

CHAPTER 11

PO 320 – RECOGNIZE THE VALOUR OF MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN ARMY



ROYAL CANADIAN ARMY CADETS

SILVER STAR

INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE



SECTION 1

EO M320.01 – IDENTIFY CANADIAN HISTORICAL SITES AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE

Total Time:

60 min

PREPARATION

PRE-LESSON INSTRUCTIONS

Resources needed for the delivery of this lesson are listed in the lesson specification located in A-CR-CCP-703/PG-001, Chapter 4. Specific uses for said resources are identified throughout the instructional guide within the TP for which they are required.

Review the lesson content and become familiar with the material prior to delivering the lesson.

Take pictures of the local community war memorial or cenotaph for use in TP 1 if possible.

Photocopy the following:

- List of war memorials in Canada and overseas located at Annex A (one per cadet),
- Presentation graphic organizer located at Annex B (one per cadet), and
- Memorial fact sheet handout located at Annexes C to Z.

PRE-LESSON ASSIGNMENT

N/A.

APPROACH

An interactive lecture was chosen for TP 1 to present background information on war memorials and their significance in the remembrance of the service of Canadian soldiers.

An in-class activity was chosen for TPs 2 and 3 as it is an interactive way to provoke thought and stimulate interest in a new subject.

INTRODUCTION

REVIEW

N/A.

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this lesson the cadet shall have identified Canadian historical sites and their significance.

IMPORTANCE

It is important for cadets to identify Canadian historical sites and their significance because they commemorate the historic contribution Canadians have made to their country and the world. Identifying how Canadians have overcome obstacles in the past can strengthen the resolve of present day Canadians to meet current challenges.

Teaching Point 1

Discuss the Importance of War Memorials as a Means to Remember the Historical Service of Canadian Soldiers

Time: 10 min

Method: Interactive Lecture



This TP is an introduction to war memorials in Canada and overseas. Begin the TP by having the cadets brainstorm:

1. What do war memorials signify?
2. Why are war memorials so important?
3. How can war memorials help us to better understand current conflicts?

WAR MEMORIALS

War memorials provide us the opportunity to express our gratitude to Canadians for their extraordinary achievements. Canadians have served around the world in military actions for peace and freedom since before Confederation. In the wars of the past century, more than 116 000 Canadians have made the ultimate sacrifice and their final resting places are located in over 75 countries around the world.



The *Oxford English Dictionary* defines a memorial as a “sign of remembrance; preserving or intended to preserve the memory of a person or thing.”

Canadian war dead are remembered in the places where they lived and served, in the cemeteries where they are buried and on the principle battlefields and geographical areas of importance during wartime. Currently there are hundreds of different war memorials all over the globe recognizing the service of members of the Canadian military which include:

- regimental memorials,
- municipally funded war memorials,
- provincially funded war memorials, and
- nationally funded war memorials.



Provide cadets with a visual representation of a local war memorial, such as a cenotaph. If possible have them look through the names inscribed on the memorial to see if any of their relatives are included.

Types of Memorials



Any object is considered a war memorial as long as the inscription or purpose of its erection or placement links it to a war or casualty of war.

There are no specific parameters that dictate what a memorial should be constructed of, what it should look like, or what should be listed on it. While many memorials are monuments or statues, some are entire buildings containing a museum, or a plaque affixed to a building or under a pane of stained glass in a church. Whatever form a memorial takes, it is its significance and the people whose memory it preserves, that make it important.



Each year in July, the Canadian Forces (CF) sends a contingent of members to Holland to participate in the Nijmegen (Ny megan) Four-Day March. The Nijmegen March is a prestigious international event in which the CF has been participating since the Second World War. As a result of the Canadian liberation of the Netherlands during the Second World War, there are strong emotional bonds between the Dutch people and the Canadian people.

CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 1

QUESTIONS

- Q1. What is a war memorial?
- Q2. Where are war memorials erected?
- Q3. An object can be identified as a war memorial under what conditions?

ANTICIPATED ANSWERS

- A1. A war memorial provides us the opportunity to express our gratitude to Canadians for their extraordinary achievements. The *Oxford English Dictionary* defines a memorial as a “sign of remembrance; preserving or intended to preserve the memory of a person or thing.”
- A2. Canadian war dead are remembered in the places where they lived and served, in the cemeteries where they are buried and on the principle battlefields and geographical areas of importance during wartime.
- A3. Any object is considered a war memorial as long as the inscription or purpose of its erection or placement links it to a war or casualty of war.

Teaching Point 2

Conduct an Activity Where the Cadet, in Groups of No More Than Three, Will Research the Historical Significance of a War Memorial in Canada or Overseas

Time: 25 min

Method: In-Class Activity

ACTIVITY

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this activity is for the cadets to research the historical significance of a war memorial in either Canada or overseas.

RESOURCES

- List of war memorials in Canada and overseas located at Annex A,
- Presentation graphic organizer located at Annex B,
- Memorial fact sheet handout located at Annexes C to Z,
- Pen/pencil, and
- Paper.

ACTIVITY LAYOUT

N/A.

ACTIVITY INSTRUCTIONS

1. Divide the cadets into groups of no more than three.
2. Provide each group with a list of war memorials found in Canada and overseas located at Annex A.
3. Have each group select a different war memorial.
4. Provide each group with the presentation graphic organizer located at Annex B.
5. Provide each group with the appropriate memorial fact sheet located at Annexes C to Z.
6. Have the cadets research their site and fill out their presentation graphic organizer.

SAFETY

N/A.

CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 2

The cadets' participation in the activity will serve as the confirmation of this TP.

Teaching Point 3

Each Group Will Deliver a Two-Minute Presentation on Their Chosen Memorial

Time: 20 min

Method: In-Class Activity

ACTIVITY

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this activity is for each group to deliver a two-minute presentation on their chosen war memorial from TP 2.

RESOURCES

N/A.

ACTIVITY LAYOUT

N/A.

ACTIVITY INSTRUCTIONS

Have each group present the information gathered about their respective war memorial to the class using the main headings of the presentation graphic organizer as a guideline.

SAFETY

N/A.

CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 3

The cadets' participation in the activity will serve as the confirmation of this TP.

END OF LESSON CONFIRMATION

The cadets' participation in the activities associated with TPs 1 and 2 will serve as the confirmation of this lesson.

CONCLUSION

HOMEWORK/READING/PRACTICE

N/A.

METHOD OF EVALUATION

N/A.

CLOSING STATEMENT

Historical sites are a link to Canada's past, which provide today's citizens the opportunity to express gratitude and thankfulness for the sacrifices that were made to ensure our freedom. With each passing year, the courageous acts of Canadians in World War I and II and the Korean War, are becoming more and more distant memories. Remembering their sacrifices and those that follow, is an incredibly important task. Our youth, specifically cadets, need to become ambassadors of remembrance.

INSTRUCTOR NOTES/REMARKS

Ensure that when presenting the information about the war memorial, the cadets do not exceed the two-minute time limit.

Each group must present information associated with the main headings included on the presentation graphic organizer. If time permits additional information may be included.

REFERENCES

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- C1-084 National Capital Commission. (2007). *Reconciliation: The Peacekeeping Monument*. Retrieved February 13, 2008, from http://www.canadacapital.gc.ca/bins/ncc_web_content_page.asp?cid=16297-24563-24548-24552&lang=1&bhcp=1.
- C1-089 Santin, A. (2005). *One Street, Three Great Men*. Retrieved February 13, 2008, from <http://forums.army.ca/forums/index.php?topic=30220.0;all>.

- C2-172 (ISBN 1-84342-262-X) Hurst, S. (1929). *The Silent Cities: An Illustrated Guide to the War Cemeteries and Memorials to the 'Missing' in France and Flanders: 1914–1918 Containing 959 Illustrations and 31 Maps*. London, England: Methuen & Co. Ltd.
- C2-178 United Kingdom National Inventory of War Memorials. (2005). *Family History*. Retrieved March 10, 2008, from <http://ukniwm.org.uk/server/show/ConWebDoc.22/setPagate/No>.
- C2-185 Encyclopedia of Saskatchewan. (2006). *Military History of Saskatchewan*. Retrieved April 1, 2008, from http://esask.uregina.ca/entry/military_history_of_saskatchewan.html.



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SECTION 2

EO M320.02 – DEFINE VALOUR



Total Time: 30 min

PREPARATION

PRE-LESSON INSTRUCTIONS

Resources needed for the delivery of this lesson are listed in the lesson specification located in A-CR-CCP-703/PG-001, Chapter 4. Specific uses for said resources are identified throughout the instructional guide within the TP for which they are required.

Review the lesson content and become familiar with the material prior to delivering the lesson.

Photocopy:

- Annexes AA to AC (one per cadet), and
- Annex AD (one biography per cadet).

If desired additional research may be completed to provide cadets with the biography of a Canadian Army Service member from the local affiliated unit. This information will have to be located and organized for the cadets use.

PRE-LESSON ASSIGNMENT

N/A.

APPROACH

A self study was chosen for this lesson as it provides the cadet the opportunity to conduct small-scale research of valour with predetermined resources in a supervised setting.

INTRODUCTION

REVIEW

N/A.

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this lesson the cadet shall have defined valour in relation to the acts of an historical or contemporary Canadian Army service member who was decorated for an act of valour.

IMPORTANCE

It is important for cadets to study the act of a historical or contemporary Canadian Army service member who was decorated for an act of valour because it will assist them in developing a definition of valour. By investigating

the actions of a Canadian Army service member, cadets will be able to assess their actions and see what actually constitutes valour. As well, many of today's youth are unaware of the heroic, selfless acts of Canadian service members, and this self-study will provide them the opportunity to familiarize themselves with lives and actions of these amazing men and women.

Teaching Point 1**Have the Cadets Define Valour by Investigating the Heroic Actions of a Canadian Army Service Member, Historical or Contemporary**

Time: 25 min

Method: Self Study

ACTIVITY

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this activity is for the cadet to define valour by researching a historical or contemporary Canadian Army service member who was decorated for an act of valour by being awarded a military valour decoration.

RESOURCES

- List of Biographies (located at Annex AA),
- Description of Decorations of Valour (located at Annex AB),
- Self Study activity sheet (located at Annex AC)
- Biographies of Canadian Army service members awarded the Victoria Cross (located at Annex AD),
- Notebook, and
- Pen/pencil.

ACTIVITY LAYOUT

N/A.

ACTIVITY INSTRUCTIONS

1. Brief the cadets on the expectations of the assignment:
 - a. Research a historical or contemporary Canadian Army service member who was decorated for an act of valour by being awarded a military valour decoration (Victoria Cross, Star of Military Valour, Medal of Military Valour).
 - b. Record information about the decoration recipient, to include:
 - (1) hometown,
 - (2) occupation prior to commencement of conflict,
 - (3) age when decoration was awarded,
 - (4) unit,
 - (5) rank,
 - (6) description of events for which the decoration was awarded,

- (7) post-war/current activities,
 - (8) date of passing, and
 - (9) any additional information as desired.
- c. Develop a definition of valour, taking into account the actions of the researched service member.
 - d. Present how the recipient's actions define valour, to a fellow classmate.
2. Hand out the following to each cadet:
 - a. List of Biographies,
 - b. Description of Decorations of Valour, and
 - c. Self study activity sheet.
 3. Give the cadets one minute to select a member to research.
 4. Hand out the corresponding biography sheet to each cadet.
 5. Provide cadets 15 minutes to complete their research.
 6. Walk around and ensure that all cadets have developed a definition of valour.
 7. Divide cadets into pairs and have them share their information for three minutes.
 8. Have cadets hand in their research notes to ensure that they have all completed the requirements of the assignment.
 9. Debrief the cadets.

SAFETY

N/A.

CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 1

The cadets' participation in the self study will serve as the confirmation of this TP.

END OF LESSON CONFIRMATION

The cadets' participation in the self study will serve as the confirmation of this lesson.

CONCLUSION

HOMEWORK/READING/PRACTICE

N/A.

METHOD OF EVALUATION

N/A.

CLOSING STATEMENT

Being aware of the heroic actions of Canadian Army service members, historical or contemporary, will provide cadets with a framework with which to develop a definition of valour. Understanding valour in this way will make it more than just a concept, it will provide a connection to real people and real events.

INSTRUCTOR NOTES/REMARKS

Each cadet in the class must select a different recipient to research.

EO C320.04 (Discuss the Actions of a Canadian Army Service Member Honoured for an Act of Valour, Section 7) may be scheduled after this EO to provide more time for the cadet to present information on the contributions of members of the Canadian Army.

The instructor may broaden the scope of this lesson to feature a local or affiliated unit member that has been awarded one of the decorations listed in the activity instructions, paragraph 1a. It is the responsibility of the instructor to locate the information and organize for the use of the cadets. Citations relating to awards most recently bestowed on Canadian Army service members can be found in Honours News Releases on the Governor General of Canada's website: http://www.gg.ca/media/index_e.asp?typeID=2.

REFERENCES

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- A2-066 (ISBN 0-662-62281-9) Veterans Affairs Canada. (1996). *For Valour: Commemorating the Sixteen Canadian Servicemen Awarded the Victoria Cross for Conspicuous Bravery During the Second World War 1939–1945*. Ottawa, ON: Public Works & Government Services Canada.
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- C2-175 (ISBN 1-55439-57-5) Douglas, T. (2005). *Great Canadian War Heroes: Victoria Cross Recipients of World War II*. Canmore, AB: Altitude Publishing Canada Ltd.
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- C2-177 Governor General of Canada. (2005). *Honours News Releases*. Retrieved March 7, 2008, from http://www.gg.ca/media/index_e.asp?typeID=2.
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- C2-181 Legion Magazine. (2004–2006). *Canada and the Victoria Cross*. Retrieved April 1, 2008, from <http://www.legionmagazine.com/en/index.php/category/features/canada-and-the-victoria-cross/>.
- C2-182 Canadian War Museum. (2005). *Backgrounder: Francis Scrimger, V.C.* Retrieved April 1, 2008, from http://www.civilization.ca/cwm/media/bg_scrimger_e.html.

- C2-183 The Great War, 1914–1919. (2005). *The Gallantry of Lance-Corporal Fisher of the 13th Canadian Battalion*. Retrieved April 1, 2008, from <http://www.greatwar.co.uk/westfront/ypsalignt/secondypres/gravenstafel/fisher.htm>.
- C2-184 Chilliwack War Memorial, British Columbia. (2007). *World War One Roll of Honour: Private (Piper) James Cleland Richardson V.C.* Retrieved April 1, 2008, from http://Chilliwack.museum.bc.ca/WWI_R_names.html.

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SECTION 3

EO M320.03 – DISCUSS WAYS CANADIAN CITIZENS RECOGNIZE THE SERVICE OF CANADIAN FORCES (CF) MEMBERS

Total Time: 30 min

PREPARATION

PRE-LESSON INSTRUCTIONS

Resources needed for the delivery of this lesson are listed in the lesson specification located in A-CR-CCP-703/PG-001, Chapter 4. Specific uses for said resources are identified throughout the instructional guide within the TP for which they are required.

Review the lesson content and become familiar with the material prior to delivering the lesson.

Research the locations of Canada's current operational theatres. This is just a brief introduction, so only long-term operational theatres should be researched. Once research is completed prepare of list of three questions and answers for the TP confirmation.

Go to the CF "Write the Troops" message board and print two posts.

PRE-LESSON ASSIGNMENT

N/A.

APPROACH

An interactive lecture was chosen for this lesson to orient the cadet to current CF operational theatres and generate interest in ways to support CF members, as an individual and a member of the community, in a setting which provides cadets the opportunity to present their own thoughts and ideas under the direction of the instructor.

INTRODUCTION

REVIEW

N/A.

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this lesson the cadet shall have discussed ways Canadian citizens recognize the service of CF members.

IMPORTANCE

It is important for cadets to discuss the way Canadian citizens recognize the service of CF members because there are many ways individuals can choose to show support for the men and women serving our country. Being aware of the different ways in which Canadian citizens recognize the service of CF members may provide

cadets with activities in which they may organize/participate in. CF familiarization is a component of the CCM and knowing how to support serving men and women is an important factor in knowing what the CF is and what it does.

Teaching Point 1**Discuss Current Operational Theatres of the CF**

Time: 5 min

Method: Interactive Lecture



The information presented in this TP should be a brief introduction to the CF's current operational theatres. This information is dynamic in nature and as such will require research prior to the commencement of the lesson. Information may be gathered from the National Defence website: www.forces.gc.ca/site/operations/current_ops_e.asp.

As of 2009, more than 2 900 Canadian soldiers, sailors and air force personnel were deployed overseas on operational missions. On any given day, about 8 000 CF members – one third of the deployable force – were preparing for, engaged in or returning from an overseas mission.

CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 1

Confirmation questions will be related to information gathered concerning the location of current operational theatres of the CF.

Teaching Point 2**Brainstorm Ways in Which Individuals Demonstrate Their Support of CF Members**

Time: 10 min

Method: Interactive Lecture



Cadets should have some ideas of how individuals demonstrate their support of CF members. Have cadets brainstorm ideas of individual support using a flip chart with the statement "How I Support CF Members" in the centre.

People across Canada seek ways to show their support for the brave men and women who serve with the CF both at home and abroad. In response to this outpouring support the Canadian Forces Personnel Support Agency (CFPSA) launched an official "Support Our Troops" campaign which gives Canadians easy and effective ways to support the CF community.

"SUPPORT OUR TROOPS" MERCHANDISE

"Support Our Troops" merchandise was introduced by the CFPSA in 2005. A wide variety of items are available for purchase, at CANEX stores on Canadian Forces Bases (CFB) across Canada and through the CFPSA website (www.cfpsa.com/canex). All proceeds from the sale of CFPSA "Support Our Troops" merchandise are invested directly into morale and welfare programs for CF members and their families.

Individuals can go to CANEX stores or the online store to purchase items such as:

- t-shirts,
- ball caps,
- car and fridge magnets,

- bracelets,
- lapel pins,
- fleece jackets, and
- travel mugs.



Canadian Forces Personal Support Agency, "Support Our Troops Merchandise". Retrieved April 7, 2008, from https://www3.cfpsa.com/wyn/en/generalPublic/shoplist_e.asp?uid=610517&location=&dept=6

Figure 11-3-1 Examples of "Support Our Troops" Merchandise

YELLOW RIBBONS

The yellow ribbon represents support for military members and their families. It also represents the hope for a safe and speedy return from overseas deployment.



Canadian Forces Personal Support Agency, Support Our Troops Merchandise. Retrieved April 7, 2008, from https://www3.cfpsa.com/wyn/en/generalPublic/shoplist_e.asp?uid=610517&location=&dept=6

Figure 11-3-2 Yellow Ribbon



The yellow ribbon became a symbol of support in the classic 1949 John Wayne movie *She Wore a Yellow Ribbon*. The female lead wore the yellow ribbon to express her undying love for a cavalry officer (John Wayne). Cavalry uniform pants had a yellow stripe down the outer seam of the pants, thus the yellow ribbon.

RED FRIDAYS

Wearing red on Fridays demonstrates support for the CF and their families. It is a symbolic gesture to show fellow Canadians and our troops that we care and honour those who fight/fought for freedom, peace and resolve.

WRITING TO THE TROOPS



Read two posts from CF “Write the Troops” message board to the cadets. Encourage the cadets to write a post when they get home.

The CF members serving overseas may receive correspondence from individuals as well as from groups, schools and organizations across Canada. Cadets may have taken part in this activity as part of Green or Red Star complementary training. There are two ways which Canadians can communicate with serving members overseas:

1. the CF “Write the Troops” message board, www.forces.gc.ca/site/community/messageboard/index_e.asp; and
2. by mailing postcards and letters to “Any CF Member” through Canada post. Mailing addresses can be found at www.forces.gc.ca/site/Community/Messageboard/addresses-2_e.asp.

MONETARY DONATIONS

Individuals may contribute to the CF Personnel Assistance Fund (CFPAF) and the Military Family Resource Centre (MFRC) through fundraising activities.

CFPAF

The CFPAF provides financial assistance to former and current members of the CF and their immediate families. Programs supported by the CFPAF are:

- self-improvement loan program,
- financial distress program,
- minor disbursement program, and
- educational assistance loan program.



Individuals who wish to make a donation to the CFPAF can contact them online through www.sisip.com and by telephone 1-888-753-9828.

MFRC

The CF recognizes the many challenges facing families as a result of the military lifestyle. It also recognizes the important role played by families in maintaining troop morale. Located on CF bases across the country, MFRCs provide support to the parents or spouses and children of deployed CF members through specialized programs and services that promote health, education and social well-being.



Individuals can contribute money, clothing, services, and volunteer hours to the MFRC closest to them. To find the closest centre visit: www.cfpsa.com/en/psp/dmfs/mfrccontact.

CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 2

QUESTIONS

- Q1. What does the yellow ribbon represent?
- Q2. If an individual organized a fundraising initiative to the CFPAF, the donations would be used to support what type of programs?
- Q3. What are the two methods that individuals or groups can use to communicate with CF members overseas?

ANTICIPATED ANSWERS

- A1. The yellow ribbon represents a show of support for military members and their families. It also represents the hope for a safe and speedy return from overseas deployment.
- A2. The donations would be used to support the following programs:
- self-improvement loan program,
 - financial distress program,
 - minor disbursement program, and
 - educational assistance loan program.
- A3. Individuals can post messages on the “Write to the Troops” message board and send postcards and letters through Canada Post.

Teaching Point 3

Discuss Community Displays of Support for the CF

Time: 10 min

Method: Interactive Lecture



Cadets should be familiar with the information being presented in this TP. Begin by having the cadets discuss why they believe community displays of support for the CF are important. Then present different ways communities can show support for CF members.

In many cases, individual and community displays of support are intertwined. It is important to understand what is demonstrated by a nation presenting a united front. It demonstrates that even if there are individuals who do not believe in conflict, that they support the men and women who are risking or have risked their lives for our nation.

REMEMBERANCE DAY

One day every year, Canadians pay special homage to those who have died in service. We honour those who have fought for Canada in the First World War (1914-1918), the Second World War (1939-1945), and the

Korean War (1950-1953), as well as those who have served since then. More than 1 500 000 Canadians have served our country, and more than 100 000 have died.

On Remembrance Day, Canada acknowledges the courage and sacrifice of those who have served and acknowledge our responsibility to work for the peace they have fought to achieve. People wear poppies, attend ceremonies, and visit memorials. For one brief moment, we remember why we work for peace.



Canadian Forces Support Unit (Ottawa), Photo Archive Remembrance Day National War Memorial 2007. Copyright by Department of National Defence. Retrieved April 8, 2008, from http://www.cfsuo.forces.gc.ca/ndhq_cwo/images/11-Nov-07-Remembrance-Day-NWM/CFSU2007-0539-04.jpg

Figure 11-3-3 Remembrance Day, National War Memorial, Ottawa, 2007

REPATRIATION



Repatriation is the process of returning a soldier's remains to their homeland.

When a Canadian soldier or diplomat is killed during international operations their remains are repatriated to Canada for burial.

The repatriation process begins with a Ramp Ceremony. This is when the body of the fallen soldier is loaded onto the aircraft. The soldier's unit forms up at the rear of the aircraft, flanking both sides, with a gap in the middle. The flag-draped casket is removed from a military vehicle by the honour guard and is then marched to the aircraft. The formation comes to attention, and salutes as their comrade begins their journey home.



Canadian Forces Image Gallery, Combat Camera. Copyright by Department of National Defence. Retrieved April 8, 2008, from http://www.combatcamera.forces.gc.ca/netpub/server.np?base&site=combatcamera&catalog=photos&template=find_e.np

Figure 11-3-4 Ramp Ceremony, Kandahar, Afghanistan

The remains of the soldier are then flown to CFB Trenton where in a ceremony on the tarmac, similar to the Ramp Ceremony, they are repatriated to Canada and their family. High ranking political and military personnel stand with the family as he/she is paraded from the plane by an honour guard of fellow soldiers and carried into an awaiting hearse.



Canadian Forces Image Gallery, Combat Camera. Copyright by Department of National Defence. Retrieved April 8, 2008, from http://www.combatcamera.forces.gc.ca/netpub/server.np?base&site=combatcamera&catalog=photos&template=find_e.np

Figure 11-3-5 Repatriation Ceremony, CFB Trenton, Ont.

On August 24, 2007, the Ministry of Transportation (Ontario) announced that the section of Highway 401 from Glen Miller Road in Trenton, Ont. to the Don Valley Parkway/Highway 404 in Toronto would bear the additional name “Highway of Heroes” in honour of Canada’s fallen soldiers, notably those who have died on duty in Afghanistan.



The Kings Highway, Other Provincial Highway Signs Used in Ontario. Copyright by Cameron Bevers, 2002–2008. Retrieved April 8, 2008, from <http://www.thekingshighway.ca/signs2.htm>

Figure 11-3-6 Highway of Heroes Road Sign



Canadian Forces Image Gallery, Combat Camera. Copyright Department of National Defence. Retrieved April 8, 2008, from http://www.combatcamera.forces.gc.ca/netpub/server.np?base&site=combatcamera&catalog=photos&template=find_e.np

Figure 11-3-7 Highway of Heroes Overpass

Since 2002, when the first of Canada's fallen soldiers were returned from Afghanistan, crowds from the communities along this section of the 401 have lined the overpasses to pay their respects as the convoy passes.

"50 WAYS TO REMEMBER"



Have cadets brainstorm different ways to remember veterans and serving members of the CF.

One of the mandates of Veterans Affairs Canada is to ensure the Canadian public remembers the sacrifices of soldiers – past and present. While Remembrance Day ceremonies are the best way to show support and recognize those who serve/have served Canada in times of war, military conflict and peace operations, this is not the only way. There are many other ways in which support can be demonstrated throughout the year to express gratitude for the sacrifices and achievements of the one and a half million brave Canadians who have served, and continue to serve Canada.

Veterans Affairs Canada has developed a list of 50 ways in which individuals and groups can share the importance of remembrance. This may take many forms: music, ceremonies, private reflection, poetry, art, etc. It is the responsibility of all Canadians to take an active role in remembering the more than 100 000 men and women who have died so that Canadians may live in peace and freedom.

The following is the list of "50 Ways to Remember" developed by Veterans Affairs Canada:

1. Wear a poppy to honour those in uniform who have served Canada and also those who have died in service to our country.
2. Attend Remembrance Day ceremonies or if you can not go, watch them on television.
3. Lay a wreath at the cenotaph with classmates and friends.
4. Pause for one minute of silence at 1100 hours on November 11 to honour those who served and died in times of war, military conflict and peace.
5. Help plan and participate in a commemorative ceremony at school or with a community group.
6. Thank a veteran or Canadian Forces member for supporting peace and freedom efforts around the world.
7. Organize, participate in, or attend a candlelight tribute ceremony at a cemetery to remember citizens in your community who died during military service to Canada.
8. Spread the word about Veterans' Week, Remembrance Day and other commemorative events using your school's newspaper, website or daily announcements.
9. Organize an essay or poster contest on the topic of Canada's role in the First or Second World War, the Korean War or Peace Support missions.
10. Plan, organize or participate in a debate or discussion looking at how Canada's military history still influences our lives today.
11. Plan, organize or participate in a 1920s, 1940s, or 1950s dance or "Victory Ball." Research the clothing, hairstyles, music, food and decorations of the time and include those themes in the event.
12. Bring examples of wartime art (such as paintings or posters), books and stories, poetry and music to school to show and talk about with your peers. Discuss what their purpose was during the war, why they were important, and what makes them unique.
13. Organize a concert featuring music from the war era. Take the concert to a nursing home and perform for the residents.
14. Hold a series of community readings where citizens share their favourite passages from military-related books, novels, poems, letters and diaries.
15. Read a selection of books on the topic of remembrance.
16. Show a video or film on Canada's role in the wars and peace missions of the 20th and 21st centuries.
17. Adopt a veteran's grave in your community. With the permission of the person's family or the cemetery, visit and take care of the grave. You could dig weeds, plant flowers or clean the headstone.
18. Research the story of a family member, friend or neighbour who served Canada in wartime or peacetime. Tell that person's story to your class. Describe how his or her life was affected by their service and talk about the challenges they faced after the war.
19. Invite a veteran or a Canadian Forces member to speak to your class. You can find a list of speakers by visiting the Dominion Institute's "[Memory Project](#)" website. [The Royal Canadian Legion's website](#) also lists veterans who may wish to speak in your community.
20. Listen to veterans and Canadian Forces members talk about their wartime and peacetime experiences on the "Heroes Remember" feature of the Veterans Affairs Canada [website](#).

21. Invite a Dutch immigrant to your school to speak about the special connection between the people of the Netherlands and Canadian troops during the Second World War – a connection still felt today! Your local chapter of the Dutch Canadian Association can help you find a speaker.
22. Contact your local or provincial War Brides Association and invite a war bride to visit your school. Ask her to describe what it was like to marry a Canadian soldier and move to a new country. Discuss what challenges war brides faced in Canada at the time.
23. Visit local nursing homes to spend time with those from the wartime generation. Prepare a question list as a class before going and report to other classes at your school following your visit.
24. Invite someone to speak to your class about their work with a community support or volunteer organization during the war years. These may include the Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, the Canadian Red Cross Society, the Salvation Army, St John's Ambulance and the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire (IODE). Research their wartime activities prior to their visit.
25. Research how Canadians at home supported the war effort overseas. Discuss what you have learned as a class.
26. Interview a veteran, relative, family friend, neighbour, war bride, nursing sister, factory worker or another person who was impacted by the war. Ask about his or her wartime experiences and how they contributed to the war effort. Prior to the interview, prepare a question list. Record the interview and share it with the class.
27. Find evidence that citizens in your community participated in the war – things such as memorials, veterans' graves or honour rolls in churches. Visit the local cenotaph or war memorial to study its inscription. Make a map of the community and mark where war memorials/statues/monuments are located. Research what they commemorate, when they were erected, who erected them and why.
28. Using the Internet, research Canadian memorial sites located around the world. Show them on a map and describe their significance. Have your class design and construct its own monument. For information on Canadian memorials, visit the "Memorials" section of the Veterans Affairs Canada [website](#).
29. Research memorials located around the world that commemorate animals in war. Show the memorials on a map and describe their significance.
30. Make a list of animals that helped in war and peace support efforts – either overseas or in Canada. Explain what each animal did and why it was important.
31. Do a novel study, individually or as a group. Choose a fictional or historic book with a storyline based on Canada's war or peacekeeping involvement.
32. Write to a Canadian Forces member posted in Canada or overseas.
33. Participate in the "Valentines for Vets" or "Christmas Cards for Troops" projects. Send special greetings to veterans in local nursing homes or Canadian Forces members posted overseas.
34. Plant tulips, a tree or an entire memorial garden in memory of local citizens who died during their military service and/or veterans from your community who have passed on.
35. Write a letter to a veteran (it could be a relative, family friend or someone from your community) thanking them for their sacrifice and celebrating their achievements.
36. Play the role of a war correspondent from the First or Second World War. Write headlines, news stories, local interest features, or advertisements as if you went back in time.

37. Compile a list of scientific and technological innovations developed in times of war. Write an essay on their impact on today's world.
38. Research the contribution of Aboriginal, African or Asian-Canadian soldiers during the First or Second World War or the Korean War. Present your findings to your classmates.
39. Create a flag, crest or symbol commemorating the contribution of certain groups during the First or Second World War or the Korean War. These groups could include women, or Aboriginal, African or Asian-Canadians.
40. Prepare a graph showing various statistics on Canada's involvement in the First or Second World War or the Korean War. Compare the numbers of those who died, were injured or taken prisoner of war to the population of your school, town, city or province. How do these statistics compare to other countries involved in the war?
41. Research and prepare a report on the various war service medals awarded to Canadians. Look at the reasons why specific medals are awarded, their "order of precedence," and at the stories of people who have earned certain ones. Present your findings to your class.
42. Research and write an essay on a Canadian who earned the Victoria Cross and present your findings to your classmates. For information on Canadian recipients of the Victoria Cross, visit the Veterans Affairs Canada [website](#).
43. Create a war memorabilia exhibit or a "Wall of Honour" in your school. Display photographs, newspaper articles, artifacts and pictures of community members who served in the military. Invite family members and the public to visit. To see an example of a "Wall of Honour," visit the Canadian Forces section of the Veterans Affairs Canada [website](#).
44. Prepare a menu, a cookbook or a meal-plan based on wartime rations. What was substituted for rationed items such as sugar? Sell the cookbook to raise funds for another school project.
45. Plan and organize a play that tells the stories of Veterans from your community who have served in wars and peace support missions.
46. Make "Izzy" dolls and send them to Canada's service men and women to give to children who live in troubled areas of the world. To learn how to make "Izzy" dolls, visit the [Mark Isfeld Memorial](#) website.
47. Encourage your local public library or local businesses to create a display of wartime memorabilia. Ask them to include photographs, uniforms, badges, military medals and decorations or diaries in the displays.
48. Volunteer at an elementary school library to read wartime stories to young children. You could also share the personal stories of local veterans and members of the Canadian Forces.
49. Visit the Veterans Affairs Canada [website](#) regularly for news, information and ideas on how to mark Veterans' Week and other important times of remembrance.
50. Last but certainly not least: never forget the contributions and sacrifices of the men and women who have served Canada in times of war, military conflict and peace – especially those who did not return.



CF Appreciation days are also very common events sponsored by private citizens and businesses. For example, sports teams giving free tickets to CF members, ski resorts allowing CF members to ski for free, VIA Rail providing free rail travel for CF members, half price white water rafting, etc.

CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 3

QUESTIONS

- Q1. Who is honoured during Remembrance Day ceremonies?
- Q2. When does repatriation occur?
- Q3. What is one of the mandates of Veterans Affairs Canada?

ANTICIPATED ANSWERS

- A1. We honour those who fought for Canada in the First World War (1914–1918), the Second World War (1939–1945), and the Korean War (1950–1953), as well as those who have served since then.
- A2. When a Canadian soldier or diplomat is killed during international operations their remains are repatriated (returned) to Canada for burial.
- A3. One of the mandates of Veterans Affairs Canada is to ensure that the Canadian public remembers the sacrifices of the soldiers – past and present.

END OF LESSON CONFIRMATION

QUESTIONS

- Q1. What are two ways in which individuals can demonstrate their support of CF members?
- Q2. What is a Ramp Ceremony?
- Q3. Why was Highway 401 from Glen Miller Road in Trenton, Ont. to the [Don Valley Parkway/Highway 404](#) in [Toronto](#) given the additional name “Highway of Heroes”?

ANTICIPATED ANSWERS

- A1. Individuals can demonstrate their support of CF members by:
- purchasing “Support Our Troops Merchandise”;
 - making monetary donations;
 - wearing yellow ribbons; and
 - wearing red on Fridays.
- A2. A Ramp Ceremony is when the body of the fallen soldier is loaded onto the aircraft. The soldier’s unit forms up at the rear of the cargo aircraft, flanking both sides, with a gap in the middle. The flag-draped casket is removed from a military vehicle by the honour guard and is then marched to the aircraft. The formation comes to attention, and salutes as their comrade begins their journey home.
- A3. Highway 401 from Glen Miller Road in Trenton, Ont. to the [Don Valley Parkway/Highway 404](#) in [Toronto](#) bears the additional name “Highway of Heroes” in honour of Canada’s fallen soldiers, notably those who have died on duty in [Afghanistan](#). This stretch of the freeway is often travelled by a [convoy](#) of [vehicles](#) carrying a fallen [soldier](#)’s body with his or her [family](#) from CFB Trenton to the [coroner](#)’s office in Toronto.

CONCLUSION

HOMEWORK/READING/PRACTICE

N/A.

METHOD OF EVALUATION

N/A.

CLOSING STATEMENT

Being aware of the different ways in which Canadian citizens recognize the service of CF members may provide cadets with activities in which they can organize/participate in. Citizenship is a critical component of the CCM. Exhibiting patriotism through displays of support for the serving members of the CF is important.

INSTRUCTOR NOTES/REMARKS

N/A.

REFERENCES

- A2-043 Department of National Defence. (2008). *Current Operations*. Retrieved February 12, 2008, from http://www.forces.gc.ca/site/operations/current_ops_e.asp.
- A2-061 Department of National Defence. (2008). *Support our Troops*. Retrieved February 12, 2008, from <http://www.cfpsa.com/supportourtroops/>.
- A2-062 Department of National Defence. (2008). *Canada Remembers*. Retrieved February 12, 2008, from <http://www.vac-acc.gc.ca/remembers/>.



ROYAL CANADIAN ARMY CADETS

SILVER STAR

INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE



SECTION 4

EO C320.01 – VIEW *HISTORICA MINUTES* OF CANADIAN MILITARY HISTORY

Total Time:

2 X 30 min

PREPARATION

PRE-LESSON INSTRUCTIONS

Resources needed for the delivery of this lesson are listed in the lesson specification located in A-CR-CCP-703/PG-001, Chapter 4. Specific uses for said resources are identified throughout the instructional guide within the TP for which they are required.

Review the lesson content and become familiar with the material prior to delivering the lesson.

Photocopy selected *Historica Minutes* background information handouts located at Annexes AE to AJ for each cadet.

Set up a TV and DVD player.

PRE-LESSON ASSIGNMENT

N/A.

APPROACH

An in-class activity was chosen for TP 1 as it is an interactive way to stimulate interest in the historical actions of the Canadian Army.

A group discussion was chosen for TP 2 as it allows the cadet to interact with their peers and share their knowledge, opinions and feelings about the *Historica Minutes* they watched.

INTRODUCTION

REVIEW

N/A.

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this lesson the cadet shall have viewed and discussed *Historica Minutes* of Canadian military history.

IMPORTANCE

It is important for cadets to view and discuss *Historica Minutes* of Canadian military history because they represent a part of Canada's history. The sacrifices and actions of Canadian soldiers during both World Wars helped to build Canada into the nation that it is today. As Canadian citizens, cadets need to be aware that although these events happened decades ago, the aftermath still continues to have an influence on how we live

and how Canada is viewed as a nation. Currently, thousands of Canadian soldiers are deployed in overseas operations where they are required to risk their lives on a daily basis. Watching the *Historica Minutes* will help develop awareness for what current soldiers may be experiencing.

Teaching Point 1

View *Historica Minutes*

Time: 15 min

Method: In-Class Activity

BACKGROUND KNOWLEDGE



This information is to be used when introducing each *Historica Minute*.

MILITARY HISTORICA MINUTES

Historica Minutes are one-minute movies that portray exciting and important stories from Canada's past. Currently, Canada is internationally recognized for its role as a peacekeeping nation, but Canadian soldiers have been involved in war for centuries and their dedication and heroism should not be forgotten. *Historica Minutes* pays homage to Canada's military history.

WORLD WAR I (WW I)

John McCrae

John McCrae is the author of, "In Flanders Fields", the famous war poem which commemorates the fallen soldiers of WW I. During the Battle of Ypres, McCrae, a doctor, wrote the poem describing the experiences he faced while tending to wounded soldiers in the trenches. The poem was first published in *Punch* magazine, December 8, 1915. Posthumously, the poem was published in 1918, as one of a collection of poems in the book, *In Flanders Fields and Other Poems*.

John McCrae was born in Guelph, Ont., on November 30, 1872. He received his education at the University of Toronto, and completed his fellowship in pathology at McGill University in Montreal, Que. Prior to the outbreak of the war, he worked at both the Alexandra and Royal Victoria hospitals in Montreal, Que. McCrae died January 28, 1918, of pneumonia while being the officer in charge of medicine at the Boulogne No. 3 General Hospital.

Valour Road

WW I is also known as "The Great War," because of its international scale; its massive mobilization of men, munitions and supplies and its huge impact on human life. Canadians fought and died in battles at Ypres, Mount Sorrel, Beaumont-Hamel, Courcelette, Vimy Ridge, Passchendaele and Amiens. More than 50 000 Canadians died in WW I.

Throughout WW I, Canadian soldiers earned 69 Victoria Crosses (VC) – awarded for the most conspicuous bravery, a daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice or extreme devotion to duty, in the presence of the enemy. Of those 69 men, three – Corporal Leo Clarke, Sergeant-Major Frederick William Hall and Lieutenant Robert Shankland – remarkably hailed from the same street in Winnipeg, Man. – Pine Street, which was later renamed Valour Road in their honour. The trio was nicknamed the "Pine Street Boys" and over an 18-month period from 1915–1917, their actions in battle resulted in each of them being awarded the VC. It is believed to be the only time that this military honour has been given to three men who lived on the same street.

Corporal Leo Clarke won his VC in the trenches during the Battle of the Somme. Clarke, despite being alone and under attack by 20 enemy soldiers, attacked the enemy emptying his revolver twice and then firing a German

rifle he picked up from the ground. In the struggle that followed, a German officer bayoneted him in the knee before Clarke could shoot him. Wounded and bleeding, Clarke kept up the attack, and as enemy soldiers fled, Clarke followed, killing four more and taking a prisoner. Though he was ordered to hospital, Clarke returned to battle the next day. Leo Clarke died in action a month later.

Sergeant-Major Frederick William Hall was awarded the VC for giving his life to save a comrade at the Battle of Ypres. With his company pinned in the trenches by fierce enemy fire, Hall went out twice at night to rescue injured men. On the morning of February 21, 1915, men in the trenches heard groans of an injured soldier on the battlefield. Hall and two others volunteered to go after him, but as they went over the top of their trench they drew heavy fire. The two other men were injured, and all were forced back into their trench. After a few minutes, Hall went out alone in broad daylight, with enemy guns waiting for him. He crawled out and across the field under a hail of bullets. Reaching the fallen soldier, Hall managed to squirm himself under the wounded man and began to move him on his back towards his lines. However, when Hall raised his head to find his way back to the trench, he was struck with a bullet in the head and died instantly.

At the battle of Passchendaele, Lieutenant Robert Shankland led his men to a forward position which they held during a fierce counterattack by the Germans. Knowing that an accurate description of his company's position was critical in the Allied battle plan, Shankland made his way alone through the battlefield to Battalion Headquarters, delivered the necessary information, and returned the way he came. Rejoining his men, Shankland carried on until the end of the battle. The citation of his VC commends his personal courage, gallantry and skill, and emphasizes the example he set for the men under his command. Of the three VC recipients from Valour Road, only Shankland survived the war.

Vimy Ridge

The WW I battle of Vimy Ridge is one of the greatest battles in Canadian history. On April 9, 1917, Canadian bravery and valour led to the tremendous victory for the entire Allied force and was considered the turning point in the war.

Vimy Ridge was a formidable stronghold to overcome as it was where the Germans' heavily fortified Hindenburg Line met with their main trench lines leading north from Hill 70 near Arras, France. The fortifications consisted of three layers of trenches, barbed wire and deep tunnels. Allied troops were offered little cover when attacking due to the natural slope of the hill. Both British and French forces had tried unsuccessfully to take the ridge throughout 1915 and 1916. In the spring of 1917 the Canadian Corps was given the task to break through the impenetrable German lines.

The Battle of Vimy Ridge, commanded by Sir Arthur William Currie, was to be the first time that all four Canadian divisions were to fight on the same battlefield. It was Currie who was determined to keep the Canadian divisions together rather than having them mixed in with various British units. The battle began in the early morning of April 9, with a heavy artillery bombardment, followed by the advance of 20 000 Canadians. Despite great numbers of casualties from heavy machine-gun fire, the advance continued and by April 12, the Canadians had taken Vimy Ridge. The Canadians, along with the British, captured more ground, more prisoners and more guns in the Battle of Vimy Ridge, than during any previous offensive of WW I. Canadian casualties numbered 10 602 with 3 598 of them being fatal. During this single campaign, four Canadians were awarded the VC and the entire Canadian contingent was commended for their bravery.

The victory at Vimy was a distinctly Canadian triumph which helped create a new and stronger sense of Canadian identity and pride. This victory, along with other Canadian military achievements during WW I, raised Canada's international reputation and helped earn a separate place at the peace conference which drew up the Treaty of Versailles, officially ending WW I.

WORLD WAR II (WW II)

Warrant Officer John Osborn

During WW II, Canadians did not just battle in the fields across Europe. They fought on land, in the air and on the seas in France, the Netherlands, North Africa and Hong Kong. When Japanese troops began to attack Hong Kong in 1941, the Canadian government sent two units – the Royal Rifles of Canada and the Winnipeg Grenadiers – to assist in the defense of the British colony.

During the morning of December 19, 1941, a company of the Winnipeg Grenadiers led by Warrant Officer John Osborn became divided during an attack on Mount Butler. The group led by Osborn, which was vastly outnumbered by the enemy, was able to capture the hill and hold it for over three hours until they were forced to withdraw. The Warrant Officer and a small group covered the retreat and when their turn came to fall back, Osborn single-handedly engaged the enemy, coming under heavy fire as he assisted his men to rejoin the company.

In the afternoon, the company was cut off from the battalion and completely surrounded by the enemy, who were able to approach to within grenade throwing distance of the slight depression which the company was holding. Several enemy grenades were thrown which Warrant Officer Osborn picked up and threw back. The enemy threw a grenade which landed in a position where it was impossible to pick it up and return it in time. Shouting a warning to his comrades this gallant Warrant Officer threw himself on the grenade which exploded, killing him instantly. His self-sacrifice undoubtedly saved the lives of many others. Warrant Officer Osborn for his act of bravery was posthumously awarded Hong Kong's only VC. At 42, he was the second oldest VC recipient in World War II.

Tommy Prince

Thomas George Prince was born October 25, 1915, in Petersfield, Man. He was one of 11 children born to Harry and Elizabeth Prince of the Brokenhead Band. Prince was accepted into the army in June 1940. He was initially employed as a field engineer and then with the Canadian Parachute Battalion. Prince was then chosen to train with the 1st Special Service Force, a specialized assault team. To the enemy they were known as the Devil's Brigade.

Sergeant Prince distinguished himself throughout the war. In 1944, while in Italy, Prince was tasked to spy on the Germans. He set up an observation post in an abandoned farmhouse and for days reported on activity in the German camp. When shelling severed his communication wire, Prince donned civilian clothing and, acting as a farmer, successfully repaired the break in the wire in full view of German soldiers. His actions resulted in the destruction of four enemy tanks that had been firing on the Allies. King George VI decorated Prince with both the Military Medal and the Silver Star, an American decoration for gallantry in action.

Following the war, Tommy Prince re-enlisted and served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry through two tours of duty in Korea. For his service he was awarded the Korean, Canadian Volunteer Service and United Nations medals. After being wounded in the knee, he was honourably discharged on October 28, 1953.

Tommy Prince is Canada's most decorated Aboriginal war veteran. He dedicated himself to attaining increased educational and economic opportunities for Aboriginal people.

Juno Beach

After the mainland of Northwest Europe was lost to Germany in the summer of 1940, except for the large-scale raid on Dieppe in August of 1942, Allied forces did not return in strength until the invasion of Normandy on June 6, 1944. Now known in history as D-Day – Operation Overlord. The task was formidable, for the Germans had turned the coastline into a continuous fortress with guns, pillboxes, wire, mines and beach obstacles.

On June 6, 1944, British, American, Polish and Canadian forces poured across the English Channel under the cover of night and landed at Normandy to remove the German forces from France. Two armies carried out

the operation. On the western half, extending from the base of the Cotentin Peninsula to a point northwest of Bayeux, the 1st United States Army attacked on the beaches “Utah” and “Omaha”. In a sector reaching eastward to the mouth of the River Orne, the 2nd British Army assaulted the beaches of “Gold”, “Juno” and “Sword”.

The Canadians, under Major-General R.F.L. Keller, were responsible for “Juno” in the centre of the British front. Their task was to establish a beachhead along the 8 km between Courseulles and St-Aubin-sur-Mer, push through the gap between Bayeux and Caen, then penetrate to Carpiquet airfield 18 km (11 miles) inland. It was hoped that by nightfall the two British divisions to their left and right flanks would have taken Caen and Bayeux and the Canadians would be across the road and railway linking the two towns.

By the end of the day, after facing fierce opposition, the 3rd Canadian Infantry Division was well established on its intermediate objectives, though short of the planned D-Day objectives. Progress was much the same on either Allied flank; it was a magnificent accomplishment. The strong Atlantic Wall had been breached and supplies and men were moving ashore on the day following D-Day to resume the advance. The Allies were back in Europe.

Approximately 14 000 Canadians landed in Normandy on D-Day. Inevitably, the cost of life was considerable, but not nearly as high as had been feared. The Canadian assault force suffered 1 074 casualties, of which 359 were fatal. Ahead lay more fighting – very bitter fighting in which Canadian forces would play their part. The day of victory in Europe was still 11 months away.

ACTIVITY

Time: 15 min

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this activity is to have cadets view and discuss *Historica Minutes* of Canadian military history.

RESOURCES

- TV,
- DVD player,
- *Historica Minutes*, and
- Background information handouts located at Annexes AE to AJ.

ACTIVITY LAYOUT

Select a suitable classroom or viewing area.

ACTIVITY INSTRUCTIONS

1. Select three *Historica Minutes* to view from the following list:
 - a. WW I, to include:
 - (1) John McCrae,
 - (2) Valour Road, and
 - (3) Vimy Ridge; and
 - b. WW II, to include:
 - (1) Warrant Officer John Osborn,

(2) Tommy Prince, and

(3) Juno Beach.

2. Introduce the *Historica Minute*.
3. Have the cadets view the *Historica Minute*.
4. Repeat steps 2. and 3. until three *Historica Minutes* have been viewed.

SAFETY

N/A.

CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 1

The cadets' participation in the in-class activity will serve as the confirmation of this TP.

Teaching Point 2

Conduct a Group Discussion in Which the Cadets Discuss *Historica Minutes*

Time: 10 min

Method: Group Discussion



TIPS FOR ANSWERING/FACILITATING DISCUSSION

- Establish ground rules for discussion, eg, everyone should listen respectfully; don't interrupt; only one person speaks at a time; no one's ideas should be made fun of; you can disagree with ideas but not with the person; try to understand others as much as you hope they understand you; etc.
- Sit the group in a circle, making sure all cadets can be seen by everyone else.
- Ask questions that will provoke thought; in other words avoid questions with yes or no answers.
- Manage time by ensuring the cadets stay on topic.
- Listen and respond in a way that indicates you have heard and understood the cadet. This can be done by paraphrasing their ideas.
- Give the cadets time to respond to your questions.
- Ensure every cadet has an opportunity to participate. One option is to go around the group and have each cadet answer the question with a short answer. Cadets must also have the option to pass if they wish.
- Additional questions should be prepared ahead of time.

SUGGESTED QUESTIONS

- Q1. How did watching the *Historica Minutes* make you feel?
- Q2. What did you learn from the *Historica Minutes*?
- Q3. Was there anything presented in any of the *Historica Minutes* that surprised you or had an impact on you?
- Q4. How did the actions of the individual/individuals portrayed in the *Historica Minutes* influence the history of the Canadian Army and Canada as a nation?



Other questions and answers will develop throughout the group discussion. The group discussion should not be limited to only those suggested.



Reinforce those answers given and comments made during the group discussion, ensuring the teaching points have been covered.

CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 2

The cadets' participation in the group discussion will serve as the confirmation of this TP.

END OF LESSON CONFIRMATION

The cadets' participation in the in-class activity and group discussion will serve as the confirmation of this lesson.

CONCLUSION

HOMework/READING/PRACTICE

N/A.

METHOD OF EVALUATION

N/A.

CLOSING STATEMENT

Being aware of the sacrifices and actions of the Canadian Army and Canadian soldiers during the First and Second World Wars provides cadets with a basis with which to understand what currently deployed soldiers are experiencing. Regardless of when conflict happens, the results are similar.

INSTRUCTOR NOTES/REMARKS

Instructors are encouraged to link the *Historica Minutes* shown in this EO with memorials discussed in EO M320.01 (Identify Canadian Historical Sites and Their Significance, Section 1) and the Victoria Cross recipients discussed in EO M320.02 (Define Valour, Section 2).

This EO has been allocated two periods, which do not have to be taught in sequence. Corps are not required to use all periods allocated.

REFERENCES

C3-030 Historica Foundation of Canada. (2005). *Military*. Retrieved April 24, 2008, from <http://historica.ca/minutes/theme.do?id=10007&className=ca.histori.minutes.entity.ClassicMinute>.

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ROYAL CANADIAN ARMY CADETS

SILVER STAR

INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE



SECTION 5

EO C320.02 – IDENTIFY HONOURS AND AWARDS OF THE CANADIAN FORCES (CF)

Total Time: 30 min

PREPARATION

PRE-LESSON INSTRUCTIONS

Resources needed for the delivery of this lesson are listed in the lesson specification located in A-CR-CCP-703/PG-001, Chapter 4. Specific uses for said resources are identified throughout the instructional guide within the TP for which they are required.

Review the lesson content and become familiar with the material prior to delivering the lesson.

The activity in TP 2 uses learning stations. Learning stations are a form of group work, where the cadets learn by sorting through the information presented. When setting up learning stations, ensure there is enough room for each cadet to be comfortable and adequate space for writing down information. When the cadets arrive at a learning station, all required information shall be available. These stations should be placed closely together to minimize time for movement; however, far enough apart to avoid interruptions from other groups. For this lesson, set up six learning stations for the honours and awards of the CF.

Photocopy the honours and awards learning station information cards located at Annexes AK to AP (three per station) and the honours and awards activity sheets located at Annexes AQ to AV (one per cadet).

Post the CF Honours and Awards Chart in the classroom.

PRE-LESSON ASSIGNMENT

N/A.

APPROACH

An interactive lecture was chosen for TP 1 to orient the cadet to the honours and awards system of the CF.

A practical activity was chosen for TP 2 as an interactive way to identify honours and awards of the CF and to confirm the cadets' comprehension of the material.

INTRODUCTION

REVIEW

N/A.

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this lesson the cadet shall be expected to identify honours and awards of the CF.

IMPORTANCE

It is important for cadets to be able to identify honours and awards of the CF as there may be situations where cadets will interact with current/former service members. Being able to identify honours and awards that have been bestowed upon them demonstrates the cadets' knowledge and understanding of the commitments and sacrifices of the individual. CF familiarization is a key component of the Cadet Program, identifying and understanding the circumstances for which honours and awards are presented provides cadets with a contextual understanding of the role of the CF and its members in Canada and abroad.

Teaching Point 1

Describe the CF Honours and Awards System

Time: 5 min

Method: Interactive Lecture



The purpose of this TP is to provide a brief introduction to CF honours and awards. It is suggested that the categories of honours are listed on flip chart paper and the characteristics are added as they are discussed. A cadet may be selected to be the scribe.

Since ancient times it has been customary to recognize military valour, bravery or meritorious service by awarding trophies, badges, insignia or medals. For the last three centuries, Canadians have been presented with awards from the French Regime and the British Empire. Canadian honours are a recent innovation, beginning with the creation of the Order of Canada in 1967. The system expanded in 1972 to become the wide ranging system that is currently in place.

The modern Canadian honours system recognizes outstanding achievements, gallantry in combat, bravery and service to Crown and country. In Canada, all honours originate from Her Majesty The Queen and are divided into three main categories:

Orders. Orders are societies of merit, which recognize outstanding achievement and exceptional service over the course of a career or life. Orders usually have different levels or grades of membership and the distinction is made with differences in the insignia associated to the various levels or in the way they are worn. As an order is a society of merit, one is not awarded an order but admitted into it and, where subsequent service justifies it, one may be promoted within the order. As it is a membership, a person can resign from an order or be expelled if that person failed to respect the principle of honour.

Decorations. Decorations recognize an act of gallantry in combat, or of bravery or meritorious service in a single event or over a specific period of time. A decoration is only awarded once to an individual; if further actions meet the criteria for the same decoration, a bar is awarded to be worn on the initial decoration in order to denote a second award.

Medals. Medals recognize participation in a campaign or operation, service under exceptional circumstances, commemorate royal or national anniversaries, or recognize long and loyal service. Bars may also be awarded to campaign or service medals to specify the service being recognized and on long service awards to denote additional periods of eligible service.

CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 1

QUESTIONS

- Q1. What and when was the first Canadian honour created?
- Q2. What category of honour is awarded for an act of gallantry in combat, or of bravery or meritorious service in a single event or over a specific period of time?

Q3. What type of service are medals awarded for?

ANTICIPATED ANSWERS

A1. The first Canadian honour created was the Order of Canada in 1967.

A2. A decoration.

A3. Medals recognize participation in a campaign or operation, service under exceptional circumstances, commemorate royal or national anniversaries or recognize long and loyal service.

Teaching Point 2

Conduct an Identification Activity in Which the Cadet Will Identify CF Honours and Awards

Time: 20 min

Method: Practical Activity

ACTIVITY

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this activity is for the cadet to identify CF honours and awards.

RESOURCES

- CF Honours and Awards Chart,
- Honours and awards learning station information cards located at Annexes AK to AP (three per station),
- Honours and awards activity sheets located at Annexes AQ to AV (one per cadet),
- Honours and awards answer key located at Annex AW, and
- Pen/pencil.

ACTIVITY LAYOUT

Set up six learning stations, to include:

- honours and awards learning station information cards (three per station), and
- pens/pencils.

ACTIVITY INSTRUCTIONS

1. Brief cadets on activity instructions, to include:
 - a. time limit for each station (two minutes),
 - b. direction of rotation between stations (clockwise),
 - c. signal for rotation (whistle blast),
 - d. explanation of learning station information cards, and
 - e. an overview of the honours and awards activity sheets.
2. Hand out honours and awards activity sheets located at Annexes AQ to AV (to each cadet).
3. Divide cadets into six groups.

4. Have groups move to the learning station which corresponds to their group number.
5. Have the cadets complete the honours and awards activity sheets while rotating from station to station every two minutes.



It is important to circulate around the room to facilitate the activities and help the cadets as required. If possible, assign other instructors to aid with the supervision and facilitation.

6. Once each group has been to each station, have one cadet from each group share the information they recorded from the station they just completed with the rest of the cadets. In most cases the groups will have recorded the same information for each station. If a group has listed different information, have them share their answers.

SAFETY

N/A.

CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 2

The cadets' participation in the activity will serve as the confirmation of this TP.

END OF LESSON CONFIRMATION

The cadets' completion of the honours and awards activity sheets will serve as the confirmation of this lesson.

CONCLUSION

HOMEWORK/READING/PRACTICE

N/A.

METHOD OF EVALUATION

N/A.

CLOSING STATEMENT

Each day CF members in Canada and around the world risk their lives to protect and enforce the social and political institutions that we have become accustomed to. They have no expectation to be recognized for their service. Their actions are selfless. CF honours and awards are tools which recognize the outstanding service of CF members. It is important for cadets to be able to identify the different honours and awards as they demonstrate the commitment and sacrifices made by CF members.

INSTRUCTOR NOTES/REMARKS

N/A.

REFERENCES

- A1-001 Veterans Affairs Canada. (2008). *Modern Honours of Canada (1972)*. Retrieved February 13, 2008, from <http://www.vac-acc.gc.ca/remembers/sub.cfm?source=collections/cmdp/mainmenu/group02>.
- A2-064 A-AD-200-000/JD-001 Department of National Defence. (2005). *Canadian Honours and Awards Bestowed Upon Members of the Canadian Forces*. Ottawa, ON: Department of National Defence.

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ROYAL CANADIAN ARMY CADETS

SILVER STAR

INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE



SECTION 6

**EO C320.03 – TOUR A LOCAL HISTORICAL SITE
ILLUSTRATING THE ROLE OF THE CANADIAN ARMY**

Total Time:

90 min

THERE IS NO INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE PROVIDED FOR THIS EO.

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ROYAL CANADIAN ARMY CADETS

SILVER STAR

INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE



SECTION 7

EO C320.04 – DISCUSS THE ACTIONS OF A CANADIAN ARMY SERVICE MEMBER HONOURED FOR AN ACT OF VALOUR

Total Time:

2 X 30 min

PREPARATION

PRE-LESSON INSTRUCTIONS

Resources needed for the delivery of this lesson are listed in the lesson specification located in A-CR-CCP-703/PG-001, *Silver Star Qualification Standard and Plan*, Chapter 4. Specific uses for said resources are identified throughout the instructional guide within the TP for which they are required.

Review the lesson content and become familiar with the material prior to delivering the lesson.

Photocopy biographies of Canadian Army service members awarded the Victoria Cross located at Annex AD, if cadets require an additional copy.

Bring the cadets' research notes from EO M320.02 (Define Valour, Section 2).

PRE-LESSON ASSIGNMENT

N/A.

APPROACH

An in-class activity was chosen for this lesson as it is an interactive way for the cadet to be exposed to a number of different Canadian Army service members who have been honoured for acts of valour.

INTRODUCTION

REVIEW

N/A.

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this lesson the cadet shall have discussed, with a fellow classmate, the actions of a historical or contemporary Canadian Army service member honoured for an act of valour.

IMPORTANCE

It is important for cadets to discuss, with a fellow classmate, the actions of a historical or contemporary Canadian Army Service member honoured for an act of valour because it will further assist them in developing a definition for valour. By discussing and comparing the actions of Canadian Army Service members, cadets will be able to recognize valour through example.

Teaching Point 1**Discuss the Actions of a Canadian Army Service Member
Honoured for an Act of Valour**

Time: 25 min

Method: In-Class Activity

ACTIVITY

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this activity is for the cadet to discuss the actions of a historical or contemporary Canadian Army service member honoured for an act of valour.

RESOURCES

- List of biographies located at Annex AA,
- Description of decorations of valour located at Annex AB,
- Biographies of Canadian Army service members awarded the Victoria Cross located at Annex AC,
- Notebook, and
- Pen/pencil.

ACTIVITY LAYOUT

N/A.

ACTIVITY INSTRUCTIONS

1. Hand out the cadets' research notes.
2. Have the cadets review their research notes on their respective Canadian Army service member.
3. Divide the cadets into pairs to discuss the actions of their respective, historical or contemporary, Canadian Army service member for no longer than 20 minutes.
4. Bring the class back together. Ask cadets to provide one example of how their chosen Canadian Army service member demonstrated valour.

SAFETY

N/A.

CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 1

The cadets' participation in the in-class activity will serve as the confirmation of this TP.

END OF LESSON CONFIRMATION

The cadets' participation in the discussion of the actions of their respective, historical or contemporary, Canadian Army service member, with their fellow classmates, will serve as the confirmation of this lesson.

CONCLUSION

HOMEWORK/READING/PRACTICE

N/A.

METHOD OF EVALUATION

N/A.

CLOSING STATEMENT

Being aware of the heroic actions of Canadian Army Service members, historical or contemporary, will provide cadets with a framework to understand valour. In many cases, cadets have developed their understanding of heroism and valour through movies and television. This research will help to establish a more realistic perspective of the type of actions which represent valour.

INSTRUCTOR NOTES/REMARKS

This EO provides the cadet additional time to present information relating to the act(s) of valour of their chosen recipient.

Biographies of historical or contemporary military service members can be found at Annex AD.

Corps may schedule up to two periods for this EO. During the second period, cadets may be given the opportunity to research and discuss additional Canadian Army Services members.

REFERENCES

- A2-064 A-AD-200-000/JD-001 Department of National Defence. (2005). *Canadian Honours and Awards Bestowed Upon Members of the Canadian Forces*. Ottawa, ON: Department of National Defence.
- C2-173 (ISBN 0-7509-3695-9) Glanfield, J. (2005). *Bravest of the Brave: The Story of the Victoria Cross. Gloucestershire*, England: Sutton Publishing Limited.
- C2-174 (ISBN 0-7478-0635-7) Duckers, P. (2005). *The Victoria Cross*. Buckinghamshire, England: Shire Publications Ltd.
- C2-175 (ISBN 1-55439-057-5) Douglas, T. (2005). *Great Canadian War Heroes: Victoria Cross Recipients of World War II*. Canmore, AB: Altitude Publishing Canada Ltd.
- C2-176 (ISBN 1-84342-091-0) Creagh, O., & Humphris, E. (Eds). (1920). *The V.C. and D.S.O. Book: The Victoria Cross 1856–1920*. Paternoster House, Paternoster Row, England: The Standard Art Book Co. Ltd.
- C2-177 Governor General of Canada. (2005). *Honours News Releases*. Retrieved March 7, 2008, from http://www.gg.ca/media/index_e.asp?typeID=2.
- C2-178 (ISBN 0-330-49133-4) Arthur, M. (2004). *Symbol of Courage: The Men Behind the Medal*. London, England: Pan Books.

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LIST OF WAR MEMORIALS IN CANADA AND OVERSEAS

MEMORIALS IN CANADA

Newfoundland National Memorial (St. John's, N.L.)
Montreal War Memorial (Montreal, Que.)
Tomb of the Unknown Soldier (Ottawa, Ont.)
The National War Memorial (Ottawa, Ont.)
Reconciliation: The Peacekeeping Monument (Ottawa, Ont.)
National Aboriginal Veterans Monument (Ottawa, Ont.)
Korean Veterans National Wall of Remembrance (Brampton, Ont.)
Valour Road (Winnipeg, Man.)
Women's Tri-Service Memorial (Winnipeg, Man.)
Memorial Gates (University of Saskatchewan) (Saskatoon, Sask.)
Canadian Memorial Church (Vancouver, B.C.)
The Cenotaph, Victory Square (Vancouver, B.C.)

MEMORIALS OVERSEAS

WWI

The Canadian National Vimy Memorial (Vimy Ridge, France)
La Quesnel Memorial (Amiens, France)
Courcelette Memorial (Courcelette, France)
Beaumont-Hamel Newfoundland Memorial (Beaumont-Hamel, France)
The Passchendaele Memorial (Passendale, Belgium)
St Julien Memorial (Ypres, Belgium)
Hill 62 (Sanctuary Wood) Memorial (Ypres, Belgium)

WWII

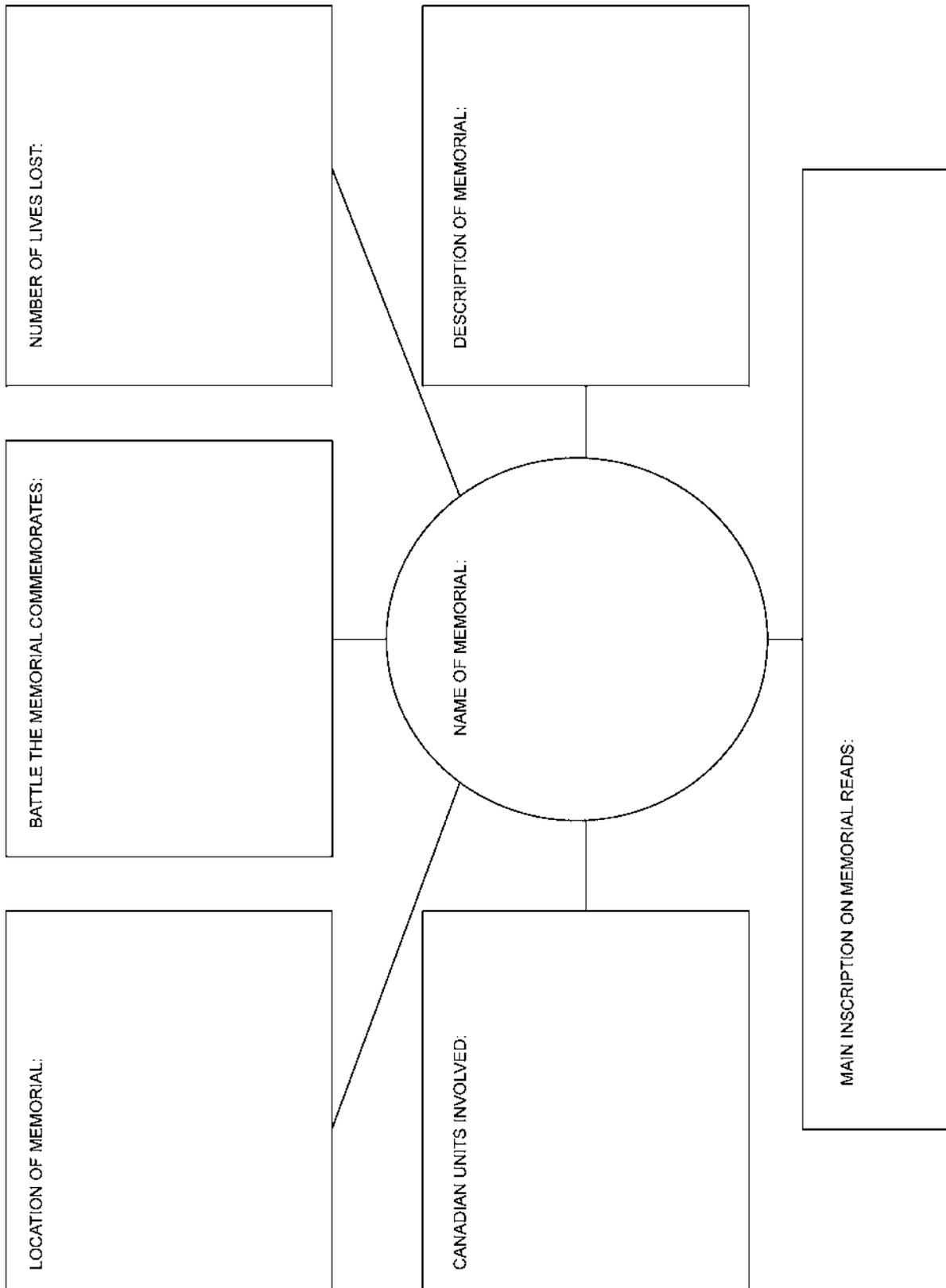
Bayeux Memorial (Bayeux, France)
Brookwood Memorial (London, England)
Groesbeek Memorial (Nijmegen, Netherlands)
Cassino Memorial (Cassino, Italy)

Korean War

Canadian Korean War Memorial Garden (Naecheon, Korea)

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PRESENTATION GRAPHIC ORGANIZER



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NEWFOUNDLAND NATIONAL MEMORIAL

Memorial	Newfoundland National Memorial
Location	St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador
War	World War I, World War II
<p>The Newfoundland National Memorial stands on a main street in St. John's, N.L. facing the harbour. It commemorates all of Newfoundland's wartime achievements on land and sea. The Newfoundland National Memorial is locally funded and represents the war effort of Newfoundlanders who were not part of Confederation during either of the World Wars. Newfoundland sent 8 500 soldiers and sailors abroad in the First World War, from a population of less than 250 000; over 1 500 gave their lives.</p> <p>The monument is at the back of a semicircular wall of granite flanked by wide stone steps. Flowers in stone urns flank the approach and trees have been planted around the dais. The Royal Newfoundland Regiment, the Royal Naval Reserve, the Mercantile Marine and the Forestry Corps are each represented by lifelike bronzed figures at the base of the monument. Above, on a granite pedestal, is a female figure symbolizing Newfoundland's willingness to serve and the spirit of loyalty to the Empire. The figure holds a torch in her left hand as a symbol of freedom and a sword in her right, poised and ready for battle as need be.</p> <p>The memorial was unveiled by Field Marshal D. Haig on July 1, 1924, the anniversary of Newfoundland's First World War battle at Beaumont-Hamel. The maintenance of the memorial falls under the responsibility of the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador.</p> <p>During WWI, the Royal Newfoundland Regiment's fiercest battle was fought at Beaumont-Hamel, the Battle of the Somme. The Somme was considered the main Allied attack on the Western Front during 1916. The Somme's offensive had its origins in the English/French plans to bring the war to a rapid close. The Allies desperately needed a success, after numerous failures on the Eastern Front, so a victory on the Western Front was seen as a critical step in ending the war.</p> <p>When the 29th British Division, which included the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, arrived in western Europe in the spring of 1916, the 4th Army's front extended 30 km (18 miles), from north of the Somme river between Arras and Albert. It was matched by the Germans who held their side of the front with a three-tiered system of forward trenches, which were well dug in, with extensive protective wire, and capable of surviving sustained artillery attacks. There were also second and third lines of trenches constructed 200 m (218 yards) and 5 000 m (5 400 yards) behind the first line of trenches.</p> <p>To combat the heavily defended lines, an intense week-long artillery attack was carried out in the last week of June to soften enemy resistance and cut the protective wire. Unfortunately, unbeknown to 4th Army commanders, while considerable damage was done to the trenches, the barbed wire remained mostly intact. Even worse, the Germans, protected within deep trenches, were largely unscathed.</p> <p>The July 1st offensive called for the 4th Army to move along the 30 km (18 miles) front, driving the enemy from its first and second positions. In the Beaumont-Hamel area, this meant a 5 000 m (5 400 yards) advance for the 29th Division. The 86th and 87th Brigades were to lead off the advance securing the First Line while the 88th, and its leading battalions, the Essex and the Royal Newfoundland Regiment were to attack, under artillery cover, the German positions on the Beaucourt Road.</p> <p>From the beginning it was apparent that the actions were not going according to plans. The 86th and 87th Brigades were virtually annihilated and never reached their objectives, however, due to poor communications the second wave, the 88th, were ordered to advance and attack the German front line. They had to cross more than 200 m (218 yards) of unprotected ground just to reach the front line. Without the expected artillery and support cover, the attack was over in less than 30 minutes. Of the 801 Newfoundlanders who went to battle that day, only 68 remained unwounded.</p>	



*"We Will Remember: War Monuments in Canada World Wide Web Site", National War Memorial,
Retrieved March 10, 2008, from <http://www.stemnet.nf.ca/momuments/nf/nationalNF.htm>*

Figure 11C-1 Newfoundland National Memorial

MONTREAL WAR MEMORIAL

Memorial	Montreal War Memorial
Location	Montreal, Quebec
War	World War I, World War II
<p>The Montreal War Memorial, located at Place du Canada in Montreal, Que, is dedicated to the men and women from Montreal who fought in WWI and WWII. It was unveiled on November 11, 1924, by the Governor-General, Julian Hedworth George, Viscount Byng of Vimy. It is the most well known cenotaph in Montreal. Until it was unveiled, Montreal used a portable war memorial made of plaster that was wheeled out whenever and wherever it was needed.</p> <p>The inscription reads:</p> <p>“To the glory of God and the memory of the immortal dead who brought us honour and peace.”</p> <p>Many of the soldiers names inscribed on the monument were members of the Royal Montreal Regiment (RMR). The Regiment traces its origins to the creation of the 14th Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force (CEF) on August 27, 1914. The 14th was created by the amalgamation of several companies of three existing Montreal Militia Regiments: The 1st Regiment (Canadian Grenadier Guards), the 3rd Regiment (Victoria Rifles of Canada) and the 65th Regiment (Carabiniers Mont-Royal). Shortly thereafter, the Battalion was granted its present title by special warrant.</p> <p>In October 1914 the RMR, over 1 000 strong, arrived in Britain with the rest of the first contingent of the CEF. Six months after leaving Montreal, elements of the Regiment were committed to the Western Front, soon to be followed by the remainder of the RMR. The Regiment’s first battle honour, Ypres, coincided with the first use of poison gas by the Germans.</p> <p>The RMR fought through much of the bitter trench warfare that characterized World War I. In the process, the Regiment left a battalion, 1 192 strong, in the fields of France and Flanders. By war’s end, of the 6 000 soldiers who had worn the RMR badge, over half had suffered serious wounds.</p>	



*"DC Memorials", Montreal War Memorials, Copyright 2006–2007 by M. Solberg.
Retrieved March 11, 2008, from http://www.dcmemorials.com/index_indiv0008321.htm*

Figure 11D-1 Montreal War Memorial

TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

Memorial	Tomb of the Unknown Soldier
Location	Ottawa, Ontario
War	All conflicts – past, present and future
<p>The remains of an unidentified Canadian soldier who died in the First World War were repatriated from France and, with great ceremony, were buried in a tomb in front of the National War Memorial in Ottawa, Ont. The Royal Canadian Legion developed the idea as a Millennium project and it was taken up by the Canadian Government under the lead of Veterans Affairs Canada.</p> <p>The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier was created to honour the more than 116 000 Canadians who sacrificed their lives for peace and freedom. The Unknown Soldier represents all Canadians, whether they were/are navy, army, air force or merchant marine.</p> <p>Public Works and Government Services Canada is the custodian of the National War Memorial and was responsible for designing and constructing the tomb and bringing the unknown Canadian soldier home from a cemetery in Vimy, France where he had been laid to rest. The sculpture was designed and created by Mary-Ann Liu, a well known Canadian artist from Mission, B.C.</p> <p>The tomb is located in the upper plaza of the National War Memorial in Ottawa, in front of the existing monument. It consists of a granite sarcophagus enclosing a casket containing the remains of the unknown soldier. A bronze relief sculpture is secured to the top with stainless steel pins. The four corner pieces of the sarcophagus also have bronze relief work.</p> <p>The sarcophagus is 3.6 m (12 feet) long, 2.4 m (8 feet) wide and 0.9 m (3 feet) high. It is constructed of dark Caledonian granite which was selected to complement the paler-coloured stone used in the National War Memorial.</p> <p>The bronze relief sculpture includes the key elements of the stone carving at the Vimy Alter—a medieval sword, a WWI style helmet and branches of maple and laurel leaves. The laurel leaves symbolize both victory and death.</p> <p>There are four bronze corner pieces; three are decorated with large replicas of the Memorial Cross, while the fourth displays a replica of a poppy, representing soldiers who may fall in future conflicts.</p>	



"We Will Remember: War Monuments in Canada World Wide Web Site", Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Retrieved March 11, 2008, from <http://www.stemnet.nf.ca/monuments/on/nationalwar.htm>

Figure 11E-1 Tomb of the Unknown Soldier



"Answers.Com", Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Copyright 2008 by Answers Corporation. Retrieved March 11, 2008, from <http://www.answers.com/topic/cdntomboftheunknownsoldier2-jpg-1>

Figure 11E-2 Tomb of the Unknown Soldier

THE NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL

Memorial	The National War Memorial
Location	Ottawa, Ontario
War	World War I, World War II, Korean War
<p>The National War Memorial, located in Confederation Square, Ottawa, Ont. was originally intended to commemorate the Canadians in World War I. It was officially dedicated on May 21, 1939 by King George VI, less than four months before the start of World War II. The memorial has since had bronze numerals added to each side to commemorate all of Canada's war dead, 1939–1945 (World War II) and 1950–1953 (Korean War).</p> <p>The monument is 21 m (69 feet) high and reflects the spirit of heroism and self-sacrifice but does not glorify war. It depicts 22 members of the Canadian Forces in uniform passing through a granite arch under the guidance of two figures representing Peace and Freedom. These two figures appear side by side, atop the arch, suggesting that without freedom there can be no enduring peace, and without peace no enduring freedom.</p> <p>The structure was designed by Vernon March of England, whose design was chosen in a world-wide competition in 1925. The idea, March wrote, was "to perpetuate in this bronze group the people of Canada who went Overseas to the Great War, and to represent them, as we of today saw them, as a record for future generations..." There was to be no suggestion of glorifying war. Vernon March was assisted by his six brothers and his sister who completed the work after his untimely death in 1930.</p> <p>All branches of the service engaged in the war are represented. Leading the way are infantrymen, the mainstay of the Army. In the front is an infantryman carrying the basic load which weighed 27 kg (60 pounds). At the far left is another infantryman, portrayed older than the rest with a Lewis gun over his right shoulder; on his left and slightly behind is another infantryman with his rifle over his shoulder. The respirator he is wearing was a significant item in a soldier's kit for poison chlorine gas that the Germans introduced in 1915 at Ypres. In front of the cavalryman's horse stands another infantryman depicted with a curly moustache. The other soldier beside the cavalryman represents one of the 3 500 native Canadians who served in the war overseas.</p> <p>At the front to the right is a kilted soldier with the barrel of a Vickers machine gun over his left shoulder; there were 28 Scottish Regiments in the war. Next to the kilted soldier is an infantryman depicted as very youthful, appropriate of the many soldiers of the First World War that were still in their teens. The soldier with his rifle placed horizontally on his left shoulder represents the Motor Machine Gun Corps, a force of 16 000 responsible for devastating firepower on the battlefield. The artilleryman mounted on the horse on the right was to assist the infantryman by means of heavy bombardment of enemy lines. A sailor, located on the far right, wears a 'cap tally' of HMCS Stadacona. The RCN grew to more than 5 500 officers and men by 1918.</p> <p>The pilot and air mechanic stand side-by-side in front of the mounted artilleryman. A cavalry soldier is mounted on a horse on the left of the monument. A sapper at the rear of the arch carries a pickaxe over his right shoulder. They were responsible for building roads, bridges and tunnels and for water supplies and major fortifications. The soldier at the rear of the arch, carries a railway spike hammer over his right shoulder. The railways carried men, ammunition and supplies to the front. With his broad-brimmed hat and his cant hook over his shoulder, the forester is easy to locate at the rear of the monument. The Canadian Forestry Corps produced railroad ties, logs for road building and timber for major fortifications.</p> <p>Inside the arch is a soldier who represents those in the Canadian Army Service Corps, which supplied the troops with food, ammunition and other supplies. With his goggles on the front of his field service cap, the dispatch rider stands out at the left rear of the monument. To the rear of the sailor stands a member of the Canadian Corps of Signals. From his shoulder hangs a field telephone that was used to communicate in the trenches and between unit headquarters. The stretcher bearer is to the right and rear of the monument.</p>	

Just behind him are two nurses representing the Canadian Army Medical Corps. There is a field artillery piece, an 18-pounder, located at the rear of the monument.

Every year on November 11, Canadians gather at memorials from coast to coast to remember those who died in wartime. The capital hosts the National Remembrance Day ceremony, usually attended by the Governor General, the Prime Minister, veterans, serving military members, the RCMP, cadets and the general public, and is broadcasted across Canada. The ceremony takes place at the National War Memorial, within view of Parliament Hill. The War Memorial owes its prominent position to former Prime Minister Mackenzie King who insisted that Confederation Square be designed with the Memorial in the centre, despite the difficulties it posed for traffic circulation.



"We Will Remember: War Monuments in Canada World Wide Web Site", The National War Memorial, Retrieved March 11, 2008, from <http://www.stemnet.nf.ca/monuments/on/nationalwar.htm>

Figure 11F-1 The National War Memorial



"We Will Remember: War Monuments in Canada World Wide Web Site", The National War Memorial. Retrieved March 11, 2008, from <http://www.stemnet.nf.ca/monuments/on/nationalwar.htm>

Figure 11F-2 The National War Memorial – Front and Back

RECONCILIATION: THE PEACEKEEPING MONUMENT

Memorial	Reconciliation: The Peacekeeping Monument
Location	Ottawa, Ontario
War	Past/Current/Future peacekeeping actions
<p>The Peacekeeping monument, entitled Reconciliation, is the first monument of its kind in the world. It commemorates Canada's role in international peacekeeping. The monument was formally dedicated on October 8, 1992 and is located at the intersection of Sussex Drive and St. Patrick Street in Ottawa, Ont.</p> <p>The monument honours both the living and the dead. Since 1948, more than 110 000 Canadian peacekeepers have served in zones of conflict around the world. In 1998, United Nations (UN) peacekeepers, mainly as a result of Canadian participation, were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.</p> <p>The monument shows three peacekeepers – two men and one woman – standing on two sharp edges of stone, cutting through the rubble and debris of war and converging at a high point, which symbolizes the resolution of conflict.</p> <p>In 1956, Lester B. Pearson, former Prime Minister of Canada, was the Nobel Peace Prize Recipient for his work in the establishment of the UN Emergency Force in the Middle East. The base of the monument includes his quote “we need action not only to end the fighting but to make the peace...My own government would be glad to recommend Canadian participation in such a United Nations force, a truly international peace and police force.”</p> <p>Canada has always been a strong supporter of the UN and of peacekeeping, and has participated in almost every mission since its inception. However, the extent of Canada's contribution of peacekeeping personnel (and percentage of cost of peacekeeping missions) is on a decline. As of August 31, 2006, Canada ranked 55th out of 108 troop-contributing countries with 126 military observers, UN police and troops to UN peacekeeping missions. This is less than France with 806, the United Kingdom with 350, and the United States with 345. The top contributors are Bangladesh, Pakistan, and India with 10 156, 9 820, and 9 279 troops respectively.</p> <p>Nevertheless, Canada contributes to UN peacekeeping in other ways. For example, Canada provided diplomatic, financial and expert support to the African Union throughout the peace process. Canada is also assisting the African Union with strategic planning, logistics and air operations, training, information support, and communications.</p> <p>Over the years, Canada has had over 120 000 troops as part of UN peacekeeping missions. However, Canada's role in UN peacekeeping has not been without sacrifice. As of 2008, Canada has the 2nd highest peacekeeping fatality numbers with 114. As a result, it is not only important to remember and honour those who have served and have lost their lives in the cause of peace, but all who have contributed, and continue to contribute, to making this world a more peaceful place.</p>	



*"National Capital Commission", Reconciliation: The Peacekeeping Monument, Copyright 2007 NCC.
Retrieved March 11, 2008, from http://www.canadascapital.gc.ca/data/2/rec_imgs/1882_peacekeeping.jpg*

Figure 11G-1 Reconciliation: The Peacekeeping Monument

NATIONAL ABORIGINAL VETERANS MONUMENT

Memorial	National Aboriginal Veterans Monument
Location	Ottawa, Ontario
War	World War I, World War II, Korean War
<p>The National Aboriginal Veterans Monument pays tribute to the extensive and voluntary contribution of Aboriginal men and women to Canada's armed forces. An estimated 12 000 Native Canadians served in World War I, World War II and the Korean War.</p> <p>The monument reflects traditional beliefs about honour, duty and harmony with the environment. The two figures holding weapons and the two holding spiritual items are drawn from various Aboriginal groups of Canada and convey a sense of balance, implying that often a desire for peace lies at the root of war. The eagle that occupies the highest point is the symbol of the Creator (known as the Thunderbird), and embodies the spirit of the Aboriginal peoples of Canada. The four animals – the wolf, grizzly, buffalo and caribou – represent spirit guides.</p> <p>The monument was formally dedicated on June 21, 2001, National Aboriginal Day. It is located in Confederation Park, on Elgin Street in Ottawa, Ont.</p> <p>The most highly decorated Native Canadian in the First World War was Francis Pegahmagabow, an Ojibwa from the Parry Island Band in Ont. He was awarded the Military Medal (MM) plus two bars for bravery in Belgium and France. Pegahmagabow was one of 39 members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force (CEF) who received two bars to the MM.</p> <p>Pegahmagabow enlisted with the 23rd Regiment (Northern Pioneers) in August 1914, almost immediately after war was declared. Previously, he had worked along the Great Lakes as a marine fireman for the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Within weeks of volunteering, he became one of the original members of the 1st Canadian Infantry Battalion, which, along with the rest of the 20 000-strong 1st Canadian Division, landed in France in February 1915. Sniping was his specialty. It has been written, "His iron nerves, patience and superb marksmanship helped make him an outstanding sniper." In addition, Pegahmagabow developed a reputation as a superior scout.</p> <p>The 1st Battalion experienced heavy action as soon as they arrived on the battlefield. They fought at Ypres, where the enemy introduced a new deadly weapon, poison gas, and on the Somme, where Pegahmagabow was shot in the leg. In November 1917, the 1st Battalion joined the assault near the village of Passchendaele. Roughly 20 000 Allied soldiers crawled from shell crater to shell crater, through water and mud to reach their objective. With two British divisions, the Canadian Corps attacked and took the village, holding it for five days, until reinforcements arrived. The Allies suffered 16 000 casualties at Passchendaele, and Corporal Pegahmagabow earned his first bar for his MM.</p> <p>In April 1919, Pegahmagabow was invalided out to Canada, having served for nearly the entire war. Following in the steps of his father and grandfather, he became chief of the Parry Island Band and later a councillor. A member of Canada's Indian Hall of Fame, Pegahmagabow died on the reserve in 1952.</p>	

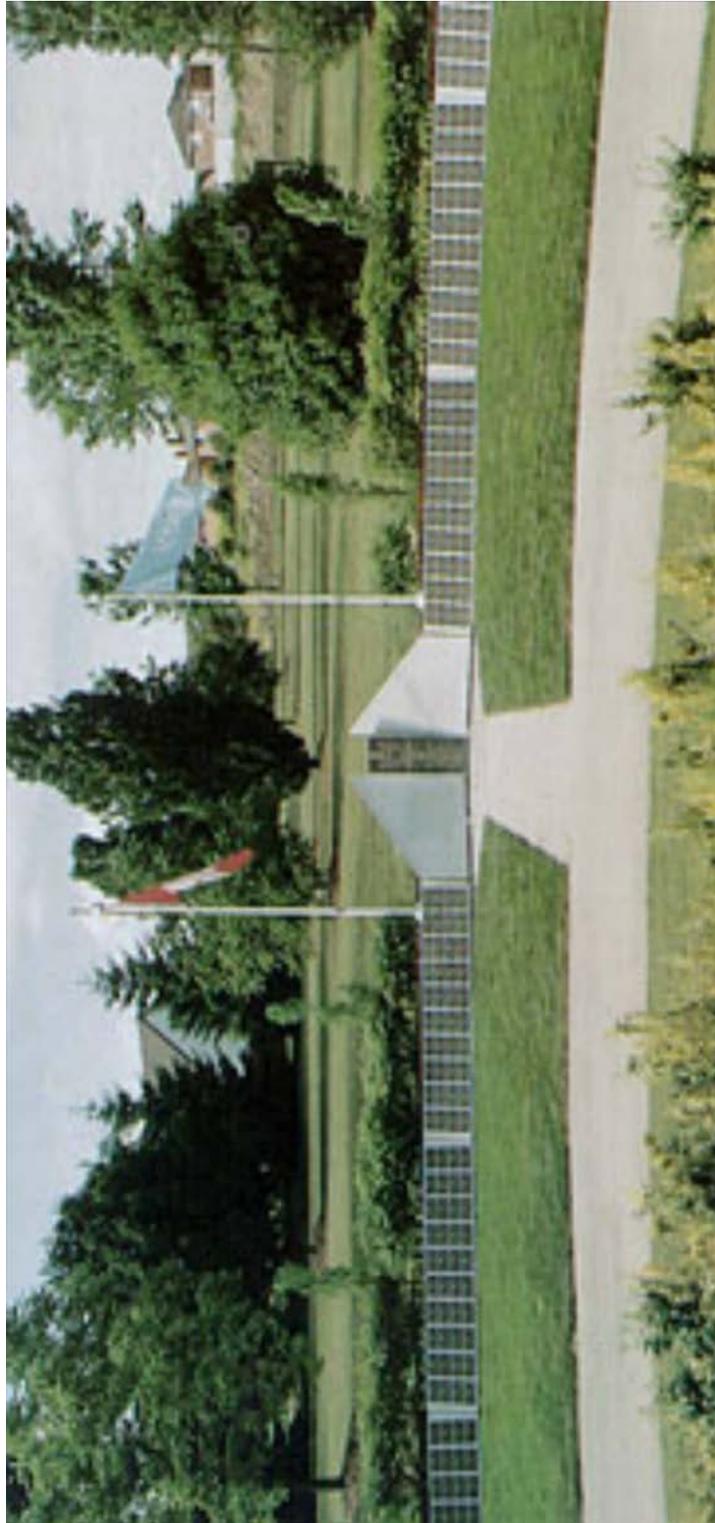


*“Capital News Online”, National Aboriginal Veterans Monument, Copyright 1997-2007 by Capital News Online.
Retrieved March 11, 2008, from <http://www.carleton.ca/jmc/cnews/01112002/news/images/n1photo1.jpg>*

Figure 11H-1 National Aboriginal Veterans Monument

KOREAN VETERANS NATIONAL WALL OF REMEMBRANCE

Memorial	Korean Veterans National Wall of Remembrance
Location	Brampton, Ontario
War	Korean War
<p>The Korean Veterans National Wall of Remembrance is a place to remember and reflect upon the events and sacrifices associated with the Korean War. The Wall of Remembrance is located in Meadowvale Cemetery, Brampton, Ont. It is a curved 61 m (200 feet) long polished granite wall. It contains 516 bronze plaques, one for each of the volunteer Canadian soldiers who paid the ultimate sacrifice in Korea. A central bronze feature lists all of the Canadian military units that served in the war.</p> <p>The monument was formally dedicated on July 27, 1997, with a memorial service occurring each subsequent July 27th.</p> <p>The United Nations (UN) was put in place following the Second World War to promote global peace and security. After only five years of peace, an international crisis between North and South Korea forced the UN to take action to resolve the conflict between the two countries. While the UN's primary mandate was to deal with conflict between member nations through dialogue and negotiation, it also had the flexibility to use force in the pursuit of peace. The situation in Korea required armed intervention, and 16 member nations, including Canada, contributed forces under command of the United States.</p> <p>On June 25, 1950, the forces of North Korea crossed the 38th Parallel into the Republic of Korea. This marked the beginning of hostilities which were to rage for more than three years, throughout the country known to its people as the Land of the Morning Calm.</p> <p>Both sides had reached their peak strengths just prior to the end of hostilities. On the North Korean side, the total manpower has been estimated at 1 155 000, of whom 858 000 were Chinese. In addition there were 10 000 Soviet troops in various non-battlefield roles. The United Nations Command consisted of 272 000 South Koreans and 266 000 from the 16 nations represented in the formation. There were thousands more employed along the lines of communication and in quasi-military roles.</p> <p>The Korea Armistice Agreement was signed in Panmunjeom on July 27, 1953, ending three years of fighting. The truce that followed was an uneasy truce and Korea has remained a divided country. The UN's intervention in Korea was a move of incalculable significance. For the first time in history an international organization had intervened effectively with a multinational force to stem aggression. The UN emerged from the crisis with enhanced prestige.</p> <p>Altogether, 26 791 Canadians served in the Korean War, and another 7 000 served between the cease-fire and the end of 1955. This was a larger contribution in proportion to its population than most of the nations which provided troops for the international force. The Canadian casualties numbered over 1 500 including 516 who lost their lives. The names of 516 Canadian war dead are inscribed in the Korean War Book of Remembrance.</p>	

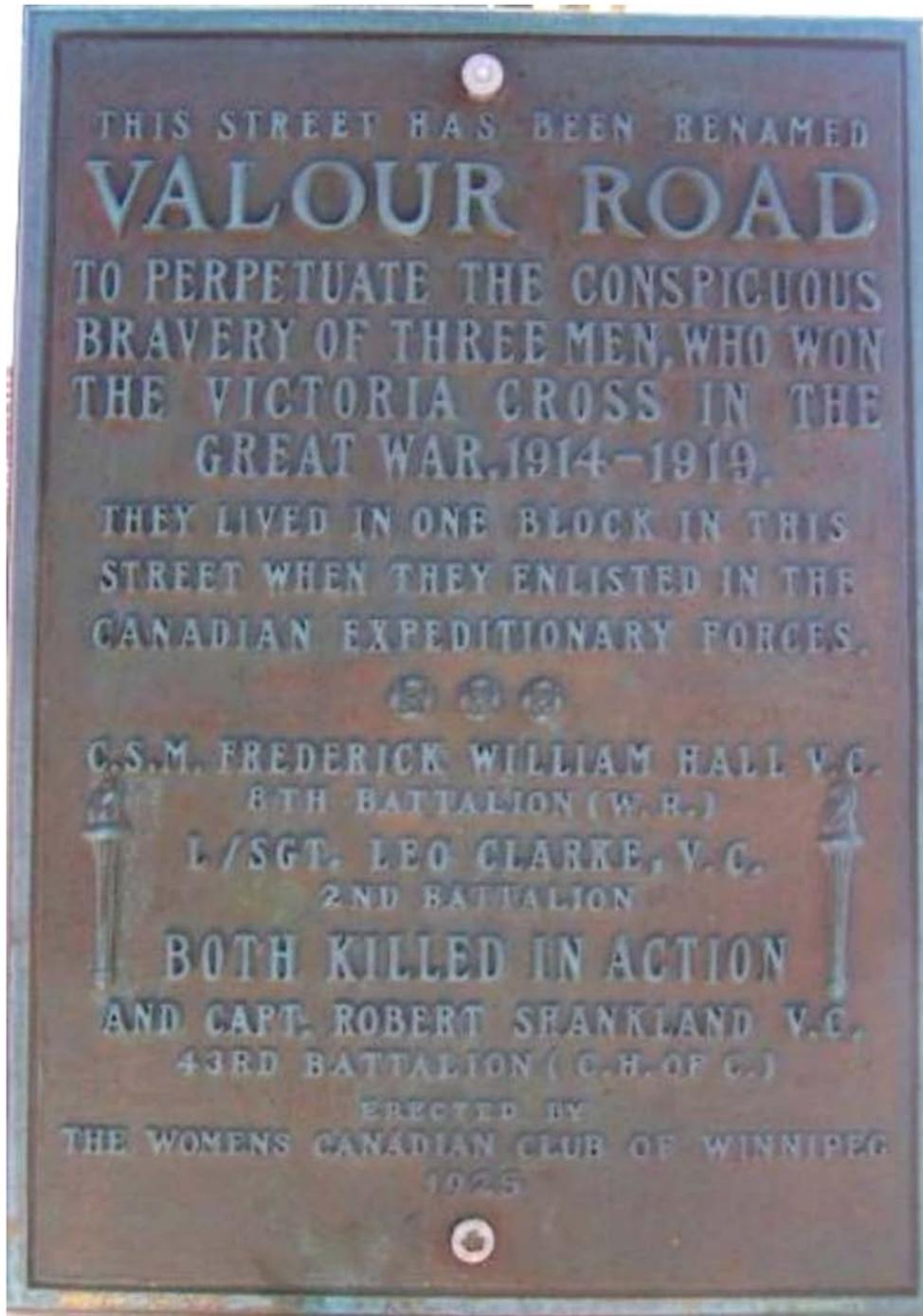


"We Will Remember: War Monuments in Canada World Wide Web Site", Koran Veterans National Wall of Remembrance. Retrieved March 11, 2008, from <http://www.stemnet.nf.ca/monuments/on/bramont1.htm>

Figure 11I-1 Korean Veterans National Wall of Remembrance

VALOUR ROAD

Memorial	Valour Road
Location	Winnipeg, Manitoba
War	World War I
<p>This street, located in Winnipeg, Man. is marked by a golden lamppost and citation plaque. It is a memorial to three recipients of the Victoria Cross (VC) who lived on the street originally named Pine Street but later renamed Valour Road. It is believed to be the only time that this military honour has been given to three men who lived on the same street. The trio was nicknamed the “Pine Street Boys” and over an 18-month period from 1915–1917, their actions in battle resulted in each of them being awarded the VC.</p> <p>The citation plaque reads: "This street has been renamed Valour Road to perpetuate the conspicuous bravery of three men, who won the Victory Cross in the Great War 1914–1919. They all lived in one block, on this street when they enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. CSM Frederick William Hall, V.C., 8th Battalion (W.R.), L/Sgt Leo Clarke, V.C., 2nd Battalion, both killed in action, and Captain Robert Shankland, V.C., 43rd Battalion (C.H. of C.); erected by the Women’s Canadian Club of Winnipeg, 1925."</p> <p>Corporal (L/Sgt) Leo Clarke won his VC in the trenches during the Battle of the Somme. Clarke, despite being alone and under attack by 20 enemy soldiers, attacked the enemy emptying his revolver twice and then firing a German rifle he picked up from the ground. In the struggle that followed, a German officer bayoneted him in the knee before Clarke could shoot him. Wounded and bleeding, Clarke kept up the attack, and as enemy soldiers fled Clarke followed, killing four more and taking a prisoner. Though he was ordered to hospital, Clarke returned to battle the next day. Leo Clarke died in action a month later.</p> <p>Sergeant-Major Frederick William Hall was awarded the VC for giving his life to save a comrade at the Battle of Ypres. With his company pinned in the trenches by fierce enemy fire, Hall went out twice at night to rescue injured men. On the morning of February 21, 1915, men in the trench heard groans of an injured soldier on the battlefield. Hall and two others volunteered to go after him, but as they went over the top of their trench they drew heavy fire. The two other men were injured, and all were forced back into their trench. After a few minutes, Hall went out alone in broad daylight, with enemy guns waiting for him. He crawled out and across the field under a hail of bullets. Reaching the fallen soldier, Hall managed to squirm himself under the wounded man and began to move him on his back towards his lines. However, when Hall raised his head to find his way back to the trench, he was struck with a bullet in the head and died instantly.</p> <p>At the battle of Passchendaele, Lieutenant (Captain) Robert Shankland led his men to a forward position which they held during a fierce counterattack by the Germans. Knowing that an accurate description of his company’s position was critical in the Allied battle plan, Shankland made his way alone through the battlefield to Battalion Headquarters, delivered the necessary information, and returned the way he came. Rejoining his men, Shankland carried on until the end of the battle. The citation of his VC commends his personal courage, gallantry and skill, and emphasizes the example he set for the men under his command. Of the three VC recipients from Valour Road, only Shankland survived the war.</p>	



"Waymarking", Pine Street Memorial, Winnipeg, MB, Copyright 2008 by Ground Speak Inc. Retrieved March 11, 2008, from <http://img.groundspeak.com/waymarking/display/82ba5d67-b9be-4ef3-8574-b23030e66de7.jpg>

Figure 11J-1 Valour Road Memorial Plaque

WOMEN'S TRI-SERVICE MEMORIAL

Memorial	Women's Tri-Service Memorial
Location	Winnipeg, Manitoba
War	World War II, Korean War
<p>The Women's Tri-Service Memorial was constructed in 1976 in memory of the contribution of Women to the Commonwealth Armed Forces in World War II and the Korean War. The monument depicts women of the three former branches of the Canadian Forces (CF) standing back to back. The sculpture, bronzed at Studio West foundry in Cochrane, Alta., was flown to Winnipeg and later dedicated by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II on July 4, 1976.</p> <p>Women enrolled in the Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service (WRCNS) formed 39 branches of the Royal Canadian Navy (RCN). They performed a variety of jobs such as messengers, cooks, drivers, sick bay attendants, supply assistants, photographers, and trades such as radar, switchboard and teletype operators.</p> <p>The Canadian Women's Army Corps (CWACS) had over 22 000 women enlisted during World War II. CWACS were assigned to non-traditional clerical and other duties in combat zones, as well as more traditional nursing-related jobs outside combat zones.</p> <p>The Royal Canadian Air Force Women's Division (RCAFWD), like their navy and army counterparts were given positions such as clerical and administrative assistants, dental assistants, equipment assistants, weather observers, telephone operators, fabric workers, tailors, and cooks. During the final stages of WWII, due to severe shortages in manpower, they also had opportunities to hold jobs that were for men, such as electrical and mechanical workers. In all, over 17 000 women proudly wore the uniform of the RCAFWD before it disbanded.</p> <p>Women did not just fill military-related roles; their participation in the war effort was seen in the private sector also. Out of a total Canadian population of 11 million people, only about 600 000 Canadian women held permanent jobs when the war started. During the war, the number doubled to 1 200 000. At the peak of wartime employment in 1943–44, 439 000 women worked in the service sector, 373 000 in manufacturing and 4 000 in construction. Women's smaller physical size and manual dexterity helped them develop a reputation for fine precision work in electronics, optics, and instrument assembly. Canada's Elsie Gregory McGill was the first woman in the world to graduate as an aeronautical engineer. She worked for Fairchild Aircraft Limited during the war. In 1940, her team's design and production methods turned out more than 100 Hurricane combat aircraft per month.</p>	



"We Will Remember: War Monuments in Canada World Wide Web Site", Women's Tri-Service Memorial. Retrieved March 11, 2008, from <http://www.stemnet.nf.ca/monuments/mb/winnipegwtsm.htm>

Figure 11K-1 Women's Tri-Service Memorial

MEMORIAL GATES (UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN)

Memorial	Memorial Gates (University of Saskatchewan)
Location	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
War	World War I
<p>Memorial Gates is a military memorial at the University of Saskatchewan. The gates were originally the entrance to the university. The Memorial Gates no longer mark the entrance to the University of Saskatchewan, but remain as the University's memorial to the 67 students and faculty who perished during WWI.</p> <p>Designed by the original university architect, David R. Brown of Montreal, the memorial consists of two main gates for vehicular traffic and two small gates for pedestrians. The gates are solid bronze imported from England; the balance is local greystone. A stone tablet, between the bronze gates, bears the inscription: "These are they who went forth from this University to the Great War and gave their lives that we might live in freedom."</p> <p>Erected in 1927–28 at a cost of thirty thousand dollars, the gates and tablet were unveiled by the President of the university, W.C. Murray and the memorial was dedicated by the Bishop of Saskatchewan on May 3, 1928. From November of that year to the present, Remembrance Day services are held annually at the Memorial Gates.</p> <p>At the outbreak of World War I in August, 1914, the Canadian government began recruiting units to go overseas to fight alongside the armies of Great Britain and the other members of its Empire. The first contingent of the Canadian Expeditionary Force (CEF) was assembled at Camp Valcartier in September of that year. Saskatchewan's soldiers were found in many units including the 5th (Western Cavalry) Battalion, which was raised from the cavalry units of the province and fought as infantry in the 1st Canadian Division. The 28th (Northwest) Battalion of the 2nd Canadian Division, which initially recruited throughout Saskatchewan and the West, became primarily a Regina infantry regiment. The 46th Battalion was recruited from southern Saskatchewan. These units all saw service in the Canadian Corps and took part in its famous battles. Soldiers from the province were present at Vimy Ridge and at the breaking of the German lines by the Canadians in the final hundred days of the war.</p> <p>Saskatchewan suffered many casualties in World War I; in proportion, western Canada endured more losses than any other region of the country. One of its units, the 46th Battalion, became known as the "Suicide Battalion" because of its extraordinarily high numbers of dead and wounded. It was in response to the sacrifice of its citizens that the Canadian and provincial governments set up a system of benefits, which included land grants, for their returned servicemen. Veterans' organizations were also formed to aid in rehabilitation and reintegration into civilian life. In this war, Saskatchewan soldiers showed their bravery by winning eleven Victoria Crosses.</p>	



"Rossnagal Artworks", Memorial Gates. Retrieved March 11, 2008, from <http://www.rossnagalartworks.com/prints>

Figure 11L-1 Memorial Gates (University of Saskatchewan)

CANADIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH

Memorial	Canadian Memorial Church
Location	Vancouver, British Columbia
War	World War I, World War II, Korean War
<p>Located in Vancouver, B.C., the Canadian Memorial Church is unique, not just for its pure Gothic style, or the extraordinary manner in which funds were raised throughout Canada to build it, but for its portrayal of Canadian unity and its Christian symbolism. The church in no way glorifies war, it is a peace memorial.</p> <p>The idea of erecting a chapel and community centre as a memorial to the Canadians who made the supreme sacrifice was conceived by Rev. (Lt. Col.) G.O. Fallis, C.B.E., E.D., D.D., a padre in the Canadian Expeditionary Force during the First World War. His idea was supported by his congregation and many others across Canada. The Memorial Hall was completed in February 1923 and the Memorial Chapel in November 1928.</p> <p>The Chapel specifications called for ten stain glass windows, one for each province and the Yukon Territory, as well as a Chancel window and an All-Canada window. Each window would contain a religious motif with the provincial coat-of-arms directly underneath, flanked on either side by historical events of the specific province.</p> <p>Over the main entrance to the church is the All-Canada window, which bears the inscription, "this window is erected in honour of all men and women in Canada who endured service in The World War." The central figure is Miss Canada, depicted as an angelic visitor, holding the symbol of peace in her left hand and the laurel wreath in her right hand. She represents the idea that 'right not might shall rule the world.' Surrounding Miss Canada are representations of important historical events in Canadian history – the death of Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham, the coming of Jacques Cartier, the return of the United Empire Loyalists, the founding of Fort Garry (Winnipeg, Man.), and the driving of the last spike in the Canadian Pacific Railway at Craiglachie, B.C.</p>	



"Veterans Affairs Canada", Canadian Memorial Church. Retrieved March 11, 2008, from <http://www.vac-acc.gc.ca/remembers/sub.cfm?source=history/koreawar/pilgrimage/church>

Figure 11M-1 All Canada Window

THE CENOTAPH–VICTORY SQUARE

Memorial	The Cenotaph–Victory Square
Location	Vancouver, British Columbia
War	World War I
<p>The Cenotaph, located in Victory Square, Vancouver, B.C. is a gray granite column, 9 m (29 feet) high, commemorating those who fought in World War I (WWI). The monument's three sides form the triangular shape of Victory Square Park. Each side is engraved with one of the following quotes: "Their name liveth for evermore," "Is it nothing to you," and "All ye that pass by."</p> <p>The monument is decorated with a long sword and two wreaths, one of laurel and the other of poppies entwined with maple leaves. There are stone replicas of WWI steel helmets sitting on each of the corners, with the wreath of laurels surrounding "1914–1918" at the front base. The Maple Leaf, the Union Jack, the Canadian Ensign, and the White Ensign are displayed above the wreath of laurels.</p> <p>The monument was unveiled on Sunday, April 27, 1924 with the following dedication: "To the Glory of God, and in thankful remembrance; Of those who served their King and Country overseas; In the cause of truth, righteousness and freedom."</p> <p>The 7th Battalion British Columbia Regiment's first major action was in Ypres at the Battle of St Julien. On April 22, 1915, when poison chlorine gas had been unleashed on the French Division to the west and north of the Canadian positions at Ypres, the Regiment was in the reserve. Before the gas, many Turcos and Algerians came running in all directions, throwing their weapons away and falling as they ran. The 7th fell in, without No. 1 Company who was left with the 8th Battalion as the reserve, and marched up the Grafenstafel Ridge where they remained until midnight occupying support trenches. At midnight they moved to a new position in the hollow ground north of St Julien at Keerselaere. They began to dig in at the foot of a ridge, occupying old artillery dugouts and along a hedge line. The fighting for St Julien was fierce and the 7th Battalion barely managed to escape capture when it was surrounded by the Germans. Lieutenant E.D. Bellew won the 7th Battalion's first Victoria Cross for his efforts with Sergeant Peerless and the Machine Gun section, who stayed behind to try to hold off the Germans long enough for the Battalion to withdraw.</p> <p>Of the 24 officers and 900 men who went into battle, only six officers and 325 men returned safely on April 25, 1915. The men in No. 1 Company and the 8th Battalion had been ordered out to the west to fill the gap left by the French. They were able to hold out until April 26, withstanding gas and artillery attacks with little support on either flank; however the cost was high, with only 22 out of 100 returning to the 7th Battalion.</p> <p>Each November 11, many residents of British Columbia attend the provincial Remembrance Day services at the Cenotaph in Victory Square.</p>	

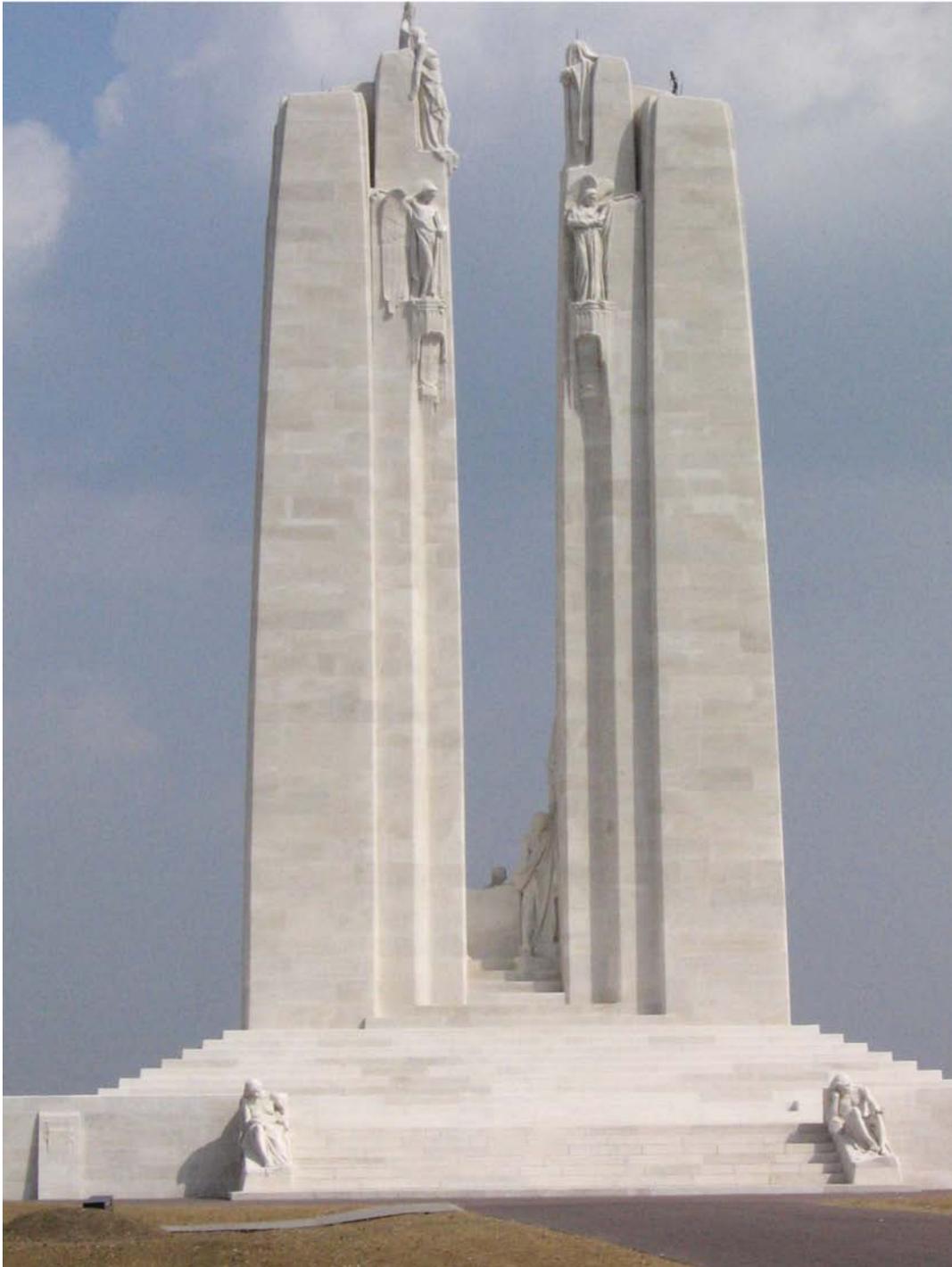


"We Will Remember: War Monuments in Canada World Wide Web Site", The Cenotaph-Victory Square. Retrieved March 11, 2008, from <http://www.stemnet.nf.ca/monuments/bc/victory.htm>

Figure 11N-1 The Cenotaph – Victory Square

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL VIMY MEMORIAL

Memorial	The Canadian National Vimy Memorial
Location	Vimy Ridge, France
War	World War I
<p>The Canadian National Vimy Memorial is located atop Hill 145, overlooking the Canadian battlefield of 1917, one of the points of the fiercest fighting. It was unveiled July 26, 1936 by King Edward VII who declared “It is a memorial to no man, but a memorial for a nation.”</p> <p>The memorial commemorates the Battle of Vimy Ridge which was fought April 9–12, 1917. The battle began in the early morning of April 9 with a heavy artillery bombardment, followed by the advance of 20 000 Canadians. Despite great numbers of casualties from heavy machine gun fire, the advance continued and by April 12, the Canadians had taken Vimy Ridge. The Canadians, along with the British, captured more ground, prisoners and guns in the Battle of Vimy Ridge, than during any previous offensive of World War I. Canadian casualties numbered 10 602 with 3 598 of them being fatal.</p> <p>The victory at Vimy was a distinctly Canadian triumph which helped create a new and stronger sense of Canadian identity and pride. This victory, along with other Canadian military achievements during WWI, raised Canada’s international reputation and helped earn a separate place at the peace conference which drew up the Treaty of Versailles, officially ending WWI.</p> <p>The Memorial is inscribed with the names of the 11 285 Canadian soldiers who were listed as missing and presumed dead in France. It contains 20 figures set on a stone platform set off by two large columns, representing Canada and France that reach upward for 27 m (88.5 feet). The largest figure is a woman draped from head to foot, eyes cast downward in grief, representing Canada. She is surrounded by other figures representing sympathy, sacrifice, justice, honour, peace and faith.</p> <p>It was designated a Canadian National Historic Site on April 10, 1997, because “Canada’s accomplishment, contribution and sacrifice in the First World War are themselves of major national significance. The war itself was a landmark in the development of Canada as a nation. Vimy is the site of a great Canadian victory in the First World War, and it memorializes Canadians lost in the conflict who have no known grave” (Veterans Affairs Canada, 1999, p. 1).</p> <p>At the base of the memorial, these words appear: “To the valour of their countrymen in the Great War and in memory of their sixty thousand dead this monument is raised by the people of Canada.”</p> <p>On April 9, 2007, tens of thousands of people gathered in France and Canada to celebrate the 90th anniversary of the Battle of Vimy Ridge. As part of the events, the newly restored Canadian National Vimy Memorial was rededicated by Queen Elizabeth II.</p>	



"The Men of Bidford-on-Avon", Vimy Memorial. Retrieved March 11, 2008, from <http://i29.photobucket.com/albums/c291/dennisstinton/Vimy20Memorial.jpg>

Figure 11O-1 The Canadian National Vimy Memorial

LE QUESNEL MEMORIAL

Memorial	Le Quesnel Memorial
Location	Amiens, France
War	World War I
<p>The Le Quesnel Memorial, made of Quebec granite, pays tribute to the achievements of the Canadian Corps in the Battle of Amiens, August 8–11, 1918. The memorial is located about 150 km (93 miles) north of Paris, on the road from Amiens to Royce.</p> <p>Le Quesnel is one of six memorials across France and Belgium that were created from the same common design; a large centre block of Stanstead granite in the centre of a circular patch of grass, set in a landscaped garden. Its massive sides are inscribed in English and French, to read: “The Canadian Corps, one hundred thousand strong, on 8 August, 1918, attacked between Hourges and Villers-bretonneux and drove the enemy eastward for eight miles.”</p> <p>The avenue leading up to the memorial is bordered by maples and the monument is set in a bed of low growing conifers and enclosed by a holly hedge. The garden includes many variations of green provided by shrubs and small trees that have been planted. The effect is low-keyed, dignified and restrained.</p> <p>The Battle of Amiens was scheduled for August 8, 1918 and the Canadian Corps, who were regarded as ‘Storm Troopers’ and were seen as an omen of a coming attack, were kept away from Amiens, and only moved south to Amiens the night before the attack to ensure complete secrecy of the offensive. The front of the attack extended 22.5 km (14 miles) with the French in the southern half, the Canadians on the right and the Australians on the left, with the British 3rd Corps acting as flank-guard on the extreme left.</p> <p>An hour before dawn on August 8, 1918 the attack began and was a total surprise. More than 2 000 guns suddenly flashed out in barrage, while 420 tanks, closely followed by the infantry, surged forward over ground that was heavily shrouded in mist. German machine-gunners found few targets as the tanks, accompanied by determined men, crashed through their positions. The enemy artillery had been effectively neutralized by counter-battery fire; batteries were quickly overrun, many of them without having fired a shot. In what was then open warfare, massed cavalry and light ‘whippet’ tanks swept ahead to exploit success.</p> <p>On that first victorious day, ‘The Black Day of the German Army’, as the enemy termed it, the Canadians gained 13 km (8 miles), the Australians 11 km (7 miles), the French 8 km (5 miles), and the British 3 km (2 miles). The Germans lost 27 000 men and 400 guns, as well as hundreds of mortars and machine-guns. The Canadian Corps captured 5 033 prisoners and 161 guns. The Allied casualties totalled 9 000 of whom about 4 000 were from the Canadian Corps.</p>	



"Veterans Affairs Canada", Le Quesnel Memorial. Retrieved March 11, 2008, from http://www.vac-acc.gc.ca/remembers/sub.cfm?source=memorials/ww1mem/le_quesnel

Figure 11P-1 Le Quesnel Memorial

COURCELETTE MEMORIAL

Memorial	Courcelette Memorial
Location	Courcelette, France
War	World War I
<p>Located about 145 km (90 miles) north of Paris, the Courcelette Memorial recognizes the contributions of the Canadian Corps during the 1916 Battle of the Flers-Courcelette, a subsidiary attack of the Somme offensive.</p> <p>Courcelette is one of six memorials across France and Belgium that were created from the same common design; a large centre block of Stanstead granite in the centre of a circular patch of grass, set in a landscaped garden. Its massive sides are inscribed in English and French, to read: "The Canadian Corps bore a valiant part in forcing back the Germans on these slopes during the Battle of the Somme, September 3rd–November 18th, 1916."</p> <p>A circular park surrounds the memorial, screened from the road by tall trees. More than ten varieties of maples have been planted beside wide paths of well-tended grass. The memorial park at Courcelette is free from bright colours to distract the eye from the pleasing shades of green, allowing for a feeling of calm and meditation.</p> <p>When the Canadian Corps moved from the Ypres Salient to the Somme River region at the beginning of September 1916, its first major action was the Battle of Fler-Courcelette – a two-army assault launched by Field Marshal D. Haig on September 15, 1916. In the offensive that began at dawn, the Canadian Corps assaulted on a two-kilometre (one and a half-mile) front near the village of Courcelette. Advancing behind a creeping barrage, the infantry was aided by the armoured tank, a 'new' engine of war, which frequently confused the enemy. The attack went well, and by 0800 hours, a defence bastion known as the Sugar Factory was taken, and the Canadians pushed into Courcelette. Numerous German counterattacks were successfully repulsed and by the next day the position was consolidated. The memorial is located at the scene of the initial victory of the 11 weeks of bloody fighting by Canadians on the battlefields of the Somme.</p> <p>During the remaining three months of the Battle of the Somme, the Allied line moved forward only 10 km (6 miles) and the loss of life was astronomical. Allied forces suffered 600 000 casualties, of which 24 029 were Canadian, and 236 000 Germans were killed. Although Canadian casualties were enormous, it was the Somme that confirmed the reputation of Canadians as hard-hitting shock troops. For the remainder of the war they headed the assault in one great battle after another. Whenever the Germans found the Canadian Corps coming into the line they prepared for the worst.</p>	



"Veterans Affairs Canada", Le Quesnel Memorial. Retrieved March 11, 2008, from <http://www.vac-acc.gc.ca/remembers/sub.cfm?source=memorials/ww1mem/courcelette>

Figure 11Q-1 Courcelette Memorial



"The Great War", World War I Photo Gallery & Poetry. Retrieved March 11, 2008, from <http://www.thegreatwar.com>

Figure 11Q-2 Courcelette Memorial

BEAUMONT-HAMEL NEWFOUNDLAND MEMORIAL

Memorial	Beaumont-Hamel Newfoundland Memorial
Location	Beaumont-Hamel, France
War	World War I
<p>The Beaumont-Hamel Newfoundland Memorial is located on a thirty-hectare site at Beaumont-Hamel in France. This site commemorates all Newfoundlanders who fought in World War I (WWI), particularly those who have no known grave. The site is one of the few in France where the trench lines of a WWI battlefield can be seen.</p> <p>The monument, a great bronze caribou, which is the emblem of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, is situated on a mound, surrounded by rock and shrubs native to Newfoundland. The caribou faces in the direction of the former enemy overlooking the trenches and the open ground across which the 1st Battalion of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment advanced July 1, 1916, the first day of the Battle of the Somme. At the base of the mound, three bronze tablets bear the names of the 820 members of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, the Newfoundland Royal Naval Reserve and the Merchant Navy who gave their lives in WWI and have no known grave.</p> <p>The site was officially opened by Field Marshall D. Haig on June 7, 1925. On April 10, 1997, the Beaumont-Hamel Newfoundland Memorial in France was designated a Canadian National Historic Site by the Canadian government. Beaumont-Hamel is commemorated with a plaque which was unveiled November 8, 1997.</p> <p>The Battle of the Somme was considered the main Allied attack on the Western Front during 1916. The Somme offensive had its origins in the English/French plans to bring the war to a rapid close. The Allies were in a situation where they desperately needed success, after numerous failures on the Eastern Front, so a victory on the Western Front was seen as a critical step in ending the war.</p> <p>When the 29th British Division, which included the Newfoundland Regiment, arrived in western Europe in the spring of 1916, the 4th Army's front extended 30 km (18 miles), from north of the Somme river between Arras and Albert. It was matched by the Germans who held their side of the front with a three-tiered system of forward trenches, which were well dug in, with extensive protective wire, and capable of surviving sustained artillery attacks. There were also second and third lines of trenches constructed 200 m (218 yards) and 5 000 m (5400 yards) behind the first line of trenches.</p> <p>To combat the heavily defended lines, an intense week-long artillery attack was carried out in the last week of June to soften enemy resistance and cut the protective wire. Unfortunately, unbeknown to 4th Army commanders, while considerable damage was done to the trenches, the barbed wire remained mostly intact. Even worse, the Germans, protected within deep trenches, were largely unscathed.</p> <p>The July 1st offensive called for the 4th Army to move along the 30 km (18 miles) front, driving the enemy from its first and second positions. In the Beaumont-Hamel area, this meant a 5000 m (5400 yards) advance for the 29th Division. The 86th and 87th Brigades were to lead off the advance securing the First Line while the 88th, and its leading battalions, the Essex and the Royal Newfoundland Regiment were to attack, under artillery cover, the German positions on the Beaucourt Road. From the beginning it was apparent that the actions were not going according to plans. The 86th and 87th Brigades were virtually annihilated and never reached their objectives, however, due to poor communications the second wave, the 88th, were ordered to advance and attack the German front line. They had to cross more than 200 m (218 yards) of unprotected ground just to reach the front line. Without the expected artillery and support cover, the attack was over in less than 30 minutes. Of the 801 Newfoundlanders who went to battle that day, only 68 remained unwounded.</p>	

Casualties for the British Division on the opening day of the Battle of the Somme totalled 57 470, of which 19 240 were fatal.

At the entrance of the memorial site the following epitaph composed by John Oxenham is inscribed in bronze:

"And with bowed head and heart abased
Strive hard to grasp the future gain in this sore loss.
For not one foot of this dank sod
But drank its surfeit of the blood of gallant men
Who for their Faith, Hope, for Life and Liberty
Here made the sacrifice.
Here gave their lives, and right willingly for you and me."



"First World War.Com", The Western Front Today - Beaumont-Hamel Newfoundland Memorial, Copyright 2000-07 by Michael Duffy. Retrieved March 12, 2008, from <http://www.firstworldwar.com/today/graphics/00bhamel01.jpg>

Figure 11R-1 Beaumont-Hamel Newfoundland Memorial

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THE PASSCHENDAELE MEMORIAL

Memorial	The Passchendaele Memorial
Location	Passchendaele, Belgium
War	World War I
<p>On the slopes overlooking the peaceful fields of the valley of the Ravebeek, Belgium, the Passchendaele Memorial marks the site of Crest Farm, where Canadian soldiers encountered some of the fiercest resistance they were to meet during the First World War.</p> <p>Passchendaele is one of six memorials across France and Belgium that were created from the same common design; a large centre block of Stanstead granite in the centre of a circular patch of grass, set in a landscaped garden. Its massive sides are inscribed in English and French, to read: “The Canadian Corps in Oct–Nov 1917 advanced across this valley – then a treacherous morass – captured and held the Passchendaele Ridge.” Set in a grove of maple trees and encircled with a low hedge of holly, from the centre of the memorial grounds one can see, down a long avenue of trees, the rebuilt spires of Ypres.</p> <p>Passchendaele, also called the Third Battle of Ypres, was intended to be British Commander, Field Marshal D. Haig’s drive into Flanders, designed to break through the front and capture the German submarine bases on the Belgian coast. The offensive had a successful prelude at Messines in June, 1917, but this local success was followed by weeks of delay.</p> <p>The second and main stage of the attack began with a tremendous artillery barrage that not only forewarned the Germans, but also ground the battlefield into potholes and dust. Summer rains poured down on the very night that the offensive began and in no time the area became an impassable swamp. As the British soldiers struggled in the swamp, the Germans inflicted casualties from lines fortified with machine guns placed in concrete pill boxes.</p> <p>In the next four months at Ypres, only negligible advances were made. Early in October, 1917, with the main objectives still in German hands and the British forces reaching the point of exhaustion, Haig was determined to attempt one more drive. The Canadian Corps was ordered to relieve the decimated Anzac forces in the Ypres sector and prepare for the capture of Passchendaele.</p> <p>General Currie inspected the muddy battlefield and protested that the operation was impossible without heavy cost. He was overruled and so began careful and painstaking preparations for the assault. In a series of attacks beginning on October 26, 1917, 20 000 men under heavy fire inched their way from shell-crater to shell-crater. Then on October 30, 1917, with two British divisions, the Canadians began the assault on Passchendaele itself. They gained the ruined outskirts of the village during a violent rainstorm and for five days they held on grimly, often waist-deep in mud and exposed to a hail of jagged iron from German shelling. On November 6, 1917, when reinforcements arrived, four fifths of the attackers were dead. Currie’s estimate of 16 000 casualties proved frighteningly accurate. The award of nine Victoria Crosses testified to the heroic determination and skill with which Canadian soldiers played their part in the bitter struggle for Passchendaele.</p>	



"Veterans Affairs Canada", Passchendaele Memorial. Retrieved March 11, 2008, from <http://www.vac-acc.gc.ca/remembers/sub.cfm?source=memorials/ww1mem/Passchendaele>

Figure 11S-1 Passchendaele Memorial

ST JULIEN MEMORIAL

Memorial	St Julien Memorial
Location	Ypres, Belgium
War	World War I
<p>The St Julien Memorial is located on the main road from Ypres to Bruges. Visible for several kilometres from its site beside the main road, the impressive St Julien Memorial stands like a sentinel over those who died during the heroic stand of Canadians during the first gas attacks of the First World War. It is one of the most striking of all the battlefield memorials on the Western Front. Rising almost 11 m (36 feet) from a stone-flagged court, "The Brooding Soldier" surmounts a single shaft of granite – the bowed head and shoulders of a Canadian soldier with folded hands resting on arms reversed. The expression on the face beneath the steel helmet is resolute yet sympathetic, as though meditating on the battle in which his comrades displayed such great valour. The statue is set in the middle of a garden surrounded by cedars, which are kept trimmed to perfect cones to match and complement the towering granite shaft.</p> <p>The St Julien Memorial was unveiled on July 8, 1923, by His Royal Highness (HRH) the Duke of Connaught. It is inscribed with the following words which recall the Canadian participation in the Second Battle of Ypres: "This column marks the battlefield where 18 000 Canadians on the British left withstood the first German gas attacks the 22nd–24th of April 1915, 2 000 fell and here lie buried."</p> <p>In the first week of April 1915, Canadian troops were moved to a bulge in the Allied line in front of the city of Ypres. On the Canadian right were two British divisions and on their left a French division, the 45th Algerian. Here on April 22, the Germans sought to break the stalemate by introducing a new weapon, poison gas. Following an intensive artillery bombardment, they released 135 tons of chlorine gas into a light northeast wind. As thick clouds of yellow-green chlorine drifted over their trenches, the French defences crumbled and the unprotected troops, with their lungs seared, died or broke and fled, leaving a gaping six-kilometre (four mile) hole in the Allied line. German troops pressed forward threatening to sweep behind the Canadian trenches and put 50 000 Canadian and British troops in deadly jeopardy. After advancing only three kilometres (two miles) the Germans stopped and dug in due to offensive fighting from the Allies.</p> <p>The Canadian troops manoeuvred through the night to close the gap and mount a counterattack to drive the enemy out of the oak plantation of Kitchener's Wood near St Julien. This was followed by two days of counterattacks against enemy positions. These attacks bought precious time to close the flank, however, little ground was gained and casualties were high. On April 24, 1915, the Germans attacked again and another violent bombardment was followed by another gas attack. This time the target was the Canadian line. Here through terrible fighting, withered with shrapnel and machine-gun fire, hampered by rifles that jammed, violently ill and gasping for air through mud-soaked handkerchiefs, they held on until reinforcements arrived.</p> <p>In their first appearance on a European battlefield, the Canadians established a reputation as a formidable fighting force, but the cost was high. In these 48 hours, 6 035 Canadians – one man in every three – was lost from Canada's little force of hastily trained civilians. This was a grim forerunner of what was still to come.</p>	



"Veterans Affairs Canada", St. Julien Memorial. Retrieved March 11, 2008, from <http://www.vac-acc.gc.ca/remembers/sub.cfm?source=memorials/ww1mem/stjulien>

Figure 11T-1 St Julien Memorial



"The Great War", World War I Photo Gallery & Poetry. Retrieved March 11, 2008, from <http://www.thegreatwar.com>

Figure 11T-2 St Julien Memorial

HILL 62 (SANCTUARY WOOD) MEMORIAL

Memorial	Hill 62 (Sanctuary Wood) Memorial
Location	Ypres, Belgium
War	World War I
<p>The Hill 62 Memorial is located about three kilometres east of Ypres at Mount Sorrel. The memorial commemorates the sacrifices and achievements of Canadians who fought over a period of five months to keep the last few square kilometres of Belgian territory in Allied hands.</p> <p>Hill 62 (Sanctuary Wood) is one of six memorials across France and Belgium that were created from the same common design; a large centre block of Stanstead granite in the centre of a circular patch of grass, set in a landscaped garden. Its massive sides are inscribed in English and French, to read “here at Mount Sorrel on the line from Hooze to St. Eloi, the Canadian Corps fought in the defence of Ypres, April–August 1916.”</p> <p>From the top of the steps leading up to the Hill 62 Memorial, visitors, looking down past Sanctuary Wood and Maple Copse, can see the church towers of Ypres, five kilometres (three miles) to the west. Many of the Canadian headstones in the Maple Copse and Hooze Crater Cemeteries nearby bear the date June 1916.</p> <p>Before the Canadians joined the ill-fated operation of the Somme, they were engaged in local offensives to keep the Germans occupied in the southern part of the Ypres Salient – from St. Eloi to a point just northwest of Hooze (Hooze) on the Ypres-Menin road. At the battle of St. Eloi the Canadian Corps’ 2nd Division received its “baptism of fire” in a battlefield of water-filled craters and shell holes. The Canadians, wearing the newly introduced steel helmets, suffered 1 375 casualties in the 13 days of confused attacks and counterattacks.</p> <p>For the 3rd Division, the initiation to battle was even more devastating. On the morning of June 2, 1916, the Germans mounted an attack to dislodge the Allies from their positions at Mount Sorrel just north of the Ypres-Menin road. In the fiercest bombardment experienced by Canadian troops yet, whole sections of the trench were obliterated and the defending garrisons annihilated. Bodies and trees of Sanctuary Wood were hurled into the air by the explosions. As men were literally blown from their positions, the 3rd Division fought desperately until overwhelmed by enemy infantry. By evening, the enemy advance was checked, but the important vantage points of Mount Sorrel and Hills 61 and 62 were lost. A counterattack by the Canadians the next morning failed and on June 6, 1916, after exploding four mines on the Canadian front, the Germans assaulted again and captured Hooze on the Menin Road.</p> <p>On June 13, 1916, determined to win back Mount Sorrel and Hill 62, the 1st Canadian Division carried out a carefully planned attack, well supported by artillery, under the Command of Major-General Currie. Preceded by a vicious bombardment, the Canadian infantry attacked at 0130 hrs in the dark, wind and rain and regained the heights lost on June 2, 1916. The positions regained by the Canadians would remain part of the Allied line in front of Ypres until the massive German offensives in the spring of 1918. However, the cost was high with 8 430 Canadian troops losing their lives at Mount Sorrel.</p>	



"Veterans Affairs Canada", Hill 62. Retrieved March 11, 2008, from <http://www.vac-acc.gc.ca/remembers/sub.cfm?source=memorials/ww1mem/hill62>

Figure 11U-1 Hill 62 (Sanctuary Wood) Memorial

BAYEAUX MEMORIAL

Memorial	Bayeaux Memorial
Location	Bayeaux, France
War	World War II
<p>The Bayeux Memorial honours men of the land forces of the British Commonwealth and Empire who fell in the early stages of the campaign in northwest Europe of 1945 and have no known grave. It stands in the centre of a green lawn. On either side is a bed of low growing laurustinus, known for their attractive flowers, berries and foliage.</p> <p>The Memorial is a building of classical design. The roof is supported by four columns, on which are panels of Portland stone bearing 1 808 names; 275 of them are Canadian. An explanatory inscription reads: "The names of the soldiers of the British Commonwealth and Empire who fell in the assault upon the Normandy beaches or in the sweep to the Seine but to whom the fortune of war denied a known and honoured grave are recorded upon these walls June 6–August 29, 1944."</p> <p>After the mainland of Northwest Europe was lost to Germany in the summer of 1940, except for the large-scale raid on Dieppe in August of 1942, Allied forces did not return in strength until the invasion of Normandy on June 6, 1944. Now known in history as D-Day–Operation Overlord. The task was formidable, for the Germans had turned the coastline into a continuous fortress with guns, pillboxes, wire, mines and beach obstacles.</p> <p>Following an all-night bombardment of the assault areas, the Allies attacked "Fortress Europe" on a five-division front, and troops from three airborne divisions descended by parachute and glider on the flanks of the invasion area. All three Canadian services shared in the assault. One of the assault formations was the 3rd Canadian Infantry Division supported by the 2nd Canadian Armoured Brigade and troops attached from other arms and services of the Canadian Army. Forming part of the British 6th Airborne Division, which dropped on the eastern flank of the bridgehead, was the 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion.</p> <p>The crossing of the English Channel was made through lanes that minesweepers of the Royal Canadian Navy helped to clear. Canadian naval guns joined in hammering the enemy's beach defences. Some of the 3rd Division's units were carried in Canadian landing ships and put ashore by Canadian assault landing craft. In the skies, the Royal Canadian Air Force made its important contribution as bombers attacked German batteries and Canadian fighter squadrons assailed targets further inland.</p> <p>Two armies carried out the operation. On the western half, extending from the base of the Cotentin Peninsula to a point northwest of Bayeux, the 1st United States Army attacked on the beaches "Utah" and "Omaha". In a sector reaching eastward to the mouth of the River Orne, the 2nd British Army assaulted the beaches of "Gold", "Juno" and "Sword".</p> <p>The Canadians, under Major-General R.F.L. Keller, were responsible for "Juno" in the centre of the British front. Their task was to establish a beachhead along the eight kilometres between Courseulles and St-Aubin-sur-Mer, push through the gap between Bayeux and Caen, then penetrate to Carpiquet airfield 18 km (11 miles) inland. It was hoped that by nightfall the two British divisions to their left and right flanks would have taken Caen and Bayeux and the Canadians would be across the road and railway linking the two towns.</p> <p>By the end of the day, after facing fierce opposition, the 3rd Canadian Infantry Division was well established on its intermediate objectives, though short of the planned D-day objectives. Progress was much the same on either Allied flank; it was a magnificent accomplishment. The strong Atlantic Wall had been breached and supplies and men were moving ashore on the day following D-Day to resume the advance. The Allies were back in Europe.</p> <p>Approximately 14 000 Canadians landed in Normandy on D-Day. Inevitably the cost of life was considerable, but not nearly as high as had been feared. The Canadian assault force suffered</p>	

1 074 casualties, of which 359 were fatal. Ahead lay more fighting – very bitter fighting in which Canadian forces would play their part. The day of victory in Europe was still 11 months away.



"Veterans Affairs Canada", Bayeux Memorial. Retrieved March 11, 2008, from <http://www.vac-acc.gc.ca/remembers/sub.cfm?source=memorials/ww2mem/Bayeux>

Figure 11V-1 Bayeux Memorial

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BROOKWOOD MEMORIAL

Memorial	Brookwood Memorial
Location	London, England
War	World War II
<p>The Brookwood Memorial stands in a large military cemetery, which forms part of the London Necropolis at Brookwood. It is west of the town of Woking, England about 48 km (30 miles) from London. The garden in which the memorial stands is at the south end of the Canadian World War II (WWII) section of Brookwood Military Cemetery. The memorial commemorates 3 475 men and women of the land forces of the British Commonwealth and Empire who died during the Second World War and whose names could not appropriately be recorded on any of the battlefield memorials.</p> <p>The memorial is an open circle of Portland stone, standing on a low paved platform reached by broad flights of steps alternating with raised flower supports. Piers radiating from a central grassed court separate 16 roofed bays in the circular building. On either face of each pier a panel of green slate bears the names of the dead. Facing the central court, a curved stone panel carries the inscription: "1939-1945, this memorial bears the names of three thousand five hundred men and women of the forces of the British Commonwealth and Empire who gave their lives in their own country and in many foreign lands, in home and distant waters, in the campaign of 1940 in Norway and in later raids on the coasts of Europe, and to whom the fortune of war denied a known and honoured grave." Immediately above the main inscription the following words are engraved: "The eternal God is thy refuge and underneath are the everlasting arms."</p> <p>The Brookwood Memorial provides the final resting place for members of the land forces of the British Commonwealth and Empire who died in a variety of situations and locations throughout WWII. Some perished in ships that were sunk in waters outside the territorial limits of any major campaign; some were lost overboard; some died from various causes on hospital ships or troop transports and were given burial at sea. It also commemorates those who died during the campaign in Norway in 1940, and in raids on enemy-occupied territory in Europe, including the costly operation against Dieppe in August 1942. The memorial includes the names of men and women who served as special agents and died as prisoners or while working with allied underground movements. Names of members whose bodies were never recovered after flying accidents or air battles are also included.</p> <p>The names of members of the United Kingdom forces are the bulk of those who are remembered on the memorial; however, the names of 199 Canadians form the second largest total.</p>	



"Veterans Affairs Canada", Brookwood Memorial. Retrieved March 11, 2008, from <http://www.vac-acc.gc.ca/remembers/sub.cfm?source=memorials/ww2mem/brookwood>

Figure 11W-1 Brookwood Memorial

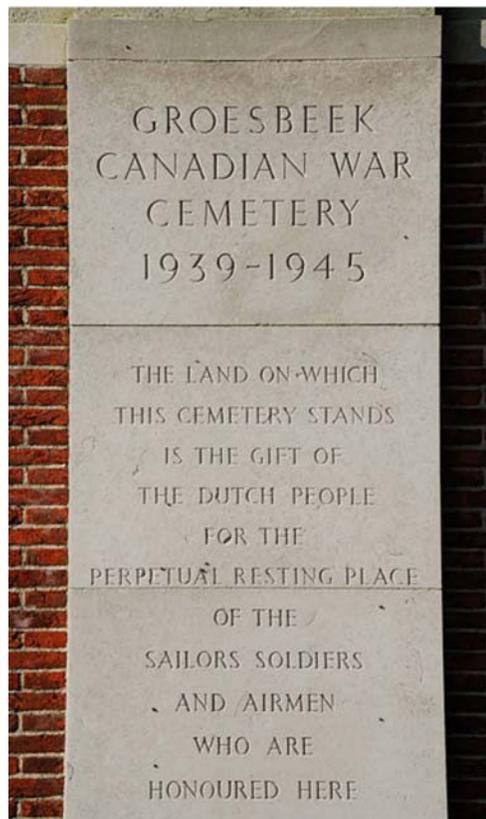
GROESBEEK MEMORIAL

Memorial	Groesbeek Memorial
Location	Nijmegen, Netherlands
War	World War II
<p>The Groesbeek Memorial stands in the Groesbeek Canadian War Cemetery about 10 km (6 miles) southeast of the Dutch town of Nijmegen. It commemorates, by name, those members of the Commonwealth land forces who died during the campaign in Northwest Europe between the time of crossing the Seine at the end of August 1944 and the end of the war.</p> <p>During the Second World War, thousands of men and women from all countries of the British Commonwealth and Empire lost their lives in trying to repel the German invasion of the Netherlands and Belgium in 1940. In the ensuing struggle to liberate the occupied countries, 11 000 of these have their graves in Belgium and nearly 20 000 lie in the Netherlands. There are 1 068 that have no known grave, of these, 103 are Canadians.</p> <p>The Memorial consists of twin columned buildings, which face each other across the turfed forecourt of the Groesbeek Canadian War Cemetery, between the entrance and the Stone of Remembrance. The names of the men commemorated are inscribed in panels of Portland stone built into the rear walls. Within each building are inscribed the words: "these walls bear the names of the soldiers of the British Commonwealth and Empire who fell in the advance from the river Seine through the low countries and into Germany but to whom the fortune of war denied a known and honoured grave August 1944–5th May 1945."</p> <p>The Allied victory in Normandy in the summer of 1944 was followed by a rapid pursuit of the disorganized German armies across Northern France and into Belgium. The 2nd British Army swept forward on the left flank of General Sir Bernard Montgomery's 21st Army Group to liberate Antwerp on September 3, 1944. At the same time, the 1st Canadian Army, commanded by General H.D.G. Crerar, was engaged in clearing the coastal belt, opening Channel ports to much needed Allied supply ships and overrunning the launching sites.</p> <p>In bitter fighting in Belgium and southwestern Holland, the Canadians drove the Germans back from the Scheldt estuary, to make the great port of Antwerp accessible to Allied shipping. During the winter of 1944–45, the Canadian Army held a line of more than 322 km (200 miles), extending from the German frontier south of Nijmegen, along the Maas River and through the Dutch Islands to Dunkirk on the Channel coast.</p> <p>February 1945, opened with the Allied offensive moving to drive the Germans back across the Rhine. In one of the most decisive Rhineland battles, the 1st Canadian Army broke through the strong defences of the Siegfried Line in the Reichswald Forest south of Nijmegen. The 21st Army Group attacked over the Rhine on March 23, and from then on events moved swiftly. While American armies encircled the vital industrial area of the Ruhr valley and pushed eastward, the Canadian Army cleared the Netherlands and joined with British forces in a drive north-eastward to the Baltic. Fighting ended on May 5, followed by the formal surrender of the German armies in Northwest Europe two days later.</p>	



"Veterans Affairs Canada", Groesbeek Memorial. Retrieved March 11, 2008, from <http://www.vac-acc.gc.ca/remembers/sub.cfm?source=memorials/ww2mem/groesbeek>

Figure 11X-1 Groesbeek Memorial



"Wikipedia", Groesbeek Canadian Memorial Cemetery. Retrieved March 19, 2008, from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Groesbeek_Canadian_War_Cemetery

Figure 11X-2 Groesbeek Memorial

CASSINO MEMORIAL

Memorial	Cassino Memorial
Location	Cassino, Italy
War	World War II
<p>The Cassino Memorial is located in the Cassino War Cemetery, 139 km (86 miles) southeast of Rome. The memorial commemorates the British Commonwealth and Empire soldiers who died fighting for the liberation of Italy. Of the 49 261 members of the British Commonwealth and Empire forces who died fighting in Italy, nearly one tenth have no known grave. The 4 054 names recorded on the Cassino Memorial include those of 194 Canadians.</p> <p>The Memorial is situated within the Cassino War Cemetery and consists of pillars of green marble which rise approximately five metres (fifteen feet) on either side of an ornamental pool and a formal garden. The names are inscribed on these pillars. On the walls above the stairways that lead from the main road to the Cemetery, the following words, in English and Italian, are inscribed: “1939–1945, within this cemetery stand monuments which bear the names of soldiers of the British Commonwealth and Empire who fell in the assaults upon the shores of Italy and Sicily or in later battles to free Italian soil and to whom the fortune of war denied a known and honoured grave. Around them are the graves of their comrades who died fighting in these parts to open the way to Rome and the north.”</p> <p>The Allied campaign on the island of Sicily and in Italy during the Second World War lasted from early July 1943 to the beginning of May 1945. The name Cassino is associated with some of the fiercest fighting engaged in by Allied armies in those 22 months. On July 10, 1943, the landing on the Sicilian coast of an Allied force comprising the American 7th and the British 8th Armies marked the first breach in Adolf Hitler’s European fortress. The conquest of Sicily was completed in 38 days, the 1st Canadian Division having played an important part in the 8th Army’s operations. On September 3, 1943, British and Canadian troops landed unopposed in the “toe” of the Italian mainland, and six days later a large American-British invasion force assaulted the Salerno beaches south of Naples.</p> <p>Slowly the Allied forces battled northward. On the Adriatic coast, the 8th Army broke the German Winter Line in November, and during Christmas week in some of the most bitter street fighting of the war, Canadian infantry and armour drove German troops out of the battered coastal town of Ortona. In the following spring the 8th Army crossed the peninsula to join the American 5th Army in an offensive to capture Rome. American and Commonwealth divisions forced the strong Gustav Line between Cassino and the Tyrrhenian Sea, and on May 23, 1944, Canadian forces breached the formidable Adolf Hitler Line. American troops entered Rome on June 4, 1944 and the enemy fell back to the prepared defences of the Rimini-Pisa (or Gothic) Line. In September, the two Allied Armies smashed their way through the Gothic position, the Eighth Army’s assault on the Adriatic flank spearheaded by the 1st Canadian Corps. After a winter of making little progress across the muddy flats south of the Lombardy Plain, the 1st Canadian Corps moved to Northwest Europe. In the spring a renewed offensive by the American and British armies cleared the northern Italian plains and brought the surrender of nearly a million Axis forces on May 2, 1945.</p>	



"Veterans Affairs Canada", Cassino Memorial. Retrieved March 11, 2008, from <http://www.vac-acc.gc.ca/remembers/sub.cfm?source=memorials/ww2mem/cassino>

Figure 11Y-1 Cassino Memorial

CANADIAN KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL GARDEN

Memorial	Canadian Korean War Memorial Garden
Location	Naechon, Korea
War	Korean
<p>The Canadian Korean War Memorial Garden is situated in Naechon, Korea, northeast of Kap'yong-gun and just below the hills which were defended by Canadian forces in the Battle of Kap'yong-gun in April of 1951. Three separate monuments have been erected. The first, a stone cairn which commemorates the service of members of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (PPCLI). The second is a stone tablet with three panels in Korean, English and French listing the units of the Canadian forces that participated in the Korean War. Finally, the largest memorial is a stone cenotaph, unveiled in 1985, and dedicated by the people of Korea in the memory of the approximately 26 000 Canadians who served in Korea. Of these, 516 died and 1 255 were wounded.</p> <p>The Canadians, and their British Commonwealth colleagues, fought well at Kap'yong-gun. The actions of the 27th British Commonwealth Infantry Brigade at Kap'yong-gun won the Canadians, along with two other Commonwealth units, a United States Presidential Unit Citation. The 2nd Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (2 PPCLI) remains the only Canadian unit to have received this award.</p> <p>Late on the evening of April 22, 1951, the Chinese launched a massive attack on a South Korean division. The assault threatened to isolate the South Korean division as it attempted to retreat through the Kap'yong-gun valley. The UN Command ordered the 27th Brigade to establish a defensive position in the valley and provide a line of retreat for its Korean allies.</p> <p>The Canadians went into action on the night of April 22, 1951. The 2 PPCLI, contended with wave after wave of Chinese assaults. Machine gun fire and grenades rained down on the Canadian positions at point-blank range. Lieutenant-Colonel Stone and his soldiers managed to fend off the determined attackers. However, after hours of combat, Stone's troops were dangerously low on ammunition and medical supplies. They were also completely surrounded by the enemy. At one point, the struggle was so desperate that a company commander ordered his men into their slit trenches and called down artillery fire on his own position to deal with the assaulting enemy. The following morning, American supply planes dropped vital supplies to the struggling Canadian troops. Later in the day, American ground troops moved in to relieve 2 PPCLI.</p> <p>Ultimately, 2 PPCLI, along with their British Commonwealth counterparts, were able to accomplish their mission: they stopped the enemy advance, and they prevented a massive Chinese breakthrough in central Korea. At the end of the battle, 10 members of 2 PPCLI had been killed and 23 wounded.</p>	



"Wikimedia Foundation, Inc. ", Gapyeong Canada Monument. Retrieved March 19, 2008, from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gapyeong_Canada_Monument

Figure 11Z-1 Canadian Korean War Memorial Garden

LIST OF BIOGRAPHIES

WWI

Fredrick Fisher

Edward Donald Bellew

Francis Alexander Carron Scrimger

James Cleland Richardson

Robert Shankland

Cecil John Kinross

Hugh McDonald McKenzie

George Harry Mullin

George Randolph Pearkes

Thomas Ricketts

WWII

John Robert Osborn

John Weir Foote

Charles Cecil Ingersoll Merritt

Paul Triquet

Charles Ferguson Hoey

John Keefer Mahony

David Vivian Currie

Ernest Alvia 'Smokey' Smith

Aubrey Cosens

Frederick Albert Tilston

Frederick George Topham

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DESCRIPTIONS OF DECORATIONS OF VALOUR

(From Canadian Honours and Awards Bestowed Upon Members of the Canadian Forces (p. 13), by Department of National Defence, 2005, Ottawa, ON: Department of National Defence.)

The Victoria Cross

The Victoria Cross “shall be awarded for the most conspicuous bravery, a daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice or extreme devotion to duty, in the presence of the enemy”.

The Star of Military Valour

The Star of Military Valour is the second highest Military Valour Decoration of Canada. It “shall be awarded for distinguished and valiant service in the presence of the enemy.”

The Cross of Military Valour

The Cross of Valour is awarded only for acts of conspicuous courage in circumstances of extreme peril. Posthumous awards may be made. All Canadian citizens, both civilians and members of the Canadian Forces, are eligible for the award. Persons who are not Canadian Citizens may receive this award if they perform an act of bravery in Canada, or perform an act of bravery outside of Canada that merits recognition by Canada as an act in the interest of Canada.

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SELF STUDY ACTIVITY SHEET

Name	
Rank	
Hometown	
Unit	
Description of Events for Which the Decoration Was Awarded	
Age When Decoration Was Awarded	
Post-War/Current Activities	
Date of Passing	
Any Additional Information as Desired	
Definition of Valour	

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CANADIAN ARMY SERVICE MEMBERS AWARDED THE VICTORIA CROSS

LANCE CORPORAL FREDERICK FISHER

St-Julien, Belgium – April 23, 1915
Royal Highlanders of Canada



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Biographical Information

Lance Corporal Fisher was born in St. Catherines, Ont. on August 3, 1895. Fisher served two years in the Toronto Public School's Battalion Cadet Corps and on August 13, 1914 while still a student he enlisted in the 5th Regiment (Royal Highlanders of Canada). He went overseas with the 13th Battalion (Royal Highlanders of Canada) in the Canadian Expeditionary Force. He was promoted to the rank of Lance Corporal on December 22, 1914.

According to the records of [The Commonwealth War Graves Commission](#), Frederick Fisher was killed on April 24, 1915, aged 22. There is possibly a discrepancy about the date of his death, which is given as April 23, 1915 by the Official History of the Canadian Forces 1914–1919 and the history of the 13th Battalion. He was buried by his comrades in the trenches where he fell but this grave has been lost. Frederick Fisher is commemorated on the Menin Gate Memorial to the Missing in Ypres.

In 1970, a memorial plaque was dedicated in Montreal in memory of Fred Fisher.¹

Historical Information

In the first week of April 1915, Canadian troops were moved to a bulge in the Allied line in front of the city of Ypres. On the Canadian right were two British divisions and on their left a French division: the 45th Algerian. Here on April 22, the Germans sought to break the stalemate by introducing a new weapon: poison gas. Following an intensive artillery bombardment, they released 135 tonnes of chlorine gas into a light northeast wind. As thick clouds of yellow-green chlorine drifted over their trenches, the French defences crumbled and the troops, unprotected, their lungs seared, died or broke and fled, leaving a gaping six-kilometre (four-mile) hole on the Allied line. German troops pressed forward threatening to sweep behind the Canadian trenches and put 50 000 Canadian and British troops in jeopardy. Offensive fighting from the Allies held off the German attack allowing them to gain only 3 km (two miles) before being forced to dig in.

A battery of Canadian 18-pounders, commanded by Major W.B.M. King, C.F.A., maintained its original position well into the second day of the battle – April 23, 1915. The gunners were supported by a depleted Company of the 14th (Royal Montreal) Battalion, and kept up their fire on the approaching Germans, continually moving their guns back enemy moved closer. They were pushed out and back by the survivors of their own crews and

supporting company of infantry; but all those heroic and Herculean efforts would have availed nothing if Lance Corporal Fisher had not played his part.ⁱⁱ

Victoria Cross Citation

Fisher was in command of a machine gun and four men of his battalion – the 13th. He saw and understood the situation of Major King's battery and instantly hastened to the rescue. He set up his machine gun in an exposed position and opened fire on the advancing Germans, choosing for his target the point of the attack which most immediately menaced the battery of field-guns. His four men were put out of action. They were replaced, as they fell, by men of the 14th, with Fisher and his Colt remaining un-hit. The pressure of his finger did not relax from the trigger, nor did his eyes waver from the sights. The front of the attack was sprayed and ripped by bullets. Thus it was held until the 18-pounders were dragged back to safety.

Not satisfied with this piece of invaluable work, Fisher advanced again, took up a yet more exposed position and under the combined enemy fire of shrapnel, machine guns and rifles, continued to check and slay the Germans. The men who went up with him from his former firing position fell, one by one, crawling away or laying still in death, but the Lance Corporal continued to fire. The pressure of his finger did not relax from the trigger until he was shot dead.ⁱⁱⁱ

His Victoria Cross citation reads: "On April 23, 1915, in the neighbourhood of St. Julien, he went forward with the machine gun, of which he was in charge, under heavy fire, and most gallantly assisted in covering the retreat of a battery, losing four men of his gun team. Later, after obtaining four more men, he went forward again to the firing line and was himself killed while bringing his machine gun into action under very heavy fire, in order to cover the advance of support."^{iv}

LIEUTENANT EDWARD DONALD (E.D.) BELLEW

Ypres, France – April 24, 1915
1st British Columbia Regiment



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Biographical Information

E.D. Bellew was born October 28, 1882, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, India the son of Major Patrick Francis Bellew, H.E.I.C.S., and Letitia Frances Bellew. He was educated at Blundell's School; Clifton College; and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He joined the 18th Royal Irish Regiment in May 1901, and retired with the rank of Lieutenant. He married Charlotte Muriel Rees on August 24, 1901, and went to Canada, where he became an engineer of harbour construction in the Dominion of Canada Civil Service. He joined the Canadian Military Forces, and served in the European War in the British Columbia Regiment, 17th Canadian Infantry, as a Lieutenant, from August 10, 1914, being promoted to Captain on January 10, 1916.

Following his return home to Vancouver, Bellew became involved in survey and construction work in British Columbia. He died on February 1, 1961, in Kamloops, B.C. and is buried in Hillside Cemetery.

Lieutenant Bellew's Victoria Cross was stolen from the Royal Canadian Military Institute between January 1975 and July 1977, and has never been recovered.^v

Historical Information

During the Second Battle of Ypres on April 22, 1915, Von Wurtemberg's 4th Army released chlorine gas, opening a 5-mile gap in the line. Ypres lay before them. The break was filled with 12 Canadian and 9 British battalions, all severely weakened, facing 42 German battalions with a five-to-one superiority in guns. At 0400 hours on April 24, 1915, the Germans launched a gas attack on the Canadians, whose only protection were handkerchiefs, towels and cotton bandoliers soaked in water or urine.^{vi}

Victoria Cross Citation

Battalion machine gun officer Bellew had sited his two Vickers machine guns on high ground, where the enemy's assault broke in full force, exposing the Canadian flank. Under intense fire and in a haze of gas, with no further assistance in sight, the 7th retired to a new position under covering fire from Bellew's guns. His detachment stood firm and kept up fire until a heavy shell killed everyone except Bellew, who was wounded. However, he continued firing his weapon until he ran out of ammunition. In the pause, he was rushed by the enemy but before being overcome, he snatched a rifle which he emptied upon the coming enemy smashed his machine gun so it was unusable to the enemy.

Bellew's captors sentenced him to death for continuing to resist after the surrender of elements of his unit. He faced a firing squad against the wall of Staden church, the officer in charge relenting only at the last moment in the face of his (Bellew's) protests. Sir John French later praised the Canadians for saving the day. Lieutenant Bellew was released from captivity in early 1919. He learned of his award when the announcement appeared in a Vancouver newspaper on his return home.^{vii}

"For the most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty near Keerselaere on April 24, 1915, during the German attack on the Ypres salient. The enemy's attack broke in full force against the front and right flank of the battalion, the latter being exposed owing to a gap in the line. The advance was temporarily stayed by Lieutenant (Captain) Bellew, who had sited his guns on the left of the right company. Reinforcements were sent forward, but were surrounded and destroyed. With the enemy in strength less than 100 yards from him, with no further assistance in sight, and with his rear threatened, Lieutenant (Captain) Bellew and Sergeant Peerless, each operating a gun, decided to stay where they were and fight it out. Sergeant Peerless was killed and Lieutenant (Captain) Bellew was wounded and fell. Nevertheless he got up and maintained his fire till ammunition failed and the enemy rushed the position. Lieutenant (Captain) Bellew then seized a rifle, smashed his machine gun, and, fighting to the last, was taken prisoner."^{viii}

CAPTAIN FRANCIS ALEXANDER CARRON SCRIMGER

St-Julien, Belgium – April 25, 1915
Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps
Royal Montreal Regiment



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Retrieved April 1, 2008, from <http://www.legionmagazine.com/en/index.php/2004/07/the-class-of-1915/>*

Biographical Information

Francis Alexander Carron Scrimger, VC, BA, MD, CM, FRCS(C), FACS, was born in Montreal on February 7, 1880, and attended McGill University. He graduated from Medicine in 1905 and won an appointment to Montreal's prestigious Royal Victoria Hospital. In 1912, he joined the Canadian Army Medical Corps. Two years later he became the medical officer for the Montreal Heavy Brigade of the Canadian Garrison Artillery. In August 1914, Captain Scrimger enlisted in the First Contingent as medical officer for the 14th Battalion. In February 1915, he accompanied the Canadian Division to France and served with the 14th Battalion during the Second Battle of Ypres. Following his heroic actions in Ypres, Scrimger continued to serve in a number of medical capacities, eventually rising to become chief surgeon at No. 3 Canadian General Hospital.

Scrimger returned to Montreal after the war with his battlefield surgical experience. In 1921, he joined McGill University as a lecturer in clinical surgery. He continued to practice and teach medicine for another two decades, eventually acquiring a reputation as one of Canada's finest surgeons. He died in 1937 and is buried in Mount Royal Cemetery.

In 1986, a plaque bearing his Victoria Cross citation was unveiled at the National Defence Medical Centre in Ottawa. The Victoria Cross is now housed in the permanent collection of the Canadian War Museum, Ottawa, Ont.^{ix}

Historical Information

In the first week of April 1915, Canadian troops were moved to a bulge in the Allied line in front of the City of Ypres. On the Canadian right were two British divisions and on their left a French division, the 45th Algerian. Here on April 22, the Germans sought to break the stalemate by introducing a new weapon: poison gas. Following an intensive artillery bombardment, they released 135 tonnes of chlorine gas into a light northeast wind. As thick clouds of yellow-green chlorine drifted over their trenches, the French defences crumbled and the troops, unprotected, their lungs seared, died or broke and fled, leaving a gaping six-kilometre (four-mile) hole in the Allied line. German troops pressed forward threatening to sweep behind the Canadian trenches and put 50 000 Canadian and British troops in jeopardy. Offensive fighting from the Allies held off the German attack allowing them to gain only 3 km (two miles) before being forced to dig in.

The Canadian troops maneuvered through the night to close the gap and mount a counterattack to drive the enemy out the oak plantation of Kitchener's Wood near St. Julien. This was followed by two days of

counterattacks against enemy positions. These attacks bought precious time to close the flank, however, little ground was gained and casualties were extremely heavy. On April 24, the Germans attacked again and another violent bombardment was followed by another gas attack in the same pattern as before. This time the target was the Canadian line. Here through terrible fighting, withered with shrapnel and machine gun fire, hampered by rifles that jammed, violently ill and gasping for air through water and urine soaked handkerchiefs, they held on until reinforcements arrived.^x

Victoria Cross Citation

On April 25, Scrimger set up his Advanced Dressing Station in Shelltrap Farm, an old structure near the front, which was surrounded by a small moat. He had some 30 to 40 patients under his care. The situation grew steadily worse as a heavy German artillery bombardment began to fall near the farm. While suturing and binding wounds, Scrimger warily eyed crates containing 350 000 rounds of small-arms ammunition that were stacked next to his patients.

Realizing the dangerous situation, Scrimger organized the evacuation of the wounded to the rear, but one of his patients, Captain H. F. McDonald, had a serious head wound. Any movement before he was stabilized would likely kill him. Scrimger chose to stay behind. The shells fell around them and then began to land on the farm. The slight, 5-foot-7-inch doctor, who weighed only 148 pounds, shielded McDonald's prone body while he worked over him. During the bombardment, the building was demolished and set on fire, but both Scrimger and McDonald survived the whirling shrapnel and exploding ammunition. Blinded by the smoke and heat of the fire, Scrimger pulled the larger, unconscious infantry officer onto his back and staggered out of the building.

German infantry were advancing on the farm and the only escape was to cross the moat to the rear. Lurching to safety with McDonald on his back, Scrimger passed through the barrage, moving from shell hole to shell hole for cover. Hiding in a nearby ditch throughout the rest of the day, they avoided the enemy infantry. Captain McDonald later testified that each time the shells exploded around them, "Captain Scrimger curled himself round my wounded head and shoulder to protect me from the heavy shell fire, at obvious peril to his life. He stayed with me all that time and by good luck was not hit." Scrimger later directed the evacuation of McDonald and several additional wounded soldiers.^{xi}

"On the afternoon of April 25, 1915, in the neighbourhood of Ypres, when in charge of an advanced dressing station in farm buildings which were being heavily shelled by the enemy, he directed under heavy fire the removal of wounded, and he himself carried a severely wounded Officer out of a stable in search of a place of greater safety. When he was unable alone to carry this Officer further, he remained with him under fire until help could be obtained. During the very heavy fighting between April 22–25, Captain Scrimger displayed continuously day and night the greatest devotion to duty among the wounded at the front."^{xii}

PIPER JAMES CLELAND RICHARDSON

Somme, France – October 8-9, 1916
The Canadian Scottish



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Biographical Information

Piper James Richardson was the eldest son of David and Mary Prosser Richardson and was born November 25, 1895 at Bellshill, Lanarkshire. The Richardson family arrived in Chilliwack in 1913 and their father became Chilliwack’s Chief of Police. James lived in Chilliwack for a few months before he joined the pipe band of Vancouver’s 72nd Battalion Cadet Corps, the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada. With the outbreak of war James joined the “Seaforths” as part of their first detachment and left with them for Valcartier, Que. Absorbed by the 16th Battalion C.E.F., James became one of the 110 original members of the newly formed battalion. James served with the 16th in France from February 9, 1915, throughout the battles of Ypres, Givenchy and the heavy fighting on the Ypres Salient in early 1916.

In April 1918, both of James’ parents were summoned from Chilliwack to Victoria to receive the Victoria Cross and an autographed letter from King George V from the Lieutenant Governor. On April 3, 1919, Lieutenant Governor Barnard pinned the Victoria Cross on the breast of Chief Richardson in the Ritz Hotel building that was being used as a Knights of Columbus “hut”. General John Edwards Leckie, who was Richardson’s Commanding Officer, the Mayor of Victoria and other military and civilian officials were in attendance. Upon the Richardson’s return to Chilliwack, their son’s Victoria Cross was displayed in a local store window. The Victoria Cross is now housed in the permanent collection of the Canadian War Museum, Ottawa, Ont.^{xiii}

Historical Information

During the last six months of 1916, over that part of the French countryside aptly named Santerre, a contraction of the French words sang (blood) and terre (land), the Allies suffered more than 620 000 casualties, including 24 029 Canadians to gain a insignificant 10 km (six miles) of ground. But the heroism of the Dominion troops moved British Prime Minister Lloyd George to write: “The Canadians played a part of such distinction that henceforward they were marked as storm troops.... Whenever the Germans found the Canadian Corps coming into the line, they prepared for the worst.”

Add to that accolade, the fact that those titanic clashes produced four Canadian Victoria Crosses, awarded to Thomas Orde Lawder Wilkinson, Lionel Beaumaurice Clarke, John Chipman Kerr and James Cleland Richardson.^{xiv}

Victoria Cross Citation

During an attack on the Regina Trench, October 8, 1916, Piper Jimmy Richardson of the 16th Canadian Infantry Battalion, Canadian Scottish, distinguished himself so well that he ensured the tradition of bagpipes and bagpipers in the Canadian military forever.

Originally, Richardson was not among the pipers scheduled to go over the top that morning, but he was so insistent that his company commander finally gave in. The attack began at 0450 hours, to the thunder of the field guns. Richardson, his company commander and the Company Sergeant Major (CSM) all went over the top together. Halfway to the enemy's barbed wire, the CSM asked Richardson why he was not playing his pipes. The piper replied that he had been told not to do so until he received an order from the company commander. When the trio reached the barbed wire they were shocked, frustrated, devastated and angry with despair. Their artillery had failed to cut any of the wire. Worse still, when the rest of the company arrived, the Germans opened up with rifle fire and hand grenades. The CSM found a shell hole in which he advised the company commander to take shelter while he went looking for some wire cutters, but it was too late. The company commander died after he was shot in the chest.

Sizing up how desperate the situation had become, Richardson surmised that a marching air or two from his pipes might just help turn things around and give morale a boost. Richardson began coolly playing his pipes, marching slowly and deliberately back and forth along a route 400 yards long that ran in front of the barbed wire. All the while he ignored the gunfire bursting all around him. The high shrill skirl of the pipes had a tonic effect on the troops trapped and grovelling in the mud and taking shelter in the shell holes. Inspired by his selfless, dauntless example and the tunes he played, Richardson's comrades sprang to their feet and charged forward with renewed venom and vigour, slashing their way through the barbed wire with their bayonets, and into the German trenches where they quickly overcame all enemy resistance. After participating in the assault on the trenches, Richardson was detailed to take a wounded countryman as well as some enemy prisoners back to the Canadian lines. He had gone about halfway when he realized he had left his bagpipes behind. Against strong advice he insisted on returning to retrieve them. He was never seen or heard from again, but, for his gallantry and inspired example he was awarded the VC, although it was not gazetted until October 22, 1918.^{xv}

"For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty when, prior to attack he obtained permission from his Commanding Officer to play his company 'over the top'. As the company approached the objective, it was held up by very strong wire, and came under intense fire, which caused heavy casualties and demoralized the formation for the moment. Realizing the situation, Piper Richardson strode up and down outside the wire playing his pipes with the greatest coolness. The effect was instantaneous. Inspired by his splendid example, the company rushed the wire with such fury and determination that the obstacle was overcome and the position captured. Later, after participating in bombing operations, he was detailed to take back a wounded comrade and prisoners. After proceeding about 200 yards, Piper Richardson remembered that he had left his pipes behind. Although strongly urged not to do so, he insisted on returning to recover his pipes. He has never been seen since, and death has been presumed accordingly, owing to lapse of time."^{xvi}

LIEUTENANT ROBERT SHANKLAND

Passchendaele, Belgium – October 26, 1917
Cameron Highlanders of Canada



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Biographical Information

Robert Shankland was born in Ayr, Scotland, only son of William Shankland, railway guard for 40 years in the service of the Glasgow and South Western Railway Company. He was educated at Smith's Institution, and at Russell Street School, Ayr, and was a member of the local battalion of the Boys' Brigade. For two years he was in an accountant's office, and subsequently for seven years was clerk at Ayr Passenger Station. He moved to Canada in 1910 where he worked as assistant cashier for the Crescent Creamery Company in Winnipeg, Man.

Prior to the outbreak of the war, Robert Shankland lived on Pine Street as a neighbour to Leo Clarke, VC and Frederick William Hall, VC. It is believed to be the only street in the world to have three Victoria Cross winners. The city of Winnipeg later renamed it Valour Road in honour of the men. A bronze plaque is mounted on a street lamp at the corner of Portage Avenue and Valour Road to tell this story. Shankland was the only one of the three who made it back to Pine Street.

When war broke out he joined the 43rd Battalion as a private and went through all non-commissioned ranks to that of Regimental Sergeant-Major, and while holding this rank was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. He was given commission as Second Lieutenant and was later promoted to Lieutenant. He was awarded the VC for his actions during the Battle of Passchendaele, October 26, 1917.

Following the war, Shankland served as secretary-manager for several Winnipeg firms. When WW II started, he re-enlisted and held the rank of Major. Because he was in his 50s, he was too old for combat duty. In December 1940, he was appointed camp commandant of the Canadian Army Headquarters in England.

In 1946, Shankland took his discharge and became secretary of a leading securities firm in Vancouver. He died January 20, 1968, in Shaughnessy, Vancouver, and his body was cremated and his ashes scattered in the grounds of Mountain View Cemetery.^{xvii}

Historical Information

The battle for the Belgian crossroads village of Passchendaele was one of the bloodiest battles of all time. The sad part is that it never would have happened if Canadian Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Currie had been successful in having it called off. In just 12 days – from October 26 to November 6, 1917 – the Canadian Corps suffered nearly 16 000 casualties for a useless gain of 7 km (4 1/2 miles).

Currie, the Corps Commander, had recommended the assault be called off because the battlefield was a quagmire; a mass of shell holes filled with suffocating yellow ooze that made it impossible to advance let alone build proper gun emplacements. He was convinced that any attack would be suicidal. Besides, he considered Passchendaele a useless, worthless objective – a wretchedly flat little Flemish village that offered not a single military vantage point. Currie was overruled by the British commander, Sir Douglas Haig, whose strategy was to overwhelm enemy manpower with the expenditure of greater manpower. His thinking was that victory was to be achieved through sheer brute force, no matter what the cost in human lives.

At dawn on October 26, 20 000 men began inching their way across no man's land in rain and mist, shell hole by muddy shell hole toward their objective. Before the bloody battle was over on November 6, nine Canadian VCs had been earned, four of them on the same day, two of them posthumously.^{xviii}

Victoria Cross Citation

On the morning of October 26, Robert Shankland led his platoon of 40 men from Company D to the crest of the hill at the Bellevue Spur, the main trench line defending Passchendaele. Overrunning it and holding the position was critical to capturing the town. On the right, the 58th Battalion, which was under heavy fire from Snipe Hill, was forced to retract after failing to reach its objective. Some of the men joined Shankland's platoon, but this still left his right flank open. For four hours they withstood incessant artillery shelling and German counterattacks, sustaining frightful casualties. But by this time, the 8th Brigade on the left was forced to withdraw. This left both of Shankland's flanks exposed.

He and his men were in danger of being cut off and losing the vital position gained at such fearful cost. The only solution was to bring up reinforcements and counterattack. Shankland turned over his command to another officer and then weaved his way through heavy mud and German shelling to battalion headquarters where he gave a first-hand report of the situation. He also offered a detailed plan on how a counterattack with reinforcements could best be achieved. He then returned to his men to lead the forthcoming attack supported by reinforcements from the 52nd and 58th battalions.^{xix}

"For most conspicuous bravery and resource on action under critical and adverse conditions. Having gained a position, he rallied the remnant of his own platoon and men of other companies, disposed them to command the ground in front, and inflicted heavy casualties upon the retreating enemy. Later, he dispersed a counterattack, thus enabling supporting troops to come up unmolested. He then personally communicated to Headquarters an accurate and valuable report as to the position on the brigade frontage, and, after doing so, rejoined his command and carried on until relieved. His courage and splendid example inspired all ranks, and, coupled with his great gallantry and skill, undoubtedly saved a very critical situation."^{xx}

PRIVATE CECIL JOHN KINROSS

Passchendaele, Belgium – October 30, 1917
49th Battalion, Edmonton Regiment



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Biographical Information

Cecil John Kinross was born in Hillend, Clackmannan, Scotland, on July 13, 1897. He attended Birmingham school before his family moved to Loughheed, Alta., where they began farming. In 1915, "Hoodoo" Kinross enlisted in the 51st Battalion. He later transferred to Edmonton's 49th.

Two days after receiving his VC from King George V at Buckingham Palace on April 6, 1918, he was arrested by the military police while waiting for a train to Scotland. He was charged with illegally wearing the claret-coloured ribbon, but when he produced the medal from his pocket with his name inscribed on it there were red or claret-coloured faces and apologies all around.

The incident came as no surprise to those who knew him. One of his officers described him as an unorthodox soldier: "Frankly incorrigible. He was strictly a front-line soldier and gloried to be there, but he loathed parades. When he was forced to parade...his appearance was usually disgraceful. There would be a hard look in his eyes during rebuke – almost but not quite enough to put him on a charge of unspoken insolence."

On June 23, 1919, Kinross returned to the family farm at Loughheed, Alta. and several days later was given a hero's welcome in Edmonton, Alta. He took up farming, but civilian life in no way changed his nonconformist attitude. In the summer of 1934, he entered the hospital to have his tonsils removed but refused to take an anaesthetic. One winter when a friend bugged him as to which act showed more courage – earning the VC or plunging into icy water – Kinross calmly stripped off his coat, walked to a hole in the ice and dived in.

In 1956, he was on his best ceremonial behaviour when he attended the 100th anniversary of the founding of the VC in London. By this time he had become reclusive; he gave up farming and moved into a hotel in Loughheed, Alta. where he lived by himself on his veteran's pension. He died in his hotel room in June 1957. Kinross was given a military funeral that included an honour guard from Wainwright, Alta. He was buried in the Soldier's Plot at the Loughheed Cemetery. In 1951, a mountain in Jasper National Park was named after him.^{xxi}

Historical Information

The battle for the Belgian crossroads village of Passchendaele was one of the bloodiest battles of all time. Winston Churchill called it "a forlorn expenditure of valour and life without equal in futility." The sad part is that it never would have happened if Canadian Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Currie had been successful in having it called off. In just 12 days – from October 26 to November 6, 1917 – the Canadian Corps suffered nearly 16 000 casualties, and all for a contemptible gain of 7 km (4 1/2 miles).

Currie, the Corps Commander, had recommended the assault be called off because the battlefield was a quagmire; a mass of shell holes filled with suffocating yellow ooze that made it impossible to advance let alone build proper gun emplacements. He was convinced that any attack would be suicidal. Besides, he considered Passchendaele a useless, worthless objective – a wretchedly flat little Flemish village that offered not a single military vantage point. Currie was overruled by the British commander, Sir Douglas Haig, whose strategy was to overwhelm enemy manpower with the expenditure of greater manpower. His thinking was that victory was to be achieved through sheer brute force, no matter what the cost in human lives.

At dawn on October 26, 20 000 men began inching their way across no man's land in rain and mist, shell hole by muddy shell hole toward their objective. Before the bloody battle was over on November 6, nine Canadian Victoria Crosses had been earned, four of them on the same day, two of them posthumously.^{xxii}

Victoria Cross Citation

As soon as the assault on Passchendaele Ridge got started, the 49th Canadian Infantry Battalion's advance came under intense artillery fire and was stopped. Private Cecil Kinross came to the conclusion that the only way to put an end to the machine-gun fire was to attack the nest head-on. He stripped off all his gear except for his rifle and cartridge belt, and then – in full view of the enemy – dashed toward the nest. Undaunted, Kinross charged into the emplacement and killed the six-man gun crew. He then seized the weapon and destroyed it. The action allowed his company to advance for 300 yards. Kinross continued fighting all day until he was wounded so severely he had to be evacuated from the battlefield.^{xxiii}

“For most conspicuous bravery in action during prolonged and sever operations. Shortly after the attack was launched, the company to which he belonged came under intense artillery fire, and further advance was held up by a very severe fire from an enemy machine gun. Private Kinross, making a careful survey of the situation, deliberately divested himself of all his equipment save his rifle and bandolier, and, regardless of his personal safety, advanced alone over the open ground in the broad daylight, charged the enemy machine gun, killing the crew of six, and seized and destroyed the gun. His superb example and courage instilled the greatest confidence in his company and enabled a further advance of 300 yards to be made and a highly important position to be established. Throughout the day he showed marvellous coolness and courage, fighting with the utmost aggressiveness against heavy odds until severely wounded.”^{xxiv}

LIEUTENANT HUGH McDONALD McKENZIE

Passchendaele, Belgium – October 30, 1917
The Canadian Machine Gun Company, Canadian Machine Gun Corps



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Biographical Information

Hugh McKenzie was born in Liverpool, England, on December 5, 1885, and received his education in Dundee, Scotland, where he worked for the railway. He moved to Canada in 1911 and lived in Ottawa, Ont. where, in 1914, he joined the Princess Patricia’s Canadian Light Infantry (PPCLI). The following January he was promoted to Corporal and later to Sergeant. In August 1916, he transferred to the Canadian Machine Gun Company and was appointed Sergeant-Major. He was commissioned on January 28, 1917.

McKenzie has no known grave, but his name is inscribed on the Menin Gate Memorial at Ypres, Belgium. His VC and his service medals were destroyed when fire ripped through a relative’s house in Amherstburg, Ont., in 1955. His Distinguished Conduct Medal and Croix de Guerre were in the custody of his family in Scotland. Through the efforts of the Canadian War Museum, the destroyed medals were replaced and presented to the museum on March 18, 1979.^{xxv}

Historical Information

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Victoria Cross Citation

By October 30, the fifth day of the offensive, the Canadians were in a position to assault what was left of Passchendaele village. The 49th Battalion and the PPCLI were in the vanguard of the attack from Meetcheele Spur. Lieutenant Hugh McKenzie, who was in charge of four guns of the 7th Canadian Machine Gun Corps, saw all the officers and non-commissioned officers of the PPCLI mowed down by machine-gun fire. The survivors of the unit could not advance, but they staunchly refused to retire and so stood their ground waiting for someone to take charge. McKenzie placed a corporal in charge of his guns and strode out onto the battleground to investigate.

It quickly became obvious that a German machine gun in a pillbox atop a hill had inflicted the damage that was holding up the advance. Taking command of the company, he cheered them by his good spirits, and instantly set about arranging a plan for the downfall of the pillbox above them. Not only was there the pillbox to deal with, but the upper hill was a veritable nest of machine guns, and McKenzie had to make a daring reconnaissance before he could affect a suitable scheme of attack. Detailing small parties, one which was lead by Sergeant George Mullin, he sent them off to work their way round the flanks, overcoming any hostile resistance they might encounter, and to be prepared at a given moment to make an attack from the rear upon the pillbox that was holding up the advance.

Then he arranged the frontal attack, choosing himself to lead a small party of men directly up the slope to the fort, while the remainder of his men attacked the same front from a different angle. At the word they went forward, McKenzie lead the most exposed front of the attack. It was not possible to win through such fire unharmed, and he was shot through the head and killed at the moment of the capture of the pillbox by the flanking parties he had detailed.^{xxvii}

“For most conspicuous bravery and leading when in charge of a section of four machine guns accompanying the infantry in an attack. Seeing that all the officers and most of the non-commissioned officers of an infantry company had become casualties, and that the men were hesitating before a nest of enemy machine guns, which were on commanding ground and causing them severe casualties, he handed over command of his guns to an NCO, rallied the infantry, organized an attack, and captured the strong point. Finding that the position was swept by machine gun fire from a pillbox, which dominated all the ground over which the troops were advancing, Lieutenant McKenzie made a reconnaissance and detailed flanking and frontal parties, which captured the pillbox, he himself being killed while leading the frontal attack. By his valour and leadership this gallant officer ensured and enabled the objectives to be attained.”^{xxviii}

SERGEANT GEORGE HARRY MULLIN

Passchendaele, Belgium – October 30, 1917
Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry



*"Legion Magazine", The Passchendaele Nine Plus One: Part 9 of 18, Copyright 2004 by Canvet Publications Ltd.
Retrieved April 1, 2008, from <http://www.legionmagazine.com/en/index.php/2005/05/the-passchendael-nine-plus-one/>*

Biographical Information

George Harry Mullin was born in Portland, Oregon, on August 15, 1892. When he was two, his parents moved to Moosomin, Sask. He attended the local public school and Moosomin Collegiate. In 1914, he joined the Canadian Army and became a gunner with the PPCLI.

Mullin was awarded the Military Medal for his actions in patrolling a small trench raid on December 8, 1916 at Vimy Ridge. In the early morning hours of that day, Lieutenant A. McDougall led a patrol of ten men including Mullin who guided the party. Crawling within six feet, the raiding group surprised the German two-man sentry post. The Germans fought back and were killed but not before both severely wounding Lieutenant McDougall in both legs with a grenade. Mullin shot one sentry, then helped carry McDougall back to "Patricia's" Line. In March, 1917 he was promoted to Corporal and given a battlefield promotion to Sergeant during the Vimy Ridge assault in April 9, 1917.

Mullin received his VC from King George V at Buckingham Palace on May 16, 1918.

After the war he returned to Moosomin where he took up farming and joined the militia, attaining the rank of Major. In 1934, Mullin was appointed Sergeant-At-Arms for the Province of Saskatchewan. He served in the Veterans Guard during WW II, and in June 1953 was among those representing Saskatchewan at the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. He died April 5, 1963, at age 70 and was buried in the South Cemetery Legion Plot in Moosomin, Sask.^{xxix}

Historical Information

The battle for the Belgian crossroads village of Passchendaele was one of the bloodiest battles of all time. Winston Churchill called it "a forlorn expenditure of valour and life without equal in futility." The sad part is that it never would have happened if Canadian Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Currie had been successful in having it called off. In just 12 days – from October 26 to November 6, 1917 – the Canadian Corps suffered nearly 16 000 casualties, and all for a contemptible gain of 7 km (4 1/2 miles).

Currie, the Corps Commander, had recommended the assault be called off because the battlefield was a quagmire; a mass of shell holes filled with suffocating yellow ooze that made it impossible to advance let alone build proper gun emplacements. He was convinced that any attack would be suicidal. Besides, he considered Passchendaele a useless, worthless objective – a wretchedly flat little Flemish village that offered not a single military vantage point. Currie was overruled by the British commander, Sir Douglas Haig, whose strategy was

to overwhelm enemy manpower with the expenditure of greater manpower. His thinking was that victory was to be achieved through sheer brute force, no matter what the cost in human lives.

At dawn on October 26, 20 000 men began inching their way across no man's land in rain and mist, shell hole by muddy shell hole toward their objective. Before the bloody battle was over on November 6, nine Canadian Victoria Crosses had been earned, four of them on the same day, two of them posthumously.^{xxx}

Victoria Cross Citation

On October 30, 1917 the PPCLI were fighting at Meetcheele Ridge (France) and suffering many casualties as they made their way through the mud and across open ground. They were being held back by heavy artillery and machine-gun fire as well as one particular pillbox on the crest of the hill maintained such a murderous fire that the attacking company of the unit was brought to a halt upon the slope of the hill, with every officer and NCO shot down, and the men remaining seeking what cover they could, unable to advance and unwilling to retreat.

A PPCLI officer, from the 7th Machine Gun Company, named Lieutenant Hugh McKenzie, noted the difficulties they were having and moved to their position to provide assistance with developing a plan of attack. Detailing small parties, one of which was lead by Mullin, he sent them off to work their way round the flanks, overcoming any hostile resistance they might encounter, and to be prepared at a given moment to make an attack from the rear upon the pillbox that was holding up the advance. A frontal attack moved directly up the slope to the fort, while the remainder of the men, including Mullin, attacked the same front from a different angle. McKenzie was shot and killed in front of the pillbox, however Mullin was able to move forward separately on a different route capturing the pillbox.^{xxxii}

"For conspicuous bravery in attack, when, single-handed, he captured a commanding pillbox which had withstood the heavy bombardment and was causing heavy casualties to our forces and holding up the attack. He rushed a sniper's post in front, destroyed the garrison with bombs, and, crawling on to the top of the pillbox, he shot the two machine gunners with his revolver. Sergeant Mullin then rushed to another entrance, and compelled the garrison of 10 to surrender. His gallantry and fearlessness were witnessed by many, and although rapid fire was directed upon him and his clothes riddled by bullets, he never failed in his purpose, and he not only helped to save the situation but also indirectly saved many lives."^{xxxiii}

A/MAJOR GEORGE RANDOLPH PEARKES

Passchendaele, Belgium – October 30-31, 1917
5th Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles



*“Legion Magazine”, The Passchendaele Nine Plus One: Part 9 of 18, Copyright 2004 by Canvet Publications Ltd.
Retrieved April 1, 2008, from <http://www.legionmagazine.com/en/index.php/2005/05/the-passchendael-nine-plus-one/>*

Biographical Information

George Randolph Pearkes, was born February 26, 1888, in Watford, England, was wounded in every major battle in which he participated. Educated at Berkhamsted School before coming to Canada, he joined the Bedfordshire Regiment as a bugle boy. Around 1911 he arrived in Red Deer, Alta., where he worked on a training farm. Two years later he joined the Northwest Mounted Police and in 1915 paid his way out for \$50 to join the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles. In France, he was granted a commission and earned rapid promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel and later Major-General. In addition to the VC, which Pearkes received from King George V at Buckingham Palace on June 22, 1918, he was awarded the Military Cross, the Distinguished Service Order, the United States Order of Merit, the Order of the Knights of St. George and the French Croix de Guerre.

After the war, from 1922 to 1933, Pearkes served as general staff officer at the Royal Military College in Kingston, Ont.; from 1935 to 1938 he was director of military training. When WW II started, he was given command of the First Canadian Division, and when Japan entered the war he became general officer commanding, Pacific Command.

After WW II, Pearkes was elected Conservative member of Parliament for Nanaimo, B.C., and in 1957 became Defence Minister. In 1960, he was named British Columbia's Lieutenant-Governor and served as grand president of The Royal Canadian Legion from 1966 to 1976. He died May 30, 1984, at the age of 96. Pearkes was given a full military funeral beginning at Christ Church Cathedral in Victoria. The funeral parade was led by 32 Mounties followed by units of the PPCLI, a 50-man guard from the Canadian Scottish Regiment and a black horse without a rider. At his burial he received a 15-gun salute. Legion branches in Summerside, P.E.I., and Princeton, B.C., are named after him. His VC was donated to the Canadian War Museum in 1994.^{xxxiii}

Historical Information

The battle for the Belgian crossroads village of Passchendaele was one of the bloodiest battles of all time. Winston Churchill called it “a forlorn expenditure of valour and life without equal in futility.” The sad part is that it never would have happened if Canadian Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Currie had been successful in having it called off. In just 12 days – from October 26 to November 6, 1917 – the Canadian Corps suffered nearly 16 000 casualties, and all for a contemptible gain of 7 km (4 1/2 miles).

Currie, the Corps Commander, had recommended the assault be called off because the battlefield was a quagmire; a mass of shell holes filled with suffocating yellow ooze that made it impossible to advance let alone build proper gun emplacements. He was convinced that any attack would be suicidal. Besides, he considered

Passchendaele a useless, worthless objective – a wretchedly flat little Flemish village that offered not a single military vantage point. Currie was overruled by the British commander, Sir Douglas Haig, whose strategy was to overwhelm enemy manpower with the expenditure of greater manpower. His thinking was that victory was to be achieved through sheer brute force, no matter what the cost in human lives.

At dawn on October 26, 20 000 men began inching their way across no man's land in rain and mist, shell hole by muddy shell hole toward their objective. Adding to the soldiers' difficulties was the fact that German planes had managed to bomb and strafe the supply areas, reducing the capability of the artillery. But before the bloody battle was over on November 6, nine Canadian Victoria Crosses had been earned, four of them on the same day, two of them posthumously.^{xxxiv}

Victoria Cross Citation

As commander of a company of the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles, A/Major George Pearkes had been ordered to capture Vapor Farm and the outlying defences of Passchendaele. Just before the advance got underway, a piece of shrapnel struck him in the left thigh with such force it knocked him down. Some of those closest to him thought the advance should be called off, but Pearkes would not do it.

Pearkes struggled to his feet and was able to drag himself forward. With 50 troops, he reached the objective only to find that both flanks were dangerously exposed. The battalion on the left had failed to capture Source Farm and so his unit turned its attention to it and took it by storm. Pearkes then consolidated the position amid a ragged line of shell holes and, although his unit was reduced to fewer than 20 men, it managed to beat off a succession of German counterattacks until reinforcements arrived well after dark on the second day.^{xxxv}

“For most conspicuous bravery and skilful handling of the troops under his command during the capture and consolidation of considerably more than the objectives allotted to him in an attack. Just before the advance, A/ Major Pearkes was wounded in the left thigh. Regardless of his wound, he continued to lead his men with the utmost gallantry, despite many obstacles. At a particular stage of the attack his further advance was threatened by a strong point which was an objective of the battalion on his left, but which was they had not succeeded in capturing. Quickly appreciating the situation, he captured and held this point, thus enabling his further advance to be successfully pushed forward. It was entirely due to his determination and fearless personality that he was able to maintain his objective with the small number of men at his command against repeated enemy counterattacks, both his flanks being unprotected for a considerable depth meanwhile. His appreciation of the situation throughout, and the reports rendered by him were invaluable to his Commanding Officer in making dispositions of troops to hold the position captured. He showed throughout a supreme contempt of danger and wonderful powers of control and leading.”^{xxxvi}

PRIVATE THOMAS RICKETTS

Ledeghem, Belgium – October 14, 1918
Royal Newfoundland Regiment



*“Legion Magazine”, Securing Victory: Part 13 of 18, Copyright 2004 by Canvet Publications Ltd.
Retrieved April 1, 2008, from <http://www.legionmagazine.com/en/index.php/2006/01/securing-victory/>*

Biographical Information

Thomas Ricketts was born on April 15, 1901 in Middle Arm, White Bay, N.L. He was the son of John and Amelia (nee Castle). Thomas was a fisherman by trade but when the war broke out in Europe, he travelled to St. John’s where he enlisted in the Royal Newfoundland Regiment on September 2, 1916. He stated that he was 18 years and 3 months, when in fact he was only 15 years and 4 months.

Ricketts went overseas in January 1917 with the 1st Battalion, Royal Newfoundland Regiment. He proceeded to France in June of that year and after being wounded near Cambrai in November returned to action in April 1918.

Ricketts was awarded the Victoria Cross by King George V, who introduced Ricketts as “the youngest VC in my army.” The King wrote in his diary on January 20, 1919, the following entry: “Yesterday I gave the VC to Private Ricketts, Newfoundland Regiment, who is only 17 and a half now, a splendid boy.” In addition to earning the VC, Ricketts was also awarded the French Croix de Guerre with Gold Star.

Ricketts returned to Newfoundland a hero, but a modest one. For the rest of his life, he never boasted of his valour, and was content to keep a low profile in private life. He studied pharmacy, and went on to open a successful business in St. John’s, N.L. The City of St. John’s erected a plaque to commemorate Ricketts at the site of his business, at the corner of Job and Water Streets.

Tommy Ricketts died February 10, 1967. As a sign of respect, the provincial government held a state funeral. He is buried at the Anglican Cemetery in St. John’s, N.L.

In 2003, Ricketts’ family donated his war medals – including his VC – to the Canadian War Museum, so that his honours can be shared and preserved for future generations.^{xxxvii}

Historical Information

Following the capture of the Drocourt-Quéant Line, the Allies launched a knockout blow to end the war with a massive breakthrough on a front stretching 290 km (180 miles) from Bruges, Belgium, in the north to Saint-Mihiel, France, in the south. The major tasks facing the Canadian Corps involved crossing the Canal du Nord, occupying Bourlon Wood and then capturing the city of Cambrai. From there the Canadians were expected to advance through Mont Houy and Valenciennes to Mons, Belgium. The first phase began at dawn September 27, 1918, when a barrage fell on enemy positions. Four battalions dashed across a dry portion of the canal and quickly established a bridgehead. Other units followed and took the lead. By the end of the day, a number of villages had been overrun and the Bourlon Wood was in Canadian hands. That same day, the Canadians

came up against the well-defended Marcoing Line, the last remaining trench line in the area. On the September 28, 1918, the line was overrun.^{xxxviii}

Victoria Cross Citation

On October 14, 1918, at Ledeghem, Belgium, the regiment had successfully beaten back the Germans, but not without heavy losses. Ricketts' B Company was pinned down by German field-gun shelling and tried a counterattack, but the Newfoundlanders had outrun their own artillery and so the enemy guns had to be taken out.

Armed with a Lewis gun, Ricketts volunteered to join his section commander to try and outflank the enemy position. Advancing in stages under heavy fire, the men came within 300 yards of the German battery when they ran out of ammunition. The enemy, seeing an opportunity to get their field guns away, began to bring up their gun teams. Private Ricketts at once realized the situation and doubled back 100 yards, procured ammunition and dashed back to the Lewis gun and by very accurate fire drove the enemy and their gun teams into a farm. His platoon then advanced without casualties, and captured four field guns, four machine guns and eight prisoners. A fifth field gun was subsequently intercepted by fire and captured. By his presence of mind in anticipating the enemy intention and his utter disregard for personal safety, Private Ricketts secured the further supplies of ammunition which directly resulted in these important captures and undoubtedly saved many lives.^{xxxix}

“During the advance from Ledgehem the attack was temporarily held up by heavy hostile fire, and the platoon to which he belonged suffered severe casualties from the fire of a battery at point blank range. Private Ricketts at once volunteered to go forward with his Section Commander and a Lewis gun to attempt to outflank the battery. They advanced by short rushes while subject to severe fire from enemy machine guns. When 300 yards away, their ammunition gave out. The enemy, seeing an opportunity to get their field guns away, began to bring up their gun teams. Private Ricketts at once realized the situation. He doubled back 100 yards, procured some ammunition and dashed back to the Lewis gun, and by very accurate fire drove the enemy and their gun teams into a farm. His platoon then advanced without casualties, and captured four field guns, four machine guns and eight prisoners. A fifth field gun was subsequently intercepted by fire and captured. By his presence of mind in anticipating the enemy intention and his utter disregard for personal safety, Private Ricketts secured the further supplies of ammunition which directly resulted in these important captures and undoubtedly saved many lives.”^{xl}

WARRANT OFFICER JOHN ROBERT OSBORN

Hong Kong – December 19, 1941
1st Battalion, The Winnipeg Grenadiers



"Veterans Affairs Canada", For Valour: Commemorating the Sixteen Canadian Servicemen Awarded the Victoria Cross for Conspicuous Bravery During the Second World War 1939–1945, Copyright 1996 by Public Works & Government Services Canada. Retrieved April 1, 2008, from <http://www.vac-acc.gc.ca/remembers/sub.cfm?source=history/secondwar/citations/osborn>

Biographical Information

John Robert Osborn was born in Norfolk, England on January 2, 1899. He served in the First World War as a seaman in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve and saw action at the Battle of Jutland in May 1916. At the end of the war he moved to Saskatchewan where he farmed for two years at Wapella. He then worked with the maintenance division of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Manitoba where he married and had five children. He joined the Winnipeg Grenadiers in 1933 and was called to active duty on September 3, 1939. At 42 he was the second oldest VC recipient in the Second World War. Company Sergeant-Major Osborn has no known grave but his name appears on the Hong Kong Memorial. His medal is on display at the Canadian War Museum in Ottawa, Ont.

Historical Information

Hong Kong, the headquarters of the Royal Navy's China Squadron, was attacked by air on December 8, 1941, shortly after Pearl Harbor. On December 19, nine Japanese divisions landed on three beaches on the north of the island with artillery and air cover, and the defenders withdrew to Victoria Peak, where they held out until Christmas Day. It was Canada's first engagement of the war.^{xli}

Victoria Cross Citation

In Hong Kong on the morning of the December 19, 1941, a company of the Winnipeg Grenadiers to which Warrant Officer Osborn belonged, became divided during an attack on Mount Butler, a hill rising steeply above sea level. A part of the company led by Warrant Officer Osborn captured the hill at the point of the bayonet and held it for three hours when, owing to the superior numbers of the enemy and to fire from an unprotected flank, the position became untenable. Warrant Officer Osborn and a small group covered the withdrawal, and when their turn came to fall back Osborn, single-handed, engaged the enemy while the remainder successfully joined the company. Warrant Officer Osborn had to run the gauntlet of heavy rifle and machine-gun fire. With no consideration for his own safety he assisted and directed stragglers to the new company position, exposing himself to heavy enemy fire to cover their retreat.

During the afternoon the company was cut off from the battalion and completely surrounded by the enemy, who were able to approach to within grenade throwing distance of the slight depression which the company was holding. Several enemy grenades were thrown which Warrant Officer Osborn picked up and threw back. The

enemy threw a grenade which landed in a position where it was impossible to pick it up and return it in time. Shouting a warning to his comrades this gallant Warrant Officer threw himself on the grenade which exploded, killing him instantly. His self-sacrifice undoubtedly saved the lives of many others.

Warrant Officer Osborn was an inspiring example to all throughout the defence which he assisted so magnificently in maintaining against an overwhelming enemy force for over eight and a half hours, and in his death he displayed the highest quality of heroism and self-sacrifice.^{xiii}

REVEREND JOHN WEIR FOOTE

Dieppe – August 19, 1942
Canadian Chaplain Services
The Royal Hamilton Light Infantry



"Veterans Affairs Canada", For Valour: Commemorating the Sixteen Canadian Servicemen Awarded the Victoria Cross for Conspicuous Bravery During the Second World War 1939–1945, Copyright 1996 by Public Works & Government Services Canada. Retrieved April 1, 2008, from <http://www.vac-acc.gc.ca/remembers/sub.cfm?source=history/secondwar/citations/foote>

Biographical Information

John Weir Foote was born in Madoc, Ont., on May 5, 1904. He was educated at the University of Western Ontario, London, at Queen's University, Kingston, and at McGill University, Montréal. He then entered the Presbyterian Ministry, serving congregations in Fort-Coulonge, Que. and Port Hope, Ont. In December 1939, he enlisted in the Canadian Chaplain Services and was posted to the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry. Reverend Foote was taken prisoner on August 19, 1942 and was not released until the May 5, 1945.

He did not accept demobilization until 1948, remaining with the Canadian Chaplain Services until that time. Then he entered the political arena and represented Durham County in the Legislature of the Province of Ontario. He had for some time filled the post of Minister of Reform Institutions for Ontario. Reverend Foote is the only member of the Canadian Chaplain Services ever to be awarded the Victoria Cross. Prior to his death, he donated his medals to the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry. He made his home with his wife in Cobourg, Ont., until his death on May 2, 1988. He is buried in Union Cemetery, Cobourg, Ont.^{xiii}

Historical Information

The Dieppe Raid of August 1942 was the largest amphibious raid of the war, with 5 000 Canadians with 1 000 British, and American Rangers supported by 237 warships and landing craft and 69 squadrons of aircraft. Two battalions would land at Puits and Pourville, the headlands at each side of the port, followed by the main assault, two battalions with 27 tanks covered by eight destroyers, on the beach. A third battalion would then land at Pourville, which would link up with the armour landed on the beach. Army commandos would take out coastal batteries, and Royal Marine commandos would assault the harbour, destroy installations and capture prisoners, invasion craft and intelligence.

One of the batteries was prevented from engaging by the commandos, and the other was taken. At Puits the Canadians landed late, and were not able to leave the beach; at Pourville they landed in the wrong place, but the 2nd Battalion advanced inland. The main assault was a failure: the destroyer's fire did not suppress the defences, the tanks could not advance over the shingle beach and the infantry suffered heavy casualties. The Royal Marines did not attempt their role because the guns were still active, and were instead sent in support of one of the infantry battalions: the position on the beaches was hidden by a smoke screen, and all those who

landed were killed or taken prisoner. The landed forces were withdrawn six minutes behind schedule. Just over 1 000 of the raiding force were killed, the bulk of whom were Canadians – 907 – and 2 000 were taken prisoner.^{xliv}

Victoria Cross Citation

At Dieppe August 19, 1942, Honourary Captain Foote, Canadian Chaplain Services, was the Regimental Chaplain with the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry. Upon landing on the beach under heavy fire he attached himself to the Regimental Aid Post which had been set up in a slight depression on the beach, but which was only sufficient to give cover to men lying down. During the subsequent period of approximately eight hours, while the action continued, he not only assisted the Regimental Medical Officer in ministering to the wounded in the Regimental Aid Post, but time and again left this shelter to inject morphine, give first aid and carry wounded personnel from the open beach to the Regimental Aid Post. On these occasions, with utter disregard for his personal safety, Honourary Captain Foote exposed himself to an inferno of fire and saved many lives by his gallant efforts.

During the action, as the tide went out, the Regimental Aid Post was moved to the shelter of a stranded landing craft. Honourary Captain Foote continued tirelessly and courageously to carry wounded men from the exposed beach to the cover of the landing craft. He also removed wounded from inside the landing craft when ammunition had been set on fire by enemy shells. When landing craft appeared he carried wounded from the Regimental Aid Post to the landing craft through heavy fire. On several occasions he had the opportunity to embark but returned to the beach as his chief concern was the care and evacuation of the wounded. He refused a final opportunity to leave the shore, choosing to suffer the fate of the men he had ministered to for over three years.

Honourary Captain Foote personally saved many lives by his efforts and his example inspired all around him. Those who observed him state that the calmness of this heroic officer as he walked about, collecting the wounded on the fire-swept beach will never be forgotten.^{xlv}

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES CECIL INGERSOLL MERRITT

Dieppe – August 19, 1942
The South Saskatchewan Regiment
The Seaforth Highlanders of Canada



"Veterans Affairs Canada", For Valour: Commemorating the Sixteen Canadian Servicemen Awarded the Victoria Cross for Conspicuous Bravery During the Second World War 1939–1945, Copyright 1996 by Public Works & Government Services Canada. Retrieved April 1, 2008, from <http://www.vac-acc.gc.ca/remembers/sub.cfm?source=history/secondwar/citations/merritt>

Biographical Information

Charles Cecil Ingersoll Merritt was born in Vancouver, B.C., on November 10, 1908, the son of a First World War hero. He was educated at Lord Roberts School, Vancouver, B.C., University School, Victoria, B.C., and the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont. In his private life he was a barrister and solicitor. Prior to the outbreak of war in 1939 he had been, since 1929, an officer in the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada. In 1942, he was transferred to the South Saskatchewan Regiment. Following his gallant action at Dieppe he became a prisoner of war for the balance of the hostilities.

In 1945, he was elected to the Federal Parliament for Vancouver-Burrard and served in that capacity until 1948. Following the loss of his seat in the general election of that year, he returned to his law practice in Vancouver where he and his wife took up residence. In 1951, he was appointed Commanding Officer of the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada Regiment, a post he held for three years.

On July 12, 2000, Lieutenant-Colonel Merritt passed away in Vancouver, B.C.^{xlvi}

Historical Information

The Dieppe Raid of August 1942, was the largest amphibious raid of the war, with 5 000 Canadians with 1 000 British, and American Rangers supported by 237 warships and landing craft and 69 squadrons of aircraft. Two battalions would land at Puits and Pourville, the headlands at each side of the port, followed by the main assault, two battalions with 27 tanks covered by eight destroyers, on the beach. A third battalion would then land at Pourville, which would link up with the armour landed on the beach. Army commandos would take out coastal batteries, and Royal Marine commandos would assault the harbour, destroy installations and capture prisoners, invasion craft and intelligence.

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landed were killed or taken prisoner. The landed forces were withdrawn six minutes behind schedule. Just over 1 000 of the raiding force was killed, the bulk of whom were Canadians – 907 – and 2 000 were taken prisoner.^{xlvii}

Victoria Cross Citation

Merritt was awarded the VC for matchless gallantry and inspiring leadership while commanding his battalion during the Dieppe raid on August 19, 1942. From the point of landing, his unit's advance had to be made across a bridge in Pourville which was swept by very heavy machine-gun, mortar and artillery fire: the first parties were mostly destroyed and the bridge thickly covered by their bodies. A daring lead was required; waving his helmet, Lieutenant-Colonel Merritt rushed forward shouting, "Come on over! There's nothing to worry about here."

He personally led the survivors of at least four parties in turn across the bridge. Quickly organizing these, he led them forward and when held up by enemy pillboxes he again headed rushes which succeeded in clearing them. In one case he himself destroyed the occupants of the post by throwing grenades into it. After several of his runners became casualties, he himself kept contact with his different positions. Although twice wounded, Lieutenant-Colonel Merritt continued to direct the unit's operations with great vigour and determination and while organizing the withdrawal he stalked a sniper with a Bren gun and silenced him. He then coolly gave orders for the departure and announced his intention to hold off and get even with the enemy. When last seen he was collecting Bren and Tommy guns and preparing a defensive position which successfully covered the withdrawal from the beach before being taken a prisoner of war. The success of his unit's operations and the safe re-embarkation of a large portion of it were chiefly due to Lieutenant-Colonel Merritt's personal daring.^{xlviii}

CAPTAIN PAUL TRIQUET

Casa Berardi, Italy – December 14, 1943
Le Royal 22^e Régiment



“Veterans Affairs Canada”, For Valour: Commemorating the Sixteen Canadian Servicemen Awarded the Victoria Cross for Conspicuous Bravery During the Second World War 1939–1945, Copyright 1996 by Public Works & Government Services Canada. Retrieved April 1, 2008, from <http://www.vac-acc.gc.ca/remembers/sub.cfm?source=history/secondwar/citations/triquet>

Biographical Information

Paul Triquet was born in Cabano, Que., on April 2, 1910. He attended Cabano Academy and later took six years of night school in Québec City. While at school he was a member of the Cabano Cadet Corps which his father organized and trained, so he was keenly interested in military training from an early age. He enlisted as a private in the Royal 22^e Régiment on November 3, 1927 and received rapid promotion. The action which won him the Victoria Cross has been described as a “magnificent flash of greatness.” He was also awarded a French decoration – Chevalier of the Legion of Honour – for the same action.

In 1947, he retired from the active army after 22 years and became a district sales manager for a forest products company in Quebec until 1951, when he joined the Reserve Army as Commanding Officer of the Régiment de Lévis (R.F.). In 1954, he became Colonel Paul Triquet, commanding the 8th Militia Group.

Paul Triquet retired in Florida and died on August 8, 1980 and is buried in Québec City.^{xix}

Historical Information

Sicily was invaded on July 10, 1943. The strategic objectives were to regain control of the Mediterranean for shipping, to draw forces from the Eastern front and to begin to force Italy out of the war. In all these points it was successful, although the Germans managed to withdraw forty thousand men across the Straits of Messina. Mussolini was overthrown on July 25, 1943, and the new government proposed surrender terms; the Allies decided that it should coincide with a landing at Salerno on September 9, six days after a landing by the 8th Army at Reggio.

The German counterattack at Salerno was nearly successful on September 13, but was defeated by airdropping two regimental combat teams from the US 81st Airborne Division, and by lead elements of the 8th Army. The German response was to hold the Allies with a succession of defence lines, starting with the Viktor line and then the Gustav line. Every effort was made to make Allied progress as difficult and costly as possible.

Naples fell on October 1, and the Volturno was reached on the 5th, but met strong resistance, coupled with bad weather, and the river line was not secure until the 19th. On the Adriatic, the Canadians had crossed the Moro River on December 8, 1943, but took a week to fight through Ortona. On December 30, Montgomery left Italy

for Britain to prepare for the invasion of France. The Allied advance was then halfway between the Sangro and Pescara and facing the Gustav line.

The capture of the key road junction on the main Ortona-Orsogna lateral was entirely dependent on securing the hamlet of Casa Berardi. This and a gully in front of it had been turned by the Germans into formidable strong points defended by infantry and tanks.¹

Victoria Cross Citation

On December 14, 1943, Captain Triquet's company of the Royal 22^e Régiment with the support of a squadron of a Canadian Armoured Regiment was given the task of crossing the gully and securing Casa Berardi. Difficulties were encountered from the outset. The gully was held in strength and on approaching it the force came under heavy fire from machineguns and mortars. All the company officers and 50 percent of the men were killed or wounded. Showing superb contempt for the enemy, Captain Triquet went around reorganizing the remainder and encouraging them with the words, "Never mind them, they can't shoot." Finally when enemy infiltration was observed on all sides shouting, "There are enemy in front of us, behind us and on our flanks, there is only one safe place – that is on the objective," he dashed forward and with his men following him broke through the enemy resistance. In this action four tanks were destroyed and several enemy machine gun posts silenced.

Against bitter and determined defence and under heavy fire, Captain Triquet and his company, in close co-operation with the tanks, forced their way on until a position was reached on the outskirts of Casa Berardi. By this time the strength of the company was reduced to two sergeants and 15 men. In expectation of a counterattack Captain Triquet at once set about organizing his handful of men into a defensive perimeter around the remaining tanks. A German counterattack supported by tanks developed almost immediately. Captain Triquet, ignoring the heavy fire, was everywhere encouraging his men and directing the defence. This and subsequent attacks were beaten off with heavy losses, and Captain Triquet and his small force held out against overwhelming odds until the remainder of the battalion took Casa Berardi and relieved them the next day.

Throughout this engagement, Captain Triquet showed the most magnificent courage and cheerfulness under heavy fire. Wherever the action was the hottest he was often seen shouting encouragement to his men and organizing the defence. His utter disregard of danger, his cheerfulness and tireless devotion to duty were a constant source of inspiration to them. His tactical skill and leadership enabled them, although reduced by casualties to a mere handful, to continue their advance against bitter resistance and to hold their gains against determined counterattacks. It was due to him that Casa Berardi was captured and opened for the attack on the vital road junction.¹¹

MAJOR CHARLES FERGUSON HOEY

Maungdaw, Burma – February 16, 1944
1st Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment



“Veterans Affairs Canada”, For Valour: Commemorating the Sixteen Canadian Servicemen Awarded the Victoria Cross for Conspicuous Bravery During the Second World War 1939–1945, Copyright 1996 by Public Works & Government Services Canada. Retrieved April 1, 2008, from <http://www.vac-acc.gc.ca/remembers/sub.cfm?source=history/secondwar/citations/hoey>

Biographical Information

Charles Ferguson Hoey was born in Duncan, Vancouver Island, B.C., on March 29, 1914. He was educated at the Duncan Grammar School and at the Duncan High School. In April 1933, he went to England with the intention of making the army his career.

He first enlisted in the West Kent Regiment, won a cadetship to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst and went there in September 1935. He graduated from Sandhurst in December 1936 and, after a brief visit home to Duncan, joined the 2nd Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment, which is now the Royal Lincolnshires following distinguished service fighting in Burma. He transferred to the 1st Battalion of the Lincolnshires, then in India and sailed for there in September 1937. He went to Burma with the 1st Battalion in 1942 and served there until his death in February 1944. He was awarded the Military Cross in July 1943, for his outstanding service at Maungdaw during a raid on a Japanese position.

Major Hoey is buried in Taukkyan Cemetery, Rangoon, Burma. His Victoria Cross is on display at the Sabraon Barrack in Lincoln, England.ⁱⁱⁱ

Historical Information

Strategy for the Burma theatre entailed a four pronged invasion. In the north, a Nationalist Chinese army led by the American Lieutenant-General Stilwell would take Myitkyina and establish a land supply route to replace the dangerous air route over the Himalayas. In the centre there would be a limited advance on the Chindwin River, the great natural barrier behind which the Allies had retreated in 1942. These two operations would be supported by an operation by a long range penetration force that had crossed the Chindwin into Japanese-held territory in the spring of 1943. In the south, there would be a second attempt to take Maungdaw-Buthidaung road in Arakan.

The 25-km (16-mile) road from Maungdaw to Buthidaung ran west–east across the peninsula, and was the only lateral road good enough for wheeled traffic, on which the Allies relied. It was heavily defended along its length and had three strongholds, at Razabil in the west and Letwedet in the east, and in the tunnels under the Mayu range. To attack Letwedet a new road over the mountains had to be made, and a footpath running through Ngakyedauk Pass was chosen. It was ready for use by the end of January 1944, but since it ran parallel to the front it was always vulnerable to Japanese attack. Maungdaw was taken on January 9 and Razabil by the end

of the month. The battle for the Maungdaw–Buthidaung road was not over until May, after very tough fighting against some of the best Japanese formations.ⁱⁱⁱ

Victoria Cross Citation

In Burma, on February 16, 1944, Major Hoey's company formed a part of a force which was ordered to capture a position in the Ngakyedauk Pass at all costs. The capture of the key road junction on the main Ortona-Orsogna lateral was entirely dependent on securing the hamlet of Casa Berardi. Both this and a gully in front of it had been turned by the Japanese into formidable strong points defended by infantry and tanks. After a night march through enemy-held territory the force was met at the foot of the position by heavy machine-gun fire.

Major Hoey personally led his company under heavy machine-gun and rifle fire right up to the objective. Although wounded at least twice in the leg and head, he seized a Bren gun from one of his men and firing from the hip, led his company to the objective. In spite of his wounds the company had difficulty keeping up with him, and Major Hoey reached the enemy strong post first, where he killed all the occupants before being mortally wounded.

Major Hoey's outstanding gallantry and leadership, his total disregard of personal safety and his grim determination to reach the objective resulted in the capture of this vital position.^{iv}

MAJOR JOHN KEEFER MAHONY

Melfa River, Italy – May 24, 1944
The Westminster Regiment



"Veterans Affairs Canada", For Valour: Commemorating the Sixteen Canadian Servicemen Awarded the Victoria Cross for Conspicuous Bravery During the Second World War 1939–1945, Copyright 1996 by Public Works & Government Services Canada. Retrieved April 1, 2008, from <http://www.vac-acc.gc.ca/remembers/sub.cfm?source=history/secondwar/citations/mahony>

Biographical Information

John Keefer Mahony was born in New Westminster, B.C., on June 30, 1911. He received his education at the Duke of Connaught High School, New Westminster and then entered the world of journalism as a reporter with the Vancouver Province. Prior to the outbreak of war he had been an officer in the Westminster Regiment of the militia and he was among the first to enlist for active service.

On the cessation of hostilities he remained in the army until 1962 serving successively as Commandant Cadet Officer of the Western Command, Director of Publications for the Canadian Army and Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the Western Ontario Area. On April 5, 1954, Lieutenant-Colonel Mahony went to Washington, D.C. as Canadian Army Liaison Officer.

He retired in London, Ont. where he engaged in youth work. At his own request, he was buried without a military funeral. He died on December 16, 1990.

Historical Information

On the May 24, 1944, A Company of the Westminster Regiment (Motor), under the command of Major Mahony, was ordered to establish the initial bridgehead across the River Melfa. The enemy still had strong forces of tanks, self-propelled guns and infantry holding defensive positions on the east side of the river.

Victoria Cross Citation

Despite this, Major Mahony personally led his company down to and across the river, being with the leading section. Although the crossing was made in full view of and under heavy fire from enemy machine-gun posts on the right rear and left front, he personally directed each section into its proper position on the west bank with the greatest coolness and confidence. The crossing was made and a small bridgehead was established on ground where it was only possible to dig shallow weapon pits. From 1530 hours the company maintained itself in the face of enemy fire and attack until 2030 hours, when the remaining companies and supporting weapons were able to cross the river and reinforce them.

The bridgehead was enclosed on three sides by an 88-mm self-propelled gun 450 yards to the right, a battery of four, 2-cm AA guns, 100 yards to the left, a Spandau 100 yards to the left of it. To the left of the Spandau a second 88-mm self-propelled gun, and a company of infantry with mortars and machine guns on the left of

the 88-mm gun. From all these weapons, Major Mahony's company was constantly under fire until it eventually succeeded in knocking out the self-propelled equipment and the infantry on the left flank.

Shortly after the bridgehead had been established, the enemy counterattacked with infantry supported by tanks and self-propelled guns. The counterattack was beaten off by the company with its Projector, Infantry, Anti Tank's (PIATs), 2-inch mortars and grenades, due to the skill with which Major Mahony had organized his defences. With absolute fearlessness and disregard for his own safety, Major Mahony personally directed the fire of his PIAT's throughout this action, encouraging and exhorting his men. By this time, the company strength had been reduced to 60 men, and all but one of the platoon officers had been wounded. Scarcely an hour later, enemy tanks formed up about 450 m (500 yards) in front of the bridgehead and in company with about a Company of infantry, launched a second counterattack. Major Mahony, determined to hold the position at all costs, went from section to section with words of encouragement, personally directing fire of mortars and other weapons. At one stage, a section was pinned down in the open by accurate and intense machine-gun fire. Major Mahony crawled forward to their position, and by throwing smoke grenades, succeeded in extricating the section from its position with the loss of only one man. This counterattack was finally beaten off with the destruction of three enemy self-propelled guns and one Panther tank.

Early in the action, Major Mahony was wounded in the head and twice in the leg, but he refused medical aid and continued to direct the defence of the bridgehead, despite the fact that movement of any kind caused him extreme pain. It was only when the remaining companies of the regiment had crossed the river to support him that he allowed his wounds to be dressed and even then refused to be evacuated, staying instead with his company.

The forming and holding of a bridgehead across the river was vital to the whole Canadian Corps action, and failure would have meant delay, a repetition of the attack, probably involving heavy losses in men, material and time, and would have given the enemy breathing space which might have broken the impetus of the Corps' advance. Major Mahony, knowing this, never allowed the thought of failure or withdrawal to enter his mind, and infused his spirit and determination into all his men. At the first sign of hesitation or faltering, Major Mahony was there to encourage, by his own example, those who were feeling the strain of battle. The enemy perceived that this officer was the soul of the defence and consequently fired at him constantly with all weapons, from rifle to 88-mm guns. Major Mahony completely ignored the enemy fire and with great courage and absolute disregard for personal danger, commanded his company with such great confidence, energy and skill that the enemy's efforts to destroy the bridgehead were all defeated.

The great courage shown by Major Mahony in this action will forever be an inspiration to his Regiment and to the Canadian Army.^{iv}

MAJOR DAVID VIVIAN CURRIE

St. Lambert-sur-dives, France – August 18, 1944
The South Alberta Regiment



"Veterans Affairs Canada", For Valour: Commemorating the Sixteen Canadian Servicemen Awarded the Victoria Cross for Conspicuous Bravery During the Second World War 1939–1945, Copyright 1996 by Public Works & Government Services Canada. Retrieved April 1, 2008, from <http://www.vac-acc.gc.ca/remembers/sub.cfm?source=history/secondwar/citations/currie>

Biographical Information

David Vivian Currie was born in Sutherland, Sask. on July 8, 1912. He attended King George Public School, the Central Collegiate and Moose Jaw Technical School where he learned his trade as an automobile mechanic and welder. In 1939, he joined the militia and in January 1940, he enlisted in the regular army with the rank of Lieutenant. He was promoted to Captain in 1941 and to Major in 1944.

After the war he spent eight years in Baie Comeau, Que., as equipment superintendent of a paper company. In 1953, he moved to Montréal and joined a manufacturing company where he became vice-president. In 1959, Prime Minister John Diefenbaker appointed him Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons. He died in Ottawa, Ont. on June 20, 1986 and is buried in Owen Sound, Ont.^{lv}

Historical Information

Six days after the Allies landed on the beaches of Normandy, they had linked their beachheads – Utah, Omaha, Gold, Juno and Sword – and held an unbroken front of 96 km (60 miles) which was 24 km (15 miles) deep in some places. The Germans, however, contested every inch. On July 31, 1944, American tanks and infantry had broken through German lines and had reached Avranches. Hitler ordered what remained of ten Panzer divisions to attack through Mortain to Avranches to cut off the advancing Americans. North of Mortain the Royal Norfolks were holding the village of Sourdeval when it was attacked by the 10th Panzer Division. The Germans withdrew eastwards through the Falaise Gap but they were attacked by the Allies, and by August 16, 1944, Hitler reluctantly accepted Normandy was lost.^{lvii}

Victoria Cross Citation

In Normandy on August 18, 1944, Major Currie was in command of a small mixed force of Canadian tanks, self-propelled anti-tank guns and infantry which was ordered to cut one of the main escape routes from the Falaise pocket. This force was held up by strong enemy resistance in the village of St. Lambert-sur-Dives, and two tanks were knocked out by 88-mm guns. Major Currie immediately entered the village alone on foot at last light through the enemy outposts to reconnoitre the German defences and extricate the crews of the disabled tanks, which he succeeded in doing in spite of heavy mortar fire. Early the following morning, without any previous artillery bombardment, Major Currie personally led an attack on the village in the face of fierce opposition from enemy tanks, guns and infantry, and by noon had succeeded in seizing and consolidating a position halfway inside of the village. During the next 36 hours the Germans hurled one counterattack after another against

the Canadian force, but so skilfully had Major Currie organized his defensive position that these attacks were repulsed with severe casualties to the enemy after heavy fighting.

At dusk on August 20, the Germans attempted to mount a final assault on the Canadian positions, but the attacking force was routed before it could even be deployed. Seven enemy tanks, 12 88-mm guns and 40 vehicles were destroyed, 300 Germans were killed, 500 wounded and 2 100 captured. Major Currie then promptly ordered an attack and completed the capture of the village, thus denying the Chambois-Trun escape route to the remnants of two German Armies cut off in the Falaise pocket.

Throughout three days and nights of fierce fighting, Major Currie's gallant conduct and contempt for danger set a magnificent example to all ranks of the force under his command. On one occasion he personally directed the fire of his command tank on to a Tiger tank which had been harassing his position and succeeded in knocking it out. During another attack, while the guns of his command tank were taking on other targets at longer ranges, he used a rifle from the turret to deal with individual snipers who had infiltrated to within 50 yards of his headquarters. The only time reinforcements were able to get through to his force, he himself led the 40 men forward to their positions and explained the importance of their task as part of the defence. When, during the next attack, these new reinforcements withdrew under the intense fire brought down by the enemy, he personally collected them and led them forward into position again, where, inspired by his leadership, they held for the remainder of the battle. His employment of the artillery support, which became available after his original attack went in, was typical of his cool calculation of the risks involved in every situation. At one time, despite the fact that short rounds were falling within fifteen yards of his own tank, he ordered fire from medium artillery to continue because of its devastating effect upon the attacking enemy in his immediate area.

Throughout the operations the casualties to Major Currie's force were heavy. He never considered the possibility of failure or allowed it to enter the minds of his men. In the words of one of his non-commissioned officers, "We knew at one stage that it was going to be a fight to the finish but he was so cool about it, it was impossible for us to get excited." Since all the officers under his command were either killed or wounded during the action, Major Currie virtually had no respite from his duties and in fact obtained only one hour's sleep during the entire period. Nevertheless he did not permit his fatigue to become apparent to his troops and throughout the action took every opportunity to visit weapon pits and other defensive posts to talk to his men, to advise them as to the best use of their weapons and to cheer them with words of encouragement. When his force was finally relieved and he was satisfied that the turnover was complete he fell asleep on his feet and collapsed.

There is no doubt that the success of the attack on and stand against the enemy at St. Lambert-sur-Dives can largely be attributed to this officer's coolness, inspired leadership and skilful use of the limited weapons at his disposal. The courage and devotion to duty shown by Major Currie during a prolonged period of heavy fighting were outstanding and had a far-reaching effect on the successful outcome of the battle.^{lviii}

Pte. ERNEST ALVIA SMITH

Savio River, Italy – October 21-22, 1944
The Seaforth Highlanders of Canada



"Veterans Affairs Canada", For Valour: Commemorating the Sixteen Canadian Servicemen Awarded the Victoria Cross for Conspicuous Bravery During the Second World War 1939–1945, Copyright 1996 by Public Works & Government Services Canada. Retrieved April 1, 2008, from <http://www.vac-acc.gc.ca/remembers/sub.cfm?source=history/secondwar/citations/smith>

Biographical Information

Ernest Alvia Smith was born in New Westminster, B.C., on May 3, 1914. He was educated at the Herbert Spencer Elementary School and the T.J. Trapp Technical High School. Before enlisting in the army, he engaged in contracting work.

He enlisted in the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada and served with that unit until April 13, 1945. For some time following demobilization Ernest Alvia "Smokey" Smith worked in a photographic studio in New Westminster. In 1951 he re-enlisted in the Permanent Force retiring in 1964 with the rank of sergeant as a member of the Tri-Service Recruiting Unit in Vancouver and served as a sergeant at Headquarters of the British Columbia Army Command in Vancouver.

Ernest Alvia "Smokey" Smith was appointed a member of the Order of Canada in November 1995. On August 3, 2005, Ernest Alvia "Smokey" Smith, died peacefully at his home in Vancouver, British Columbia, surrounded by family and friends at the age of 91. Many thousands paid their respects when he lay in state in Parliament Hill in Ottawa and at his military funeral in Vancouver. His ashes were committed to the sea on August 15, 2005, as a fulfilment of one of his last wishes.

Historical Information

In Italy on the night of October 21, 1944, a Canadian Infantry Brigade was ordered to establish a bridgehead across the Savio River. The Seaforth Highlanders of Canada were selected as the spearhead of the attack, and in weather most unfavorable to the operation, they crossed the river and captured their objective in spite of strong opposition from the enemy. Torrential rain had caused the Savio River to rise six feet in five hours, and as the soft vertical banks made it impossible to bridge the river no tanks or anti-tank guns could be taken across the raging stream to the support of the rifle companies. As the right forward company was consolidating its objective it was suddenly counterattacked by a troop of three Mark V Panther tanks supported by two self-propelled guns and about 30 infantry and the situation appeared hopeless.

Victoria Cross Citation

Under heavy fire from the approaching enemy tanks, Private Smith, showing great initiative and inspiring leadership, led his Projector, Infantry, Anti Tank (PIAT) Group of two men across an open field to a position from which the PIAT could best be employed. Leaving one man on the weapon, Private Smith crossed the

road with a comrade and obtained another PIAT. Almost immediately an enemy tank came down the road firing its machine guns along the line of the ditches. Private Smith's comrade was wounded. At a range of 9 m (30 feet) and having to expose himself to the full view of the enemy, Private Smith fired the PIAT and hit the tank, putting it out of action. Ten German infantry immediately jumped off the back of the tank and charged him with Schmeissers and grenades. Without hesitation Private Smith moved out on the road and with his Tommy gun at point-blank range, killed four Germans and drove the remainder back. Almost immediately another tank opened fire and more enemy infantry closed in on Smith's position. Obtaining some abandoned Tommy gun magazines from a ditch, he steadfastly held his position, protecting his comrade and fighting the enemy with his Tommy gun until they finally gave up and withdrew in disorder.

One tank and both self-propelled guns had been destroyed by this time, but yet another tank swept the area with fire from a longer range. Private Smith, still showing utter contempt for enemy fire, helped his wounded comrade to cover and obtained medical aid for him behind a nearby building. He then returned to his position beside the road to await the possibility of a further enemy attack.

No further immediate attack developed, and as a result the battalion was able to consolidate the bridgehead position vital to the success of the whole operation, which led to the capture of San Giorgio Di Cesena and a further advance to the Ronco River. Thus, by the dogged determination, outstanding devotion to duty and superb gallantry of this private soldier, his comrades were so inspired that the bridgehead was held firm against all enemy attacks, pending the arrival of tanks and anti-tank guns some hours later.^{lix}

SERGEANT AUBREY COSENS

Mooshof, Holland – February 25-26, 1945
The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada



"Veterans Affairs Canada", For Valour: Commemorating the Sixteen Canadian Servicemen Awarded the Victoria Cross for Conspicuous Bravery During the Second World War 1939–1945, Copyright 1996 by Public Works & Government Services Canada. Retrieved April 1, 2008, from <http://www.vac-acc.gc.ca/remembers/sub.cfm?source=history/secondwar/citations/cozens>

Biographical Information

Aubrey Cosens was born in Latchford, Ont., on May 21, 1921, the son of a First World War Veteran. Shortly after his birth his family moved to Porquis Junction, near Iroquois Falls, Ont. and he was educated in the Porquis Junction School. He left school in 1938 to work with his father on the railway as a section hand.

He left Porquis Junction in 1939 to join the Royal Canadian Air Force but his application was rejected. Finally, in 1940, he went to Hamilton, Ont., and was accepted by the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada (Hamilton) Regiment. He served with them in Canada, Jamaica and England, then transferred to the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada in the summer of 1944 and was soon promoted to sergeant.

Sergeant Cosens is buried in Groesbeek Canadian War Cemetery, Nijmegen, The Netherlands. His Victoria Cross is displayed at the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada Regimental Museum in Toronto.^{ix}

Historical Information

December and January of 1945 were spent in operations in Holland and Belgium up to and beyond the Meuse/Maas. Once that was clear, Field Marshal Montgomery planned to move from Eindhoven as far as Wesel, about 48 km (30 miles) inside Germany, securing the area north of the Meuse. 1st Commando Brigade was under command of the 7th Armoured Division, engaged between the Maas and Roer. The German offensive in the Ardennes delayed the planned attack until February 8, but the Germans were thrown back by March 10; at that date there were no Germans left west of the Rhine.^{ix}

Victoria Cross Citation

In Holland on the night of February 25, 1945, the 1st Battalion, The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada launched an attack on the hamlet of Mooshof, to capture ground which was considered essential for the development of future operations.

Sergeant Cosens' platoon, with two tanks in support, attacked enemy strong points in three farm buildings, but were twice beaten back by fanatical enemy resistance and then fiercely counterattacked, during which time the platoon suffered heavy casualties and the platoon commander was killed.

Sergeant Cosens at once assumed command of the only other four survivors of his platoon, whom he placed in a position to give him covering fire, while he himself ran across open ground under heavy mortar and shell fire to the one remaining tank, where, regardless of the danger, he took up an exposed place in front of the turret and directed his fire. After a further enemy counterattack had been repulsed, Sergeant Cosens ordered the tank to attack the farm buildings, while the four survivors of his platoon followed in close support. After the tank had rammed the first building he entered it alone, killing several of the defenders and taking the rest prisoner. Single-handed he then entered the second and third buildings, and personally killed or captured all the occupants, although under intense machine-gun and small arms fire. Just after the successful reduction of these important enemy strong points, Sergeant Cosens was shot through the head by an enemy sniper and died almost instantly.

The outstanding gallantry, initiative and determined leadership of this brave NCO, who himself killed at least 20 of the enemy and took an equal number of prisoners, resulted in the capture of a position which was vital to the success of the future operations of the Brigade.^{lxii}

MAJOR FREDERICK ALBERT TILSTON

The Hochwald, Germany – March 1, 1945
The Essex Scottish Regiment



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Biographical Information

Frederick Albert Tilston was born in Toronto, Ont., on June 11, 1906. He was educated at De La Salle High School, the Ontario College of Pharmacy and the University of Toronto. Prior to his enlistment in 1940 he was sales manager of a drug manufacturing company.

He enlisted as a private but because of his age, education and experience, he was quickly promoted to sergeant and then to officer. The wounds received during the war necessitated the amputation of both legs, but exactly one year later from the date of his injuries he returned to work for his former company in the capacity of vice-president in charge of sales. He later became president and then chairman of the board for that company.

In 1963, he became Honorary Colonel of his old regiment which had been renamed the Essex and Kent Regiment. He resided in Toronto, Ont., until his death on September 23, 1992. His family presented his Victoria Cross to the Royal Canadian Military Institute in Toronto.^{lxiii}

Historical Information

December and January of 1945 were spent in operations in Holland and Belgium up to and beyond the Meuse/Maas. Once that was clear, Field Marshal Montgomery planned to move from Eindhoven as far as Wesel, about 48 km (30 miles) inside Germany, securing the area north of the Meuse. 1st Commando Brigade was under command of the 7th Armoured Division, engaged between the Maas and Roer. The German offensive in the Ardennes delayed the planned attack until February 8, but the Germans were thrown back by March 10; at that date there were no Germans left west of the Rhine.

Victoria Cross Citation

The 2nd Canadian Division had been given the task of breaking through the strongly fortified Hochwald Forest defence line which covered Zanten, the last German bastion west of the Rhine protecting the vital Wesel Bridge escape route.

The Essex Scottish Regiment was ordered to breach the defence line northeast of Udem and to clear the northern half of the forest, through which the balance of the brigade would pass. At 0715 hours on March 1, 1945, the attack was launched, but due to the softness of the ground it was found impossible to support the attack by tanks as had been planned. Across approximately 500 yards of flat open country, in the face of intense enemy fire, Major Tilston personally led his company in the attack, keeping dangerously close to

our own bursting shells in order to get the maximum cover from the barrage. Though wounded in the head he continued to lead his men forward, through a belt of wire 10 feet in depth to the enemy trenches shouting orders and encouragement and using his Sten gun with great effect. When the platoon on the left came under heavy fire from an enemy machine gun post, he dashed forward personally and silenced it with a grenade; he was first to reach the enemy position and took the first prisoner.

Determined to maintain the momentum of the attack he ordered the reserve platoon to map up these positions and with outstanding gallantry, pressed on with his main force to the second line of enemy defences which were on the edge of the woods. As he approached the woods he was severely wounded in the hip and fell to the ground. Shouting to his men to carry on without him and urging them to get into the woods, he struggled to his feet and rejoined them as they reached the trenches of their objective. Here an elaborate system of underground dugouts and trenches was manned in considerable strength and vicious hand-to-hand fighting followed. Despite his wounds, Major Tilston's unyielding will to close with the enemy was a magnificent inspiration to his men as he led them in systematically clearing the trenches of the fiercely resisting enemy. In this fighting, two German company headquarters were overrun and many casualties were inflicted on the fanatical defenders.

Such had been the grimness of the fighting and so savage the enemy resistance that the company was now reduced to only 26 men, one quarter of its original strength. Before consolidation could be completed the enemy counterattacked repeatedly, supported by a hail of mortar and machine-gun fire from the open flank. Major Tilston moved, in the open, from platoon to platoon quickly organizing their defence and directing fire against the advancing enemy. The enemy attacks penetrated so close to the positions that grenades were thrown into the trenches held by his troops, but this officer by personal contact, unshakable confidence and unquenchable enthusiasm inspired his men that they held firm against great odds.

When the supply of ammunition became a serious problem he repeatedly crossed the bullet-swept ground to the company on his right flank to carry grenades, rifle and Bren ammunition to his troops and replaced a damaged wireless set to re-establish communications with battalion headquarters. He made at least six of these hazardous trips, each time crossing a road which was dominated by intense fire from numerous, well-sited enemy machine-gun posts.

On his last trip he was wounded for the third time, this time in the leg. He was found in a shell crater beside the road. Although very seriously wounded and barely conscious, he would not submit to medical attention until he had given complete instructions as to the defence plan, had emphasized the absolute necessity of holding the position, and had ordered his one remaining officer to take over.

By his calm courage, gallant conduct and total disregard for his own safety, he fired his men with grim determination and their firm stand enabled the regiment to accomplish its objective of furnishing the brigade with a solid base through which to launch further successful attacks to clear the forest thus enabling the division to accomplish its task.^{lxv}

CORPORAL FREDERICK GEORGE TOPHAM

East of The Rhine, Germany – March 24, 1945
1st Canadian Parachute Company



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Biographical Information

Frederick George Topham was born in Toronto, Ont., on August 10, 1917. He was educated at King George Public School and Runnymede High School. Prior to his enlistment he was employed in the mines at Kirkland Lake, Ont. In November 1945, he laid the cornerstone for Sunnybrook Memorial Hospital in Toronto.

After demobilization he worked at Toronto Hydro. He died on May 31, 1974 and is buried in Toronto, Ont.^{lxvi}

Historical Information

The Rhine was crossed by the Americans on March 22 and 23, 1945, near Oppenheim and by the British and Canadians in three places near Wesel on March 23 and 24, 1945. In the morning of March 24, the 6th Airborne Division parachuted in ahead of the forward troops. Although there were pockets of fanatical resistance, Germany no longer had any capacity to fight a war. Hitler's order to create a desert in front of the Allied armies was not obeyed, and the Allies advanced as much as 80 km (50 miles) a day. Contact was made with the Soviet Army on April 18, and the unconditional surrender was signed on May 8, 1945.^{lxvii}

Victoria Cross Citation

On March 24, 1945, Corporal Topham, a medical orderly, parachuted with his battalion onto a strongly defended area east of the Rhine. At about 1100 hours, while treating casualties sustained in the drop, a cry for help came from a wounded man in the open. Two medical orderlies from a field ambulance went out to this man in succession, but both were killed as they knelt beside the casualty.

Without hesitation and on his own initiative, Corporal Topham went forward through intense fire to replace the orderlies who had been killed before his eyes. As he worked on the wounded man he was himself shot through the nose. In spite of severe bleeding and intense pain, he never faltered in his task. Having completed immediate first aid, he carried the wounded man steadily and slowly back through continuous fire to the shelter of a wood.

During the next two hours Corporal Topham refused all offers of medical help for his own wound. He worked most devotedly throughout this period to bring in the wounded, showing complete disregard for the heavy and accurate enemy fire. It was only when all casualties had been cleared that he consented to his own wound being treated. His immediate evacuation was ordered, but he interceded so earnestly on his own behalf that he was eventually allowed to return to duty.

On his way back to his company he came across a carrier, which had received a direct hit. Enemy mortar bombs were still dropping around, the carrier itself was burning fiercely and its own mortar ammunition was exploding. An experienced officer on the spot had warned all not to approach the carrier. Corporal Topham, however, immediately went out alone in spite of the blasting ammunition and enemy fire, and rescued the three occupants of the carrier. He brought these men back across the open, and although one died almost immediately afterward, he arranged for the evacuation of the other two, who undoubtedly owe their lives to him.

This NCO showed sustained gallantry of the highest order. For six hours, most of the time in great pain, he performed a series of acts of outstanding bravery, and his magnificent and selfless courage inspired all those who witnessed it.^{lxviii}

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION – HISTORICA MINUTES (JOHN MCCRAE)

John McCrae is the author of “In Flanders Fields”, the famous war poem which commemorates the dead of WW I. During the Battle of Ypres, McCrae, a doctor, wrote the poem describing the experiences he faced while tending to wounded soldiers in the trenches. The poem was first published in *Punch* magazine, December 8, 1915. Posthumously, the poem was published in 1918, as one of a collection of poems in the book, *In Flanders Fields and Other Poems*.

John McCrae was born in Guelph, Ont., on November 30, 1872. He received his education at the University of Toronto, and completed his fellowship in pathology at McGill University in Montreal, Que. Prior to the outbreak of the war, he worked at both the Alexandra and Royal Victoria hospitals in Montreal, Que. McCrae died January 28, 1918, of pneumonia while being the officer in charge of medicine at the Boulogne No. 3 General Hospital.

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION – HISTORICA MINUTES (VALOUR ROAD)

WW I is also known as “The Great War,” because of its international scale; its massive mobilization of men, munitions and supplies and its huge impact on human life. Canadians fought and died in battles at Ypres, Mount Sorrel, Beaumont-Hamel, Courcelette, Vimy Ridge, Passchendaele and Amiens. More than 50 000 Canadians died in WW I.

Throughout WW I, Canadian soldiers earned 69 Victoria Crosses (VC) – awarded for the most conspicuous bravery, a daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice or extreme devotion to duty, in the presence of the enemy. Of those 69 men, three – Corporal Leo Clarke, Sergeant-Major Frederick William Hall and Lieutenant Robert Shankland – remarkably hailed from the same street in Winnipeg, Man. – Pine Street, which was later renamed Valour Road in their honour. The trio was nicknamed the “Pine Street Boys” and over an 18-month period from 1915–1917, their actions in battle resulted in each of them being awarded the Victoria Cross (VC). It is believed to be the only time that this military honour has been given to three men who lived on the same street.

Corporal Leo Clarke won his VC in the trenches during the Battle of the Somme. Clarke, despite being alone and under attack by 20 enemy soldiers, attacked the enemy emptying his revolver twice and then firing a German rifle he picked up from the ground. In the struggle that followed, a German officer bayoneted him in the knee before Clarke could shoot him. Wounded and bleeding, Clarke kept up the attack, and as enemy soldiers fled, Clarke followed, killing four more and taking a prisoner. Though he was ordered to hospital, Clarke returned to battle the next day. Leo Clarke died in action a month later.

Sergeant-Major Frederick William Hall was awarded the VC for giving his life to save a comrade at the Battle of Ypres. With his company pinned in the trenches by fierce enemy fire, Hall went out twice at night to rescue injured men. On the morning of February 21, 1915, men in the trenches heard groans of an injured soldier on the battlefield. Hall and two others volunteered to go after him, but as they went over the top of their trench they drew heavy fire. The two other men were injured, and all were forced back into their trench. After a few minutes, Hall went out alone in broad daylight, with enemy guns waiting for him. He crawled out and across the field under a hail of bullets. Reaching the fallen soldier, Hall managed to squirm himself under the wounded man and began to move him on his back towards his lines. However, when Hall raised his head to find his way back to the trench, he was struck with a bullet in the head and died instantly.

At the battle of Passchendaele, Lieutenant Robert Shankland led his men to a forward position which they held during a fierce counterattack by the Germans. Knowing that an accurate description of his company's position was critical in the Allied battle plan, Shankland made his way alone through the battlefield to Battalion Headquarters, delivered the necessary information, and returned the way he came. Rejoining his men, Shankland carried on until the end of the battle. The citation of his VC commends his personal courage, gallantry and skill, and emphasizes the example he set for the men under his command. Of the three VC recipients from Valour Road, only Shankland survived the war.

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION – HISTORICA MINUTES (VIMY RIDGE)

The WW I battle of Vimy Ridge is one of the greatest battles in Canadian history. On April 9, 1917, Canadian bravery and valour led to the tremendous victory for the entire Allied force and was considered the turning point in the war.

Vimy Ridge was a formidable stronghold to overcome as it was where the Germans' heavily fortified Hindenburg Line met with their main trench lines leading north from Hill 70 near Arras, France. The fortifications consisted of three layers of trenches, barbed wire and deep tunnels. Allied troops were offered little cover when attacking due to the natural slope of the hill. Both British and French forces had tried unsuccessfully to take the ridge throughout 1915 and 1916. In the spring of 1917 the Canadian Corps was given the task to break through the impenetrable German lines.

The Battle of Vimy Ridge, commanded by Sir Arthur William Currie, was to be the first time that all four Canadian divisions were to fight on the same battlefield. It was Currie who was determined to keep the Canadian divisions together rather than having them mixed in with various British units. The battle began in the early morning of April 9, with a heavy artillery bombardment, followed by the advance of 20 000 Canadians. Despite great numbers of casualties from heavy machine-gun fire, the advance continued and by April 12, the Canadians had taken Vimy Ridge. The Canadians, along with the British, captured more ground, prisoners and guns in the Battle of Vimy Ridge, than during any previous offensive of WW I. Canadian casualties numbered 10 602 with 3 598 of them being fatal. During this single campaign, four Canadians were awarded the VC and the entire Canadian contingent was commended for their bravery.

The victory at Vimy was a distinctly Canadian triumph which helped create a new and stronger sense of Canadian identity and pride. This victory, along with other Canadian military achievements during WW I, raised Canada's international reputation and helped earn a separate place at the peace conference which drew up the Treaty of Versailles, officially ending WW I.

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION – HISTORICA MINUTES (WARRANT OFFICER JOHN OSBORN)

During WW II, Canadians did not just battle in the fields across Europe. They fought on land, in the air and on the seas in France, the Netherlands, North Africa and Hong Kong. When Japanese troops began to attack Hong Kong in 1941, the Canadian government sent two units – the Royal Rifles of Canada and the Winnipeg Grenadiers – to assist in the defense of the British colony.

During the morning of December 19, 1941, a company of the Winnipeg Grenadiers led by Warrant Officer John Osborn became divided during an attack on Mount Butler. The group led by Osborn, which was vastly outnumbered by the enemy, was able to capture the hill and hold it for over three hours until they were forced to withdraw. The Warrant Officer and a small group covered the retreat and when their turn came to fall back, Osborn single-handedly engaged the enemy, coming under heavy fire as he assisted his men to rejoin the company.

In the afternoon, the company was cut off from the battalion and completely surrounded by the enemy, who were able to approach to within grenade throwing distance of the slight depression which the company was holding. Several enemy grenades were thrown which Warrant Officer Osborn picked up and threw back. The enemy threw a grenade which landed in a position where it was impossible to pick it up and return it in time. Shouting a warning to his comrades this gallant Warrant Officer threw himself on the grenade which exploded, killing him instantly. His self-sacrifice undoubtedly saved the lives of many others. Warrant Officer Osborn for his act of bravery was posthumously awarded Hong Kong's only VC. At 42, he was the second oldest VC recipient in World War II.

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION – HISTORICA MINUTES (TOMMY PRINCE)

Thomas George Prince was born October 25, 1915, in Petersfield, Man. He was one of 11 children born to Harry and Elizabeth Prince of the Brokenhead Band. Prince was accepted into the army in June 1940. He was initially employed as a field engineer and then with the Canadian Parachute Battalion. Prince was then chosen to train with the 1st Special Service Force, a specialized assault team. To the enemy they were known as the Devil's Brigade.

Sergeant Prince distinguished himself throughout the war. In 1944, while in Italy, Prince was tasked to spy on the Germans. He set up an observation post in an abandoned farmhouse and for days reported on activity in the German camp. When shelling severed his communication wire, Prince donned civilian clothing and, acting as a farmer, successfully repaired the break in the wire in full view of German soldiers. His actions resulted in the destruction of four enemy tanks that had been firing on the Allies. King George VI decorated Prince with both the Military Medal and the Silver Star, an American decoration for gallantry in action.

Following the war, Tommy Prince re-enlisted and served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry through two tours of duty in Korea. For his service he was awarded the Korean, Canadian Volunteer Service and United Nations medals. After being wounded in the knee, he was honourably discharged on October 28, 1953.

Tommy Prince is Canada's most decorated Aboriginal war veteran. He dedicated himself to attaining increased educational and economic opportunities for Aboriginal people.

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION – HISTORICA MINUTES (JUNO BEACH)

After the mainland of Northwest Europe was lost to Germany in the summer of 1940, except for the large-scale raid on Dieppe in August of 1942, Allied forces did not return in strength until the invasion of Normandy on June 6, 1944. Now known in history as D-Day – Operation Overlord. The task was formidable, for the Germans had turned the coastline into a continuous fortress with guns, pillboxes, wire, mines and beach obstacles.

On June 6, 1944, British, American, Polish and Canadian forces poured across the English Channel under the cover of night and landed at Normandy to remove the German forces from France. Two armies carried out the operation. On the western half, extending from the base of the Cotentin Peninsula to a point northwest of Bayeux, the 1st United States Army attacked on the beaches “Utah” and “Omaha”. In a sector reaching eastward to the mouth of the River Orne, the 2nd British Army assaulted the beaches of “Gold”, “Juno” and “Sword”.

The Canadians, under Major-General R.F.L. Keller, were responsible for “Juno” in the centre of the British front. Their task was to establish a beachhead along the 8 km between Courseulles and St-Aubin-sur-Mer, push through the gap between Bayeux and Caen, then penetrate to Carpiquet airfield 18 km (11 miles) inland. It was hoped that by nightfall the two British divisions to their left and right flanks would have taken Caen and Bayeux and the Canadians would be across the road and railway linking the two towns.

By the end of the day, after facing fierce opposition, the 3rd Canadian Infantry Division was well established on its intermediate objectives, though short of the planned D-Day objectives. Progress was much the same on either Allied flank; it was a magnificent accomplishment. The strong Atlantic Wall had been breached and supplies and men were moving ashore on the day following D-Day to resume the advance. The Allies were back in Europe.

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HONOURS AND AWARDS – LEARNING STATION #1

THE ORDER OF MILITARY MERIT (OMM)

The Order of Military Merit was established in 1972 to provide a means of recognizing conspicuous merit and exceptional service by members of the CF, both Regular and Reserve. Her Majesty The Queen is the Sovereign of the Order, the Governor General is the Chancellor and the Chief of the Defence Staff is the Principle Commander. The motto of the Order is “OFFICIUM ANTE COMMODOUM” which means “Service before self.” There are three levels of membership in the Order of Military Merit: Member, Officer and Commander, the latter being the highest.



MEMBER



OFFICER



COMMANDER

“Directorate–Honours and Recognition”, Canadian Honours Chart. Retrieved April 10, 2008, from http://www.dnd.ca/dhh/honours_awards/chart/engraph/home_e.asp

Figure 11AK-1 Insignia of OMM

Members of the Order are appointed for exceptional service or performance of duty.

Officers of the Order are appointed for outstanding meritorious service while fulfilling duties of responsibility.

Commanders of the Order are appointed for outstanding meritorious service while fulfilling duties of great responsibility.

The badge of the order is a blue-enameled, straight-end cross pattée (four arms, narrow at the centre and expanding towards the ends). The badge is edged in gold (officer, commander) or silver (member). The maple leaf in the centre of the badge is red (commander), gold (officer), or silver (member). The circle is red with white lettering in gold (officer, commander) or silver (member), and is surmounted by a St. Edward’s Crown.

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HONOURS AND AWARDS – LEARNING STATION #2

MILITARY VALOUR DECORATIONS



MEDAL OF MILITARY VALOUR



STAR OF MILITARY VALOUR



VICTORIA CROSS

"Directorate–Honours and Recognition", Canadian Honours Chart. Retrieved April 10, 2008, from http://www.dnd.ca/dhh/honours_awards/chart/engraph/home_e.asp

Figure 11AL-1 Medals of Valour

The Medal of Military Valour (MMV) shall be awarded for an act of valour or devotion to duty in the presence of the enemy.

The MMV consists of a gold medal showing a maple leaf surrounded by a wreath of laurel on its front and the Royal Cypher and Crown with the inscription "Pro Valore" on its back.

The Star of Military Valour (SMV) shall be awarded for distinguished and valiant service in the presence of the enemy.

The SMV consists of a four-pointed gold star with a maple leaf in each of the angles and a gold maple leaf superimposed in the centre surrounded by a wreath of laurel. On the back is the Royal Cypher and Crown with the inscription "Pro Valore".

The Victoria Cross (VC) shall be awarded for the most conspicuous bravery, a daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice or extreme devotion to duty, in the presence of the enemy.

The VC consists of a bronze straight-armed cross pattee, 38 mm across with raised edges. In the middle of the cross, a lion guardant standing upon the Royal Crown, with the inscription "Pro Valore" below the crown. Engraved on the back is the date of the act.

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HONOURS AND AWARDS – LEARNING STATION #3

DECORATIONS FOR BRAVERY

The three decorations for bravery were created in 1972 to recognize people who have risked their lives to save or protect others. The three levels – the Medal of Bravery, the Star of Courage and the Cross of Valour – reflect the varying degrees of risk involved in any act of bravery. These decorations are awarded to civilians as well as to members of the CF. The Governor General personally presents the decorations in ceremonies held at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, Ont. or La Citadelle, Quebec City, Que. Nominations must be made within two years of the incident.



MEDAL OF BRAVERY



STAR OF COURAGE



CROSS OF VALOUR

"Directorate–Honours and Recognition", Canadian Honours Chart. Retrieved April 10, 2008, from http://www.dnd.ca/dhh/honours_awards/chart/engraph/home_e.asp

Figure 11AM-1 Decorations for Bravery

The Medal of Bravery is awarded only for acts of bravery in hazardous circumstances. All Canadian citizens, both civilian and military are eligible to receive the award.

The circular silver medal has a large maple leaf in the centre surrounded by a wreath of laurel. The Royal Cypher with the crown above it are on the reverse of the medal with the inscription "Bravery" and "Bravoure" along the edge.

The Star of Courage (SC) is awarded only for acts of conspicuous courage in circumstances of great peril. All Canadian citizens, both civilian and military are eligible to receive the award.

The medal is a silver star of four points with a maple leaf in each of the angles. In the centre, a gold maple leaf is surrounded by a gold laurel wreath. On the back is the Royal Cypher and Crown with the inscription "Courage" below.

The Cross of Valour (CV) is awarded for acts of conspicuous courage in circumstances of extreme peril. All Canadian citizens, both civilian and military are eligible to receive the award.

The medal is a gold cross of four equal limbs, enameled red and edged in gold. There is a gold maple leaf in the centre surrounded by a gold wreath of laurel. On the back is the Royal Cypher and Crown with the inscription "Valour Vaillance" below.

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HONOURS AND AWARDS – LEARNING STATION #4

MERITORIOUS SERVICE DECORATIONS

Meritorious service decorations honour either a single achievement or an activity over a specified period. Meritorious service decorations are separated into military and civilian divisions, with two levels in each category: a cross and a medal. The military division recognizes individuals for outstanding professionalism and for bringing honour to the CF. The Military Cross was created in 1984 with the Military Medal created in 1991.



MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL



MERITORIOUS SERVICE CROSS

"Directorate–Honours and Recognition", Canadian Honours Chart. Retrieved April 10, 2008, from http://www.dnd.ca/dhh/honours_awards/chart/engraph/home_e.asp

Figure 11AN-1 Meritorious Service Decorations

The Meritorious Service Medal (MSM) recognizes a military deed or activity that has been performed in a highly professional manner or of a very high standard that brings benefit or honour to the CF.

The MSM is a silver medallion with a splayed armed Greek cross and maple leaf in its centre. Between the arms of the cross is a laurel wreath. The Royal Crown sits on top of the cross.

The Meritorious Service Cross (MSC) recognizes a military deed or activity that has been performed in an outstandingly professional manner, according to a rare high standard that brings considerable benefit or great honour to the CF.

The MSC consists of a silver splayed armed Greek cross with splayed arms and a maple leaf in the centre. Between the arms of the cross is a laurel wreath. The Royal Crown sits on top of the cross.

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HONOURS AND AWARDS – LEARNING STATION #5

CAMPAIGN MEDALS

Campaign medals have been awarded in their modern form since the middle of the 19th century and recognize participation in a particular campaign. A campaign medal is awarded only to those who serve inside a specified theatre of operation. Canadian campaign medals are only awarded for honourable service.



GULF AND KUWAIT MEDAL



SOMALIA MEDAL

"Directorate—Honours and Recognition", Canadian Honours Chart. Retrieved April 10, 2008, from http://www.dnd.ca/dhh/honours_awards/chart/engraph/home_e.asp

Figure 11AO-1 Campaign Medals

The Gulf and Kuwait Medal recognizes the service of persons deployed to or in direct support of the operations against Iraq during the Gulf war. The medal is awarded to persons who served a minimum of 30 cumulative days in theatre between August 2, 1990 and June 27, 1991, on operations to defend against aggression and to liberate Kuwait. Those who served for at least one day, in the theatre of operations, during the hostilities January 16, 1991 to March 3, 1991 are eligible for the Medal and bar.

The silver circular medal has the effigy of the Queen, circumscribed with the legend "Elizabeth II Dei Gratia Regina Canada" with "Canada" positioned at the bottom. The back, centred, "The Gulf, and Kuwait, 1990–1991, Le Golfe, et Kuwait" within a laurel wreath, with a maple leaf centred at the bottom.

The Somalia Medal recognizes the participation of CF members that have taken part in the coalition mission in Somalia to help stabilize the country from civil war, and to help deliver humanitarian aid. The medal is awarded for a minimum of 90 cumulative days of honourable service in the theatre of operations between November 16, 1992 and June 30, 1993, provided that this service has not been recognized by another medal.

The circular gold-plated bronze medal has three maple leaves, in line, overlapping in the centre, with "Canada" inscribed above and two sprigs of laurel leaves below. On the back is the Royal Cypher surrounded by the inscription "Somalia Somalie 1992–1993".

SERVICE MEDALS

Service medals have been awarded in their modern form since the middle of the 19th century and recognize participation in a particular campaign or operation. Service medals are awarded to those who serve in direct support of the operation from outside the theatre. Canadian service medals are only awarded for honourable service.



GENERAL CAMPAIGN SERVICE MEDAL



GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL

"Directorate–Honours and Recognition", Canadian Honours Chart. Retrieved April 10, 2008, from http://www.dnd.ca/dhh/honours_awards/chart/engraph/home_e.asp

Figure 11AO-2 Service Medals

The General Campaign Star (GCS) is awarded to members of the CF who deploy into a defined theatre of operations to take part in operations in the presence of an armed enemy. The star is always issued with a bar specifying the operations being recognized – Allied Force or International Security Assistance Force – and each bar has its own criteria.

The GCS is a gold-coloured four-pointed star representing the cardinal points of a compass with the tri-service emblem of the CF imposed on the front. The wreath represents honour, the maple leaves represent Canada, the anchor, crossed swords and eagle represent the three services, and the crown represents the Queen. The back includes the Royal Cypher and Crown along with three maple leaves on one stem.

The General Service Medal is awarded to CF members who deploy outside of Canada – but not necessarily into a theatre of operations – to provide direct support, on a full-time basis, to operations in the presence of an armed enemy. The medal is always issued with a bar identifying the operations being recognized and each bar has its own criteria.

The silver circular medal has the effigy of the Queen, surrounded by the inscriptions "Elizabeth II Dei Gratia Regina Canada" and "Canada". The back includes two crossed swords, an anchor and a flying eagle superimposed on each other, the whole surrounded by two branches of maple leaves which form the wreath and surmounted by the Royal Crown. The wreath represents honour, the maple leaves represent Canada, the anchor, crossed swords and eagle represent the three services, and the crown represents the Queen.

SERVICE MEDALS



SPECIAL SERVICE MEDAL



THE CANADIAN PEACEKEEPING SERVICE MEDAL

"Directorate-Honours and Recognition", Canadian Honours Chart. Retrieved April 10, 2008, from http://www.dnd.ca/dhh/honours_awards/chart/engraph/home_e.asp

Figure 11AO-3 Service Medals

The Special Service Medal (SSM) recognizes CF members who have performed a service under exceptional circumstances, in a clearly defined locality for a specified duration. The medal recognizes approved activities underway on June 11, 1984, or subsequently established. This medal is always issued with a bar that identifies the special service – Pakistan (1989–1990), Alert, Peace (November 1947–June 21, 2001), NATO, Humanitas (June 11, 1984–present) and Ranger (since 1947) – being recognized, each bar having its own criteria.

The medal is circular in form bearing a maple leaf surrounded by a laurel wreath on the front. The reverse contains the inscription "Special Service Special" with the Royal Cypher and Crown in the centre.

The Canadian Peacekeeping Service Medal (CPSM) is awarded for a minimum of 30 days of service in an approved UN or international peacekeeping mission since 1947. Peacekeeping missions that qualify for award of the CPSM will be carried out under the auspices of the UN, or with another international force, and the belligerents who agree to a peace-support deployment must also agree to participation by the CF. The types of missions included are support of preventive diplomacy, peacekeeping and post-conflict peace-building, and sanctions monitoring missions and monitoring no-fly zones.

In the centre of the CPSM is a image of three figures of unarmed observers. Above them flies a dove with the words "Peacekeeping" and "Service de la Paix" around the three figures. The back includes the Royal Cypher centred on a maple leaf, surrounded by two sprigs of laurel and the word "Canada".

SERVICE MEDALS

Service medals have been awarded in their modern form since the middle of the 19th century and recognize participation in a particular campaign or operation. Service medals are awarded to those who serve in direct support of the operation from outside the theatre. Canadian service medals are only awarded for honourable service.



SOUTH-WEST ASIA SERVICE MEDAL



CANADIAN FORCES DECORATION

"Directorate–Honours and Recognition", Canadian Honours Chart. Retrieved April 10, 2008, from http://www.dnd.ca/dhh/honours_awards/chart/engraph/home_e.asp

Figure 11AO-4 Service Medals

The South-West Asia Service Medal recognizes the participation of CF members deployed or in direct support of the operations against terrorism in South-West Asia. The medal is awarded to those employed in direct support, and a bar is added for those deployed into the theatre of operation.

The silver circular medal has the effigy of the Queen, with the legend "Elizabeth II Dei Gratia Regina Canada" and "Canada" positioned at the bottom. The back includes a representation of Hydra, a many-headed serpent of Greek mythology described as a multifarious evil not to be overcome by a single effort, symbolizing international terrorism. Each head is different, symbolizing the idea that evil is found in every part of the world and that its face is constantly changing. The Hydra is transfixed by a Canadian sword and over the design is the Latin phrase, "Adversus malum pugnamus" – "We are fighting evil".

The Canadian Forces Decoration (CD) is awarded to officers and non-commissioned members of the CF who have completed twelve years of service. The decoration is awarded to all ranks, who have a good record of conduct.

The CD is a gold plated decagonal (ten-sided, representing the ten provinces) medal which bears the effigy of Her Majesty the Queen wearing a wreath of laurel leaves in her hair and facing right, circumscribed with the legend "Elizabeth II Dei Gratia Regina–Canada". The back includes the CF tri-service emblem.

HONOURS AND AWARDS – LEARNING STATION #6

COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS



QUEEN'S GOLDEN JUBILEE



**125th ANNIVERSARY OF THE
CONFEDERATION OF CANADA**

"Directorate–Honours and Recognition", Canadian Honours Chart. Retrieved April 10, 2008, from http://www.dnd.ca/dhh/honours_awards/chart/engraph/home_e.asp

Figure 11AP-1 Commemorative Medals

The Queen's Golden Jubilee medal commemorates the 50th anniversary of the accession of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, the second to the throne.

The circular gold-plated bronze medal bears the effigy of the Queen wearing the King George IV State Diadem, circumscribed with the inscription "Queen of Canada", "Reine du Canada". The back includes the design of a maple leaf with "Canada" at the bottom and the years 1952 and 2002 on the left and right of the Royal Cypher and Crown.

The medal was awarded to those making significant contribution to their fellow citizens, their community, or to Canada. Persons deceased prior to January 1, 1992 were not eligible for consideration.

The circular medal consists of the Royal Cypher and Crown superimposed on a large single maple leaf, circumscribed with the legend "Confederation 1867–1992" at the bottom. The back includes the shield of arms of Canada encircled by the motto ribbon of the Order of Canada and a crowned lion holding a maple leaf.

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HONOURS AND AWARDS ACTIVITY SHEET – STATION #1

ORDER OF MILITARY MERIT

When was the Order of Military Merit established? _____

Why was the Order of Military Merit established? _____

What is the motto of the Order of Military Merit? _____

What are the three levels of membership in the Order of Military Merit? _____

Provide a general description of the badge of the Order of Military Merit. _____

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HONOURS AND AWARDS ACTIVITY SHEET – STATION #2

MILITARY VALOUR DECORATIONS

Match the military valour decoration with the context for which it is awarded.

		<p>This decoration is awarded for the most conspicuous bravery, a daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice or extreme devotion to duty, in the presence of the enemy.</p>
		<p>This decoration shall be awarded for an act of valour or devotion to duty in the presence of the enemy.</p>
		<p>This decoration shall be awarded for distinguished and valiant service in the presence of the enemy.</p>

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HONOURS AND AWARDS ACTIVITY SHEET – STATION #3

DECORATIONS FOR BRAVERY

When were the decorations for bravery created? _____

What are the three levels of decorations for
bravery? _____

What inscription is inscribed on the back of each
medal? _____

This medal is awarded only for acts of conspicuous
courage on circumstances of great peril. _____

This medal is awarded only for acts of conspicuous
courage in circumstances of extreme peril. _____

This medal is awarded only for acts of bravery in
hazardous circumstances. _____

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HONOURS AND AWARDS ACTIVITY SHEET – STATION #4

MERITORIOUS SERVICE DECORATIONS

What is honoured by meritorious service decorations?

Meritorious service decorations are divided into civilian and military awards, with which two levels in each category?

The military division recognizes CF members for what?

This recognizes a military deed or activity that has been performed in a highly professional manner or of a very high standard that brings benefit or honour to the CF.

The Meritorious Service Cross recognizes what?

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HONOURS AND AWARDS ACTIVITY SHEET – STATION #5

CAMPAIGN AND SERVICE MEDALS

What is the difference between Campaign and Service Medals?

Match the medal with the context for which it is awarded or its description.

1.



This is awarded to members of the CF who are deployed into a defined theatre of operations to take part in operations in the presence of an armed enemy. It is always issued with a bar specifying the operations being recognized—Allied Force or International Security Assistance Force—and each bar has its own criteria.

2. Somalia Medal

This medal is a gold-plated decagonal (ten-sided, representing the ten provinces) medal which bears the effigy of Her Majesty the Queen wearing a wreath of laurel leaves in her hair and facing right, circumscribed with the legend “Elizabeth II Dei Gratia Regina–Canada”. The back includes the CF tri-service emblem.

3.



This medal recognizes CF members who have performed a service under exceptional circumstances, in a clearly defined locality for a specified duration. The medal recognizes approved activities underway on June 11, 1984, or subsequently established. This medal is always issued with a bar that identifies the special service—Pakistan (1989–1990), Alert, Peace (November 1947–June 21, 2001), NATO, Humanitas (June 11, 1984–present) and Ranger (since 1947)—being recognized, each bar having its own criteria.

4. General Service Medal

In the centre of this medal is an image of three figures of unarmed observers. Above them flies a dove with the words “Peacekeeping” and “Service de la Paix” around the three figures. The back includes the Royal Cypher centered on a maple leaf, surrounded by two sprigs of laurel and the word “Canada”.

5.



The silver circular medal has the effigy of the Queen, with the legend “Elizabeth II Dei Gratia Regina Canada” and “Canada” positioned at the bottom. The back includes a representation of Hydra, a many-headed serpent of Greek mythology described as a multifarious evil not to be overcome by a single effort, symbolizing international terrorism. Each head is different, symbolizing the idea that evil is found in every part of the world and that its face is constantly changing. The Hydra is transfixed by a Canadian sword and over the design is the Latin phrase, “Adversus malum pugnamus”—“We are fighting evil”.

6. Canadian
Peacekeeping
Service Medal

The circular gold-plated bronze medal has three maple leaves, in line, overlapping in the centre, with “Canada” inscribed above and two sprigs of laurel leaves below. On the back is the Royal Cypher surrounded by the inscription “Somalia Somalie 1992–1993”.

7.



The silver circular medal has the effigy of the Queen, surrounded by the inscriptions “Elizabeth II Dei Gratia Regina Canada” and “Canada”. The back includes two crossed swords, an anchor and a flying eagle superimposed on each other, the whole surrounded by two branches of maple leaves which form the wreath and surmounted by the Royal Crown. The wreath represents honour, the maple leaves represent Canada, the anchor, crossed swords and eagle represent the three services, and the crown represents the Queen.

8. South-West Asia
Service Medal

This medal recognizes the persons deployed to or in direct support of the operations against Iraq during the Gulf war. The medal is awarded to persons who served a minimum of 30 cumulative days in theatre between August 2, 1990 and June 27, 1991, on operations to defend against aggression and to liberate Kuwait. Those who served for at least one day, in the theatre of operations, during the hostilities January 16, 1991 to March 3, 1991, are eligible for the medal and bar.

HONOURS AND AWARDS ACTIVITY SHEET – STATION #6

COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS

Identify the commemorative medal and provide a written description of the medal.

Context for Which Medal is Awarded	Medal	Description of Medal
<p>The medal was awarded to those making significant contribution to their fellow citizens, their community, or to Canada. Persons deceased prior to January 1, 1992, were not eligible for consideration.</p>		
<p>This medal commemorates the 50th anniversary of the accession of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the second to the throne.</p>		

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HONOURS AND AWARDS ANSWER KEY

STATION #1 – ORDER OF MILITARY MERIT

When was the Order of Military Merit established?	1972
Why was the Order of Military Merit established?	Means of recognizing conspicuous merit and exceptional service by members of the CF, both Regular and Reserve.
What is the motto of the Order of Military Merit?	“OFFICIUM ANTE COMMODUM”
What are the three levels of membership in the Order of Military Merit?	Member, Officer, Commander
Provide a general description of the badge of the Order of Military Merit.	The badge of the order is a blue-enameled, straight-end cross pattee (four arms, narrow at the centre and expanding towards the ends). The badge is edged in gold (officer, commander) or silver (member). The maple leaf in the centre of the badge is red (commander), gold (officer), or silver (member). The circle is red with white lettering in gold (officer, commander) or silver (member), and is surmounted by a St. Edward’s Crown.

STATION #2 – MILITARY VALOUR DECORATIONS

Match the military valour decoration with the context for which it is awarded.

		<p>This decoration is awarded for the most conspicuous bravery, a daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice or extreme devotion to duty, in the presence of the enemy.</p>
		<p>This decoration shall be awarded for an act of valour or devotion to duty in the presence of the enemy.</p>
		<p>This decoration shall be awarded for distinguished and valiant service in the presence of the enemy.</p>

STATION #3 – DECORATIONS FOR BRAVERY

When were the decorations for bravery created? **1972**

What are the three levels of decorations for bravery? **Medal of Bravery**
Star of Courage
Cross of Valour

What inscription is inscribed on the back of each medal? **“Bravery Bravaoure”**
“Courage”
“Valour Vaillance”

This medal is awarded only for acts of conspicuous courage in circumstances of great peril. **Star of Courage**

This medal is awarded only for acts of conspicuous courage in circumstances of extreme peril. **Cross of Valour**

This medal is awarded only for acts of bravery in hazardous circumstances. **Medal of Bravery**

STATION #4 – MERITORIOUS SERVICE DECORATIONS

What is honoured by meritorious service decorations?

Meritorious service decorations honour either a single achievement or an activity over a specified period.

Meritorious service decorations are divided into civilian and military awards, with which two levels in each category?

Medal, and Cross

The military division recognizes CF members for what?

The military division recognizes individuals for outstanding professionalism and for bringing honour to the CF.

This recognizes a military deed or activity that has been performed in a highly professional manner or of a very high standard that brings benefit or honour to the CF.

Meritorious Service Medal

The Meritorious Service Cross recognizes what?

The Meritorious Service Cross (MSC) recognizes a military deed or activity that has been performed in an outstandingly professional manner, according to a rare high standard that brings considerable benefit or great honour to the CF.

STATION #5 – CAMPAIGN AND SERVICE MEDALS

What is the difference between Campaign and Service Medals?

A campaign medal is awarded only to those who serve inside a specified theatre of operation.

Service medals are awarded to those who serve in direct support of the operation from outside the theatre.

Match the medal with the context for which it is awarded or its description.

1.



3. This is awarded to members of the CF who are deployed into a defined theatre of operations to take part in operations in the presence of an armed enemy. It is always issued with a bar specifying the operations being recognized—Allied Force or International Security Assistance Force—and each bar has its own criteria.

2. Somalia Medal

7. This medal is a gold-plated decagonal (ten-sided, representing the ten provinces) medal which bears the effigy of Her Majesty the Queen wearing a wreath of laurel leaves in her hair and facing right, circumscribed with the legend "Elizabeth II Dei Gratia Regina-Canada". The back includes the CF tri-service emblem.

3.



5. This medal recognizes CF members who have performed a service under exceptional circumstances, in a clearly defined locality for a specified duration. The medal recognizes approved activities underway on June 11, 1984, or subsequently established. This medal is always issued with a bar that identifies the special service—Pakistan (1989–1990), Alert, Peace (November 1947–June 21, 2001), NATO, Humanitas (June 11, 1984–present) and Ranger (since 1947)—being recognized, each bar having its own criteria.

4. General Service Medal

6. In the centre of this medal is an image of three figures of unarmed observers. Above them flies a dove with the words "Peacekeeping" and "Service de la Paix" around the three figures. The back includes the Royal Cypher centered on a maple leaf, surrounded by two sprigs of laurel and the word "Canada".

5.



8. The silver circular medal has the effigy of the Queen, with the legend "Elizabeth II Dei Gratia Regina Canada" and "Canada" positioned at the bottom. The back includes a representation of Hydra, a many-headed serpent of Greek mythology described as a multifarious evil not to be overcome by a single effort, symbolizing international terrorism. Each head is different, symbolizing the idea that evil is found in every part of the world and that its face is constantly changing. The Hydra is transfixes by a Canadian sword and over the design is the Latin phrase, "Adversus malum pugnamus"—"We are fighting evil".

6. Canadian
Peacekeeping
Service Medal

2. The circular gold-plated bronze medal has three maple leaves, in line, overlapping in the centre, with "Canada" inscribed above and two sprigs of laurel leaves below. On the back is the Royal Cypher surrounded by the inscription "Somalia Somalie 1992–1993".

7.



4. The silver circular medal has the effigy of the Queen, surrounded by the inscriptions "Elizabeth II Dei Gratia Regina Canada" and "Canada". The back includes two crossed swords, an anchor and a flying eagle superimposed on each other, the whole surrounded by two branches of maple leaves which form the wreath and surmounted by the Royal Crown. The wreath represents honour, the maple leaves represent Canada, the anchor, crossed swords and eagle represent the three services, and the crown represents the Queen.

8. South-West Asia
Service Medal

1. This medal recognizes the persons deployed to or in direct support of the operations against Iraq during the Gulf war. The medal is awarded to persons who served a minimum of 30 cumulative days in theatre between August 2, 1990 and June 27, 1991, on operations to defend against aggression and to liberate Kuwait. Those who served for at least one day, in the theatre of operations, during the hostilities January 16, 1991 to March 3, 1991, are eligible for the medal and bar.

STATION #6 – COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS

Identify the commemorative medal and provide a written description of the medal.

Context for Which Medal is Awarded	Medal	Description of Medal
<p>The medal was awarded to those making significant contribution to their fellow citizens, their community, or to Canada. Persons deceased prior to January 1, 1992, were not eligible for consideration.</p>	<p>125th Anniversary of the Confederation of Canada</p>	<p>The circular medal consists of the Royal Cypher and Crown superimposed on a large single maple leaf, circumscribed with the legend “Confederation 1867–1992” at the bottom. The back includes the shield of arms of Canada encircled by the motto ribbon of the Order of Canada and a crowned lion holding a maple leaf.</p>
<p>This medal commemorates the 50th anniversary of the accession of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the second to the throne.</p>	<p>Queen’s Golden Jubilee</p>	<p>The circular gold-plated bronze medal bears the effigy of the Queen wearing the King George IV State Diadem, circumscribed with the inscription “Queen of Canada”, “Reine du Canada”. The back includes the design of a maple leaf with “Canada” at the bottom and the years 1952 and 2002 on the left and right of the Royal Cypher and Crown.</p>

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