

FOREWORD

The initial edition of this booklet was approved at the 56th meeting of the National Executive Council. Accordingly the authority for all passages is (NEC 56-22) unless otherwise attributed.

This fourth edition is updated to include changes mandated at the 46th Annual General Meeting in October, 1994 and introduces streamlined procedures for some ceremonial activities. As well, it now incorporates instructions for the parading of Colour Parties, previously published in Booklet 1005, no longer valid.

Pertinent information in this booklet was updated or refined by National HQ volunteer Ceremonial Adviser Ed Walker, MMM, CD (WO1 retired), and was approved in principle at the 114th NEC meeting in Comox, BC, April, 1995. Our thanks to WO1 Walker. Additionally, as a consequence of RESOLUTION 01/2007- Submitted by Atlantic Group, which read, "Be it resolved that the national office of the Air Force Association of Canada allow former cadets to wear the medals they have been awarded with the association dress, and to adopt a criteria for wearing of these medals when worn with or without military medals on the blazer. Such amendment would be published in booklet 108 (Dress Ceremonial and Protocol)", the resolution was moved by Mr. Danny Gosse and seconded by Mr. Greg Spradbrow. See article 2.9 for additional details

- Canadian Forces Dress Instructions, A-AD-265-000/AG-0001
- Canadian Forces Manual of Drill & Ceremonial, A-PD-201-000/PT-000
- Flags, Battle Honours and Other Honourary Distinctions of the Canadian Forces, A-AD-200-000/AG-000
- Canadian Forces Administration Orders (CFAOs)
- Air Command Orders (ACOs)
- Royal Canadian Legion Ritual & Insignia Manual (1993)
- Customs & Traditions of the Royal Air Force (Hering p. 2701)

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SECTION 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 General Information

This booklet contains policy and procedures concerning dress, ceremonial, protocol, and Colour Parties.

- (2) Booklet 1005 has been incorporated in this Booklet.
(1.2 to 1.100 inclusive, not allocated)

SECTION 2 - DRESS AND INSIGNIA

2.1 General Information

This section outlines the dress and insignia of the Association along with rules governing wear.

2.2 Badges and Insignia

- (1) Official badges and other insignia of the Association shall be fixed by the National Executive Council along with guidelines for their wearing or display (Bylaw 5).
- (2) The badges and insignia approved by the NEC shall be the only ones used by Association formations. There shall be no badge or insignia which includes the Association name other than those regularly approved.
- (3) For brevity, the word "Tartan" shall indicate "RCAF Tartan" in this booklet.

2.3 Association Formal Dress Class A

- (1) Civilian black-tie formal dress shall be used as Association formal dress for male members. When used, it may have the following accessories in order of preference:
 - a) Soft white shirt and shirt studs, Tartan cummerbund and Tartan bow tie (available from National Headquarters) (AM 39/75); or
 - b) Soft white shirt and shirt studs, black cummerbund and black bow tie.
- (2) Class A dress for female members shall compliment the Class A dress for male members in the form of appropriate formal evening attire.

2.4 Association Formal Dress Class B

Association formal dress Class B shall comprise the following:

Men

Association Blazer (Navy Blue)
Grey Trousers
White Shirt and Shirt Studs
Tartan Bow-Tie
Tartan Cumberbund
Black Socks
Black Shoes

Women

Association Blazer (Navy Blue)
Grey Skirt/Tartan Skirt
White Shirt and Shirt Studs
Tartan Bow-Tie/Neck Tab
Stockings - Taupe Coloured
Black Shoes

2.5 Association Regular Dress

Association Regular dress shall comprise the following:

Men

Association Blazer (Navy Blue)
Grey Trousers
Belt
White Shirt
Tartan Long Tie
Black Socks
Black Shoes
(NEC 14-80)

Women

Association Blazer (Navy Blue)
Grey Skirt/Tartan Skirt/Grey Slacks
White Shirt
Tartan Long Tie/Neck Tab
Stockings - Taupe Coloured
Black Shoes
(NEC 47-94)

2.6 Parade Dress

Association Parade dress shall comprise Regular Association dress with Association Wedge Hat and full-size medals. Only personnel involved in Colour parties shall wear white gloves.

2.7 Association Casual Dress

Association Casual dress shall comprise the Association Regular dress with the option of Air Force striped, anniversary or crested tie substituted for the Tartan long tie. Ladies may substitute Tartan neck-tab for necktie.

2.8 Summer Dress

Association Summer dress shall comprise the following:

Men

*Short Sleeve White Shirt, Open Neck *
Short Sleeve White Shirt, Open Neck
Grey Trousers
Black Socks
Black Shoes
AFAC Belt
Wedge Cap
* Undress Ribbons
* Name Tag

Women

Grey Skirt/Tartan Skirt/Grey Slacks
Stockings - Taupe Coloured
Black Shoes

Wedge Cap
* Undress Ribbons
* Name Tag

*Shirt to have shoulder epaulets, two patch pockets c/w flaps, slip-ons, AFAC regalia item.

*Refer to para. 2.10 sub para (4) regarding medals, trade badges, aircrew or ground crew brevets, wings and half wings, sashes, etc. As part of the order of dress, NEC has always emulated Air Force practice and stressed simple, uncluttered appearance.

*Name tag to be similar to the military name tag with last name only (Blue 2 ½" X ½")

*Wing, Group and National Presidents to determine time of wearing summer wear, i.e. Wing, Group or National activities.

2.9 Wearing of Medals

Medals, Full-Size shall be worn on ceremonial occasions and parades as follows:

- a)
 - i) Ceremonial Parades;
 - ii) Commemorative Ceremonies (Battle of Britain, Remembrance Day and all ceremonies held at cenotaphs);
 - iii) Funerals of Association members;
 - iv) New Year's Levees;
 - v) Opening and Closing ceremonies at National and Group conventions; and
 - vi) Other appropriate occasions where in the opinion of the agency issuing the invitation or instructions, the wearing of medals would be appropriate;
- b) Miniature medals shall be worn with Association Formal Dress Classes A and B

c) *With respect to the wearing of other medals, especially those issued by organizations other than the sovereign, the RCAF Association considers such decorations to be ornaments, and discourages the wearing of ornaments. The only exception to this policy concerns those ornaments/decorations awarded by the Air Cadet League of Canada. Members of the RCAF Association are encouraged to wear Air Cadet League ornaments/decorations/medals, either full-size or miniature, on the right side of their uniform, reserving the left side (over the heart) only for those decorations awarded by the sovereign. (Resolution 01/2007 - AGM Ottawa)*

NOTE: It is an offence under Sections 419 A&B of the Criminal Code of Canada for anyone, other than the recipient, to wear a uniform of the Canadian Forces or Service Insignia, such as medals, ribbons, badges, chevrons or other decoration. It is also an offence for anyone to wear any imitations of the above if it is likely to be mistaken for the said uniform, or service insignia, etc.

WEARING OF ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MEDALS, FULL-SIZE AND MINIATURE, WITH THE ASSOCIATION BLAZER

(Reference: The Chancellery, Rideau Hall, Ottawa, ON, K1A 0A1 April 2002.)
See Annex D.

Note: For parade dress, full-size medals are worn on the left breast and positioned so that the entire Association blazer badge is visible. Only those Orders, Decorations and Medals issued under Her Majesty's authority are to be worn. Trade or occupation badges, brevets, wings, half-wings, baldrics or sashes are not authorized for parade wear with Association Dress.

2.10 Association Blazer

- (1) The Association Blazer shall be Navy Blue in Colour, and may be either single or double breasted. Material specification has not been defined. The number of buttons on either a double-breasted or single-breasted blazer are not defined and left to individual taste, in keeping with contemporary sartorial

practice.

- (2) As an alternative, a light blue or Air Force Blue blazer may be worn for social occasions or at Wing functions. For the sake of uniformity, Navy Blue blazers will normally be worn on parade.

- (3) Accessories for use with the blazer include one Association pocket badge, either gold/silver wire or woven cloth, and member lapel badge. For past presidents of Wings, Groups or National Association badges bearing a light blue unique or special scroll are authorized at individual expense. It may be ordered through the Association Regalia Catalogue. Unique scrolls (maroon background) must be worn by all current serving national executives and members of the National Advisory Council, but must not be worn following retirement from National Executive.
- (4) In making decisions on Association dress over the years the NEC has always emulated Air Force practice and stressed simple, uncluttered appearance. For this reason the NEC has never adopted Association medals, trade badges, aircrew or groundcrew brevets, wings or half-wings, sashes, etc. as part of the order of dress. Accordingly, all members are urged to maintain the simplicity of the blazer by ensuring that extraneous ornaments are not worn. In the event that a member wishes to wear additional items with the blazer, these should be limited to only one additional lapel insignia in addition to, and positioned on the same level or slightly lower, and adjacent to the Association lapel badge. Additional pins, i.e. 80th Anniversary of the RCAF, Queen's Golden Jubilee Lapel Pin, etc. are worn at the discretion of the NEC.

2.11 Availability of Dress and Insignia Items

Those dress and insignia items which are available from National Headquarters are contained in the Air Force Productions Ltd. Regalia Catalogue and Price List. Items not listed should be obtained commercially.

(2.12 to 2.100 inclusive, not allocated)

SECTION 3 - CUSTOMS AND PRECEDENCE

3.1 General Information

The manner in which formalities are observed in the Association follows the dictates of social etiquette combined with Air Force customs and tradition. It is understandable that those who became accustomed to certain procedures while in uniform should wish to continue them in civilian life, and seek reasonable guidance in the interests of uniformity.

3.2 The Loyal Toast

- (1) A formal dinner is an example of an Association occasion when civilian and military customs are combined. The general pattern is that of an Air Force Mess Dinner.

- (2) The service ritual of passing the port so that each member fills the glass for the Loyal Toast is not often a convenient one for Association dinners. When circumstances permit the customs followed is that of passing the decanter from the President or Chairman to the left; each person filling the glass and passing the decanter on to the next until all glasses are filled. While it has been the custom in some Messes that the decanter shall not at any time be placed on the table during this ritual, the practice is still an isolated rather than a general one.
- (3) In the Association the Chairman of the dinner may propose the Loyal Toast or invite another to do so. In either event the proposer rises to his feet and says "Ladies and Gentlemen, the Queen". Those at table then rise, raise their glasses and say "The Queen", and drink Her health. They then resume their seats.
- (4) When a band is in attendance the drinking of the Queen's health is preceded by the playing of one verse of the Royal Anthem immediately the Toast has been called. In this case those present rise, pick up their glasses and hold them waist high while the Royal Anthem is played. They then will say: "The Queen" and drink Her health.
- (5) If smoking at table is sanctioned, permission so to do will be announced following the Loyal Toast.

3.3 Order of Precedence for Office-Holders

- (1) The highest position in the Association is that of the National President, and the holder of that office is afforded the first position in any order of precedence. Other elected national officials follow in this order: National Vice Presidents and Group Presidents by seniority.
- (2) There are two other positions of eminence on the Council - the Honourary National President and the Immediate Past National President. Proper honours should be paid these officials at all times. The two offices are considered in most instances to stand outside formal precedence so that their relative positions for different functions on the national level will vary. The rule of thumb is that the Honourary National President and the Immediate Past National President will normally follow the National President. At business sessions however both are ranked as National Executive Council members.
- (3) At Group and Wing level the highest position is held by the Group or Wing President. Officials take precedence in the usual manner. At social or similar functions the Honourary Group/Wing President and the Immediate Past President shall take precedence following the President but at business sessions he is ranked as a member of the applicable Executive Council.
- (4) On parade, precedence is from the right front. At banquets and formal seating at meetings and the like, precedence is to the right and left of the Chairman.

(3.4 to 3.100 inclusive, not allocated)

SECTION 4 - FLAGS AND COLOUR PARTIES

4.1 General Information

- (1) This section contains information concerning Association use of flags, colours and banners, and related policies and procedures.
- (2) The official flags of the Air Force Association are:
 - a) The Canadian Flag (Queen's Colour);
 - b) An Association Banner which shall be
 - i) at the National level, the National Banner;and
 - ii) at Wing level, the Wing Banner; and
 - c) the Association Ensign (until 1973 known as the RCAF Ensign).
- (3) The reverential attitude adopted towards these emblems secured for them, on retirement, an appropriate resting place where these Colours will be preserved with due regard for their significant and historic symbology.
- (4) On occasion, as outlined hereafter, the Royal Union Flag may be treated as an official Association Flag, as well as the respective Provincial Flag.
- (5) No other colours, Flag or Banner should be carried on parade except when in other countries or if a visiting foreign unit is on parade. When abroad, the flag of the host Country must be accorded the place of honour.
- (6) Official Association flags may be carried on the following occasions:
 - a) Battle of Britain Sunday;
 - b) Remembrance Day;
 - c) at church parades;
 - d) at official ceremonies at Regional, Group or National meetings; and
 - e) at other ceremonies such as unveilings, official openings, etc.
- (7) Under no circumstances will official Association flags be paraded at any parade of a political nature.
- (8) Official Association flags shall be treated with dignity. They must be properly displayed and paraded at all times.

- (9) When a flag becomes worn, noticeably faded or otherwise unfit for service, it should be disposed of privately by burning.

4.2 The Canadian Flag

- (1) The Canadian Flag was approved on February 15, 1965, by Her Majesty the Queen.
- (2) When used as a parade flag of the Association it shall be 72 inches by 36 inches trimmed with gold braid.
- (3) The Canadian flag shall not be dipped at any time.

4.3 General Rules for Flying and Displaying the Canadian Flag

- (1) The Flag is flown on land daily from sunrise at all federal government buildings, airports, and military bases and establishments within and outside Canada.
- (2) The Flag may be displayed flat or flown on a staff. If flat, it may be hung horizontally or vertically. If it hangs vertically against a wall, the Flag should be placed so that the upper part of the leaf is to the left and the stem is to the right as seen by spectators.
- (3) The Flag may be flown or displayed in a church, auditorium, or other meeting place. When used in the chancel of a church or on a speaker's platform the Flag should be flown to the right of the clergymen or speaker. When used in the body of a church or auditorium the Flag should be flown to the right of the audience or congregation. The Flag should not be used to cover a speaker's table or be draped in front of the platform; nor should it be allowed to touch the floor. If displayed flat against the wall at the back of a platform the Flag should be above and behind the speaker.
- (4) When used on the occasion of unveiling a monument, tablet, picture, etc.(but not recommended – see Para. 4.8) the Flag should be properly draped and prevented from falling to the ground or floor.
- (5) In a procession, where several flags are carried, the Canadian Flag should be in the position of honour at the marching right or at the centre front.
- (6) The Flag may be flown or displayed at night on special occasions when it should be properly illuminated.
- (7) The Flag should not be used for commercial advertising purposes. It is quite appropriate to fly it at business establishments or to display it to identify Canadian exhibits at fairs. Its use in such cases, as in all others, should reflect respect for the Flag.

- (8) No flag, banner or pennant should be flown or displayed above the Canadian Flag.
- (9) Flags flown together should be approximately the same size and flown from separate staffs at the same height.
- (10) The Canadian Flag should be given the place of honour when flown or displayed with other flags:
 - a) When two or more than three flags are flown together, the Canadian Flag should be on the left as seen by spectators in front of the flags; if a number of countries are represented, the Canadian Flag may be flown at each end of a line of flags.
 - b) When three flags are flown together, the Canadian Flag should occupy the central position, with the next ranking flag to the left and third ranking flag to the right, as seen by spectators in front of the flags.
 - c) Where more than one flag is flown and it is impossible to hoist or lower them at the same time, the Canadian Flag(s) should be hoisted first and lowered last.
- (11) The position of the Flag when flying at half-mast will depend on its size, the length of the flagstaff and its location; but as a general rule, the centre of a flag should be exactly half-way down the staff. When hoisted to or lowered from half-mast position, a flag should first be raised to the masthead.
- (12) (a) Subject to (c) and (e), or special instructions issued under (d), the Flag on the Peace Tower of the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, is flown at half-mast on the death of the Sovereign (that is to say, husband or wife, son or daughter, father, mother or brother or sister), the Governor General, a former Governor General, a Lieutenant-Governor, a Canadian Privy Councillor, a Senator, or a Member of the House of Commons.
 - (b) Subject to (c) and (e) or special instructions issued under (d), the Flag on other federal government buildings, airports, and military bases and establishments is flown at half-mast;
 - i) throughout Canada, on the death of the Sovereign or a member of the Royal Family related in the first degree to the Sovereign, the Governor General, or a federal Cabinet Minister;
 - ii) within a province, on the death of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Provincial Premier, or another person similarly honoured by that province;
 - iii) within the riding, on the death of the Member of the House of

Commons, or the Member of the Provincial Legislature;

- iv) at the place or residence, on the death of a former Governor General, a Senator, a Canadian Privy Councillor, or a Mayor.
- (c) "Death" for the purposes of (a) and (b) may be taken to include the day of death and up to and including the day of the funeral.

- (d) Flags at federal buildings and other locations are also half-masted subject to special instructions on the death of members of the Royal Family other than the Sovereign or those related in the first degree to the Sovereign, a Head of a Foreign State, or some other person whom it is desired to honour.
 - (e) During periods of half-masting, the Flag is raised to full-mast on all federal buildings, airports and military bases and establishments on statutory holidays, and also on the Peace Tower while a Head of State is visiting for the death of the Sovereign when they are only raised to full-mast for the day on which the accession of the new Monarch is proclaimed.
- (13) Annex A shows some of the flags etiquette involved in displaying and parading the Canadian Flag.
 - (14) The gold-trimmed Canadian Flag for parade use is not available from National Headquarters; but may be purchased through local branches of the Royal Canadian Legion. Untrimmed Canadian Flags may be obtained from other sources.

4.4 The Royal Union Flag

- (1) The Royal Union Flag, generally known as the Union Jack, was approved by Canada's Parliament on December 18, 1964, for continued use as a symbol of Canada's membership in the Commonwealth of Nations and of Canada's allegiance to the Crown.
- (2) The Union Jack will, where physical arrangements make it possible, be flown along with the Canadian Flag at federal buildings, airports, and military bases and establishments within Canada on the date of the official observance of the Queen's birthday, the Anniversary of the Statute of Westminster (December 11th), and on the occasions of Royal Visits and certain Commonwealth gatherings in Canada.
- (3) The Union Jack may be flown with the Canadian Flag at the National War Memorial (1914-1918) and at similarly appropriate federal locations in Canada, in connection with ceremonies marking anniversaries of events in which Canadian forces participated with other Commonwealth forces.
- (4) The Union Jack may be displayed and paraded as an official Association Flag on the occasions outlined above.
- (5) When used as a parade flag it shall be 72 inches by 36 inches and shall be trimmed with gold braid. It is not available from National Headquarters.

4.5 The National Banner of the Association

- (1) The National banner of the Association was approved by Her Majesty, based upon recommendations by the Canadian Heraldic Authority, was presented at the 46th Annual Convention, 6 October 1994, on behalf of Her Majesty by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Colonel The Honourable N.R. Jackman – copyrighted in January 1997 under Section 9 of the Canada Trademark Act.
- (2) The National banner is normally carried in the Colour Party at Association National events. It is not normally carried at other than National events.

4.6 Wing Banners

- (1) Wing Banners are manufactured to a design approved by the National Executive Council. Alterations shall not be made in Banners without receiving permission from National Headquarters.
- (2) Wing Banners may be obtained with guidance from National Headquarters. Information is available on request.
- (3) In some instances, Groups desire to parade Group Banners at various Group functions. The manufacture of Group Banners which emulate approved Banners is authorized, but they have precedence after, not before, Wing Banners.

4.7 Association Ensign

- (1) The Association Ensign was formally named and approved for continued use by our Association by Her Majesty the Queen in 1973. It is the same pattern as the RCAF Ensign which was officially retired from use in 1965, following the demise of the RCAF.
- (2) When used as a parade flag it shall be 72 inches by 36 inches and shall be trimmed with gold braid.
- (3) The Association Ensign is available from National Headquarters and three sizes are listed in the Association Regalia Catalogue.
- (4) See Annex G.

4.8 Miscellaneous Display of Flags

- (1) When a flag is displayed in a manner other than being flown from a staff it should be displayed flat. When drapings, festoons, etc., are required, bunting should be used, but not a flag itself, excepting as a centre or centres, or decorative schemes, and then it should not be placed lower than a person seated.

- (2) In street decorations a flag should be hung so that it points north on the street running east and west, and east on streets running north and south.

4.9 Sizes of Flagpoles and Flags

The standardized lengths of flagpoles and the sizes of flags are outlined below.

<u>Length of Flag Pole</u>	<u>Size of Flag</u>
17 to 20 feet	72 inches x 36 inches
30 to 35 feet	108 inches x 54 inches
40 to 45 feet	144 inches x 72 inches

(4.10 to 4.100 inclusive, not allocated)

SECTION 5 - CEREMONIAL

5.1 General Information

- (1) This section contains information about ceremonial activities in the Association and related policies and procedures.

5.2 Battle of Britain Commemoration

- (1) The Department of National Defence works closely with the Air Force Association of Canada to annually commemorate the Battle of Britain. Whenever air command formations/detachments exist (e.g. CF Bases Kingston, Petawawa, Gagetown, etc.) local AFAC Wings are encouraged to co-operate with the Air Command Unit.
- (2) The Battle of Britain shall normally be commemorated annually on the Sunday falling within the period 15-21 September (including those dates); however, where planning of adjacent ceremonies requires, commemorations may be held in advance or subsequent to the normal timing. This is truly an Air Force Day of Remembrance, and it is our responsibility to bring the greatest National significance to the day by organizing commemorative services in all centres where Association Wings are located.
- (3) The commemoration may take the form of a church service, parade and wreath-laying or banquet or any combination of the three.
- (4) The national ceremony commemorating Battle of Britain Sunday is held at Canada's National Aviation Museum in Ottawa. This ceremony is a joint venture by National Headquarters of the Association and the Chief of the Air Staff's office in conjunction with the NDHQ Support Unit. ACO 61-9. Reference: A-AD-200-000/AG-000 The Honours Flags and Heritage Structure of the Canadian Forces. Note: There is no longer any reference to

Battle of Britain in the new 1 CAD Orders.

- (5) At locations where there is no Air Command unit, arrangements may be made with a local Base or, failing the availability of Base input, the Wing shall develop and implement an appropriate program, involving Air Cadet squadrons if at all possible.
- (6) The following is a typical program; timings optional.

The parade of Association members and others participating takes up position at the Memorial

Dignitaries and officials arrive
Band - Applicable Salute (General, Vice Regal, Royal)
Band - O Canada (one verse)
Remove Headress
Memorial Service, Prayers and Benediction
Replace Headress
Bugler - Last Post
The Silence - One Minute
Piper - (Lament "Flowers of the Forest")
Bugler - "Reveille"
Act of Remembrance
Hymn (one verse)
Laying of Wreaths
Band - "God Save the Queen"

- (7) Wreaths are placed in a set order of precedence and the exact arrangement for any single ceremony will be decided only when it is known who is to be present or represented. The Queen's Representative, the Governor-General or the Lieutenant-Governor of a Province, or the Silver Cross Mother is always first if present. If none is present the first wreath will be placed by a representative of the Association. The second wreath is placed by a representative of Canadian Forces. The third wreath normally is placed by a representative of the Federal Government.

The fourth wreath is placed by a representative of Provincial Government. The fifth wreath is placed by a representative of the City, Town etc. If it is an Association ceremony with members only participating than the wreath will be placed by the senior Association official or his representative. If it is an Association sponsored with participation by the Royal Canadian Legion and the Air Command for example, then the Association wreath is placed before the others. Similarly, if the Association is participating in a ceremony arranged by another organization, the sponsoring organization's wreath is placed prior to that of the Association.

Provision is made for next-of-kin of the deceased and any others desirous of placing wreaths, to do so following those mentioned above.

The type of ceremony most frequently arranged by an Association Wing is a local one at which a Silver Cross Mother, the Mayor and the local Branch of the Legion are invited to place wreaths. The order of placement then is: the Silver Cross Mother; the Association; the Mayor; the Royal Canadian Legion, and others wishing to lay wreaths.

- (8) The dedication should contain the words:

"All who have given their lives in military and civil aviation, particularly those who served in the Battle of Britain."

5.3 Remembrance Day

The Remembrance Day Commemoration follows generally that outlined for the Battle of Britain commemoration, as outlined above. Normally, Remembrance Day observances are organized locally by the Royal Canadian Legion.

5.4 Wing Meeting Opening Ceremony

- (1) The purpose of the ceremony at the opening of a Wing regular meeting is to provide a ritual in which members reaffirm their loyalty and devotion to the Crown and to their country; re-dedicate themselves to the aims and objectives of the Association to which they belong, and remember with sincerity and reverence those who have given their lives in the service of their country. Whatever the extent of the ceremony adopted by any Wing the three essential qualities are simplicity, dignity and sincerity.
- (2) The exact form of opening ceremony will, of course, be decided by the Wing Executive Council in drawing up plans for the meeting. The ceremony that follows is intended to be a basic and standard one that, as will be explained later, may be abbreviated or lengthened as required.
- (3) At the announced time of meeting or when all have assembled, the Chairman, normally the Wing President, will request order, ask those present to stand and proceed as follows:

Wing President:

"Advance the Colours". (Three Wing members appointed as Colour bearers will advance from the rear of the meeting place with the Colours. The bearers will march down the centre aisle and cross behind the Wing President to take up positions two paces to the rear of the President).

Wing President:

"Before we begin the business of this meeting let us pause to remember those who gave their lives in aviation, in particular those who died while serving in the air forces of the Commonwealth and allied nations. Let us remember also those who paid the supreme sacrifice in the armed forces of Canada and her allies in the two great wars, subsequent military engagements and peacekeeping operations. May their sacrifice inspire and strengthen our resolve to perform our daily tasks with diligence, honour and respect for freedoms so dearly won, that Canada may ever be worthy of their sacrifice. This period of silence is our memorial to our friends in time of war and our brothers and sisters of this Wing who have departed this world."

THE SILENCE

They shall grow not old, as we who are left grow old, Age shall not weary them, nor years condemn, At the going down of the sun, and in the morning, We will remember them.

Music: O Canada (1 verse)

Wing President:

Deposit the Colours. (The bearers place the Colours in stationary holders on the platform. As one stands on the platform facing the audience the Canadian Flag is always on the right. The bearers then retire). (AM 33/78)

- (4) The Wing President requests those present to be seated and proceeds to introduce the business of the meeting which should be taken from an agenda prepared and circulated in advance.
- (5) All the necessary elements are contained in this short ceremony. It may be abbreviated without losing appropriateness or significance. When a Wing is without suitable colours, when attendance is small or when the meeting place does not lend itself to convenient access or movement or colour bearers that part of the ceremony may be deleted. The playing or singing of "O Canada" may also be omitted. The shortest opening ceremony then would consist of a short period of silence and remembrance introduced and terminated by the remarks of the Wing President.
- (6) It is desirable, that the Association badge; the Canadian Flag and the Wing Banner be suitably displayed as a visual reminder of the pledge of membership.

- (7) Just as the Wing opening ceremony may be abbreviated as the occasion warrants so can it be expanded. The decision and arrangements will be those of the persons conducting the meeting. The colour ceremony can very easily be expanded by appointing "escorts to the colour", and thereby increasing the size of the Colour Party, or by the attendance of a band or the use of a piper or recorded music. The Last Post (or a Lament) may be sounded just before the Silence and following the Wing President's remarks, and Reveille prior to O Canada. An invocation and prayers by the Wing padre may be included. There may be occasion for the Wing President to direct particular remembrance to a Wing member recently deceased. All these things and others may be included in the ceremony at the discretion of the Wing executives. Keep in mind that the ceremony has a serious purpose and must be conducted with dignity and sincerity.

5.5 Wing Meeting Closing Ceremony

- (1) It can be seen that the form of closing ceremony at a Wing regular meeting will depend to some extent on the type of opening ceremony performed. A standard form is suggested here for the guidance of Wing executives who may add to, or subtract from, the basic format.
- (2) At the end of the meeting, following acceptance of the motion of adjournment, the Chairman or Wing President will call on the Colour bearers to prepare to retire the Colours. The bearers then march to positions beside the Colours, remove them from the stationary containers and hold them in the Carry position.

Wing President:

"We have come to the end of our meeting and we prepare now to depart. As members of a Wing of the Air Force Association of Canada let us continue the fellowship we enjoy as we strive to achieve the aims to which we are pledged. Let us retain a spirit of unity and a firmness of purpose in carrying out duty to our Wing, our fellow members, our country and our Queen. Retire the Colours."

(The Colour bearers will march to the rear of the meeting place with the Colours).

Music: God Save the Queen

5.6 Initiation Ceremony for New Wing Members

- (1) A basic, standard ceremony for initiating new Wing members is appropriate for Association use with the understanding that Wings may modify or expand when the occasion is appropriate.
- (2) Consideration should be given to the suitable display of the Association badge

or other Association emblems. A member of the Wing should be appointed to host each candidate for membership upon arrival and explain all details of the ceremony; where to stand; verbal responses, etc. All candidates should be seated together before the ceremony.

- (3) The presiding officer and the candidates should be both seen and heard. Therefore no one should be standing with his back to the audience. If the candidates are in line facing the front, the initiating officer should face at right angles to them so that pronouncements are equally clear to audience and candidates alike. No exact formation can be prescribed as standard; Wing officials must select an arrangement that will best suit the space available and the number of candidates involved.
- (4) The Wing President, or the person delegated as Presiding Officer, will proceed as follows:

Presiding Officer:

“The Chairman of our Membership Committee will introduce the candidates for initiation into membership in ... Wing.”

Membership Chairman:

“Mr. President, members of ... Wing. It is my privilege to present for initiation the following candidates who have been duly accepted for membership in ... Wing of the Air Force Association of Canada.”

(The Membership Chairman announces the names individually and provides a brief resume of the individual's eligibility and states present occupation or profession).

“It is my pleasure, Mr. President, to present this (these) candidate(s) for initiation.”

Presiding Officer:

“Your application(s) for membership in the Air Force Association of Canada and in this Wing having been approved, we ask you to subscribe to the following aims and objectives:

1. To preserve and perpetuate the glorious traditions of the Royal Canadian Air Force and all who served in it.
2. To provide a forum for serving and former participants in military and civil aviation.
3. To sponsor and encourage aeronautics in all its forms and branches.
4. To support Air Cadets and work closely with the Air Cadet League of Canada, and to participate in the local civic and community programs,

especially those designed to develop the physical, mental and moral well being of our nation's youth.

5. To undertake charitable and other projects of both a national and local character.
6. To work with the RCAF Benevolent Fund and various veterans organizations in the attainment of their objectives.
7. To promote and encourage responsible citizenship among all Canadians.
8. To advocate a proficient and well-equipped Air Force in Canada.”

“Are you prepared to subscribe to these aims and objectives and to work to advance the interest of this Wing and the Air Force Association of Canada?”

Each Candidate:

“I am!”

Presiding Officer:

“Please repeat after me:

In the presence of my fellow members I hereby pledge allegiance to my Queen and loyalty to my country.

I promise to do my best to promote the aims and objectives of the Air Force Association of Canada, to abide by its Constitution and Bylaws, and to further the interests of this Wing and the Association.”

Presiding Officer:

“I now declare that you are duly admitted to membership in ... Wing of the Air Force Association of Canada and that you are therefore henceforth entitled to all the privileges of membership and subject to all the obligations connected therewith. On behalf of all the members of this Wing I welcome you into the comradeship of the Association.”

- (5) The Presiding Officer will present each new member with a membership kit and shake hands with each. The Membership Chairman will shake hands with each and escort the new members to their seats.

5.7 Installation of Officers

The following is the recommended format for the installation of officers:

Installing Officers:

“It is my honour to present the officers of ... (Wing) (Group) (National Executive Council) for the ensuing year and request that they be installed in the following offices:

(Names the office, person elected, home Wing). You have been chosen by the members of the Air Force Association of Canada to conduct their business for the ensuing year. Their trust and confidence must be accepted with humility and respect, and with a sincere desire to perform the duties of your office with diligence and enthusiasm.

In all your activities keep to the fore the aims and objectives of the Air Force Association of Canada.”

At this point, read aloud the Aims and Objectives as detailed above in paragraph 5.6, Item (4), sub-paragraphs 1 to 8.

“In accepting the honour that has been conferred upon you, you are pledged to uphold these aims and objects...”

“Please repeat after me:

“With honour, we pledge ourselves to perform the duties of our executive offices in the **Air Force Association of Canada** with integrity and loyalty in a non-partisan manner. We resolve to serve the Association and all members to the best of our abilities.”

“I hereby declare you duly installed and convey to you the best wishes and support of the membership.”

5.8 Association Tribute Burial Service

- (1) A service of tribute to a deceased member of the Association may be conducted by fellow members when such a service meets with the approval of the next-of-kin.
- (2) The Wing President, or the member in charge, should confer with the officiating clergyman to outline the service and determine the time at which the Association tribute will begin, and the positioning location of Association participants.
- (3) At the gravesite the members should, if possible, be formed up at the foot of the grave. At the time arranged they will be called to attention and the service will proceed as outlined in "Annex B". (Annex "B" can be reproduced locally).

5.9 Presentation of Honours and Awards

- (1) Honours and awards should be presented at a Regular Wing meeting or at a special meeting or function arranged for that purpose.
- (2) The presentation should be made by the senior Association official present and any accompanying citation should be read in full. A medal or badge should be affixed; a certificate should be presented. In each case the Presenting Officer should congratulate and shake hands with each recipient.

5.10 Presentation of Colours and Banners

- (1) When Colours are being taken into use they shall be blessed in a ceremony conducted in accordance with this paragraph.
- (2) The occasion of the presentation should be one of simple dignity and the ceremony carried out at a full meeting of the Wing. It is recommended that wherever possible, a dignitary or some prominent person should be requested to make the presentation.
- (3) It will usually be convenient to precede the presentation by the normal business meeting. Thus having the Wing Executive Council members in their administrative positions, the Wing President shall advise the meeting that the presentation is at hand and:
 - a) Shall request all members of the Wing Executive Council to stand and form a line facing the seated members, with the Council in order of precedence extending from the President on the right.
 - b) The bearer shall proceed forward from the rear of the hall carrying the Colours extended over the right elbow, with the left hand securing the staffs, then take up a position two paces in front of the Council members and facing the seated members. On placing the butts of the staffs on the floor, the bearer shall cross the staffs so that the Canadian Flag staff shall extend from the toe of the left foot across the body and right shoulder, the Wing Banner staff between them and the Association staff extending from the toe of the right foot across the body and left shoulder.
 - c) An Officiating Clergyman will now advance to the Bearer and in addition to appropriate prayers and invocations, shall make use of the following conclusion:

PRAYER

“Lord of the Air, the Land and the Sea, by Whose grace and aid we live; Who hath made our nation what it is, and given us so good a country in which to work Thy will; look down upon this gathering of Thy children, banded together to act fairly, think honestly, and believe in the certainty of survival of the best, instill into their hearts a love of loyalty, comradeship together and experience of Thee so that, come what may, they will stand steadfast; brave, dignified and disciplined, against all the powers of evil doers and dangerous occasions; simple of soul, proud of purpose, honest of heart and unselfish in every action.”
“As they go about their business, whether in the immensity of space or upon the surface of Thine earth, grant them a safe journey, a steady progress, and a great achievement in service to their fellows, their country and their Queen. Lord, God of all Creation, bless this work to Thy honour and glory.”

Amen

- d) Then the Chaplain or officiating Clergyman shall lay his hand upon the Banner and say:

”In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, we do dedicate and set apart these Colours, and they may be a sign of our duty towards our Queen and country in the sight of God.”

- e) Taking the fabric of the Wing Banner in his hand the officiating Clergyman shall now recite the following:

“I hereby dedicate to the Cause of God and the use of No ... Wing of the Air Force Association of Canada, this Banner, to be ever to them an emblem of honesty and self-discipline, reminding them at all times of the principles and values cherished by all members of our Association.”

- f) The presenting Dignitary will now advance and will usually address the Wing before presenting the Queen's Colour to the Wing President or to a specially selected member of the Wing, the Wing Banner to the person on the right end of the Executive Committee members, and the Ensign to the person second from the right.
- g) If the ceiling of the room permits, and providing the Wing has Colour carriers, on the advance of the Presenting Dignitary, the selected bearer will:
 - h) Drop on his right knee, keeping his left shin vertical and his body upright; and
 - i) Rise up after assisting the presenting Dignitary to place the staff in the holster.
 - j) At the conclusion of the presentation, and if a band is present, one verse of the National Anthem will be played.
- k) On the withdrawal of the Dignitary and Party, and on direction from the Wing Chairman;
 - i) the Canadian Flag Bearer will take three paces forward, the Wing Banner Bearer two paces forward, and the Association Ensign bearer one pace forward,
 - ii) all “inwards turn” and quick march,
 - iii) when reaching the opposite ends of the standing Council Members,
 - iv) turn to the location of the flag staff stationary holders,
 - v) after depositing the flag staffs (with the Canadian Flag on the right side of the platform facing the audience, the Wing Banner in the centre and the Ensign on the left side of platform facing audience),
 - vi) The Bearers will return to their original position or Colour Party retire.

m) "Please be seated."

5.11 Laying up of Colour (Wing Banner)

- (1) Prior to the laying up of Colours they shall be paraded to the designated lay-up location in either a sacred or public building.
- (2) When laying up a wing banner the colour party shall consist of one banner bearer and two escorts; all in full parade dress (wedge cap, full-size medals, white gloves and slings).
- (3) The occasion of the laying-up should be one of simple dignity and the ceremony may be modified as necessary to meet the circumstances. In any case, a chaplain shall be present to dedicate the colours as memorials to the Wing they represent.

5.12 Laying up Ceremony

- (1) The following is a recommended format for the laying up of Colours (Wing Banner)
 - a) Colour Party shall form up in a designated area.
 - b) Piper shall pipe in the Colour Party to the designated memorial service area.
 - c) Commentator - Opening remarks, brief history of the Colours, Wing Banner, etc.
 - d) RCAF March Past (One verse, Tape may be utilized).
 - e) Chaplain - "We are gathered in this the _____
_____ to lay up the Colours (Wing Banner) of
_____. No more fitting place could be found wherein
to deposit these emblems of duty and service than this
_____ where praise and prayer are wont to be made."
 - f) The Wing President takes the Colours (Wing Banner) from the banner bearer and presents same to the Chaplain.
 - g) Chaplain places Colours (Wing Banner) in memorial deposit case.
Colour Party salutes on Command of Colour Party commander.
 - h) Piper -Lament. (Flowers of the Forest)

i) Chaplain - says Prayers and Benediction.

j) National Anthem (Tape may be used.) Attendees wearing headdress shall salute.

k) Colour Party retires-Pipes leading.

(5.13 to 5.100 inclusive, not allocated)

SECTION 6 - COLOUR PARTIES AND DRILL (GENERAL)

6.1 General Information

This section outlines the procedures for Colour Parties and drill.

6.2 Wearing of Gloves

White cloth gloves should be worn only by Colour Party.

6.3 Carrying Arrangements

When carrying Colours on parade, the carrying slings should be slung from the right shoulder to the left hip and the straps of the sling should be sufficiently long so as to allow the socket of the sling to rest on the inside of the left leg, over the groin. This is to avoid interference with medals which are worn.

6.4 Displaying Colours

- (1) When colours are displayed on a platform, the Canadian Flag will be on the speaker's right. The remaining one or two flags, as applicable, are placed on the left. (see Annex A).
- (2) When Colours/Banners are carried on parade or displayed on a platform, the Pole (or "Pike") shall be 8 feet in length.
- (3) When paraded during memorial services or ceremonies, the flags will be dipped at the sounding of the Royal Salute, Vice Regal Salute, General Salute, National Anthem, The Queen and Last Post.

THE CANADIAN FLAG SHALL NOT BE DIPPED.

6.5 Compliments to the Colours

- (1) Colours are to be saluted with the highest honours except when they are cased.
- (2) Association members, if in uniform or wearing Association head dress, will stand at attention and salute; or
 - a) If in civilian clothes, remove hat and hold over left breast, standing at attention, and
 - b) Association members should salute the uncased Colours when being passed or passing the Colours irrespective of the position of the Colours in relation to the individual.

(6.6 to 6.100 inclusive, not allocated)

SECTION 7 - COLOUR PARTIES

7.1 General Information

- (1) A Colour Party consists of Association members carrying the flags comprising the colours for any ceremony or parade and, on occasion as required, additional members attending them.
- (2) When three official flags form the Colours they are carried as follows:
 - a) the Canadian Flag centre. One pace forward of b) & c);
 - b) the National Banner or Wing Banner on the right;
 - c) the Association Ensign on the left.
- (3) When any combination of two of the above flags are used, their positioning right to left shall be similar to that shown for a three-flag arrangement.

7.2 Definitions

The following terms are used in this section:

- a) "Cased Colours" means Colours enclosed in a leather case;
- b) "Uncased Colours" means Colours removed from the leather case;
- c) "Dipping the Colours" means rendering a full salute with the Colours to entitled dignitaries; and
- d) "Let Fly the Colours" means rendering a salute with the Colours to dignitaries not entitled to the full salute.

7.3 Rules for Carrying the Colours

Normally the Colours are to be carried uncased. In wet weather, however, they may be carried cased. A cased Colour shall be held in the order position at the halt, and carried at the slope position on the march. A cased Colour is never held at the carry.

7.4 Composition for Colour Parties

- (1) The maximum number for a Colour Party is 6 members (3 bearers and 3 escorts) for a 3 flag set of Colours.
- (2) If a 2 flag set of Colours is being carried, there shall be two bearers. There may be 2 escorts if desired.
- (3) Each Colour will be carried by a specially selected member of the Wing. The Canadian Flag, when carried, shall be on the right and the person carrying the

Canadian Flag shall command the party.

(10) When on the move, Colours will normally always be carried at the Carry, and they will be at the Carry at the following times:

- a) When marching on to or off the parade ground;
- b) When on the saluting base;
- c) When marching past.

(11) The colours will be let fly:

- a) As the caution is given for a Royal or General Salute; and
- b) When marching past between designated markers.

(7.5 to 7.100 inclusive, not allocated)

SECTION 8 - COLOUR DRILL

8.1 General Information

- (1) The movements of Colour Drill are to be performed in the same time as rifle movements. When there are only two movements for the Colours for three movements of the rifle, the Colours are to be moved on the first and third movements.
- (2) The commands for Colour movements on the move are to be given as the left foot comes to the ground. A check pace is to be taken with the right foot and the succeeding Colour movements are to be carried out each time the left foot comes to the ground.

8.2 Position of the Order

The position of the order is as follows:

- a) The body is to be in the position of attention;
- b) The pike is to be held in a perpendicular position at the right side;
- c) The pike and the Colour are to be held with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, back of the hand outwards, at the point of the pike where the lowest corner of the Colour reaches;
- d) The Colour is to be allowed to hang naturally down the pike, and is not to be stretched taut;
- e) The base of the pike is to rest squarely on the ground and is to be in line with the toe of the right foot;

- f) The right elbow is to be kept close to the side; and
- g) The wrist is to be directly behind the pike.

8.3 Stand at Ease From the Order

On the command "STAND AT EASE" –

- a) The left foot is to be carried eight to ten inches to the left;
- b) The Colour and the pike are to be held in the same position as described for the Order; and
- c) The left arm is to be kept at the position of attention.

8.4 Order From the Stand at Ease

On the command "ATTEN-TION", the left foot is to be brought up to the right and the position of the order resumed.

8.5 Carry From the Order

- (1) On the command "CARRY COLOUR" -
 - a) The Colour is to be raised with the right hand to a perpendicular position in front of the centre of the body with the base of the pike just clear of the socket.
 - b) At the same time, the left hand is to be brought to the socket, and the base of the pike is then guided into the socket.
 - c) The left hand is to be brought sharply to the position of attention; and
 - d) On completion of the movements the -
 - (i) Right hand is to be in line with the mouth;
 - (ii) Right forearm is to be parallel to the ground and at right angles to the pike;
 - (iii) Wrist is to be straight;
 - (iv) Head is to be held erect, eyes looking their own height and straight to the front.

8.6 Order From the Carry

- (1) On command "ORDER COLOUR", the Colour is to be raised with the right hand just clear of the socket, at the same time the left hand is to be brought to the socket to steady the Colour carrier.
 - a) The Colour is to be carried by the right hand to the position of the Order;
 - b) At the same time, the left hand is to be carried across the body to steady the pike; and
 - c) On completion of the movement -
 - (i) Back of the left hand is to be outwards;
 - (ii) The fingers extended and pointing to the right; and
 - (iii) The left forearm is to be parallel to the ground.
 - d) The left hand is to be carried sharply to the side to the position of attention.

8.7 Dip From the Carry at the Halt

- (1) On the command "DIP COLOUR", releasing the Colour the pike is to be raised from the socket to the full extent of the right arm and at the same time the left hand is to be brought to the socket to steady the Colour Carrier.
 - a) bring the left hand to a position on the pike above the right hand; lower the Colour slowly until the spike of the pike comes to rest on the ground: the Colour should not touch the ground.

(8.8 to 8.100 inclusive, not allocated)

THE NATIONAL FLAG OF CANADA

Adopted:

By resolutions of Parliament on December 15, 1964 (House of Commons) and December 17, 1964 (Senate); proclaimed by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, Queen of Canada, to take effect on February 15, 1965 – the day the maple leaf flag was first raised over Parliament Hill.

Description:

The flag is red and white, the official colours of Canada as appointed by King George V in 1921, with a stylized 11-point red leaf in its centre.

Proportions:

Two by length and one by width.

Canadian Flags History:

The **St. George's Cross**, an English flag of the 15th century, was carried by John Cabot and flown over Canada when he reached the east coast in 1497. Thirty-seven years later, Jacques Cartier planted the **fleur-de-lis** on Canadian soil when he landed here and claimed the land for the King of France. The fleur-de-lis was flown until the early 1760s, when Canada was ceded to the United Kingdom.

Although first flown over Canada in 1621, the **Royal Union Flag** (with the Crosses of St. George and St. Andrew) replaced the fleur-de-lis after 1759. Following the *Act of Union* (1801), the Cross of St. Patrick was added to the flag that we now know more commonly as the Union Jack.

The Red Ensign was created in 1707 as the flag of the British Merchant Marine. A form of the Red Ensign, with quartered arms of Canadian provinces, and later with the shield of the Royal Arms of Canada, gave rise to the **Canadian Red Ensign**, various forms of which were flown from approximately 1870 to 1965. The red-and-white maple leaf flag replaced it on February 15, 1965.

Annex "B"

ORDER OF SERVICE

1. Resume

2. **ABIDE WITH ME**

Abide with me fast falls the eventide,
The darkness deepens, Lord with me abide,
When other helpers fail and comforts flee,
Help of the helpless, O abide with me.

Swift to its close ebbs out life's little day,
Earth's joys grow dim, its glories pass away,
Change and decay in all around I see,
Oh Thou who changest not, abide with me.

Hold Thou Thy cross before my closing eyes,
Shine through the gloom, and point me to the skies,
Heaven's morning breaks and earth's vain shadows flee,
In life and death, Oh Lord abide with me.

3. "In the presence of the last earthly remains of our fellow member, (_____) whose loss we mourn, but whose spirit still lives, may we, as citizens and veterans, be charged anew with the full sense of our duties and responsibilities and may we ever strive to uphold those principles of unselfish service which led us to serve our God and our Country in time of war, so that we may continue to serve, even unto death."

4. **HIGH FLIGHT**

Oh, I have slipped the surly bonds of earth,
And danced the skies on laughter-silvered wings;
Sunward I've climbed and joined the tumbling mirth
Of sun-split clouds and done a hundred things
You have not dreamed of Wheeled and soared and swung
High in the sunlit silence. Hovering there,
I've chased the shouting wind along and flung
My eager craft through footless halls of air.
Up, up the long delirious burning blue
I've topped the wind-swept heights with easy grace,
Where never lark, or even eagle, flew:
And, while with silent lifting mind I've trod

The high untrampled sanctity of space.
Put out my hand and touched the face of God.

5. **THE PLACING OF POPPIES**

Please join with me in placing of the symbol of remembrance – the poppy.

6. **Prayer:** "O God, we remember before Thee, those who laid down their lives for freedom and truth We Commend their souls unto Thy gracious keeping, and pray that we may be worthy of their sacrifice. Help us to be faithful and true to those ideals for which they fought and died. May we continue to perpetuate the memory of our departed Comrades by our service to veterans and their loved ones, and remembering our solemn obligation may we ever pray, Lord God of Hosts; be with us yet."

Response: "Lest we forget; Lest we forget."

* Attached Optional Prayer

7. **LAST POST**

8. **ACT OF REMEMBRANCE**

"They shall grow not old, As we that are left grow old,
Age shall not weary them, or the years condemn
At the going down of the Sun and in the Morning,
We will remember them."

Response: "We will remember them."

PIPER: Lament if desired.

9. **REVEILLE**

10. **Prayer:** "Our Heavenly Father, grant, we beseech Thee, to the loved ones of our departed Comrade Thy comfort and protection. Amen."

11. *Pay respects to the departed member's family.*

OPTIONAL PRAYER:

O God, we remember before thee absent friends; we are bound to one another by commitment and experience that neither life nor death can alter;

Remember fallen comrades; their lives have ended. They are alive in our hearts;

Remember the collective faithfulness that binds us all, living and dead, in the service of our families, our communities, and our nation. God bless them all;

God bless us all;

Great God of heaven and earth, we offer You:

Absent friends, fallen comrades, men and women of honour, every one!

RESPONSE: “Lest we forget; lest we forget”

AIR FORCE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

In Memoriam

(Name)

(Dates)

(Date of Funeral)

(Funeral Home)

CAPTIONS

14 picas: 9 pt. Helvetica

THE ASSOCIATION ENSIGN

By Royal assent in 1973, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II formally approved the "Association Ensign" as the official ensign of our Association. Previously, it was known as the RCAF Ensign until it was officially withdrawn from service following the demise of the Royal Canadian Air Force, and the Unification Act of 1964.

THE NATIONAL BANNER

The National Banner of the Air Force Association of Canada was presented on behalf of Her Majesty by Ontario Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel, The Honourable Henry Jackman at a parade and ceremony in Kingston, Ont. on 6 October, 1994 during the Annual General Meeting. Banner bearer was Regional Director-Western Ron Bannister of Edmonton, Alta.

WEARING OF MEDALS

For parade dress, full-size medals are worn on the left breast and positioned so that the entire Association blazer badge is visible. Only those Orders, Decorations and Medals issued under Her Majesty's authority are to be worn, with the exception of those ornaments awarded by the Air Cadet League of Canada, which may be worn on the right breast. The wearing of trade or occupation badges, brevets, wings, half-wings, baldrics or sashes are normally discouraged as wear with RCAF Association dress.

PROTOCOL FOR A VETERAN'S FUNERAL WITH MILITARY HONOURS

Ex-military members or veterans, if their next of kin request it, can be accorded a Funeral with Military Honours. This should involve the colour party of the Veteran's Organization plus "Last Post, Act of Remembrance, Lament, and Rouse" (shortened version Reveille)*. For Association members, see Annex B.

SERVICE WITH CASKET PRESENT

The casket should be covered with a flag.

For **World War I Veterans** –

Union Flag

For **World War II and Korea Veterans** –

(**Navy**) may use RCN Ensign, Red Ensign or Union Flag

(**Army**) may use either Red Ensign or Union Flag

(**Air Force**) may use RCAF Ensign, Red Ensign or Union Flag

For **Postwar Veterans and Peacekeepers** – may use Canada Flag, Canadian Air Force Ensign or the United Nations Flag.

NOTE – A wreath, cross or other religious symbol may be placed in front of the casket for the placement of the mourners' poppies. Poppies may also be placed on the casket.

Annex E

E.1 RECOMMENDED GRACE

At the NEC mid-term meeting in Winnipeg, MB, March 1993, the National Executive Council approved a Grace which is recommended for use at Association functions, when deemed appropriate by the organizers. The Grace appears overleaf. (NEC 108-11)

E.2 RECOMMENDED MARCH

The RAF March Past, as originally written by Sir Walford Davies was adopted for use by the RCAF as its official March Past. In February 1943, authority was granted by HM Stationery Office to publish the Boosey and Hawkes rendition in Canada under the title "RCAF March Past". Crown Copyright applies.

In 1973 an arrangement of the tune for bagpipes was updated by PM A.M. Cairns, MMM, CD to include the Trio, for use when performed by massed military and pipe bands. Crown Copyright applies.

Adopted as the official march past for the Canadian Air Force following integration/unification, the RCAF March Past is also the recommended march music for the Association, and may be utilized at the discretion of Association organizers. (NH-0493)

E.3 OFFICIAL LYRICS

At the NEC mid-term meeting in Camp Borden, ON in April, 1990 the RCAF March Past lyrics approved by Air Command as their official lyrics were accepted as the Association's lyrics. (NEC 99-6)
The lyrics appear overleaf.

E.4 OFFICIAL LAMENT

At the request of Piper Bill McMahon of 422 RCAF (Nipissing) Wing, in January 1996, "Flowers of the Forest" was adopted as the official Lament of the Air Force Association of Canada. This is the traditional Lament used by most veterans organizations in Canada, and is also the official Lament of the Royal Canadian Legion (NHQ/01/96).

THE AIRMAN'S GRACE

Lord of thunderhead and sky
Who placed in man the will
to fly
Who taught his hand speed
skill and grace
To soar beyond man's
dwelling place
You shared with him the
eagle's view
The right to fly as eagles do
The right to call the
clouds his home
And grateful through
Your heavens roam
May we assembled here tonight
And all who love the thrill
of flight
Recall with twofold gratitude
Your gift of wings your
gift of food
Amen

RCAF MARCHPAST (lyrics: Air Command Band)

Through adversities we'll conquer.
Blaze into the stars.
A trail of glory
Will live on land and sea
Til victory is won.
Men in blue the skies are winging.
In each heart one thought is winging.
Fight for the right.
God is our might.
We shall be free.

RECOMMENDED GRACE

At the NEC mid-term meeting in Winnipeg, MB, March 1993, the National Executive Council approved a Grace which is recommended for use at Association functions, when deemed appropriate by the organizers.

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of flight
Recall with twofold gratitude
Your gift of wings your
gift of food.
Amen

THE AIR FORCE HYMN

(Tune: Melita)

O Thou within whose sure control

*The surging planets onward roll,
Whose everlasting arms embrace
The sons of every clime and race;
Hear Thou, O Lord, a nation's prayer
For these Thy children of the air!*

*Thou at the impulse of whose will
A troubled Galilee grew still,
Thy chart and compass shall provide
Deliverance from storm and tide;
Hear Thou, O Lord, a nation's prayer
For these Thy rangers of the Air!*

RCAF MARCHPAST

(LYRICS: Air Command Band)

Through adversities we'll conquer.
Blaze into the stars.
A trail of glory
Will live on land and sea
'Til victory is won.
Men in blue the skies are winging.
In each heart one thought is ringing.
Fight for the right
God is our might
We shall be free.

*Above the forest's lonely sweep,
Or when through serried clouds they rise
And hidden are from mortal eyes;
Hear Thou, O Lord, a nation's prayer
For Thy crusaders of the Air!*

*Uphold their shining argosies
Upon the vast ethereal seas'
Encompass Thou their valiant wings
In all their brave adventurings;
Hear Thou, O Lord, a nation's prayer
For these Thy children of the air!*

CANADIAN AIRMAN WINNERS

OF THE VICTORIA CROSS

William Avery Bishop of Owen Sound, ON accounted for 72 enemy aircraft and two balloons while serving with the Royal Flying Corps during the First World War. He was awarded the Victoria Cross as the result of an action on 2 June, 1917, during which he independently attacked an enemy aerodrome, destroying three of the enemy aircraft that rose to meet him. His aircraft was damaged by machine gun fire, but he did not break off the action until his ammunition ran out.

Alan Arnett McLeod of Stonewall, Manitoba was only 19 years old when he won the V.C. on 27 March, 1918. Attacked by eight enemy tri-planes he skilfully manoeuvred his aircraft so that his observer could shoot three of them down. Despite five wounds, Lt McLeod climbed out on the left bottom wing to control his machine when it set on fire as a result of a bullet in the petrol tank. Side slipping the aircraft to keep the flames from the observer, he crash-landed in "No Man's Land" and dragged the wounded observer from the burning wreckage under enemy fire before collapsing from exhaustion and loss of blood. He survived the war to die of influenza in Winnipeg, November 1918.

William George Barker of Dauphin, Manitoba was credited with the destruction of 50 enemy aircraft by war's end. On 27 October, 1918 he found himself in the middle of a large formation of Fokkers after being

wounded during a successful attack on two enemy aircraft. Despite bouts of unconsciousness due to several wounds he

managed to fight his way through formations of enemy machines to crash land at our own lines. During the engagement he destroyed four enemy aircraft. He joined the RCAF for four years after the war. On 1 March, 1930 he was killed while demonstrating a new aircraft for the DND at Rockcliffe, near Ottawa.

David Ernest Hornell of Mimico, ON was captain of a Canso aircraft on 25 June, 1944 during an action against a German U-boat in northern waters. He pressed home a successful attack despite the fact that his amphibian aircraft was badly damaged by enemy fire. With the U-boat sunk, Flt. Lt. Hornell brought his badly damaged and burning aircraft safely down onto the heavy swells, where the crew took to the remaining

serviceable dinghy. The survivors were finally rescued after 21 hours in the water. By that time two crew-members had succumbed to exposure and Hornell was blinded and completely exhausted. He died shortly after being picked up.

Ian Willoughby Bazalgette of Calgary, AB was master bomber of an RAF Pathfinder squadron when his Lancaster came under heavy fire during a bombing attack on an important target at Trossy St. Maximin, 4, August, 1944. Despite the shattered condition of his aircraft he successfully pressed home the attack and struggled to keep the machine under control after the bombs had been dropped. He ordered his crew to bail out but remained at the controls in a bid to save the lives of a wounded bomb-aimer and an

air gunner overcome by fumes. Guiding the blazing aircraft in for a successful crash landing he took great care to avoid a French village. Unfortunately the Lancaster then exploded this gallant Squadron Leader and his two comrades perished.

Andrew Charles Mynarski of Winnipeg was the mid-upper gunner of a Lancaster on 12 June, 1944 during a bomb attack on Cambrai. An attack by enemy fighters started a mid-fuselage and port wing fire and the pilot ordered the crew to bail out. Pilot officer Mynarski was about to leave the burning aircraft when he noticed that the rear gunner was trapped in the tail turret. In his efforts to free his comrade, Mynarski's parachute and clothing were set on fire. Finally the trapped air gunner indicated there was nothing more to be done, and Mynarski went to the escape hatch, stood to attention and saluted his comrade and leaped from the aircraft. His clothing and parachute were ablaze and he died of burns after reaching the ground. The rear gunner miraculously survived the crash of the aircraft, and it was as a result of his testimony that Mynarski was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross.

RCAF MARCH PAST

The original score of the March Past was the work of Sir Walford Davies, and combined the rhythm of the old RFC call with that of the RNAS call. The call appears as the introduction to the March Past and in the coda. The second part of the March Past was composed by Sir George Dyson.

Alterations to the tune included a rearrangement of the rhythm to make it easier to march to.

In February, 1943, authority was granted by H.M. Stationary Office to publish the tune in Canada under the title "RCAF March Past". In the early 1950's, a special pipe band arrangement was composed by RCAF Pipe Major A.R. Howie, then pipe major of the RCAF Trenton Pipe Band.

AIR FORCE BLUE

Blue uniforms were officially adopted for wear by members of the Royal Air Force in March 1918.

A legend attributes the adoption of blue uniforms to the Russian debacle of 1917. The Russians had ordered vast quantities of blue cloth for their calvary. A million yards of it lay in British warehouses undelivered. It was unsuitable for dyeing either khaki or navy blue, so it was appropriated for Air Force uniforms.

Air Force blue uniforms first made an appearance in October 1919. Since then, Commonwealth, European and United States air forces have adopted air force blue.

PILOT'S FLYING BADGE

Throughout the world there can be no badge which is so highly prized as the outstretched wings that form the basic design of the pilot's badge.

It was the first symbol to be used in the world to denote that the wearer is a pilot.

King George V approved the badge for the RFC in early 1913. Originally, it was to be worn only by operating pilots who maintained flying proficiency during periods of non-flying duty. However, in recent years former pilots continued to wear their "wings" long after they had ceased active flying.

The white silk embroidered wings of the RCAF were altered after the unified CF green uniform had been adopted. Since then the wings have been

embroidered from gold thread and the central device is a red maple leaf surmounted by a crown.

As a common flying badge adopted for use by all elements of the Canadian Forces, it replaces former navy, and army flying brevets.

THE ENSIGN

Traditionally, the British Admiralty had the right to veto the introduction of any new flag adopted for use on land or sea within the British Territories.

Thus it was that the Admiralty rejected several designs proposed for the new Air Force during 1920.

Finally the air force ensign in it's present

form was shown to King George V by Lord Trenchard. George V approved the design, suggesting as an afterthought that it be shown to the Lords of the Admiralty.

The Admiralty was not pleased, but as the design had already been approved by the king, they had no option to accept it.

In 1940 the ensign, incorporating the RCAF maple leaf roundel, as approved as the RCAF ensign.

Officially, the ensign was to be flown only from a fixed flagstaff. Despite this regulation the ensign appeared often on parade. Traditionally, only “colours”, not ensigns, should be paraded.

THE ROUNDEL

The first Royal Flying Corps aircraft carried no national markings until the end of August, 1914 when Union Jacks were painted on the under surface of lower wings. At a distance the Union Flag was easily confused with the iron Cross insignia of the Germans.

In October 1914 the British adopted the concentric circular “target” introduced by the French, but the colours were reversed.

PER ARDUA AD ASTRA

Not even the most eminent Latin scholars have been able to give a literal translation to the Air Force motto “Per Ardua Ad Astra”.

It was used for many centuries as the motto of the Irish family Mulvany, and that family understands the motto to mean “Through difficulties to the Stars”.

King George V approved Per Ardua Ad Astra as the official motto of the RFC on 15 March, 1913. It was accepted as a motto without a meaning.

The College of Arms confirms that “no authoritative translation is possible”; Let everyone translate it as they think fit.

Adoption of the RCAF roundel with a maple leaf as the central device was authorized during the Second World War, but the new design did not appear as aircraft markings for Canadian machines until after the war ended.

However, the distinctive maple leaf roundel did make an appearance on the RCAF Ensign before war’s end.

The Evolution of Canada's Air Force(s)

23 Feb 1909 - first aeroplane flight in Canada. J. A. D. McCurdy flew the "Silver Dart" biplane one half mile at Baddeck, NS.

16 Sep 1914 - formation of the Canadian Aviation Corps consisted of only two officers and one aeroplane, a Burgess-Dunne biplane that had been purchased in the USA for \$5,000.

Dec 1915 - the first Canadian air decorations were won by Flight Sub-Lieutenant A. S. Ince of the RNAS (Royal Naval Air Service) and Capt. M. M. Bell-Irving of the RFC (Royal Flying Corps); the former received the Distinguished Service Cross and the latter the Distinguished Service Order. Both awards were for success in air combat.

1 Apr 1918 - the Royal Air Force was formed as an independent service by amalgamating the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Naval Air Service.

22 Aug 1918 - a Canadian Air Force detachment was formed at the RAF School of Technical Training, Halton, England, to train Canadian mechanics for two proposed "all-Canadian" squadrons in the RAF.

11 Nov 1918 - the Armistice ended the Great War. About 22,000 Canadians had served in the RFC, RNAS and RAF; 1,562 gave their lives, and over 800 were decorated for their services.

4 Jun 1919 - the UK government offered a donation of 100 aircraft to the Dominions; by this donation Canada received about \$5,000,000 of equipment, including 80 aeroplanes and 14 flying-boats.

18 Feb 1920 - an Order-in-Council authorized the establishment of a new CAF in Canada, and a provisional establishment of 1,340 officers and 3,905 airmen was approved (actual strength was well below these figures). In July Camp Borden was taken over as the training centre of the force.

30 Nov 1921 - The CAF ensign was dedicated and flown for the first time at Camp Borden.

1 Jan 1923 - the Department of National Defence was created and the Air Board ceased to exist.

15 Feb 1923 - His Majesty King George V conferred the prefix "Royal" upon the CAF. The new designation came into use a month later, and subsequently the RCAF adopted the uniform, badges and motto of the RAF.

1 Apr 1924 - the official birthday of the RCAF.

20 Oct 1924 - the first recorded mercy flight by the RCAF was made from Victoria Beach to Norway House to deliver diphtheria anti-toxin.

20 Dec 1924 - the first RCAF wings parade was held at Camp Borden when pilot's flying badges were presented to six officers, including P/P/O/ C.R. Slemon.

17 Jul 1927 - 14 Nov 1928 - To study ice conditions and navigation problems along the "grain route" through Hudson Strait to Churchill, the RCAF provided a detachment of six officers and 12 airmen to carry out regular patrols in Fokker monoplanes throughout the year.

6 Jul -1 Oct 1930 - two aircraft piloted by F/L F.J. Mawdesly and FS H..J. Winny completed a 12,000-mile survey flight from Ottawa to the mouth of the McKenzie, thence across the Barren Lands to Hudson Bay and back to base.

1930 - S/L J. M. Tudhope, Superintendent of Airways in the Civil Aviation Branch, Department of National Defence, was awarded the McKee "Trans-Canada" Trophy for 1930; he was the first

RCAF recipient of this award.

Sep 1931 - RCAF Station Trenton was opened with the transfer of two units from camp Borden to the new site.

5 Oct 1932 - the first Non-Permanent (Auxiliary) squadrons were formed at Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg.

4 Oct 1933 - the first RCAF air gunners course was started at Camp Borden for eight airmen. Prior to the outbreak of war in 1939 only two categories of aircrew were trained in the RCAF – pilots and air gunners.

1934 - the turn of the tide. The appropriation for the air services began to rise again; more personnel were taken on strength, “new” service aircraft (reconditioned “Atlas” machines) were purchased.

1937 - a “Trained in Canada Scheme” was instituted to give ab initio pilot training at RCAF stations to candidates for commissions in the RAF.

17 Feb 1939 - No.1 (Fighter) Squadrons began to re-equip with Hawker “Hurricanes” to replace the long-obsolete Armstrong-Witworth “Siskins”.

10 Sep 1939 - Canada declared war on the German Reich. The RCAF had a strength of 4,061 officers and airmen.

29/30 Sep 1939 - S/L W. J. Clements, an RCAF officer on exchange duties with the RAF, was the first member of the RCAF to fly over enemy territory.

17 Dec 1939 - the agreement to set up a British Commonwealth Air Training Plan was signed at Ottawa by representatives of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

16 Feb 1940 - the first RCAF air unit, No. 110 (Army Co-operation) Squadron left for overseas; two more Nos 1 (Fighter) and 112 (Army Co-operation), followed on 8 June.

Jun 1940 - the RCAF ensign, incorporating a red maple leaf in lieu of a red disc in the roundel, was approved by His Majesty King George VI.

15 Aug 1940 - S/L E. A. McNab scored the RCAF’s first victory in the Battle of Britain; his unit, No 1 (Fighter) Squadron, destroyed 30 enemy aircraft in the Battle, won the RCAF’s first decorations and sustained its first battle casualties in the service’s baptism of fire.

12/13 Jun 1941 – the first RCAF bombing operation was carried out by three Vickers “Wellington” aircraft of No. 405 Squadron; their total bomb load was 11,160 lbs. of explosives and incendiaries. By the end of the war the RCAF was sending out more than 200 heavy bombers on a single operation, carrying a load of almost 900 tons.

31 Jul 1942 - Eastern Air Command scored its first kill in the Battle of the Atlantic when a “Hudson” sank a U-boat south-east of Cape Sable.

1 Jan 1943 - No. 6 (RCAF) Group in Bomber Command became operational with eight squadrons, equipped chiefly with Vickers “Wellingtons”. By the end of the war the Group had grown to 14 squadrons, all flying Handley-Page “Halifax” and Avro “Lancaster” four-engined heavy bombers.

16 Feb 1944 - because of the large reserve of trained aircrew available, gradual reduction of the BCATP began.

May – Jun 1944 - recruiting of air and ground personnel was suspended and RCAF Recruiting

Centres across Canada were disbanded.

28/29 Jul 1944 - No. 6 Group carried out its first 200-bomber operation when 234 heavy bombers were sent to attack Hamburg; it was also the Group's most costly operation as 22 aircraft did not return.

5 Oct 1944 - over Arnhem five pilots of No. 401 (Spitfire) Squadron destroyed an Me 262, the first jet aircraft shot down by the RCAF or RAF.

1944 - three "Dakota" transport squadrons were formed overseas, one in the UK and two in Burma.

May-Jun 1946 - eight RCAF heavy bomber squadrons flew Canadian-built "Lancasters" home to Canada. It was planned to re-equip them with "Lincoln" bombers for operations with "Tiger Force" in the Pacific theatre ("the Second Phase"), but the Japanese surrendered in August and cancelled these plans.

19 Jan 1946 - the Air Council approved A/V/M G. V. Walsh's proposal that the RCAF roundel with a red maple leaf in the centre be used to mark RCAF aircraft in lieu of the standard RAF Roundel.

22 Feb 1946 - the first post-war plan for the RCAF proposed a Regular Force of 16,100 men and eight squadrons, and an Auxiliary Force of 4,500 men and 15 squadrons.

15 Apr 1946 - formation of seven auxiliary squadrons was authorized at Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver.

Mar-Jun 1946 - the last RCAF squadrons overseas were disbanded or returned to Canada.

14 Jun 1947 - the RCAF held its first "Air Force Day" across Canada.

23 Jan 1948 - the RCAF took delivery of its first de Havilland "Vampire" fighters – the first jet aircraft in the service.

10 Jun 1948 - the RCAF Association was formed.

2 Jan – 8 Feb 1950 - a "North Star" of No. 412 Squadron made the RCAF's first around-the-world flight to carry the Hon. L. B. Pearson to a conference of Commonwealth Foreign Ministers at Colombo, Ceylon.

5 Jun 1950 - the King's Colour and the Colour of the RCAF were presented to the Force by the Governor General, Field Marshal Earl Alexander of Tunis, at a ceremony on Parliament Hill, Ottawa.

27 Jul 1950 - "North Stars" of No. 426 (Transport) Squadron began operations on the airlift to Japan, following the Communist attack upon South Korea on 25 June.

30 Mar 1951 - F/L J. A. O. Levesque, on attachment to the USAF in Korea, destroyed a MIG 15 in air combat. RCAF fighter pilots flying with the USAF destroyed nine MIGs during the Korean operations and probably destroyed or damaged ten more.

15 Nov 1951 - No 410 Squadron arrived at North Luffenham, England, as the first unit in the Air Division that the RCAF provided for NATO; its "Sabres" were transported overseas by ship.

Mar 1953 - No 3 Fighter Wing, consisting of Nos 413, 427 and 434 Squadrons, flew the Atlantic to Zweibrücken, Germany.

29 May 1953 - the first of two de Havilland "Comet" four-engined jet transports purchased by the RCAF was flown from the UK to Canada; the second aircraft arrived on 16 June. These

were the first jet transports to be used on trans-Atlantic service.

9 Jun 1954 - No. 426 Squadron ended airlift operations to Japan after flying 600 round trips (34,000 hours) and carrying 13,000 personnel and 7 million pounds of freight and mail.

Jan-Mar 1955 - No. 1 Fighter Wing moved from North Luffenham, England to Marville, France.

21 Mar 1955 -public announcement was made that a “Distant Early Warning Line” was being built across the northern part of the continent.

25 Mar 1958 -the “Arrow” made its first test flight at Malton.

17 May 1958 – delivery of “Argus” aircraft to Maritime Air Command began.

23 Sep 1958 - Prime Minister Diefenbaker announced the “Bomarc” ground-to-air missiles would be acquired for the RCAF.

20 Feb 1959 - the Government announced the termination of the Avro Cf-105 (Arrow) contracts.

23 Feb 1959 - in a ceremony at Baddeck, NS, to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of Powered Flight in Canada, W/C Paul Hartman re-enacted the first flight by flying a replica of the Silver Dart which had been built at Trenton by LAC Lionel McCaffrey. Looking on was the man who had flown the Silver Dart in 1909, the Hon. J.A.D. McCurdy, who was appointed an honorary Air Commodore in the RCAF.

Apr 1959 - in connection with the nation-wide celebrations of the 35th Anniversary of the RCAF and the 50th Anniversary of Powered Flight in Canada, a precision aerobatic team of Sabres was formed. During the year, the crack team, the Golden Hawks, staged 63 aerial performances throughout Canada and the U.S., and won the praise of millions on both sides of the border.

1-2 Jun 1959 - Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, and His Royal Highness, Prince Philip, unveiled the Commonwealth Air Forces Memorial at Green Island, Ottawa, commemorating 798 men and women who gave their lives in Canadian and adjacent lands and waters from 1939 to 1945, and who have no known graves.

16-18 Sep 1959 - an RCAF airlift of about 530 fully equipped Army rotation personnel from Canada to El Arish, Egypt, for service with the United Nations Emergency Force, got underway, with troop-laden North Stars from 426 (T) Squadron leaving Montreal.

14 May 1960 - the RCAF’s aerobatic team, the Golden Hawks, began its nation-wide tour with a display at Station Torbay, NF.

18 Jul 1960 - RCAF support of the United Nations operations in the Congo got underway when 24,000 pounds of meat and 20,000 pounds of powdered milk were flown from Trenton, ON to Leopoldville via Air Transport Command North Star aircraft.

28 Oct 1960 - The RCAF’s first C-130B Hercules bulk-cargo and troop carrier aircraft was officially accepted at Uplands, to be delivered to 435 Squadron for use in non-stop Canada-to-Europe flights, re-supply of Arctic stations, paratroop operations and domestic transport.

23 Dec 1960 - having made its first flight, the RCAF’s new long-range Yukon turbo-prop transport aircraft was delivered to CFB Uplands.

1 Feb 1968 - The Royal Canadian Navy, Canadian Army and RCAF were unified to become the Canadian Armed Forces with common rank insignia and uniforms.

2 Sep 1975 - formation of Air Command provided the command jurisdiction for all Canadian

Forces air activities.

31 Jul 1982- Air Command presented its colours by Governor General E. Schreyer in Winnipeg.

1 Jan 1993 - Canada's air force in Europe ceased flying operations. Budget restraints and a reduced threat from the Warsaw Pact countries led to a withdrawal from Europe by 1994

1 Aug 1997 - formation of 1 Canadian Air Division/Canadian NORAD Region with headquarters at Winnipeg.

