

Canada remembers the Korean War



Photo: Library and Archives Canada PA-11564

The Korean War erupted on June 25, 1950, when forces from the north invaded the south. This ignited a major crisis in the place traditionally known as the “Land of the Morning Calm” and the United Nations voted to send a multinational force overseas to restore peace.

The Korean War was one of the most significant chapters in Canada’s military history and more than 26,000 Canadians would serve in the conflict. In the summer of 1950, Royal Canadian Navy destroyers began patrolling the waters off the Korean Peninsula while the Royal Canadian Air Force began flying transport runs between North America and Asia. The Canadian Army soon sent soldiers to take part

in United Nations ground operations there and our men would see heavy action in places like Kapyong, Chail’li, Hill 355 and “the Hook” over the course of the conflict. It was dangerous duty and 516 Canadians sadly lost their lives in service.

The active fighting in Korea finally came to an end with the signing of the Armistice in Panmunjom on July 27, 1953. No peace treaty was signed to formally end the war, however, and tensions between North Korea and South Korea continued in the decades after the conflict.

This special year marks the 65th anniversary of the Korean War Armistice and our country salutes the achievements and sacrifice of the Canadians who served so bravely there.

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

Hey educators!

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Canada’s Hundred Days: August 8 to November 11, 1918

The First World War of 1914–1918 is considered by many as a watershed event in Canadian history that helped mark our evolution into a truly independent country. Our soldiers played an impressive role in the conflict, capped by a series of great victories in the closing months of the fighting during the so-called “Hundred Days Offensive” in the late summer and fall of 1918.

On August 8, 1918, the Allies launched the Battle of Amiens in northern France, with the Canadians tasked with being at the spearhead of the attack. It was a great success with our soldiers leading a major breakthrough on what the German high commander called “the black day of the German Army.” The Allies seized the momentum and continued the pressure. The

Canadian Corps would be called on again and again in the weeks and months that followed, with our soldiers courageously fighting their way through the Hindenburg Line, across the Canal du Nord and into Cambrai, before finding themselves in Mons, Belgium, on November 11, 1918—the day the Armistice that finally ended the fighting in the First World War went into effect.

The Canadians had helped break the stalemate of trench fighting on the Western Front that had lasted four bloody years. Their success came at a high price, however, with more than

6,800 of our soldiers being killed and approximately 39,000 more wounded during the final three months of the conflict. A century later, we still remember...



Photo: Library and Archives Canada PA-003022

Happy Canadian soldiers atop a tank after the Battle of Amiens in August 1918.

Canadian “Mountain Boys” in Sicily

In the summer of 1943, the Allies were preparing a major amphibious landing in southern Europe. The attack, codenamed Operation *Husky*, was planned for the Italian island of Sicily. Italy was under the rule of dictator Benito Mussolini, and the country was aligned with

Nazi Germany. The assault would be one of the largest seaborne operations in military history, involving nearly 3,000 Allied ships.

The operation had a rough start. Three ships carrying troops, vehicles, supplies and equipment from Great Britain were sunk by German U-boats and 58 Canadians lost their lives. Despite the setbacks, the Allies continued with their plan. Just before dawn on July 10, 1943, Canadian, British and American troops landed on a 120-kilometre stretch of the Sicilian coast. Over the weeks that followed, our

men faced extreme conditions—dust filled the air and the summer heat was suffocating. The mountainous terrain gave the defending enemy forces the upper hand and often rendered military vehicles almost useless—our soldiers used donkeys to carry supplies through the hills. The Canadians trudged on, covering hundreds of kilometres of territory, proving their endurance and persistence. One German field marshal reportedly referred to them as “the Mountain Boys.”

By August 17, 1943, all of Sicily had been captured. The Mediterranean Sea was opened for Allied shipping, Mussolini was soon overthrown and the Italian government joined the Allies. Operation *Husky* was a success, but sadly more than 2,300 Canadians became casualties, including 562 who lost their lives.



Photo: Library and Archives Canada PA-170290

Régiment de Trois-Rivières in Regalbuto, Sicily, on August 4, 1943.

Lest we forget

At the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month in 1918, the First World War finally came to an end. It had been the largest conflict the world had ever seen up to that time and some nine million combatants—including more than 66,000 Canadians and Newfoundlanders—sadly lost their lives.

November 11, 1918, was a day of great celebration and relief, but also a day for feelings of profound loss and grief. In our country and many others, people were left with a yearning to remember those who had fought and died. The following year saw the marking of the first Armistice Day and, over time, November 11th came to be known in Canada as Remembrance Day—a time for us to pause to honour all those who had served and died in the cause of peace and freedom. A century after the end of the First World War, how will you observe Remembrance Day 2018?



Torontonians celebrating the Armistice.

Photo: City of Toronto Archives, Fonds 1244 Item 888

Remembering John McCrae

Lieutenant-Colonel John McCrae was a Canadian medical officer during the First World War and also a poet. In 1915, he penned *In Flanders Fields* the day after his close friend, Lieutenant Alexis Helmer, was killed by an artillery shell. Sadly, McCrae later died from pneumonia on January 28, 1918. His moving poem has become one of the most quoted works about war and helped establish the poppy as a famous symbol of remembrance.

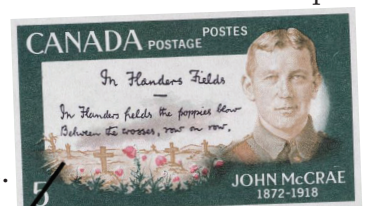


Image: © Canada Post Corporation

A French-Canadian tragedy at Ch  rissy

By the onset of the Last Hundred Days of the First World War, the 22nd Battalion—Canada’s only frontline Francophone unit—had been through a lot. As was the case with other battalions after four long years of war, many of its members had become casualties and their replacements had little combat experience. This did not stop them from seeing heavy action at the French village of Ch  rissy on August 27 and 28, 1918.

Some 700 men of the battalion had been ordered to advance in broad daylight, into the heart of a fortified

German line. Caught in the middle of heavy machine gun fire and exposed to a shower of shells, the 22nd Battalion suffered heavy losses. More than 100 of its men were killed and 200 wounded during the battle. All of the unit’s officers were killed or wounded, including Major Georges Vanier. He lost a leg but later went on to become Canada’s first Francophone Governor General. The battalion had little time to recuperate before returning again to the front lines in September to help the Allies to victory in the closing weeks of the First World War.



Sketch of Major Georges Vanier by war artist Alfred Bastien and photo.

Images: Library and Archives Canada PA-166146 and PA-002777

Did you know?

The last Canadian to fall in combat during the First World War was 25-year-old Private George Price of Saskatchewan. Sadly, he was killed by a sniper’s bullet near Mons, Belgium, just two minutes before the Armistice went into effect at 11:00 a.m. on November 11, 1918.



George Lawrence Price.

Photo: CWM

A brush with the Korean War



Freeze – Patrol Under Enemy Flare, painted by Ted Zuber.

Image: Beaverbrook Collection of War Art CWM 19890328-012

There is a long tradition of capturing war experiences through art. Although official war artists were commissioned by Canada in the First and Second World Wars, this was not the case in the Korean War. But that did not stop Private Ted Zuber from using his sketchbook to capture what he saw while serving with The Royal Canadian Regiment in Korea.

The sketches later inspired him to create paintings about the Canadians’ wartime experiences there. Zuber also talked to other Veterans and studied aerial photographs, maps, and war diaries to help him paint the Korean War. Many of his works are now at the Canadian War Museum.

Each painting tells a different story. Whether it is capturing the emotions on our soldiers’ faces during a battle, the rugged Korean landscape, or a quiet moment on the front lines, Zuber offers a vision of what life was like during the conflict.

The painting shown here depicts a tense moment where Canadian soldiers on patrol are caught in the open as an enemy flare lights up the sky. It was featured on special street banners in our nation’s capital this year to commemorate the 65th anniversary of the Korean War Armistice.

Flowers for freedom

During the Second World War, Canadian soldiers were involved in a grim battle that took place in Ortona, Italy. It began on December 20, 1943, and lasted for eight bloody days. The streets of the German-occupied town were a war zone. After a week of vicious fighting, the Canadians were victorious and Ortona was liberated, but sadly some 213 of our soldiers lost their lives.

Today, the town has been rebuilt and little evidence of the war remains, but the Italian people have never forgotten the Canadians who had helped them, including sisters Francesca and Maria LaSorda. In 1943, the girls were hiding with their family in a cramped, cold barn in Ortona when they met some of the Canadians. The girls offered to wash their clothes and our kind soldiers gave them some much-needed food in return.

Years later, the sisters found a lovely way to show their appreciation. In October 1999, a monument called the Price of Peace was unveiled in Ortona to honour the liberators. It depicts a wounded Canadian soldier being comforted by a comrade kneeling at his side. The LaSordas attended the ceremony and watched as flowers were placed on the memorial. When the flowers wilted, they volunteered to replace them with fresh ones. Together, they performed this tenderhearted gesture for approximately 15 years until one sister died. What an act of remembrance!



The Price of Peace monument in Ortona.

Photo: Veterans Affairs Canada

A silenced gun comes home

The King and Queen of the Belgians offered a unique gift of remembrance during their state visit to Canada in March 2018. This special delivery, a 4.5-inch howitzer, was one of the last Canadian artillery guns to fire during the Great War on November 11, 1918. The piece was donated to the city of Mons, Belgium, in August 1919 by the Commander of the Canadian Corps, Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Currie. This powerful reminder of the silencing of the guns is now on loan to the Canadian War Museum as a part of a special exhibit marking the 100th anniversary of the end of the First World War.

The Canadian Armed Forces in Rwanda

One of Canada’s most challenging international peace support efforts took place in the central African country of Rwanda from 1993 to 1996. The people of Rwanda predominately come from two tribes, the Hutus and the Tutsis. Their relations had been strained for centuries, but in the early 1990s tensions flared dramatically and the situation moved toward full-scale civil war. In response, the United Nations undertook peace missions there, the largest being the UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) in which Canadian Armed Forces members played a leading role.

Even with these peacekeepers deployed, the bad situation in the

Life and death on the high seas

The Battle of the Atlantic lasted from the first day of the Second World War in September 1939 to the end of the fighting in Europe in May 1945. It pitted the Allies, who wanted to transport supplies and troops to Europe where they could be used in the fighting, against the Germans who wanted to sever this vital lifeline.

It was a hard fought struggle in which the German U-boats (submarines) came dangerously close to victory at sea as they torpedoed hundreds of Allied transport ships in the opening years of the war. With the adoption of new technology and tactics, however, 1943 saw the changing of the tide as the Allies finally gained the upper hand.

Members of the Royal Canadian Navy (RCN), Canadian Merchant Navy and Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF) played leading roles in the Allied war at sea. Indeed, more than 25,000 Allied merchant ships safely made it across the Atlantic Ocean



The tough RCN warships known as corvettes escorted hundreds of convoys during the Second World War.

Photo: Library and Archives Canada PA-4950909

during the war under Canadian escort, delivering approximately 165 million tons of valuable materials to Europe. The cost of helping the Allied convoys get through was high—some 2,000 RCN sailors died during the conflict, 750 RCAF airmen were lost over the Atlantic and more than 1,600 merchant seamen from Canada and Newfoundland were killed. But without victory in the Battle of the Atlantic, the Allies could not have triumphed in the Second World War.



Canadian soldier offering aid to young children in Rwanda.

Photo: Department of National Defence

most horrific kind can have a profound impact and this has been one of the harshest legacies of Canada’s efforts in Rwanda. Many of our Veterans who served there developed post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), a psychological condition that can have serious and long-lasting impacts.



Firefight in the Medak Pocket

When the communist government of the southeastern European country of Yugoslavia collapsed in the early 1990s, civil war soon erupted. Old ethnic and religious differences flared into bitter violence and the international community moved to intervene. Tens of thousands of Canadian Armed Forces members would serve in the course of a series of peace support efforts there in the 1990s and 2000s. Canadians who deployed to the Balkans in the early years did not encounter a typical peacekeeping mission as there was precious little “peace” to “keep.” Instead, ongoing factional fighting and atrocities against civilians were occurring all around them.

In September 1993, soldiers of Princess Patricia’s Canadian Light Infantry were near the “Medak Pocket.” This portion of Croatia was under Serbian control and the Croatians had launched an

offensive to re-take the area. A ceasefire was arranged, with United Nations (UN) forces to oversee the withdrawal of both sides. Canadian and French soldiers began to move in, but Croatian forces started firing. The Patricias held their position through the night in the face of the heaviest combat a Canadian unit had experienced since the Korean War. It was hard fighting, with heavy machine gun fire blazing in the darkness and our soldiers repelling repeated Croatian assaults.

The next morning, the Croatians still prevented UN troops from entering the area. The Canadian commander, Lieutenant-Colonel James Calvin, held an impromptu press conference in front of their roadblock, eventually forcing the Croatians to open the road. Tragically, the UN forces found the ethnically Serbian villages in the Medak Pocket destroyed and many civilians killed—victims of “ethnic cleansing.”

Did you know?

More than 100,000 children from the British Isles were sent to Canada between the 1870s and the 1930s. These young boys and girls were usually orphaned, abandoned or came from poor families that could not support them. It was felt they had an opportunity at a better future in our country where families took

them in to help on the farm and around the home, but life was often harsh for them. Thousands of these “home children” would return to Europe as young adults during the First and Second World Wars—but this time they would be wearing a military uniform and serving in the cause of peace and freedom.

The sinking of the *Llandoverly Castle*

More than 3,000 Canadian Nursing Sisters served during the First World War. These well-educated professionals saw much hardship, with some of them suffering greatly from what is today known as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). One of the duties that these brave women undertook was serving on hospital ships transporting the wounded back to Canada.

While working on these ships tended to be less dangerous than service near the front lines, the tragic events on June 27, 1918, proved otherwise. On this fateful evening, 258 crew and passengers, including 14 Canadian Nursing Sisters, were returning to England on board the *Llandoverly Castle* when it was torpedoed by a German submarine. As hospital ships were protected by international law, the U-boat commander ordered that the survivors be killed so there would be no eyewitnesses to this war crime. Most of those on board, including all

the Nursing Sisters, died—only one lifeboat managed to escape with 24 people.

One of the survivors, Sergeant Arthur Knight, later testified to the courage of the nurses:

“Unflinchingly and calmly, as steady and collected as if on parade, without a complaint or a single sign of emotion, our fourteen devoted Nursing Sisters faced the terrible ordeal of certain death—only a matter of minutes—as our lifeboat neared that mad whirlpool of waters where all human power was helpless.”

Canadians were shaken by this great tragedy. Our soldiers even used “Llandoverly Castle” as a rallying cry on the battlefield during the Last Hundred Days of the conflict which began just a few weeks later on August 8, 1918.



HMHS Llandoverly Castle.

Photo: Nova Scotia Archives

Helping in Haiti

Canadian Armed Forces members have served in several peace support and humanitarian aid efforts in Haiti over the years in the aftermath of political upheaval and natural disasters. In the early 1990s, a fragile democratic government that had been established in this small Caribbean country after decades of dictatorship was overthrown in a coup d’état. Unrest threatened to engulf Haiti and the international community responded with a series of multinational peace support operations to restore democracy, end human rights violations and offer humanitarian aid. Canada has often assumed a leading role in these efforts due to the linguistic and cultural ties our countries share—both have French as an official language, there is a large Haitian-Canadian community in Quebec and Canadian missionaries and foreign aid workers have long been active there.

Our men and women in uniform serving in Haiti have had to carry out their demanding duties in a grueling environment. It can be very hot and humid, with extreme poverty and societal unrest being all too common. Despite the challenges, Canadian troops patrolling the streets of places like Port-au-Prince (the capital city of Haiti) have often been warmly greeted by the local citizens as protectors. Canadians have also contributed in other ways, helping restore electrical systems and other important infrastructure there, and offering medical aid to the sick and injured in the aftermath of the devastating earthquake in 2010. Our service members have also gone the extra mile to help the people of Haiti, like volunteering their spare time to outreach efforts such as visiting orphanages.



Canadian Armed Forces members on patrol in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, in June 2013.

Photo: Department of National Defence

A message of tolerance

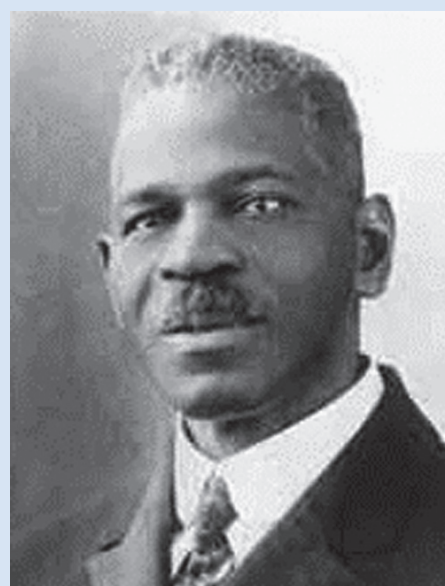


Photo: Library and Archives Canada

Reverend William White.

When the First World War broke out in 1914, Canadians rushed to join the military, including many young Black Canadians. At the time, however, the prejudiced attitudes of some of the recruiters made it difficult for these men to enlist.

Discouraged Black Canadians petitioned the government about these barriers, including Reverend William White. He was a natural leader and a strong voice advocating for their right to also fight for their country. On July 5, 1916, the No. 2 Construction Battalion was formed. The so-called “Black Battalion” would have more than 600 men serve in its ranks during the war, most of them from Nova Scotia.

Reverend William White became the unit’s chaplain and was also given the rank of Honourary Captain—one of the few Black commissioned officers to serve in the Canadian Expeditionary Force during the conflict. His battalion was sent to France where they were attached to the Canadian Forestry Corps helping provide the lumber required to maintain trenches on the front lines, and constructing roads and railways. Despite the hardships the battalion encountered, White continued to preach and inspire the soldiers with messages of faith, hope and tolerance.

After the war, Reverend White became the pastor of Halifax’s Cornwallis Street Baptist Church and was a well-known figure in the community, standing up for Black Nova Scotians’ rights and freedoms.

A distinguished Canadian pilot

Sydney Shulemson was born in Montréal in 1915. He enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force at the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939 and trained as a pilot in Ontario and Prince Edward Island. He graduated in 1942 and joined RCAF No. 404 Squadron in Scotland. Shulemson soon proved to be a brave and efficient pilot, being awarded the Distinguished Service Order in 1943 and the Distinguished Flying Cross in 1944 for his courage in action and helping develop innovative techniques for attacking enemy shipping. He is believed to have taken out at least 13 enemy vessels during his tour of duty of



Photo: Library and Archives Canada C-000719

Sydney Shulemson training in Summerside, PEI, in 1942.

some 50 sorties. Because of his special skills, Flight-Lieutenant Shulemson then became an instructor for the rest of the conflict. He was one of the most decorated Jewish-Canadian servicemen of the Second World War.

Sharpshooter: Henry Louis Norwest



Photo: The Royal Canadian Legion Branch #29 (Worthington)

Henry Louis Norwest, MM.

One of the most famous Canadian snipers of the First World War was a Métis soldier who went by the name of Henry Louis Norwest. He possessed all the skills required for this role: excellent marksmanship, an ability to keep perfectly still for long periods and superb camouflage techniques.

Born in Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, of French-Cree ancestry, he was a ranch-hand and rodeo performer as a young man. Lance-Corporal Norwest served with the 50th Battalion and achieved a sniping record of 115 fatal shots. He also earned the Military Medal for his bravery during the Battle of Vimy Ridge in April 1917.

In August 1918, during Canada’s Hundred Days, Norwest earned the Military Medal again in the Battle of Amiens when he took out several German machine gun positions. He was an inspiration to his unit with a fellow soldier writing of him:

“Our famous sniper no doubt understood better than most of us the cost of life and the price of death.

Henry Norwest carried out his terrible duty superbly because he believed his special skill gave him no choice but to fulfil his indispensable mission. Our 50th [Battalion] sniper went about his work with passionate dedication and showed complete detachment from everything while he was in the line . . . Yet when we had the rare opportunity to see our comrade at close quarters, we found him pleasant and kindly, quite naturally one of us, and always an inspiration.”

Norwest’s comrades were stunned when the Métis marksman was killed by an enemy sniper on August 18, 1918. For the members of his battalion, a genuine hero had been lost.

Soldier on Simon Mailloux

Captain Simon Mailloux was severely wounded in Afghanistan when an improvised explosive device hit his light armoured vehicle during a night operation in Kandahar in 2007. He lost one leg at the knee and was left with a fractured jaw and lacerations.

Mailloux returned to Canada to begin a grueling rehabilitation. He was soon fitted with a prosthetic leg that proved to be a game changer. As far as Mailloux was concerned, his business in Afghanistan was unfinished, and he wanted to continue the work he had started there. Two years after losing his leg, the determined soldier returned and became the first Canadian amputee to be deployed as a combatant. Not only did he become a symbol of the challenges being conquered by people with physical disabilities, but also the dedication of Canada’s troops.



Simon Mailloux

Photo: Department of National Defense

Mailloux became involved with “Soldier On,” the Canadian Armed Forces program that supports the recovery of sick and wounded service members and Veterans through sports and other physical activity. He began to compete in adapted sports and went on to take part in the Invictus Games in 2016, returning as co-captain of Team Canada in 2017. The Invictus Games were established by Prince Harry in 2014 to give injured and ill service members and Veterans from different countries a chance to come together and compete in a variety of sporting events to inspire and support one another.

Student Guide Program

Did you know that Veterans Affairs Canada employs post-secondary students at the Canadian National Vimy Memorial and the Beaumont-Hamel Newfoundland Memorial in northern France? If you speak both English and French and are looking for a unique cultural experience, then the Student Guide Program may be for you. To learn more, visit veterans.gc.ca and search for “Student Guide Program.”



Student guides at Vimy.

Photo: Veterans Affairs Canada

A female fighter

Canada has played a leading role when it comes to women serving in the military. Since 1989, female Canadian Armed Forces members have been able to serve in infantry combat roles. Women such as Captain Ashley Collette of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, have proven that they are up to the challenge. She led a platoon of about 50 men on a tough tour of duty in Afghanistan in 2010, during which she lost several soldiers under her command. For her impressive leadership, Collette became the first woman to be awarded the Military Medal of Valour – one of the highest awards a Canadian soldier can receive.

Having female soldiers on the ground has proven beneficial in places like Afghanistan where local women are an important source of information and intelligence. Due to differing attitudes toward gender roles in other cultures, male service members are not always able to easily interact with local women but female soldiers can help bridge that gap. While fostering a relationship with the women of an Afghan

village, Collette had the unusual experience of having to shout out casual conversation over tea in order to be heard by the male interpreter who was not allowed in the same room as them.

Captain Collette’s determination did not end in Afghanistan. The transition to life back in Canada was tough for her as it is for many soldiers. A few years after returning from Afghanistan, Collette decided that she wanted to give back to her community through transitioning her career in the Canadian Armed Forces to be a Social Work Officer. She now works in Edmonton, assisting fellow service members through psychosocial challenges in times of need. She is currently completing doctoral studies with a research focus on Post-traumatic Growth.



Captain Collette with local Afghan children in 2010.

Photo courtesy of Ashley Collette

The Great Ice Storm of 1998



Photo: Department of National Defense ISC98-010-17

A Canadian Armed Forces member clearing ice-coated trees in rural Quebec in January 1998.

Canadian Armed Forces members have a long tradition of putting their lives on the line to provide humanitarian aid to people around the globe. At times, however, help is also needed right here at home.

In January 1998, parts of New Brunswick, Quebec and Eastern Ontario were hit with several days of extreme freezing rain—up to 100 millimetres in some areas. One of the worst natural disasters in our country’s history, the Great Ice Storm of 1998 saw thousands of power lines topple from the weight of the ice. A string of giant steel hydro pylons in southern Quebec fell like dominos causing a massive blackout. More than four million people were left in the dark, some of them losing power for over a month.

More than 15,000 service members from across the country were sent to help as a part of Operation *Recuperation*. They provided essential help in restoring power, rescuing people trapped in their homes and providing aid to those in need.

Dear wee Celia

George Cantlie departed Montréal in 1914 to serve in the Great War. He left behind his family, including his baby daughter Celia. He feared he might never return home and wanted to do something to make sure she would have a memory of him.

Despite the mud and horrors of war, Lieutenant-Colonel Cantlie noticed



WAR Flowers

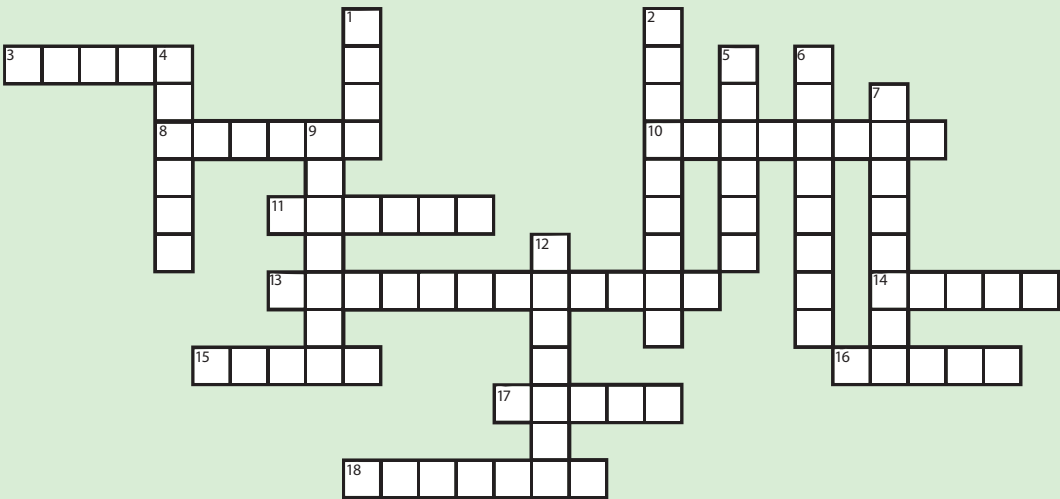
Photo: Jardins de Métis

flowers blooming in the battlefields of Europe. He decided he would pick some—whether poppies, daisies, roses or forget-me-nots—and press them in a book to later send home with letters to his “wee Celia.”

Cantlie survived the war and returned home to his family. His letters and the flowers sat in a box for many years until they made their way into a new exhibit called *WAR Flowers*. This traveling display includes stories of Canadians touched by the First World War, objects from the trenches, and sounds and fragrances to evoke 10 themes relating to the different flowers. What a unique way to learn about personal memories of those who lived through a now distant war.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

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



Across

- 3. Last name of the Korean War Veteran who painted *Freeze*.
- 8. Battle launched by the Allies on August 8, 1918.
- 10. City where RCAF pilot Sydney Shulemson was born.
- 11. Tough Canadian battle in Italy in December 1943.
- 13. Codename of the Canadian military operation that followed the Great Ice Storm of 1998.
- 14. Codename of Allied invasion of Sicily in July 1943.
- 15. Last name of the chaplain of the No. 2 Construction Battalion.
- 16. Last name of the last Canadian to be killed in the First World War.
- 17. Caribbean country where Canada has taken part in many support efforts.
- 18. French village where the 22nd Battalion attacked on August 27-28, 1918.

Down

- 1. Belgian city where Canadians were fighting on November 11, 1918.
- 2. Place where armistice was signed to end the active fighting in the Korean War.
- 4. African country where Canadians served 1993-1996.
- 5. Last name of soldier who became our first Francophone Governor General.
- 6. Hometown of Captain Ashley Collette who led a platoon in Afghanistan.
- 7. Afghanistan province where Captain Simon Mailloux was wounded in 2007.
- 9. Last name of a First World War Métis sharpshooter born in Alberta.
- 12. Region in Europe where many Canadians served in the 1990s and 2000s.