



WILL

WE

REMEMBER THEM



**100 YEARS OF REMEMBRANCE 1918-2018
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**

Lieutenant-Colonel John McCrae (written 1915)

WE SHALL KEEP THE FAITH

**Oh! you who sleep in Flanders Fields,
Sleep sweet - to rise anew!
We caught the torch you threw
And holding high, we keep the Faith
With All who died.**

**We cherish, too, the poppy red
That grows on fields where valor led;
It seems to signal to the skies
That blood of heroes never dies,
But lends a lustre to the red
Of the flower that blooms above the dead
In Flanders Fields.**

**And now the Torch and Poppy Red
We wear in honor of our dead.
Fear not that ye have died for naught;
We'll teach the lesson that ye trough
In Flanders Field**

Moina Michael (written 1918)

"IN FLANDERS FIELDS" composed at the battlefield by Canadian physician Lieutenant-Colonel John McCrea, May 3, 1915 during the second battle of Ypres, Belgium.

On May 2, 1915, John McCrae's close friend and former student Alexis Helmer was killed by a German shell. That evening, in the absence of a Chaplain, John McCrae recited from memory a few passages from the Church of England's "Order of the Burial of the Dead". For security reasons Helmer's burial in Essex Farm Cemetery was performed in complete darkness.

The next day, May 3, 1915, Sergeant-Major Cyril Allinson was delivering mail. McCrae was sitting at the back of an ambulance parked near the dressing station beside the Yser Canal, just a few hundred yards north of Ypres, Belgium.

As John McCrae was writing his In Flanders Fields poem, Allinson silently watched and later recalled, "His face was very tired but calm as he wrote. He looked around from time to time, his eyes straying to Helmer's grave."

Within moments, John McCrae had completed the "In Flanders Fields" poem and when he was done, without a word, McCrae took his mail and handed the poem to Allinson. Allison was deeply moved. "The (Flanders Fields) poem was an exact description of the scene in front of us both. He used the word blow in that line because the poppies actually were being blown that morning by a gentle east wind. It never occurred to me at that time that it would ever be published. It seemed to me just an exact description of the scene.

'WE SHALL KEEP THE FAITH' Moina Mitchell

Moina Belle Michael was born near Good Hope, Walton County, Georgia, USA on August 15, 1869. At the age of 15 Moina began her career as a teacher, spending time in every section of the educational system in Georgia, teaching in county, town, state and church schools.

The idea for the Flanders Fields Memorial Poppy came to Moina Michael while she was working at the YMCA Overseas War Secretaries headquarters on a Saturday morning in November 1918, two days before the Armistice was declared at 11 o'clock on 11 November

At about 10.30am, when everyone was on duty elsewhere, Moina found a few moments to read the magazine. In it she came across a page that carried a vivid color illustration for the poem "In Flanders Fields") written by the Canadian Army doctor John McCrae.

Reading the poem on this occasion - she had read it many times before - Moina was transfixed by the last verse - "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."

At that moment Moina Michael made a personal pledge to 'keep the faith' and vowed always to wear a red poppy of Flanders Fields as a sign of remembrance and as an emblem for "keeping the faith with all who died."

Compelled to make a note of this pledge she hastily scribbled down a response on the back of a used envelope, entitled "We Shall Keep the Faith"

Moina Michael died on 10 May 1944

HISTORY OF REMEMBRANCE DAY

Canadians recognize Remembrance Day, originally called Armistice Day, every 11 November at 11 a.m. It marks the end of hostilities during the First World War and an opportunity to recall all those who have served in the nation's defence.

Armistice Day was inaugurated in 1919 throughout much of the British Empire, but on the second Monday in November. In 1921, the Canadian Parliament passed an Armistice Day bill to observe ceremonies on the first Monday in the week of 11 November, but this combined the event with the Thanksgiving Day holiday. For much of the 1920s, Canadians observed the date with little public demonstration. Veterans and their families gathered in churches and around local memorials, but observances involved few other Canadians.

In 1928, some prominent citizens, many of them veterans, pushed for greater recognition and to separate the remembrance of wartime sacrifice from the Thanksgiving holiday. In 1931, the federal government decreed that the newly named Remembrance Day would be observed on 11 November and moved Thanksgiving Day to a different date. Remembrance Day would emphasize the memory of fallen soldiers instead of the political and military events leading to victory in the First World War.

Remembrance Day rejuvenated interest in recalling the war and military sacrifice, attracting thousands to ceremonies in cities large and small across the country. It remained a day to honour the fallen, but traditional services also witnessed occasional calls to remember the horror of war and to embrace peace.

Remembrance Day ceremonies were usually held at community cenotaphs and war

memorials, or sometimes at schools or in other public places. Two minutes of silence, the playing of the Last Post, the recitation of In Flanders Fields, and the wearing of poppies quickly became associated with the ceremony.

Remembrance Day has since gone through periods of intense observation and periodic decline. The 50th anniversary of the end of the Second World War in 1995 marked a noticeable upsurge of public interest, which has not ebbed in recent years. It is now a national holiday for federal and many provincial government workers, and the largest ceremonies are attended in major cities by tens of thousands. The ceremony at the National War Memorial in Ottawa is nationally televised, while most media outlets – including newspapers, magazines, radio and television stations, and internet sources – run special features, interviews, or investigative reports on military history or remembrance-related themes.

The Cost of Canada's War

The Dead

Some 619,636 Canadians enlisted with the Canadian Expeditionary Force during the war, and approximately 424,000 served overseas. The small colony of Newfoundland suffered 1305 killed and several thousand wounded. Of these men and women, 59,544 members of the CEF died during the war, 51,748 of them as a result of enemy action. The small Royal Canadian Navy reported 150 deaths from all causes. No accurate tabulation exists for Canadians who served as volunteers in the Royal Navy or British Army. An additional 1,388 Canadians died while serving with the British Flying Services.

The Wounded

Of the more than 172,000 Canadians who reported wounds during the war, medical authorities classified approximately 138,000 as battle casualties. The rest were injuries suffered away from the war zone. Of the wounded who survived, 3,461 men and one woman had a limb amputated. One soldier, Curley Christian, was the only Canadian to lose all four limbs and survive. No reliable method existed for tracking or treating psychological casualties, but authorities identified over 9,000 Canadians as suffering from "shell shock".

CANADIAN NURSES AT WAR - WE WILL REMEMBER THEM

When Britain declared war on the German Empire, Canada was automatically compelled to fight alongside Britain in the Great War of 1914-18. At the beginning of the war there were five Permanent Force nurses and 57 listed in reserve. By 1917, the Canadian Army Nursing Service included 2,030 nurses (1,886 overseas) with 203 on reserve. In total, 3,141 Canadian nurses volunteered their services. Because of their blue dresses and white veils they were nicknamed the "bluebirds," and for their courage and compassion they received the admiration of many soldiers. The First World War saw great courage and sacrifice on the part of many nurses, such as Britain's Edith Cavell. She was a nurse who remained in Brussels, Belgium, after the Germans occupied the city early in the war, tending to wounded soldiers of all countries. However, in addition to this work, Cavell helped captured British, French and Belgian soldiers escape to the neutral Netherlands (where most would

eventually make it to England). When her activities were discovered, she was executed as a spy, but not before she helped about 200 men escape the Germans.

In many ways, the First World War was a time of great change and innovation in the field of military medical services. At first, medical units were set up in hospitals. However, the eventual establishment of Casualty Clearing Stations provided faster and more effective treatment to the injured at the front line.

The Casualty Clearing Station was an advance unit, situated close to the front line, where ambulances could deliver the wounded to be assessed, treated or evacuated to one of the many hospitals. The early stage assessment and treatment available at these units proved very effective in the efficient handling of large groups of battle injuries that occurred at the front. At the same time, however, the proximity to the fighting exposed the Nursing Sisters to the horrors and dangers particular to the front. The advance areas were often under attack from air raids and shell fire, frequently placing the lives of the sisters in danger. As well, the Casualty Clearing Stations were often plagued with the same aggravations of front line life; many nurses reported that rats and fleas were constant plagues.

The dangers of working in an advance area were not restricted to the land operations. One of the innovations of the First World War Medical Services was the introduction of the hospital ship. These ships were also subject to the dangers of enemy attack. On the night of June 27, 1918, the Canadian hospital ship *Llandoverly Castle* was torpedoed by a German U-boat and 234 people lost their lives, including all 14 sisters on board.

In France, as well as Africa and the Mediterranean, the nurses had to deal not only with an exhausting workload, but often under extremely primitive working conditions and desperate climatic extremes. This was the pre-antibiotics age and, as was the case during the South African conflict, the ranks of the injured were swelled by infection and outbreaks of diseases such as meningitis. In spite of these challenges, the Canadian Nursing Sisters were able to provide comfort to the sick and injured.

A total of 3,141 Nursing Sisters served in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps and 2,504 of those served overseas in England, France and the Eastern Mediterranean at Gallipoli, Alexandria and Salonika. By the end of the First World War, approximately 45 Nursing Sisters had given their lives, dying from enemy attacks including the bombing of a hospital and the sinking of a hospital ship, or from disease. The beautiful Nursing Sisters' Memorial in the Hall of Honour in the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa is a loving tribute to their service, sacrifice and heroism.

The Second World War

After Germany's invasion of Poland in September 1939, Canada again found itself thrust into a world conflict and again the Nursing Sisters answered the call of duty. This time, however, the nursing service was expanded to all three branches of the military: navy, army and air force. Each branch had its own distinctive uniform and working dress, while all wore the Nursing Sisters' white veil. They were respectfully addressed as "Sister" or "Ma'am" because they were all commissioned officers. With the average age of 25, by war's end 4,480 Nursing Sisters had enlisted, including: 3,656 with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, 481 with the Royal

Canadian Air Force Medical Branch, and 343 with the Royal Canadian Naval Medical Service.

The army sisters, after training in Canada, were the first to go overseas, where they joined units which had preceded them to the United Kingdom. With the soldiers going overseas, the sisters travelled by ship in large convoys, running the perilous gauntlet of German submarine action in the North Atlantic. Upon arrival in England, they worked in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps' hospitals at Taplow, Bramshott and Basingstoke. To illustrate the demands of their work, following the Dieppe raid, the hospital at Basingstoke received more than 600 casualties and in one 19 1/2 hour period, 98 operations were performed. The surgical staff took only a few minutes' break to rest between operations.

After three years in England, Nursing Sisters were sent into action on the continent. Donning battle dress, steel helmets and backpacks, No. 1 Canadian General Hospital arrived in Sicily, the first women to land in the Eighth Army area. Almost all hospital units deployed to the continent were initially set up under canvas. Later, they were moved into abandoned or bombed-out buildings. As in the First World War, Nursing Sisters faced many dangers and obstacles in trying to provide medical care in the battle zone. During an air raid on Catania, Sicily, on September 2, 1943, an anti-aircraft shell fell on No. 5 Canadian General Hospital and 12 Nursing Sisters were wounded.

The second unit was deployed to El Arrouch, Algeria. Soon after, two more units were dispatched to Italy. En route, the S.S. *Santa Elena*, which was carrying No. 14 Canadian General Hospital, was attacked, forcing all to take to the lifeboats. Fortunately, there was no loss of li

As the medical units followed the front north through Italy, they were frequently within range of enemy guns and subject to shelling. Enemy action kept Nursing Sisters extremely busy. For example, in the Ortona salient, the No. 4 Casualty Clearing Station would receive more than 2,000 patients in December 1943, 760 of whom were surgical. After the fall of Rome, there was a comparatively light period of activity, and the sisters settled into routine hospital life caring for Canadian patients and German prisoners alike. As the Italian campaign drew to an end for the Canadians, three medical units moved on to France; the others were disbanded and the sisters posted to other units.

Thirteen days after D-Day, June 6, 1944, the first two Canadian Nursing Sisters, with No. 2 Royal Canadian Air Force Mobile Field Hospital landed in Normandy at Bernières-sur-Mer. They followed others assigned to Nos. 2, 3 and 6 Casualty Clearing Stations. The Stations were set up in the Caen area. By mid-July, Nos. 7, 8, and 10 Canadian General Hospitals were established west of Bayeux.

As the front moved across northern France and into Belgium, in pursuit of the fleeing German armies, the medical units moved with them. Antwerp, which had been captured, was the target of the dreaded German V-2 rockets, and with the Battle of the Scheldt raging to free the Channel ports, the units moved to Nijmegen. The casualties were heavy, 3,934 in four weeks. Fortunately, the end was soon near. The Spring offensive was on and the German Army was driven across the Rhine, where surrender was imminent.

With the end of the war in Europe, the medical units gradually disbanded. Some of the Nursing Sisters as well as other personnel stayed on with the Army of Occupation to care for both military and civilian prisoners of war being released from the horrors of the camps.

Two Canadian Nursing Sisters, Kathleen G. Christie and Anna May Waters, had accompanied the force sent to Hong Kong. Later, when the garrison fell, they were taken prisoner by the Japanese. These brave women stayed with the wounded Canadian men, working under atrocious conditions, until they were finally forced into a civilian internment camp. After two years in captivity, they were repatriated to Canada.

During the Battle of the Atlantic, which lasted for the duration of the war, the Canadian Navy had two hospital ships, the *Letitia* and the *Lady Nelson*. Both were staffed by army sisters. The navy sisters served on naval bases on both coasts of Canada, in Newfoundland, and at HMCS *Niobe*, Scotland. The only Canadian nurse to die due to enemy action during the Second World War was a navy sister, Sub-Lt. Agnes Wilkie. Despite the heroic efforts of her companion, Sub-Lt. (dietitian) Margaret Brooke, Sister Wilkie died following more than two hours of struggle to hold out in a life boat, after the sinking of the SS *Caribou* on October 13, 1942, in the Cabot Strait off Newfoundland. Margaret Brooke was awarded membership in the Order of the British Empire, the only Nursing Sister to receive this honour. The Nursing Service of the Royal Canadian Air Force was authorized in November 1940. More than 100 station hospitals were built and the Nursing Sisters were more and more in demand. Some of them were trained for evacuation by air, 12 served in Newfoundland to participate in air-sea rescue missions and 66 served overseas. By the end of the Second World War, 3,649 Nursing Sisters had served in the Army, 481 in the Air Force and 343 in the Navy.

No account of military service in the Second World War would be complete without mention of the contribution made by the four special branches of the nursing service—the Physiotherapists, Occupational Therapists, Dietitians and Home Sisters. Also, the sisters who served on the hospital trains returning the wounded to destinations across Canada.

The end of the Second World War brought the closure of military and station hospitals across Canada. A total of 80 nurses, 30 RCAMC, 30 RCAF and 20 RCN sisters joined the permanent force and served at military establishments across the country; many more staffed the Department of Veterans Affairs' hospitals to care for hundreds of returning Veterans.

After the Second World War

Nursing Sisters have continued to serve with the Armed Forces since the end of the Second World War. During the United Nations Operations in Korea, RCAMC Nursing Sisters served in Japan and Korea.

In Korea, 60 Canadian nurses were again faced with providing medical services in a combat zone. They also faced the daunting challenge of fighting battle-inflicted injuries, and infectious disease. When the ceasefire came into effect in 1953, the sisters worked with the newly-released prisoners of war, helping to restore their physical health.

RCAF Sisters qualified as Flight Nurses, flew air evacuation with casualties to Canada. Others served on the Air Ambulance in Canada. Another specialty was the formation of a para-rescue service with five RCAF volunteering, four of whom received the Para-rescue Badge.

Canada's commitment to NATO saw Canadian nurses serving in Europe with the RCAMC in Soest, Germany, and the RCAF Sisters at fighter bases in Germany, as well as France.

Today, Nursing Officers (as Nursing Sisters are now known) serve with the Canadian Armed Forces Medical Service, both at home and abroad. In Canada, these professionals do things like serving in civilian hospitals or military clinics,

tending to the men and women in the Canadian Armed Forces and their families. When serving in the field, overseas, Nursing Officers often encounter the same hazards and conditions as the troops with whom they serve. In recent years, they have served in the Canadian Armed Forces' efforts in the Gulf War, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Rwanda, Somalia and Afghanistan where they have upheld the proud legacy of the dedicated service of nurses in Canada's Armed Forces.

The Canadians who have served as Nursing Sisters have achieved and sacrificed much in their efforts to support our country's efforts to bring peace and freedom to others in the world. These women were among the more than 1.6 million Canadians who served in uniform during the conflicts of the 20th century. More than 110,000. Perhaps the most fitting statement regarding the service of the Nursing Sisters in Canada comes from the last paragraph of Col. G. W. Nicholson's book, *Canada's Nursing Sisters*:

"In whatever conflict Canadians have been called on to bear arms, in the last hundred years, the medical services of Canada have earned a high reputation for the skill and devotion with which they played their special part. It is a reputation that has not suffered as they carried out their continuous function in time of peace.
Canadian Nursing Sisters

A TOUCH OF HOME: THE WAR SERVICES OF THE SALVATION ARMY

The Salvation Army, an evangelical, socially-minded Christian religion organized in London, England has existed in Canada since 1882. Despite its martial sounding name, military organization, and rank structure— all reflecting its 'war' on social evils and faithlessness —the Salvation Army does not advocate taking up arms against fellow human beings. Nevertheless, Salvationists recognize that the scourge of war can, under certain conditions, be preferable to the greater evil of continued persecution and oppression. Following the outbreak of war in 1914 and again in 1939, the Salvation Army's humanitarian concerns formed the basis of its support for Canada's war efforts.

THE SALVATION ARMY WAR SERVICES

War and training for war are draining physical, psychological, and emotional experiences. During both world wars and throughout the Cold War, the Salvation Army provided Canadian military personnel overseas and in Canada with comforts such as hot drinks and snacks and helped maintain morale by establishing leave centres for rest and recreation. The Salvation Army tried to establish a degree of civility amidst the loneliness and dehumanizing conditions of war – to offer a 'touch of home', perhaps. To a remarkable degree, the Salvation Army formed an integral part of Canadians' military experiences for most of this century. The Salvation Army maintained morale on the home front with a strong presence at Canadian military installations and in major urban areas and by assisting the families of those in uniform. Closer to the battle front, the Salvation Army showed films, organized sporting events, and provided reading material, cigarettes and other items which the troops greatly appreciated. The Salvation Army also offered spiritual guidance and personal counselling to all military personnel seeking it.

THE FIRST WORLD WAR

During the First World War (1914-18), the Canadian Salvation Army's overseas activities were part of the much larger effort organized by British Salvationists. The latter established over 200 recreational huts (often no more than tents), 40 rest homes, and 96 hostels, all staffed by more than 1200 volunteers. The Canadian Salvation Army sent five military chaplains to the front and helped operate well-equipped huts, canteens, rest facilities, and hostels in Britain, France and Belgium. There, war-weary troops could bathe, refresh their clothing, eat decent food, and prepare themselves physically, mentally, and spiritually for the always difficult return to the trenches. Closer to the front, more Salvation Army officers provided refreshments and amenities, often under dangerous conditions. As Canadian soldier Will Bird wrote in his classic war memoir, *Ghosts Have Warm Hands*: "Every front-line soldier of World War I knew that his true friend was the man in the Salvation Army canteen." The troops coined the affectionate nickname 'Sally Ann' to describe the Salvation Army while the familiar Red Shield logo – the emblem of its war efforts – also dates from this period. In Canada, the Salvation Army Home League raised funds and sent tens of thousands of comfort packages containing socks, underwear, Christmas presents, and other items directly to the Salvation Army chaplains for distribution to Canadian troops. Salvationists also visited the homes of departed soldiers to look into the welfare of their dependants and comforted many bereaved families. The Salvation Army's most visible wartime effort was assisting repatriated soldiers. In 1918, it organized its first nation-wide appeal for funds to assist returning soldiers in the hectic and often disorienting days following their discharge. Within a year, the organization raised enough money to open a number of hostels across Canada – in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Halifax, Kingston, and elsewhere – each offering a quiet retreat, especially for soldiers on their way home or awaiting demobilization at war's end. The more than \$1.5 million collected astounded Salvation Army officials, whose good works during the war had not gone unnoticed by the Canadian public.

THE SECOND WORLD WAR

War with Germany broke out again in September 1939. In November, Ottawa accorded the Salvation Army official status as a Canadian War Auxiliary Service, a distinction also awarded the Canadian Legion, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Knights of Columbus. The Salvation Army's war efforts were again known collectively as the Red Shield services. A government Memorandum of Understanding stipulated that all these organizations' wartime services would be non-profit and that none could act autonomously to dispense war-related assistance. The Salvation Army understood that Ottawa's co-ordination of all Auxiliary War Services would eliminate duplication of effort in matters affecting military welfare. In 1942, each group agreed to specialize in certain fields, with the Salvation Army assuming responsibility for canteens and the showing of films. Each organization initially raised its own funds to finance their auxiliary work. However, by April the federal government concluded that such private fundraising siphoned off amounts it hoped to raise from the sale of Victory Bonds. Accordingly, Ottawa decided to finance these groups' activities directly, which henceforth the Department of National War Services administered. Nevertheless, it remained for Salvation Army supervisors to dispense Red Shield services to the troops. The Salvation Army selected these men for their resourcefulness, initiative, moral conduct, and good physical condition. Overseas, supervisors' jobs varied according to the theatre of operations and the individual service to which they were attached. Their responsibilities included screening films, establishing canteens,

organizing recreational activities such as concerts or sporting events, providing reading material and stationery, comforting the wounded, or even helping bury the dead. In short, they did whatever was necessary to help maintain military morale. The Salvation Army instructed its supervisors to “care for the body, mind and soul of every [service person] irrespective of creed or personality.” As Salvation Army historian Scott Young has written, the Salvation Army “provided the reassuring link between the fighting man and his world of peace and kindness and sanity.” Red Shield supervisors retained their status as civilians but held military rank equivalent to an army captain. In 1940, Ottawa issued each the uniform (minus rank insignia) of their respective service and units with the addition of Red Shield and Auxiliary War Services badges. The supervisors, who possessed no military command authority, were managed overseas by a senior supervisor reporting to a force director who, in turn, answered to the Salvation Army’s war services secretary in Canada. The latter obtained his directions from the Auxiliary Services division of the Department of National War Services. Alf Steele, the first Red Shield Director, went overseas in December 1939 and established Salvation Army headquarters in London. Within a month, five additional supervisors had joined him in assisting the growing number of Canadian troops sent to Britain. The Salvation Army opened its first overseas hut at Aldershot, where the Canadians underwent training, and in May 1940 established leave accommodation for the men in London at the former West Central Hotel. There, soldiers could obtain a bed, breakfast, and bath for less than 50 cents a night. More huts, clubs, hostels, and leave centres soon followed. During Canadian training exercises in Britain, the Salvation Army’s mobile canteens supplied tired men with coffee, donuts, chocolates, and cigarettes. By early 1944, 70 Red Shield supervisors operated 30 centres and 55 mobile canteens in support of Canadian army and air force units. Moreover, the Salvation Army film service’s 375 projectors in Britain showed two complete programs weekly. The Salvation Army rest camp for the Royal Canadian Navy in Northern Ireland had one unforeseen but welcome consequence: a local magistrate noted that following the establishment of the facility, the number of Canadian sailors appearing before Londonderry courts dropped 50 per cent! In July 1943, Canadian troops participated in the Allied invasion of Sicily. Salvation Army supervisors accompanied them. Fifteen were assigned to help alleviate the Canadians’ stressful experience of sustained combat, including three who landed almost immediately after the initial assault. When, in early September, the Allies invaded the Italian mainland, Red Shield supervisors again quickly followed, establishing a Red Shield Club, a hostel, and canteens at Campobasso. As more Canadian forces arrived in Italy, eight additional Salvation Army supervisors came with them. In the town of Riccione, on the Adriatic coast, the Grand Hotel became a rest facility accommodating 500 men with the luxury of comfortable mattresses, meals served on china dishes, and a working elevator. In June 1944, the Allies began the liberation of Northwest Europe by invading Normandy, France. Within days of the initial assault, the first of 40 Red Shield supervisors to serve in Northwest Europe were ashore; they showed their first film to the exhausted men just five days after the invasion. Salvation Army supervisors spread heavy tarps over the holed roofs and shattered walls of damaged buildings, proclaimed the sites ‘movie theatres’, and welcomed hundreds of fatigued Canadians in need of a laugh or distraction. Eventually, the Salvation Army set up recreational facilities in large urban centres, such as Nijmegen and Brussels, after their liberation by Allied forces. The Red Shield men followed the unit (normally battalionsized) to which they were attached, identifying with it and getting to know the men. By this stage of the war, each supervisor was equipped with a large truck carrying a portable generator, movie projector, turntable, radio, sports

equipment, games, and canteen supplies. Two military personnel were assigned to each supervisor as assistants. Until 1944, the Red Shield effort was greater in Canada than overseas. The work closely resembled that undertaken during the First World War: setting up facilities at or near Canadian military installations, sending packages of comforts overseas (a task undertaken by the Salvation Army Women's Auxiliary), and looking in on the families of Canadians away on active service. By 1945, the Salvation Army had established a coast-to-coast network of 165 centres, huts, hostels, and canteens. In all, Red Shield services in Canada and overseas cost \$21 million and provided Canadians with more than 270 million sheets of writing paper and envelopes, 38 million hot beverages from mobile canteens, and 35 million meals served in huts and hostels. More than 68 million people attended Salvation Army films and concerts. Over 200 Salvation Army supervisors served overseas, the last one not returning home until December 1946. In an official letter of thanks following the end of the war in Europe, General Harry Crerar, former commander of First Canadian Army, wrote: "It would be easier to forget one's name than fail to remember the times without number when the Salvation Army was, in truth, our comforter and friend."

THE COLD WAR AND BEYOND

In 1949, the Canadian military decided that it would be "wholly responsible for the control, supervision and distribution of welfare facilities abroad, afloat and within fixed service installations in Canada." Accordingly, the military organized its own small auxiliary and welfare units for service during the Korean War (1950-1953). These arrangements proved insufficient, however, and compared poorly with those offered by the Auxiliary Services of the Second World War. With the onset of the 'Cold War', the Salvation Army continued its role as a familiar friend to Canada's military forces. This was not without initial opposition from some Canadian military officials who believed that if the Salvation Army was allowed to set up an official auxiliary service, other organizations would demand similar privileges at a time when there was no perceived need for their services. In 1952, the first two Salvation Army officials, Captain and Mrs. A. Hopkinson, arrived in Germany to open a 'Canadian' hostel and snack bar for the thousands of Canadians stationed alongside British forces near Hanover with North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces. This snack bar, serving North American-style food, and stocked with Canadian newspapers, was at first located in the British Red Shield Centre and proved extremely popular with the Canadians. In 1954, Canadian forces moved 250 kilometres southwest to Soest, and the Hopkinsons' moved with them, opening up a Red Shield lounge on their own initiative. The overwhelming popularity of the lounge obliged skeptical Canadian military officials to sanction formally the Salvation Army's presence. The next year, additional Salvation Army supervisors established rest and recreational facilities in Germany used by Canadians until the troops' departure nearly forty years later. Reprising their Second World War role, Salvation Army mobile canteens followed Canadian troops on NATO manoeuvres and served refreshments in the field. The Salvation Army also helped incoming military families adjust to their new lives overseas. Many experienced culture shock and marital problems; the Salvation Army assisted with drop-in centres and counselling services. When the government reduced by half the number of Canadian troops serving with NATO forces in 1970, and relocated those remaining to Lahr and Baden-Soellingen 500 kilometres further south, the Salvation Army's four Red Shield centres closed down. They were the victims of continuing doubt expressed by some military officials regarding the need for the Salvation Army's presence. It appeared that the Salvation Army's continuing affiliation with

the Canadian military was at an end. Despite this, Salvation Army canteens continued to accompany the troops on manoeuvres. The Salvation Army had become so integral a part of the Canadian deployment to Europe that, in 1971, a new Red Shield Centre opened in Lahr to great acclaim by the troops. The centre boasted a 75 seat cafeteria and an 80-bed hospital, augmenting the military's own such facilities. The Sally Ann was still needed. During the 1990-91 deployment of Canadian forces to the Persian Gulf, the Salvation Army sent 'sunshine bags' of small gifts and comforts to each of the several thousand Canadians serving in the war zone. In 1992, Ottawa announced that Canadian troops in Europe would be coming home. The Salvation Army stayed with them until the end, only shutting down its overseas operations in 1994 at which time there were almost no troops left to serve. In 1992, Brigadier-General C.D. Thibeault, Commander, Canadian Forces Europe, wrote that "for us, the Salvation Army symbol has always stood for a little piece of Canada and a place of peace." For almost a century, the Salvation Army provided a small "home away from home" for Canada's military personnel. The Salvation Army had earned for itself full membership in the Canadian military family.

THE BELLS AND BUGLES WILL REMEMBER

Before dawn broke over northern France on 4 November 1918, a 25-year-old British officer, Lt Wilfred Owen of the Manchester Regiment, headed out from a house in which British troops had been holed up in woodland near the village of Ors. The Hundred Days Offensive was nearing its conclusion and Allied victory was just a week away. Owen had written to his mother from what he called the "smoky cellar" of that house five days earlier to reassure her that he was in good spirits. He intimated that it would all be over soon.

"It is a great life. I am more oblivious than alas! yourself, dear Mother, of the ghastly glimmering of the guns outside and the hollow crashing of the shells. There is no danger down here, or if any, it will be over before you read these lines."

They were to prove prophetic words, though not in the way he had hoped. The operation that Owen was to take part in on the morning of 4 November was fraught with risk. The retreating Germans had dug themselves in on the other side of the Sambre-Oise canal that runs through Ors, and had destroyed its bridges and locks. The British troops began work at 5.45am, when it was still barely light; their objective that day was to build a floating bridge on which to cross the canal and push the enemy back towards the Belgian border.

But they had barely begun before they came under heavy fire. As they worked to put in place the temporary crossing, both on the canal bank and on the water, many were gunned down. Owen fell while directing operations, shot through the head, either while on a raft or perhaps at the canal's edge.

Forty soldiers were lost that morning and were buried in two cemeteries in Ors close to the canal. It is not known precisely when Owen's mother received her son's last letter, but it would have been close to, if not on, the date of his death. If it raised her hopes, it was not to be for long.

A few days later, on Armistice Day, 11 November, as the church bells rang out to celebrate the end of the war in the Shropshire town of Shrewsbury, where the family lived, she and Owen's father opened the telegram every parent of a serving soldier dreaded, saying that their son had lost his life fighting bravely for his country.

A hundred years later, on 4 November, starting at 5.45am, dozens of schoolchildren from the Manchester area will retrace the last walk of the first world war poet through the same woods, setting off from the same forester's house.

The Maison Forestière has been reconstructed in honour of those who fell and was reopened in 2011 as a centre of commemoration, though with the cellar where they stayed, and where Owen wrote to his mother, left exactly as he described it.

There will be music, specially composed, and a ceremony by the canal's edge.

Further events will be held in Ors on 11 November. The village's mayor, Jacky Duminy, says: "It is important that everyone learns from the mistakes of the past. It will be very moving, yes. The young people have to know that these soldiers died for us to be free." Through his poetry, Owen has perhaps done more than any other victim of the first world war to articulate its horror and futility to future generations.

The story of his end would hit the emotions with the same force today whoever he was, though arguably it has a particular poignancy because so many of us have been affected by his work, and know his face from collections that sit on our shelves. Owen's was, however, just one of 17 million military and civilian deaths that people this 11 November across the world are planning to commemorate.

Those involved in organising the events often make a similar observation: that families and communities everywhere feel their own unique sense of involvement. They feel that this year's commemorations and celebrations will be for them and their loved ones, their villages and towns, as well as their country.

"We see this all the time from people who come here," says Wesley Butstraen, the deputy head of tourism at the Flanders Fields Museum in Ypres, Belgium, which has seen visitor numbers soar since 2013. "People come with their own stories, their own connections from their homes, and feelings of involvement. Almost every family has a link back to the first world war. There is a lot of emotion."

Ypres, close to the front line and trenches, was flattened by German shells in late 1914 and early 1915, but was rebuilt brick by brick after the war. On Armistice Day, the town and region will be the focus of global media attention.

When news broke in London that the war was finally over, the sense of national elation was almost uncontainable. For those like the Owen family, however, who had so recently received terrible news, to behold the joy all around must have been impossibly difficult.

The *Manchester Guardian* of the next day captured the feeling and sounds on the streets of London. "Then the church bells that we have never dared to ring but once on any great day of war, burst into a confident ringing. Big Ben over all, letting themselves go, like all London below them ... Motor-cars in a steady stream came along, with people sticking to every inch of them like flies on treacle.

"Inside might be a small selection of the Allies, some dark Italian officer with cameo face, a blonde English staff officer, a land girl on the bonnet, all mixed up with accretions of Australians wearing Union Jacks instead of their slouch hats, a gorgeous Indian in a turban and perhaps a bright blue Frenchman."

The same report recorded ecstatic crowds converging on Downing Street where the prime minister, David Lloyd George, appeared and announced: "I am glad to tell you that the war will be over at 11 o'clock today." He waved, then disappeared inside, but the crowds bayed for more until he reappeared at the first-floor window of No 10, along with Andrew Bonar Law, the chancellor, and Winston Churchill, the

minister of munitions. All this, the paper said, as “the housemaids of Downing Street waved their dusters and feather mops overhead”.

This year, Armistice Day will fall on a Sunday. Thousands of local events are being coordinated by the Imperial War Museum. And again the ringing of bells will play a large part. A careful balance will be struck between the solemn sound of remembrance and peals of celebration.

Christopher O’Mahony, president of the Central Council of Church Bell Ringers, says he and others across the UK have been planning their contribution for years. “Wherever you have grown up, bells are part of the soundscape of the nation, whether it is a sound of joy as at a wedding or of sadness at a funeral,” he says. In the early morning of 11 November more than 3,000 bell towers across England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland will ring out with the sound of “half-muffled” bells, like a slow march, in solemn memory of those who lost their lives.

Then, at midday, bellringers at each tower across the UK will remove the muffles from the clappers and at about 12.30 they will ring open. “The national mood swings then to gratitude and gratefulness and thanks,” says O’Mahony.

Before 1914 the vast majority of bellringers in the UK were male, but the loss of so many men to war meant many more women took up the role. Today there are between 30,000 and 35,000 men and women bellringers in the UK, and still more are being sought for Armistice Day. The aim is that bells sound not just in the UK but across the world.

The British and German governments are encouraging other countries to ring bells at the same times in the same way, expressing the reconciliation of former enemies in sound. “Bells will ring out across the world to replicate the outpouring of relief that took place in 1918, and to mark the peace and friendship that we now enjoy between nations,” says the UK Culture Secretary, Jeremy Wright.

Benoit Mottrie, chairman of the Last Post Association, says that, while the 100-year anniversary of Armistice Day will be a big event, the important thing is that time never forgets those who gave their lives. He wants British people to keep coming to Ypres and insists the bugles will always sound at 8pm.

Anniversaries come and go, BUT NOT THE NEED FOR REMEMBRANCE.

WHAT’S HAPPENING IN THE FLEET

- Update on the continuing case concerning the dismissal of Vice-Chief of Defence Staff Vice-Admiral Mark Norman. Vice Admiral Mark Norman will be in court in Ottawa on Tuesday as the senior officer’s legal battles continue to unfold. “I will be present and I will be accompanied by my lead counsel,” Norman stated in an email to his supporters. “This should be a significant milestone in the ongoing judicial process.”

OTTAWA — The criminal trial of the former second-highest officer in Canada’s military, accused by the government of leaking cabinet secrets, is now set to take place during the next federal election campaign.

Dates for the trial were set Tuesday, as Vice Admiral Mark Norman appeared at the Ottawa courthouse in full military uniform. Norman was suspended from duty as vice-chief of the defence staff in January 2017, and earlier this year the RCMP charged him with one count of breach of trust.

Norman's supporters allege the government, embarrassed after media leaks in the fall of 2015 forced it to back off a plan to halt a contract for a naval supply ship, has made a scapegoat of the officer.

The trial, which could see the disclosure of sensitive cabinet documents and senior government and military officials testifying as witnesses, is scheduled to start on Aug. 19, 2019, and last seven to eight weeks, possibly with a week's break in the middle. With the next federal election scheduled for Oct. 21, 2019, the trial could play out during the entire length of the campaign.

The timing of the trial came at the request of the defence, which is bringing pre-trial motions that will take place in shorter hearings in December and March. The first will deal with disclosure of third-party records, including from government departments. The second will be a motion to stay the proceedings. Crown lawyer Jeannine Plamondon said the court had initially offered a trial date of May, but the defence requested more time for preparation and scheduling

Asked if she preferred the later trial dates for their potentially greater political sensitivity, Marie Henein, lead counsel for Norman, said her request was simply about being fully prepared

"I wanted it at a time where the disclosure motion and the other motion will be heard," she said. "So that's why it's spaced out the way that it is." She declined to comment on how the election might affect the dynamics of the trial. "I don't know, you'll have to ask the Prime Minister about that," she said.

The case will proceed in the Ontario Court of Justice, the lower provincial court. The Supreme Court of Canada has ruled a person should be tried within 18 months of being charged in provincial court, and the scheduled dates put this trial near that limit. Henein warned Tuesday she won't waive Norman's right to a timely trial because of government delays in providing disclosure.

There is still an unsolved issue around the disclosure of cabinet confidences, Henein said, which are documents the government has the right to keep secret. She has requested the government waive its secrecy privilege to allow all such documents to be shared fully with the defence, but has not yet received a response."The privilege rests with the government to waive the cabinet confidence, not just the ones that they would like us to know about," she said. "And it's quite an extraordinary prosecution where really the complainant's deciding what we get to look at, what's important and what's not."

Speaking to media outside the courthouse, Norman thanked the "literally thousands of Canadians" who have supported him and expressed relief that dates are now set to resolve the matter. "This has been a really difficult time, and it's going to continue to be a real challenge and I just want everybody to know how much that support means to me and my family," he said.

The case against Norman, 54, centres on a Nov. 19, 2015, meeting of cabinet ministers about Project Resolve, in which the Quebec firm Davie Shipbuilding was contracted to convert a commercial vessel, the Asterix, into a supply ship for use by the Royal Canadian Navy. Cabinet decided to delay Project Resolve after receiving a letter from Davie's east coast rival, Irving Shipbuilding. Though the Irving family is considered to have close ties to Justin Trudeau's governing Liberals, Irving has consistently denied allegations it has been involved in any political efforts to undercut a rival shipyard. Details about the government's decision to pause the project leaked to the media, and the resulting controversy forced the Liberals to

back down. The conversion of the Asterix went ahead on time and on budget, and the ship is currently sailing with Royal Canadian Navy warships in the Pacific. Though Norman did not attend the cabinet meeting, the RCMP's searches of electronic devices and computers at Davie showed he had exchanged emails on the subject with one of the company's officials. Norman has said he did nothing wrong, and he is expected to enter a plea of not guilty.

The matter will next be in court on Nov. 2, to deal with subpoenas and third-party record disclosure. If the matter of cabinet confidences is not resolved the parties could return to court sooner to attempt to settle the issue.

— *with files from David Pugliese, Ottawa Citizen*

-There is still no word on whether the Royal Canadian Navy will receive a sixth Arctic Offshore Patrol Ship. Irving Shipbuilding is building five AOPS. There is the possibility of building a sixth ship if costs are kept in line and that vessel could be constructed within the project budget. It is unclear if the financial state of the project would allow for a sixth vessel or whether the federal government would have to contribute more funding to allow for the construction of an additional AOPS. Procurement Minister Carla Qualtrough has said she is open to the idea of additional AOPS being purchased for Canada but has provided few details. It is expected a decision on the sixth ship will be made in the coming months. "We are hopeful that the Government of Canada will construct a sixth Arctic and Offshore Patrol Ship at Halifax Shipyard and understand they will make a decision before the end of 2018." Irving spokesman Sean Lewis told Defence Watch. As reported in Defence Watch recently the first AOPS will be delivered in the first week of October. There is a possibility one of the government politicians attending that ceremony might make an announcement then of the construction of a sixth ship.

-The Canadian government announced two contracts Friday, August 17, 2018 for improvements to the Halifax-class frigates. The contracts are related to the Reprogrammable Advance Multimode Shipboard Electronic Countermeasures System (RAMSES), an electronic attack system that protects the modernized Halifax-class frigates against radio frequency guided missiles, and MASS, an integral part of the anti-ship missile defence suite.

RAMSES employs jamming signals to track and distract anti-ship missiles from hitting the ship, according to the Royal Canadian Navy. MASS is a firing system used to launch decoys to project vessels against anti-ship missiles guided by radio frequency, laser and infrared seekers.

A \$94.2-million contract has been awarded to Lockheed Martin Canada to maintain and overhaul, the Reprogrammable Advance Multimode Shipboard Electronic Countermeasures System. A \$21.1-million contract was awarded to Rheinmetall Canada to procure and install a third launcher on the frigates, improving the current MASS configuration.

The RAMSES contract will be valid until the late 2030s, if all options are exercised, according to the RCN. The MASS replaced the obsolete SHIELD system. The installation of a third launcher will enable 360° anti-ship missile defence coverage for the Halifax-class frigates.

Taxpayers will have to spend an additional \$1.1 billion to build two new supply ships for the Royal Canadian Navy, the federal government has revealed.

The cost of building the Joint Support Ships, or JSS, had been pegged at \$2.3 billion. However, the government ordered a review of that figure and in an email to

Postmedia procurement minister Carla Qualtrough's office confirmed the cost is now expected to be \$3.4 billion.

Of the \$3.4 billion price tag, the actual cost of building the two ships accounts for a little more than 60 per cent, Finn said. Pat Finn, the head of procurement at the Department of National Defence, said the new price tag includes items the government had not previously included. In some cases equipment for the ship has been purchased, so the government has a more accurate understanding of what it actually cost, Finn said in an interview Monday. The inflated figure also takes into account new infrastructure and delays with the program which have driven up its price as the cost of materials has increased over the years.

"The build period has changed quite dramatically," Finn acknowledged.

At one point, the first ship was supposed to arrive in 2012. That date has changed a number of times with the government later hoping for a 2018 delivery and then a 2019 arrival for the first vessel.

DND is now hoping for the delivery of the first ship in 2022 or 2023. Construction of some initial portions of the vessels will begin at Seaspan Shipyards in Vancouver this summer, Finn said, which it hopes will head off any potential layoffs of skilled employees at the shipyard.

Finn said the new costing model for the JSS is more akin to the one used by the parliamentary budget office. That office had an even higher estimate for JSS when it concluded in 2013 that the final tally for taxpayers would be \$4.13 billion.

The Joint Support Ships are seen as being critical for the navy, as they will provide fuel and supplies for warships at sea.

The navy retired its last two aging supply ships years ago, one after being damaged beyond repair in a fire, the other because of excessive corrosion. After their retirement the Canadian military had been relying on the Spanish and Chilean navies to provide it with supply vessels for short periods of time.

Because of the delays to the JSS program, the previous Conservative government entered into agreement with Davie Shipyards in Quebec to lease a commercial vessel converted into a supply ship. That ship, the MV Asterix, is at the heart of the federal government's case against Vice-Admiral Mark Norman. In March, the Norman was charged with a single count of breach of trust. The RCMP accused Norman of warning Davie in the fall of 2015 that Liberal cabinet ministers wanted to derail the Asterix project. When word of the Liberal plan leaked to the media, the resulting embarrassment forced the Trudeau government to back down on its plans and the conversion of Asterix proceeded. Norman was put under investigation and Prime Minister Justin Trudeau predicted on two occasions the officer would ultimately end up in court. Norman denies the charge and has said he looks forward to clearing his name. A date for the trial has not yet been set.

Asterix is considered a rare achievement in Canadian military procurement in that it was delivered on time and on budget. The supply ship is now at sea with Royal Canadian Navy and is headed to a major military exercise to begin later this month.

- HMCS Haida D215

Canada's proud history of wartime naval service is vividly on display aboard legendary HMCS Haida, a Tribal Class Destroyer that served in the Second World War, the Korean Conflict and the Cold War. Distinguishing herself in several historic battles, the Royal Canadian Navy's most famous ship now proudly rests in Hamilton, Ontario.

WORLD NAVAL NEWS

- Fifth generation submarines will be provided for the Russian Navy in the 2030s, the Navy's deputy commander for armaments, Vice-Admiral Viktor Bursuk said on Thursday (Nov 30).

Earlier, the United Shipbuilding Corporation said that the image and model of the fifth generation submarine Husky would be finalized within two years' time. The multirole fifth generation submarine is being developed by the design bureau Malakhit in St. Petersburg.

Currently Russia builds a family of fourth generation multi-role submarines Yasen and strategic missile-carrying submarines Borei.

Fifth generation submarines will be provided for the Russian Navy in the 2030s, the Navy's deputy commander for armaments, Vice-Admiral Viktor Bursuk said.

- The Brazilian Navy on 19 December issued a request for proposal (RFP) seeking four general-purpose Tamandaré-class corvettes, and said it expects to select a supplier in September 2018.

The effort is slated to cost about USD1.6 billion. Brazil wants local construction by a state-owned or private shipbuilder, but could allow the first-in-class vessel to be built abroad. Competitors can submit their own or a Brazilian-developed design. The best offer is to be chosen based on price, local content, technology transfers, and offsets.

- The U.S. Navy accepted delivery of the future USS South Dakota (SSN 790), the 17th submarine of the Virginia class, Sept. 24.

The ship began construction in 2013 and is scheduled to commission in early 2019. South Dakota is the seventh Virginia-class Block III submarine. Block III submarines feature a redesigned bow with enhanced payload capabilities, replacing 12 individual vertical launch tubes with two large-diameter Virginia Payload Tubes, each capable of launching six Tomahawk cruise missiles. This, among other design changes, reduced the submarines' acquisition cost while maintaining their outstanding war fighting capabilities.

Virginia-class submarines are built to operate in the world's littoral and deep waters while conducting anti-submarine warfare; anti-surface ship warfare; strike warfare; special operations forces support; intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance; irregular warfare and mine warfare missions. Their inherent stealth, endurance, mobility and firepower directly enable them to support five of the six maritime strategy core capabilities – sea control, power projection, forward presence, maritime security and deterrence.

- Britain's new £3.1bn aircraft carrier, HMS Queen Elizabeth, is leaking and needs repairs. The 65,000-tonne ship, hailed as Britain's most advanced warship and which was only commissioned into the Royal Navy fleet by The Queen earlier this month, has an issue with the shaft seal which was identified during sea trials, the Royal Navy told *The Independent* in a statement. A spokesperson said: "This is scheduled for repair while she is alongside at Portsmouth. It does not prevent her from sailing again and her sea trials programme will not be affected.

According to *The Sun*, the 280-metre ship was letting in 200 litres of water each hour and the fix would cost millions of pounds. A defence source said the navy was aware the ship, which took eight years to build, had an issue when it was handed

over by manufacturers and *The Sun* said the builders would have to foot the repair bill. The paper said an investigation was being conducted to see whether the Queen Elizabeth's sister ship, HMS Prince of Wales, has the same problem.

A number of ship-building yards around the country were involved in building the Queen Elizabeth, including Govan and Scotstoun in Glasgow, Appledore in Devon, Cammell Laird in Liverpool, A&P on the Tyne in Newcastle and Portsmouth. Around 10,000 people worked on construction of the ship, made up in sections at yards around the UK and transported to Rosyth, Fife, where it was assembled. BAE systems, which played a key role in the construction, said it could be taken to sea with the current issue. It said the problem would be rectified in the new year, a process expected to take a few days. The company said: "It is normal practice for a volume of work and defect resolution to continue following vessel acceptance. "This will be completed prior to the nation's flagship re-commencing her programme at sea in 2018.

- German Navy Frigate FGS SACHSEN F219 suffered missile accident during missile shooting on Jun 21 off Norwegian coast.

Missile was launched from deck launcher in front of the bridge, but missile didn't take off and burned out in launcher, inflicting serious damages. Launcher, deck around, and bridge, were damaged by fire and heat. Two seamen were slightly injured. The launcher, 32 cell Mk 41 Mod 10 VLS, is used for SM2 and ESSM missiles. Frigate headed for Harstad Norway, for assessment and investigation.

German Navy Air-Defense Frigate FGS SACHSEN, F124 Sachsen class, commissioned 2003, displacement 5800, armament gun, cannons, missiles, torpedoes, 2 helicopter, complement 230 crew.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

This year on November 11, 2018 we commemorate the end of World War I at the eleventh hour.

To honour the fallen and those veterans who have passed on we will be holding a tri-service Dinner and Dance in Admiralty Hall on Friday, November 9, 2018. Tickets are available at Admiralty Hall \$50.00 per couple, \$25.00 single. Social gathering from 6:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. followed by dinner.

On Sunday, November 11, 2018 the Remembrance Day Parade will be held, moving off from the P.C.V.S. parking lot and Armory at 10:15 a.m. I hope all members who can participate will attend and march with the P.N.A. contingent. Following the parade there will be the usual reception in Admiralty Hall with light lunch served by the dedicated women of our P.N.A. Ladies Auxilliary.

We are holding our membership drive during the month of November to try and fill our depleted ranks. If you know someone you feel would be an asset to our club, please urge them to join.

We have printed up a new colourful brochure to explain the benefits of membership. These brochures are available at the Club House bar. We are sending out letters and brochures to members of the local police, fire, ambulance services, etc.

I would again respectfully request that all members who have not paid their membership dues, please do so as soon as possible. We need your support to keep our Club viable and to remember in perpetuity the sacrifices of our military veterans.

**John E. Carter
President**

Those who "CROSSED THE BAR"

Maurice Whiteside	March 20, 2018	Firefighter
Ken Barker	May 8, 2018	Royal Canadian Navy
Mary Twomey	July 3, 2018	Ladies Auxiliary

CLUBHOUSE

We had a good summer at the Clubhouse. Thanks to the Peterborough Horseshoes Club for their continued support.

Wednesday night lunches are going well, the buffets are great thanks to our cook Christine Bolton - cost is \$7.00.

Friday night dinners have started, every two weeks commencing October 19. Cost is \$12.00 per person and you can call the Clubhouse to register 705-743-6115 or use the signup sheet at the Clubhouse bar.

**Jack Oakley,
1st Vice-President.**

LADIES AUXILIARY

Happy fall everyone! Welcome back cottagers and trailer folk, we have missed you all. It was a long, hot summer and nobody knows that better than the the PNA Ladies Auxiliary, as they gave their all working hard to assure our events went well even through that awful heat. A BIG THANKS to all of you.

A special thanks to our captains Linda Livings, Barb Miller and Angie Sucee for your organization skills. Also, a big thanks to cook Christine Bolton - I have no idea how this do this by yourself. Thanks to Kathy Chapeau and Arlene Williams for your impeccable office skills.

In closing, I would just like to remind everyone that our Children's Christmas Party is Sunday, December 2, 2018. Also, our New Year's Eve party is a "Hawaiian" theme this year - tickets are \$40.00 per person which includes your meal, one glass of wine and party favours. Tickets will be available October 15, 2018.

Sincerely,
Darlene Watts
Ladies Auxiliary President

Ways and Means

Mystery bus tour Nov. 3rd, \$30.00 signup at the Clubhouse.
Cards every Wed. night 7:00pm Clubhouse
Open mic 4th Saturday of the month Clubhouse
Christmas get together December 22nd Clubhouse
Wava Brown

Why Cadets

These programs provide young Canadians opportunities to develop personal leadership and self confidence through challenging and rewarding life experiences. They help shape the young leaders of today, as well as Canada's future leaders. This year is the Sea Cadet Centennial, a remarkable milestone for this program.

The Cadets of RCSCC 112 Howe are off to a very busy start. We just finished a very successful weekend at our Sail Centre in Orillia. We continue our routine training every Wednesday night at the Armoury from 6:30-9:30, please feel free to visit anytime.

The Cadets start off our Parade Season with Remembrance Day in both Peterborough and Keene, we look forward to supporting our Veterans in both parades. We will participate in several Santa Claus Parades in and around our community over the Holiday Season.

We have a very supportive Navy League Branch, that works very hard to support all the extra things in which Cadets at Howe are involved. If you have extra time on your hands, they are always looking for Volunteers.

The Navy League, Officers and Cadets are looking forward to a very productive training year. Again, please feel welcome to drop by the Armoury and see the great things that the Cadets at Howe do on a weekly basis. Feel welcome anytime!

Cathy Carter CD
Commanding Officer
112 Howe

- The next time you drive through Bridgenorth, take notice of the recently installed flagpole, proudly flying a gigantic Canadian flag, erected by the owner of the Home Hardware store.
- D-Day Wear, www.ddaywear.com and Periscope Promotions, www.periscopepromotions.com provide military apparel, custom embroidery, personalized giftware etc
- The next bulletin will be published in April 2019 with articles featuring VE Day riots in Halifax (May 7/8,1945), the Halifax Explosion (December 6, 1917), ANZAC Day. Also, I have received permission to publish stories and letters from the Canadian Museum of Immigration at Pier 21, Halifax focusing on war brides. Should you have stories/letters you wish to share please forward to me - billpreston.5and5@gmail.com and csmith@pier21.ca. I am sure the Pier 21 Museum would very happy to hear from you. My wife and I visited the Pier 21 Museum 6 years ago and were able to find information concerning her mother, who was a war bride. When in Halifax Pier 21 is a “must see”.

***Editor’s note - some articles in the bulletin have been obtained from public, government, magazine, newspaper websites and may have been edited and formatted. Articles and suggested topics are always welcome.**

Bill Preston

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