

Chapter 2 – The CME Family

THE CANADIAN MILITARY ENGINEERS

1. The Canadian Military Engineers is comprised of all Regular and Reserve Force personnel of the Military Engineering Branch of the Canadian Forces. These members are employed in the Military Occupations listed at [Annex A](#). However, the much broader CME Family also includes former members, civilians serving within the military engineering community, CME association members and Military Engineer Cadet Corps and their Cadet Instructor List officers. The CME Family components are depicted at Figure 2-1.

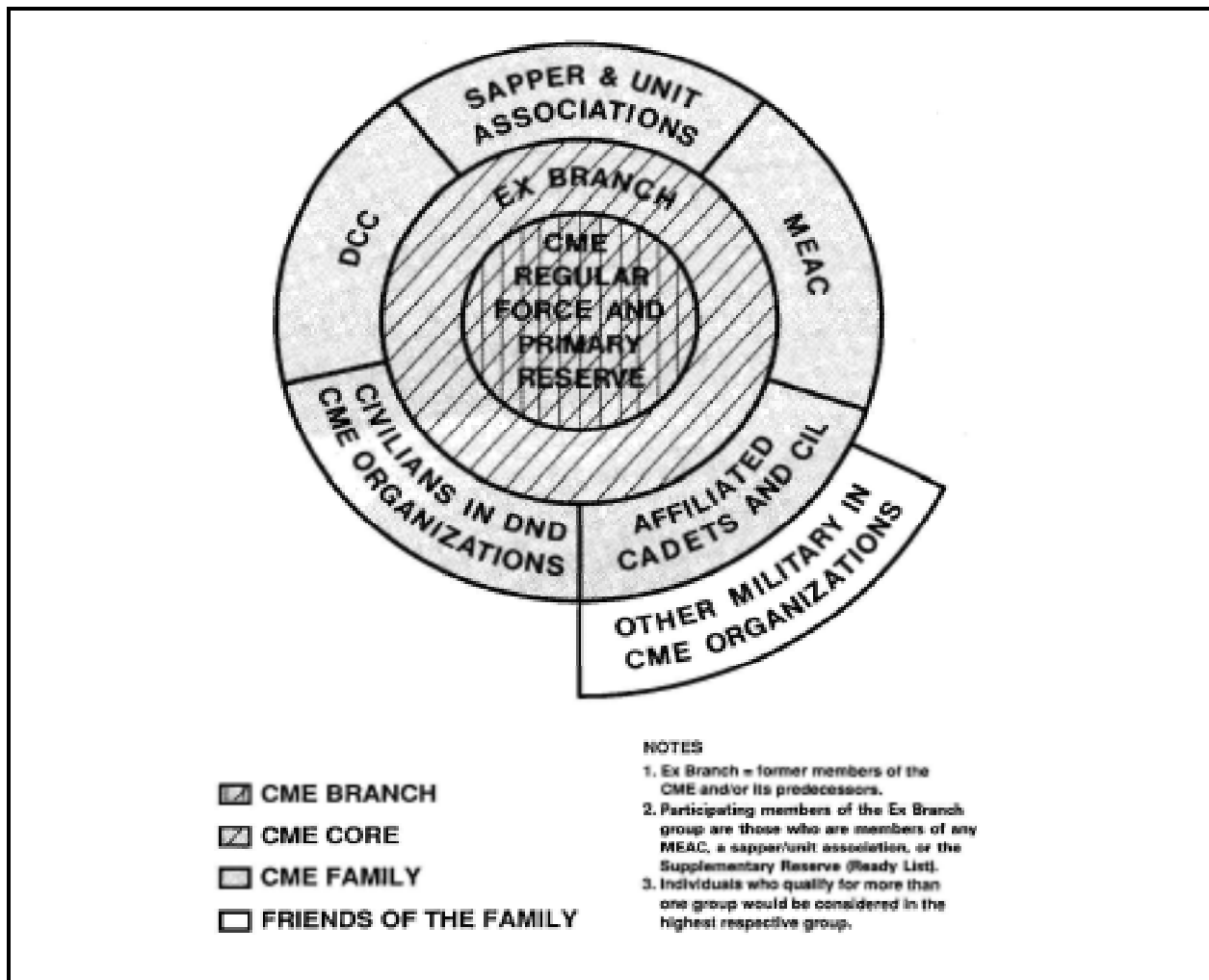


Figure 2-1 Components of the CME Family

2. These family members have the common objective of serving Canada by supporting Canada’s troops as combat engineers, airfield engineers, providing infrastructure, geomatics support, firefighting and aircraft crash rescue, and environmental services. Members in uniform serve with the Navy, Army, or Air Force, to further the Canadian Forces mission. Civilian members of the department and Defence Construction Canada

support the Canadian Forces at home and broaden the knowledge base of the military engineers with their extensive expertise. Association members gain support for the CME through direct contact with government and by promoting CME accomplishments and goals in the private sector and to the public.

CME UNITS

3. Canadian Military Engineers serve at every Canadian Forces establishment and are essential team members on every Canadian deployment. A list of the principal Military Engineering units is at [Annex B](#). CME units include:

- a. **Combat Engineer** units that contribute to the survivability, mobility and combat effectiveness of other arms and services and disrupt enemy operations;
- b. **Airfield Engineer** units that provide the capability to establish operational air bases in remote areas, support the conduct of sustained operations, and assist air forces to recover from an attack and re-deploy;
- c. **Construction Engineering** sections that provide and maintain infrastructure and utilities support to military installations;
- d. **Fire, Aircraft Crash and Rescue** units that provide structural fire prevention, firefighting and aircraft crash rescue support to the Canadian Forces;
- e. a **Construction Engineering** unit (1 CEU) that provides deployable specialist military engineering services to support the Canadian Forces and other government departments anywhere in the world;
- f. a **Defence Geomatics** unit (MCE) that provides maps and geographic intelligence to Canadian and Allied Forces; and,
- g. three **schools** – the Canadian Forces School of Military Engineering (CFSME), the Canadian Forces Fire Academy (CFFA) and the School of Military Mapping (SMM) – that are each responsible for training individuals of all ranks in their assigned military occupation classifications.

APPOINTMENTS

4. Colonel-In-Chief. Royalty traditionally holds the Colonel-in-Chief appointment and this individual acts as a patron. The first Colonel-in-Chief chosen for a Canadian unit may have been the Duchess of Connaught for the 199th Battalion in April 1917. King George VI became the Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Canadian Engineers (RCE) and the Royal Engineers on 18 February 1938. Queen Elizabeth II then became Colonel-in-Chief when she succeeded to the throne and held this appointment until the disbandment of the RCE on 1 February 1968. Her Majesty accepted the new appointment of Colonel-in-Chief of the CME on 11 June 1977, her Silver Jubilee. This was a particular honour since it was the only appointment accepted on that occasion.

5. Colonel Commandant. This honorary appointment has a normal tenure of three years and is bestowed upon a retired senior officer who has served with distinction. The first Colonel Commandant in the Canadian Army was appointed for the Artillery in January 1925 and in December 1947 each corps of the Canadian Army was permitted to have a Colonel Commandant. Appointees must have held the rank of colonel or

higher and, although Colonels Commandant may have held higher rank, they assume the insignia of colonel with pride. The title of colonel is symbolic, being the highest rank within the historic regimental system and thus the senior position having direct contact with junior ranks. The Military Engineers' first Colonel Commandant was Brigadier J.L. Melville, CBE, MC, ED, CD, who was appointed in 1948 when the appointment was referred to as "*Honourary Colonel Commandant.*" A complete list of former Colonel Commandants is found at [Annex C](#).

6. The Colonel Commandant should be treated as a "Flag Officer" or "General Officer" when visiting CME units. In speaking to or referring to an honorary appointee who has held higher rank, using the former rank is customary; for example, one refers to the Colonel Commandant as "Brigadier-General Holdfast." Although the Colonel Commandant usually wears colonel rank insignia, the former rank insignia are worn on the mess dress at all times and on service dress when not performing Colonel Commandant duties.

7. The Colonel Commandant is nominated by past Colonel Commandants, the Senior Serving Engineer and the Branch Advisor, and is appointed by the Minister of National Defence for a term of three years. The official change of appointment ceremony is generally held in conjunction with another significant CME Family activity so that CME representatives from across the country are gathered together. The ceremony is normally held in conjunction with a parade. The official CME Colonel Commandant Change of Appointment Ceremony and the CME Colonel Commandant Oath of Office are at [Annex C](#).

8. The Colonel Commandant is responsible for:

- a. fostering team spirit in conjunction with the CME Branch Advisor and CME Chief Warrant Officer;
- b. championing the Canadian Military Engineers within the Canadian Forces;
- c. informing the Colonel-in-Chief of significant CME activities through her private secretary;
- d. visiting and liaising with CME Regular and Reserve forces, affiliated cadet organizations, other honorary appointees in CME units, related allied organizations and CME associations;
- e. selecting persons to attend memorial activities under Department of Veterans Affairs sponsorship;
- f. awarding major CME trophies;
- g. acting for the CME in extending greetings and best wishes to other branches and regiments at special occasions;
- h. advising National Defence Headquarters on matters of significance to the CME;
- i. maintaining liaison with professional engineering associations to foster interest among civilian engineers and technologists in military aspects of the profession;
- j. helping maintain uniformity of CME dress and customs;
- k. contributing to the Branch Council and the National Council of the Canadian Military Engineers Association;
- l. attending Conference of Defence Associations meetings as an observer; and,
- m. acting as honorary president of the Military Engineers' Museum Association of Canada.

9. Honourary Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels. The first such honorary appointment seems to have been in November 1895 to the 13th Battalion. In October 1897 authorization was given for each regiment of artillery, cavalry and infantry to have such an appointment. Within the Engineers, honorary lieutenant-colonels of District Engineers, the forerunners of field engineer regiments, were first appointed in 1937. Regimental size units normally have both an honorary colonel and an honorary lieutenant-colonel, while independent squadron size units have an honorary lieutenant-colonel.

10. The functions of the unit honouraries are similar to those of the Colonel Commandant but focused at the unit level. Functions include: promoting esprit de corps in the unit, advising the Commanding Officer, advocate of the unit in the community, custodian of the unit heritage and advising the Colonel Commandant and Branch Advisor on matters of significance to the unit.

11. Today, senior officers of the unit, both serving and retired, nominate individuals for these appointments through the chain of command. The Minister of National Defence then bestows the honorary positions upon the selected prominent Canadians for a period of three years. These appointees play important roles as custodians of their units' histories and traditions, promoters of esprit de corps, advisers to the commanding officers, and as advocates of the Reserve Force in their communities. They also maintain liaison with Regular Force components of the CME.

12. Senior Serving Engineer. The Senior Serving Engineer is the highest-ranking officer with a military engineering background, is attuned to what is happening at the highest levels of the Department of National Defence, and is responsible for promoting the CME and for determining the impact of major policy decisions on the CME. The Senior Serving Engineer is involved in personnel matters within the CME and in Military Engineering structure issues. The Senior Serving Engineer also provides advice to the Chief of Defence Staff, Assistant Deputy Minister (Human Resources Military) and the chiefs of the three environmental staffs on senior engineer officer appointments. The Senior Serving Engineer sits on the Branch Council and may be called upon to fulfil ceremonial obligations when the CME Colonel Commandant or the CME Branch Advisor is unable to attend official functions. A list of past Senior Serving Engineers is at [Annex D](#).

13. Branch Advisor. The Branch Advisor is a focal point for personnel matters within the CME and provides advice to Assistant Deputy Minister, Human Resources – Military regarding CME personnel. The incumbent Director Military Engineering Operations/J3 Engineer Operations (DMEO/J3 Engr Ops) is usually also the CME Branch Advisor because the duties of the J3 Engineers relate to most CME operations and thus the Branch Advisor is always directly apprised of most CME issues. A list of Branch Advisors is at [Annex E](#).

14. The Branch Advisor is involved in:
- a. military occupation structure management;
 - b. career management;
 - c. engineer training;
 - d. Military Engineering Branch communications and cohesiveness;
 - e. Military Engineering Branch morale; and,
 - f. CME Colonel Commandant activities.

15. The Branch Advisor confers with advisors in each of the areas of engineering expertise and with the senior Engineer representative of the Navy, Army, and Air Force. These advisors are responsible for advice on unit capabilities, as well as personnel development. The offices responsible for providing advice are as follows:

- a. the senior Engineer within the Land Staff, who is also Director of Engineers for the Army;
- b. 1 Canadian Air Division A4 Airfield Engineer, the senior Engineer within the Air Staff;
- c. the senior Engineer within the Maritime Staff;
- d. J2 Geomatics, Imagery and Counter Intelligence, the senior geomatics position in the CF; and,
- e. the Canadian Forces Fire Marshal, occupational advisor for the firefighters.

16. Canadian Military Engineer Adjutant. The Adjutant is a CME captain whose major responsibility is communications within the CME. All such information flows through this office and is disseminated to the appropriate CME members or organizations by the Adjutant. The Adjutant is also the staff officer to the Branch Advisor and acts as the executive assistant to the Colonel Commandant by liaising with hosting units and ensuring that there is adequate visibility throughout the CME. The Adjutant is secretary to the Branch Council, and is generally involved with CME associations such as the Canadian Military Engineers Association. All CME issues are filtered through the Adjutant and the Adjutant is completely accessible to all members of the CME Family, including retired members and civilians.

17. Canadian Military Engineer Chief Warrant Officer. The CME's highest non-commissioned appointment carries both honorary and functional responsibilities. The Branch Council selects the CME Chief Warrant Officer from nominees representing any of the CME trades. By custom, the CME Chief Warrant Officer has broad access to members of the CME Family. A list of past CME CWOs is located at [Annex F](#).

18. The CME Chief Warrant Officer is responsible to the Branch Advisor and duties include:

- a. advising the Branch Advisor on personnel policies affecting NCMs;
- b. making recommendations to the Branch Advisor on development and improvement of CME accoutrements, dress, and on fostering unity and esprit de corps;
- c. co-ordinating the annual CME Chief Warrant Officer working group;
- d. representing the CME at the Human Resources (Military) Group Chief Warrant Officers' meetings; and,
- e. accompanying the Branch Advisor and the Colonel Commandant on visits to CME units and agencies to provide a direct communications link with the NCMs.

COUNCILS AND WORKING GROUPS

19. Engineer Advisory Group. The Engineer Advisory Group provides advice to the Branch Council on matters concerning the future of the CME, its well-being, development and place within the CF. It also promotes the interests of the CME at senior military and government levels. The Advisory Group members

consist of the current and former Colonel Commandants and retired Engineer general officers and flag officers. By virtue of affiliations and contacts made by members of the Engineer Advisory Group, both during and after their military careers, the potential for influence on behalf of the CME is significant. Members elect a chair for a two-year term and meet formally only when requested by the Branch Council.

20. Branch Council. The CME Branch Council provides advice to the Branch Advisor, formulates and approves CME policy, monitors performance and conditions of service, and promotes the welfare, professionalism and esprit de corps of the CME Family. The Branch Council is composed of all Regular and Reserve colonels, generals and flag officers with a CME background. It also includes the Colonel Commandant, the National President of the Canadian Military Engineers Association and the CME Chief Warrant Officer who is ex-officio. The Council meets as required, with the CME Branch Advisor as chair.

21. CME CWOs Working Group. The purpose of the CME Chief Warrant Officer Working Group is to advise the Branch Advisor on any matter affecting the welfare, morale, employment, and conditions of service of CME members, with particular emphasis on the careers of CME NCMs. The working group meets annually and comprises both Regular and Reserve Chief Warrant Officers to represent all components of the CME Family.

ASSOCIATIONS

22. The Canadian Military Engineers Association. The Canadian Military Engineers Association (CMEA) was activated in November 2000 to provide a focal point for support to the CME Family. The CMEA recruits members and implements a series of programs, services and activities at the local and national level. The Association strives to further the effectiveness of Canada's military engineering capability and the well-being of Canadian Military Engineers through the following objectives:

- enhancing the effectiveness of Canada's military engineering capability, promoting excellence in its development, and fostering an interest in all aspects of military engineering;
- encouraging effective communication and close association among all serving and former members of the CME, its predecessors, and its associated civilians and organisations;
- facilitating the well-being of all Association members and responding promptly to assist the welfare of members and their families as needed;
- applying the talents of Canadian Military Engineers to areas in need of development - either in Canada or around the world;
- preserving the history of Canada's military engineers, honouring their customs, traditions and heritage, and commemorating their achievements and sacrifice;
- enhancing the position of the CME within the Canadian Forces (CF) and, accordingly, enhancing opportunities for members of the CME within both the CF and Canadian society in general; and
- co-operating with other organisations that address Canada's strategic and national security interests, and advising the Government of Canada on matters that involve military engineering.

23. Other CME Associations. There is a network of fraternal, veterans and retired CME member associations comprising several thousand members and are composed of Military Engineers of all ranks. The associations are, for the most part, fraternal in nature and many are organized by unit. Because all members do not reside in the same geographic area, usually only hold reunions annually. These CME organizations are instrumental in preserving the fraternal bond between members, increasing public awareness of military engineering accomplishments, and in fundraising for the museum and other CME projects. A list of these associations is at [Annex G](#).

24. Professional Engineer and Technicians Associations. CME members belong to two professions, the profession of arms and the profession of engineering. Through the training and education provided by the military, proficiency in the first profession is assured and, through accreditation and recognition by statutory provincial engineering and technical associations, eligibility in the second profession is established. It is a CME policy to encourage and strengthen ties with international military and civilian engineering associations. CME members are encouraged to participate in the various civilian professional and technical organizations that exist, such as the Professional Engineers, the Society of Civil Engineers, or the Society of Mechanical Engineers, and Certified Engineering Technologists. Membership in these organizations increases the visibility of military engineering and encourages a technical dialogue between military engineers and their civilian counterparts. CME members also benefit greatly from the professional development activities sponsored by these organizations.

CME MUSEUM

25. The mission of the CME Museum is to preserve and interpret the CME's heritage and to enhance the sense of identity and esprit de corps of the CME. The Military Engineers' Museum Association of Canada (MEMAC) is dedicated to the preservation of this history. The museum opened 11 May 1957 at CFB Chilliwack, Vedder Crossing, BC as the Royal Canadian Engineer Museum. Upon unification and the formation of the Military Engineering Branch, the museum was renamed The Canadian Military Engineer Museum on 13 October 1972. It is a fully accredited museum and is a senior museum within the CF Museum System. The members of the museum board of directors and committee members are listed at [Annex H](#) to this chapter.

26. With the closure of CFB Chilliwack in 1997, the 35,000 artefacts belonging to the museum were relocated to Gagetown, NB. The museum is now permanently housed at the Canadian Forces School of Military Engineering in the Mitchell Building, under the care of the School. Inspiring displays are established throughout the Mitchell Building and adjacent grounds so that Engineer students and staff are surrounded by their history. Engineers cannot help but feel a sense of purpose and esprit de corps when walking through the hallways of the Mitchell Building, under the watchful eyes of Engineer heroes from days gone by.

27. The CME Museum is a national museum possessing a varied collection of rare military memorabilia, representing Army, Air Force and Navy engineers from coast to coast, and in every major conflict. The collection dates from as far back as 1608 when Engineers first started work to design and build a new harbour in the settlement on Placentia Bay, NF. Prominent engineering feats that contributed to the formation of Canada, including the 1861 survey of the Canada-U.S. Border, the Citadel and harbour in Halifax, the Québec Citadel, the Alaska Highway and the Rideau Canal, are well documented in the exhibits. Throughout the museum the battle honours, uniforms, equipment, mementoes and war diaries of distinguished Engineers are displayed, giving the visitor a sense of how the military engineer has been indispensable in every Canadian conflict.

28. The Museum is a great source of pride for all Engineers and features a number of very valuable and historically significant artefacts, including the Victoria Cross won by Captain Coulson Norman (Mike) Mitchell of the 4th Canadian Engineer Battalion, serving near Cambrai during the First World War. The collection of paintings contains a charcoal sketch of a military engineer by Fred Varley, a member of the famous Group of Seven artists. However, this is only a sampling of the museum's rich heritage as there are still hundreds of artefacts held in storage, until fitting displays can be built. As part of the indoctrination of junior courses at the school, each course researches and completes a project for the museum. This work introduces the students to CME history, and the projects are an integral part of the further development of the museum. To maintain the quality of displays and ensure the long-term well-being of the museum, the help

and support of all Engineers is of the utmost importance. Tax deductible donations of artefacts or cash are encouraged, and the staff always appreciates new ideas or recommendations. To become a contributor to, or an active member of the CME museum contact the museum staff at:

Canadian Military Engineer Museum
c/o Canadian Forces School of Military Engineering
The Mitchell Building
Canadian Forces Base Gaagetown
PO Box 17000 Station Forces
Oromocto, NB E2V 4J5
E-mail: cfsme_cmuseum@brunnet.net
Web Site: www.cmuseum.ca

FUNDS

29. Branch Fund. Formally a fund (based on voluntary contributions) that supported the professional character of the CME, the efficiency of Branch institutions and the welfare of CME members, in 2002 the Branch Fund functions and assets were subsumed by the Canadian Military Engineers Association.

30. Officers' Fund. The CME maintains a contributory fund on behalf of its officers. This fund provides the means by which officers' contributions to the CME are recognized. The fund is controlled and administered by an executive committee chaired by the Branch Advisor. Membership dues are a one-time payment of forty dollars, usually made at the time of the member's commissioning. Contact details for the Fund are available from the CME Adjutant.

31. Unit Funds. Most units have a unit fund that may require members to pay monthly dues and that often derives income from the unit Kit Shop. These funds are generally used to sponsor unit social activities, purchase gifts for departing and retiring members, and to help unit members in times of need. Floral tributes or charitable donations are also given, on behalf of members, in event of the death of a unit member or a close relation. Unit Funds generally have written by-laws and are controlled by a committee representative of all unit members.

COMMUNICATIONS

32. In a group as diverse as the CME it is easy to lose track of the outstanding actions of some of its elements and members. Keeping current is more difficult while the pace of activity remains high and it is easy for CME members to feel as though they have lost a place in the CME Family. Staying informed and achieving a greater sense of the CME Family should be the objective of all members. The CME has derived an excellent communications plan that reaches all members using a variety of media.

33. The communications strategy is focused on the CME Adjutant, who is responsible for drawing information from all segments of the Family and managing its dissemination. Commitment and participation from senior CME Branch specialists and key CME Association members is critical to the success of this communications strategy. To develop a sense of family, all members must be represented, therefore, all Engineers are expected to participate by providing timely and relevant information on unit projects and the accomplishments of CME individuals. The CME uses several communications media to disseminate the information.

- a. CME Branch Website. The official CME DIN site (accessible only from the DND network) is http://admie.ottawa-hull.mil.ca/dgcps/j3enagr/default_e.asp The CME Adjutant is responsible for maintaining and updating this site and all other official CME websites should be linked to this master site. Every CME unit is expected to maintain a website and to provide the address to the CME Adjutant. Department of National Defence guidelines for the development of websites should be followed in all official CME websites.
- b. Ubique *UBIQUE*, the professional journal of the CME, is published semi-annually and distributed to all Engineer locations and individuals with paid subscriptions. Subscriptions may be ordered through the CME Adjutant. *UBIQUE* provides a forum for the discussion of developing technology, doctrine and military engineering matters, and keeps members up-to-date on new techniques and achievements. It also includes news on operations, training, major construction, history, activity reports from Regular and Reserve Engineer units, progress reports on projects, and casualties. Articles are written and contributed by Engineers across the country and any member may submit an article by sending it to the CME Adjutant.
- c. CHIMO. CHIMO keeps the CME Family informed of the significant achievements of CME members and units, special personnel issues affecting the CME, and projects that may have an impact on members or CME organizations. Formerly produced quarterly as a newsletter, CHIMO is now posted on the CME Branch Website (DIN) using a 'communiqué' format. CHIMO! Communiqués are also available on the Canadian Military Engineer Association website at www.cmea-agmc.ca. Articles for posting can be submitted at any time directly to the CME Adjutant

Annex A – CME Occupations

1. The following tables illustrate the current set of Military Occupations in effect in 2003. It is worth reminding, however, that the military occupations that exist at any time are a reflection of the missions of the units as well as the Forces-wide management of its personnel and training. While changes in this area tend to be evolutionary, a major revolutionary rationalization of the approximately 200 existing Canadian Forces trades occurred in the late-1960s as a component of Unification.

2. Leading up to this major change, it is interesting to note the evolution of the Military Engineering trades. The RCE, for example, had some 38 trades represented in its Works Companies at the end of the Second World War. Twenty years later, these trades had evolved to only about one-third that number and included the following trades: Carpenter, Plumber, Painter, Bricklayer, Concretor, Sheet Metal Worker, Structural Steel Worker, Miner, Quarryman Draughtsman, Surveyor (Engineering), Surveyor (Topographical), Photogrammetrist, and Foreman of Works. During this same period, the RCAF had a similar array of construction trades that included: Structural Technician, Plumber Gasfitter, Stationary Engineer, Water, Sanitation, and POL Technician, Construction Engineering Technician, Electrical Generating Systems Technician, Refrigeration and Mechanical Technician, Construction and Maintenance Superintendent, Clerk Engineering, and Firefighter. As the result of the rationalization of the trades upon Unification, in 1968 the Canadian Military Engineering Branch comprised 14 trades.

CME OFFICER OCCUPATIONS

MOC	TITLE
24U	Engineer Untrained
24	Engineer
46U	Air Field Engineer Untrained
46	Air Field Engineer

Table 2-1 Table of CME Officer Occupations

CME NCM OCCUPATIONS

MOC	TITLE	ABBREVIATION
043	Combat Engineer	CBT ENGR
142	Geomatics Technician	GEO TECH
641	Refrigeration and Mechanical Technician	REF TECH
642	Electrical Distribution Technician	ED TECH
643	Electrical Generation Systems Technician	EGS TECH

MOC	TITLE	ABBREVIATION
646	Plumbing and Heating Technician	PH TECH
647	Water, Fuels and Environment Technician	WFE TECH
648	Construction Technician	CONST TECH
649	Construction Engineer Superintendent [WO to CWO - Cap MOC] Note 1	CE SUPT
651	Firefighter	FIREFTR

Note 1: A ' Cap MOC' is an MOC that is only assigned to Warrant Officers and above. All the 600 series trades feed MOC 649; for example, an RM Tech becomes a CE Supt upon promotion to WO.

Note 2: Reserve MOCs are the same with the prefix R; for example, R651 is a Reserve Firefighter.

Table 2-2 Table of CME NCM Occupations

Annex B – Principal Engineer Units

REGULAR FORCE UNITS

UNIT NAME	LOCATION	ELEMENT
1 Combat Engineer Regiment	CFB Edmonton, AB	Land
2 Combat Engineer Regiment	CFB Petawawa, ON	Land
5 ^e Régiment de Génie du combat	BFC Valcartier, QC	Land
4 Engineer Support Regiment	CFB Gagetown, NB	Land
4 Airfield Engineering Squadron	CFB Cold Lake, AB	Air
1 Construction Engineering Unit	Moncton, NB	CF Unit
Mapping And Charting Establishment	Ottawa, ON	CF Unit
Canadian Forces School of Military Engineering	CFB Gagetown, NB	CF Unit
School of Military Mapping	Ottawa, ON	CF Unit
Canadian Forces Fire Academy	CFB Borden, ON	CF Unit
Construction Engineering Sections and Detachments	All CF Installations	All

Table 2-3 Table of Regular Force Units

RESERVE FORCE UNITS

UNIT NAME	LOCATION	ELEMENT
2 Field Engineer Regiment	Toronto, ON	Land
3 ^e Régiment de Génie/3 Field Engineer Regiment	Montréal, QC	Land
8 Field Engineer Regiment	Edmonton, AB	Land
31 Combat Engineer Regiment (The Elgins)	St. Thomas, ON	Land
3 Field Engineer Squadron	Ottawa, ON	Land
6 Field Engineer Squadron	North Vancouver, BC	Land
9 ^e Escadron de Génie de campagne	Rouyn-Noranda, QC	Land
10 ^e Escadron de Génie de campagne	Québec, QC	Land
33 Field Engineer Squadron	Calgary, AB	Land
44 Field Engineer Squadron	Trail, BC	Land
45 Field Engineer Squadron	Sydney, NS	Land
56 Field Engineer Squadron	Saint Johns, NF	Land
14 Airfield Engineering Squadron HQ	Bridgewater, NS	Air
/143 Airfield Engineering Flight	Lunenburg, NS	Air
/144 Airfield Engineering Flight	Pictou, NS	Air
/91 Airfield Engineering Flight	Gander, NF	Air
192 Airfield Engineering Flight	Abbotsford, BC	Air

Table 2-4 Table of Reserve Force Units

Note that the names of Regular Force and Reserve Force units that are no longer active can be found in Volumes I to III of *The History of the Royal Canadian Engineers/Canadian Military Engineers*.

Annex C – CME Colonel Commandant Change of Appointment Ceremony

1. The Colonel Commandant Change of Appointment Ceremony presented here is for use indoors. It may be adapted for outdoor use at the discretion of the Branch Advisor with the approval of the commander of CME troops on parade, and can be tailored to particular circumstances.
2. Arrival Ceremony. Guests arrive before the Colonel Commandant and Colonel Commandant Designate. If feasible, and depending on circumstances, a CME quarter-guard is provided.
 - a. The Colonel Commandant arrives first, takes the salute, inspects and addresses the guard and, following a departure salute, enters the building. The salute is — ***“To your Colonel Commandant, Engineer Salute, present arms (or salute)!”*** Formed Engineer units may use the phrase ***“Sapper Salute”*** in place of ***“Engineer Salute”*** according to local custom.
 - b. The Colonel Commandant Designate arrives a few minutes later, takes the salute, may also inspect and address the guard and, following a departure salute enters the building. The salute is — ***“Engineer Salute, present arms (or salute)!”***
3. Change of Appointment. After any associated preliminary activities have been completed and the guests and officials have assembled, it is ensured that glasses have been charged and the Branch Advisor calls for order and conducts the following ceremony:
 - a. Introductions. The Senior Serving Engineer, the Colonel Commandant, the Colonel Commandant Designate (and their spouses), and the CME Chief Warrant Officer are invited forward and introduced.
 - b. Toast to the Colonel Commandant. The Branch Advisor expresses the appreciation of the Military Engineers to the Colonel Commandant. Messages from the CME Family members-at-large may be read at this time. The Branch Advisor closes with a toast to the Colonel Commandant by name (e.g., ***“Ladies and gentlemen, a toast to our Colonel Commandant and spouse, to Norm and Norma Bailey.”***).
 - c. Colonel Commandant’s Remarks. The Colonel Commandant may address the gathering.
 - d. Return of the Pennant. With the aid of the CME Chief Warrant Officer, the Colonel Commandant then returns the Colonel Commandant’s Pennant to the Senior Serving Engineer, thereby ceremonially passing the office back to the CME (from time to time during the ceremony, the CME Chief Warrant Officer holds the pennant as required).
 - e. Hand-over Oath of Office. The Senior Serving Engineer or the Branch Advisor invites the Colonel Commandant Designate to take the CME Oath of Office.
 - f. Presentation of the Colonel Commandant’s Pennant. The CME ceremonially bestows the office when the Senior Serving Engineer, with the aid of the CME Chief Warrant Officer, presents the pennant to the Colonel Commandant Designate.

- g. Signing of Certificates. The Colonel Commandant and past Colonel Commandant sign the Change of Appointment Certificates, witnessed by the Branch Advisor and the Senior Serving Engineer. The original certificate is presented to the Colonel Commandant and copies are given to the past Colonel Commandant and to the CME to be kept as a record.
- h. Presentations to the past Colonel Commandant. The CME Chief Warrant Officer is invited to present the old pennant to the past Colonel Commandant as a memento and the Senior Serving Engineer makes a presentation to the past Colonel Commandant's spouse. Other presentations may be made at this time.
- i. Toast to the Colonel Commandant. As a final official duty, the past Colonel Commandant addresses the new Colonel Commandant, closing with a toast (e.g., "*Ladies and gentlemen, a toast to our Colonel Commandant and spouse, to Douglas and Francis Bayonet.*").
- j. Toast to the Canadian Military Engineers. The first duty of the new Colonel Commandant is to propose a toast to the CME and possibly make a few remarks concerning the occasion. While no provision is made for a formal address, there is usually an opportunity during the ensuing events when one may be appropriate, such as the end-of-ceremony remarks or an after-dinner speech. Though the toast to the CME can take many forms, the traditional response is a resounding "*Chimo!*"
- k. Closing Remarks. The Branch Advisor closes the ceremony by inviting guests forward to meet the official party.

CME COLONEL COMMANDANT'S OATH OF OFFICE

"I, ...[.name in full.]...in the presence of the Almighty, and in the company of my peers, representing all ranks, serving and retired, of the Family of Canadian Military Engineers, accept the appointment of Colonel Commandant.

"I promise to foster esprit de corps throughout the Canadian Military Engineers by visiting members of the Family wherever they serve, by sharing their concerns, and by championing their interests at the highest levels.

"I promise to respect the rich heritage of sailors, soldiers and aviators, of men and women whose pioneering spirit continues to build a strong, prosperous Canada.

"I promise to promote the institutions of the Canadian Military Engineers, to advise on matters of significance to the Canadian Military Engineers and its members, and to liaise with our allied and affiliated branches, corps and associations.

"I accept this office with great pride in the traditions and accomplishments of generations of Canadian Military Engineers whose sacrifice and service, in peace and war, have distinguished them, the Canadian Military Engineers and their country.

"I accept this office with humility, recognizing that the only higher appointment in the Canadian Military Engineers' order of precedence is that of our Colonel-in-Chief, Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth.

"I accept with confidence the excellence and camaraderie of the Canadian Military Engineer Family. To this end, I call upon those present, and through them upon all members of the Family, to unite with me, in body and spirit, and to sustain me in the performance of my several duties as together we pursue the destiny of the Canadian Military Engineers. "May the Almighty be with us always . . . Chimo!"

CME Colonels Commandant

Brigadier J.L. Melville, OBE, MC, ED, CD	1962-1973
Colonel R.J. Carson, CD	1973-1978
Major-General G.H. Spencer, OBE, CD	1978-1982
Colonel M.C. Sutherland-Brown, DSO, CD	1982-1988
Colonel E.A. Ballantyne, CD	1988-1991
Major-General N.S. Freeman, CD	1991-1994
Major-General J.A. Stewart, CD	1994-1997
Brigadier-General A.C. Brown, CMM, CD	1997-2000
Brigadier-General T.H.M. Silva, CD	2000-

Note: Brigadier Melville was Honourary Colonel Commandant of the Corps of Royal Canadian Engineers from 1948-1962. His appointment title was changed to "Colonel Commandant" on 20 September 1962 and he continued in that capacity until 1968. He was so respected that, upon Unification of the three services, he continued to act in the capacity of Colonel Commandant during the evolution of the Canadian Military Engineers.

Annex D – Senior Serving Engineers

Lieutenant-General L.G.C. Lilley, DSO, CD	1966-1970
Major-General G.H. Spencer, OBE, CD	1970-1972
Major-General N.C. Brown, DFC, CD	1972-1974
Major-General R.E. Ashton, CD	1974-1978
Major-General N.G. Trower, MBE, CD	1978-1979
Major-General N.S. Freeman, CD	1979-1982
Major-General J.A. Stewart, CD	1982-1985
Major-General D.M. Gray, CD	1985-1987
Major-General J.E. Woods, CD	1987-1990
Major-General J.L. Adams, CMM, CD	1990-1993
Brigadier-General D.W. Edgecombe, CD	1993
Major-General K.G. Penney, OMM, CD	1993-2003
Major-General E.S. Fitch, OMM, MSM, CD	2003-

Note: This list includes only those CME Senior Serving Engineers since Unification.

Annex E – CME Branch Advisors

BRANCH CO-ADVISORS

Brigadier-General E.W. Henselwood, DSO, CD April 1969 - September 1970	Lieutenant-Colonel R.A. MacDiarmid, CD September 1967 - June 1970
Brigadier-General N.C. Brown, DFC, CD September 1970 - November 1972	Colonel J.G. Forth, CD June 1970 - June 1971
	Colonel R.M. Black, MBE, CD June 1971 - June 1972
Major-General N.C. Brown, DFC, CD November 1972 - December 1974	Colonel R.A. Powell, CD October 1972 - July 1973
	Colonel L.J. O'Brien, CD July 1973 - July 1974
Major-General R.E. Ashton, CD December 1974 - September 1978	Colonel D.G. McLellan, CD July 1974 - June 1977
Major-General N.S. Freeman, CD September 1978 - June 1982	Colonel C.A. Lowry, CD June 1977 - June 1980
	Colonel J.K. Matheson, CD June 1980 - August 1984
Major-General J.A. Stewart, CD June 1982 - July 1985	Colonel D.H. Smith, CD August 1984 - July 1985
Major-General D.M. Gray, CD July 1985 - May 1987	Colonel S.C. Dunbar, CD August 1985 - December 1986
	Colonel E.A. Everest, CD December 1986 - July 1987
Major-General J.E. Woods, CD July 1987 - August 1989	Colonel A.J. Tattersall, CD July 1987 - November 1988
	Colonel D.T. Carney, CD November 1988 - July 1989

BRANCH ADVISORS

Colonel C.R. Keple, CD	August 1989 - July 1993
Colonel M.D. Lougher-Goodey, CD	July 1993 - December 1996
Colonel E.S. Fitch, CD	December 1996 - January 1999
Colonel M.E.J. Whitty, CD	January 1999 - August 1999
Colonel J.K. Simpson, CD	August 1999 – April 2002
Colonel J.D.R. Gervais, CD	April 2002 -

Annex F – CME Chief Warrant Officers

CWO E.R. Storey, MMM, CD	July 1982 - November 1982
CWO L.R. McBride, CD (Acting)	November 1982 - June 1983
CWO O. Kiltz, CD	June 1983 - June 1985
CWO J. Gregoire, OMM, CD	June 1985 - June 1988
CWO D.A. Neale, CD	June 1988 - June 1991
CPO1 J.M. Daley, MMM, CD	June 1991 - June 1995
CWO A.G. Hodgkinson, CD	June 1995 - June 1999
CWO J.V.P. Lepage, MMM, CD	June 1999 - June 2002
CWO K.B.C. Michaud, CD	June 2002 -

Note: This position was created in 1981.

Annex G – CME Associations

2nd Battalion RCE
5th Canadian Armoured Division RCE Veterans
1st Field Company RCE Veterans
5th Field Company RCE Veterans
6th Field Company RCE Veterans
8th Canadian Squadron RCE Veterans
9th Field Company RCE Veterans
9th Field Squadron RCE
11th Field Company RCE Veterans
12th Field Company RCE Veterans
14th Field Company RCE Veterans
16th Field Company RCE Veterans
23rd Field Company RCE Veterans
Canadian Railway Veterans Association RCE
Combat Divers Association
The Mappers Club
Firefighters
RCE Retired Sappers Association
Retired Sappers Reunion
Sapper Apprentices Reunion
Alberta RCE Sappers Club
Sarnia Sappers Association
RCE Sappers Association, London, ON
Association des Sapeurs Retraités du Québec
Atlantic Retired Sappers
CFB Chilliwack Historical Society
Military Engineers' Association of Canada
Military Engineer Museum Association of Canada
Military Engineering Institute of Canada
Canadian Military Engineers Association of Canada

The address of the contact points for these associations may be obtained from the CME Adjutant or the Secretary, Canadian Military Engineers Association.

Annex H – CME Museum Committee Members

1. The museum administration consists of a Board of Directors, a Board of Management, and the museum staff. The Board of Directors task is to provide a broad representative CME Family input for the CME Museum. Its organization is as follows:

- a. Chair: J3 Engr Ops/Branch Advisor;
- b. Vice Chair : Commandant CFSME;
- c. CME Colonel Commandant;
- d. Senior Serving Engineer;
- e. CME Chief Warrant Officer;
- f. President, Canadian Military Engineers Association;
- g. Director Engineers, NDHQ/Land Force Readiness, Land Staff;
- h. A4 Airfield Engineer ,1 Canadian Air Division; and,
- i. DMSCR 5 Realty, NDHQ/Maritime Staff.

2. The Board of Management’s task is to provide executive authority and financial and administrative direction for the CME Museum. Its organization is as follows:

- a. Chair: Commandant CFSME;
- b. Vice Chair: Commanding Officer 4 Engineer Support Regiment;
- c. Director Projects: Officer Commanding CETS, CFSME;
- d. Construction Engineering NCM: Combat Training Centre Formation Engineer;
- e. Secretary: Museum Executive Officer;
- f. Member: Combat Training Centre G1(ex-officio);
- g. Curator (ex-officio); and,
- h. Treasurer.

3. The museum staff’s task is to operate the museum on a day-to-day basis. It is composed of the following individuals:

- a. Museum Executive Officer;
- b. Museum Non-Commissioned Officer;
- c. Museum Assistant;
- d. Curator;
- e. Treasurer;
- f. Typist/Secretary; and,
- g. Summer Student.

