

## CHAPTER 3

### HONOURS, AWARDS AND MEMORIALS

#### SECTION 1 - BATTLE HONOURS

##### **301. General**

Thirty-nine Battle Honours, including one for perpetuation, have been awarded to the Regiment for specific distinguished actions and general actions on active service. The twenty-two Battle Honours shown in capital letters have been approved for emblazonment on the Regimental Colour of each battalion.

##### **1. Battle Honours**

###### World War I:

- YPRES, 1915, '17
- FREZENBERG
- Bellewaerde
- MOUNT SORREL
- Somme 1916
- FLERS-COURCELETTE
- Ancre Heights
- Arras 1917 - 18
- VIMY 1917
- Arleux
- Hill 70
- PASSCHENDAELE
- AMIENS
- SCARPE 1918
- Hindenburg Line
- Canal du Nord
- PURSUIT TO MONS
- FRANCE AND FLANDERS 1914 - 18
- Siberia, 1918-19 \*Perpetuation of the 260th Battalion, Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force

###### World War II:

- LANDING IN SICILY
- LEONFORTE
- Agira
- Sicily, 1943
- THE MORO
- THE GULLY
- Liri Valley
- HITLER LINE
- GOTHIC LINE
- RIMINI LINE
- SAN FORTUNATO
- Savio Bridgehead
- Naviglio Canal
- FOSSO MUNIO
- Granarola
- Italy, 1943 - 1945
- Apledoorn
- NORTH-WEST EUROPE 1945

###### Korea:

- KOREA 1950 - 1953
- KAPYONG

##### **2. Battle Honours' Device**

When emblazoned on the Regimental Appointments, each Battle Honour is borne on a scroll, the scrolls being arranged on either side of a cap badge design, within a wreath of Maple Leaves. The specifications of the device are held by Regimental Headquarters in the Master Specifications Book.



## **SECTION 2 - UNITED STATES DISTINGUISHED UNIT CITATION**

### **302. General**

The United States Distinguished Unit Citation, commonly referred to as the Presidential Unit Citation, was awarded to the Second Battalion for its stand at Kapyong, Korea, on the night of 24/25 April, 1951. The text of the Citation is reproduced at Annex A to this Chapter.

### **303. Award to Unit**

A blue streamer with "Kapyong, Korea", embroidered in white, is fastened at the top of the pike of the Regimental Colour carried by Second Battalion and is known as the Distinguished Unit Streamer.

### **304. Award to Members of the Unit**

An emblem, a ribbon of the same blue as the streamer, one and three-eighths inches wide by one-half inch high, mounted within a rectangular gold wreath frame, is worn on both shoulders of the uniform immediately below the unit shoulder title. This emblem is known as the Distinguished Unit Emblem (CFAO 18-7 para 2).

### **305. Authorized to Wear**

Officers and soldiers who:

- a. were on strength of Second Battalion or were permanently attached as on War Establishment on the date of the Battle of Kapyong, 25 April, 1951, shall wear the emblem as a permanent part of their uniform;
- b. are subsequently posted on strength of Second Battalion but who were not present with Second Battalion at the time of the Battle of Kapyong shall wear the emblem as a temporary part of their uniform, only for so long as they remain on the strength of Second Battalion; and
- c. were on strength of Second Battalion or were permanently attached as on War Establishment on the date of the Battle of Kapyong but who were subsequently posted or transferred to another component of the Canadian Forces shall wear the emblem as a permanent part of their uniform

## **SECTION 3 - COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF UNIT COMMENDATION, 2 PPCLI**

### **306. General**

The Commander-In-Chief Unit Commendation was awarded to the Second Battalion for its courageous execution of duty during the Medak Pocket Operation, The Former Yugoslavia during the period of 15/16 September 1993. The award was presented to Second Battalion on 1 December 2002 at Winnipeg. The text of the Citation is reproduced at Annex B to this Chapter.

### **307. Award to Unit**

The Commander-In-Chief Commendation Unit Banner, which is a flag with dark blue, red and light blue colours with the Vice-Regal lion, in full colour, in the middle.

### **308. Award to Members of the Unit**

The insignia for the Commander-In-Chief Unit Commendation is a gold bar with the Vice-Regal lion in full colour. The insignia is worn on the uniform in accordance with A-AD-265-000/AG-001, CF Dress Instructions.

### **309. Authorized to Wear**

Officers and soldiers who:

- a. were on strength of Second Battalion or were permanently attached as on Establishment on the dates of the Medak Pocket Operation, 15/16 September, 1993, shall wear the emblem as a permanent part of their uniform;
- b. are subsequently posted on strength of Second Battalion but who were not present with Second Battalion at the time of the Medak Pocket Operation shall wear the commendation as a temporary part of their uniform, only for so long as they remain on the strength of Second Battalion; and
- c. were on strength of Second Battalion or were permanently attached as on Establishment on the date of the Medak Pocket Operation but who were subsequently posted or transferred to another component of the Canadian Forces shall wear the commendation as a permanent part of their uniform.

## **SECTION - 4 COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF UNIT COMMENDATION, 3 PPCLI**

### **310. General**

The Commander-In-Chief Unit Commendation was awarded to the Third Battalion for its service in Afghanistan on OP APOLLO, from 4 February to 30 July 2002. The award was presented to Third Battalion on 8 December 2003 at Edmonton. The text of the Citation is reproduced at Annex C to this Chapter.

### **311. Award to Unit**

The Commander-In-Chief Commendation Unit Banner, which is a flag with dark blue, red and light blue colours with the Vice-Regal lion, in full colour, in the middle.

### **312. Award to Members of the Unit**

The insignia for the Commander-In-Chief Unit Commendation is a gold bar with the Vice-Regal lion in full colour. The insignia is worn on the uniform in accordance with A-AD-265-000/AG-001, CF Dress Instructions.

### **313. Authorized to Wear**

Officers and soldiers who:

- a. were on strength of Third Battalion or were permanently attached as on Establishment during OP APOLLO, shall wear the emblem as a permanent part of their uniform;
- b. are subsequently posted on strength of Third Battalion but who were not present with Third Battalion at the time of OP APOLLO shall wear the emblem as a temporary part of their uniform, only for so long as they remain on the strength of

Third Battalion; and

- c. were on strength of Third Battalion or were permanently attached as on Establishment for OP APOLLO but who were subsequently posted or transferred to another component of the Canadian Forces shall wear the emblem as a permanent part of their uniform.

## **SECTION 5 - FREEDOM OF CITIES**

### **314. Origin**

In ancient times, armed troops were not welcome within the walls of towns. Consequently, it became an honour and great distinction for a town to grant to a particularly trusted military body the freedom to march through the streets "with drums beating, bayonets fixed and Colours flying." Today, the granting of the Freedom of the City is the highest honour a municipality can grant to a Regiment. The complete listing and dates of the various cities that have granted Freedom of the City status to the Regiment can be found in Annex D of this chapter.

## **SECTION 6 - DRUM MAJOR'S MACES**

### **315. Roll of Honour**

Housed in the head of each Drum Major's Mace in use by the Regiment is a copy of the Roll of Honour listing all those members of the Regiment killed in action.

## **SECTION 7 - REGIMENTAL MEMORIALS**

### **316. General**

There are, across the nation and around the world, a number of memorials that have been established by both the Regiment and others to commemorate individual members of the Regimental 'family' and our fallen comrades. A record and description of these follows.

### **317. Frezenberg Memorial**

The site obtained for the Frezenberg Memorial lies as close as circumstances will permit to the position of the front line trenches occupied by the Regiment on 8 May, 1915. The Memorial is situated five kilometres east of Ypres, Belgium, and one kilometre north of the Ypres-Menin road and approximately 500 yards north-east of Bellewaerde Lake. This piece of ground was a donation made by Mr Jules van Ackerc of Wevelgem, Belgium, to the Belgian State and is to be perpetually in the care and trust of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission. The PPCLI Association makes regular financial payments for the upkeep of this memorial.

### **318. St. George's Memorial Church, Ypres**

1. In the Baptistery of St. George's Memorial Church, Ypres, Belgium, is a bronze plaque measuring 32 inches by 154 inches on which is engraved:

**IN MEMORY OF ALL RANKS**  
**PRINCESS PATRICIA'S CANADIAN LIGHT INFANTRY**  
**WHO DIED IN THE 1914-18 WAR**  
**AND**  
**THE FOUNDER OF THE REGIMENT**  
**BRIGADIER A HAMILTON GAULT, DSO, ED, CD**  
**WHO SERVED THE REGIMENT UNTIL HIS DEATH**  
**28TH NOVEMBER 1958**

2. The plaque was unveiled by the late Lady Patricia Ramsay, VA, CI, CD the first Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment on the 19th of October, 1961, the same date the Freedom of the City of Ypres was conferred on the Colonel-in-Chief.

**319. The Menin Memorial Gate**

1. The Menin Memorial Gate is constructed at the east end of the main thoroughfare in Ypres, Belgium. The inscriptions appearing on four plaques of two each exemplify the purpose of the Memorial.

a. The inscription repeated over the two main arches reads:

**TO THE ARMIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE WHO STOOD HERE  
FROM 1914 TO 1918 AND TO THOSE OF THEIR DEAD  
WHO HAVE NO KNOWN GRAVE.**

b. The inscription repeated over the staircases leading out of the main hall is:

**IN MAIOREM DEI GLORIAM  
SALIENT BUT TO WHOM THE FORTUNE OF WAR DENIED THE KNOWN AND  
HONOURED BURIAL GIVEN TO THEIR COMRADES IN DEATH THEY SHALL  
RECEIVE A CROWN OF GLORY THAT FADETH NOT AWAY**

2. The names of 56,000 officers and men are inscribed in Portland stone panels, which have been fixed to the inner walls of the hall, up the sides of the staircases, and inside the loggias. Of the names, 557 are members of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

3. The Memorial was unveiled on 24 July, 1927.

**320. The Cassino Memorial**

The Cassino Memorial was unveiled on September 30, 1956, by Field Marshal Earl Alexander of Tunis. The memorial commemorates the 4,054 men who died in the Sicilian and Italian Campaigns and have no known grave. There are names of 192 Canadians on the memorial, five of whom were members of the Regiment. Of the 885 Canadians buried in the cemetery 90 are Patricias. The memorial and cemetery are located about 135 kilometres south of Rome on Route 6.

### **321. Stained Glass Window, Edmonton**

A stained glass window, initially installed in St George's Chapel, Currie Barracks, Calgary, Alberta, has been moved to Edmonton and is in the custody of the Garrison Protestant Chaplin. This window, which depicts the figure Gideon, was dedicated on behalf of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry on 17 March, 1970. A decision has not yet been made where to install this Regimental Memorial.

### **322. Royal Jubilee Hospital, Victoria, British Columbia**

The Patricia Room, Veterans' Pavilion, Royal Jubilee Hospital has two wall plaques with inscriptions honouring all ranks of the Regiment who gave their lives in WW I, WW II and Korea.

### **323. St Luke's Protestant Chapel, Edmonton**

1. St Luke's Protestant Chapel, located in Lancaster Park, Edmonton, Alberta, houses a plaque, in memory of the London Mother of the Patricias, Miss Jenny MacGregor Morris.
2. The Chapel has on display a Second Battalion Camp Flag presented on 3 October, 1961, "Dedicated to the hallowed memory of the men of the Battalion who have given their lives for their country".
3. The Chapel also has First Battalion and Third Battalion Camp Flags displayed. No record exists of when they were presented.

### **324. The Regimental Chalice**

1. The 18th Century chalices were acquired by the Founder for presentation to the Regiment to be used by the Protestant Faith. Due to Hamilton Gault's early death, his widow, Dorothy Gault, presented the chalices to the Commanding Officer, Home Station.
2. On 21 December, 1959, the chalices were received into St John's Chapel, Hamilton Gault Barracks, Edmonton, Alberta, were consecrated, and taken into use. In October, 1968, they were transferred to St George's Chapel, Currie Barracks, Calgary, Alberta. In 1997, the Chalices were returned to Edmonton on the closure of CFB Calgary, and are located in St Luke's Chapel in Lancaster Park.

### **325. Sisters of the Precious Blood Convent, Ottawa**

In the Chapel used by the Sisters of the Precious Blood is a tablet in memory of the Officers and men of the PPCLI. The tablet was donated in 1926.

### **326. The Hamilton Gault Barracks**

1. On 10 December, 1957, the Minister of National Defence, the Honourable George R. Pearkes, VC, announced that the Home Station of the Regiment had been named "The Hamilton Gault Barracks" in honour of the Founder and then Honorary Colonel of the Regiment. Brigadier A. Hamilton Gault, DSO, ED, CD. The Minister's announcement stated, "The naming of the barracks is in recognition in perpetuity of the great public spirit of Andrew Hamilton Gault, who sponsored the formation of the Regiment 43 years ago." This was the Home Station of his Regiment during the period 1958 - 1968.
2. Original buildings within the Barracks were named in memory of the Regiment's Victoria Cross winners: Lt H. MacKenzie, VC, DCM; Sgt H. Mullin, VC, MM; Sgt R. Spall, VC; and major battles in which the Regiment distinguished itself in three wars: Frezenberg, Leonforte, and Kapyong. The building nameplates have been removed and returned to the Regimental

Museum.

3. Located in the Griesbach Area, on Edmonton's northern outskirts, "The Hamilton Gault Barracks" was occupied by the Regimental Depot from 1957 to 1968, the Second Battalion from 1957 to 1966, the First Battalion from 1966 to 1968, and the Third Battalion from 1996 to 1998. With the closure of Griesbach in 1998, Hamilton Gault Barracks cease to exist.

### **327. The Hamilton Gault Barracks - Memorial Gate**

1. At the entrance to Hamilton Gault Barracks, Edmonton, Alberta, was erected a Memorial Gate financed and sponsored by the PPCLI Jubilee Wives' Club. The gate read "Hamilton Gault Barracks, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, Home Station". The gate was officially opened by Mrs A. Hamilton Gault, widow of the Founder, on 16 September, 1964.

2. Although the gate was damaged in 1968, removed, repaired and shipped to Calgary, it was subsequently returned to Edmonton in 1971 and was raised back into position by the Canadian Airborne Regiment.

3. The gate was again damaged, this time irreparably, and was replaced by a memorial cairn, which was officially unveiled and dedicated by Major-General G.G. Brown, Colonel of the Regiment, on 8 May, 1982.

4. With the closure of Hamilton Gault Barracks at Griesbach, the cairn was moved by 3 PPCLI and erected near the new 3 PPCLI building in Lancaster Park in 1998. It is now displayed in the Hamilton Gault Memorial Park in the Steele Barracks at Lancaster Park.

### **328. Mount Hamilton Gault**

1. The following extract of a message, dated 13 December, 1965, from Canadian Forces Headquarters culminated two of the most extensive expeditions undertaken by the Regiment, in both cases by men of 2 PPCLI:

- a. Approval granted by the Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys to name this site Mount Hamilton Gault.
- b. Mount Hamilton Gault is located at 61 degrees, 42 minutes north latitude and 126 degrees, 34 minutes west longitude, between the Flat and South Nahanni Rivers, District of MacKenzie.

2. In the early part of 1963, discussions commenced to name a mountain range or mountain after the Founder of the Regiment in commemoration of the Jubilee of the Regiment. The first expedition, led by Captain F.L. Berry, consisted of five men in a 27-foot riverboat, powered by a 20 h.p. motor and christened the "Admiral Ramsay". They set out from Fort Nelson on 30 August, 1963, and returned 26 September.

3. The second expedition, Nahanni II, set out from Fort Nelson, on 3 August, 1964, with two river boats, the 27 ft "Admiral Ramsay" from the first expedition and the 32 ft "Hamilton Gault" built for this second expedition, each with 35 h.p. motors, and two small punts. Commanded by Captain P.A. Maione, the party consisted of Cpl R.R. Lewis, LCpls J. Dalton, F.J. Huard, R.A.J. Peskett and Pte W.E. Brown with Sigfried Bucher as cameraman.

4. At 1800 hours on 20 August, 1964, the summit of the mountain was reached, a cairn erected and a capsule deposited therein. This capsule contains a Regimental Camp Flag, a Regimental Cap Badge and a Regimental Manual.

### **329. Lansdowne Park**

The Ottawa Branch, PPCLI Association, sponsored the erection of a Memorial in

Lansdowne Park, Ottawa, Ontario, to mark the birthplace of the Regiment. It was unveiled on 6 October, 1974, by R.D. Whitmore, Regt Number 1005, an Original of the Regiment. It is of Laurentian Pink Marble, approximately 4 feet high by two feet square with the top being a bird-bath. On the right side is engraved the present day cap badge and on the left is the 'Original' or 'Marguerite' cap badge.

### **330. The Kapyong Battle Monument Regimental Memorial**

1. The Kapyong Battle Monument located at Naechon, Korea, 7 Km north of Kapyong, was unveiled 7 November, 1975, in the presence of dignitaries of the United States, the British Commonwealth and Korea. Amongst the Canadian contingent was Colonel J.R. Stone, DSO, MC, CD, who commanded the Second Battalion of the Regiment at the Battle of Kapyong.

2. This monument, 3.35m high is made of natural stone weighing approximately 6 Ton and is inscribed in Black Marble. The inscription on the front of the monument is surmounted by a Maple Leaf and reads "Dedicated to PPCLI" beneath which a cap badge is engraved and under the cap badge reads "Battle of Kapyong 1951. 4. 24 - 25". On a small plinth located to the left of the monument is an engraved diagram of the battle dispositions also engraved in black marble. The Regimental Memorial was designed by Mr Aum Duk-Moon a well-known Korean architect and was erected with donations from the Korea Bank Association, Korea National Tourist Association and the United Korean War Allies Association under the auspices of the government of South Korea.

### **331. St Andrews Protestant Chapel CFB Winnipeg**

On 28 March, 1976, in conjunction with the Second Battalion's Commemoration of the 25th Anniversary of the Battle of Kapyong, a memorial window was dedicated and unveiled by our Colonel-in-Chief, The Countess Mountbatten of Burma. Also in attendance was her father, The Earl Mountbatten of Burma and Colonel J.R. Stone, Commanding Officer of 2 PPCLI in Korea. This window, depicting the Regimental cap badge and the United States Distinguished Unit Emblem, was dedicated in memory of the members of the Second Battalion of the Regiment who gave their lives in the service of Canada and the United Nations in Korea.

### **332. St. Bartholomew's Church, Ottawa**

The East Window of the Church was presented by H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught in memory of the members of his staff who died during the First World War, including Lt Col F.D. Farquhar, DSO, Lt Col Herbert Buller, DSO, and Capt Newton, all of PPCLI. Those commemorated are recorded on a brass plaque on the North Wall of the Sanctuary. The window was unveiled on 9 November, 1919, by H.R.H The Prince of Wales. The Duke of Devonshire, Governor General at the time, decided that the seat immediately behind the Vice-Regal pews should be kept for members of PPCLI. A Regimental plaque was presented to the Church in November 1980 and is located on the 'Patricia Pew'. In addition, an inscribed photograph of Lt Col Farquhar and Lt Col Buller was presented, and is displayed on the wall by the entrance to the church from the parish hall.

### **333. All Saints Church, Winnipeg**

The Silk Union Jack and the replica of the Original Colour obtained in 1922 were laid up in the Church in 1934, upon presentation of the first stand of "official" colours. In addition to the colours, on the pillar below the Union Jack there is a bronze memorial plaque in memory of the officers and men of the PPCLI who fell in battle.

\* Note: The replica of the Colour and the Union Jack were retrieved and new replicas were put in their place on 10 December, 1992. The originals are now held in the Regimental Museum.

### **334. Church of St John The Evangelist, (Elgin at Somerset), Ottawa**

In the "Warrior's Chapel" is displayed a plaque bearing the Regimental Badge.

### **335. Radar Hill**

On April 24th 1998, in memory of Canadian and PPCLI sacrifices in the Korean War, particularly at the Battle of Kapyong, a monument was erected and dedicated on Radar Hill, just south of Tofino on the west coast of Vancouver Island. A contingent of PPCLI Kapyong and Korea veterans attended the ceremony and assisted in unveiling a memorial. The Korea Veterans Association was instrumental in the authorization, organization and construction of the memorial.

### **336. The Mullin Farm Memorial**

A memorial cairn commemorating Sergeant Harry Mullin, VC was erected on his former homestead near Moosomin, Saskatchewan. No other details are known.

### **337. Hall of Honour**

The Hall of Honour, within the PPCLI Gallery in the Museum of the Regiments, lists all Patricias who died in WWI, WWII, the Korean War, and early United Nations missions, on a series of stone tablets surrounding the Ric-A-Dam-Doo and the original painting of Princess Patricia. All Patricias who die in an operational theatre will have their names inscribed in the Hall of Honour. The Regimental Guard is the approving authority for such inscriptions.

### **338. The Book of Remembrance**

The Book of Remembrance, which is on display at the Regimental Museum in Calgary, lists the names of all Patricias who have died while serving the Regiment in a non-operational setting. This book will be updated as required. The Regimental Executive Committee is the approving authority for names to appear in the Book of Remembrance.

### **339. Hamilton Gault Statues**

Three heroic size (1 1/3) statues of the Founder have been erected in Ottawa, Calgary and Wainwright. The statue in Ottawa is prominently located on Elgin Street, in front of the National Arts Centre and across from the National War Museum. The Calgary statue is located at the Museum of the Regiments and the Wainwright statue is sited on the parade square of the Western Area Training Centre (WATC), the former site of the PPCLI Battle School.

### **340. Hamilton Gault Memorial Park**

The park is located in Steele Barracks, Edmonton across from the 1 PPCLI battalion lines. Lady Patricia participated in the ground breaking and dedication ceremony on 4 July 1999 and officially opened the park on 16 June 2003. The park serves to highlight Steele Barracks as the Regiment's permanent home station; to perpetuate the Founder's name; and to offer a meeting place to reflect, remember and honour those who have gone before and those who still serve.

**Annex A  
Chapter 3**

**REPRODUCTION OF UNITED STATES**

**DISTINGUISHED UNIT CITATION**

GENERAL ORDERS

No 52

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Washington 25, D.C.

19 July, 1951

BATTLE HONORS - Citation of Units

BATTLE HONORS. - As authorized by Executive Order 9396 (Sec, 1, WD Dul, 22, 1943) superseding Executive Order 9075 (Sec III, WD Dul, 11, 1942), citation of the following units is confirmed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2, Army Regulations, 260-15, in the name of the President of the United States as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction. The citation reads as follows:

3D, BATTALION, ROYAL AUSTRALIAN REGIMENT

2D, BATTALION, PRINCESS PATRICIA ' S CANADIAN LIGHT INFANTRY

COMPANY A, 72D HEAVY TANK BATTALION (UNITED STATES)

are cited for extraordinary heroism and outstanding performance of combat duties in action against the armed enemy near Kapyong, Korea, on the 24th and 25th of April, 1951. The enemy had broken through the main line of resistance and penetrated to the area north of Kapyong. The units listed above were deployed to stem the assault. Early on the 24th of April, the 3D BATTALION ROYAL AUSTRALIAN REGIMENT, moved to the right flank of the sector and took up defensive positions north of the Pukhon River. The 2D BATTALION, PRINCESS PATRICIA ' S CANADIAN LIGHT INFANTRY defended in the vicinity of hill 677 on the left flank. COMPANY A, 72D HEAVY TANK BATTALION, supported all units to the full extent of its capacity and in addition, kept the main roads open and assisted in evacuating the wounded. Troops from a retreating division passed through the sector which enabled enemy troops to infiltrate with the withdrawing forces. The enemy attacked savagely under the clangor of bugles and trumpets. The forward elements were completely surrounded going through the first day and into the second. Again and again the enemy threw waves of troops at the gallant defenders, but each time the courageous, indomitable and determined soldiers repulsed the fanatical attacks. Ammunition ran low and there was no time for food. Critical supplies were dropped by air to the encircled troops, but still they stood their ground in resolute persistence, the gallant soldiers held their defensive positions and took heavy tolls of the enemy. In some instances when the enemy penetrated the defences, the commander directed friendly artillery fire on their own positions in repelling the thrusts. Towards the close of the second day, the 25th of April, the enemy breakthrough had been stopped. The seriousness of the breakthrough on the central front had been changed from defeat to victory by the gallant stand of these heroic and courageous Soldiers.

The 3D, BATTALION, ROYAL AUSTRALIAN REGIMENT: 2D PRINCESS PATRICIA ' S CANADIAN LIGHT INFANTRY, and COMPANY A, 72D HEAVY TANK BATTALION (UNITED STATES), displayed such gallantry, determination and esprit de corps in

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**Chapter 3**

accomplishing their mission under extremely difficult and hazardous conditions as to set them apart and above other units participating in the campaign, and by their achievements they have brought distinguished credit on themselves, their homelands, and all freedom-loving nations.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

J. LAWTON COLLINS  
Chief of Staff  
United States Army

OFFICIAL:

WM. E. BERGIN  
Major General USA  
Acting The Adjutant General

**Annex B**  
**Chapter 3**

**REPRODUCTION OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S UNIT COMMENDATION**  
**CITATION FOR 2 PPCLI**

BY ORDER OF HER EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE ADRIENNE  
CLARKSON, CC, CMM, COM, CD

The 2nd Battalion Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry Battle Group (2 PPCLI BG) is awarded the Commendation for courageous and professional execution of duty during the Medak Pocket Operation in the Former Yugoslavia in September 1993. Under conditions of extreme peril and hazard, facing enemy artillery, small arms and heavy machine gun fire as well as anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, the members of the 2 PPCLI BG held their ground and drove the Croatian forces back. The exemplary actions of the 2 PPCLI BG caused the Croatian Army to cease their ongoing tactics of "ethnic cleansing" in the sector, without question saving many innocent lives.



**REPRODUCTION OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S UNIT COMMENDATION  
CITATION FOR 3 PPCLI**

BY ORDER OF HER EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE ADRIENNE  
CLARKSON, CC, CMM, COM, CD

Between 4 February and 30 July 2002, the 3rd Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry Battle Group (3 PPCLI BG) spearheaded Operation APOLLO, Canada's contribution to the international war against terrorism in Afghanistan. This was the first deployment into combat operations by a Canadian Army unit against a declared enemy in five decades. The Battle Group was deployed to a heavily mined and war-torn country for operations against an elusive enemy under the most extreme weather conditions. The Battle Group flawlessly conducted three complex air-assault operations into harsh, mountainous terrain, contributed successfully to a fourth, and set the standard within their parent United States Army brigade, Task Force Rakkasan, for security operations on the Kandahar airfield. Well-disciplined and well-led, the Battle Group distinguished itself in every facet of this exceptionally challenging operation. The extraordinary performance of the men and women of 3 PPCLI BG in the war against terrorism has brought great credit to the Canadian Forces and to Canada.



**FREEDOM OF THE CITY**

**1. Calgary, Alberta**

The Second Battalion accepted the Freedom of the City of Calgary on 25 April 1952, on behalf of the Regiment, upon their return from Korea.

**2. The Municipality of Esquimalt, British Columbia**

The First Battalion was granted the Freedom of the Municipality of Esquimalt on 6 October, 1963, upon their departure for NATO service in Germany.

**3. Victoria, British Columbia**

The First Battalion was granted the Freedom of the City of Victoria on 6 October, 1963, upon their departure for NATO service in Germany. The Freedom carries with it the title of "Honorary Citizen" Ex Officio, for the Commanding Officer of First Battalion.

**4. Ypres, Belgium**

The First Battalion, on behalf of the Regiment, received the Freedom of the City of Ypres on 12 August, 1964. It was accepted by the Colonel of the Regiment.

**5. Edmonton, Alberta**

The Second Battalion, on behalf of the Regiment, received the Freedom of the City of Edmonton on 16 September, 1966, upon their departure for NATO service in Germany. The Freedom was accepted by the Colonel of the Regiment.

**6. Winnipeg, Manitoba**

- a. The Second Battalion, on behalf of the Regiment, received The Freedom of the City of Winnipeg on 15 June, 1972;
- b. The Colonel of the Regiment was also named an Honorary Citizen of the City of Winnipeg in tribute to the Regiment during the Jubilee of the Regiment in 1964;and
- c. On 24 June, 1989, in commemoration of the 75th Anniversary of the Regiment, a large bronze plaque was affixed to the City Hall in Winnipeg affirming the Regiment's Freedom of the City.

**7. Corporation of the Township of Esquimalt, British Columbia**

The Third Battalion joined Naval personnel of HMCS NADEN in mounting a 100-man Guard of Honour on 16 September, 1972, to attend a special Council Meeting of the Corporation of the Township of Esquimalt, held in the Esquimalt Memorial Park. At this meeting, the Council granted the "Freedom of the Municipality to the Canadian Armed Forces stationed in Esquimalt". Lieutenant-Colonel P.A. Roy, CD, Commanding Officer, 3 PPCLI, attended as the representative of the Regiment.

**8. Victoria, British Columbia**

Third Battalion, on behalf of the Regiment, was granted the Freedom of the City of Victoria on 15 June, 1974, on the occasion of the Regiment's 60th Anniversary. The Freedom was accepted by the Colonel of the Regiment.

9. **Ottawa, Ontario**

2 Airborne Commando, on behalf of the Regiment, received the Freedom of the City of Ottawa on 10 August, 1985.

10. **St. Albert, Alberta**

Third Battalion, on behalf of the Regiment, was granted the Freedom of the City of St. Albert on 6 July, 2001.

