

19 May 2022

Chapter 10a

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Chapter 10a

INSIGNIA

INSIGNIA FOR MENTION IN DISPATCHES 1990 to CURRENT MID

TERMS



Members of the Canadian Forces on active service and other individuals working with or in conjunction with the Canadian Forces (such as the RCMP) on or after 01 November 1990 are eligible for the award of the Insignia for Mention in Dispatches. The Insignia for Mention in Dispatches shall be awarded for valiant conduct, devotion to duty or other distinguished service that is recognized by Mention in Dispatches. The Chief of the Defence Staff shall forward to the Governor General the names of those persons who have been mentioned in dispatches and whom the Chief of Defence Staff recommends for an award of the Insignia. The Governor General may, under any circumstances considered appropriate, allocate Insignia to Field Commanders. The Insignia may be awarded posthumously.

DESCRIPTION

The insignia is a bronze oak leaf, 30-mm long and 9-mm wide at its widest point.

WEARING

The Insignia shall be worn horizontally on the designated ribbon, with the stalk of the oak leaf furthest from the left shoulder. Only one Insignia shall be worn on any one ribbon. Where the Insignia is awarded in circumstances where there is no designated ribbon, the Insignia shall be worn immediately below any medals, with the stalk of the oak leaf furthest from the left shoulder.



DATES

The effective date of the new award was 01 November 1990. The Privy Council Order 1991-86 of 13 May 1991, was published in the Canada Gazette, Part I, 20 July 1991, pages 2404 to 2406.

ISSUED

405 (37 initially not gazetted for security reasons) but some were later gazetted 11/11/17)
to 06 May 2022
2 to members of the RCMP
4 2nd awards; 6 were posthumous awards) ¹

¹ Colonel Robert Ritchie, OMM, MSM, CD wearing an MID on his General Campaign Star with SWA ribbon

MENTIONS-IN-DESPATCHES (Prior to 1990)

MID

TERMS

Originally a mechanism to notify higher authorities of deserving officers' service in the field or at sea, the practice of Mentions-in-Despatches was extended to all ranks in the mid-1840s. Most of the MIDs are merely lists of names but sometimes, particularly with naval awards, specific deeds are documented. Publication of the person's name in the London Gazette, and later the Canada Gazette, is needed for an MID to be official.

DESCRIPTION

World War One

A bronze, multiple-leaved emblem, 36-mm by 10-mm worn on the WW1 Victory Medal. A smaller version 26-mm x 6-mm when worn on the ribbon in undress.



DESCRIPTION

World War 2 and Korea

A single bronze oak leaf, 19-mm long and 8-mm wide (same size on medal ribbon and on the ribbon in undress), worn for WWII on the 1939-45 War Medal and for Korea worn on the Canadian Korea Medal.

WEARING

The emblems when worn on the medal ribbon is fixed to the centre of the ribbon at an angle of 60 degrees from the inside edge of the ribbon, with the leaves pointing upwards. When the emblem is worn on the ribbon in undress, it is fixed horizontally across the ribbon, in each case the stalk of the leaf is furthest from the left shoulder. Only one emblem would be worn on any one ribbon. When there was no medal for the emblem to be worn with, the emblem was worn after all the other ribbons. This is seen on uniforms in 1944-45 when members wore their gallantry ribbons and sometimes CVSM and then had an MID emblem following the ribbons.



ISSUED

WWI	5,467 Cdn Army	109 Cdns in RFC/RAF	25 Cdns RN/RNAS
WWII	6,432 Cdn Army	2,197 RCAF	1,037 RCN
Korea	246 Cdn Army	0 RCAF	33 RCN
1999	2 Cdn Army	0 RCAF	0 RCN

NOTE

During WW1, WW2, and Korea, the term Mention-in-Despatches was used and the new Canadian directive calls it **Dispatches**. As it is now, where there was no medal associated with the MID, the Insignia was worn after all the medals, not below them. ²

The Mention-in-Despatches was retained for the British Forces after reform of the Gallantry System in the mid-1990s and two Canadian received the MID in 1999 while on exchange in Britain.



²

Top Left:	Brigadier John Arthur Clark, CMG, DSO, CD	- showing MID WWI
Top Right:	Colonel Hugh Urquhart, CVO, DSO, MC	- showing MID WWI
Bottom Left:	Lieutenant Robert Hampton Gray, VC, DSO, RCNVR	- showing MID WWII
Bottom Centre:	Sergeant E.F. Dayton, MM	- showing MID WWII
Bottom Centre:	Squadron Leader James Frances Edwards, DFC, DFM	- showing MID WWII
Bottom Centre:	Lieutenant-Colonel Rowen Curry Coleman, DSO, MC	- showing MID WWII
Bottom Right:	Major Elliot Lapedus Cohen, MBE CD	- showing MID Korea

KING'S / QUEEN'S COMMENDATION FOR BRAVE CONDUCT

TERMS

During WW1, some civilians were commended for 'good service' but it was not until WWII that commendations for civilians were made on a regular basis and became like a civilian 'Mention-in-Despatches'. The award is made for gallantry where the deed does not warrant one of the gallantry medals. Around 1942, the commendations were extended to servicemen for gallantry where the deed did not warrant a gallantry medal. Publication of the person's name in the London Gazette and later the Canada Gazette is needed to make a commendation official. Usually, only the names of the recipients are listed in the Gazettes, but in the 1960s, the Canada Gazette carried the citation for the awards.



DESCRIPTION

A plastic badge was issued to denote a civil commendation. The badge, in gold and red, depicted an elliptical wreath surmounted by a crown, with a sword running up the middle. In the centre, in three lines, are the words: **FOR / BRAVE / CONDUCT**. The badge is 40-mm high and 22-mm wide and was worn on a coat lapel.



The badge was changed to a silver oak leaf to allow servicemen to wear it on the appropriate ribbon or medal. Later oak leaves have a brooch fitting to allow wearing on the coat lapel as well as on a ribbon or medal.

ISSUED

There were 28 King's Commendations and 96 Queen's Commendations: 25 RCAF, 31 Army, 16 RCN, and 24 civilian.

Note:

For Canadians, this award was replaced by the Canadian Bravery Decorations.

In Britain, on 12 August 1994, the **Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct** was replaced by the **Queen's Commendation for Bravery (QCB)**. See the section on British Gallantry Medals for details.

KING'S / QUEEN'S COMMENDATION FOR VALUABLE SERVICE IN THE AIR

TERMS

This award originated in 1942 to recognize meritorious service in the air, or of gallantry not reaching the standard required for the Air Force Cross or the Air Force Medal.

DESCRIPTION



Servicemen wear the emblem (a Mention-in-Despatches emblem) on the appropriate ribbon or, if no medal is worn, on the jacket where the ribbons are worn.

Civilians wear a small elliptical (30-mm high by 16-mm wide) silver badge. The badge is made up of two almost vertical wings with a Royal Crown at the top and above that in two lines the words: **FOR VALUABLE / SERVICE.**

ISSUED

There were 297 Commendations awarded during WWII and 13 during the Korean conflict, all to RCAF personnel. Since that time there have been nine Commendations: 6 to RCAF, 1 to RCN and 2 to Canadian Forces personnel.

EXAMPLES

Major Robert McPherson AULD, CD, who received the Queen's Commendation for Valuable Services in the Air in 1986 while on exchange with the British Army.

Captain Gregg WIEBE, Canadian Forces, who while on exchange with 657 Squadron Army Air Corps at Oakington Barracks in Cambridgeshire, England, Captain Wiebe received the Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air for the rescue of two soldiers in Northern Kenya with a Gazelle helicopter in November 1988.

Note:

For Canadians, this award was replaced by the Canadian Bravery Decorations.



In Britain, on 12 August 1994, the **Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air** was replaced by the **Queen's Commendation for Bravery in the Air (QCBA)**. See the section on British Gallantry Medals for details. ³

³ Two Canadians have received The Queen's Commendation for Bravery in the Air (1994):
Captain Stephen Marshal ROBERTS, CD in 1996 while on exchange with the Royal Navy 819 Naval Air Squadron based at HMS Gannet.
Major Gregory Robert MacCALLUM, CD

COMMANDER-in-CHIEF (CinC) UNIT COMMENDATION

TERMS

May be awarded to any unit or sub-unit of the Canadian Forces (CF), or to any similar organization of a foreign armed force working with or in conjunction with the CF, that has performed an extraordinary deed or activity of a rare high standard in extremely hazardous circumstance.

CinC Commendations are restricted to war or war-like conditions in an active theatre of operations. Service that is considered beyond the demands of normal duty that does not qualify for a CinC Unit Commendation may be considered for a Canadian Forces Unit Commendation (which is awarded to a unit to display for a period of one year only).

DESCRIPTION

The CinC Commendation is composed of a scroll, insignia and pennant.

Scroll The framed, gold-embossed scroll shall be inscribed with the name of the formation, unit or sub-unit concerned, shall bear an appropriate citation and signed by the CinC.

Insignia A gold bar with the Vice-Regal lion in full colour. The insignia shall be worn for life by members of the unit, or attached to the unit, on duty and directly involved in the activity for which the CinC unit Commendation was awarded. Individuals posted to the unit subsequent to the award of the CinC Unit Commendation shall wear the insignia only for as long as they are on the strength of the unit. The insignia is worn centered on the (wearer's) left breast pocket.

Pennant The pennant bears the Vice-Regal lion in full colour. It may be flown by units or openly displayed in unit accommodation as a public distinction. It may be flown from the starboard yardarm of HMC Ships.

AWARDED

1. 1st Battalion Royal 22e Régiment Battle Group
"for opening the airport in Sarajevo in July 1992."
2. 2nd Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry
"for duty in the Medak Pocket in the former Yugoslavia in September 1993."
3. 3rd Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry Battle Group during Operation APOLLO in Afghanistan in 2002.
4. 1st Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry Battle Group, Edmonton, Alberta
"For exceptional determination and courage during relentless combat in Afghanistan, from January to August 2006."

From January to August 2006, the 1st Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry Battle Group was engaged in almost continuous combat with a well-prepared and determined insurgent force in

Afghanistan. During 29 major operations, the flexibility and remarkable cohesion shown by members of the battle group enabled them to overcome many hardships to suppress Taliban activity, to secure coalition forces' freedom of movement and to deliver humanitarian assistance throughout Kandahar province. The outstanding dedication and courage under fire displayed by these soldiers were instrumental in furthering peace and stability in this war-torn country.

4. 1st Battalion, The Royal Canadian Regiment Battle Group, Petawawa, Ontario

"For courageous and professional execution of duty in Afghanistan during August and September 2006 that prevented the capture of Kandahar City by insurgents."

During August and September 2006, the 1st Battalion, The Royal Canadian Regiment Battle Group played a decisive role in one of the largest ground combat operations in the history of NATO. Deployed to an area of Afghanistan with fierce enemy resistance and extremely difficult terrain, the members of the battle group resolutely defeated a well-coordinated insurgent force in the area surrounding Kandahar City. Succeeding where larger forces had failed, they prevented the enemy from realizing their goals of capturing the city and weakening international resolve and cohesion.

6. 3rd Battalion Royal 22e Régiment Battle Group, Courcellette, Québec ⁴

"For outstanding courage and resolve while battling insurgents in Afghanistan, from July 2007 to February 2008."



From July 2007 to February 2008, the 3rd Battalion, Royal 22e Régiment Battle Group displayed outstanding courage and resolve while battling insurgents in Afghanistan. Arriving at a difficult time for coalition forces, the members of the battle group worked aggressively to regain the initiative from the enemy. They were instrumental in dismantling

improvised explosive device networks, re-capturing checkpoints and returning them to Afghan control, enhancing the capacity of Afghan forces and providing guidance on community building and local governance. Their unrelenting efforts expanded the coalition's security presence and brought hope to the Afghan people.

⁴ His Excellency the Right Honourable David Johnston presents the pennant to the Commanding Officer of the Royal 22e Régiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Roch Pelletier, CD (left) along with Colonel Alain Gauthier, MSC, CD (right)

7. The Green Berets of the 1st Battalion, 3rd Special Forces Group (Airborne), United States Army, Fort Bragg, N.C. – 15 May 2012

"For their valorous actions in support of the Canadian-led Operation MEDUSA, Kandahar Province, Afghanistan during August and September 2006."

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



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⁵ On 23 May 2012, at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, on 23 May 2012, LGen Stuart Beare, CMM, MSM, CD, presented the scroll, pennant and personal insignia of Canada's highest honour for valour in combat by a military unit to current and former members of the Green Beret battalion. LGen Beare is shown presenting the personal insignia to Colonel Donald Bolduc, Commanding Officer of 1st Battalion, 3rd SFG (A) during Operation MEDUS.

At right is the in-coming Commanding General of U.S. Army Special Operations Command, Major-General Charles T. Cleveland.

CHIEF OF DEFENCE STAFF COMMENDATION

CDS Commendation

TERMS

Awarded to members of the Canadian Forces who have performed a deed or activity that is considered beyond the demands of normal duty.

DESCRIPTION

A narrow gold bar with three conjoined maple leaves. It is worn on the left breast pocket.

AWARDED

2015 - 133
2016 - 100
2017 - 120
2018 - 119
2019 - 170
2020 - 93
2021 - 208



COMMANDER'S (CANADIAN ARMY, RCN or RCAF COMMANDERS) COMMENDATION



TERMS

The Command Commendation is awarded to any member of the Canadian Forces who has performed a deed or activity that is considered beyond the demands of normal duty within their command. The Command Commendations may only be awarded by the following authorities:

Vice Chief of the Defence Staff
Chief of the Royal Canadian Navy
Chief of the Canadian Army
Chief of the Royal Canadian Air Force
Chief Military Personnel Command
Commander of the Canadian Joint Operations Command
Commander of the Canadian Special Operations Forces Command
Deputy Commander NORAD.

DESCRIPTION

A narrow silver bar with three conjoined maple leaves. It is worn on the left breast pocket (below the CDS Commendation if one also receives that award).

AWARDED

2015 - 346 2016 - 461 2017 - 553 2018 - 592 2019 - 708 2020 - 55
2021 - 540

CANADIAN FORCES UNIT COMMENDATION

The CF Unit Commendation is a group award created by the CDS in 1980 to recognize distinguished service by military units that have performed a deed or activity considered beyond the demand of normal duty.

Royal Canadian Navy Recipients have included:

The commendation has been awarded to naval units that have distinguished themselves through operational achievements or by responding to adversity in an uncommon way.

HMC Ships Athabaskan, Protecteur and Terra Nova as the CF's initial contribution to coalition forces during the 1990 Gulf War.

Fleet Diving Units Atlantic and Pacific for their teamwork and persistence during the 1998 recovery operations following the SwissAir disaster.

HMCS Chicoutimi for their professionalism and teamwork in response to a fire at sea in October 2004.

HMCS Ville de Quebec for their dedication to the safe delivery of humanitarian food shipments through pirate laden waters off the coast of Somalia in the fall of 2008.

HMCS Winnipeg in the waters off the coast of Somalia distinguished themselves as part of the NATO-led, counter-piracy mission Operation ALLIED PROTECTOR in June 2012.



⁶ Canadian Forces Unit Commendation present to HMCS Winnipeg by Commodore Ron Lloyd – Accepting the pennant is the Commanding Officer Commander Craig Baines plus Lieutenant-Commander Chris Moore, Coxswain CPO1 Dave Bliss and Master Seaman Brian Chapman

CANADIAN FORCES UNIT COMMENDATION (continued)

2015

408 Tactical Helicopter Squadron (Edmonton)

For development and sustainment of a tactical unmanned aerial vehicle capability in Afghanistan from May 2005 to December 2011.

The Calgary Highlanders (Calgary)

For outstanding dedication and sustained commitment towards the war in Afghanistan from 2001 to 2011.

United States Navy Ship Chosin

For Rendering invaluable assistance to HMCS Protecteur after a catastrophic engine room fire while at sea, 01 March to 06 March 2014.

United States Navy Ship Murphy

For outstanding actions, commendable seamanship, and technical acumen while attempting to take HMCS Protecteur under tow following an engine room fire, 28 February to 01 March 2014

United States Navy Ship Sioux

For exceptional technical expertise and incredible seamanship when successfully taking the crippled HMCS Protecteur under tow to Pearl Harbour following an engine room fire, 01 to 06 March 2014.

United States Navy (Hawaii)

For exemplary commitment to ensuring the safe return of HMCS Protecteur to Pearl Harbour and then to Canada, following an engine room fire, 28 February to May 2014.

2016

42 Radar Squadron - Cold Lake

For steadfast operational focus and tireless efforts in support of force employment and force generation, which have bolstered the Royal Canadian Air Force's mission readiness required to support our national interests, July 2014 to May 2015.

8 Air Movements Squadron - Trenton

For unparalleled dedication and sustained commitment to support numerous high-profile missions, including Operations APOLLO, ATHENA, MOBILE and HESTIA, January 2002 to April 2011.

Her Majesty's Canadian Ship Protecteur

For professionalism and remarkable dedication. The teamwork of the entire crew, while living in extreme and arduous conditions, helped save the ship.

CANADIAN FORCES UNIT COMMENDATION (continued)

2017

Canadian Forces Aeromedical Evacuation Flight - Trenton

For swiftly establishing the medical components of an interim Ebola Virus Disease aeromedical evacuation capability that was operationally ready in November 2014.

Her Majesty's Canadian Ship Vancouver

For distinguishing themselves by successfully deploying the first Harpoon Block II during the Joint Littoral Targeting Exercise in April 2016 and by providing humanitarian assistance to the people of Kaikoura following the New Zealand earthquake in November 2016.

2018

404 Long Range Patrol and Training Squadron - Greenwood

For outstanding efforts in directly contributing to the success of Operation IMPACT, October 2014 to April 2015.

437 Transport Squadron - Trenton

For outstanding leadership, dedication and exceptional teamwork while under pressure to meet high profile mission requirements during Operations IMPACT, REASSURANCE and PROVISION, October 2014 to May 2016.

Garrison Company, 2nd Battalion, Royal 22e Régiment - Quebec

For professionalism and dedication in organizing and supporting large-scale events, since 2012.

CANADIAN FORCES UNIT COMMENDATION (continued)

2019

3rd Canadian Rangers Patrol Group

For devoted efforts conducting patrols, assisting and providing counsel to youth during a last-minute deployment lasting 48 days following a suicide crisis situation, First Nations communities of Wapekeka and Nibinamik, June to August 2017.

Her Majesty's Canadian Ship St. John's

For incredible tenacity, tactical acumen and leadership over assigned international forces while tracking Russian subsurface forces, as part of Canada's contribution to NATO assurance measures in the Mediterranean and Black Seas, January to July 2017.

Her Majesty's Canadian Ship St. John's

For tireless dedication and outstanding professionalism when deployed to the Turks and Caicos and Dominica as part of Canada's disaster relief and humanitarian response to the devastation wrought by hurricanes Irma and Maria, September 2017 to October 2017.

2020

412 Transport Squadron

For providing exceptional air support to the Government of Canada and the Canadian Armed Forces global transport requirements, since 2015.

437 Transport Squadron

For excelling in the delivery of air power support to the Government of Canada, its allies and partners, since 2015.

Canadian Forces Protective Services Unit

For providing impeccable support to the Chief of the Defence Staff and the Canadian Joint Operations Command, since 2015.

Her Majesty's Canadian Ship Fredericton

For exceptional leadership, professionalism and resilience in the face of unprecedented challenges while deployed on Operation REASSURANCE, January to July 2020.

The Central Band of the Canadian Armed Forces

For performing above and beyond all expectations while on assignment in Latvia, providing strategic enhancement for Operation REASSURANCE, June to July 2018.

CANADIAN FORCES UNIT COMMENDATION (continued)

2021

3rd

MINISTER of VETERANS AFFAIRS COMMENDATION

Since serving in uniform, many of Canada's Veterans continue to provide outstanding service to their country, their communities and their fellow Veterans. To formally recognize the contributions of these outstanding Canadians, the Governor General authorized the creation of the Minister of Veterans Affairs Commendation.

The Commendation is awarded annually to individuals who have contributed in an exemplary manner to the care and well-being of Veterans or to the remembrance of the contributions, sacrifices and achievements of Veterans.

The Commendation is intended primarily for Veterans, but may be awarded to non-veterans.



INSIGNIA

The design is a gold maple leaf resting on a red poppy, a flower long associated with the sacrifices of war, with the Royal Crown on the top of the pin. The Minister of Veterans Affairs Commendation is worn below official decorations on its gold bar. It can be worn on Veterans' blazers, formal wear etc. on occasions when it is appropriate for medals to be worn. The lapel pin may be worn at any time on civilian dress.

The Commendation consists of a certificate, a lapel pin for civilian wear and a bar for wear with decorations.

CANADIAN MEMORIAL CROSS
(Silver Cross)
current

DESCRIPTION



The Cross is a 75% scale model of the Military Cross, 32-mm by 32-mm, in 0.925 fine sterling silver with a matte finish. The cross patonce is superimposed on a wreath of laurel. On the upper arm is an Imperial Crown, and on the other arms a maple leaf. The Royal Cypher is at the centre in raised letters.

OBVERSE

The Royal Cypher, GRI, GVIR or EIIR appears in the centre of the cross.

REVERSE

The reverse is plain with the engraved number, rank and name of the person commemorated. There is a silver identification mark on the lower arm.

MOUNTING

A small ring on top of the upper arm is linked to a small loose ring. Prior to 1945, the cross was suspended from a ribbon worn around the neck, with the ribbon passing through the loose ring.

After January 1945, the loose ring was linked to a fixed ring on the bottom of a broach. This broach is 32-mm wide and has the form of the two side arms of the cross (with a maple leaf at each end).

NAMING

The number (form enlisted men), rank and initials and surname of the person commemorated are engraved on the back of the medal.

RIBBON

A purple rayon ribbon, 10-mm wide and 750-mm long was used for crosses issued prior to January 1945 and the medal was worn around the neck. Since then, no ribbon is issued as the medal is worn from a broach on the left breast. For display purposes, one often sees a 32-mm wide purple ribbon used to mount the medal at the end of the row of ribbons.

DATE

The Memorial Cross was announced in the House of Commons on 23 March 1919, and passed by Order in Council PC2374 on 01 December 1919. Subsequent changes have been:

WWII

Order in Council PC4310, 27 August 1940

Post WWII

Order in Council PC 5812, 05 December 1950;

1970s

Order in Council PC 1976-1715, 04 November 1976

Most Recent

Order in Council 2008-1924 12 December 2008.
Canada Gazette, Part II, 24 December 2008

ISSUED

More than 60,000 Memorial Crosses were issued for each of the World Wars with 4 issued for civilian firefighters during WWII.

The first 5,000 crosses for WWII were King George V crosses with the GRI Cypher.

Approximately 1,000 were issued for Korea (there were 516 Canadians killed in Korea).⁷

2007 - 85	2010 - 47	2013 - 30	2016 - 34	2019 - 21
2008 - 103	2011 - 28	2014 - 46	2017 - 105	2020 - 51
2009 - 207	2012 - 15	2015 - 24	2018 - 33	2019 - 21
2020 - 51	2021 - 144			

NOTE: After 07 October 2001, all Canadian Forces members could designate up to three Memorial Cross recipients in the event they died on duty or of a service-related injury.



Any Veteran, who is released from service on or after 07 October 2001, regardless of their service, may designate up to three Memorial Cross recipients in the event they die of their service-related injury or illness.

⁷ Silver Cross Mother Roxanne Priede with Governor General David Johnston at Remembrance Day in Ottawa 11 November 2012 wearing her Memorial Cross

THE MEMORIAL RIBBON

The Memorial Ribbon is offered to close family and friends of deceased Canadian Forces (CF) members as a memento of personal loss and sacrifice.

Memorial Ribbons may be issued in commemoration of every CF member whose death is attributed to injury or illness sustained on or after October 1, 1947, due to military service. This date coincides with the first date inscribed in Veterans Affairs Canada's Seventh Book of Remembrance.

The Memorial Ribbon is now be part of the Memorial Package, which currently includes the Memorial Cross, the Memorial Scroll, the Memorial Bar, the Sacrifice Medal, and inscription in the Seventh Book of Remembrance. For those eligible recipients whose beneficiaries have previously received the Memorial Package without the Memorial Ribbon, the ribbons will be sent separately to the executor of the estate upon written request.



Up to five (5) Memorial Ribbons will be issued to close loved-ones who were not in receipt of a Memorial Cross.

To request Ribbons, applicants are required to identify the deceased CF member and list the names of the designated recipients as well as their relationship to the deceased. ⁸

DESCRIPTION

A length of purple ribbon, held in place by a silver-coloured circular pin, 15-mm in diameter, 1-mm in thickness at the edge, having a raised edge surrounding a recessed stippled field bearing a representation of the Memorial Cross.

Any designated recipient may wear the Memorial Ribbon at any time they deem appropriate. It is worn over the left breast, pinned above any medals the recipient may have been awarded. It should be noted that the medals of a deceased person shall, under no circumstances, be worn by a next of kin or any other person.

The Memorial Ribbon is not worn on the CF uniform.

ISSUED

328 in 2013	375 in 2014	137 in 2015	304 in 2016	175 in 2017
187 in 2018	35 in 2019	260 in 2020	400 in 2021	
Total: 2,945 (to January 2022)				

⁸ Note: "applicant" means the executor of the estate or, when this person has passed away, the next authorized family member in the following order of preference:
- spouse or common-law partner; - oldest surviving child; - father and mother; or - eldest surviving sibling.
With thanks to Jeffrey de Fourestier, MSM, Manager - Memorial Ribbon, Directorate of Honours & Recognition

MEMORIAL CROSS

Post World War Two to October 2001

Memorial Crosses will be issued as mementos of personal loss and sacrifice on the part of mothers and widows of personnel of the RCN, RCAF, or the Canadian Army (now Canadian Forces), who have laid down their lives for their country while in, proceeding to, or returning from an area of hostilities outside of Canada or who die of causes attributable to service in such areas, in consequence of any action undertaken by Canada under the United Nations charter, the North Atlantic Treaty, or any other instrument for collective defence that may be entered into by Canada. The Order in Council is applicable to all current members of the Canadian Forces by virtue of the Canadian Reorganization Act.



UPDATED TERMS to the ABOVE TERMS

The current terms incorporate all previous terms, and add two designations of eligibility:

- (a) Merchant Seaman, which means any person who served during WWII as Master, Officer, or crew of a ship registered in Canada, a United Kingdom ship or a registered ship of one of the countries allied with His Majesty during WWII;
- (b) Fire Fighter, which means a person who served during WWII as a member of the Corps of (Civilian) Canadian Fire Fighters for service in the United Kingdom.

NOTE: The post-WWII terms remain in place for those killed prior to 06 October 2001.

CANADIAN MEMORIAL CROSS after 06 October 2001 (updated in 2007)

The revisions recognize the families of all Canadian Forces members who have died or die as a result of military service whether it is from combat, an accident or other causes after 06 October 2001, with the grant of up to **three** Memorial Crosses.

Canadian Forces members now select a maximum of three potential recipients as part of the regular administrative process. The potential recipients do not have to be family members or include the mother and spouse, but may be any living individual(s) who would be personally affected by the loss of the CF member. Each CF member must complete the form Designation of Memorial Cross Recipients (DND 2105) and have it inserted in their personnel file before January 1, 2007. If no designation is made, the executor of the estate will determine the recipients of the crosses. Deaths from 07 October 2001 to 31 December

2006 (start of the fight against terrorism) in Special Duty Areas and in Non-Special Duty Area will have a top-up to a maximum of 3 crosses.

Mothers or widows are no longer automatic recipients.

When death is clearly attributable to service such as in the case of direct enemy fire or an accident during training, the cross is to be issued immediately. When the death is not clearly attributable to service such as natural death while at work, fatal illness or suicide, the crosses will not be issued until an official determination regarding the cause of death is made. A delay of several months can be expected. In Canada the Memorial Cross was awarded to a widower for the first time in May 2006 when Jason Beam received the cross after his wife, Captain Nichola Goddard, was killed in combat in Afghanistan.

MEMORIAL SCROLL and BAR

Effective 01 January 2007, a scroll will be awarded to the recipients of the Memorial Cross. A silver bar engraved in three lines with abbreviated rank, initials and name (plus post-nominals) followed by "DIED IN HIS (or HER) COUNTRY'S SERVICE" or for French speaking members "MORT(E) POUS LA PATRIE" and the date of death.



CANADIAN MEMORIAL CROSS

TERMS

World War One



A cross or crosses may be issued in respect of each sailor or soldier who:

- (a) was killed in action during WWI;
- (b) died while on active service during WWI; or
- (c) died or dies from causes attributable to service during WWI in the naval or military forces, whether his death occurred or occurs while serving on active service or subsequent thereto except that a cross may only be issued to the widow or he next of kin if she was married to the sailor or soldier at the time of his discharge.

The order states that if a soldier or sailor is survived by both a widow and a mother, two crosses may be issued, one to the widow and one to the mother. If a mother to whom a cross might have been awarded has died or dies before a cross is issued, the cross may be issued to the person designated by the Minister to be the eldest surviving next of kin of the mother, and if a widow to whom a cross might have been awarded has died or dies before a cross is issued, the cross may be issued to the person designated by the Minister to be the eldest surviving next of kin of the widow. The cross may be awarded to the mother or a widow of a sailor or soldier of Canada or Newfoundland.

Sailor means any person who served during WWI in:

- (a) any branch of the Royal Canadian Naval Service;
- (b) any other of the naval forces of His Majesty; or
- (c) the naval forces of one of the countries allied with His Majesty during WWI. If for (b) or (c) that person was born or domiciled in Canada or Newfoundland or was an ordinary resident in Canada or Newfoundland at any time during the period between 03 August 1914, and the date on which he commenced to serve.

Soldier means any person who served during WWI in:

- (a) the Canadian Expeditionary Force; or
- (b) any of the other military forces of His Majesty; or
- (c) the military force of one of the countries allied with His Majesty during WWI with the same provisions for (b) and (c) as above.

World War Two

Similar to WWI conditions above except the word Airmen is included.

THE MEMORIAL PLAQUE
for the Fallen of World War I
"Dead Man's Penny" or "Death Plaque"

TERMS

The plaque commemorated those who fell between 4 August 1914 and 10 January 1920 for home, Western Europe and the Dominions whilst the final date for the other theatres of war or for those died of attributable causes was 30 April 1920.

HISTORY

The history of the Dead Man's Penny began in 1916 with the realization by the British Government that some form of an official token of gratitude should be given to the fallen service men and women's bereaved next of kin. The enormous casualty figures not anticipated at the start of WWI back in 1914 prompted this gesture of recognition. In 1917, the government announced a competition to design a suitable with Mr E. Carter Preston of Liverpool, England, the eventual winner.

DESCRIPTION

A 12-centimetre disk cast in bronze gunmetal, which incorporated the following; an image of Britannia and a lion, two dolphins representing Britain's sea power and the emblem of Imperial Germany's eagle being torn to pieces by another lion. Britannia is holding an oak spray with leaves and acorns. Beneath this was a rectangular tablet where the deceased individual's name was cast into the plaque. No rank was given as it was intended to show equality in their sacrifice. On the outer edge of the disk, the words, "HE DIED FOR FREEDOM AND HONOUR" or "SHE DIED FOR FREEDOM AND HONOUR". Because it resembled an oversized British penny, it received the name "Dead Man's Penny".



SCROLL

A scroll, 27 x 17 centimeters made of slightly darkened parchment headed by the Royal Coat of Arms accompanied the plaque with a carefully chosen passage written in old English script:

"He whom this scroll commemorates was numbered among those who, at the call of King and Country, left all that was dear to them, endured hardness, faced danger, and finally passed out of sight of men by the path of duty and self-sacrifice, giving up their own lives that others may live in freedom. Let those who come after see to it that his name be not forgotten." Beneath this passage, written in the same style, was the name, and rank and service details of the deceased.

To accompany the scroll, again in old English script, **a personal message from King George V.:** *"I join with my grateful people in sending you this memorial of a brave life given for others in the Great War."* ---- George R I.

PACKAGE

The plaques were packaged in stiff cardboard wrapping folded like an envelope and sent to the next of kin. Production of the plaques and scrolls, which was supposed to be financed by German reparation money, began in 1919.

ISSUED

1,355,600 plaques were issued using 450 tonnes of bronze.
600 to Females with the wording *"She Died For Freedom and Honour"*

Unfortunately, the production and delivery of the plaques was not a complete success and the scheme ended before all the families or next of kin of the deceased received the official recognition they should have.

