

Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry

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# ASSOCIATION NEWSLETTER

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*THE UNKNOWN SERGEANT PPCLI, CREST CEMETERY, FRANCE*





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# PRINCESS PATRICIA'S CANADIAN LIGHT INFANTRY ASSOCIATION

## NEWSLETTER

A semi-annual Newsletter, devoted to the interest of all members of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, is published at Regimental Headquarters, Museum of The Regiments, Canadian Forces Base Calgary as an official Regimental Publication, under authority of the President of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry Association.

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Cover of the new Association Condolence Card

Front Cover Picture:Sgt G.R. Thompson's Grave, Crest Cemetery, France courtesy of Norm Christie



**ARE YOU IN THE PICTURE ?**



*VIMY PLATOON 1956*



## Editor's Observation Post

*By Captain Steve Newman*

As always this issue contains news and photos from many of the Branches and individuals. The Editor sincerely thanks all contributors, especially Don Gower, D'Arcy Best and Mel Canfield, who have taken the time to make a submission. It has been an impressive year with change of command parades; standing guard at Buckingham Palace; dedicating monuments at Tofino and Winnipeg; identifying and honouring an unknown PPCLI soldier from the Great War; and sadly losing many of our fellow soldiers to the ravages of time.

### **Buckingham Palace Guard**

The Regiment received a signal honour in being asked to provide the Guard at Buckingham Palace during April/May 1998. Two other regiments had this honour during the Second World War as did a multi-regiment contingent under Lieutenant-Colonel Jim Stone, DSO for the Queen's Coronation in 1953. The Patricia's shared the Guard duties with the Welsh and Scots Guards and the Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

### **Colquhoun's Medals Come Home**

The Regiment, under the direction and expertise of Lou Grimshaw took part in an auction in Toronto and came away with "Shorty" Colquhoun's medals which now reside in the PPCLI Museum.

### **Change of Command Parades**

There were two Change of Command Parades this past year. In June the Third Battalion's LCol. K. Moher handed over to LCol D. Barr after an impressive feu du joie ceremony and parade. The Brigade Commander gave a solemn promise that the days of the unit being piece-mealed in support of small sub-unit tasks was over - and they were his number one priority for battalion level training. In Winnipeg the Second Battalion saw LCol D. Fraser off in fine style with a spectacular sunset ceremony in Assinibone Park followed by the handover to LCol M Overton the next day. In both cases the Colonel of the

Regiment was in attendance. What was strange this time was the the turnover of all three battalion RSMs in one year. RSM Ford to David McArdle (1PPCLI); RSM Cooke to John McGregor (2PPCLI) and RSM Ruck to Norm Pryce (3PPCLI).

### **The Regiment Remembers**

The saddest part of this job is realizing how many of our comrades leave our ranks every year. Over the years all of them formed part of the fabric of the Regiment. Among the many were Gordon Hurlburt - age 99 and a man who fought with the Unknown Sergeant outside of Cambrai in 1918; Larry Harrington - a former National Association President and winner of the Military Cross; Wayne Mitchell - winner of the Distinguished Conduct Medal in Korea and R.C. Middleton, a winner of the Military Medal. The Association secretariat has taken steps to design and print a National Association condolence card which will be distributed in the near future to the branches.

### **Unknown Sergeant PPCLI Identified**

After much research on the Regiment in the Great War, I was fortunate enough to be able to identify Unknown Patricia Sergeant buried in Crest Cemetery, France. The full story is included in this edition. On 9 November soldiers from 2 PPCLI will honour his grave during the DVA pilgrimage marking the 80th Anniversary of the Armistice.

### **Annual General Meeting**

The Annual General Meeting was held in Ottawa 10-12 July 1998. Special events included the Changing of the Guard on Parliament Hill, which was dedicated to the Regiment; a fine display of PPCLI memorabilia and photographs were on display in the AGM site at the Ottawa Army Officers Mess and the meeting ended with the gathering at the PPCLI cairn in Lansdowne Park, birth place of the Regiment.



## Message from the Colonel of the Regiment

*MGen C.W. Hewson, CMM, CD*

I'm pleased to again use the Newsletter to extend greetings to all members of the PPCLI Association and to provide a short update on activities of the Regiment. The year commenced with the deployment of all three battalions to Quebec to conduct relief operations in the wake of the January ice storms. From a base off operations at St. Jean-sur-Richelieu, Second Battalion worked with Quebec Hydro to help restore the power infrastructure and the First and Third Battalions assisted in a number of the worst affected South Shore communities. As in Manitoba ten months earlier the military brought much needed organization and discipline to the operation. The soldiers again won the hearts of the local population with their cheerful dedication while working long hours in very uncomfortable and often dangerous conditions. The balance of the year saw some excellent training opportunities with both the First and Second Battalions progressing to battle group live fire exercises. In addition the Third Battalion finally occupied their new building in the Edmonton Garrison and named it the "de Lalanne Building." The Regiment was honored to be requested to mount the Guard at Buckingham Palace, St. James and the Tower of London during April and May. The performance of the Queen's Guard, selected mainly from the Third Battalion, was faultless.

A monument was erected on Radar Hill in the Pacific Rim National Park to commemorate those killed at the Battle of Kapyong. The concept originated in Parks Canada and the Korean Veterans Association and the monument was unveiled on 24 April 1998 by the Minister for Veterans Affairs. It is a dignified monument in an absolutely superb setting. Also the Fort Osborne Barracks cairn was dedicated in Winnipeg. D'Arcy Best and the other members of the Winnipeg Branch should be well satisfied with the result of their efforts. And finally, the AGM in Ottawa was a very good reunion, well organized and hosted by the Ottawa Branch.

Norah and I hope to see all of you in Edmonton next year when the Colonel-in-Chief will celebrate the 25th Anniversary of her appointment and the Regiment's 85th Anniversary.

## President's Report

*Doug W. Bedford, CD*

I would like to start off this report by welcoming the new Regimental Major, Major Morris Brause into his new position. I have known Major Brause for a number of years now and I know he is a strong supporter of our Association. I would also like to thank LCol Fraser for his outstanding support to the Association while Commanding Officer of Second Battalion PPCLI and wish him and his family all the best on their new posting.

This has been a good year for the Association. The Tablet and the Book of Remembrance are now completed and positioned in the Hall of Honour. The Cairn at the old Fort Osborne Barracks site was dedicated on 10 July 1998. The medals of Brigadier Colquhoun were obtained at auction in Toronto. The Regimental Guard has made Sandy Ramsay an Honorary Patricia and the Kingston Patricia's are hoping to have a new Branch in place for the 85th Anniversary and Lady Patricia's visit.

A special thanks to the Calgary Branch and RHQ as the Association casino was another success raising approximately \$16,000. Over the last fifteen years these two groups have help raise \$200,000 for the museum. There were some concerns with the hiring of a part-time curator dedicated to the PPCLI Gallery. Why hire a curator? Its simple, she has the knowledge of conservation techniques, ability to liaise with other museums, to obtain museum grants, setup and control of archives and control of material-collection management, and so on ... The archives still need you to donate the history of the post Korean era. Please go through your old boxes of memorabilia and donate photos and other items of Regimental significance to the museum. The Museum can only tell the history it actually holds.

In closing, the Association stands at 850 members. We are always striving to improve the "family ties" between the Regiment and the Association. It is only through the continuance and strength of our mutual bonds of service that we can hope to create more interest and attract new Association members. We are looking forward to a great 85th Anniversary, 2-4 July 1999 and will need everyone to spread the word to Patricia's who haven't found their way home to the Association as of yet.



## THE UNKNOWN SERGEANT OF THE GREAT WAR

The gravestone with an etched maple leaf was eloquent in its simplicity. Surrounded by eighty-seven other men, he was simply the Unknown Sergeant. On the stone his regiment, the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry was listed and with it the date 28 September 1918. Located on a small hill, Crest Cemetery overlooks the rolling French farmland and villages of St Olle, Raillencourt and Sailly. Nearby is the historic town of Cambrai and dotted on the landscape are the military cemeteries showing the price paid in breaking the Canal Du Nord and Marcoing Lines eighty years ago.

Nearly sixty-six thousand Canadian military personnel died in the First World War. Forty-five thousand of them, mainly in France and Belgium, have known graves. More than nineteen thousand Canadian names are commemorated on the impressive Memorials to the Missing found on Vimy Ridge, France and the Menin Gate of Ypres, Belgium. When bodies were discovered but could not be identified by name they were buried with a headstone which gave the particulars of nationality, rank and regiment if possible - and in some cases a date. Others were simply listed as an "Unknown Soldier of the Great War." The Empire, as it was known then, listed 530,000 names among the missing. Eighty per cent of these being from the United Kingdom and the remainder from the Dominions and Colonies. From time to time soldier's remains are recovered from the battlefields and some are identified, but most have disappeared forever. Less than half of the missing are buried as unidentified in cemeteries. The Unknown Sergeant was one of these and his name was carved somewhere on the Vimy Ridge Memorial.

The Canadian Corps was in full stride in the second half of 1918. Along with the Australian Corps and several British divisions they spearheaded the Allied effort to victory in the mad dash known as the "Last One Hundred Days." It began with inflicting the "Black Day" in the history of the German Army at Amiens, 8 August 1918 and ended with the capture of Mons 11 November 1918. Between the two points lay heavy fighting and casualties. On 28 September 1918 the Unknown Sergeant and the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (PPCLI) crossed the Canal du Nord near Bourlon Wood and then swept across the open fields towards Cambrai. As members of the 7th Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division they were asked to crack the Marcoing Line, the last of the major German prepared defence lines west of Cambrai. The Royal Canadian Regiment (RCR) led the Brigade attack with the Patricia's in support. Even before the battle could be joined the Patricia's lost their Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Charlie Stewart, DSO. He and several men were killed by shell fire as they moved across the

open fields towards Raillencourt. The RCR enjoyed initial success before being held up by flanking fire from St Olle and the enemy support line in Sailly. The Patricia's deployed and helped force the support line into Canadian hands by mid afternoon. At 7p.m. the Patricia's and the Edmonton Regiment (49th Bn) attacked towards the fortified village of Tilloy. The assault was caught up in heavy wire obstacles; overgrown and not obvious from aerial photos. Furthermore, the enemy covered the obstacles with machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on the assaulting force. The next day three officers and forty men were discovered killed in a small area where they had failed to claw their way through the wire. During three days of heavy fighting between 28-30 September 1918, the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry suffered 375 killed, wounded and missing. Among them was the Unknown Sergeant.

For eighty years the grave remained unnamed. The occasional visitor would stop by and visit those with names, or possibly wonder about the five men who were unidentified in the cemetery. The peaceful setting of today belies the horror and violence suffered by the men who fought here. For those buried in Crest Cemetery their only constant and faithful companions are the gardeners of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission who spend so much loving attention and care on the war graves and grounds of cemeteries around the world.

A new series of books dealing with the Patricia's in the Great War has been researched and the first, "With the Patricia's In Flanders 1914-1918 — Then and Now" will be published in early 1999 and later a similar book for France. The basis of the series is an in-depth view of the Regiment during the fighting and a look at the battleground today. Each cemetery and Memorial to the Missing has the full service record for each Patricia buried or commemorated there. It was in the course of this research that the identity of the Unknown Sergeant was discovered. The Regiment lost six Sergeants on 28 September 1918. All had known graves except for one. He was Sergeant George Ross Thompson.

George Thompson, according to his attestation papers, was born in Kenora, Ontario 5 April 1888. When war broke out in 1914 he was single and working as a Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) engineer. The Patricia's accepted men who had prior service and were not in the Canadian Militia as those units were mobilizing as well. There were a few taken despite the lack of service and Thompson was one of them. Most of them had a specific skill applicable to the new regiment but Thompson was valued for his services even before arriving in Ottawa and



meeting Lieutenant-Colonel Farquhar, the new Commanding Officer. There were seventy Legion of Frontiersmen, former soldiers who belonged to the Empire-wide organization, waiting in Moose Jaw. They had heard of the new Regiment and the PPCLI troop train coming from Calgary. It was their intent to join it - invited, or not.

The veterans persuaded young "Smokie" Thompson of the CPR help them by placing two railcars on the siding by the main line. The determined men bluffed the day and night operators of the station into letting them wait for the train despite having no paperwork or authorization from CPR to join the train or use the rail coaches. When the train arrived, Thompson was quick to connect the two extra cars before it could leave. Although the conductor refused to co-operate at first, coercion and bluff got them to the next rail divisional point. They were told that they must produce a copy of their authorization upon arrival. Fortunately the conductor changed and once again through bluff and coercion they reached Winnipeg. Hamilton Gault, the founder of the Regiment, who had been receiving telegrams about this strange group attached to his Calgary train sent CPR a guarantee of transportation costs. For his part in the affair, Thompson was accepted in Ottawa as a private in the newly formed Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, service number 1056.



Thompson arrived in England with the Regiment and the First Canadian Contingent in October 1914. The PPCLI crossed to France as part of the 80th Brigade, 27th Imperial Division on 20 December 1914. He served in the cold, wet St Eloi sector until being hospitalized with general debility 23 March 1915. Thompson returned to the unit 5 April and fought through the epic stand at Frezenberg 8 May 1915. Promoted to provisional Corporal 26 August 1915, he was destined to become a drill instructor at the Canadian Base Depot 15 May 1916. By this good fortune, he missed the Battle of Sanctuary Wood (2-4 June 1916). In August 1916 he rejoined the unit just as the Canadians were preparing to head south and take part in the Battle of the Somme. He was promoted to Sergeant 15 September 1916, during the fighting at Flers-Courcelette and survived the attack against Regina Trench 8 October 1916. After taking part in the assault on Vimy Ridge in April 1917, he was granted ten days leave in Paris

returning to the unit 22 May 1917. Nine days later he was evacuated to hospital ill. Released from hospital 4 July he was attached to the 3rd Canadian Casualty Clearing Station on 20 September 1917 and did not return to the PPCLI in the field until 13 May 1918. By this time the last major German offensive of the war had collapsed into stalemate. Thompson suffered an abscessed leg 3 July 1918 that held him out of the initial battles of the "Last Hundred Days" at Amiens and Scarpe, but he returned to help bolster the unit just after 28 August 1918. A month later he was killed by machine gun fire during the morning, 28 September 1918, as the Regiment supported the RCR in their initial assault on the Marcoing Line. The war and the Regiment moved quickly past Cambrai towards Mons and Peace. Thompson's body was lost as he passed from the sight of his fellow man.

*France October 6<sup>th</sup> 1918 Dearest Mother,  
I have not heard from you for sometime and do hope that you are well. I am feeling jake myself. The weather is a little cold here these days but we cannot complain. I am very much upset over George. He got it on Thursday morning. It sure seems hard after him being out here nearly four years. I wish you would go and see Fred. I was talking to one of the boys who seen him him fall. He never suffered at all and died before he hit the ground as he was hit in the head. They all thought so much of him and they feel so bad. He was looking for a place to put his men under cover when he was hit. ..."* (From a letter by Laurence Armstrong to his mother. Laurence's wife was George Ross Thompson's stepsister.)

There were many people involved in identifying the Unknown PPCLI Sergeant. It started with the touring of Patricia battlefields, cemeteries and memorials by Captain Steve Newman, the current Regimental Adjutant followed by long hours of detailed research in the National Archives and Personnel Records where he was ably guided and assisted by Tim Wright of the Research Division. Independent advice by Norm Christie, a former CWGC Records Officer and author/researcher on Canadians in the Great War, helped clinch a positive identification. Photos and military maps came from the Regimental Curator Lynn Bullock. And finally, Roy Hemington, the current Records Officer of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission in England assessing the merits of the evidence and moving to rename the Unknown Sergeant's gravestone. After eighty years, his name is:

***Sergeant George Ross Thompson,  
Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.***

One of the hardest tasks after so many years was tracking down the relatives of Sergeant George Ross Thompson. Domestic newspapers, television and radio programs across the country picked up the story. Finally after a three month period they were found. in Winnipeg -



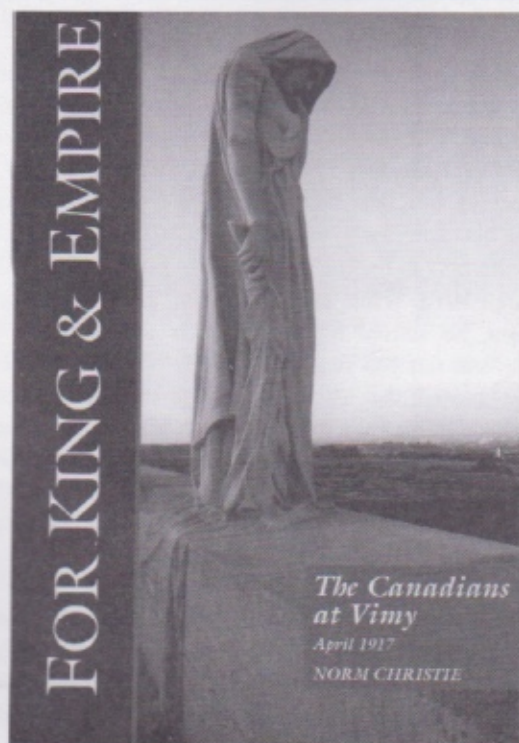
the very city from which the Regiment would be sending soldiers to France to honour his grave.

The sound of rifle fire will be heard across the battlefield again shortly after eleven o'clock 9 November 1998. As part the Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA) Pilgrimage commemorating the 80th Anniversary of the Armistice (1918) Sergeant Thompson's grave will be re-consecrated with family relatives in attendance. A padre will lead the service sprinkling Canadian soil and maple leafs upon the grave. The family has chosen to place at the bottom of his new gravestone the following inscription "*In remembrance of the sacrifice made for freedoms enjoyed today.*" The unique folklore of Sergeant Thompson's part of the Regiment will be read and the Minister of Veteran Affairs will lay a wreath as will a PPCLI Sergeant. Echoing across the fields to the other cemeteries in the area will come the haunting Last Post and Reveille and the sad lament from the pipes - remembering the Patricia's and their comrades in arms who lie nearby.

In Calgary at the Museum of the Regiment's the Patricia's will unveil a new display in time for the 11 November ceremonies. The original Unknown Sergeant's headstone will be set back from a full archway with a mural of Tyne Cot Cemetery and the Cross of Sacrifice in the background. The exhibit, designed by Rod Middleton, will remember over six hundred soldiers of the Regiment missing in the Great War with no known grave. A Patricia Honour Guard will be provided from Edmonton for the ceremony with a Sergeant laying an exact duplicate of the wreath used in France against the headstone.



## REMEMBERED 1914 -1998



## For King & Empire

Norm Christie

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This is a unique series of Canadian books on the Great War which are part-history and part-travel guide. There are eight volumes currently planned for the King & Empire series of which six are already in print. These are:

- Vol. I -The Canadians at Ypres 22-26 Apr 1915
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- Vol. III-The Canadians at Vimy Apr 1917
- Vol. IV-The Canadians at Passchendaele Oct-Nov 1917
- Vol. V -The Canadians at Arras & the Drocourt-Queant Line Aug-Sep 1918
- Vol. VI -The Canadians at Canal du Nord & Cambrai Sep-Oct 1918



The author, Norm Christie, is the publisher of CEF Books located in Nepean, Ontario. His strong fascination with the Canadian actions in the Great War led to him leaving a job as a metallurgical engineer and taking up the post of Records Officer with the Commonwealth War Graves Commission in Europe. It is through this experience that the books offer their unique flavour. It should also be said that Christie has a direct link with the PPCLI. His great uncle, Lieutenant John Christie, won the Military Cross with the Regiment in the Great War.

Each volume is made up of several sections. The first sections are normally a short introduction to the battle being covered; how to get there and what to bring. From there it shifts to the history of the battle followed by a guide to the battlefield as it exists today. While not all inclusive, Christie does pick the general areas of interest and gives clear directions of how to get there. He then describes the point of interest. Also covered are the cemeteries and memorials relating to the battles. Interspersed throughout the volumes are selected biographies of men killed in action.

In each volume are several specialized areas of interest relating to the Great War. Some of these are

the history of the Vimy Ridge Memorial; mining warfare; battlefield clearance of human remains; the Canadians executed, Spanish Flu and many other topics. The books are well illustrated with old and modern pictures, postcards and posters. Included are schematic diagrams and maps plus a reference section at the end of each volume.

Other books from Norm Christie and CEF Books are available in the Kitshop at excellent prices. These include:  
The Letters of Agar Adamson *edited by N. Christie*  
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*Coming soon from the King & Empire Series*  
Vol VII - The Canadians at Amiens Aug 1918  
Vol VIII- The Canadians at Mount Sorrel Jun 1916  
plus  
The Journal of Private Fraser *edited by Dr. R. Roy*

*He is currently working on a project called "Access to History." It is a set of twenty, 48 page full colour booklets covering significant events in Canadian History from the French-Indians Wars through to modern peacekeeping and meshes with current High School curriculum.*

## Brigadier W.G. COLQUHOUN, CBE, MC

The successful auction bid placed by Association member Lou Grimshaw of Kingston acquired the medals of "Shorty" Colquhoun for the Regimental museum collection. Colquhoun was awarded the very first Canadian Military Cross. Although another Patricia officer was awarded the same medal in the same honours list, Colquhoun's actions pre-dated those of Talbot M. Papineau. Unfortunately he also had the dubious honour of being the first Canadian officer captured as well! His service spanned from the formation of the Regiment to the end of Second World War. His duties continued afterwards as the second Association Chairman from 1956-1960.

William Gourlay Colquhoun was born in Hamilton, Ontario in August, 1888. He attempted to enter the Royal Military College, Kingston in 1906 but failed to gain a place. Instead he was gazetted to the 91<sup>st</sup> Highlanders as a second lieutenant and later a member of the Legion of Frontiersmen and the 29<sup>th</sup> Light Horse. Colquhoun was actually in the banking business in Prince Albert when the Great War broke out. He immediately presented himself to the Commanding Officer of the first forming Regiment, the PPCLI. Impressed with the capabilities and attitude of this towering six foot seven inch giant, Farquhar immedi-

ately accepted him as a lieutenant even though he had no active service experience. As the Regiment's first "Scouting" Officer, Colquhoun formed the first sniping section to deal with enemy marksmen in the trenches. His first action towards the Military Cross was bringing under enemy fire a mortally wounded Captain Fitzgerald into the trench line. The second portion was for scouting activities for the first Canadian trench raid in 28 February 1915. On his second trip into the enemy lines he was captured. During his captivity he was promoted to Captain and made three attempts to escape before being interned in Holland in March 1918. While at Holzminden, a special camp for escapers, he started a tunnel which was built in nine months and ran 175 feet. In the early hours of July 1918 twenty-nine officers escaped through the tunnel. Ten of them made home runs to neutral countries. For his escape activities and the part he played in the Holzminden "Great Escape", Colquhoun was brought to the attention of the Secretary of State for War and awarded a Mentioned in Despatches.

When the Permanent Force was reconstituted after the war, the Patricia's were part of the infantry establishment. Captain Colquhoun became the first peacetime Adjutant. The inter-war years saw him running very successful rifle



teams and being the 1925 National Team Captain for the famed Bisley competitions. He commanded Patricia companies in both Winnipeg and Victoria. In February 1937 he commanded his Regiment. When the wartime Regiment landed in England "Shorty" Colquhoun was greeted by his longtime friend and the Founder, A. Hamilton Gault. He gave up command in 1940 upon promotion to Brigadier. Though he had his heart set on the Second Brigade in England, he was selected to command a training brigade in Canada. His outstanding training capabilities were recognized with the CBE in 1945.

Colquhoun was always on hand during the Korean War to greet or say farewell to PPCLI personnel arriving by ship. He took over the National Association President position from Hamilton Gault in 1956 and retained it until 1960. Brigadier Colquhoun, CBE, MC passed away in November 1966.

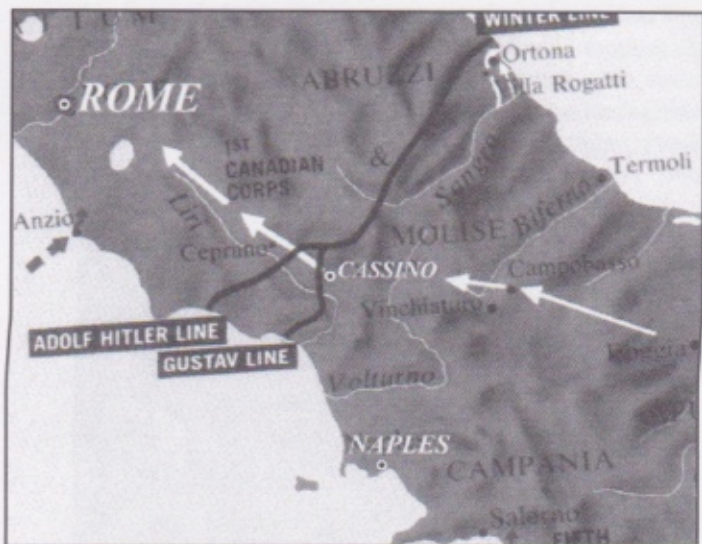


## With Don Gower in Italy 1944

### RECOLLECTIONS OF THE HITLER LINE May 23, 1944

The move to the Liri Valley culminated in the most intense and disastrous battle I was to be engaged in during my service with the Patricia's and the 2nd Brigade. I say intense because unlike Vino Ridge and Ortona, which lasted for days, the battle for the Hitler Line was virtually over in less than a day. The initial entry into the Liri Valley was accomplished by other formations of the 8th Army. Monte Cassino had to be neutralized before troops could move forward along the line ultimately followed by the 1st Canadian Division. The first attempt to dislodge the Germans was by U.S. Forces. This was followed by the New Zealanders and Indian Division. After six weeks and some 8,000 casualties, virtually no progress had been made. The next effort was by the Polish Troops and was carried out in conjunction with the attack into the Liri Valley. As the 1st Canadian Division moved up the valley toward the Hitler Line, located at the upper end of the valley, the very welcome news of Polish success, on their third attempt, was received. The Poles had cleared the summit of Monte Cassino and hence the complete visual domination of the valley, by the Germans, was at an end.

Various probing attacks were launched in the week preceding the Canadian's attack, without much real success. On May 22, 1944 the 2nd Brigade had moved up into positions from which they would launch their sector attack on



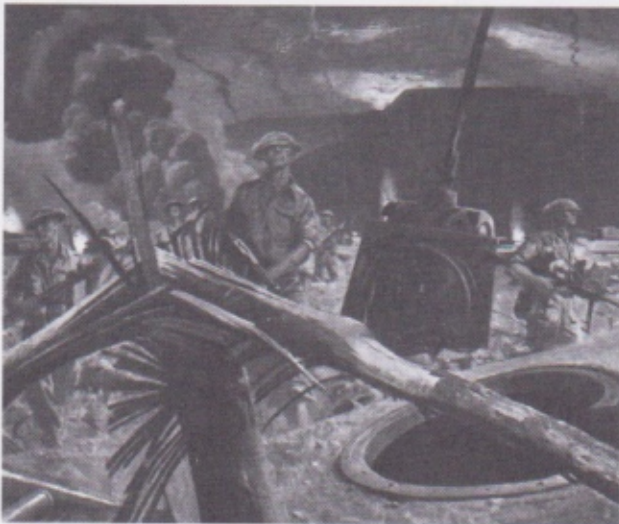
the Hitler Line. The Germans were shelling a section of the road that I had to use in bringing the Battalion's anti-tank guns forward. We were halted, at a point, just around the corner from the section in question. It was almost like playing Russian Roulette. I would try to gauge the rhythm of the shelling and when I believed there would be a slight lull, one of the trucks with gun behind, would hurtle down this section of the road. Trucks and guns were sent, one at a time, to run the gauntlet. Sort of: "On your mark — get set — goooooo!" and the driver would floor the accelerator and go like hell. Our luck held, nary a gun, truck or man lost.



The morning of May 22nd seemed to be one of total confusion. We had two plans. The original, which meant an attack by 2nd Brigade with two Battalions up. Seaforths on the left, Patricia's on the right and Edmonton's in reserve. Our Brigade was on the right of the front, with the Patricia's right flank contained by the *Forme de' Aquino* - a gully running diagonally into our area of advance from the enemy held town of Aquino. It protected us from an attack by tanks on our right flank but also protected the Germans, in Aquino, in similar fashion, letting them shell and bring fire into our right flank without much interference. This proved to be very costly.

The second plan called for us to move over to the left and attack through 1st Brigade towards Pontocorvo, if the initial thrust by that Brigade was successful. It was about noon on May 22nd before things were finally resolved and we learned that plan no. 1 was a go. During the afternoon and evening of the 22nd, photos taken by a Spitfire PR flight were distributed to us. There hadn't been time for them to be analyzed by those who normally did that type of photo interpretation. We tried to do our own but I believe things we identified as houses were in fact gun emplacements and vice versa.

The Hitler Line, in our area, was apparently lightly held in so far as number of troops was concerned. However, those opposing us were the 1st Paratroops and Panzer Grenadiers - formidable foes whom we had met before. Troop numbers may have been light but the defenses were not. The Hitler Line lay beyond a wooded area with specially built anti-tank gun emplacements consisting of con-



*THE HITLER LINE - by Major C.F. Comfort*  
The artist represents a party of infantrymen of the 1st Canadian Division over-running one of the deadly Panther-turret anti-tank positions in the Hitler Line, 23 May 1944. The long 75 mm German gun points skyward after being knocked out by Allied tank fire.

crete walls about two feet thick lined with steel plate and topped with the turrets from Tiger or Panther tanks. These were sited so that their fields of fire covered all possible tank approaches. Entry was via communication trenches and then tunnels from the rear. Interspersed between these emplacements were free standing 75mm anti-tank guns as well as two man steel pill boxes armed with a light machine gun. One I saw, after the battle, had heavy (7 inch) protective steel in the front with a narrow slit for the barrel of the gun and was dug into the ground so that only about a foot was visible. Access to this position was also via tunnel from the rear. In front of these defensive positions, the approaches were covered by aprons of barbed wire, mines of all types and snipers lodged in the trees.

The assault was to follow a lifting barrage. Some 682 guns firing 1,500 rounds a minute and moving forward by one hundred yard jumps every five minutes. In theory the infantry was to move closely behind this barrage, but it was not to be. The area in front of the Hitler Line was covered with heavy growth in the form of trees and underbrush. As our men went forward they were virtually blind while the enemy waited in protective positions for them to break out of the trees and into the open.

The Patricia's crossed the start line with two companies, "A" and "C" forward. I, (having command of the Battalion's anti-tank group - consisting of eight - six pounder anti-tank guns) was with Lt. Col. Camie Ware and his tactical headquarters, behind the lead companies. The North Irish Horse (British 8th Army tanks) provided support for the 2nd Brigade. Of a total of some 52 tanks committed, 41 were lost - 25 while in direct support of the Patricia's.

Radio communications between the forward companies and Lt. Col. Ware were lost about the time they had reached the wire. There was a constant, incessant roar of exploding shells and small arms fire as the combatants struggled for control. Early on it was obvious that our attack was not going well. It was like hitting a brick wall - wire, mines, snipers, 88 and 105 artillery pieces, mortars and those damned "moaning minnies", more correctly called *Knebelwerfers* - a six barrelled rocket launcher. These rockets produced a terrifying moan as they wobbled through the air towards you. The Hitler Line had been built to last.

I lost contact with the CO at some point and proceeded to make my way forward as I tried to link up with him again. Eventually I reached the edge of the wooded area, ahead lay the barbed wire and fortifications. I began to retrace my steps, passing knocked out tanks and small groups of men. As the enemy artillery threw more shells into our area I would flop down behind a tank, joining the men already there. Queries as to Lt. Col. Ware's where-



abouts did not provide any useful information. On one of these occasions I questioned the man I was laying beside but got no answer. I shook him - no response. He was dead - probably having been struck by flying shrapnel with instantaneous results as his buddy, who was pressed up against, was unaware of his fate.

I left and continued on down the road. Coming up on another tank with a group of men nearby, I stopped to question them. Just about that time further salvos of enemy shells started falling in the vicinity. We hastily dove under what we thought was a derelict tank, for protection. A short time later the engine fired up and tank started to turn around. What a mad scramble as every one started to bale out to avoid the grinding tracks of the tank. I was the last one out from under the Churchill and as I reached the back, one of the fellows grabbed me by the hand and pulled me clear. He was holding his rifle in his other hand and as I came clear the bayonet on his rifle went into the front of my pants, above the knee and then out through the back. How it missed my leg, was and still is, a mystery to me.

Eventually I re-established contact with Camie Ware, the CO - it was obvious that plans had gone awry - that success was not to be ours that day. Concern about defense in the event of counter attacks resulted in the transmission of my signal to bring the anti-tank guns forward. The area was so confined that there was only room for half of them, hence my signal - "one half sunrise, repeat, one half sunrise". Soon, I heard the snarl of 15cst. Tow trucks with guns behind. For a fleeting moment I was reminded of wagons sliding out as galloping horses tried to circle. This was the scene as I waved them to the sites I had pre-selected. They wheeled into position, unhooked the guns, unloaded ammunition and personnel and got the hell out of there as fast as they had come in.

No counter attacks developed, but we did lose one gun as a delayed action shell from a 105 buried itself under the gun and then exploded. The gun crew, in slit trenches around the gun, were shaken up but otherwise unharmed. At about 1300 hours, I was in the area of the road (really a prairie trail) which ran at right angles to our line of advance and divided the wooded area into two halves. I had a mixed bag of about 8 men with me from the Patricia's, Edmontons and North Irish Horse and sent them along the road to find places to dig in. Eventually Sgt. Norman McCowan, of the anti-tank platoon, and I were the only two of the group left with no obvious ground to farm. Later, we came across a Patricia that had been killed by an air burst. Norm took his shoulder - I, his feet and we lifted him to the parapet of the trench he had been digging. He had only managed to dig to a depth of about six inches before he died. Norm and I completed it to a depth of about five feet during the afternoon of May 23rd, using bayonets, knives and our hands.

In the afternoon, while we dug, it started to rain. By late that afternoon we had about an inch or two of cold water in the bottom of our trench. One of our concerns was the possibility of air bursts - a situation where the shell is timed to explode before it hits the ground or where it hits a tree which detonates it before it touches the ground. Our trench had been dug immediately in front of the trees. During one bout of shelling we were both in the bottom of our trench, I on the bottom, lying in the cold water and Norm on top of me. Contact with the cold water eventually caused me to shiver. Norm, in his sardonic way, said - "I don't know what you are shaking for - I'm on top". I guess humour will surface in any situation.

The Seaforths, on our left, had one company whose line of advance was not totally covered by the enemy guns and as a result it reached the objective virtually intact. This did not last long - enemy tanks had a free hand as our North Irish Horse could not reach the locale of this isolated Seaforth company. My recollection suggests that only three of them made it back. The Loyal Eddies, although being designated the reserve battalion, suffered about 50% casualties.

By the evening of May 23rd, the 2nd Brigade had become an ineffective fighting force. At this time the Patricia's, as an organized force or one with any semblance of formation, mustered some 80 personnel, all ranks. The next day another 50 or so straggled in from various areas of the battlefield. We had originally crossed the start line about 600 strong.

One of the stragglers who was not among the 80 odd members mentioned above was Bucko Watson - Company Commander of "A" Company. He had penetrated beyond the trees and wire with remnants of his company and ended up in a depression with wounds to his head and arm. He was forced to remain there throughout the night as he was so close to one of the tank turrets that it could not depress its gun muzzle far enough to hit him. On the morning of the 24th, after the Germans had vacated the sector on our front, Bucko rejoined the unit on his way to the RAP. Fortunately, the Division had had greater success to the west. The 1st Brigade had managed to punch a hole in the line in the vicinity of Pontocorvo. By dawn on the 24th May, the 5th Canadian Armoured Division was through the line and exploiting up the remainder of the Liri Valley.

One has to wonder if there is such a thing as luck or fate that might run in families. Some 28 years earlier my Father, serving in the same Patricia's during the First World War, was in the line during the first gas attack. At the end of that engagement (now known as the Battle of Frezenberg), only some 150 of the original 1,000, marched out, he being one of them.



At the Hitler Line, I was one of some 80 odd out of 600 that comprised the unit as night fell on the night of May 23rd, 1944.

An interesting aside, one of the Edmonton Regiment's Lieutenants was married to one of my wife's long time friends. I saw him on the 24th before he was evacuated with a broken leg. He wrote

to his wife, apparently describing the action in all its gory details and stating that not one officer had escaped uninjured. He finished his letter saying, "By the way I saw Don there." His wife, upon reading it promptly phoned Margaret, my wife, and read her the letter. The shock was soon dissipated as she shortly received the one liner I had mailed saying "if you hear anything of heavy fighting, I am O.K."



Sergeant P.J. Ford by Charles Comfort

### Sergeant P.J. Ford

by James Reid

*The picture was painted by war artist Charles Comfort at Piedmonte D'Alife, Italy 1944.*

*Sgt Percy Ford joined the Regiment in June 1936 and was a L/Cpl at the outbreak of the war. In March 1943 he was attached as a Sgt to the 5th Hampshires fighting in North Africa. He fought with the unit at Chemical Corner near Beja, Tunisia.*

*In Aug 1943 he returned to England, and rejoined the Patricia's in Italy at Ortona in Jan 1944. He was in the M.G. Group of support Company. He was later promoted to CSM and ended the war with that rank. He now lives in Tappen, BC and is a member of the Okanagan /Thompson Branch.*

## The Italy Star

In addition to service in Italy and Sicily, for which the qualifying dates were from 11th June 1943 to 8th May 1945, this star could also be gained by serving in the Aegean, the Dodecanese, Corsica, Greece, Sardinia, Yugoslavia and Elba. As with several of the other Second World War stars it could also be awarded without first qualifying for the 1939/45 Star, and entry into Austria during the closing stages of the war also counted. Visits of even thirty days duration provided they were authorised by a Commander-in-Chief, also gained entitlement. These rather easy qualifications must have seemed unfair to those who had taken part in the invasion of Sicily, the first landings on Italian soil, and such bitter actions as Anzio and Cassino.

Once again, the medal collector can only represent such battles, and this whole hard fought campaign, by the inclusion of another unnamed star which, to say the least, is not even particularly well made.



Obverse



## KOREAN WAR EXPERIENCE

### EARLY LESSONS

by Mel Canfield, Fraser Valley Branch

The 2nd Battalion of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel J.R. Stone, landed in the southeast of South Korea on Dec. 19, 1950. On New Year's Day 1951 we began a 50 mile journey from Pusan - the country's second - largest city - to a location north of the town of Miryang. We settled into an apple and chestnut orchard that was located on the banks of the Miryang River, near the entrance to a small, east - west valley that contained a village.

The valley was used as our advanced training area. We remained there for just over a month, and during that time many of us learned some valuable lessons. We fired our various weapons and learned how to use our support weapons efficiently, especially our mortars, medium machine guns and anti-tank guns. Individual soldiers got more familiar with their personal and platoon weapons, while the officers and non-commissioned officers, as well as the riflemen, worked on fire control orders.

It was also clear that in order to become effective infantrymen, we had to learn battle tactics and maneuvers as well as various patrol techniques. We had worked on these skills back in Canada, but mostly with blank ammunition. When we got to the valley, it was time to learn how to use the real thing under more realistic circumstances. The training we got there was tough and very thorough, but we accepted the premise that if we trained hard, the combat fighting wouldn't be difficult.

Army headquarters had sent us to the valley partly because Miryang was considered to be the Communist capital of South Korea. It was believed that there were several thousand communist guerrillas lurking in the hills surrounding Miryang, and we were told that these guerrillas frequently raided the outlying villages for supplies. It was also noted at the time that the orchard was selected because there were no awful smelling rice paddies in the area.

Our training began as soon as tents were pitched. The operations officer worked out a training program and a schedule that each sub-unit had to go through to reach the desired level of proficiency. It was tough going and during the early part of our intensive training there were not too many kind words shared among the men for our colonel.

During the day we worked on weapons handling and firing. At night we focused on patrolling skills. Fortunately, we had a lot of officers and non-commissioned officers with WW11 experience in a variety of theatres. This knowledge helped make our training very real-

istic. We moved from section advances to contact and attacks. From there we went on to platoon and then company advances and attacks. As we stepped up each level we integrated the appropriate support weapons. We always fired live ammunition so everyone got to know where they fit in on the team and what the game sounded like. Warfare is very noisy and confusing.

One of the more interesting bits of information that filtered back to the camp was the amount of wild game people saw in the valley and on the surrounding hills. Besides several deer sightings, our men often startled the beautiful, but raucous Chinese ring-necked pheasant. The birds could scare people half to death when they suddenly burst into noisy, complaining flight. However, the hunters in our unit said they were "really good eating." And so it wasn't long before we heard comments from people in authority about how good some fresh venison would taste. The orders didn't have to be any more explicit; as our training continued, we kept our eyes peeled sharp for targets of gastronomical opportunity.



Throughout that training period, we appreciated the fact that we had to overcome any equipment, procedural or personnel problems because it was assumed that we would soon be in a combat situation where lives would be at stake. After two or three weeks of training, a lot of us felt ready to put our skills to work. In other words, we were ready to go out and kick some enemy butt. However, there were two situations or lessons that caused everyone to pause and take a second look at how well we were trained. The first involved one of the rifle platoons that had been instructed to establish a dug-in position and go through a full 24 hours of front line procedures. This was an exercise that every platoon had to go through and hopefully master. The rifle platoon began by digging in its position and then establishing standing patrols and listen-





ing posts. The morning after it had established its position, the platoon did a stand-to at dawn and dusk. In total, approximately 35 men remained at the position, but during each stand-to half would be watching for "enemy" activity and half would be sleeping. When daylight arrived, the men were weary. Their thoughts were on food or sleep and not entirely on the purpose of the exercise.

Shortly before the morning stand-to ended, a deer stepped out of the woods approximately 200 yards downhill from the platoon's position. The animal was followed into the valley by three others and in no time at all the platoon's commander gave the order to fire and the men who were on guard were joined by those who had been sleeping. There was an explosive roar, but the four deer managed to move across in front of the platoon's position and then disappeared into the woods. There was a moment of stunned silence as each member of the platoon looked at his neighbor. They were all unable to believe their eyes. Almost 40 men had fired and not one had hit a single deer.

The question that remained was: What is it going to be like when enemy soldiers are attacking us? It was a frightening thought. We knew that we had better get back to basics and in particular, review the rule of aim: "Close the disengaged eye, look through the centre of the aperture. Bring the tip of the foresight to bear on the target, breathe properly and squeeze, don't pull the trigger. When shooting downhill, aim low."

The second valuable lesson we learned involved the security of our encampment. It had to be tight - especially at night - because more and more enemy activity had been reported in the hills around us. Frequent security checks were made and dire consequences were promised to any sentry who failed to challenge anyone who moved around the perimeter. There was the odd shot fired into the camp from the hills, but a number of us thought that the threat was far greater from inside the camp.

We held this belief because we noticed that as the men practiced their patrols they became more confident in their skills. It was not hard to imagine a small group of our own men being seized with the challenge of trying to infiltrate the camp during darkness, strike critical targets and then escape unscathed. For a while this idea was scoffed at and considered foolhardy because the sentries were all armed and had orders to shoot.

But, late in January a plan did take shape. It was agreed that a patrol would attempt to penetrate the camp within a four or five-day period and that the patrol would leave chalk marks on the targets they "hit". I remember our sentries were super observant after that. People were challenged repeatedly as they moved around the camp. Those going to the latrines heard the sound of rifle bolts being drawn back and slammed forward. That told them that a live round was "up the spout" and ready to be fired.



When the five-day period ended, there were no reports of any unusual activity or of any shots being fired. It was assumed that the perimeter had not been breached. But as daylight brightened and people began to move around, we heard some loud voices coming from different areas of the camp. The phones in the battalion operations centre began to ring as chalk marks on critical targets were reported. The raid had been successful to the chagrin of a number of people. The most irate person was our second in charge. Rightly so, he had made the security of the camp his number one priority. He often prowled around the camp at night raising hell with any sentry who he thought was not

doing his job. However, when he woke up that morning he found a note on the blanket over his chest. It read: "You're dead. We cut your throat." Humorous perhaps, but they were two lessons that stuck like glue to many of the men who went through that intense training time.

In mid - February the 2nd Bn. of the PPCLI entered battle under the command of the 27th British Commonwealth Infantry Brigade. This formation consisted of two British and one Australian infantry battalions. Artillery support was provided by a New Zealand field regiment.

# Bravery Remembered

AN INCIDENT IN TIME - 7 December, 1964

It was a cold and clear winter's day, in Wainwright, Alberta. Twenty men from the Second Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry were on the grenade range. In those days the grenades had to be primed by placing the fuses and detonators into the grenades before throwing. Three corporals sat at the base of the tower completing this routine task, placing the primed grenades on the ground, ready to be picked up by the next relay of throwers. One of them was Peter Batiuk, from Kenora, Ontario who gave this account: A While we were working I happened to glance down at the last two grenades which were about five feet distant. To my amazement one was smoking. My first thought was to fall on it, but instead I snatched it up with my left hand (he was right handed) and flung it over the seven foot wall in front at the same time screaming "live grenade."

How long had the fuse been burning? How much time was left? There were no answers ~ and even less time to think about it. Instead Corporal Batiuk acted instinctively and saved his two companions and himself. The grenade went off almost instantly after clearing the wall. I didn't even think about any danger, it all happened so fast. Had he chosen to save himself by scrambling behind the protective wall it is doubtful that the other two men could have responded in time. After the incident he went back to priming the grenades and the range practice carried on.

Lieutenant-Colonel E.M.K MacGregor, the Commanding Officer, recommended Corporal Batiuk for the George Cross, the military peacetime equivalent of the Victoria Cross. Through the vagaries of politics and circumstance he was Mentioned In Despatches with an entry in the Canada Gazette and awarded the Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct, a distinctive reward for a courageous act. It took two years from the action until the presentation by Lieutenant-Governor for Ontario, Richard S.

Bowles at Government House. Peter Batiuk retired from the Canadian Forces as a Master Warrant Officer in December 1981. He continues to serve the Regiment as a staunch Association member, safe guarding the Regiment's heritage in the Museum of Regiments, Calgary.

*On 1 December 1964, Corporal Batiuk was one of the non-commissioned officers on duty in the priming bay during grenade throwing practices at Camp Wainwright. In the course of his duty, he smelled smoke, saw a smoking number 16 grenade at his feet. Despite the fact that he had less than four feet to go to place a wall between himself and the grenade - an action that would have taken less time and be much safer - he unhesitatingly bent down and picked up the grenade and hurled it over the wall of the priming bay. By so doing, he saved his comrades Corporals Gray and Haddad from injury and possible death. His unhesitatingly and selfless action was in the best traditions of the Canadian Forces.*





# Tall Tales From The Mess

Tall Tales From the Mess are stories that have achieved folklore status over time but are now in danger of being forgotten. They are reflective of a different time and attitude in the military, and in many ways lamented for their passing. The creed use to be work hard - play hard, without the modern overwhelming tinges of careerism and retribution. While all the details may no longer be correct, the general gist of the story remains. The names have been removed to protect the innocent or possibly the guilty. If nothing else it gives a flavour of mess life which has all but disappeared.

## The Texas Chainsaw Massacre

It was a typical late Friday afternoon with the "Champagne" Battalion a.k.a. 3 PPCLI in the 1970's as this story unfolds. The weather was fine, and the ocean view was, as always, marvellous. All was well in the Kingdom. The 3 PPCLI Officers Mess was situated in the old Field Officers Quarters built before the turn of the century. The snakepit/bar was reasonably cramped with two narrow doorways as main entrances and the third exit through the back of the bar staff area. The Happy Hour food was out in the main dining room but there was a small sandwich port connecting the kitchen and bar for immediate emergency resupply if required

All the officers were there including the CO. The sports afternoon had been hard fought between the companies and heavy thirsts were being quenched in appropriate style. There was an obvious disagreement between the Pioneer Platoon Commander and normally what was one of his friends, but no one else paid particular attention. At least not until they started to get louder and louder, and heaven forbid actually jostled others causing beer to be spilt. All of a sudden the Pioneer went ballistic while the other officer merely covered up and took no overt action in his own defence or attack.

Immediate action was called for and the chain of command lumbered into action. The CO told the DCO to sort it out. The DCO turned to the Adjutant and said "sort it out." The Adjutant, not having anyone else to turn to ... well, he sorted it out. He pulled the Pioneer Officer off the helpless victim. In full Adjutant's rant he reprimanded the Pioneer and then expelled him from the Mess with those fearful words of "be in my office 0800 Monday morning." Cursing his victim with words of revenge, the Pioneer brushed his way through the crowd, causing more concern by spilling more beer. The victim of the attack was still at loss of words for what had caused the sudden berserk action. It was finally resolved that certain noxious fumes used by Trade Pioneers were obviously the cause.

Peace and order was restored in the Kingdom - well at least for fifteen minutes. For suddenly the roar of a chainsaw came from the main foyer of the mess. A wild and crazy-eyed Pioneer officer appeared at the entrance of the bar waving the weapon of his choice. Spotting his prey standing near the CO and DCO, he yelled obscenities and started in his direction gunning the chainsaw in anticipation of biting into his target's flesh. The noise was deafening and the oily smoke mixture blinding. Utter bedlam broke out. The brave infantry officers in the bar did what all brave infantry officers would do. They ran like hell. And God forbid there was more beer spilt! The CO it is believed said something to the DCO - but whether it was "sort it out" or "run for your life" is subject to conjecture. Besides he had already cleared the bar and was on his way out the back door, beating the staff to safety. The remaining officers were trying to get away from the madman and out of the only other door available or following the fearless CO to the rear. The DCO seeing all avenues of escape closed or blocked by fleeing subalterns, made an immediate command decision and dove through the sandwich port leading to the kitchen. Unfortunately he was slightly larger than a sandwich and became lodged with just his behind and legs kicking in the bar area. As the mad exodus of wide eyed officers continued (also known as a strategic withdrawal), the Pioneer officer had his quarry cornered, and closed in for the kill. Towering above his intended victim who lay cowering on the floor awaiting the moment of his demise, he slashed downward deep into the neck and shoulder with the chainsaw. With horror filled eyes those who were still trapped or escaping watched as the victim screamed for his life and then screamed again.

He screamed with peels of laughter as the pioneer officer collapsed on top of him and they became a blob of shaking mirth. No blood flowed and on the floor the chainsaw gurgled on happily - minus the chain which had been taken off in the Pioneers stores area. It had been the great set-up - and executed to perfection. Even the thirty days of Orderly Officer was a small price to pay for something which became known as the Texas Chainsaw Massacre.

*As a footnote, this was re-enacted in the early 1980's in Cornwallis, I believe, by a young 3 PPCLI subaltern. Unfortunately the times had changed and such mess hijinks were frowned upon by both the PMC of the mixed (read non-infantry unit) Mess and the Base Commander. It was the new era of the faceless and characterless military and nearly cost the young subaltern his commission. The guidelines of never hurting anyone intentionally and paying for your damages promptly and honestly - plus doing your extras were not enough for the new puritan and career-minded commanders. One shudders to think what would happen in the current climate of today's military.*



## FORT OSBORNE BARRACKS CAIRN

### FORMER HOME OF THE PATRICIA'S

*By D'Arcy J Best, Past President, PPCLI Association*

The 93-year-old complex now known as the Asper Jewish Community Campus is best remembered as "Fort Osborne Barracks", the former centre of Manitoba's military activities for nearly 50 years. The site, however, has a long and varied history. The complex was originally built during 1905-1906 to accommodate the Manitoba Agricultural College. The original property consisted of a site of 117 acres, at that time just west of Winnipeg city limits, extending from the south bank of the Assiniboine River to Wilkes Avenue between the present parallel streets of Edgeland and Doncaster. In 1913, the College moved to its present location at the University of Manitoba's Fort Garry Campus and the site was occupied by the Manitoba School for the Deaf from 1914 until moving to their present site on Shafstbury Boulevard in 1921. Military occupation of the site began in 1917 with the establishment of a convalescent hospital for returning soldiers. The original Fort Osborne Barracks, named after Lieutenant-Colonel William Osborne, Commander of Military District #10, had been situated on the eastern part of the Legislative Grounds since 1872. When the new Legislative Building was completed in 1920, the barracks was moved to the Tuxedo location and the hospital function was transferred to Deer Lodge.

Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry originated in Ottawa on August 10th, 1914, at the outbreak of the Great War. They sailed for England on September 27th, beginning four and a half years of service abroad. The Regiment returned to Ottawa on March 19th, 1919, where it was disbanded the following day. A few days later, the Regiment was selected to form part of Canada's "peacetime" Permanent Force, and re-established at Stanley Barracks, Toronto, where it remained until moving to Long Branch Camp, outside the city, in September. It returned to Toronto in December and, in January, 1920, moved to Tecumseh Barracks, London. In April, 1920, "D" Company moved to Winnipeg and were quartered in Fort Osborne Barracks together with Headquarters Military District #10, Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians) and "C" Battery, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery. In November they were joined by Headquarters Company and "A" Company, and "B" Company moved from London to Esquimalt, British Columbia.

In September, 1939, as war-clouds gathered over Europe, the Patricia's received mobilization orders and immediately began recruiting to full war establishment. By the end of October they were virtually up to strength and Fort Osborne Barracks was crammed to bursting. On November 14th, "B" and "D" Companies arrived from Esquimalt, and on December 17th, the Regiment entrained

for Halifax enroute to England with 1st Canadian Division. The newly-formed Regimental Depot remained at Fort Osborne Barracks and provided thousands of reinforcements to the Regiment and other overseas units during World War Two. The Regiment served with distinction in England, Sicily, Italy and Northwest Europe, finishing in Holland when the war ended in May, 1945. They finally arrived back in Winnipeg in October and the war service battalion was formally disbanded in a ceremony at the Civic Auditorium on November 10th.

In June, 1945, a second battalion of the Regiment had been authorized for service in the Pacific. They began to assemble at Shilo, Manitoba, and moved to Camp MacDonald, Manitoba, in late July. When Japan surrendered on the 15th of August, the Canadian Army Pacific Force was disbanded and the Second Battalion became part of holding establishment known as the "Interim Force". In January, 1946, they returned to Shilo. On March 1st, 1946, the "Second Battalion" designation was dropped and the unit became known as "Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry". Early in May, the Patricia's moved from Shilo into Fort Osborne Barracks for the first post-war Trooping of the Colour. In June, they left Manitoba and moved to their new home in Calgary. Fort Osborne Barracks remained the home of Headquarters Manitoba Area and Number 10 Personnel Depot.

With construction of the new barracks, now known as Kapyong Barracks, at Kenaston Boulevard and Grant Avenue in 1957, followed by integration of the Armed Forces in the mid-sixties, Fort Osborne Barracks became redundant. The site was turned over to the Province of Manitoba in 1968 and was used as office space by various government departments. For some time the Winnipeg Jewish Community Council had been searching for a consolidated home for three Jewish schools, YMHA recreational facilities, cultural activities and community services. The Tuxedo location was ideal for their purpose and they purchased the site with the agreement that the original Administration Building, Dairy Sciences Building and Powerhouse would be preserved. These three Heritage Buildings have been integrated in the new development which encompasses the schools, a community and fitness centre, a theatre and the Jewish Museum of Western Canada, along with office space for the Winnipeg Jewish Community Council and several other agencies. Major construction and renovations were completed in the summer of 1997 and it was officially opened as the Asper Jewish Community Campus on September 7th, 1997. The campus is named for Leon and Cecilia Asper, parents of Global Television mogul Israel Asper, Honorary Chairman





*Sicily Vets and Honoured Guests: Left to Right: Rod Middleton, CD (Chmn Heritage Committee); Doug Bedford, CD (National President); MGen C.W. Hewson, CMM, CD (Colonel of the Regiment); Lloyd Kreamer, MM; Robert McMurdo; Andrew Schaen, CD; Fred Snell, DCM; Norman McCowan; Charles Murray; M.(Nick) Nowosad; Mel Hidlebaugh; Sydney McKay; D'Arcy Best, CD (Cairn Project Coordinator)*

of the Board and a major financial contributor to the project.

On September 5th, 1997, two days before the Campus was officially opened, a monument, commissioned by the PPCLI Regimental Heritage Committee to perpetuate the Regiment's occupation of Fort Osborne Barracks, was erected in front of the old Headquarters Building by the Winnipeg firm of Eden Memorials Incorporated. The rough-cut granite slab is approximately four feet high, two and one half feet wide, almost two feet thick, and weighs about 3,800 pounds. Its inscription reads:

*THIS MONUMENT MARKS THE SITE OF FORT  
OSBORNE BARRACKS  
HOME OF PRINCESS PATRICIA'S CANADIAN LIGHT  
INFANTRY  
FROM APRIL 1920 UNTIL THEIR DEPARTURE IN  
DECEMBER 1939  
FOR SERVICE IN WORLD WAR II*

On July 10th, 1998, the 55th Anniversary of the Landing in Sicily, members and friends of the Regiment returned to the site to witness an impressive ceremony featuring a 100 Man Guard of Honour, Colours and Drum Line from Second Battalion. Drums were piled and, fol-

lowing a brief introduction by Rod Middleton, Chairman of the Regimental Heritage Committee, the Fort Osborne Monument was unveiled by Major-General (Retd) Bill Hewson, Colonel of the Regiment, and Doug Bedford, National President of the PPCLI Association, and a Dedication Service was conducted by Second Battalion's Chaplain, Lieutenant (Navy) Steve Merriman.

Present at the ceremonies were nine veterans of the Landing in Sicily who had served in Fort Osborne Barracks before proceeding overseas in late 1939 and early 1940, and the widows of three others who had served overseas with the Regiment in World War Two. As time passes, this location will become well known as the Asper Jewish Community Campus. It must not be forgotten, however, that for half a century encompassing two World Wars and the Korean War, it was an important centre of Military activity in the Province of Manitoba. Thousands of young men and women enlisted, trained and left here to fight for peace and freedom in foreign lands. Many did not return. This monument will serve as a memorial to them and perpetuate a significant era in the histories of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, the City of Winnipeg and the Province of Manitoba.





# KAP'YONG MEMORIAL AT TOFINO, BC

Contributed by Mel Canfield

It is the 23rd of April 1998 and the eve of the 47th Anniversary of the Battle of Kap'Yong, Korea. A three day battle fought largely by the troops of the 27th Commonwealth Brigade, specifically the 3rd Battalion Royal Australian Regiment, the 2nd Battalion Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and Company A, 72nd Heavy Tank Battalion, United States Army. A battle where the above named units earned themselves the United States Presidential Unit Citation for their heroic stand against the Chinese invaders. What makes this anniversary significant is the gathering of Korean veterans, particularly those who fought at Kap'Yong, to dedicate a new memorial to that action. This memorial is located on top of a local feature known as Radar Hill in the Pacific Rim National Park Reserve near Tofino, BC.

This feature looks west. At its seaward foot is a sprinkling of small islands and inlets before stretching over the vast Pacific Ocean to the far horizon. In that far distance, across the International Date Line, where West becomes East, is Asia and the peninsula of Korea. On the eastern shore of Korea is the Hallyo Hasang Sea National Park. The ceremony will twin the two parks with similar memorials and forever establishes a link between the two nations and the sacrifices made during the Korean War.

The memorial appears to have been a joint collaboration of Parks Canada and Veterans Affairs in Ottawa and supported with the strong endorsement of the Korean Ambassador to Canada, the Honorable Hang Kyung Kim. Additional support was lent by the Minister of National Defence and the Korean Veterans Association, Ray Borsholt in particular.

The veterans gathered at the Royal Canadian Legion, Branch 65 in Tofino to "Meet & Greet." The Branch out did themselves in hospitality throughout the event. Many old comrades were reunited with stories being retold and the reminiscences shared. One notable example was when former Private Len Barton of Collingwood, Ontario ran into former Lieutenant Rod Middleton of Calgary, Alberta. On recognizing each other Rod was heard to say "My God, Barton, I haven't seen you since Hill 532 (7 March 1951) when I was directing my platoon up the hill and you were struggling down off the hill as Walking Wounded."

On that day Barton, a platoon commander's batman, won the Military Medal and was the first Patricia to win a decoration in Korea. When his platoon commander and several other men were wounded advancing up the hill, Barton took charge and led the platoon in the attack.



*Kap'Yong Veterans Captain Bob Frost and Major Gord Henderson*

He was wounded three times and subsequently was ordered off the hill to have his wounds attended. He was severely wounded in one arm and evacuated from theatre. He spent a year in treatment and rehabilitation. He was offered a transfer to the RCOG, which he accepted, and went on to serve 22 years with the Ordinance Corps before retiring as a Warrant Officer. Such were the stories being told that day.

On Friday 24 April there were several ceremonies but the main one was on Radar Hill. Fred Mifflin, Minister of Veterans Affairs gave the keynote address explaining the history and purpose of the monument. The Superintendent of the Pacific Rim National Park, Mr Alex Zellermeier, spoke of the pride and care his staff would take of the site for future generations. Mr Wung Sik Kang, the Counsel General of Korea in Vancouver talked about the recognition and appreciation of the South Korean people for Canada's contribution and sacrifice. The similar memorial in Korea would be a reminder to future generations of Canada's part in their freedom.

And finally, the PPCLI Colonel of the Regiment, Major-General Bill Hewson spoke. He noted the pride the Regiment took in the heroic contribution of the 2nd Battalion in the Battle of Kap'Yong. He further acknowledged the appreciation which all members of the Regiment felt in having their comrade's accomplishments recognized in such an enduring fashion. Within moments of competing the speeches two T-33 aircraft from Comox performed a Fly Past in salute.

The Memorial is a large rectangular block of grey, highly polished stone, measuring perhaps two feet wide by five feet long. On the upper face of the stone are affixed three





*Dedication Ceremony Kap'Yong Memorial, Radar Hill near Tofino, BC  
Rod Middleton and the 2 PPCLI Camp Flag Colour Party*

metal plaques on which are inscribed the text of the memorial in English and French on either side and Korean in the middle. The plaques describe the essence of Kap'Yong.

A 2nd Battalion Colour Party carrying the National and Camp Flags are formed up just behind the Memorial along with a standard bearer of the KVA. There are also a Regimental Pioneer, a Pacific Rim National Park Ranger and a Mountie in scarlet. Behind the podium stand two Patricia soldiers as wreath bearers. The Padre steps forward and says a prayer, blessing the Memorial and those it commemorates. The Presidential Unit Citation followed by the Honour Roll of those killed in the battle are read by

the former Battle Adjutant, Gordon Henderson.. Finally the wreaths were laid and the ceremony concluded with God Save The Queen.

An evening banquet for the 226 veterans, guests and officials was held in the Tin Wis dining room at the Best Western. The Colours were marched in and both National Anthems of Canada and Korea were played. A poignant silence for Fallen Comrades followed. In his speech, Mr Mifflin spoke with a fine mix of seriousness and humour as befits such a crowd on such an occasion. The Consul General of the Republic of Korea gave a short but moving speech which was given a standing ovation.. *All too soon it was time to say farewell.*

### ATLANTIC BRANCH

No article received by publishing date

### TORONTO BRANCH

*By James M. Reid*

The Toronto Association met for 17 March at Moss Park Armoury with nine Association members and fifteen Patricia's from the local area and Borden. A special cocktail mix was brought along which seemed to add to the enjoyment of all. The Annual Frezenberg Dinner was held 9 May at the Days Inn. but suffered in attendance this year. We have lost a few members this year, including Major-General Pitts to Victoria. We sent a card to him and his wife Marianne wishing them all the best. Ray Stephens, P22191, was one of our long time members resigned in March - no reason, like Greta Garbo, he wanted to be alone! There does seem to be a recruitment problem in Toronto. I have spoken to a number of Patricia's in the area but they seem very reluctant to join anything. "Once a Patricia, always a Patricia" - I am not sure I go along with this.

We had a great time in Ottawa at the AGM. The committee looking after the arrangements did a wonderful job. I enjoyed seeing all the pictures and looking at the display of memorabilia brought by Lou Grimshaw. Thanks for all the work you must have put into this wonderful exhibition. **VP**



### OTTAWA BRANCH

No article received by publishing date

### S.W. ONTARIO BRANCH

*by Bruce Paxton*

Summer has come and go ever so quickly and its Association Newsletter time again. Our Branch held its annual May weekend at the Howard Johnson Hotel in St. Catherines. It was a good weekend and on Saturday evening 82 members and guests sat down for dinner. Two serving Patricia's, Sergeants Tim Caudle and Ken Surridge, were our special guests and presented a video entitled "The Thin White Line" about our troops serving in the former Yugoslavia. It was an excellent presentation.



Jack Rudd, who without a doubt has the most Patricia service of all our members was in attendance with his wife Mary. Despite having undergone a long period of recovery after major surgery, he managed to remember a "few" Patricia stories with which to entertain other special guests - the owners of "our" winery - V.P. Wines. His twenty-six plus stories kept them in awe and stitches throughout the dinner.

Doug Armstrong represented the Branch at the AGM in Ottawa, and Ted Sutherland was there as well as Vice President East. We have recently purchased a plate commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the Korean War and which we will present to the PPCLI Regimental Museum.

On 2 September we held our Annual BBQ at Elaine Gillespie's house in Peterborough with a small gathering of fourteen present. With our membership being so scattered, and only our executive able to get together on a regular basis, it is really only possible to hold one event a year where a good turnout can be expected. This lack of meetings also makes it difficult to formulate much of an annual newsletter report.

In 1999 our Branch will be holding its annual weekend get-together from 14-16 May at the Howard Johnson Hotel in St. Catharines with Friday as a Meet & Greet; Saturday for the annual meeting and dinner; and Sunday for a Memorial service and breakfast.

Best wishes to all. "Always a Patricia" VP

### MANITOBA/NW ONTARIO BRANCH

No article received by publishing date

### SASKATCHEWAN BRANCH

No article received by publishing date

### CALGARY BRANCH

*by John DeMerchant*

As the Calgary Branch starts the second half of 1998, we are happy to say we have had a good year. Since our last report the Branch has held several successful functions. The Branch held its second annual golf tournament in May at the Turner Valley Golf and Country Club. Doug MacNeil organized the tournament and approximately 24 people took part. The course was in great shape and the weather was perfect. The only handicap on the course was honesty, but the refreshment wagon helped with that. Following the golf game, everyone met at the Turner Valley Legion where the prizes were handed out. The first place winner received \$100.00, second place winner \$80.00, and the third place winner \$60.00, plus other prizes were given out. Plans are underway for next year's golf tournament.

In May the branch held its spring dance at the Kensington Legion. The Legion provides a great meal and great service. A four-piece band provided music. Several 50/50 draws were held and the first winner received \$45.00. A good time was had by all. Our June meeting was a breakfast meeting held at the Ogden Legion. We had 36 members and wives out for breakfast. At the June meeting I also had the honor of presenting 13 branch members with a Branch Appreciation Certificate for outstanding service to the Branch as well as the Museum. Those members

were Doug Bedford, Merylin Bedford, Tom Davis, John Hodge, Rod Middleton, Ken Villiger, Clarence Wilson, BAJ Franklin, Kazimier Zoboski, Bill Guscott, Len Roe, Jim Novak and Edward LaPlante.

In August the Branch held its first annual RV BBQ at San-Ray Acres. People started moving in their RVs and tents on Friday afternoon. Friday evening everyone had a good time sitting around the campfire telling jokes and stories of old. Saturday morning started with Andy Kralej and the Vice President Jack Rayner calling out reveille. A pancake breakfast was prepared in order to get the day started. During Saturday other guests dropped by and friends were re-acquainted. Two individuals who had not seen one another in fifty years met once again. Saturday evening guests were entertained with music, songs were sung and wine drunk. During the course of the evening jokes were told and Mr. Bob Finney who just happened to have his guitar handy, entertained us until the wee hours of the morning. Sunday morning came early for a number of people. Again, there was a pancake breakfast cooked on an open grill by no other than big Jim Harron, so there were no complaints about the meal. We had a few gifts to give out of which were donated by various establishments. A gift certificate for a dinner for two at the roadhouse Restaurant went to Bob Finney and ten people received the official white stampede Stetson. Shortly thereafter Pull-Pull was called and the gathering started to disperse with great expectations for next year.

Our September meeting marked a change in the way future monthly meetings would be held. As the Calgary Branch grows older so does its members. When I took over as President, I mailed a questionnaire out to everyone asking what changes would help to keep the membership up and the members informed on what's happening in the Association. The reply from a few of our older members was, they have a hard time driving at night due to their failing eyesight. So after taking a good look at the membership, we have come up with a plan, which we feel, will work for all. Starting in September, our first meeting will be held in the evening at the Officers Mess at Mewata Armories. The following month, a Saturday breakfast meeting will be held at the Ogden Legion. Thereafter, meetings will alternate between evening meetings at Mewata Armories and breakfast meetings at the Ogden Legion. VP

### WAINWRIGHT BRANCH

No article received by publishing date

### EDMONTON BRANCH

*By Patricia Munro*

Trees in the river valley putting on their fall colours and reminding our Branch that regular meetings will bring the membership back together again for another year - and also reminding us that this will be an exciting and challenging year for Edmonton personnel when we host the 85th Anniversary and Reunion as well as marking the 25th Anniversary of Lady Patricia as our Colonel-in-Chief. Our open hands and welcome mats will be out to enfold all members from across the country, as well as Associate members, friends and relatives in true western hospitality and regimental friendship. Many hands, dedicat-



ed workers and expertise will be the order of the day - now is the time to get on board because July 1999 will be here before we know it. Mark 1-4 July 1999 and *volunteer*.

Monthly meetings continue to be well attended and average about thirty. The interest is kept alive by a monthly phone fan-out with a dozen people making the monthly calls a week prior to the meeting which is held every fourth Friday of the month at the Jasper Place Legion, 102 Ave. & 156th Street. We invite any Regimental or Association visitors to Edmonton to join us. A phone call to 423-2876 will give you details. The phone call out also keeps us abreast of our members and their various situations. Since last writing this column our ranks have seen the loss of three long-time faithful members. Joe Dunn, Muzz Kozak and "Tex" McCannel have answered their final roll call - they are all sadly missed and fondly remembered.

The Frezenberg Dinner in May was held at the Norwood Legion and was very well attended. It was dedicated to Joe Dunn who had been the Master of Ceremonies for many years. Don Gower has now taken the lead and he was ably assisted by Pat Stuparyk on the pipes and John Jackson playing Last Post and Reveille on the bugle.

Jack Slater represented the Branch at the AGM in Ottawa in August. The Edmonton Branch makes particular note of honours to Claude Petit of the Saskatchewan Branch. He was recently awarded the Order of Canada. In September at the first meeting saw Rod Middleton and the Heritage Committee attend and brief us on their work, including the current status of the Museum in Calgary. This was followed by a briefing on the 85th Anniversary planning by Pam Borland and the Regimental Major Morris Brause. It is going to be a challenging year. **VP**

### OKANAGAN/THOMPSON BRANCH

No article received by publishing date

### VANCOUVER BRANCH

*By Charlie Ball*

Since last reporting we had a special day on 14 October 1997 when our Branch presented a display cabinet for the Anderson Room, located between the Officers and WO/Sgts Mess in the Seaforth's armoury, Vancouver. The cabinet displayed the Regimental Colours and memorabilia of the PPCLI and its Association. In accepting the display, the Seaforth's Commanding Officer, LCol. Don Chipman, said it showed the respect for both the Seaforths and the Patricia's that had served and fought together in Sicily, Italy and NW Europe. He was proud to be there for such an occasion, especially since his great grandfather had served with the Patricia's in the Great War. A section in the cabinet was set aside to show the Seaforth's who had served recently with the 1st and 2nd Battalions PPCLI in Bosnia. In addition the Branch helped sponsor the Junior Ranks Ortona Dinner.

Our Xmas Dinner came on 30 November with LCol Bill Stutt, Chief of Staff at 39 Brigade, and his wife attending. He gave an update to the Regiment and its current activities. Fifteen members were given their Association 50th Anniversary pins. With some no shows we will be looking at gathering money in

advance for such functions. The thirty-five members who were there had a great evening.

Six members went across for the Kap'Yong ceremonies in Tofino. They were Ken Barwise, *MM*; Wayne Mitchell, *DCM*; Charlie Ball; Gord Henderson - the Battle Adjutant at Kapyong; Fred Udell and Mary Jantzen. Jim Stone was unable to attend due to ill health. It was a great trip, well organized but as a lot of us said, it should have been a Patricia only affair. Wayne Mitchell who won his Distinguished Conduct Medal at Kap'Yong read the last post of those killed in the battle. Wayne lost his final battle with cancer on 5 June 1998.

On 16 August twenty-two members attended the Annual BBQ held this year at Sam & Jenny Urquart's home in Richmond. We managed to raise over \$250 for our Branch fund. For this year we will be holding a Wine & Cheese Party and Xmas Dinner to end 1998. To all of our Association across Canada we wish you a Merry Xmas. See you in Edmonton for the 85th Anniversary Reunion 1-4 July 1999. **VP**

### FRASER VALLEY BRANCH

No article received by publishing date

### VICTORIA BRANCH

*By John Tolley*

The warm seems reluctant to say goodbye to Victoria this year. It is the end of September and I am still in summer dress. It is ironic therefore that after such a glorious season that one of the rare days of rain showed up for our annual picnic on 4 July. Our main event as always is the Regimental Day in March which we held at the Bay Street Armouries on 15 March. MGen Brian Vernon came down from Comox as our guest of honour and gave the Regimental Toast and a short speech.

Jac deBruijne and Harry Miller went to Edmonton in June for the 3 PPCLI Change of Command Parade. They had a look around at the new Edmonton Garrison facilities for the 1st and 3rd Battalions and were most impressed with what they saw. Our acting Branch President, Larry Davies and Jac deBruijne, National Vice President West, attended the Annual General Meeting in Ottawa in August. On their return they paid a courtesy call to Cammie Ware to brief him on the meeting. Cammie has recently moved from Sidney into Victoria. Although he does not get around much anymore, Camie still takes great interest in his Regiment. The Branch does what it can to keep him up to date.

We are pleased to report after years of commuting between Ontario and BC, MGen Pitts has made a permanent move to Victoria and is our newest branch member. Even before I came to Victoria it was described to me as being for the "newly wed and nearly dead" with its major industries being ex-servicemen selling real estate and life insurance to each other. Since Herb is neither of these he may have trouble adjusting!

Finally the local PPCLI Cadet Corps (2483) has been lucky enough to have a Cadet chosen to attend the 80th Anniversary of WW I Armistice. He will travel to Europe in November and the Branch has donated \$100.00 for his personal expenses. We wish him a good trip. **VP**



*Those whom this list commemorates  
served King & Queen, Country and Regiment.  
At duty's strident call, they left all that  
was dear to them, endured hardship, and  
faced danger so that others might  
live in peace and freedom.*

*Not all soldiers die in battle or glory,  
but they too served the Regiment.  
Let those who come after see to it  
that their names be not forgotten.*

## In Memoriam

<u>Name</u>	<u>Service</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>
Anderson, William Henry	Korea	16 Jun 1998	Winnipeg, MB
Boyce, Donald R.	Korea/Reg F	8 Apr 1998	Fredericton, NB
Camilleri, Paul Alexander	Reg F	1 Apr 1998	Malta, GC
Cowling, James T.	Korea/Reg F	29 Jan 1998	Calgary, AB
Crook, John Shane (Jack)	Korea/Reg F	4 Apr 1998	Blackie, AB
Crook, Thomas	WWII	13 Apr 1998	Winnipeg, MB
DeLeeuw, Albert	WWII	21 Dec 1997	Calgary, MB
Dore, Charles W.	Pre-war/WWII	Jan 1998	Vancouver, BC
Dunn, Joseph Thomas	Korea	16 Feb 1998	Edmonton, AB
Ellis, James Daniel	Reg F	5 Aug 1998	Truro, NS
Freund, Wilf	Reg F	21 Jan 1998	Winnipeg, MB
Gale, Arthur	WWII/Korea	16 Dec 1997	Victoria, BC
Gibson-Smith, Henry Peter	WWII	16 Jun 1998	Calgary, AB
Haley, Lewis Allen	Korea/Reg F	24 Apr 1998	Calgary, AB
Hards, George S. T.	WWII	29 Apr 1998	Winnipeg, MB
Harrington, Walter E. (Larry) <i>M.C.</i>	WWII/Korea	25 Mar 1998	Penticton, BC
Hinds, Robert James	WWII/Korea	20 Apr 1998	Winnipeg, MB
Howe, George John (Jack)	WWII	1 Apr 1998	Selkirk, MB
Hunter, Lloyd George	WWII	23 Mar 1998	Winnipeg, MB
<i>Hurlburt, Gordon</i>	<i>WW I</i>	26 Sep 1998	Carleton Place, ON
Kozak, "Muzz"	WWII	Aug 1998	Edmonton, AB
Lamore, John Arthur	Korea	1 Mar 1998	Calgary, AB
Liscum, Robert (Bob)	Reg F	9 Mar 1998	Saanichton, BC
MacLennan, Peter	Reg F	20 Sep 1998	Cobble Hill, BC
McCannel, Malcolm Gordon "Tex"	Association	21 May 1998	Edmonton, AB
Middleton, R.C. <i>M.M.</i>	WWII	19 Sep 1998	Toronto, ON
Mitchell, Wayne <i>D.C.M.</i>	Korea	5 Jun 1998	Vancouver, BC
Moore, Philip	WWII/Reg F	27 Aug 1998	Chilliwack, BC
Newlands, John C.	WWII	16 Nov 1997	Mississauga, ON
Parrott, Mary B.	Association	9 May 1998	Thunder Bay, ON
Sansome, John (Jack) Dennis	WWII	17 Apr 1998	Winnipeg, MB
Zurba, Walter	WWII	8 Apr 1998	Winnipeg, MB





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