

Remembrance Day 2010



KOREA - CORÉE
1950 - 53

IN MEMORY
OF THE MEN OF
AVILLE AND ASCOT
DOWN THEIR LIVES IN
GREAT WAR
AS A SACRIFICE
ON THE ALTAR OF FREEDOM
1914 - 1918

THE
RECORD
THE VOICE OF THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS SINCE 1897

Supplement
November 2010

V-J Day at last!

During the Second World War, approximately 10,000 Canadians served in Asia. Almost 2,000 soldiers from Manitoba's Winnipeg Grenadiers and Quebec's Royal Rifles of Canada set sail for Hong Kong in late October 1941 to help defend the British Crown Colony. The Japanese invaded on December 8, 1941. Badly outnumbered, the defenders fought bravely before being forced to surrender on Christmas Day. Approximately 290 Canadians were killed and almost 500 wounded. The survivors' ordeal was just beginning. Over the next four years, 267 more would die as a result of malnutrition, beatings by prison guards and forced labour. Ronald Routledge of Saskatchewan was there:

"Well, I went down to a hundred pounds, you know. I was maybe a hundred and eighty odd pounds when I was my normal weight, but I was down to about a hundred pounds."

Many other Canadians also saw action in Asia during the war, including thousands of Royal Canadian Air Force airmen who served in the Burma Campaign as radar operators and members of bomber, transport, reconnaissance and fighter squadrons. Ontario's Leonard Birchall was even dubbed "the Saviour of Ceylon" by British Prime Minister Winston Churchill after detecting the Japanese invasion fleet sailing for the island of Ceylon (now known as Sri Lanka). His plane was shot down, but not before the crew had radioed a warning that helped the Allies repel the attack.

Japan surrendered on August 15, 1945, after atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. V-J (Victory over Japan) Day marked the end of years of fighting in the Second World War. The Canadian POWs were finally liberated and returned home.

100 Years of the Canadian Navy

The Canadian Navy was founded in 1910. At the outbreak of the First World War, the Royal Canadian Navy (RCN) only had two ships and fewer than 350 men. It would play such roles as controlling shipping in Canadian ports, performing radio-telegraph services and undertaking mine sweeping and patrolling operations during the war.

The Second World War saw the RCN grow greatly and play an important role in the Battle of the Atlantic — the struggle between the Allied navies, who needed to maintain the vital flow of war materials from North America to Europe, and the German U-boats (submarines) that wanted to cut off that supply. By the end of the war, Canada had the third-largest navy in the world with 434 vessels and 95,000 men and women in uniform.

During the Korean War, eight Canadian destroyers helped blockade the enemy coast, guard against amphibious landings, protect aircraft carriers, bom-



bard coastal areas and assist isolated fishing villages.

With the unification of the Canadian military in the late 1960s, the RCN became the sea arm of the Canadian Forces. Our ships patrolled Canada's shores during the Cold War, watching for Soviet submarines, and have served

with North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces over the years. The Canadian Navy tradition of service continues today, whether guarding our coasts, watching for smuggling, undertaking sovereignty operations in the North, or patrolling the waters off Southwest Asia in the fight against terrorism.

The Murmansk Run

One of the most dangerous routes sailed by the Merchant Navy during the Second World War was the notorious Murmansk Run. Despite constant German attack and extreme weather conditions, supplies were shipped to the Arctic port of Murmansk

to assist the Soviet Union in its fight against Germany. It was so dangerous that if a ship was sunk, the survivors could not be rescued.

From 1941 to 1945, more than forty convoys sailed, transporting millions of tons of supplies, such as aircraft, tanks,

jeeps, locomotives, flatcars, guns, ammunition, fuel and millions of pairs of boots. These supplies allowed the Soviet Union to continue fighting Germany on the Eastern Front, thus preventing the Germans from concentrating all their forces against the Allies in the West.

Operation Medusa

The challenges faced by Canadians serving in Afghanistan with the UN-sanctioned International Security and Assistance Force (ISAF) have been great and the risks many. While much of the toll taken on Canadian Forces members has come from roadside bombs and suicide attacks, Canadians have also taken part in major combat with the Taliban.

Operation Medusa was a Canadian-led

offensive in the Kandahar area of the country in September 2006. Afghan, American, Dutch and Danish forces were also involved. The goal was to clear the Taliban from the Panjwai district to help the Afghan government establish control over the area. The many hostile villages, terrain criss-crossed by irrigation ditches, trenches and tunnels, extreme climate and roadside bombs made it a difficult place for the Canadians to op-

erate.

Approximately 1,400 ISAF soldiers, including more than 1,000 Canadians, took part, making it Canada's largest combat operation in more than 50 years. It was hard fighting and the Canadians took heavy fire, but the Taliban were pushed from the district. The cost was high, however — 12 Canadian Forces members were killed in the two-week offensive.

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Canadians readying to storm a compound where Taliban soldiers are hiding during Operation Medusa.

At War in Korea

Korea has traditionally been known as the "Land of the Morning Calm," but for the more than 26,000 brave Canadians who travelled halfway around the world to fight with the United Nations (UN) forces in the Korean War, calmness was in short supply.

Alberta's Ray Nickerson enlisted in the Canadian Army at age 16 and served in Korea. He remembers his first encounter with the enemy:

"... We took an attack at night ... one wave and another wave behind and another wave behind, like, it seemed like they had endless, endless, endless men. ... And it was pretty damn scary when the flares were going up and you could see all these, it looked like a bunch of ants crawling around, coming up the hills ... it was scary, but you knew you had a job to do and you had to do it, you know."

Hear about the events leading up to the conflict, watch interviews with Canadian Veterans who were there, or explore an interactive time line and map. Visit www.vac-acc.gc.ca today and search for Land of the Morning Calm.

The war began on June 25, 1950 when North Korea invaded South Korea. When an armistice was finally signed on July 27, 1953, after more than three years of



Canadian artillery in action in Korea, June 1951.

fighting, the border was back close to where it had been before the war. Canada had helped restore peace and freedom to the people of South Korea—a peace paid for in part by the 516 Canadian servicemen who died during the war. No formal peace treaty was ever signed, however, and tensions along the border between the two countries remain high today.

Remembrance on the Road

Canadians have long put their lives on the line in the cause of peace and freedom.

Remembering their achievements and sacrifices is a great way to honour their service. People do this in many ways.

In March 2009, 20-year-old Trooper Jack "Bouts" Bouthillier of Ontario was killed by a roadside bomb in Afghanistan.

His father, Raynald Bouthillier, wanted a fitting way to honour his son and other Canadians who have died in Afghanistan.

He modified one of his company's trucks with pictures of "Bouts," scenes from Afghanistan, and the names of all Canadians who have died in service there.

Peacekeeping In A Place With No Peace To Keep

In the years following the Korean War, Canada developed a well-deserved reputation for taking part in United Nations (UN) peacekeeping efforts around the world. Peacekeeping involves sending impartial troops into a war-torn area after a cease-fire has been negotiated to prevent new fighting breaking out.

In the early 1990s, the Eastern European country of Yugoslavia was torn apart by ethnic and religious differences and civil war erupted. Atrocities were committed against civilians on all sides.

The UN sent in forces to try to contain the worst of the violence, but fighting was still going on. In September 1993, the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry serving in the UN forces found themselves in the middle of the heaviest firefight a Canadian unit had then experienced since the Korean War.

The "Medak Pocket" was a portion of Croatia that was then under Serbian control. The Croats had launched an offensive to take the area and heavy fighting broke out. A cease-fire was arranged, with UN forces overseeing the with-

drawal of both sides. Canadian and French soldiers began to move in but Croatian forces began firing on the Canadians. The Patricias bravely repelled many attacks and held their position despite being pounded with heavy machine gun fire, grenades, cannons and small arms fire. The next morning, despite another cease-fire, the Croats still prevented UN troops from entering the pocket.

The Canadian commander held an impromptu press conference in front of their roadblock to show the world what

they were doing, forcing the Croats to open the road. Tragically, the UN forces found the ethnically Serbian villages in the Medak Pocket destroyed and many civilians killed—the victims of "ethnic cleansing."

Newfoundlanders in Gallipoli

When Britain declared war in August 1914, Newfoundland, which was a colony of Britain at the time, responded quickly by recruiting its first 1,000 men for overseas service.

In September 1915, the 1st Newfoundland Regiment landed on Turkey's Gallipoli peninsula, joining British, Australian and New Zealand troops. Gallipoli would be the Newfoundlanders' first experience of the horrors of trench warfare—artillery fire, snipers, great cold and disease caused by living in such harsh conditions. The regiment also earned its first bat-

tle honour when they captured "Caribou Hill" in November. They covered the withdrawal of Allied troops from the region, being among the last to leave in January 1916. Approximately 40 Newfoundlanders had died, a taste of the great casualties the regiment would soon suffer on the Western Front.



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Remembrance Day Service
November 7, 2010
2:00 p.m.
Church Service at
St. Michel Cathedral
130 de la Cathédrale
followed by a parade to Cenotaph
with Service at 3:00 p.m.
Lunch will be served at
Branch #10 after parade

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The First World War: 1914-1918



In Flanders Fields

By: Lieutenant Colonel John McCrae, MD
(1872-1918)
Canadian Army

IN FLANDERS FIELDS the poppies blow
Between the crosses row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe:
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

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Remembrance Day ceremonies

Remembrance Day ceremonies will be held throughout the Eastern Townships to pay tribute to those who fought and died for Canada.

Richmond veterans will be busy with Remembrance events beginning Friday, Nov. 5 with a service at St. Francis Elementary School at 9 a.m. followed by a service at South Durham at 10:45 / Activities will continue Nov. 6 with the banquet held at the Richmond Legion, beginning at 6:30. A church service will be held Sunday morning, Nov. 7 at 9:30 at Ste-Anne's Church with the Remembrance Day Parade and wreath laying at 2 p.m.

On Nov. 11, veterans will visit the Wales Home for a Remembrance Day service at 10:45 followed by a service at Richmond Regional High School at 1 p.m.

In Sherbrooke, a Sunday, Nov. 7 church service will be held at St. Michel

Cathedral at 2 p.m. followed by a parade to the cenotaph.

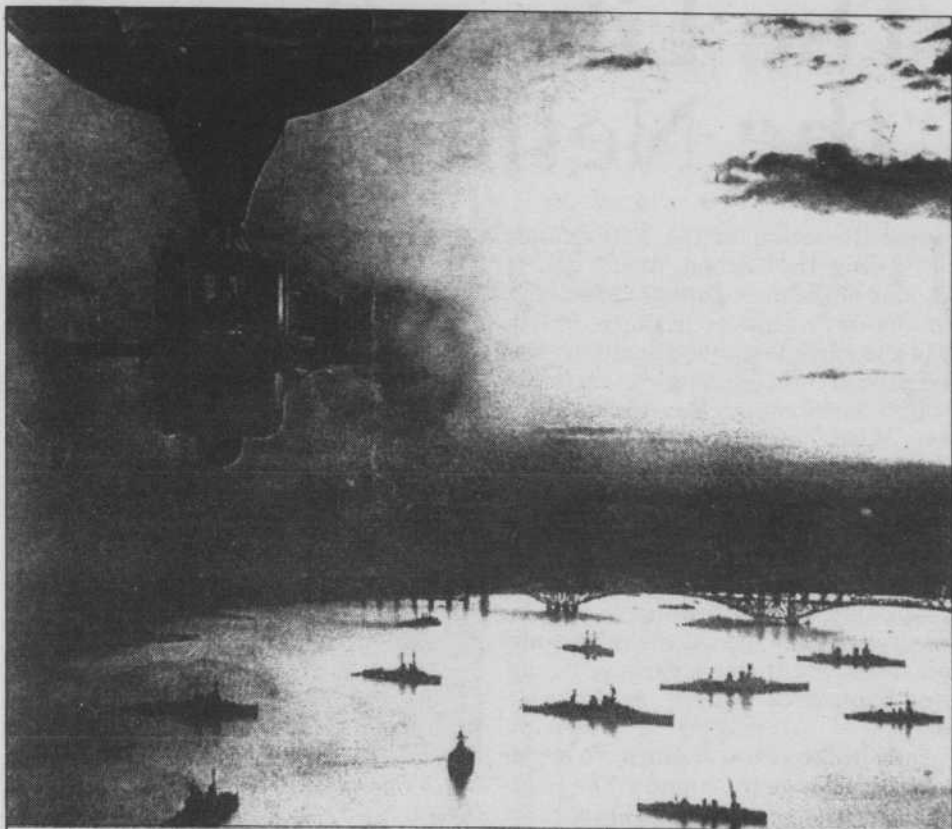
Veterans and Legion members will gather Sunday Nov. 7 for round-up on Speid Street in Lennoxville at 11:45 for a parade to the cenotaph and ceremonies schedule for noon.

Veterans in North Hatley will spend time with students at North Hatley Elementary School as is the custom every year. The parade and Remembrance ceremony will be held Nov. 7 at 3 p.m.

In Sawyerville, veterans and community members will hold a Remembrance Day ceremony at 11 a.m. and at 2 p.m. in Bury.

Remembrance Day ceremonies will be held at the cenotaph in Asbestos Nov. 11 at 11 a.m.

For more information on Remembrance Day ceremonies throughout the Townships, contact your local Legion.



Lest We Forget

Bishop's University Alumni from World War I and World War II who died in Service for Canada

World War I

George Belford	Forest Mitchell
John Brown	George Murray
Frederic Crawford	Frederick McCrum
Henry Dinning	Charles Pope
Thomas Eustace	John Porter
Angus Ford	Lennox Robertson
Edward Ireland	Reginald Robinson
Wilbur Ladd	Harry H. Scott
Louis Lemieux	William Ward
James Lobban	Gerald Wilkinson
Howard Millar	James W. Williams
Charles Mitchell	Arthur Percival Williams

World War II

Edward Ames	Leslie McCaig
Donald Bennett	John Milne
James Bilkey	Bruce Munroe
Edward Boothroyd	Walter Page
Ross Bradford	Edward Parker
David Budden	Sherman Peabody
Douglas Carmichael	Henry Pibus
John Carroll	Kenneth Pyper
Donald Chute	Derrick Ridge
Basil Doak	Russell Rexford
Gordon Doak	William Rogers
Phillip Duval	Kenneth Simms
Paul Ethier	Gilbert Stairs
Hugh Gall	Trevor Stevens
Henry Gray	James Symington
Donald Jack	Henry Trenholme
William King	Ray Tulk
Robin Lindsay	Waldo Tulk
Brian Lynn	Arnold Woodside
Franklin Lyster	
Gerald Mackay	
Hugh Mackenzie	
Vernon E. Mayhew	
Archibald McKell	
John Michaels	



ARMY, NAVY, AIR FORCE



The Armistice Day 2010 Parade
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7 at noon

Forming up on Speid Street in Lennoxville
at 11:45 a.m.

Parade marches to Cenotaph
at 12 noon for Service.

Parade at North Hatley
at 3:00 p.m.

All Veterans are welcome.
Please come and support
the men & women
of the A.N.A.F. Unit 318
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We would like to salute
all the veterans
who gave their lives for us.

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Canadian in the South African War

The South African War was the first overseas conflict in which large contingents of Canadians served. It was a struggle between the British, who wanted to unite South Africa under their rule, and the Dutch settlers, who wanted to remain independent.

When war broke out in 1899, after decades of tensions, Britain requested military assistance from Canada and other members of the Commonwealth. Canadian opinion was split over what some saw as a "British War" in which our country should not become involved, while others were drawn to the idea of defending the British Empire. Despite the controversy, a thousand men were quickly recruited to form the First Contingent that sailed from Québec City on October 30, 1899.

The war ended in 1902 with the Dutch settlers surrendering their inde-



2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles on patrol in South Africa in 1902.

pendence in exchange for support to the victims of the war and eventual self-government. More than 7,000 Canadians had volunteered for service with 277 dying (most from injury or disease caused by the harsh conditions), and more than 250 being wounded.

The Liberation of the Netherlands

The liberation of the Netherlands during the Second World War is one of the most famous chapters in our country's military heritage. In late 1944 and early 1945, the Canadians battled to push the Germans from the country they had occupied since the spring of 1940. With its challenging terrain of canals, dikes and floodlands, the Netherlands was a tough place to fight.

After opening battles in the fall of 1944, bad weather brought the offensive to a halt. That winter was a terrible time for the Dutch—food and fuel supply reserves were gone; people ate tulip bulbs and scavenged through garbage to survive. Thousands starved or froze to death.

Early in the new year, the push began to finally liberate the country. The Canadian troops were cheered as one town after another was freed. It was a memorable period, as one Dutch teenager at the time recalled: "As the (Canadian) tank came nearer . . . there was a big hush over all the people and it was suddenly broken by a big scream, as if it was out of the earth. And the people climbed



Dutch civilians celebrating liberation of Utrecht by units of the 1st Canadian Corps.

on the tank . . . and they were crying. And we were running with the tanks and the jeeps all the way into the city."

Helping liberate the Netherlands was a proud achievement for our country, but one that came at a great cost. More than 7,600 Canadians died in the effort.

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The War Comes to Our Doorstep

In the early morning hours of October 14, 1942, the ferry SS Caribou was on its way from Cape Breton to Newfoundland with 237 people on

board, many of them civilians. The dark night was lit up when the ferry

was hit by a torpedo from a German U-boat. The explosion threw people from their bunks and they rushed to get off the sinking ship. Several lifeboats were damaged or could not be launched, so many were forced to jump into the cold water.

Among the casualties was Royal Canadian Navy Nursing Sister Agnes Wilkie, Canada's sole military nurse to be killed due to enemy action during the war. Her colleague Margaret Brooke was named a Member of the Order of the British Empire for her brave efforts to save her good friend.

One hundred thirty-six people died that night, including at least five mothers and 11 children—a tragedy that still echoes today for many Atlantic Canadians.

In Flanders Fields

In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe:
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

by John McCrae

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Healing the Troops

Many Canadians have looked after the wounded during war, including Drs. Frederick Banting, Norman Bethune and Cluny Macpherson. Their experiences led to impressive medical discoveries still in use today.

Dr. Cluny Macpherson

Cluny Macpherson was born in St. John's, Newfoundland in 1879, and earned his medical degree at McGill University in Montréal. Dr. Macpherson enlisted in September 1914, and was appointed Principal Medical Officer of the 1st Newfoundland Regiment during the First World War. He served in France, Belgium, Egypt, Salonica and Gallipoli, Turkey.

Early in the war, a soldier's only protection from gas was to breathe through a handkerchief soaked in urine. Dr. Macpherson invented the first gas mask by modifying a helmet with a canvas hood, eyepieces and a breathing tube. This became an important protective device in the war, protecting soldiers from blindness, disfigurement and injury to their throats and lungs.

Dr. Norman Bethune

Norman Bethune was born in 1890 in Gravenhurst, Ontario. At the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, he enlisted in the No. 2 Field Ambulance Medical Corps, and served as a stretcher-bearer. Wounded at Ypres, Belgium, he returned

to Canada to complete his medical degree in 1916. Bethune later pioneered the world's first mobile blood transfusion units, established free medical clinics in Montréal, and invented new surgical instruments.

When Japan invaded China in 1937, Dr. Bethune was determined to help. He went there with the Canadian-American Mobile Medical Unit and worked day and night under rudimentary conditions, caring for the wounded. Tales were told across China of this extraordinary foreigner who was undaunted by hardship, and gave his clothes, his food, and even his own blood to those in need. While operating on a soldier, Bethune cut his finger and died of blood poisoning in

1939.

Dr. Frederick Banting

Frederick Banting was born in 1891 in Alliston, Ontario. During the First World War, Dr. Banting joined the Canadian Army Medical Corps, and served as a medical officer. Just weeks before the armistice, he was wounded in the right arm but continued to treat injured soldiers, earning him the Military Cross. In 1922, he was awarded Canada's first-ever Nobel Prize for the discovery of insulin.

Banting also conducted medical research for the military during the Second World War. He died in a plane crash in Newfoundland while on a secret scientific mission to England in 1941.

Music in the Trenches

The Canadian military has a long tradition of using music to build morale. During the First World War, playing the bagpipes even earned a British Columbia soldier the Victoria Cross (the highest award for courage).

In October 1916, James Richardson of the Seaforth Highlanders was in action on the Western Front in France. The 20-year-old piper's company was launching an attack during the Battle of the Somme when the men were held up by thick barbed wire and intense enemy fire. Richardson coolly strode back and forth outside the wire and proudly played his pipes, inspiring his comrades

to successfully capture the enemy position.

Richardson later helped in the transport of a wounded comrade and some prisoners away from the fighting. Remembering that he had left his precious pipes behind, Richardson insisted on going back to retrieve them. He was never seen again.

Miraculously, Richardson's bagpipes were found in the mud of the Somme in 1917. On display in Scotland for decades, they were repatriated and placed on display in the British Columbia Legislature in 2006. Richardson's pipes had finally come home.

"V" for Victory Nickels

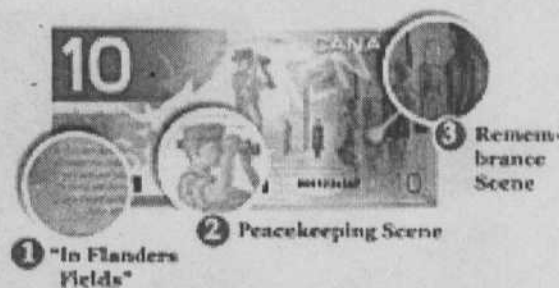
Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain during the Second World War, helped popularize the "V For Victory" slogan in an effort to raise Allied spirits. The people of occupied Europe were urged to paint the letter "V" on the walls of buildings.

From 1942 until 1945, Canada replaced the traditional beaver with a

torch superimposed on a "V" on the back of the Canadian nickel. "WE WIN WHEN WE WORK WILLINGLY" was also etched in Morse code.

More than twenty-five million of the "V for Victory" coins were minted in 1943 alone. In 2005, during the Year of the Veteran, the Canadian Mint released a special commemorative "V for Victory" nickel.

Remembrance in your Pocket



Did you know that on the back of the Canadian \$10 bill, you can find three remembrance-related illustrations? On the left is a verse from *In Flanders Fields*, the famous First World War poem by Canadian John McCrae. The center depicts a Canadian Forces peacekeeper, doves and a globe representing Canadian peace support efforts around the world. On the right is a Veteran and two youth participating in a Remembrance Day service at a cenotaph.

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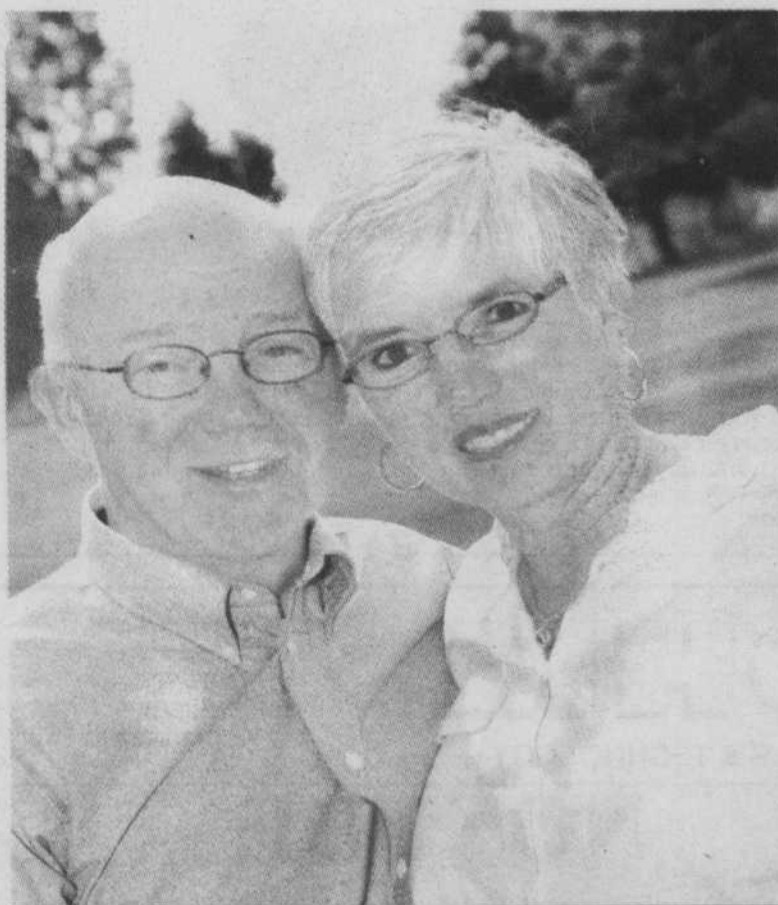
Are any of these familiar to you ?

YES NO

- ☐ ☐ My ears ring or hum
- ☐ ☐ People must speak louder to me
- ☐ ☐ When several people talk at once, I have difficulty understanding
- ☐ ☐ I don't go to the theatre or the movies because I can't hear well
- ☐ ☐ I must turn the volume up on the television and the radio to clearly understand

Did you know?

If you have answered YES to one or more of the above, you should consult a professional.



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