

CANADA REMEMBERS TIMES

Veterans' Week Special Edition – 5-11 November 2020

REMEMBERING THE NETHERLANDS



Image: Library and Archives Canada PA-136176

Dutch residents welcome Canadian soldiers after the liberation of the town of Zwolle on 14 April 1945.

The Liberation of the Netherlands during the Second World War was one of the best-known chapters in our country's long military history. 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, 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 anew to liberate the entire country and finally end the war in Europe. The Canadian troops were cheered as one town after another was freed. Veteran

Robert Greene recalled of the liberation of the town of Emmelo:

“And in the town square, we moved our tanks in and within minutes, there were probably a couple of thousand people... And I got up in the turret and started the people singing the Dutch national anthem. And there wasn't a dry eye to the place, 2,000 people. They hadn't been able to sing for five years.”

The Liberation of the Netherlands was a proud achievement for our country but one that came at a great cost with more than 7,600 Canadians losing their lives. This spring marked the 75th anniversary of this important milestone. The Dutch people have never forgotten the help we offered in their time of need and a strong international friendship between our two countries continues today.

V-E Day at last!

The Second World War was the bloodiest conflict in human history. It began in September 1939 and the fighting in Europe would rage until May 1945. Canada joined many other countries to form the Allied powers which fought to restore peace and freedom to the continent.

Our soldiers, sailors and aviators played an important role in helping achieve victory. As the war neared its end, Canadian troops took part in the bitter campaign in Northwest Europe in 1944 and 1945. They saw heavy action in France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany before the enemy was finally forced to surrender in early May.

The western Allies declared 8 May 1945 to be Victory in Europe (V-E) Day. After years of hardship, suffering and sacrifice, millions around the world celebrated the end of the fighting. Peace in Europe had come at last.



Photo: Library and Archives Canada PA-137741

Happy Seaforth Highlanders of Canada soldiers in the Netherlands in May 1945.

V-J DAY AND FREEDOM

Some 10,000 Canadians served in Asia during the Second World War. This included almost 2,000 soldiers from Manitoba's Winnipeg Grenadiers and Quebec's Royal Rifles of Canada who were sent across the Pacific Ocean in the fall of 1941 to help defend the British colony of Hong Kong.

The Japanese invaded Hong Kong on 8 December 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. George MacDonell of Ontario was a young company sergeant major who said of the desperate fighting in Hong Kong:

“We immediately were engaged and the Canadians fought extremely well in a hopeless situation. There wasn't anybody there that did not know that we were in a terrible spot...”

Thousands of Royal Canadian Air Force members also served in Asia during the conflict. Most of them would take part in the Burma Campaign, working as radar operators and members of bomber, transport, reconnaissance and fighter squadrons.

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



Photo: Library and Archives Canada PA-193015

Naval officer with liberated Canadian prisoners of war in Hong Kong after the Japanese surrender.

Winning the war on the high seas

The Battle of the Atlantic was the longest campaign of the Second World War. This bitter struggle at sea lasted from the first day of the conflict in September 1939 to the end of the fighting in Europe in May 1945. It was a showdown between the Allies, who needed to transport supplies and troops from North America to Europe, and the Germans, who wanted to cut that vital lifeline.

It was a hard-fought struggle in which the German U-boats (submarines) came dangerously close to victory as they torpedoed hundreds of Allied transport ships in the opening years of the war.

With courage and the adoption of new technology and tactics, however, the tide turned and the Allies would eventually triumph in the war at sea.

Members of the Royal Canadian Navy, Canadian Merchant Navy and Royal Canadian Air Force played leading roles in this battle. Indeed, more than 25,000 Allied merchant ships safely made it to their destination under Canadian escort, delivering some 165 million tons of supplies to Europe. The cost of helping the convoys get through was high—some 2,000 of our sailors died during the conflict, 750 Canadian airmen lost their lives over the Atlantic and more

than 1,600 of our merchant seamen were killed. But without victory in the Battle of the Atlantic, the Allies could not have triumphed in the Second World War.



Photo: Library and Archives Canada PA-104057

HMCS Assiniboine sailors manning an anti-aircraft gun while escorting a convoy in July 1940.

GOING TO WAR IN KOREA



Photo: Library and Archives Canada PA-171327

Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry soldiers in Korea in March 1951.

The Korean War erupted 70 years ago when North Korean troops poured across the border into South Korea on 25 June 1950. Traditionally known as the “Land of the Morning Calm,” Korea would be ravaged by more than three years of bitter fighting. More than 26,000 brave Canadians travelled halfway around the world to fight with the United Nations forces and Charlie Rees of Newfoundland was there:

“When you go into war, you know you're going to see fellas wounded, killed... So you have to take it all in stride, but you feel hurt. Everybody does when he sees a buddy killed or a buddy wounded... I think it myself today. How lucky I was, you know, compared to some of the other fellas.”

When an armistice was finally signed on 27 July 1953, the border was back close to where it had been before the conflict. Our country 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 between North and South Korea remain high today.

Peacekeeping in the Congo

Canadian service members have taken part in many peace support efforts in Africa over the years. One of the first was in the Congo in 1960. Hundreds of Canadians served in the troubled country as part of a large-scale United Nations (UN) peacekeeping mission that ran for four years.



Photo: Department of National Defence

Two Canadian peacekeepers travelling on the Congo River in 1961.

It was an eye-opening experience for our military personnel tasked with peacekeeping in a place with so little peace to keep. Weapons and violence were widespread in a society that had been torn apart in the aftermath of its colonial period as a Belgian possession. Despite some successes, in the end the UN troops were unable to stop the greater forces of upheaval rocking the Congo and they departed in 1964. Sadly, two Canadian soldiers lost their lives there.

The political situation in the Congo has remained volatile and a small Canadian Armed Forces contingent has again been serving in the country in recent years.

veterans.gc.ca/educators

Fighting for breath

It is hard for us today to imagine the horrors of fighting in the First World War. Heavy machine gun, rifle and artillery fire took a deadly toll on the soldiers in the trenches of the Western Front. But a terrible new weapon arrived on the battlefields on 22 April 1915 when the Germans released poison gas during the 2nd Battle of Ypres in Belgium.

The Allied troops beside the Canadian positions took the worst of the choking clouds of yellow-green chlorine and were forced to retreat. The Germans quickly charged forward and the Canadians fought all through the night and into the next day to close the large gap that had developed

in the defensive lines. Our soldiers' heroic actions gave the Allies time to recover and prevent a massive enemy breakthrough. On April 24, however, the Germans launched another gas attack—and this time the Canadians would be the primary targets. In a nightmare of fighting that saw the Canadians gasping for air through soaked and muddy handkerchiefs, they held on against all odds until Allied reinforcements arrived.

In their first major action of the war, our soldiers had begun building a remarkable reputation for skill and valour on the battlefield. It came at a steep cost, however, as more than 2,000 Canadians were killed and 4,000 wounded.



The Second Battle of Ypres, 22 April to 25 May 1915 painting by Richard Jack.

A SECOND WORLD WAR LOVE STORY

Vicky Goodyear and Bill Luscombe were both born in July 1925 in St. John's, Newfoundland, and were cared for in the same hospital nursery.

They turned 18 during the Second World War and both joined the Canadian Army. Vicky became a driver in the Canadian Women's Army Corps, serving as a courier in British Columbia. Meanwhile, Bill was bravely fighting in Europe and taking part in the Liberation of the Netherlands.

There was much celebration around the globe when the Second World War finally came to an end in 1945. Bill and Vicky could return home at last. Coincidentally, they both caught the same ferry to Newfoundland and met on board.

It had been years since the two were cared for in the same nursery, but love quickly blossomed. They married soon after and raised a family of five children in St. John's—a true love story from the cradle to the waves! Earlier this year, a vintage image of Vicky celebrating the end of the Second World War was featured on commemorative street banners in Ottawa.



The happy couple celebrating their 70th wedding anniversary in 2016.

Studying at “Khaki University”

Imagine being a young Canadian serving overseas during the First World War. Surviving the conflict and getting back home would likely be on your mind a lot.

Hundreds of thousands of Canadian service members had enlisted as teenagers, so returning home meant figuring out what they wanted to do with the rest of their lives. As the war neared its end, the Canadian Expeditionary Force established a special educational program to boost morale and give our soldiers skills that they could use in their civilian lives.

Formally established in 1917, it would become known as “Khaki University” (named after the colour of the fabric used for soldiers' uniforms). A variety of instructional courses were offered—primarily at military camps in Britain—on subjects like agriculture, business, mechanics, law, health and teaching. Thousands of illiterate men also learned how to read and write. For more advanced students looking to further their formal education, the certificates they earned there were also accepted by universities back in Canada. More than 50,000 Canadians would attend Khaki University

CANADA IN ETHIOPIA AND ERITREA

Our country has a long and proud tradition of serving in international peace support efforts. Twenty years ago, Canadian Armed Forces members deployed to Ethiopia and Eritrea in the Horn of Africa to take part in a large United Nations (UN) mission.

Ethiopia and Eritrea had once been one country but Eritrea gained its independence in 1993 after a bloody civil war. However, border disputes again flared into open fighting in the late 1990s before a cease-fire was declared in 2000 and UN peacekeepers moved in. Some 450 Canadian Armed Forces members—including armoured reconnaissance, mechanized infantry, engineer and support elements—were part of the initial UN force. Canadian soldiers established checkpoints and patrol bases to help enforce the terms of the peace treaty before their six-month deployment came to an end.



Royal Canadian Regiment soldiers patrolling in Eritrea in February 2001.

Some Canadian officers also worked as UN Military Observers in the hot and dusty region until mid-2003, monitoring the security zone and helping arrange humanitarian aid for the local civilians. The Canadians who served in Ethiopia and Eritrea also often volunteered their personal time and resources to help the people there by rebuilding a damaged school and distributing clothes, school supplies, sports equipment and toys to children.

A Major accomplishment



Léo Major banner at a soccer game in Zwolle.

Léo Major was a true war hero. Many of his feats were impressive but what he did in the Dutch city of Zwolle during the Second World War tops it all.

In the spring of 1945, Canadian troops were pushing forward in the Netherlands. The German soldiers were weary, but the fighting often remained tough. On 13 April 1945, the Canadians were on the outskirts of Zwolle, a town of 50,000 people.

Major and his friend, Willy Arsenault, were sent to probe enemy defenses.

They were spotted and came under fire. Arsenault was killed and an angry Major decided to change the plan. He pushed on and by luck found a German commander. Major explained that if their troops did not retreat, the Canadians would shell the historic town, killing many people. To convince the enemy, the clever Major then ran around Zwolle firing his weapons and throwing grenades, making it seem like the attack was underway. The Germans were fooled and pulled out, allowing the Canadians to enter Zwolle on April 14, without a fight. Thanks to Major's outstanding bravery, the town and many lives had been saved.

Years have passed but Léo Major is still a legend in the Netherlands. He was made an honorary citizen of Zwolle in 2005 and recently, the local soccer club even put his name on their game jerseys to mark the 75th anniversary of the country's liberation.



A Khaki University agriculture class visiting the Royal Farms at Windsor Castle in England.

before it closed in 1919 after the First World War had come to an end.

This dedication to helping Veterans with their education has endured. Khaki University again operated in Britain as

the Second World War neared its end in 1945. And today, Veterans Affairs Canada offers support to a whole new era of service members pursuing further education after leaving the military.

Some Canadian military milestones

22 April 1915

Canadians see first major action at Ypres

9 April 1917

Start of the Battle of Vimy Ridge

11 November 1918

End of the First World War

25 December 1941

Canadians in Hong Kong forced to surrender

June-August 1944

Canadians fight in D-Day and the Battle of Normandy

15 August 1945

Victory over Japan (V-J) Day

FIRST WORLD WAR
1914-1918

SECOND WORLD WAR
1939-1945

1 July 1916

Start of the Battles of the Somme and Beaumont-Hamel

November 1917

Canadians capture Passchendaele

September 1939

Start of the Battle of the Atlantic

19 August 1942

Canadians take part in the Dieppe Raid

5 May 1945

Canadians liberate the Netherlands

8 May
Victory in Europe (V-E) Day

Young Canadians remember

Salma Khattab moved from Egypt to Canada with her family at a young age. In 2019 she travelled with a government delegation to Italy to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the Italian Campaign. As a new Canadian, she had often found it hard to connect with her new country's efforts in the Second World War. However, her experience as a youth delegate gave her a whole new perspective:

"Attending a remembrance ceremony with Veterans of the campaign, listening to their stories, is something I will always remember. Witnessing the Veterans' pride as we promised to remember their contributions and the ultimate sacrifice that many of their comrades made, was a remarkable experience that I am thankful for every day. As for myself, I will always be grateful for their sacrifice and will forever remember what they did to protect the country that I now call home."



Salma Khattab visiting a Canadian soldier's grave in Italy.

Photo: Veterans Affairs Canada



Hannah Yang, former student guide.

Photo: Veterans Affairs Canada

Hannah Yang worked in France as a student guide at the Canadian National Vimy Memorial and the Beaumont-Hamel Newfoundland Memorial in 2019. Being of South Korean descent, with no relatives who served in the First World War, she initially felt less qualified to represent Canada there. But over time, she realized she could not be more wrong:

"Firstly, lessons learned from war are to be learned universally—no matter where you are from. Secondly, I learned I need to reflect on my own privilege as a second generation Canadian-Korean from the late 20th century. The Canada I live in today draws its identity from various things, one of which is undoubtedly this enormous world-wide conflict. Lastly, as part of Canada's youth, I have the responsibility to share the stories of our Veterans with future generations. We must continue to preserve their memories so that we do not forget the lessons we learned from such horrific events."

Kayden MacPhee does have a family member who had served in the Canadian military. His great-grandfather, Douglas Moore, was a sailor on HMCS Assiniboine during the Second World War. When Kayden's Grade 11 class was studying the conflict, the teacher told the students if they dressed in wartime uniforms, they

would get extra marks! Remembering his family military connection, Kayden called his grandfather to see if he still had any of great-grampie's things from the war.

It turned out that almost everything had been saved, including a uniform

Able Seaman Moore had worn when he was 19 years old, serving in the Royal Canadian Navy. Kayden received the uniform but was shocked by how tiny it was. Really wanting to honour his great-grandfather, he managed to squeeze into the wool suit—complete with jacket, pants and cap—and proudly wore it to school.



Left: Kayden MacPhee
Right: Able Seaman Douglas Moore

Photos: Courtesy of David Douglas Moore

PROTECTING THE SKIES OVER EUROPE

Canada was an important part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces that served in Western Europe during the Cold War. This military

alliance helped protect the democratic countries of the west from the communist forces massed on the other side of the "Iron Curtain" in Eastern Europe from the late 1940s to the early 1990s.



An RCAF Sabre at an airbase in France in 1953.

Photo: Department of National Defence

Canadair F-86 Sabres were fast warplanes that for many years were the mainstays of Royal Canadian Air Force squadrons based in France and West Germany. They were the best jet fighters of the era and the pilots who flew Sabres were the "top guns" of their day.

More than 300 Canadian Sabres would streak across the skies of Western Europe between 1951 and 1963, helping guard against possible enemy attack. Thankfully, a full-scale war never erupted but it was still very dangerous duty. Some RCAF Sabre pilots would lose their lives during NATO training and patrol missions as they had to operate at a high tempo in all weather conditions. The collapse of the communist regimes in Europe in the early 1990s meant that a major Canadian Armed Forces presence there was no longer necessary. We remember the brave Canadian aviators who helped protect our freedom during the darkest days of the Cold War.

What's in a name?

The desire to honour Canadians who helped liberate their country during the Second World War runs deep in the people of the Netherlands. Remembrance is almost a part of the Dutch DNA—sometimes they even name their children after Canadian Veterans!

One Canadian who served in the Netherlands campaign, William G. Ludlow of Montréal, returned to the country for a visit 70 years later and stayed with a local couple in Apeldoorn named Henk and Olga. They became close with Mr. Ludlow and when they had their first child, Tijl, in the fall of 2017, they decided to give him the middle name Ludlow in honour of their friend and hero.

The new parents said they will explain the significance of his name when their child is old enough to understand that he "will be able to live in peace because of the sacrifice of the Canadian soldiers."

British Home Children in service

Imagine leaving behind the only place you have ever known to come to a new land. For people who have immigrated to Canada—whether in years past or more recently—this was their reality. One special group who came to our country between the 1860s and the 1940s were the British Home Children.

More than 100,000 boys and girls from the United Kingdom were sent to Canada and they would make a lasting impact. British Home Children typically came from disadvantaged backgrounds—orphans or part of poor families that unfortunately could not support them. It was felt they would have an opportunity

at building a better life in a young and fast-growing country like Canada.

The newcomers were usually sent to work on farms, with the boys toiling for long hours in the fields and the girls performing domestic duties while also helping out with other chores. Some children ended up in warm and supportive homes, but sadly many were not treated well.

When the First World War erupted in 1914, more than 10,000 former British Home Children would volunteer for military service. Often motivated by the chance to get back to the United Kingdom on their way to the front lines of Europe so they



Commemorative stamp launched in 2010.

Photo: Canada Post

could hunt for lost family connections, they would serve bravely and make great sacrifices. At least 1,100 of them would lose their lives in the conflict.

Check out our new web feature on this interesting subject. Go to veterans.gc.ca and search for "British Home Children."



Mr. Ludlow holding a photo of baby Tijl.

Submitted photo

Some Canadian military milestones

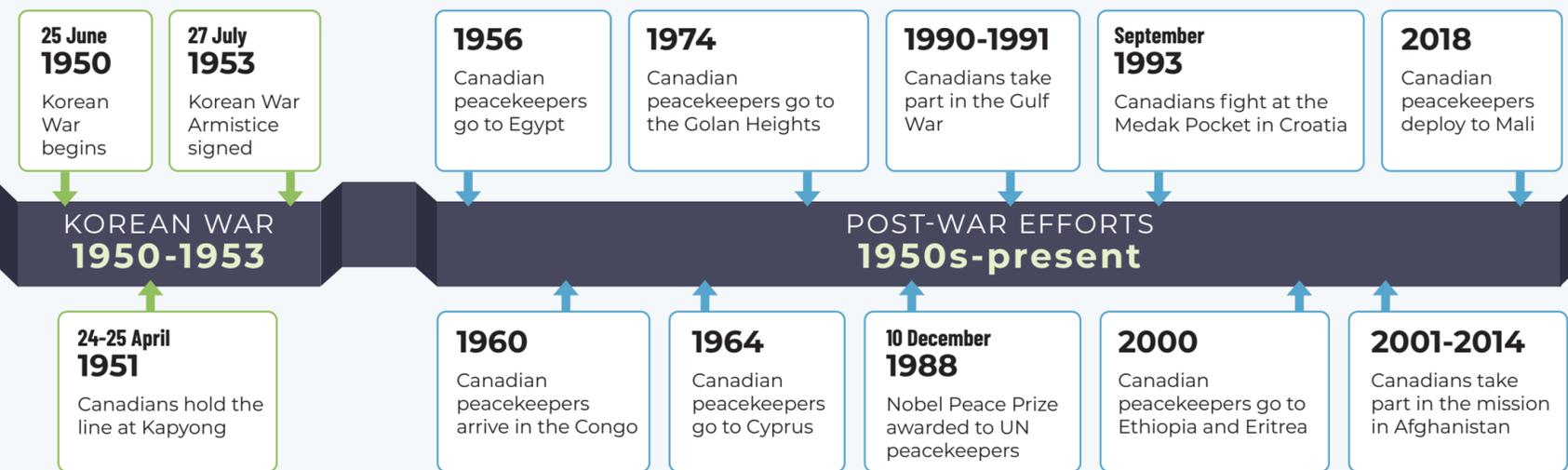




Photo: Parks Canada

Inuk Elder Qapik Attagutsiak.

Bag of bones

The Second World War was fought on many fronts, including technological innovation. Scientists came up with many important developments to help give the Allies an advantage in the struggle. Canadians on the home front were even encouraged to salvage bones from food scraps to be processed into useful war materials.

One such Canadian was Qapik Attagutsiak, an Inuk woman from the territory now known as Nunavut. In late May 1940, the 20-year-old Qapik picked up a burlap bag, put her one-year-old son in her *amauti* (a caribou skin parka with a built-in baby pouch) and got to work. The young mom went out to the walrus and seal harvesting grounds to fill her sack with bones—a task she would continue doing throughout the war. The bones were shipped to cities like Montréal and Halifax where they were processed to make fertilizer, ammunition or glue for aircraft.

After the war she was a seamstress and midwife, delivering many babies. Qapik, now 100 years of age, is the last known living person from the Arctic to have participated in the bone collection effort. The Inuk elder was honoured in 2020 by Parks Canada as a Hometown Hero—joining more than 140 Canadians who have been specially recognized for their efforts during the First or Second World War.

A LONG TRADITION OF CARE

The year 2020 has been designated the “Year of the Nurse and the Midwife” by the World Health Organization to recognize the dedication of those who have worked in these vital professions.

Thousands of nurses have served in Canada’s military over the years. In the First World War, Nursing Sisters often served close to the front lines, on hospital ships, as well as in hospitals overseas and in Canada. These nurses were nicknamed the “bluebirds” because of their striking blue dresses and white veils.

Canadian Nursing Sisters served again in the Second World War and in Korea, helping care for the sick and wounded. Known as Nursing Officers today, these health professionals help take care of



Photo: Public domain

A Canadian Armed Forces Nursing Officer helping a child in El Salvador in 2013.

Canadian Armed Forces members, at home and abroad. When serving in peace support missions overseas, Nursing Officers often face the same hazards and conditions as many other troops. Their long tradition of professionalism and care is still going strong. Thank you for all you do, Nursing Officers!

HONOURING CORPORAL KARINE BLAIS

Karine Blais grew up in Les Méchins, Quebec. She joined the military at age 18 and was deployed to Afghanistan with the 12^e Régiment blindé du Canada in 2009. The dangers of serving in a war zone are constant. Only two weeks after her arrival, the vehicle she was travelling in hit a roadside bomb near Kandahar on April 13, killing the 21-year-old woman and wounding four more soldiers. Her death was a huge loss to her family, comrades and friends, and a brutal reminder that life is fragile.

The community, supported by her former regiment, decided to pay tribute to Corporal Blais. They erected



Photo: Courtesy of Stéphanie Picard collectif135.com

A remembrance ceremony in Les Méchins, Quebec in November 2019.

a statue of her along the picturesque St. Lawrence River. The statue is in a small roadside park and includes flags, two benches and a memorial plaque. More than 10 years have passed since her tragic death, but her memory lives on.

Did you know?

Explore our “Remembrance dog tags – Canadians buried alone” activity on the Veterans Affairs Canada website to learn more about fallen soldiers like Brigadier Angle.

The dangers of peacekeeping

Being a member of the military often means putting your life on the line, even if it’s not in the middle of a war zone. Hundreds of thousands of Canadians have served since the Korean War and sadly, more than 1,800 have died in the course of duty. Brigadier Harry Herbert Angle was one of them.

Angle was born in 1906 in England and moved to Canada at 16 to work on fruit farms in the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia. He enlisted in the Canadian Army in 1939, shortly after the outbreak of the Second World War. He rose through the ranks to command the British Columbia Dragoons by the end of the conflict, fighting in Italy and Northwest Europe. His bravery was recognized in April 1945, when he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order.

Angle continued his impressive military career after the war. Tragically, he died in a plane crash on 17 July 1950, while serving as Chief Military Observer in Kashmir with the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan. He was the first Canadian to lose his life while serving in a United Nations mission. He was laid to rest in the York Road Cemetery in New Delhi, India—the only Canadian serviceman buried there.



Submitted photo

Brigadier Harry Angle.

History in your pocket



Image: Royal Canadian Mint

The next time you are buying a snack, have a close look at the money you may be using. The Royal Canadian Mint has created a number of special 2020 coins that

commemorate the 75th anniversary of the end of the Second World War. Some of them are collector editions that must be ordered but an eye-catching \$2 coin was widely released in September. Its design features “V for Victory”—a famous slogan and symbol that helped keep hope alive

in Britain, Canada and other Allied countries during the dark days of the Second World War. So keep your eyes open for some cool history in your pocket and remember those who did so much to allow us to live in peace today!

A LIFETIME OF SERVICE AND GRATITUDE



Photo: Last Post Fund

Lieutenant-General Louis Cuppens (Retired).

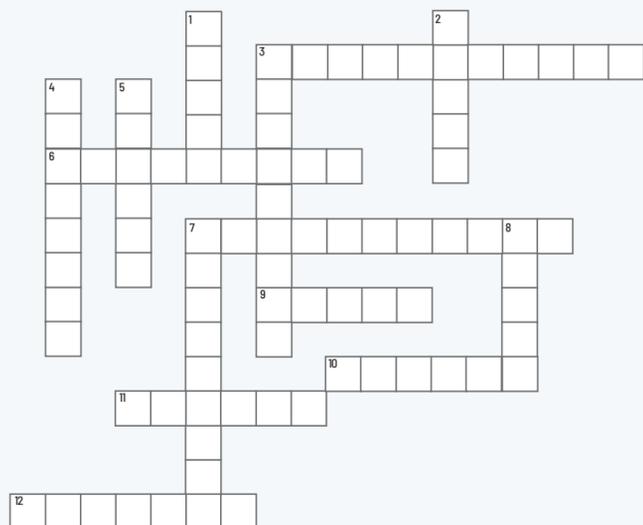
Louis Cuppens was born in 1943 in Nijmegen, Netherlands, during the harsh German occupation in the Second World War. His family, like so many others, suffered from persecution and starvation. Over 175,000 Canadians took part in the Liberation of the Netherlands. The efforts of our troops were greatly appreciated by the Dutch people and the Cuppens family decided to immigrate to Canada and build a new life.

Settling in New Brunswick in 1950, the family never forgot the sacrifices of Canadian soldiers. Louis’ father, Frans, joined the Royal Canadian Legion because he wanted to support Veterans. Louis decided to join the Canadian military in 1960 as his own way to show his appreciation. He had a long and distinguished career in uniform, retiring in 1998 as Deputy-Commander-in-Chief of the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD).

His service to Canada did not end, however, as Lieutenant-General Cuppens (Retired) went on to be the National President of the Last Post Fund and serve on the board of the Canadian Corps of Commissioners, among other commitments.

Appreciating living in “the land of the free,” he remains a strong advocate for Veterans—his way of supporting a new generation of service members.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Did you read the newspaper stories carefully? All the answers to the crossword clues are found in the newspaper.

Across

- Warship that Douglas Moore served on during the Second World War.
- Japanese city hit by an atomic bomb in August 1945.
- Last name of Inuk woman who collected bones during the Second World War.
- Country in Africa where Canadian peacekeepers served from 1960 to 1964.
- First name of corporal from Quebec who died in Afghanistan in 2009.
- Dutch city freed by Léo Major in April 1945.
- Last name of Canadian general who was Deputy-Commander-in-Chief of NORAD.

Down

- Battle in Belgium where poison gas was first used on 22 April 1915.
- First name of Canadian Women’s Army Corps driver from Newfoundland.
- Agreement signed on 27 July 1953 to end the fighting in the Korean War.
- An African country where Canadian Armed Forces members deployed in 2000.
- Continent that Allied ships delivered supplies to during the Second World War.
- Dutch city where William Ludlow met local couple Henk and Olga.
- Last name of the commander of the British Columbia Dragoons in April 1945.