey John HILLIER, CMM, CD*

Lieutenant-General Hillier is recognized for his outstanding contributions to NATO's International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) and to the citizens of Afghanistan during his tenure as Commander ISAF V from February to August 2004. Under challenging and demanding circumstances, he guided the ISAF during a critical transition period. This included projecting influence through provincial reconstruction teams, building the capacity of Afghan security institutions, and providing assistance and security for voter registration during the electoral process. Lieutenant-General Hillier's leadership, fortitude and dedication were of the highest calibre and enabled him to foster relationships with Afghan authorities that will assist NATO for years to come.



*Lieutenant-Colonel Ian HOPE, CD*

In 2006, Lieutenant-Colonel Hope served as the commanding officer of Task Force Orion, the Canadian battle group that experienced the first major land combat operations since the Korean War. Leading from the front, Lieutenant-Colonel Hope worked tirelessly under difficult conditions to achieve Canada's strategic aims in Afghanistan. A dynamic leader, he assembled an effective combat team that was instrumental in expanding the Canadian presence throughout the region and in achieving considerable success in suppressing enemy activities. His exceptional knowledge and understanding of Afghan culture strengthened the bond between local Afghan authorities and the Canadian contingent.



*Sergeant Thomas Joachim HOPPE, MB*

Sergeant Hoppe was the commander of a key observation post located between Serb and Muslim forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina. On several occasions, the post came under direct, aimed, small-arms and anti-armour fire in July 1994. Conscious of the need to maintain his position of observation of the opposing forces, he moved his armoured vehicles while preparing to return fire to safeguard his men and carry out his task. On one occasion, he had to return fire and manoeuvre his patrol out of danger. Throughout, he remained calm and controlled, displayed outstanding leadership, and ensured the safety of his patrol and his mission.



*Lieutenant General Charles HORNER of the United States of America*

Lieutenant General Horner, United States Air Force, provided outstanding personal support, advice, and assistance to Canada during the Gulf War. His strong support for multi-national, coordinated air operations, and for full participation by Canada, was instrumental in Canadian involvement in defensive combat air patrol, sweep and escort, and air-to-ground missions.



*Lieutenant-General David HUDDLESTON, CMM, CD*

As deputy chief of the Defence Staff, Lieutenant-General Huddleston was charged with the strategic direction of Canada's military effort for the Gulf War. Lieutenant-General Huddleston's outstanding performance of his duties during this crisis contributed greatly to both the successful prosecution of the war and the understanding and support of Canada's role by the Canadian population.



*Major Richard Eugene ISABELLE, CD*

From April to October 1991, Major Isabelle was commanding officer of 1 Combat Engineer Regiment with the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission. Through adverse working and living conditions and extreme hazards, he commanded his unit with outstanding skill. His personnel removed more than 6,000 unexploded pieces of ordnance without incident. This exceptional accomplishment was the result of remarkable foresight, planning, supervision and leadership.



*General (Army Corps) Bernard Louis Antonin JANVIER of the French Republic*

From March 1, 1995 to January 31, 1996, General Janvier, of the French Army, was commander of United Nations Peacekeeping Forces. During this critical and difficult period, General Janvier distinguished himself while commanding troops deployed in the former Yugoslavia. Thanks to his exceptional leadership abilities, sound judgment and great compassion, he saved lives and provided comfort not only to the peacekeepers, but also to civilians caught between the various warring factions. He also made a valuable contribution to the peace agreements reached near the end of his tour of duty and bolstered the morale of Canadian troops.



### *Major-General Norman Bruce JEFFRIES, CD*

From January to July 1996, Major-General Jeffries led Canada's inaugural contingent to NATO's Implementation Force in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Despite time constraints and inhospitable weather, the Canadian contingent deployed into theatre fully prepared to help achieve the objectives of the Dayton Peace Accord. Under the command of Major-General Jeffries, 2 Canadian Multi-National Brigade was melded into an effective field force. His foresight and diplomacy gained the confidence of NATO Commanders and the governments which contributed troops to the Brigade. The establishment of calm in a previously volatile environment is indicative of his moral courage, his inexhaustible stamina and his forthright decisiveness. Major-General Jeffries' diplomatic actions and sound leadership enhanced the international reputation of the Canadian Forces.



### *General James JONES of the United States of America*

Since 2003, General Jones of the United States Marine Corps has provided outstanding leadership to NATO at a critical time in the Alliance's history. During his mandate as Supreme Allied Commander Europe, NATO's operations in Afghanistan expanded to include the entire country, and thousands of Canadian military personnel served under his command. Although operating at the highest strategic level, General Jones has always had the interests of individual soldiers at heart. He has invariably been responsive to Canadian concerns and has provided strong support to Canadian commanders in theatre. His service to NATO and to our military personnel has brought great benefit to the Canadian Forces and to Canada.



*Lieutenant-Colonel Clovis Sylvio Michel JONES, CD*

In 1992, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones was the commanding officer of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, Royal 22<sup>e</sup> Régiment Battle Group of the Canadian contingent of the United Nations Protection Force during its dangerous deployment across Bosnia-Herzegovina to Sarajevo. His determination and decisive conduct enabled him to complete the perilous 400-kilometre journey despite many hazardous obstacles. Lieutenant-Colonel Jones then took control of the airport, thereby allowing humanitarian assistance flights to land. He negotiated with the different factions for permission to carry provisions and medications to the inhabitants of several areas. His remarkable leadership, courage and professionalism were responsible for the success of his mission.



*Admiral Timothy John KEATING of the United States of America*

As commander of the North American Aerospace Defence Command and United States Northern Command from November 2004 to February 2007, Admiral Keating of the United States Navy provided outstanding assistance to Canada. His vision and support for the common defence of North America contributed significantly to the advancement of defence programs critical to Canada. His leadership, astute initiative and clear direction ushered in the maritime warning mission for the North American Aerospace Defence Command. Admiral Keating's efforts and keen understanding of his Commands' vital roles have contributed to continental security and constitute unique and unparalleled service to Canada.



*Brigadier-General Craig Randall KING, OMM, CD, MBE*

While deployed within Regional Command (South) in Afghanistan from December 2009 to September 2010, Brigadier-General King played a critical role during a defining moment in the campaign. As the driving force behind the expansion of Afghan National Security Forces, particularly the Afghan National Police, he worked with Afghan and coalition stakeholders to institute a complete review of personnel and equipment that provided an accurate assessment of the current situation and facilitated decision making. Brigadier-General King's leadership and work ethic contributed to the improvement of the security situation in Southern Afghanistan and brought great credit to Canada and the Canadian Forces.



*Major General Joseph William KINZER of the United States of America*

From January 1995 to February 1996, Major-General Kinzer, of the United States Army, distinguished himself while serving as the force commander, United Nations Mission in Haiti. Through his accomplishments, the Mission has been the most successful in recent history. His unparalleled efforts, not only in the field of security but also in rebuilding a nation, helped generate world-wide interest in the plight of Haiti and had a direct impact on the provision of desperately needed foreign aid. His personal influence greatly assisted the Government of Haiti's movement toward greater responsibility and improved management of traditional services. His superb leadership and stellar performance reflect great credit upon him, the United Nations and all countries that served as part of the military force of this mission, including Canada.





### *Captain Hans KLEEMANN*

On the night of October 6, 1986, Captain Kleemann was the crew commander and pilot of a Sea King helicopter launched from Her Majesty's Canadian Ship *Nipigon* to rescue two seriously injured crewmen from the fighting vessel SEA HAWK. Due to the vessel's small size and configuration, only a 2 metre by 2.5 metre stern deck area was suitable for a hoist rescue. Weather conditions were deplorable, with 6 metre seas, winds gusting to 45 knots and very poor visibility due to darkness and rain. Despite using the lee of a nearby large bulk carrier to gain some protection from the seas, the SEA HAWK continued to pitch erratically, and standard rescue procedures repeatedly failed. Captain Kleemann then boldly manoeuvred his helicopter lower and perilously close to both ships under such arduous conditions that the slightest error would have been catastrophic. With exceptional skill and the finest of crew coordination, he achieved a hover just above the SEA HAWK's widely pitching stern from which the rescue was completed.

Captain Kleemann's outstanding professional performance of his military duty at a rare, high standard has brought great credit to both himself and the Canadian Forces.



### *Lieutenant-Colonel Finn Arild KNUTSEN, CD*

In late 1987, Lieutenant-Colonel Knutsen was entrusted with a highly sensitive and technically specialized project of great military importance to Canada. He quickly became both the catalyst and driving force behind the project. He applied himself with ceaseless devotion to flying special missions and analyzing data. He directed the planning and execution of several trials, brought together operational, engineering, intelligence and scientific representatives, and effectively focussed their work. His diligence and drive culminated in the success of this very special and important project in maritime operations for the defence of Canada.



*General Donald Joseph KUTYNA of the United States of America*

As Commander-in-Chief of the North American Aerospace Defence Command, General Kutyna provided outstanding personal support and assistance to Canada. His strong vision and tenacious pursuit of binational support for the common defence of North America contributed significantly to the advancement of Defence Programs critical to Canada. His astute initiative and clear, professional direction ensured unprecedented combat operations support to Canadian and coalition forces during the Persian Gulf War.



*Colonel Joseph Serge LABBÉ, CD*

Colonel Labbé was deployed to the Headquarters of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Kabul, Afghanistan, from February to August 2004. In this most challenging operational theatre, his performance as deputy chief of staff was critical to the success of this Canadian-led operation. He established priorities and synchronized the efforts of a diverse group of representatives from 37 nations that allowed for the successful NATO prosecution of the mission. Colonel Labbé also fostered key ISAF relationships with NATO and UN representatives, the coalition and the international community. His outstanding performance brought great honour and respect to the Canadian Forces and to Canada.



*Colonel Jocelyn Pierre-Paul Joseph LACROIX, CD*

Colonel Lacroix is recognized for his outstanding performance as the commander of the Kabul Multi-National Brigade during Operation ATHENA, from January to September 2004. His leadership and dynamism inspired his multinational team. Through his extensive professional knowledge and exceptional dedication, he made a considerable impact on the security situation in Kabul and set the stage for the successful completion of Afghanistan's first-ever democratic elections. His performance as a while-so-employed Brigadier-General under demanding and dangerous conditions has brought international praise and acclaim to the Canadian Forces and to Canada.



*Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Rosaire Aimé Stéphane  
LAFAUT, CD*

Lieutenant-Colonel Lafaut was deployed as the commanding officer of the Operational Mentoring and Liaison Team, in Afghanistan, from July 2007 to February 2008. Through his effort and leadership, he managed his unit's three-fold increase in size to include the Afghan National Police. Lieutenant-Colonel Lafaut's determination also ensured the rapid building of capacity in the Afghan National Security Forces, despite numerous engagements with the enemy.



*Colonel Roméo LALONDE, CD*

Colonel Lalonde was the chief of staff/deputy commander, Canadian Forces Middle East, and later, the commander, Canadian Air Task Group Middle East, during the Gulf War. His leadership, professionalism and management skills were instrumental in the establishment and operation of the Joint Headquarters in Manama, Bahrain, and the successful Canadian contribution to the coalition war effort.



*Lieutenant-Colonel Paul LANGLAIS, CD*

From November 2006 to March 2007, while he was deployed in the Democratic Republic of Congo as part of the United Nations Organization Mission, Lieutenant-Colonel Langlais served with diplomacy and professionalism. He successfully defused numerous armed conflicts that would have destabilized the country during the presidential elections. Earning the trust of the government and UN officials, he led the evacuation of the Zimbabwean ambassador and his staff during a perilous situation, and managed the safe handover of 130 rebel soldiers to UN care. His extraordinary efforts greatly contributed to the UN's success during this crisis.



*Lieutenant-Colonel Jean-Marc LANTHIER, CD*

Lieutenant-Colonel Lanthier assumed command of the first Canadian operational mentor liaison team from August 2006 to March 2007. During that time, he demonstrated exceptional professionalism. He and his teammates delivered work of such high quality that they became models for similar NATO units. Under his command, the unit greatly contributed to the success of the development of the Afghan National Army, as evidenced by the impressive achievements of the battalion with which he was associated. Lieutenant-Colonel Lanthier's remarkable leadership and organizational skills have brought tremendous honour to Canada's mission in Afghanistan.



*Brigadier-General Joseph René Marcel Guy LAROCHE, OMM, CD*

Brigadier-General Laroche commanded Joint Task Force Afghanistan from August 2007 to March 2008. His leadership, determination and vision were central to Canada's mission in Afghanistan, bringing visible progress and enhancing the quality of life of the people of Kandahar province.



*Lieutenant-Colonel Omer Henry LAVOIE, CD*

From August 2006 to February 2007, Lieutenant-Colonel Lavoie commanded the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, The Royal Canadian Regiment Battle Group, in Southern Afghanistan. He played a leading role in two complex brigade operations, including Operation MEDUSA, the most significant ground combat operation in NATO's history. His battle group's actions throughout their operational tour set the conditions for thousands of Afghans to return to their homes. During this period of sustained intense combat, Lieutenant-Colonel Lavoie led from the front, sharing the dangers and harsh living conditions of his troops. His exceptional professionalism and leadership in combat brought great credit to the Canadian Forces, to Canada and to NATO.



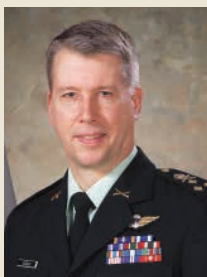
*Colonel Joseph Guillaume Jean Charles LEMIEUX, CD*

Colonel Lemieux, commander of the United Nations Protection Force for the Bihac region between October 1994 and March 1995, was in charge of peacekeeping operations in one of the most complex, difficult and dangerous regions in the Balkans. His personal efforts and exceptional leadership were crucial to the success of the mission in northwestern Bosnia during this period. The clear-sightedness of Colonel Lemieux during negotiations and co-ordination sessions prevented the outbreak of a number of major conflicts and enabled the tenuous cease-fire to be maintained. As a result, lives were saved and the suffering of the local population was considerably reduced.



*Commodore Eric James LERHE, OMM, CD*

As the Gulf of Oman sector commander from April to September 2002, during Operation ENDURING FREEDOM, Commodore Lerhe led the terrorist leadership interdiction effort at sea. His unparalleled tactical and technical expertise, single-minded tenacity and patience were critical to the effective command of up to nine ships from eight nations with substantially different rules of engagement, communication, information systems and national mandates. His exceptional leadership led directly to the apprehension of four terrorist suspects at sea and prevented senior operatives of the Taliban and al-Qaeda from using the high seas as an escape route. His actions have brought great credit to the Canadian Forces and to Canada.



*Major-General Andrew Brooke LESLIE, OMM, MSM, CD*

Major-General Leslie was deployed as the commander for Task Force Kabul and also served as deputy commander of NATO's International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) of Operation ATHENA in Afghanistan, from August 2003 to February 2004. He guided the ISAF team of 2,200 members to exceptional results, and in doing so, ensured that a safe and secure environment was maintained within Kabul, while building mutual respect between the Afghan Transitional Authorities and the ISAF coalition partners. Major-General Leslie's outstanding leadership, dedication and tireless efforts were pivotal to the successful completion of this mission.



*Major-General Joseph Guy Marc LESSARD, CMM, CD*

From February to November 2008, Major-General Lessard was deployed as commander of Regional Command (South). His insight into the complex nature of the battle space, coupled with his exceptional strategic vision and operational foresight, shaped the multinational counter-insurgency campaign in Southern Afghanistan, and set the conditions in place for the success of multinational forces. Major-General Lessard's integrity, statesmanship and dedication ensured the coalition's operational success in Afghanistan's most violent and challenging region.



*Warrant Officer Ian LONG, CD*

Warrant Officer Long was deployed to Afghanistan as the platoon second-in-command with Charlie Company, 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion, The Royal Canadian Regiment Battle Group, from February to August 2007. During that time, he led his platoon back into combat operation in the aftermath of devastating improvised explosive device strikes that claimed the lives of numerous members of his platoon, including its commander.



*Warrant Officer Joseph Arnold Edwin MACAULEY, MMM, MB, CD*

On November 1, 1991, Warrant Officer Macauley demonstrated outstanding professional skills, determination and courage in the face of considerable risk. Following the crash of a Hercules aircraft near Canadian Forces Station Alert in the Northwest Territories, he led sixteen Search and Rescue Technicians into a successful parachuting mission in dangerous blizzard conditions. Darkness and severe weather obscured the ground and forced the rescuers to parachute into unknown surface conditions, using an untried night procedure. They were able to locate the survivors, carry out triage and provide emergency medical treatment, thus saving many lives.





*Major-General John Archie MacINNIS, CMM, CD*

As deputy commander of the United Nations Protection Force and commander of its Canadian Contingent in the former Yugoslavia from July 1993 to June 1994, Major-General MacInnis consistently demonstrated strong leadership, selfless dedication and personal courage. He played a key role in all operations and activities and his personal efforts were a vital element in securing several cease-fire agreements. Throughout, Major-General MacInnis' outstanding leadership and exceptional diplomatic and military skills brought great credit to the United Nations, to the Canadian Forces and to Canada in the world community.



*Major Kenneth Alan Willison MacKENZIE, CD*

Since his posting to Europe in 1983, Major MacKenzie has been the driving force in the development of NATO's Battlefield Information Collection and Exploitation System. This project fills a long-standing Alliance need, but its magnitude and complexity had previously daunted all. Although initially only a project observer, Major MacKenzie took up the prodigious challenge and through foresight, personal confidence, commitment and work, moved the project from concept to practical reality. He unilaterally effected essential studies now adopted as the only trials in the vital pre-feasibility phase; addressed needs for complex computer equipment, funding and training and galvanized moribund staff. In the process he became the project's linchpin and earned a high international reputation for effectiveness well beyond his rank and original responsibilities. Due in large part to his personal efforts, agreement now exists on the proposal between the six NATO headquarters and the seven nations involved.

Major MacKenzie's outstanding professional performance of military duties at a rare, high standard has brought great credit to himself and the Canadian Forces.



*Brigadier-General Lewis Wharton MacKENZIE, CD*

Brigadier-General MacKenzie was deputy commander and then commander of the United Nations (UN) Observer Group in Central America from July 1990 to May 1991. Taking command at a time of transition he performed a difficult task in an outstandingly professional manner. He earned the respect and appreciation of many nations for his uncompromising commitment to operations, accomplished leadership, and spirited cooperation. His actions and negotiations at the highest levels clarified the role of UN forces and advanced the peace process in Central America.



*Colonel Barry Wayne MacLEOD, CD*

As chief of staff of the United Nations Mission in Haiti from May 2004 to January 2005, Colonel MacLeod distinguished himself through his outstanding dedication during complex and highly stressful circumstances. His actions in establishing the United Nations Mission, while promoting a secure environment, highlighted his superior leadership skills, determination and patience. During his tenure, Colonel MacLeod brought great honour to the Canadian Forces and to Canada.



*Commodore Gregory Ralph MADDISON, OMM, CD*

Commodore Maddison was the principal commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's operation that conducted a successful embargo in support of the United Nations off the coast of the former Yugoslavia, from April 1993 to April 1994. Under continuous threat of retaliation, his force spent an impressive amount of time at sea and executed a large number of sensitive boarding and interception operations. He achieved high levels of combat readiness and helped inspire a great spirit of cohesion and pride within his dispersed squadron, demonstrating the highest standards of leadership and command. Throughout, he earned the unqualified respect and confidence of all with whom he worked.



*Brigadier-General Joseph Omer Michel MAISONNEUVE, OMM, CD*

Brigadier-General Maisonneuve was assigned to the Headquarters of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to help set up the Kosovo Verification Mission (KVM). From November 1998 to May 1999, he distinguished himself by his exemplary personal leadership and professionalism as the principal planner of the KVM and then as Head of the first Regional Centre in Kosovo. His strength of character, his unparalleled efforts and his diplomacy contributed to the success of the Mission in an uncertain and dangerous environment. His personal influence and the determination he showed in helping bring peace and humanitarian aid to the Kosovo region reflect great credit on the OSCE as well as Canada and the Canadian Forces.



*Chief Warrant Officer Joseph Georges Jean Pierre MARCHAND, MMM, CD*

Chief Warrant Officer Marchand was deployed to Afghanistan as the regimental sergeant major of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion, Royal 22<sup>e</sup> Régiment, from July 2007 to March 2008. Determined and unwavering in his concern for the welfare of his troops, he mentored and led them through difficult and traumatic times. His dedication greatly contributed to the battle group's cohesion, morale and extraordinary success.



*General James MATTIS of the United States of America*

While occupying key leadership positions within the United States Armed Forces and NATO between 2001 and 2012, General Mattis has directly and repeatedly contributed to the Canadian Forces' operational success in Afghanistan. Providing unprecedented access and championing Canadian participation in critical policy and training events, he helped shape Canadian counter-insurgency doctrine. Demonstrating unequivocal support and unwavering commitment to Canada, General Mattis has significantly strengthened Canadian-American relations and has been a critical enabler in both countries' shared achievements in Afghanistan.



*Vice Admiral Henry MAUZ, Jr., of the United States of America*

Vice Admiral Mauz, of the United States Navy, provided outstanding personal support, advice and assistance to Canada during the Gulf War, and enabled Canada to integrate its naval ships and fighter aircraft fully into key roles and missions. His strong vision, support, and direction to the multi-national force, which included Canadian Forces, were especially profound.



*Lieutenant-Colonel William John McCULLOUGH, CD*

During the period from July 4, 1982 to August 5, 1984, Lieutenant-Colonel McCullough was the Canadian Forces attaché at the Embassy in Beirut, Lebanon. The period was marked by the complete collapse of law and order, and assaults on diplomats and diplomatic premises. Throughout his tour Lieutenant-Colonel McCullough undertook a number of significant military and diplomatic tasks. Notwithstanding considerable personal risk, including frequent exposure to both small arms and artillery fire, he travelled extensively to maintain essential contacts with Lebanese agencies. During the times when the Chancery was under threat of fire, his exceptional professionalism and calm competence were a constant source of reassurance to all members of the Embassy staff. Throughout his tour, Lieutenant-Colonel McCullough performed both military and related duties in an outstandingly professional manner, of such a rare, high standard as to reflect great credit on himself and the Canadian Forces.



*Chief Warrant Officer Michael Lawrence McDONALD, CD*

In 2006, Chief Warrant Officer McDonald served as the brigade sergeant-major of Task Force Aegis, the multinational brigade headquarters for Operation ARCHER in Afghanistan. An outstanding leader and ambassador, he helped shape this dynamic and effective multinational headquarters. He reinforced the international reputation of Canadian soldiers and his tenacious drive and determination, coupled with a sound understanding of brigade dynamics, contributed to Canada's successes as part of Operation ENDURING FREEDOM.



*Warrant Officer John Robert McNABB, CD*

From May to July 2008, Warrant Officer McNabb led Canadian troops partnered with Afghan army forces to defend a remote strong point in the Panjwayi District. During this period of intense combat, his judgment, steadiness under fire and skilled coordination of combat assets instilled confidence in his team of soldiers and their Afghan counterparts. His tactical acumen during prolonged engagements was critical to overcoming the enemy. Warrant Officer McNabb's extraordinary leadership ensured the defence of the strong point and the maintenance of the coalition's freedom of movement throughout the western part of the district.



*Master Warrant Officer Joseph Christian Michel Mario  
MERCIER, CD (Posthumous)*

Master Warrant Officer Mercier was deployed as company sergeant major from July to August 2007. Displaying leadership and devotion to duty, he prepared his soldiers for the challenges they would face in Afghanistan, and inspired them as they went into battle. Sadly, Master Warrant Officer Mercier made the ultimate sacrifice when he succumbed to injuries sustained by an explosion from a roadside bomb.



*Lieutenant-Colonel Conrad Joseph John MIALKOWSKI, CD*

As commanding officer of the Royal Canadian Regiment Battle Group in Afghanistan from May to November 2010, Lieutenant-Colonel Mialkowski solidified Canada's reputation as a reliable ally and served as an example to his soldiers. An innovative commander who led from the front, he applied his understanding of Kandahar province's dynamic counter-insurgency environment to great effect. Lieutenant-Colonel Mialkowski's distinction as a leader and a soldier was critical to the Canadian Forces' success in a complex area of operations.



*Captain(N) Duncan MILLER, CD*

Captain(N) Miller demonstrated dedication to duty and outstanding leadership at sea as commander of the Canadian Naval Task Group and of the Multi-national Combat Logistics Force, during the Gulf conflict. During the interdiction period, Canadian ships under his command accounted for over a quarter of all interceptions. During the period of active hostilities, Captain(N) Miller was appointed commander of the Combat Logistics Force, responsible for the continuous logistics support to approximately 150 warships operating in the Gulf. This essential role was carried out in an exceptional manner and contributed directly to the success of the allied war effort.



*Master Seaman Marc MILLER, CD*

During the afternoon of October 5, 2004, a major fire broke out on board Her Majesty's Canadian Ship *Chicoutimi*. The submarine quickly filled with black, acrid smoke and was left without power. Electrical explosions and molten metal started secondary fires on one of the decks. Master Seaman Miller's initiative, presence of mind, and dedication to duty in attacking and extinguishing these fires were crucial in the initial moments of the accident. He remained calm and focused throughout, assisting several crew members who became incapacitated, and taking charge of a challenging situation. Master Seaman Miller's actions were instrumental in preventing further damage to the submarine.



*Lieutenant-Colonel Darryl Albert MILLS, CD*

While serving as an exchange officer with the United States Army, Lieutenant-Colonel Mills demonstrated outstanding professionalism as deputy chief of staff, 3<sup>rd</sup> Infantry Division and Multi-National Division, in Iraq. Routinely entrusted with responsibilities far exceeding his rank, Lieutenant-Colonel Mills was recognized for his analytical and decision-making abilities under the most difficult of circumstances. He was a superb ambassador who brought honour to the Canadian Forces and to Canada.





*Major-General Clive MILNER, OMM, CD*

Major-General Milner's achievements, since April 3, 1989, as force commander of United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), demonstrated the finest characteristics of an outstanding officer and brilliant leader. At a particularly uneasy period on the island, with considerable social unrest, his selfless commitment and professional skill had a positive impact on UNFICYP and markedly contributed to the maintenance of peace in Cyprus. He significantly enhanced the image of peacekeeping from a Canadian and United Nations perspective in a tangible and long-lasting manner.



*Colonel Dean James MILNER, OMM, CD*

While deployed as commander of Joint Task Force Afghanistan from September 2010 to July 2011, Colonel Milner demonstrated exceptional leadership that was critical to the success of Task Force Kandahar. Working in close partnership with Afghan National Security Forces and allies, he enabled the disruption of insurgent networks, the successful completion of infrastructure improvements and enhanced the overall level of security for the Afghan population. Colonel Milner's performance and leadership secured Canada's legacy in Afghanistan and positioned the Canadian Forces for a successful transition to its training mission.



*Chief Warrant Officer Jules Joseph MOREAU, MMM, CD*

As regimental sergeant-major of 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion, Royal 22<sup>e</sup> Régiment Battle Group, from April to October 2009, Chief Warrant Officer Moreau demonstrated leadership and selfless dedication, which set the standards for the unit's success. His fighting spirit and judicious guidance helped soldiers deal with the physical and psychological toll of combat, particularly in wounded soldiers recovering before their return to Canada. Whether mentoring ground troops or providing strategic advice to the commander, he distinguished himself as a first-rate soldier who was critical to the unit's integrity and success.



*Chief Warrant Officer Giovanni MORETTI, MMM, CD*

Chief Warrant Officer Moretti was deployed to Afghanistan as the sergeant-major of Regional Command (South), from January to November 2008. Through his pertinent advice to senior staff, he significantly contributed to moulding 450 members from 12 nations into a cohesive and focussed team. A consummate professional, he inspired and mentored both his peers and subordinates. His tact and diplomatic skills enabled him to achieve consensus on many previously contentious issues, earning him praise from multiple National Contingency commanders.



*General (Army Corps) Philippe Pierre Lucien Antoine MORILLON of the French Republic*

From September 1992 to July 1993 the situation in the former Yugoslavia was desperate. Most areas were under continuous artillery and mortar bombardment and small-arms fire. At General Morillon's instigation, the United Nations set up a number of safe areas at Srebrenica, Gorazde, Bihac, Zepa, Tuzla and Sarajevo, an initiative that saved the lives of thousands of Bosnians. In addition, with the support of Canadian Forces members, General Morillon personally intervened between the two rival factions at Srebrenica. In all these actions, he distinguished himself by showing outstanding leadership and exceptional devotion to duty. He also provided invaluable assistance to the members of the Canadian contingent.



*Lieutenant-Colonel William Alexander MORRISON, CD*

As the military adviser to the Canadian Permanent Representative to the United Nations (UN) in New York from 1983 to 1989, Lieutenant-Colonel Morrison has demonstrated an exceptional ability to deal diplomatically and effectively with all challenges, not only in his primary assignment in peacekeeping, arms control and disarmament, but also in a wide range of other issues. He established himself as a lead player in UN activities and played vital role in the establishment of various peacekeeping missions such as for Iran-Iraq, Afghanistan and Pakistan. His contribution to the work of the UN and the Canadian Mission in New York has been enormous, valued by all and lauded by members of the international community.



*The Right Honourable Patricia Edwina Victoria Knatchbull, Countess MOUNTBATTEN OF BURMA, CBE, CD, of the United Kingdom*

The Countess Mountbatten of Burma was appointed colonel-in-chief of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry in 1974. For more than 30 years, she demonstrated an outstanding level of dedication and commitment to the Regiment and to the Canadian Forces. She made countless visits to soldiers in garrisons across the country and in the field, including visits to battalions serving on overseas operations in Germany, Cyprus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia and Kosovo. As colonel-in-chief, she served as an important role model and actively promoted the Regiment. Lady Mountbatten's continued support has been an invaluable inspiration to the soldiers and their families and has brought great credit to the Canadian Forces and to Canada.



*Admiral Michael Glenn MULLEN of the United States of America*

As chairman of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff from October 2007 to September 2011, Admiral Mullen was an outstanding pillar of support to the Canadian Forces. Operating at the highest strategic and political levels, he remained continually responsive to Canadian concerns around the world. A catalyst for co-operation among multiple government agencies in Canada and the United States, he promoted a collaborative and collective approach to continental security. He also proved to be a strong supporter of the Canadian Forces' mission in Afghanistan. Admiral Mullen's unparalleled service, vision and leadership were of exceptional benefit to the Canadian Forces.



### *General Richard MYERS of the United States of America*

As commander-in-chief, North American Aerospace Defence Command and United States Space Command, and commander of Air Force Space Command, General Myers provided outstanding personal support and assistance to the Canadian Forces and Canada since his appointment in August 1998. His compelling vision and tenacious pursuit of strong binational backing for the NORAD partnership and the defence of North

America contributed significantly to the advancement of programmes critical to the national objectives of Canada. An innovative planner, he sponsored exercises and simulation efforts in order to formulate and develop detailed strategic defence plans beyond the year 2010. General Myers' prudence and foresight have been key in shaping and defining the future defence and security requirements of both the United States and Canada. His intense personal involvement, superb leadership and skillful execution of his commands' vital functions have contributed in an outstanding manner to North American security and constitute unique and meritorious service to the government and people of Canada.



### *Major-General Walter John NATYNCZYK, OMM, CD*

Major-General Natynczyk is recognized for his outstanding leadership and professionalism while deployed as deputy commanding general of the Multi-National Corps during Operation IRAQI FREEDOM. From January 2004 to January 2005, Major-General Natynczyk led the Corps' 10 separate brigades, consisting of more than 35,000 soldiers stationed throughout the Iraq Theatre of

Operations. He also oversaw planning and execution of all Corps level combat support and combat service support operations. His pivotal role in the development of numerous plans and operations resulted in a tremendous contribution by the Multi-National Corps to Operation IRAQI FREEDOM, and has brought great credit to the Canadian Forces and to Canada.



*General Klaus Dieter NAUMANN, KBE, of the Federal Republic of Germany*

Despite the complex and politically-charged military environment of 16 nations, General Naumann, Chairman of NATO's Military Committee since February 1996, was able to engineer a consensus around a new integrated military command structure for the Alliance. Under his leadership, this crucial initiative was brought to fruition over a 22-month period. Critical to both Canada and the Alliance, the project required exemplary vision, flexibility, diplomacy and dedication. The end result is a viable and flexible military command structure designed to accommodate all new Alliance missions, thereby providing NATO and her member nations, including Canada, an exceptional military foundation upon which to address the challenges of the future.



*Brigadier-General David Gordon NEASMITH, OMM, CD*

Brigadier-General Neasmith was deployed as assistant commanding general for Afghan National Army development, within the NATO Training Mission in Kabul, Afghanistan, from March 2010 to March 2011. His work yielded a significant contribution to the ongoing expansion and professionalization of the Afghan National Army, which was critical to revamping the country's governmental systems and set the conditions for the transfer of security responsibilities to the Afghan people. Brigadier-General Neasmith's leadership and performance brought great honour to Canada.



*Captain Aaron NOBLE*

On October 27, 2011, aircraft commander Captain Noble, onboard Rescue 915, was tasked with rescuing two hunters stranded in Foxe Basin, near Igloolik, Nunavut. The mission would require over 2,000 kilometres of travel, far exceeding the maximum aircrew day. Despite aircraft limitations, adverse weather conditions and compounding operational complexities, Captain Noble expertly planned and executed his mission, contributing to saving the lives of the two hunters, and recovering the three search and rescue technicians who had parachuted in to assist them.



*Colonel Steven Patrick NOONAN, CD*

As commander of Task Force Afghanistan in 2005 and 2006, Colonel Noonan led an extremely complex and demanding operation. Following an intense period in support of the Afghan election process, he planned and led the closure of a major operating base in Kabul and the transition to the substantially more dangerous and challenging operations in the southern region. The success of this transition is directly attributable to his superb analysis and planning skills, exceptional leadership and exemplary dedication. Colonel Noonan has brought great credit to the Canadian Forces and to Canada and set the conditions for future NATO successes in Southern Afghanistan.



*Lieutenant-Colonel Glenn Wallis NORDICK, CD*

Lieutenant-Colonel Nordick was the commanding officer of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, during its tour of duty with the Canadian Contingent, United Nations Protection Force in Croatia. Before deployment, he successfully melded an unusually high number of Reservists and Regular Force augmentees into the battalion to form a highly cohesive and ready unit. In Croatia, the battalion was extremely effective under dangerous circumstances, and was cited by the force commander as the best of the twelve infantry battalions under command. This achievement was ascribed to Lieutenant-Colonel Nordick's superior leadership and tactical abilities. Throughout, his conduct and performance met and surpassed the highest standards of the Canadian military.





*Chief Warrant Officer Randy Allan NORTHRUP, CD*

From January to August 2006, Chief Warrant Officer Northrup was the regimental sergeant-major of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry Battle Group in Kandahar. There, he oversaw the transformation of the Battle Group into a highly effective combat unit. Chief Warrant Officer Northrup demonstrated leadership under intense combat conditions, which included direct and indirect enemy fire, multiple casualties, extreme environmental conditions and a determined enemy. His exemplary performance demonstrated the highest level of duty, leadership and courage and greatly contributed to the success of the mission and to the reputation of the Canadian Forces.



*Brigadier-General Gary James Patrick O'BRIEN, CD*

Brigadier-General O'Brien is recognized for his outstanding leadership and commitment while deployed as the deputy commanding general for political military integration in the Combined Security Transition Command - Afghanistan, from March to December 2006. Through his frequent interactions with the President of Afghanistan and the Minister of the Interior, he greatly facilitated the establishment of legitimate and capable Afghan policing forces. This was essential to ensuring the rule of law, extending the government of Afghanistan's legitimacy and enhancing the transition of the nation to a viable democracy. His exceptionally high level of performance brought great honour to the Canadian Forces and to Canada.



*Major Patrick Lorne O'BRIEN, CD*

During August 1986, while employed as a company commander on United Nations peacekeeping duties in Nicosia, Cyprus, Major O'Brien was involved in three potentially volatile situations when ordered to re-establish a United Nations presence in a disputed area of the Buffer Zone. Each occurrence led to a confrontation with armed Turkish-Cypriot forces who were determined to proclaim sovereignty over the area. Despite physical abuse and numerous threats of death at gunpoint, he maintained his composure and, by exercising authority with restraint, successfully stabilized each situation. He thereby enabled the development of a successful conclusion to a long-standing problem.



*Colonel George Joseph OEHRING, CD*

Colonel Oehring assumed command of Sector South in the former Yugoslavia in September 1993 and, by May 1994, he was instrumental in securing and maintaining a comprehensive cease-fire agreement in the most sensitive and violent area of Croatia. That agreement became the cornerstone of others throughout the country, and led to extensive removal of minefields in the area and significant improvements in the living conditions of the local inhabitants. His leadership, professionalism and diplomatic skill helped forge many non-military agencies into an enthusiastic, co-operative and effective team for the benefit of all.



*Master Warrant Officer Wayne Francis O'TOOLE, CD*

Master Warrant Officer O'Toole, deployed as the sergeant-major of Hotel Company, 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion, The Royal Canadian Regiment Battle Group, Joint Task Force Afghanistan, from January to August 2007, is recognized for his leadership during combat operations, for his exemplary dedication to his troops and for his compassionate care of those injured.



### *General Peter PACE of the United States of America*

General Pace, chairman of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff, is recognized for his outstanding co-operation and support of the Canadian Forces' participation in the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan. Since the beginning of his tenure as chairman in 2005, General Pace has demonstrated great appreciation for Canada, especially for our Canadian Forces men and women engaged in combat operations in Afghanistan. General Pace embodies this spirit of co-operation through his dynamic leadership and personal vision. His abilities and dedication have strengthened the relationship between Canada and the United States and brought great credit to the Canadian Forces and to Canada.



### *Lieutenant-Colonel Jocelyn PAUL, CD*

As commanding officer of 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion, Royal 22<sup>e</sup> Régiment Battle Group, from April to October 2009, Lieutenant-Colonel Paul displayed outstanding leadership and tactical brilliance as he planned and conducted highly successful counter-insurgency operations that significantly degraded the enemy's combat capability. Through his innovative, bold and focused approach, he disrupted the insurgency's ability to gain tactical initiative during the traditional fighting season, and strengthened the Afghan government's authority within Kandahar province. His superb command of his unit ensured its success, advanced international efforts in Afghanistan, and brought great credit to Canada and to the Canadian Forces.



### *Colonel Michael John PEARSON, CD*

As part of the United States Security Coordinator Mission, Colonel Pearson demonstrated exceptional leadership and diplomacy while posted in Israel, from September 2006 to April 2008. As both an officer and diplomat, he developed policy and implemented programs within the Palestinian security reform process, thereby bringing considerable prestige to the Canadian Forces and to Canada.



*Warrant Officer Joseph Claude PELLETIER, CD*

Warrant Officer Pelletier demonstrated leadership, professionalism, initiative and dedication during the aftermath of the devastating earthquake that struck Haiti on January 12, 2010. He provided life-saving first aid to several local nationals immediately following the earthquake, and subsequently organized the evacuation of over 4,000 Canadian citizens. He also delivered crucial assistance to Canadian embassy staff and to governmental and non-governmental aid specialists coordinating the Canadian relief effort. Warrant Officer Pelletier's decisive actions helped restore calm in Haiti.



*Sergeant Steven Michael PENGELLY, CD*

While employed as a section commander on United Nations peacekeeping duties in Nicosia, Cyprus, Sergeant Pengelly was involved in a potentially explosive situation on August 28, 1986. Ordered to occupy a small chapel normally used by armed Turkish-Cypriot forces as a sentry post in a disputed area of the Buffer Zone, he and his patrol wrested control without recourse to weapons fire. Later, they were confronted by a reinforced company of Turkish-Cypriot soldiers who attempted to physically remove Sergeant Pengelly and threatened to shoot the patrol. Sergeant Pengelly, exercising extreme restraint, reassured the young Turkish-Cypriot soldiers of their safety, but resisted all attempts to remove him. Subsequently, after the situation was defused, he remained unarmed in the chapel for an extended period in a gesture of good faith, which further reduced tension in the area.

Sergeant Pengelly's poise and outstanding professional performance of military duties at a rare, high standard reflect great credit on himself and the Canadian Forces.



### *General David PETRAEUS of the United States of America*

As commander of the United States Central Command from October 2008 to June 2010, General Petraeus demonstrated outstanding co-operation with and support of Canadian Forces members engaged in combat operations in Afghanistan. He displayed great appreciation for the Canadian Forces, placing under Canadian command the highest number of United States military forces assigned to any foreign nation in decades. This demonstration of faith enhanced Canada's role in the development of the American-led campaign plan in Afghanistan, while General Petraeus' extraordinary leadership strengthened the relationship between our two countries.



### *Warrant Officer Bryan Keith PIERCE, CV, CD*

On January 3, 2007, parachute rescue team leader Warrant Officer Pierce and team member Sergeant Shawn Harrison performed a perilous procedure in a parachute jump to help a critically injured aircraft passenger, at Blatchford Lake, in the Northwest Territories. In the face of severe weather conditions, both performed a low-altitude jump, where the slightest error could have had catastrophic results for the team. The extraordinary level of professionalism demonstrated by Warrant Officer Pierce and Sergeant Harrison, under these difficult circumstances brought great honour to the Canadian Forces and to Canada.



### *Rear-Admiral Tyrone Herbert William PILE, CMM, CD (Retired)*

As commander of Joint Task Force Games for Operation PODIUM, the Canadian Forces' mission in support of the Vancouver 2010 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games, Rear-Admiral Pile led one of the most complex domestic military operations ever conducted in Canada. He demonstrated exceptional leadership in shaping a co-operative and effective working environment among dozens of partners, including all levels of government and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, as well as their civil and military counterparts in the United States. His ability to facilitate the collaboration and coordination of these entities, while ensuring that strategic and operational goals were understood, respected and met by all, was instrumental to the success of Operation PODIUM and brought great credit to the Canadian Forces.



*General Colin POWELL of the United States of America*

By his contribution to American/Canadian relations during his tenure as national security advisor and subsequently as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee; by his assistance to the role played by the Canadian Forces during the Gulf War, to the Canadian battle group at Sarajevo in July 1992 and to the Canadian task force in the Coalition Intervention Force in Somalia; by his help during the rescue operation following the 1991 CFS Alert plane crash, General Powell has demonstrated outstanding professional leadership and concern for relations between the United States and Canada. In so doing, he has rendered invaluable service to Canada and to the Canadian Forces.



*Brigadier General Donald Joseph QUENNEVILLE of the United States of America*

As deputy commander of the Canadian North American Aerospace Defence Command Region from August 2004 to June 2007, Brigadier General Quenneville, of the United States Air Force, provided outstanding assistance to Canada. His vision and expert knowledge contributed significantly to the advancement of defence programs critical to Canada. His leadership and initiative were the driving force behind the creation of the first Space Operations cell within the Canadian Forces and the establishment of the first National Air Planning Process. Brigadier General Quenneville's dedication and efforts have contributed to continental security and constitute unique and unparalleled service to Canada.



*General Victor RENUART, Jr., of the United States of America*

From 2006 until 2009, General Renuart, Commander of North American Aerospace Defence Command and United States Northern Command, displayed the highest level of professionalism, leadership and dedication. In his quest to improve the security of our nations, his outstanding determination, infectious esprit de corps, boundless energy and notable integrity ultimately resulted in unprecedented improvements in North American defence and security, and brought great benefit to Canada and to the Canadian Forces.





*Sergeant Joseph Edward Michel RIBERDY, CD*

Sergeant Riberdy was serving on the staff of the Canadian Embassy in Beijing at the height of the Chinese Student Rebellion crisis in Tiananmen Square between May 15 and June 10, 1989. As a Canadian Forces attaché was away, Sergeant Riberdy was called upon to provide advice and assistance to Canadians and allied diplomatic and military staff at a level of responsibility well above that normally expected of one of his rank. He was instrumental in establishing an allied communications system and the cooperative sharing of information, which was of great value to the diplomatic community. His performance of duty, sensitivity and judgment in those dangerous times reaped praise from all whom he supported, to the great credit of Canada and the Canadian Forces.



*Major André RIOUX, CD*

Major Rioux was the staff officer responsible for co-ordinating the activities of the UN Central Region Command Angola during the battle of Huambo in January 1992. Major Rioux was in charge of headquarters staff from a number of different countries and with varying degrees of ability and personal courage. Although not the senior officer present, he prevented panic among the unarmed observers and kept headquarters disciplined and operational by his strength of character. During the fighting and the subsequent retreat under small-arms fire, he personally led the patrols and organized the evacuation of Red Cross and United Nations personnel in immediate danger. His professionalism, cool-headedness and courage during this trial contributed to the safe withdrawal of both civilian and military personnel with few casualties.



*Major Alexander Thomas RUFF, CD*

Major Ruff was deployed as the officer commanding Hotel Company, 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion, The Royal Canadian Regiment Battle Group, Joint Task Force Afghanistan, from January to August 2007. His tactical skills and outstanding leadership were instrumental in defeating a determined enemy during numerous engagements of his combat team.



*General Peter SCHOOMAKER of the United States of America*

Since summer 2003, General Schoomaker, chief of staff of the United States Army, has provided outstanding support to the Canadian Forces in their efforts to prepare soldiers deploying on the complex mission in Afghanistan. During his mandate, he ensured that Canadians had immediate access to his army's tactical lessons, emerging doctrine and training facilities. His influence has contributed to the safety of Canadian missions, and his unflinching support of the Canada-United States relationship has had a positive impact on both nations.



*Lieutenant-Colonel William Amos SCOTT, OMM, CD*

As commander of the Air Lift Control Element in Nairobi, Kenya, for emergency UN operations in Somalia, Lieutenant-Colonel Scott worked tirelessly to solve complex airlift problems. His personal qualities inspired his staff to excel in conducting air transport and humanitarian relief operations, despite difficult circumstances. His work was vital to the initial success of the emergency intervention. On return to Canada, Lieutenant-Colonel Scott redesigned and implemented the continental staff system at 18 Wing and greatly enhanced its operational responsiveness, creating a successful model for others in the Air Force.



*Captain(N) Kenneth SCOTTEN, OMM, CD*

Captain(N) Scotten was the commanding officer of Her Majesty's Canadian Ship *Provider* on June 19, 1990, when his ship rescued ninety Vietnamese boat people who were adrift in the South China Sea without food or water. Demonstrating outstanding leadership, initiative and dedication, Captain(N) Scotten provided exceptional humanitarian assistance. Also, his clear, timely and comprehensive reports to higher headquarters and to the Department of External Affairs and International Trade greatly assisted a prompt political resolution of the situation. Captain(N) Scotten's actions were carried out in an outstandingly professional manner and brought great credit to Canada and to the Canadian Forces.



*Colonel Walter SEMIANIW, OMM, CD*

As commander of Task Force Kabul from February to August 2005, Colonel Semianiw led Canada's military efforts on land throughout South-West Asia. Identifying that supporting and developing Afghan self-government was critical to the rebuilding process, he established a framework to set the conditions for the successful deployment of the Strategic Advisory Team to Kabul and Canada's first Provincial Reconstruction Team to Kandahar province. A dynamic leader, he demonstrated exceptional operational initiative during the seamless transfer of operations from Kabul to Kandahar.



*General John SHALIKASHVILI of the United States of America*

General Shalikashvili, United States Army, made an outstanding personal contribution to American/Canadian relations during his tenure as chairman, United States Joint Chiefs of Staff, from October 1993 to September 1997. His support to the Canadian Forces during their missions with NATO in the Implementation and Stabilization Force in the former Yugoslavia and with the United Nations in Haiti, and his crucial assistance during the planning and pre-deployment phases of the Canadian-led mission to Central Africa clearly demonstrated his dynamic leadership and interest in the close relationship that exists between Canada and the United States. General Shalikashvili's personal efforts on behalf of Canada constitute a direct and highly valued service to Canada and the Canadian Forces.



*Lieutenant-General Waldemar SKRZYPCZAK of the Republic of Poland*

As commander of the Polish Land Forces since November 2006, Lieutenant-General Skrzypczak demonstrated his continuous support for the Canadian Forces deployed in Afghanistan. His leadership skills were an inspiration to international coalition members, as was his remarkable dedication towards the collective defence of Canadian interests and those of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.



### *General Lance SMITH of the United States of America*

As a visionary leader, General Smith, of the United States Air Force, demonstrated outstanding foresight and resolve while skilfully guiding the transformation of NATO. His efforts to change Alliance doctrine, training, concept development and experimentation had direct impact on similar advances in Canadian Forces processes and operations in Afghanistan and Kosovo. His immediate and unconditional support following a tragic friendly fire accident that claimed the lives of Canadian soldiers in 2006 resulted in unprecedented collaboration between NATO, Canadian and U.S. investigation teams, and in the identification of several crucial lessons for future joint operations. His many achievements contributed greatly to collective security and constitute unique and meritorious service to Canada.



### *Lieutenant-Colonel Edward James SMITH, CD*

Lieutenant-Colonel Smith was the Airlift Control Element Commander in Incirlik, Turkey, for Operation VAGABOND, the airlift of the Canadian United Nations contingent to Iran and Iraq between August 10 and September 3, 1988. This airlift presented a most challenging air transport operation in a tense peacekeeping situation. The successful completion of 119 missions was largely due to Lieutenant-Colonel Smith's outstanding leadership, initiative, motivation and dedication.



### *Chief Petty Officer 2<sup>nd</sup> Class Sidney Rolland Allen SMITH, CD*

On August 7, 2003, while escorting Her Majesty's Canadian Ship *Victoria* some 200 nautical miles at sea off the Baja Peninsula, Mexico, Her Majesty's Canadian Ship *Ottawa* experienced a major fire in its engine room. For two hours, in extreme temperatures and with limited visibility, Chief Petty Officer 2<sup>nd</sup> Class Smith personally led and directed the efforts of 20 firefighters, ensuring their safety and welfare and the preservation of vital engineering equipment. Chief Petty Officer 2<sup>nd</sup> Class Smith's leadership and calm decision making in extreme conditions were instrumental in the favourable conclusion of a life-threatening situation. Thanks to his personal efforts, Her Majesty's Canadian Ship *Ottawa* was underway again in a normal engineering mode within a few hours.



*Warrant Officer Bruce Emerson SMITH, CD*

Warrant Officer Smith provided outstanding reporting and analysis of the events related to the uprising in the occupied territories of Israel for a period of 30 months. His knowledge of Hebrew, his calm temperament and his ability to establish an easy rapport with both Israelis and Palestinians allowed him to gather valuable information for the Canadian Government as he travelled repeatedly throughout the territories. Warrant

Officer Smith's continuous display of courage and resolve in carrying out his duties, under conditions of considerable personal risk, is a credit to Canada and to the Canadian Forces.



*Sergeant Michael Adam SMITH, CD*

As an explosive ordnance disposal operator in Afghanistan from April to October 2009, Sergeant Smith made a significant contribution to the elimination of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) concealed by the enemy. Successfully dealing with over 90 devices, including nine in one day, he helped to ensure the safety of ground forces. He also used his extensive knowledge to implement a training program that improved IED awareness

among Canadian, coalition and Afghan personnel. Called to task almost daily, Sergeant Smith's selfless dedication to duty undoubtedly saved numerous lives and brought great credit to the Canadian Forces.



*Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Marshall SOUTHERN, MSM, CD*

As Canadian defence attaché at the Canadian Embassy in Libya during 2011, Lieutenant-Colonel Southern played a pivotal role in the successful and safe evacuation of Canadian citizens from that country. In difficult and dangerous situations, he showed an innate cultural awareness and intrinsic leadership ability.

Lieutenant-Colonel Southern also provided vital support to the Ambassador in the re-establishment of the embassy, while

taking on the responsibility of *chargé d'affaires* – an opportunity rarely accorded to a defence attaché.



*Sergeant Darrell Lawrence SPENCE, CD*

Sergeant Spence was deployed to Afghanistan as the primary engineering advisor to the officer commanding a reconnaissance squadron, from September 2008 to April 2009. Despite not having access to the full range of engineering equipment, he developed mitigating strategies that enabled him to perform tasks better suited to dedicated engineering units. Sergeant Spence overcame the difficulties associated with operating in a remote region. His selflessness and skills provided immediate protection to ground troops and ensured the successful forensic analysis at the scene of multiple improvised explosive device attacks.



*Private Peter Michael Ross ST. DENIS*

During August 1986, while employed on peacekeeping duties in Nicosia, Cyprus, Private St. Denis was involved in three potentially volatile situations as a member of a patrol endeavouring the re-establish of a United Nations presence in a disputed area of the Buffer Zone. Each occurrence led to a confrontation with armed Turkish-Cypriot forces who were determined to proclaim sovereignty over the area. Even in the face of extreme provocation, and despite physical abuse and numerous threats of death at gunpoint, he maintained his composure and, in a calm, professional manner, repeatedly and clearly conveyed his resolve and the intention of the United Nations force to exercise its rights within the Buffer Zone.

Private St. Denis' outstanding professional performance of military duties at a rare, high standard has brought great credit to himself and the Canadian Forces.





*Chief Warrant Officer Shawn Douglas STEVENS, MSM, CD*

Chief Warrant Officer Stevens was the regimental sergeant-major of the battle group in Afghanistan from October 2009 to May 2010. His exacting standards and attention to detail enabled every soldier in the unit to succeed during intense operations. Whether providing sage advice to senior leaders or sharing the risk with ground troops, he enabled the battle group to work as a unified fighting force. His outstanding leadership and professionalism ensured operational success and brought great credit to the Canadian Forces and to Canada.



*Sergeant Gary Paul STEVENSON, CD*

In November 1993, Sergeant Stevenson led a ten-person patrol to provide security and assistance to the Drin and Bakovici psychiatric hospitals in Bosnia-Herzegovina, directly in the path of the advancing Croatian army. The civilian staff had hastily evacuated, locking the 530 long-care, mentally and physically handicapped patients in their rooms. Conditions were pitiful, with no central heating or electricity. The vast majority of patients, both children and adults, were incontinent and required spoon feeding. Led by Sergeant Stevenson, the small patrol took over total responsibility, maintaining both defence and humanitarian support, even as fighting swept to the edges of the hospital grounds. Sergeant Stevenson's actions and leadership exemplify a principal United Nations goal in Bosnia, that of care and assistance to the innocent victims of war.



*Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Benton STOGRAN, CD*

From January 8 to July 30, 2002, Lieutenant-Colonel Stogran commanded the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry Battle Group, in Afghanistan – the regiment which spearheaded Canada's contribution to the international campaign against terrorism. In this, Canada's first deployment of an army unit in combat operations against a declared enemy in five decades, Lieutenant-Colonel Stogran proved to be an excellent tactician, a determined negotiator and a tireless and inspiring leader under complex operational conditions. His truly outstanding professionalism on Operation APOLLO has brought great credit to Canada and to the Canadian Forces.



*General Gordon Russell SULLIVAN of the United States of America*

General Sullivan has demonstrated consistent support for and friendship to Canadian soldiers throughout his career in the continental United States, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and elsewhere abroad. A highly regarded military leader, he has often joined Canadians in training and operations and, as the focus of military operations changed in the modern world, has encouraged stronger bilateral links with the American military. He has expressed genuine regard for our soldiers' attitudes and professionalism in the field, and has impressed his Canadian comrades, in turn, with his generosity and firm support of our military interests.



*Commodore Kenneth SUMMERS, OMM, CD*

Commodore Summers was the commander of Canadian Forces Middle East before and during the Gulf War. He played a key role throughout, from the initial planning for Canadian naval involvement to the successful conclusion of operations after a period of active hostilities. His outstanding leadership and professionalism, and his exceptional performance of his duties, had a positive impact within the Canadian Forces, amongst our allies, and with the Canadian public.



*Major General James TERRY of the United States of America*

Major General Terry, of the United States Army, provided exceptional leadership and vision as the commanding general of Regional Command (South) in Afghanistan from November 2010 to October 2011. His support for Canada's mission and Canadian soldiers on the ground was critical to the Canadian Forces' operational success. A steadfast ally, Major General Terry widely promoted the significance of the Canadian contribution, highlighting its role in bringing stability to Afghanistan and helping maintain the Canadian Forces' legacy there.



*Lieutenant-General Guy Robert THIBAUT, CMM, CD*

As chairman of the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB) since June 2010, Lieutenant-General Thibault has demonstrated energy, enthusiasm and diplomatic skill in leading this complex and diverse multilateral group. He is lauded for his interpersonal skills, his sensitivity to national differences of opinion, and his intellectual ability to astutely frame and convincingly articulate a vision for the reform and evolution of the IADB. His efforts have significantly added to Canada's esteem within the board and to the advancement of Canada's engagement toward the Americas.



*Lieutenant-Colonel Gilbert Clément THIBAUT, CD*

On the morning of June 9, 2008, the aircrew of Cormorant Helicopter Rescue 913 successfully evacuated a critically injured sailor from the MV Maersk Dunedin, near Halifax. Aircraft commander Lieutenant-Colonel Thibault made critical command decisions as he piloted the aircraft under exceptionally demanding circumstances. He was assisted by first officer Captain Mercer, who helped fly the aircraft for nearly ten hours, twice landing on Sable Island for fuel as the aircraft's endurance was pushed to its limits. In conditions where visibility was so poor that they could not even see the vessel in distress, flight engineer Sergeant Pawulski was instrumental in providing advice to help guide the aircraft into position over the deck in order to facilitate the hoist operation. Search and rescue technicians Warrant Officer Mitchell and Sergeant Kelland were then lowered onto the heaving deck, where they rendered life-saving medical aid to the injured sailor and coordinated his removal to the rescue helicopter. The team's conduct, dedication and professionalism in the planning and execution of this daring rescue brought great credit to the Canadian Forces.



*Commodore Jean-Pierre THIFFAULT, CD*

From October 2001 to April 2002, Commodore Thiffault contributed greatly to the success of Operation APOLLO – Canada’s military component of the U.S.-led coalition campaign against terrorism in the South-West Asia theatre of operation. The Canadian Joint Task Force he served as initial commander numbered over 2,500 members, the largest operational overseas deployment of Canadian Forces since the Korean War. Commodore Thiffault’s personal interventions with the Coalition’s senior military leadership secured Canadian units’ frontline roles on land, in the air and at sea, which they executed to the acclaim of Canadians and Coalition partners alike. Throughout his time in command, Commodore Thiffault set a sterling example of dedication to duty, diligence and concern for the welfare of all members of the task force, bringing considerable benefit and honour to Canada and the Canadian Forces.



*Major Francis Roy THOMAS, CD*

Major Thomas was a senior military observer in Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina, during the North Atlantic Treaty Organization’s ultimatum and subsequent enforcement of the 20-kilometre Exclusion Zone in 1994. He led 170 United Nations Military Observers from many nations in the supervision and enforcement of the Sarajevo Ceasefire Agreement, which made a significant contribution to the lives of tens of thousands of people in that war-ravaged city. His exceptional competence, courage and dedication during that difficult and dangerous period brought great credit to himself, the Canadian Forces and Canada.



*Brigadier-General Denis William THOMPSON, OMM, CD*

Brigadier-General Thompson commanded Joint Task Force Afghanistan from May 2008 to February 2009. Through hands-on leadership and an in-depth knowledge of operational realities, he achieved numerous successes in disrupting insurgent activities, enabling a secure environment for development projects, and enhancing the professionalism of the Afghan security forces. His openness and co-operative approach fostered greater coherence between military and broader government efforts, and significantly enhanced Canada's mission objectives in the eyes of Afghan and coalition partners.



*Major-General Guy Claude TOUSIGNANT, OMM, CD*

From August 1994 to December 1995, in his capacity as force commander, Major-General Tousignant led forces deployed on the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda during a period of great unrest. Major-General Tousignant is to be commended for the outstanding leadership abilities, courage and professionalism he displayed during delicate negotiations with the enemy factions. His work with official government representatives and his integrity facilitated the safe repatriation of several thousand Rwandan refugees. Major-General Tousignant's performance and actions brought great credit to the Canadian Forces.



*Lieutenant-Colonel Carl Jean TURENNE, CD*

As commanding officer of the Provincial Reconstruction Team from January 2009 to January 2010, Lieutenant-Colonel Turenne contributed to the success of all allied operations in Kandahar province, Afghanistan. Working in close co-operation with the Canadian battle group, allied nations and Afghan officials, he led an organization of more than 400 personnel to maintain the initiative against insurgents, while advancing the mandate of the International Security Assistance Force. His leadership ensured the operational success of his unit and furthered international efforts in Afghanistan, bringing great credit to the Canadian Forces and to Canada.



*Brigadier-General Jonathan Holbert VANCE, OMM, CD*

Demonstrating outstanding leadership as commander of Joint Task Force Afghanistan from February to November 2009, Brigadier-General Vance enabled the Canadian Forces to maintain the initiative and advance the mandate of the International Security Assistance Force. His strategic and tactical skills and astute political insight allowed for the disruption of the Taliban's operational objectives and strengthened the Afghan government's authority within Kandahar province. Brigadier-General Vance's forward-thinking diplomacy greatly advanced Canadian and international efforts in the region, and brought credit to the Canadian Forces and to Canada.



*Chief Warrant Officer Joseph Simon Armand VINET, MMM, CD*

As regimental sergeant-major of Joint Task Force Afghanistan from November 2009 to September 2010, Chief Warrant Officer Vinet was committed to each and every soldier in his group, which was critical to maintaining a cohesive fighting force during intense combat operations. He regularly lived and patrolled with his soldiers and established solid links with American troops under Canadian command, ensuring that fallen Americans received the same honours and memorialization as their Canadian comrades-in-arms. Chief Warrant Officer Vinet's leadership and outstanding professionalism were pivotal to operational success and brought great credit to Canada.





*Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Robert VOITH, CD*

Lieutenant-Colonel Voith is recognized for the outstanding professionalism and leadership that he demonstrated during two deployments of the Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART). In the first mission, Operation STRUCTURE, the DART team provided humanitarian relief in the aftermath of the 2004 tsunamis that wrought havoc on Sri Lanka. In 2005, during Operation PLATEAU, his unit contributed to the relief efforts to assist the inhabitants of earthquake-devastated regions of Pakistan. As the commander of Task Force Pakistan and as the commanding officer for Operation PLATEAU, Lieutenant-Colonel Voith demonstrated an uncommonly high standard of guidance that was directly responsible for the unqualified success of both missions. His actions were in the highest tradition of the principles upon which the Canadian Forces pride themselves.



*Brigadier-General Alexander John WALDRUM, OMM, CD*

Brigadier-General Waldrum was deputy force commander of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) and commander of the Canadian Contingent United Nations Forces (Middle East) in 1990 and 1991. During his tenure, he rationalized the organization and administration of the Canadian Contingent to improve its efficiency. As chief of staff, UNDOF, he assisted with the complex negotiations that led to the release of Western hostages in Lebanon. He performed his duties in an exemplary manner and made an outstanding contribution to international peacekeeping.



*Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Daren Keith WALKER, CD*

Lieutenant-Colonel Walker was deployed as the commanding officer, 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion, The Royal Canadian Regiment Battle Group, Joint Task Force Afghanistan, from February to August 2007. His dynamic leadership enabled the expansion of the Kandahar Afghan Development Zone and empowered the Canadian International Development Agency in its rehabilitation efforts.



*Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Jerome WALSH, CD*

As commanding officer of the battle group in Afghanistan from October 2009 to May 2010, Lieutenant-Colonel Walsh marshalled significant gains on the battlefield. An innovative commander who led from the front, he inspired his multinational battle group. His unit overcame many complex challenges as he led soldiers in operations that enhanced security and stability in the volatile Panjwayi district, a former insurgent stronghold. Lieutenant-Colonel Walsh's exemplary leadership was critical to the success of the mission in Afghanistan. He brought great credit to the Canadian Forces and to Canada.



*Major-General Michael James WARD, CD*

While deployed to Afghanistan from September 2009 to September 2010, Major-General Ward displayed strategic leadership and contributed to the development of the Afghan National Police. Working with the Minister of the Interior, he created a culture of collaboration that lessened bureaucracy, increased transparency and brought Afghan-led efforts to the fore. In particular, he was instrumental in raising the standard of new recruits and of the recruitment process as a whole. Major-General Ward's leadership contributed significantly to improving security and stability in Afghanistan, and brought credit to the Canadian Forces and to Canada.



*Admiral James Alexander WINNEFELD, Jr., of the United States of America*

As commander North American Aerospace Defence Command (NORAD) and United States Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) from May 2010 to July 2011, Admiral Winnefeld distinguished himself by strengthening the Tri-Command relationship between NORAD, USNORTHCOM and Canada Command. His leadership and collaboration were instrumental in furthering Canada–United States areas of co-operation in the North and in engagement initiatives with Mexico. Admiral Winnefeld's exceptional leadership ensured effective intergovernmental and military co-operation, and created an environment of mutual trust, ultimately strengthening the defence and security of both countries.



*Lieutenant-Colonel Dana Jeffrey WOODWORTH, CD*

Lieutenant-Colonel Woodworth was deployed to Afghanistan as the commanding officer of the Kandahar Provincial Reconstruction Team, from January 2008 to February 2009. With an expanding civilian presence, he encouraged co-operation and openness that helped forge the unit into a unified military-civilian team. In response to the Sarposa Prison break, he developed a security plan that enabled Afghan National Security Forces to take the lead in defending Kandahar City. Lieutenant-Colonel Woodworth's outstanding leadership advanced Canada's strategic initiatives in Afghanistan.



One member from the Chief of Defence Intelligence and six members from the Canadian Special Operations Forces Command were awarded the Military Service Cross. For security and operational reasons, the names and citations of the recipients are not released.

## Glossary of Post-nominals

BEM	British Empire Medal
CB	Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath
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
CM	Member of the Order of Canada
CMM	Commander of the Order of Military Merit
COM	Commander of the Order of Merit of the Police Forces
CV	Cross of Valour
DSO	Distinguished Service Order
GBE	Knight/Dame Grand Cross of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire
GCB	Knight/Dame Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath
GCVO/DCVO	Knight/Dame Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order
KBE/DBE	Knight/Dame Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire
KCB/DCB	Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath
MB	Medal of Bravery
MBE	Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire
MC	Military Cross
MMM	Member of the Order of Military Merit

MSC	Meritorious Service Cross
MSM	Meritorious Service Medal
OBE	Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire
OC	Officer of the Order of Canada
OM	Order of Merit or Order of Manitoba
OMM	Officer of the Order of Military Merit
OOnt	Order of Ontario
PC	Privy Counsellor
QSO	Queen's Service Order
SC	Star of Courage

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## Acknowledgements

The Directorate of Honours and Recognition would like to thank the following offices and individuals who provided assistance or images for the production of this publication:

- Tyler Anderson, *National Post*
- Michael Bedford
- Philippe Bouchon/*AFP/Getty Images*
- Burden Family Collection
- Canadian Forces Joint Imagery Centre
- Canadian Heraldic Authority, Rideau Hall
- Canadian Heritage
- Chancellery of Honours, Office of the Secretary to the Governor General, Rideau Hall
- Daigle Family Collection
- Director – Senior Appointments, Department of National Defence
- Ethell Family Collection
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- Walsh Family Collection