

Windsor Historical Society  
Veterans' Memories Project

# VETERANS DAY MAGAZINE

**INSIDE**

**Visit  
to Dieppe**

*The 5<sup>th</sup> Annual*

**Veterans Appreciation Day**

*November 11, 2006*

The Windsor Star  
Shares the Story

Teaching Students and  
New Canadians

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the  
Story*

Memorial Park  
Monument

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sacrifices made for Canadians  
to attain their freedom.

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## THE CITY OF WINDSOR

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

EDDIE FRANCIS  
MAYOR

November, 2006

IT IS A PRIVILEGE FOR OUR CITY  
TO SALUTE OUR HONOURED VETERANS ON  
THIS 5<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL VETERANS APPRECIATION DAY, 2006

It is a matter of pride for the City of Windsor to affirm that just as the year 2005 was Canada's official Year of the Veteran, for us, every year bears this distinction.

We are forever mindful of the sacrifices made, the courage shown, the freedom won and the honours due to you, our esteemed veterans.

Throughout history, the men and women of our region have proven themselves time and time again.

When duty has called, you have answered.

When tributes have been deserved, we have gladly and thankfully accorded them.

The City of Windsor is the watchful guardian of so many commemorations to our citizens who have upheld the principles of freedom.

We are proud of our memorials and we are equally proud of our veterans and of what you have accomplished.

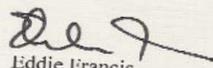
At this Remembrance time of the year, we look back on your achievements and sacrifices; we also look forward to what they have promised for us.

We will not forget what you have done, nor what your comrades of today are committed to do.

We owe you so much.

On behalf of our City Council members and our residents, I am privileged to remind you of how well aware we are of this, and how deeply we thank you for it.

Sincerely,

  
Eddie Francis  
Mayor

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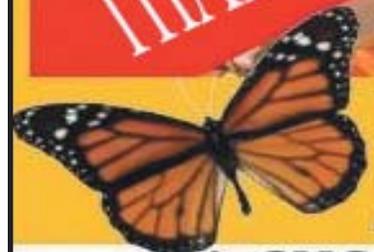
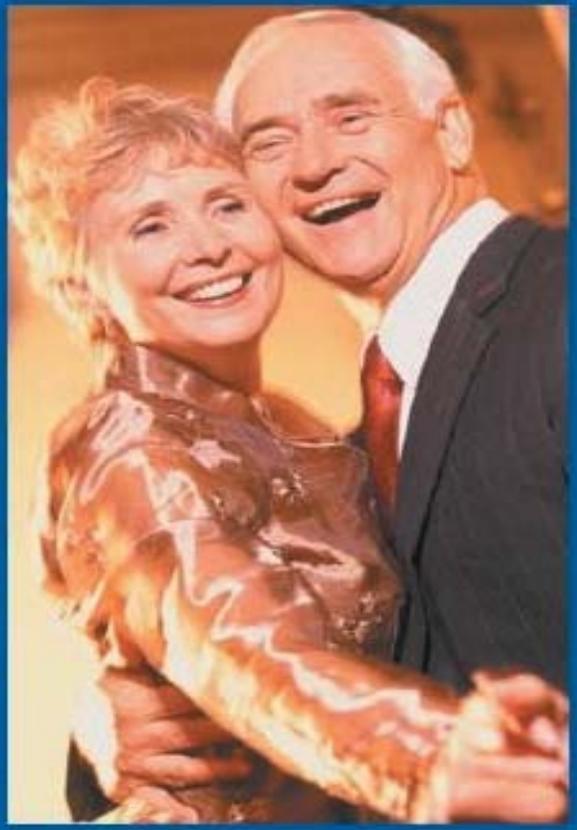


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## FEATURES

- 12 Windsor & the Great War**  
*by Brandon Dimmel*
- 18 Veterans Helping Veterans**  
*by Lloyd Morgan*
- 23 Memorial Park Monument**
- 24 Lancaster FM 212**
- 24 Operation Manna**
- 33 Windsor Veteran Memorial Services Committee**  
*by Wayne Hillman*
- 34 Memories of my Father: The Boy Soldier**  
*by Maurice O'Callaghan*

### SPECIALS

- 10 Sharing the Story with Students and New Canadians**  
*Larry Costello CD*
- 39 Dieppe Memorial Project**  
*S. Michael Beale*
- 42 Shares the Story**  
*Windsor Star*



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*"And they who for their  
country die shall fill  
an honoured grave,  
for glory lights the  
soldier's tomb,  
and beauty weeps  
the brave."*

*~Joseph Drake*

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# **INTRODUCTORY**

## **Windsor Historical Society**

### **Who we are and what we do...**

Established in 2002, the Windsor Historical Society is dedicated to preserving the heritage of Windsor, promoting interest in local history, and facilitating research and education to reveal the influence of local historical events and figures on the character of the city as it is today.

The Society is composed of staff members and volunteers with a variety of educational and occupational backgrounds, skills and, therefore, organizational roles. Our inter-disciplinary team conducts original and secondary research; records and archives data; reports on our activities and publishes stories and research findings via newsletters and the Internet; provides public information; engages in community outreach and acts as a resource for private citizens, other organizations, students, educators and other community partners.

We are also actively involved in committee-work and fund-raising to preserve historical sites and establish memorials and to host special events to encourage the celebration of our civic heritage. A primary focus of the organization is the Veterans' Memories Project.

### **INTRODUCTORY...**

#### **What is the Veterans' Memories Project?**

As the years pass and fewer and fewer of our local Veterans survive, our window into the past closes. Their stories are therefore priceless! Our Veterans are living repositories of the truth - the last first-hand wit-

nesses to their time. Sadly, once they have all passed on, there will be no remaining credible voice to pose a challenge to 'revisions' of history or to warn us away from repeating it. Such is the rationale behind the establishment of the Veterans' Memories Project.

### **HISTORY**

Begun in 2004, the Veterans' Memories Project was the idea of Dann Bouzide, Walter Manzig and Dr. Robert Carom resulted from repeated Veterans Appreciation Days in 2002 and 2003.

The project involves interviewing local Veterans in order to document stories of their wartime experiences for inclusion in our archives. Veterans typically enjoy telling their stories in the relaxed comfort of our home office. It provides them with an opportunity to share their experiences and their insights for future generations, just by having an easy conversation about their lives with one of our friendly interviewers.

To date, we have interviewed 56 Veterans. These interviews are video-taped, transcribed, burned to CDs and up-loaded to our website. We continue to invite all of our local Veterans to participate.

Veterans who share their stories with us make a valuable contribution to our organization - and to society at large! Their first-hand accounts of wartime and their personal stories of wartime experiences are forever preserved for their families and future descendants and for school children, students and researchers locally and around the world.

To view the Mission Statement, Values, Vision and Goals of the VMP, please visit our website [www.windsorhistoricalsociety.com](http://www.windsorhistoricalsociety.com) then go to Veterans' Memories Project.

### **LEARN**

#### **Partnerships**

#### **Government, Library, School.**

Recognition by the Canadian Government, Ontario Government, Public Library, and School Boards, of our Veterans' Memories Project, has resulted in invitations to become involved with the Windsor Public Library, the new OurOntario.ca and Essex County School Board.

The Windsor Historical Society (WHS) is now working jointly with the Windsor Public Library on collecting stories of our local Veterans. Since the library's Windsor Mosaic Project and the WHS's Veterans' Memories Project both involve interviewing local Veterans, they will be linked through their respective websites. The information-sharing opportunities presented by this partnership are pivotal to the enrichment of both the Library's and the Society's projects.

Also, local schools will soon have access to our historical archives and receive educational materials derived from our Veterans' Memories Project. We shall be establishing links to elementary and high schools in Windsor and Essex County. Students will have access to research materials for their school projects and teachers will have materials available to create lesson plans related to local history, Veterans and warfare.

Both of these partnerships will ensure that present and future generations will achieve a greater understanding of the influences that have shaped Windsor as well as a greater appreciation for the sacrifices of local Veterans and the realities of war.

# INTRODUCTORY...

## Message from the President...



*November 11 is not merely a day of Remembrance. It is an annual day of opportunity. Certainly, we are called upon to remember war-time events and experiences on this day. However, we are also granted a special time set aside for expressions of gratitude, solemn ceremony and victorious celebration, informed reflection and growth in wisdom.*

**We remember, we thank, we honour, we value, and we learn.**

**We remember**, as Veterans and Civilians who lived in war-time and who contributed to the war effort, the triumphs and the disappointments, the achievements and the losses, the heroism, the horror - the good times and the bad times.

**We thank** our surviving Veterans and their families for their sacrifices and selflessness by celebrating them publicly and by recognizing Remembrance Day as an annual Veterans Appreciation Day.

**We honour** the victims of warfare and those who died in battle by participating in commemorative services and by visiting monuments. Some will even speak today of their

recent travels to battlefields, graveyards and memorial sites abroad.

**We value** the contributions of our local Veterans as we recognize and acknowledge their role in securing the democracy and the civil liberty that we all enjoy but often take for granted. They fought on our behalf for the rights, the freedoms and the way of life that are the envy of the world.

**We learn** lessons from the stories of our Veterans about the true nature of warfare and the real consequences of violent conflict. And we resolve today to seek peaceful means of conflict resolution - internationally, locally and inter-personally.

Today is a very special day - for Veterans, their families, friends and care-givers and for all citizens ... young and old!

And it is a very special day for us, here, at the Windsor Historical Society - as we remember wartime, thank our Veterans, honour our fallen heroes, value the war effort...and learn from the very history that we seek to preserve.

We thank you for your support!  
Dann J. Bouzide, President  
[dann@windsorhistoricalsociety.com](mailto:dann@windsorhistoricalsociety.com)

## A Memorial Monument for Memorial Park

Memorial Park will finally have a Memorial Monument as the creation and installation of a sculpture in honour of Windsor and Essex County troops who died in the Great War (1914-1918) is presently in the works.

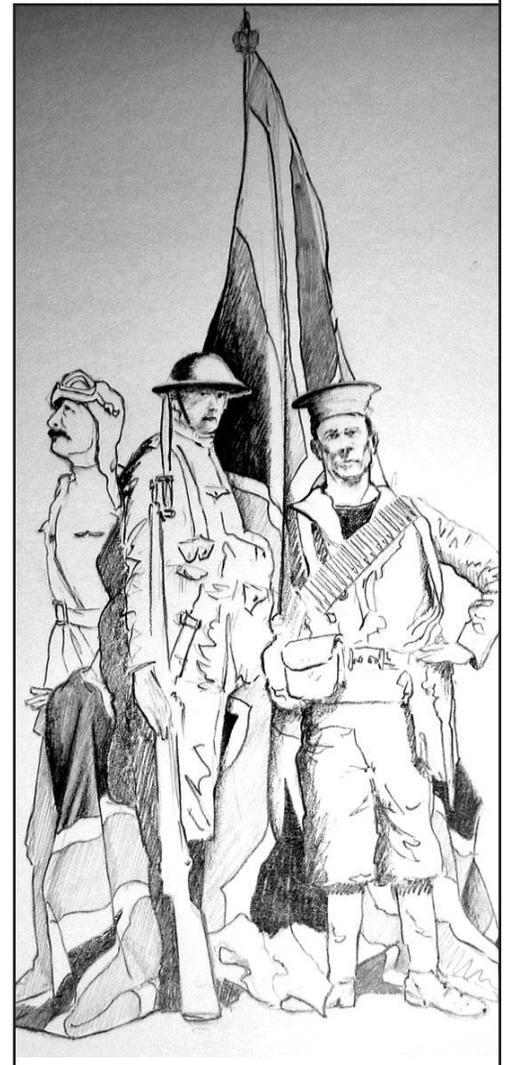
The Windsor Historical Society is working with local artists; Mark and Laura Williams, to design a life-sized sculpture to be installed at Memorial Park.

Army, Navy and Air Force will

be represented by a bronze sculpture that incorporates the Union Jack flag as its centre-piece. The design will also feature an accompanying plaque engraved with the names of over 700 fallen troops enlisted from Essex County.

Truly, a 'monumental' endeavour, this project requires the coordination of several key participants, including the City of Windsor and Veterans Affairs Canada, possibly the Trillium Foundation and other, external funding will be required.

If you have any pictures, stories, memorabilia, etc., about Memorial Park please contact the Windsor Historical Society. 519 564-7646 or [info@windsorhistoricalsociety.com](mailto:info@windsorhistoricalsociety.com).



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to protect the freedom we enjoy today.*



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**LARRY COSTELLO, CD, RCN, RCNVR (retired)**

## Teach Students and new Canadians Learn

My name is Larry Costello - I am what they call a Veteran...

My job was a Navy man. I went in when I was 16 - and I was overseas before I was 17. Our job was to escort the merchant ships across the ocean to bring supplies and equipment to help to fight the war in Europe. It was a continual thing. The Battle of the Atlantic was the longest battle of the Second World War. It started in 1939 until 1943 and then continued on until 1945.

We would take about 100 ships and there would be 5 or 6 small warships and our duty was to take them across the ocean - thousands of miles - and protect them from the submarines. Sometimes the submarines would break into a sweep so we would never do a high line across the

ocean. What we would do was called a zigzag across. We would leave Newfoundland and go to Greenland and all the way around and it would take 14 - 21 days to cross and every time we were out there, we were in the line of losing our lives, not knowing whether there was a submarine that was going to sink us or sink one of the merchant ships and it was a very trying time for every one of us that were out there fighting for the freedom of the world.

There was the battle that won the war for us. It was June 6, D-Day when all the organizations, the army, navy and air forces got together and we formed the biggest battle of the century. Many lives were lost. Our freedom today was ensured, [but] it was not an overnight thing.

We have veterans of the Royal Canadian Navy, veterans of the Royal Canadian Army, veterans of the Royal Canadian Air Force and we have veterans of the Merchant Navy. Each unit was needed to help to fight the Second World War.

The women didn't join to go and fight the war. They joined to relieve

the men here in Canada to go across and fight for our freedom. Without the women, the war would not have been won since the women went into the car plants, into the factories and their dedication to the war helped the war effort. You cannot say that a woman is not a veteran, you didn't have to be overseas to be a veteran. Like some of us, they joined and were kept in Canada training people. A lot of people say they are not overseas veterans but they are still veterans. They are entitled to everything and every honour that we have as a veteran.

A veteran is someone who puts on a uniform for their country to fight for the freedom of the world. Anyone that wears a uniform to fight for the freedom of the world and they served their country and their time, should be classified as a veteran because they put their life on the line. Whether it was war time or peace time, they put their life on the line to fight for the freedom of the world.

Freedom means that we are living today. We are living today in freedom because of the men and women who went to war and fought for the freedom - fought the tyranny of the Germans and the other countries that were involved with them and they won the war for us on our side and they made life worth living and the freedom for us.

I have a slogan on my car and it says "if you love your freedom thank a veteran". On Remembrance Day, if you see a veteran, you should say to him "thank you for my freedom". In another 10 years, there are not going to be many veterans left. So you should always honour a veteran.

## MEMORIALS - HONOUR

The Cenotaph is where all the service men, legion members, and air

force men gather to honour our war dead. There is one right down near City Hall. It is a big monument - each town has one. I have been looking after the cenotaph, on University Avenue, for 27 years. We have it to honour our war dead - not to honour those who came back, but to honour our war dead. It's also to honour those who are here, but the war dead is the most important because without them, we would not be here. Always remember that.

A lot of them didn't come back and it was just the last few years that they started to honour them. Just a few years ago we had someone come up with the idea that all street signs that have the name of a battle: First, or Second World War, should have poppies on the street name to signify there's a memorial to them. So if you go down to Ypres, or Dieppe Street for example, and you see a poppy, that's to remember the veterans and to honour the battle fought by them.

You wear a poppy over your heart... a poppy signifies what a veteran has done for Canada and for the world because the poppy is recognized the world over and it is something that should be honoured.

## LEARN

The United Nations are the ones that got together to make sure that no more wars should be fought. The

First World War was known as the war to end all wars but 30 - 40 years later, we had the Second World War and now as you look around today, there are wars all over the world. So you have to honour these people who put their lives on the line. A lot of men and women ...17 and 18 year olds, even, who went to fight the war, never came back. Their chance at life was cut short because they put their life on the line fighting for the freedom that you have today. It was something that had to be done in our area of life. We figured we were needed by our country. It's the country that you are living in, not the country that you come from. So never forget your own country but also honour the country you are in. I believe that this is the correct way to put it.

## LEARN

I feel I am proud that I was able to come from a family and live in Canada when our country needed us. Our country needed us and we were able to be there for our country. Because your country is your life and if you are willing to put your life on the line for your country, your country deserves you and you deserve your country. So always be ready to look at any way you can help your fellow Canadian. Don't try to do anything to be against your country - just

love and be proud of your flag. We have a new flag. You see, we fought under different flags, before 1965. But then your Canadian flag came into being and the Canadian flag is loved all over the world. It is recognized the world over and if you go to a foreign country, you are honoured because you have a Canadian pin and flag. They are proud to know that you are a Canadian. So yes, I am proud to have fought for my country.

## LEARN

Well, let's put it this way - most people who joined the war knew they were putting their lives on the line. But truthfully, I can say that when I was on the ship, we were at sea and it was an every day thing. Yes, in the back of our minds, we never knew whether or not the torpedo was going to hit us or a mine was going to blow us out of the water. We were scared. Being a God-fearing man, I often prayed that we would get through. Yes, I can say that nobody was not scared because in the back of your mind you never knew what was going to happen....you just had to live with it because you knew what you were doing for your country and you had to live with it. (This article can be viewed on our website [www.windsorhistoricalsociety.com](http://www.windsorhistoricalsociety.com)) Go to Veterans Memories Project.

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# Windsor and the Great War: A Tale of Cultural and Economic Change

An Article by Brandon Dimmel

**For Submission to Windsor Historical Society  
(as originally presented at University of Western Ontario 17th  
Military History Colloquium, May 6th, 2006)**

While Windsorites were celebrating the Fourth of July in Detroit in 1914, Torontonians were parading down Yonge Street in support of Mother Britain and her European war. On the same day that Windsor's local newspaper, the Evening Record, presented an American article detailing how the British naval blockade could never work, Toronto's Globe and Mail proclaimed the very opposite. Finally, when Toronto soldiers and citizens poured into the streets of that city in 1917 to mete out punishment to enemy aliens – or perhaps anyone with a funny name – an editor of the Windsor Evening Record wrote that perhaps it would have been better if the city had been given its originally intended name, "South Detroit". After all, he wrote, that would have

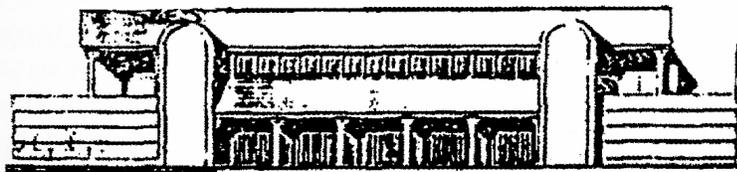
made Detroiters happy, something that would have done so much more for the city than the British name Windsor has always carried.

What does it all mean? Essentially, that in comparing Canadian cities on the periphery, like Windsor, with those whose cultural traits are often accorded the national experience, like Toronto, it cannot be said that each Canadian region experienced the Great War in the same way. Unlike the popular belief that every resident of this country went into 1914 a British North American and emerged in 1918 a Canadian, there were very different economic and cultural events affecting individual cities throughout the conflict. Perhaps the best example of this is Windsor, Ontario, a city whose history of dependence on the Detroit econ-

omy is exploited during the years 1914-1918.

Until only recently, coverage of the First World War has, for the most part, been limited to the national scope, where each region and each individual has been assigned the same emotions, the same loyalties, and the same experiences. The historical writing of this period has simply assumed that all English-Canadians shared the same imperialist excitement in 1914, the same anxiety by 1915, the same hatred of Germans by 1917, and the same transcendent fear throughout the entire conflict. Of course, as we look deeper into the experiences of the war, to its local roots in different regions, we understand that the nationalist and even imperialist assumptions of past historians have been either wrong, or simply limited in their examination.

For generations, Canadian history ignored the peripheral social groups who collectively contributed to the foundation of this country. Attempts have been made to rectify this problem – in the 1970s women's history came to include their role in society beyond the home, and by the 1980s, native history became more than simply a museum novelty. However, revisions of the First World



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War Canadian experience have been slow. Even recent authors on the subject, such as Jeffrey Keshen, author of *Propaganda and Censorship During Canada's Great War*, limit themselves to government actions between 1914 and 1918 and subsequently reveal little about the country beyond central Canada. Granted, similar recent works at least move beyond themes of imperialist revelry and national unity in traditional historical writing, but in ninety years historians have hardly progressed beyond exploring divisions between Canadians based on language or urban and rural demographics.

Simply put, not all of English-Canada was fighting for the same cause during World War I; in Windsor, Ontario, a historical connection with Detroit ensured that the Canadian border city would see a transformation of its domestic allegiances prior to the conflict. The war itself is merely an exploitation of this change in Windsor, a period where public demonstrations reveal a city that is not only economically dependent on Detroit, but also culturally intertwined with that city. This reality becomes most visible when examining the Windsor Evening Record, the area's newspaper during the war, and by also comparing attitudes in Windsor with what may have been Canada's most imperialist city, Toronto.

Firstly, Windsor did not support the war the same as the rest of Ontario. This is not to say that Windsorites refused to attend recruiting drives or fight overseas. No, many of Windsor's young men did take up arms against the Germans, and as a result, many were swallowed up by the Western Front. At home, there is evidence that the public supported the war, especially through women's patriotic leagues, which both encouraged men to sign up and

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funneled local resources to the war effort. And yet, in comparison with cities like Toronto, there was a definite hesitation to support the war and its meaning. The reason for this is quite simple, in considering Windsor's past – after years of developing an economy based on American investment, suddenly a global conflict divided Canadians and Americans. One remained passionately behind England, while the other simply remained at home. With colo-

nial obligations bringing Canadians to the front, it remained uncertain what effect such divisions would have on a border economy.

How did this hesitation show itself in news publications at the time? As opposed to the passionate support for the war found in other Canadian newspapers in 1914, Windsor's journalists wrote of a local citizenry supportive of the fight, but unexcited about its grand meaning in defending the great British Empire.

One story of note, presented in the Evening Record early in the war, suggested that the local regiment, the twenty-first, was only mildly eager to send troops to Europe. Printed August 5, 1914, the headline “Twenty-First May Be Asked to Send 100 Men to the Front” reveals the Windsor region as a locale still not convinced of the war’s significance. The article does contain some elements of support for the military – the report proclaims, “There are hundreds of men, both young and old, who would don a redcoat” . Most surprisingly, however, the article identified a substantial local contingent, “who look upon the local redcoats as a joke”, and openly “laugh when they hear that the men of the city are willing to go to the front.” Clearly, this suggests support for the war was far from universal in Windsor during the opening period of the conflict and may be the result of outside influences on the city at the time.

Quite simply, by 1914 Detroit controlled much of Windsor’s opinion of the war. For one, the Detroit Free Press was circulated in Windsor seven days a week. The importance of this lies in the attitudes of the American political and public sphere during the bulk of the First World War. The United States stuck to its isolationist traditions until 1917, and throughout the period remained neutral on the events overseas. And yet, the American role and more importantly the Detroit impact on Windsor might hardly be considered neutral at all. In this case, the position of the United States was anything but *laissez-faire*; articles from south of the border were often regarded by Canadian censors as pro-German, and even if this allegation was somewhat extreme, American news stories simply portrayed a different picture of the fighting overseas than the typical

Canadian newswire releases drenched in propagandist procedure.

As might be expected, the press south of the border was not encouraged to change the news in order to rally support at home. In 1914 and 1915 there was little popular interest in the United States to join the conflict, and if this attitude were to change, no ally had yet been determined. This was, after all, a nation that British North America considered an invasion threat throughout the 19th century. Thus, American news was not a filtered process; unlike the situation in Canada, the United States was not encouraging its journalists to take an active part in making the war an attractive venture to its young men.

In further exploring this role of the American news, it was not necessarily the Detroit Free Press that held the greatest influence over Windsorites. Instead, it was the American articles appearing in the Windsor Evening Record that served to confuse local citizens about the war’s meaning. Although the standard news service at the time, the United Press – a newswire much like today’s Associated Press or Reuters - appeared in many of the Evening Record’s editions, so too did American articles. These often acted as open contradictions of the propagandist United Press articles, which consistently hammered readers with news of Allied advances in the field.

One example is the Saturday, January 2nd, 1915 headline “Britain Cannot Starve Germany”, which appeared in the Evening Record (but not Toronto’s dailies). The article included the testimony of Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, German Chancellor during the First World War. In an interview with an Associated Press correspondent,



Bethmann-Hollweg argued that the British restrictions on trade were hurting the neutral states, such as America, more than they were Germany. Clearly, this is evidence of German propaganda infiltrating American newsprint in an attempt to change their neutrality during the first years of the war. Of course, the most important detail is that the Evening Record picked up the story, printing its rather unpatriotic headline alongside romantic stories by British correspondents who were restricted from first-hand views of the front.

Six months later, the Record again printed an American story regarding British naval interference; the article, originating from Washington, was entitled “American Note to Britain to be ‘Vehement’” . The story supported the Bethmann-Hollweg interview, stating, “The most vehement American protest since war began was taking shape against British interference with American trade at sea.” Of course, the most relevant detail is the Evening Record’s consistent coverage of the unfolding international dispute between England and the United States, and the lack of attention paid by Toronto’s dailies. By comparison, Toronto’s newspaper coverage on the day is focused squarely on the opposite claim. Although the American article discussed above outlined the

failure of British naval power to slash Germany's imports, the Globe and Mail instead produced a story that described the unmitigated strangling of German trade.

If this were all that could connect Windsor's war experience to Detroit during the First World War, then the evidence would be shocking and yet shallow. There were undoubtedly pacifist demonstrations and general hesitations about the war in the most loyalist of Canadian cities. But just as anti-war movements could not characterize Toronto during the First World War, imperialism, by 1914, was no longer a cultural trait of the people of Windsor. This was the result of three-quarters of a century of increasing economic dependence on Detroit.

The end of mercantilism in the 1840's planted the seed for Windsor's growth into the American industrial sphere. Quite simply, there was no choice for Canadians – in the period after the termination of mercantilism, colonists north of the border were forced to become economic partners with a nation that still posed a viable threat of invasion. Despite the mistrust, British North America became the primary resource for U.S. timber and wheat. As the United States grew exponentially during the latter half of the 19th century, Canada became the greatest economic benefactor. With Confederation came John A. Macdonald's Reciprocity Treaty, ensuring that if American business still wanted Canada's natural resources it would have to employ Canada's workers in factories north of the border. With the introduction of these branch plants in Canada, Windsor's turn of the century experience was further taking shape. Of course, the result of such growing trade was the formation of popular transportation routes, many of which funneled through Essex County and

Windsor. Geography and international politics were the first factors in determining what Windsor's future First World War experience would be like.

By the time of the First World War, all of the above factors had made Windsor a city difficult to find comparison across the Canadian landscape. Geography made it the delivery point for resources into Detroit and the American Midwest. Political demands by both the United States and Canada ensured that Windsor's economic opportunities would not be temporary or simply circumstantial. It was simply harder for the people of Windsor to maintain their British roots when everyday economic realities further eroded its importance.

With this in mind, Windsor's role as an industrial hub featuring predominantly American investment would change more than its economic outlook. With the introduction of the Ford Motor Company of Canada in 1903 the city's diversion from centralized Canadian ideology was put into overdrive. Whereas immigrants to the Toronto region were predominantly British, those flocking to Windsor were, naturally perhaps, American.

According to the 1901 Census, more than three quarters of migrants to Toronto were of British descent. In looking at the ethnic makeup of the Canadian Expeditionary Force thirteen years later, it is almost that same percentage that comprises the background of soldiers headed overseas. In Windsor, the numbers are much different. American immigrants to the area reach a number north of 3,500, where English immigrants total just over 2,200. Interestingly enough, according to Desmond Morton's *When Your Number's Up: The Canadian Soldier during the First World War*, just one percent of the

Canadian Expeditionary Force was made up of soldiers born in the United States.

Quite simply, demographics are a key part of the differences between Canadian cities during the First World War, an important and yet ignored segment of past writing on the subject. When the arms race captured the emotions of imperialist supporters in Toronto – many of which were born in England – Windsorites were becoming more than simply economically dependent on Detroit. After 75 years of interaction with Michigan the relationship becomes a cultural one. Windsor and Detroit, by the First World War, share national holidays, athletics, and a general hesitation – perhaps even indifference – towards the war or its meaning.

I'll leave you with this - make no mistake, the war affected everyone in Canada. Windsorites participated and many local men died abroad. But a variety of factors, from economic history to cultural developments to the fact that there was simply a much different demographic in Windsor, ensured that that city experienced the war differently than central Canada, the part of the country that has represented the national war experience in historical writing for too long.

Thank you.

**Brandon Dimmel**

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### **Presentation:**

**Lieutenant Hayward Jones  
born October 21, 1920  
died August 28, 1944  
Native of Amherstburg, ON  
by Brandon Dimmel**

This is the grave of Lieutenant Hayward Jones, a young man perhaps not unlike myself. Jones was an officer of the Essex Kent Scottish and a



that included a great deal of responsibility.

Lieutenant Hayward Jones' great grandfather emigrated from Wales to Amherstburg generations before him. In the time between his great grandfather's arrival and Hayward's birth, the Jones family became one of the most established in old Amherstburg. By the Second World War, the Jones' were one of the most wealthy and noble families in Essex County. His mother, Helen Henley, was the daughter of Daniel Henley and Mary Josephine Venn, who the Amherstburg Echo newspaper described as "from United Empire Loyalist Stock." It was this background that gave Lieutenant Hayward Jones the opportunity to pursue the finest schooling in Southern Ontario, the reason for his quick promotion in the Essex Scots, and perhaps a reason for his lying here next to us.

Lieutenant Jones was born in 1920, and when ready was enrolled at St. Anthony's Catholic School. Jones was brought up in a very religious environment, becoming an altar boy at St. John the Baptist Parish. After completing elementary school, Jones attended St. Rose High School. Following this, he enrolled at Assumption College in old Sandwich, the foundation of the modern University of Windsor. Jones received his Bachelor of Arts at just 21, in June of 1942.

Jones was a leader on campus before becoming one in the Canadian military. In the year of his graduation he was elected president of the Students' Administrative Council and was chairman of various other committees. In athletics he won a letter for intramural sports and was selected to the football team in 1940.

At just 20 years of age Jones joined the school unit of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps. Before the year was up, he transferred from the

COTC to the Essex Scots Reserve force for more intense training. Jones' training proceeded in leaps and bounds, to say the least. While at Thames Valley Camp for the Reserves he received his appointment to Officers Training School in Brockville, where he was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant October 10th, 1942. Within the month Jones was further promoted, this time to First Lieutenant. At this point, Jones began special courses in gunnery at Long Branch.

Lieutenant Jones might have seen service of some sort sooner had he not required knee surgery. He was training at Ipperwash Beach when sent to Westminster Hospital in London for the operation. After the procedure, Jones returned to Ipperwash before being transferred to Debert, Nova Scotia awaiting posting overseas.

After health and training delayed Jones from serving for so long, it was of particular shock when news reached Amherstburg of his sudden and near-immediate falling. He had only rejoined his unit with the Essex Scots on May 13 of 1944, and had only been transferred to service in France on August 4. On the 28th of that same month he was killed in action and buried here. After years of some of the finest schooling Canada had to offer and some of the most extensive officer training in Southwestern Ontario, it took just weeks for Lieutenant Hayward Jones to become a victim of the war's madness. It is hard to ignore two immense problems with this reality – that Jones' death was both a complete and utter waste of a promising life, and that it is difficult to comprehend a 23 year old leading an assault force in the intense skirmishes outside Caen in the latter stages of the Battle of Normandy.

We don't know exactly what

native of Amherstburg – a town not far from my current home of Belle River, Ontario. Jones studied at both the University of Western Ontario and Assumption College, the former, the scholarly establishment of my original home town of London, and the latter, the precursor to the University of Windsor, where I obtained my BA and MA. Furthermore, Jones trained at Ipperwash camp, where my grandparents now live 6 months annually. Simply put, Lieutenant Hayward Jones was a young man much like myself, experiencing university life and traveling across Southwestern Ontario in following a diverse education.

And yet, the differences between Jones and students like us are also clear. He might be considered an example of the class divisions lingering from the First World War, a system that would be partially responsible for the confusion and chaos as command struggled to understand 20th century tactics and weaponry. At just 23 years of age Hayward was promoted to Second and then First Lieutenant, an extraordinary position

happened to Lieutenant Hayward Jones on August 28, 1944. What we do know is that he served with "C" Company of the Essex Scottish Regiment, which was first mobilized for service during the Second World War with the invasion of Poland and was sent to England as early as July, 1940. It was this same Regiment that took part in the ill-fated attack on Dieppe August 19th, 1942. As a result of its decimation in Operation Jubilee, the Essex Scots were not deployed to France until a month after D-day. On the 5th of July the force joined the 4th Infantry Brigade in Normandy, and throughout the remainder of the war pushed through France, Holland, and into the heart of Germany itself. Unfortunately, Lieutenant Jones was not with the Scots for much of the campaign. It is likely he fell during 2nd Division's "Pursuit to the Seine" (MAP p. 130 of Normandy guide) from the 22-30th of August, where the Essex Scots sup-

ported the Americans in the post-Normandy Foret de la Londe area. According to Terry Copp's March 2000 contribution to Legion Magazine, it is possible that Lieutenant Jones actually died on the 27th, when the force he would have been attached to came under devastating fire from Chalk Pits Hill, as mortars and artillery rained down whilst the Scots and Royal Hamilton artillery attempted to flank other German positions on a hill code-named "Masie", a strongpoint that gave the enemy control of two of three roads surrounding the critically important town of Rouen. It is this operation that the Essex Scots are directly linked to by Copp, but the ensuing operation under darkness the next night (which Copp refers to as "impossible") could have been where the young Lieutenant fell.

Regardless, it seems certain that Lieutenant Hayward Jones fell somewhere in the hills around Rouen.

News of the death of the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Jones reached Amherstburg's citizens shortly after noon on Thursday, September 20th, 1944. Reporting the next day on the story, the Amherstburg Echo referred to Hayward as "a modest young man, who had the great gift of a combination of brains, personality, and leadership". As mentioned, there is no clear outline of the cause of Lieutenant Jones' death, but what is lucid is the fact that a promising young life, full of ambition, was cut short by the senselessness of war. While such a line might seem cliché by now, it is hardly tired in comparing the experiences of young Hayward with many of our own lives. There is no denying that there is something wrong with his place here at our feet.

Respectfully Submitted by,  
**Brandon Dimmel**



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## HONOUR

### Veterans Helping Veterans By Lloyd Morgan

When WWII ended and those who had served their country began to come home, they found a country that was still suffering the effects of the brutal depression that had just ended. For many of them, the jobs they had left behind no longer existed. Those who could find work earned barely enough to survive, let alone buy the housing they needed. There was no Unemployment Insurance, health protection or many of the other benefits we take for granted today.

Fortunately, these returning veterans had friends in a position to do something about their situation. Many of the Members of Parliament, in that era, were veterans themselves; veterans of WWI. They recognized the needs of this new group and created special programs for them. The Re-establishment Credit Program and Veterans Land Act for example, helped those who had served their country acquire a home and provided enough land so they could at least support themselves in the event of a crisis.

This was a national program, of course, and in Windsor, the land that now surrounds Roseland Golf Course was one of the local VLA sites. It was divided into half-acre lots and veterans, using these programs, were provided the funds they needed to build homes with very reasonable repayment rates. The Oliver Farm project, located just south of Highway 3 at Howard Ave. was another area available to veterans.

Today, there are only a few of the original owners or their spouses, remaining. Many of the half-acre lots have been subdivided to make room for new houses that make the Roseland area a most desirable place to live.

We should remember though, the origins of these subdivisions. The Depression Era, from 1929 to 1939 was a devastating period of our history. It was the era in which our WWII veterans lived and most of the social benefits we enjoy today are a result of the human suffering that was experienced during that time.

Lloyd Morgan  
WWII RCAF Veteran

## Dear Eric,

Jan F. Sievers  
Aalshorsterpad 10  
7722JL Dalfsen  
the Netherlands.

Mr Eric Cross  
Windsor (Ont.)

Your reaction on my request, on behalf of the president of my Br. 005 RCL, was absolute marvellous and far more than I could expect. Thank you so much for your effort; I called immediately the president of Br. 005 and he was also enthusiastic.

Thank you so much for your cooperation and also for your kind words but I have to say that my efforts in this respect must only be considered as an expression of thankfulness to the Canadian military who fought and died for our liberation and that I am convinced we have to do everything possible that the Dutch people do not forget what has happened. Next year we commemorate the 60th Anniversary of that historical event and the Dalfsen Welcome Again Veterans Committee and the WWII branch of the local Historical Society are making plans to invite our veteran-friends to attend the commemoration. We will have to wait and see if they are interested.

It was very thoughtful of you to arrange that everybody involved in your DVD condone the use in accordance with my letter.

Eventually, I am not bold enough to ask for more, but if there would be one more DVD in store you will make me a happy man.

Thanks again for your cooperation and hoping to meet you again. My respect to your wife.

Jan  
Sept 22/04

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## Raphael Partners LLP and the Veterans Class Action Lawsuit

Since 1999, Canadian veterans have been embattled in a legal war with the very government for which they fought. In virtually every instance they had been rendered mentally or physically disabled while serving the nation - to the extent that they could no longer look after their own affairs. The class action lawsuit has taken many twists and turns but is still ongoing. The Windsor law firm, Raphael Partners LLP, together with Peter Sengbusch, a sole practitioner from London, Ontario, represent the disabled veterans. The Canadian government, meanwhile, has been represented not only by its own Department of Justice but also by heavyweight outside law firms such as Torys, of Toronto, and Siskinds, of London. It is a "David and Goliath" struggle that pits two southwestern Ontario law firms against the might and resources of the federal government of Canada. Although the battle appears to be an uneven match, the veterans continue to win. The case has been fought locally at the Superior Court of Justice level, Ontario Court of Appeal level, and even in the Supreme Court of Canada. Most recently, on December 29, 2005, the veterans side received a judgment totaling \$4.6 billion.

The veterans' lawsuit has been brought on behalf of thousands of men and women who became totally disabled while serving in active theatres of war. Due to their disabilities, the government determined that they were incapable of looking after their own affairs. As a result, the Department of Veterans Affairs stepped in and "managed" their finances. In fact, the DVA neither invested nor paid any return on the sums it collected for the veterans - even though the government had the free use of the funds.

Many of the individual fund balances grew to sizeable sums. In 1990, Parliament began to pay interest on the amounts it was holding for the veterans but, at the same time, passed a law that retroactively barred any claims for interest that might have accrued before then.

The sums at issue consisted not only of government war pensions but also veterans' personal funds such as savings, earnings and inheritances. The Canadian federal government has labeled these amounts as "monies surplus to their needs". Most Canadians, would describe the funds simply as savings.

The veterans' claim, in the class action lawsuit, is for an accounting, damages and restitution of the money that they would have received if the money had been properly invested in accordance with the age-old duties of a trustee. The courts have ruled that the government breached its fiduciary, or trustee-like, duties by failing to invest, or pay any return, on the funds. The judgment, which now exceeds \$5 billion with interest (and grows at the rate of \$50 million per month) is the largest court-ordered award of damages in Canadian legal history.

The courts have consistently found Canada's actions towards the veterans to be "reprehensible". This behaviour has continued throughout the lawsuit as the government has systematically taken every opportunity to prolong and confuse complex court proceedings to the detriment of the now elderly veterans. The government's litigation strategy has included filing unnecessary material, which the court has described as "largely irrelevant or found to be an abuse of process". It has filed court motions in an attempt to delay the proceedings, and made use of every opportunity to appeal unfavourable decisions. On appeal, the government's actions have been described by judges as "highhanded and cavalier". Not only are the surviving veterans being deprived of their rightful private property, but the delay in resolving this case costs Canadian taxpayers tens of millions of dollars per month.

As brave Canadian men prepared for the Battle of Vimy Ridge in 1917, they were visited by the prime minister, Sir Robert Borden, who offered this commitment:

You can go into this action feeling assured of this, and as the head of the government I give you this assurance; that you need have no fear that the government and the country will fail to show just appreciation of your service to the country in what you are about to do and what you have already done. The government and the country will consider it their first duty to ... prove to the returned men its just and due appreciation of the inestimable value of the services rendered to the country and Empire; and that no man, whether he goes back or whether he remains in Flanders, will have just cause to reproach the government for having broken faith with the men who won and the men who died.

The lawyers at Raphael Partners LLP encourage you to write to your MP and the Prime Minister and tell them that this case must be resolved. Now.

Raphael Partners LLP with offices in Windsor, Toronto, Chatham and Leamington, have a proven track records gained over 40 years of practice. Their lawyers practice in a wide variety of legal areas - including personal injury, insurance and commercial litigation, business transaction, cross-border trade, employment and education law, family law, criminal law and personal legal services. The veterans' case is handled by Raymond Colautti and David Greenaway. In Windsor, call Raphael Partners LLP at 519 966 1300.

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# On the Lighter Side . . .

## HOW DO YOU DECIDE WHO TO MARRY? (written by kids)

You got to find somebody who likes the same stuff. Like, if you like sports, she should like it that you like sports, and she should keep the chips and dip coming.

-- Alan, age 10

No person really decides before they grow up who they're going to marry. God decides it all way before, and you get to find out later who you're stuck with.

-- Kristen, age 10

## WHAT IS THE RIGHT AGE TO GET MARRIED?

Twenty-three is the best age because you know the person FOREVER by then.

-- Camille, age 10

No age is good to get married at. You got to be a fool to get married.

-- Freddie, age 6 (very wise for his age)

## HOW CAN A STRANGER TELL IF TWO PEOPLE ARE MARRIED?

You might have to guess, based on whether they seem to be yelling at the same kids.

-- Derrick, age 8

## WHAT DO YOU THINK YOUR MOM AND DAD HAVE IN COMMON?

Both don't want any more kids.

-- Lori, age 8

## WHAT DO MOST PEOPLE DO ON A DATE?

Dates are for having fun, and people should use them to get to know each other. Even boys have something to say if you listen long enough.

-- Lynnette, age 8 (isn't she a treasure)

On the first date, they just tell each other lies and that usually gets them interested enough to go for a second date.

-- Martin, age 10

## WHAT WOULD YOU DO ON A FIRST DATE THAT

## WAS TURNING SOUR?

I'd run home and play dead. The next day I would call all the newspapers and make sure they wrote about me in all the dead columns.

-- Craig, age 9

## WHEN IS IT OKAY TO KISS SOMEONE?

When they're rich.

-- Pam, age 7

The law says you have to be eighteen, so I wouldn't want to mess with that.

-- Curt, age 7

The rule goes like this: If you kiss someone, then you should marry them and have kids with them. It's the right thing to do.

-- Howard, age 8

## IS IT BETTER TO BE SINGLE OR MARRIED?

It's better for girls to be single but not for boys. Boys need someone to clean up after them.

-- Anita, age 9 (bless you child)

## HOW WOULD THE WORLD BE DIFFERENT IF PEOPLE DIDN'T GET MARRIED?

There sure would be a lot of kids to explain, wouldn't there?

-- Kelvin, age 8

And the #1 Favorite is.....

## HOW WOULD YOU MAKE A MARRIAGE WORK?

Tell your wife that she looks pretty, even if she looks like a truck.

-- Ricky, age 10

Rosemary >;-}

Editor's note: *14 of these kids will become Veterans*

---

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## REMEMBER

### Windsor's own "Lancaster FM 212"

by Paul Laforet

The Lancaster Bomber is the centrepiece of the Rose Memorial Test Garden. It is dedicated to the 399 known airmen from Windsor and Essex County who died from our freedom in WWII.

The creation of the Lancaster arose from a continuing need to strike back at the Nazis in their occupied territory during World War II. The British Air Ministry wanted an aircraft capable of delivering 12,000 lbs. of bombs or a single 8,000 lb. bomb.

After VE day, some Canadian-build Lancasters began returning to Canada from their bases in England as early as May 1945. The returning Lancasters were to be modified to take part in Operation Tiger Force, the war against Japan. However, when that war ended, most were sold for scrap while others were further modified for reconnaissance. Canadians flew the Lancaster the longest, with the last planes being retired from service in 1964. Most Lancasters were placed in long-term storage until their fate could be decid-

ed. One such Lancaster was the "Lanc 212."

Lancaster Bomber, serial number FM 212, was built in July 1945 at Victory Aircraft, Toronto. In August 1946, it was removed from storage and selected as the model prototype. The Lanc 212 was first seen by a Windsor committee in 1964 by several members of Air Force Club Branch #412 who had flown to RCAF station Duinville to inspect the planes that were stored there.

Back in Windsor, a meeting of City council made a motion on May 1964 that the City of Windsor purchase a Lancaster bomber from Crown Assets in the amount of \$1,250. The motion was passed and the way was now clear to bring the Lanc to Windsor. An arrangement was made to remove the wings and tow the aircraft to a waiting barge for sea voyage to Windsor.

Upon its arrival to Windsor's Dieppe Park via the Detroit River in August of 1964, the plane was greeted by hundreds of people. After unloading, the aircraft was re-assembled in preparation for public display at this temporary location.

During the winter of 1964-5, the plan was to have the Lanc removed to Jackson Park where a pedestal was already under construction. The plane was towed backwards down Ouellette Avenue by Moir Cartage. It was then lifted by a crane onto its pedestal by Ranta Construction.

The official ceremony to dedicate the Lancaster took place on July 4, 1965.

## HONOUR

### Riverfront Memorial Site

A new monument honouring the members of the 417 City of Windsor

Squadron who died in WWII was unveiled at Dieppe Park this past July 11. Its unveiling came during the week of the 66th Anniversary of the launch of the air strike that became, 'the Battle of Britain.'

Designed by local sculptors, Mark and Laura Williams, the monument consists of three concrete walls with reverse relief depictions of a woman from the Air Transport Auxiliary, a Hurricane Pilot and a Spitfire Fighter Pilot.

Three models of fighter planes, including the Lancaster, 'fly' above the sculptures while a memorial plaque listing the names of the 433 heroes who died in WWII lies in the middle.

## Operation Manna

"Operation Manna" was initiated in response to the Germans' refusal to permit planes to drop desperately needed food over Holland despite the many pleas made to them by the Red Cross, the British Government and the Dutch Government.

Ultimately, the British advised the German army that its planes would fly a specific course over Holland and drop only food and that if the Germans were to shoot these planes down, they would be tried as war criminals after the war ended.

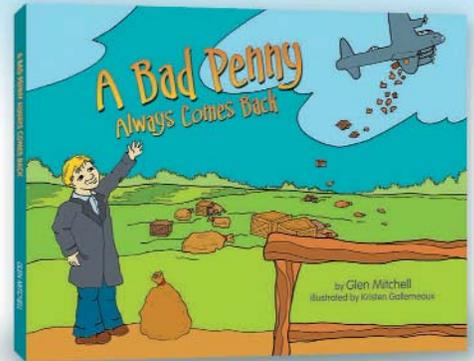
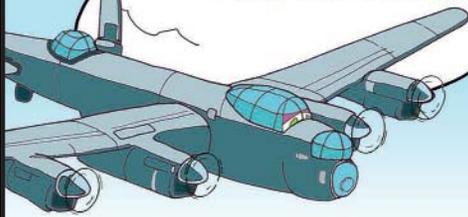
Two Lancasters of the 101 Squadron (Special Duties) were loaded with food. Its crews were briefed to fly on a very specific track over Holland and drop the food at a Red Cross station in an open area. They were ordered to abandon their mission and not drop the food in the event that they were fired upon by the Germans. Under no circumstances were they to fire back.

...see Operation Manna p34

# A Bad Penny Always Comes Back

by Glen Mitchell, Illustrated by Kristen Gallerneaux

Glen Mitchell's new childrens' book is based on a true story honouring those brave veterans who risked their lives saving the starving people of Holland in the final days of WWII. Pilot Bob Upcott of Windsor and his crew were chosen to fly their Lancaster, nicknamed "Bad Penny," to Holland over enemy territory. The safe return of Bad Penny to base launched "Operation Manna" – hundreds of other Lancasters left for Holland to "bomb" the country with food. A Dutch boy named Peter, who saw Bad Penny and waved at the gunner moved to Canada and had a joyful reunion with some of the crew many years later.



**Purchase a book at the Veterans Appreciation Day Event for \$15.90 (tax incl.), November 11, 2006, and get it signed by the author Glen Mitchell!**

Also available online: [www.badpennybook.com](http://www.badpennybook.com)  
For more info call (519) 974-8837 or email: [badpennybook@aol.com](mailto:badpennybook@aol.com)  
Or at Walkerville Publishing, 420 Devonshire Rd, Suite 201, Windsor  
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A portion of the proceeds benefit the Windsor Historical Aircraft Association and the Windsor ALS Society.

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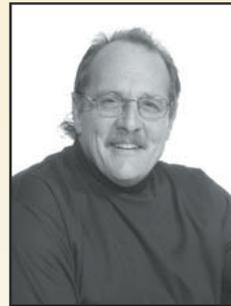
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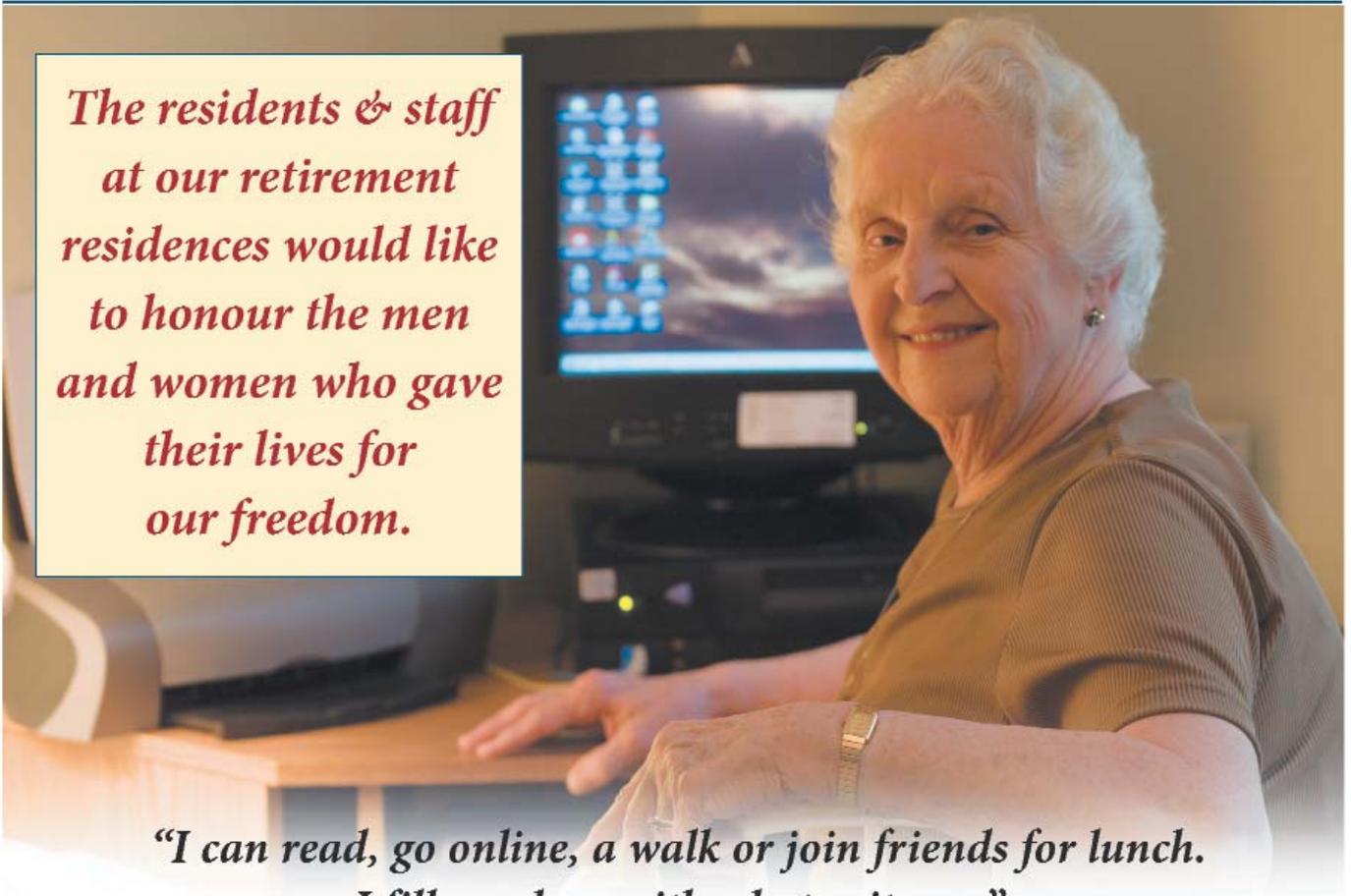
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*It is the VETERAN, not the reporter,  
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*It is the VETERAN, not the poet,  
who has given us freedom of speech.*

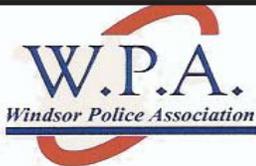
*It is the VETERAN, not the campus organizer,  
who has given us freedom to assemble.*

*It is the VETERAN, not the lawyer,  
who has given us the right to a fair trial.*

*It is the VETERAN, not the politician,  
who has given us the right to vote.*

*It is the VETERAN,  
who salutes the Flag,  
who serves under the Flag.*

Revised in celebration of Veterans' Appreciation Day November 11, 2005. Website: VeteransSociety.com



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*Admiral Hose Branch*

**PROUD  
TO SERVE  
WITH ALL  
WHO HAVE  
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## Royal Canadian Legion Vietnam Veterans Association

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## **WINDSOR VETERAN MEMORIAL SERVICE COMMITTEE**

In the year following the 1st World War many surviving Veterans were having a difficult time trying to survive in peacetime. Those Veterans who died and whose families had no means of providing a decent funeral were simply buried in Potter fields. In 1926 two young ex-servicemen who were so very moved by these conditions vowed to help in some way. Major Joe Brown and Clarence Forster were the founding fathers at this organization and at the time they formed a volunteer group of concerned Veterans in the Windsor area. This group assisted them in raising funds for caskets and burial plot for our deceased Veteran.

In 1933 they then invited members of all the Veterans Service Clubs including the R.C.L. Branches in Zone A1 to join them in their quest. These groups all funded the program and the Windsor Graves Committee was formed.

In 1963 they changed their name to the Windsor Veteran's Memorial Service Committee, to further enlarge their group and their abilities to raise funds. This group established areas in all the cemeteries in Zone A1 for Veterans, and they also were able make agreements with cemetery owners to set aside burial plots solely for Veterans.

Through the years this committee has bought, assisted and helped in erecting war memorials in most of our cemeteries in the memory of our Veterans. These memorials will stand forever as a symbol of their commitment in their heroic struggles for our freedom.

This Committee also provides a dignified and honorable military type funeral service for all Veterans. We consider it an honour to perform this service and to say our last farewell to these heroes of the free world.

We have now been serving our Veterans for 80 years. We know of no other group in all of Canada that has performed these special services for all Veterans in need.

We have helped people with Veterans Canada problems. We have supplied clothing for deceased Veterans, had grave markers donated, helped families deal with the loss of a Veteran and most recently were instrumental in procuring lifetime bus passes for all Windsor Veterans serving up to 1975.

The founding fathers gave us a challenge and we will continue as long as we can. We hope others will always step up to carry on our commitments to Veterans and their families. They fought and died for our freedom and democracy. We must always remember our commitment to keep their memory alive.

If you would like to join or help out our group, we

## 80th ANNIVERSARY

WINDSOR VETERANS MEMORIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

1926 - 2006



**80th Anniversary  
Windsor Veteran Memorial Services Committee  
1926 - 2006**

meet every third Wednesday of the month at the Legions and Service clubs throughout the area. For further information please feel free to call me at 519-977-7347.

**C. Wayne Hillman, Chairman  
Windsor Veteran Memorial Service Committee**

---

## VALUE

### Operation Manna

*continued from p24*

Australian pilot, Collett, flew one of the Lancasters and Windsor's R.F. Upcott flew the other.

The mission was delayed three times on account of bad weather. It was not until April 29, 1945 that the go-ahead signal was given. The planes were flown at very low altitude to avoid the German guns as no pact had been signed. Thus, it was only British 'bravado' that sustained the crews.

While locating the drop site had been relatively easy, looking down several gun barrels was not. After managing to drop two loads of food over Holland without incident, the two Lancasters hastened back to the Dutch coast, breathing somewhat easier.

As the operation's very first pilots, 101 Squadron were not merely dropping food but also testing German reactions. Every crew on that first mission believed that they might be fired upon. It was not until a few days later that Germany signed a pact to permit food drops along the track used by the Lancasters. It was at this point that the American Flying Fortresses joined the effort, which they called, "Chowhound."

While few Dutch had known of the first flight of Operation Manna, subsequent food drops were greeted by people waving Dutch and English flags. Participating in this war effort was an experience that the crew will always remember. Annually, the Dutch government sends a gift of tulips to Canada in order to thank our forces for their relief efforts and for ultimately securing their liberty.

---



## VALUE

### Memories of my Father: The Boy Soldier

by Maurice T. O'Callaghan

When I was a small boy, I learned that my father had served in the British army at the age of 14. I still have his pay book and his previous occupation is shown as "Schoolboy." His daily salary as a soldier was 2 pence.

Like so many of his generation, he fought in WW1 and was part of the most brutal war the world had ever [seen] in the battle of the Somme. The British Army lost 60,000 men in one day. Before the battle ended a few months later, over a million men had been lost.

My father never spoke of his experiences but they scarred him for life. He died in his sleep on Canada Day, July 1, 1974, 58 years to the day [that] his regiment was slaughtered at the Somme.

Last fall, my wife and I made a pilgrimage to Europe to visit the battlefields, memorials and cemeteries of the Canadian troops who fought and died in [the] two World Wars. It was a trip I had waited most of my life to make. The trip allowed me to

see where my father fought and where most of his comrades died in WW1.

I walked the grounds my father walked on and visited dozen of cemeteries containing the bodies of thousands of Canadian soldiers. I saw the walls at the Mennin Gate and Thiepville that list the names of thousands of Canadian soldiers whose bodies were never found. I stood in silence at the Newfoundland memorial and stared in horror at the killing fields where so many of them died in their own wire.

At Normandy I felt the cold rain at Juno beach and tried to imagine the courage necessary to wade ashore in freezing water in the face of the withering fire from the the statue of Canada weeping for the loss of her sons???

And my wife and I stood in a cemetery where 44,000 German soldiers are buried beneath the black iron crosses. Like the Canadians they, too, were fathers, brothers [and] young men who had most of their lives ahead of them. On the walls at the German memorial are these words by Alfred Schweitzer: "War graves are the great communicators of peace." And still the killing goes on.

On ...Remembrance Day, remember what so many Canadians have sacrificed and died for and in your own way, create peace wherever you are. It is for [we] who can remember to ensure that others will never forget.

And when you look at our beautiful flag, remember how blessed you are to live in this amazing land and then be sure to tell [this to] a child in a way that they can understand. And above all, remember to be proud of who you are, for you are a Canadian.

---

# HONOUR REMEMBER

## Polish Veterans Army in America by Peter Bas Commander of branch S.W.A.P.

This is a shortened background of the Polish Veterans Army in America, as well as the corp of the Women's League of the branch 126 in Windsor On. The 126th branch was established by the commander of the 6th region S.W.A.P., Arthur Waldo, which took place at Dom Polski in Windsor On the 20th of February 1932. At this meeting a temporary management team was elected, that consisted of Stanislaw Lewandowski, Albin Halas and Jozef Jarecki.

For the first 10 years the organization had only 25 members. It concentrated on 3 main areas, which was to help fellow veterans, that were in need financially or otherwise, to establish cultural and patriotic teachings, such as starting the polish language school for children and keeping up with traditional celebrations of Polish National Holidays. The organization also tried to establish closer ties with the Canadian community.

The hard work of this organization was so successful, that on the 16th of November 1941, their own branch was opened at 1052 Langlois Avenue.

During the next 10 years the Second World War broke out and together with the Women's League Corps they worked very hard to keep up morale, as well as help out anyone that was volunteering and enrolling in the Polish Army, may it have been financially or just to secure lodgings or necessary equipment.

Money was collected to help



The inscription says:

**FOR YOURS AND OUR FREEDOM IN MEMORY OF THE VETERANS WHO  
FOUGHT IN THE ALLIED POLISH ARMED FORCES IN THE BATTLES ON  
LAND, SEA AND AIR. ~ WE WILL REMEMBER THEM ~**

prisoners of war, wherever they may have been, abroad or in the Polish Army. In 1952 some members of the branch 126 S.W.A.P. established a Polish branch Nr.537 in conjunction with the Royal Canadian Legion and with the approval of the main branch S.W.A.P. In the years following the war, the membership drastically increased as Veterans of the War enrolled in the organization.

Another successful achievement of the branch was to design, complete and erect a monument in 1990, which was dedicated to our Polish Veterans, located at Heavenly Rest Cemetery in Windsor in the Royal Canadian Legion designated area. The monument was raised from the ground to stand high in 2001.

We all hope, that this short outline is a small contribution of the Polish history of the Polish Veterans Branch on Canadian soil. Because of Canada, it was possible to establish our branch, which was growing and was very active in the community.

Here we would also like to acknowledge the Royal Canadian Legion, who made it easy for us to

work with them in friendship and harmony since 1952.

Many of our members are also members of the Royal Canadian Legion and we get together on the most important Canadian National Holidays. History has selected a National Holiday the 11th of November, that is also an important Polish National Holiday, which is dedicated to Veterans of Poland and Canada.

With pride we celebrate this special holiday as one with our Royal Canadian Legion Members. We hold a high opinion of our Royal Canadian Legion members and often take advantage of their advice and cooperation.

## A Polish Veteran's Story... by John Garlicki

I am a Veteran of World War II from the beginning of the campaign in Poland September 1939. Before the war I was a first year University student in Mechanical Engineering.

After the short campaign in September 1939, I was imprisoned for year and a half in a Labour Camp in Russia.

In early spring of 1942, I joined the Polish Army which was organized in Russia and my unit was evacuated to Persia in April 1942. April 5, 1942 is the date I was enlisted into the Polish Army under the British Command.

We spent several months in Northern Iraq, and in Palestine (present Israel) and then Egypt. We completed several military courses, including Officer School, and graduated in December 1943. Immediately after school, my regiment was one of the first which was deployed to Italy.

I spent 19 months in a First Line Combat unit, servicing in Artillery Regiment in the rank of Lieutenant.

I was wounded a couple of times and after a short period of recuperation in the hospital, I always returned to my Regiment.

The War ended in May 1945, and our Polish Army stayed in Italy for over one year performing the duties of the occupation unit.

In 1946, we arrived for demobilization in England, and I had no other choice but to look for a job and try to get accustomed to civilian life. I did not have the opportunity to complete my University education, but was able to complete a two year college course in radio communication in Manchester England.

In 1948, the labour situation in England was very poor, and as a result, finding work was difficult. I got the opportunity to immigrate to Argentina. My service in the Army was terminated in 1948 when I landed in Argentina. Unfortunately, the training received in the Army was not useful in civilian life.

After five years in Argentina, we moved to Canada to join my Mother and Brother.

From 1953 to present, I have

resided in Windsor, where I raised my family.

After the War, the political situation in Poland was under the influence of Communism. There was no place for me to return. My father had been executed in a Russian Concentration Camp, and my Mother and younger brother were deported to Northern Kazakhstan where they remained for approximately two years. My brother joined the Army, and my mother was sent to a civilian camp in Tehran, Iran.

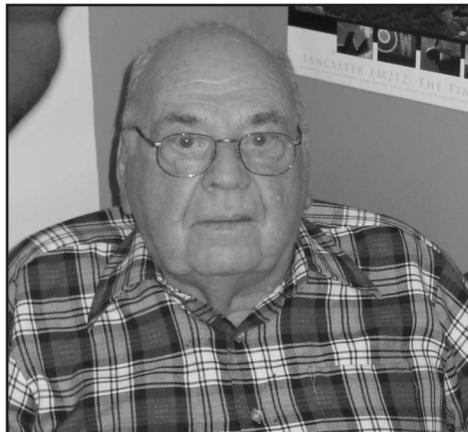
For over 30 years I did not return to my homeland. The first time I returned to Poland was in 1974 to visit my cousins, but I was unable to return to my hometown of Lvov which was in Russian Territory.

---

## REMEMBER

### Who is Stealing Hay?

by Edward Busby



In the winter of 1943, close to Christmas, things were slowing down somewhat in Europe because of the severe winter conditions. We were progressing slowly in the bitter conditions in the extreme eastern sector around Emen in Holland, when I relived a story told by my father about WWI.

He used to tell us of needing to replace the straw in their "paleiasses", an issue item we just

plainly called a mattress-cover. Before dark they had seen a hay-stack in "No man's land" not far from their front lines. So, being Canadians what would you expect them to do? They waited until dark and took their empty mattress covers out to the hay-stack and started to fill them.

Suddenly they froze as they heard subdued guttural voices talking near them. Eventually they sneaked around the hay-stack and came upon a small group of Grey coated German soldiers. They just stared at one another. No one made their weapons. Then a mutual understanding took over an everyone filled their bags and left with a quiet "Gutte Nicht."

We were all complaining about the poor state of our Mattress-covers when one of our Corporals said there was a pile of hay to our right, about 500 yards away. So off we went and filled our mattress covers. Then someone suggested we should check out the area. Yes, you guessed it. On the other side some German soldiers were doing the same. They were about finished, and one of them said "Guit Nicht", picked up his belongings and left. The rest left with him. We scooted away as fast as we could, as we figured as soon as they told someone about us, we would be subject to intense shooting, including artillery.

*The first part of this story was handed down by:*

*Pte. Edward Lawrence Busby, Gunner 5th Field Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery. 1st Division WWI*

*The second part of this story was written by:*

*Pte. Edward Keith Busby, Driver, 84th Coy. Royal Canadian Army Service Corps. Second Canadian Armoured Brigade WWII.*

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## An Incident we would all like to forget .....but can't.

by Edward Busby

When we were still in France, but getting near the Belgian Border, an incident occurred that I'm sure we would all like to forget, but can't.

Our convoy of trucks (lorries), had stopped on a country road for a break, as usual it was near a small wood or forest, because we all needed relief.

After a few minutes of rest a shot rang out and one of our group fell. About two minutes later it happened again, and again. Our officer, Lt. Walton called us all together behind our vehicles and told us that he and Sgt. Cunningham had determined that the shots were coming from the top floor of a barn, about 500 yards to the right of the road.

He divided us into two sections and said he was leading his group up through the far side of an orchard

until he was close to the barn. Sgt. Cunningham would lead the group I was in up through a gulley and a ditch until we got to the barn.

It worked out well. We got to our spot, and on the Lt's signal we stormed the barn. We all made it, once inside we saw stairs going up to the loft. It was an old barn and we could see light through the cracks in the old planking. Someone was moving around upstairs. One of our French boys, and our only German-Canadian Cpl. both sang out that we were below and were coming to get him. About half a minute later the trap door flew open and a figure with a blazing fire-arm started down the steps.

Well that person rode two streams of 9 m.m. bullets from our Sten guns all the way down to the floor. When we turned him over we found he was a she, torn apart by our bullets. It was a sickening sight I just

wish I could forget.

He got the following information from the local French farmers. She was a French girl who had married a German soldier, no-one knew where she came from, but when the Germans had to retreat they would not or could not take her with them.

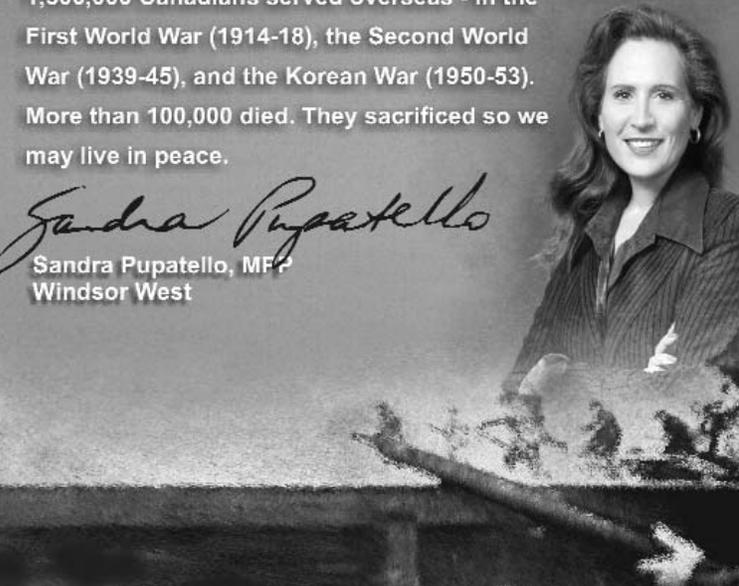
Knowing how the French Underground would treat her, they left her with a rifle and several boxes of ammunition. They were all laid out in the loft, where she had a clear view of the road, and written in German the instructions to shoot until she was dead, as the French Underground would make her wish she was.

I know nobody did much talking of this incident, nor was very much eaten that evening at supper time. But that is war, a lesson hard to swallow. I HAVE NEVER HEARD ANYONE TALK OF THIS INCIDENT, EVER!

## A DAY OF REMEMBRANCE

Every November 11th, Canadians pause in a silent moment of remembrance for the men and women who served their country during wartime and in the cause of peace. More than 1,500,000 Canadians served overseas - in the First World War (1914-18), the Second World War (1939-45), and the Korean War (1950-53). More than 100,000 died. They sacrificed so we may live in peace.

*Sandra Pupatello*  
Sandra Pupatello, MPP  
Windsor West



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**Dear Mrs. Queen**

**Station 8, Kingsway Apts.,**

**Edmonton, Alta.**

**Jan. 2, 1946**

**Dear Mrs. Queen:**

Please pardon me for not answering your letter sooner. I will ask forgiveness on the grounds of December the Xmas month being so busy.

I had a very enjoyable time and I do hope you and yours also enjoyed Xmas.

You are rightly interested in our trip back on the night of August 29, 1943. This is something of which I don't like talking but I will try to give you a picture of it. Please pardon me if I miss some of the details, which you might notice I have forgotten. My memory is hazy.

We took off about 9:00 p.m., with Harold as our mid upper gunner. We were due over the target at 12:25. The target was Rheydt, about five miles from Muchen Gladbach. We were on time. [It was] a very uneventful trip in.

To gain a true picture one must know how we bombed. The force, about 500, was divided into three waves. That means about 160 were due over the target about the same time as we were. We were in the second wave. The first [wave of bombers] had come into the target - and gone out and gone home. The second wave followed starting at 12:25. The markers which we bombed were one-half minute late.

When they went down we went in and bombed them. We were the first of the second wave to bomb and consequently were the first out and on our way home.

The trip was to be an easy one but unfortunately it was an ideal night for the fighters. There was a thin layer of clouds under us, which the Germans would light up with searchlights. The German fighters waited in the dark sky above us and as we came out we were silhouetted against the white lighted clouds below us - easily spotted by the German fighters, while we could hardly see them.

I can still feel the alarm of "Jerry Jerry" that Tom Moore our rear gunner shouted over our intercom, when they first came in after us. It was a Foche-Walfe 190. We went into evasive action and successfully eluded it, with both Harold and Tom opening fire on the pilot. When this attack was broken we resumed our original course. No sooner had we done this than a second fighter, apparently waiting, hit us.

We immediately went into a dive. Johnny, our skipper gave the command, "Jump, jump, jump!"

Being very handicapped by the steep dive, I managed to finally open the front escape hatch and went out just as our engineer came into the nose. Eric never followed me so when I jumped we had little time.

I came to 5 and a half days later in a Dutch hospital, namely, St. Peter's at Weertl which is by Eindhoven. The Dutch would tell

me nothing due to my condition. They were very nice and may tell me more if I receive an answer to letters I have written them.

Our mistake was in being the first out of the second wave, the fighters were waiting for us.

This was Harold's first trip, ...[and] our first trip as a crew.

We were flying with 207 Squadron in 5 groups. We flew Lancasters.

Harold and I had been together for about 3 months. He was a grand fellow, Mrs. Queen, as were the rest of the crew. I could not have asked for a better bunch of fellows to live and work with. Truly great.

I can't help but feel partly guilty for what happened. Being the bomb aimer, I should have withheld the bombing, letting someone else go first, [and] they would have occupied the fire (gun) that we received.

The Germans told me later that we did not burn. It was a straight crash. The aircraft went out of control. The exact reason for which I don't know.

Mrs. Queen I do hope this letter answers some of the questions that no doubt have been bothering you....

Mother joins with me in wishing all the best in this the New Year to you and yours.

For those that aren't with us. Those we left behind. The year 1945 remains as a year of eternal triumph to their greater glory.

Sincerely,  
Herb Scott



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# HONOUR

## Dieppe Memorial Project

by S. Michael Beale

The Dieppe Memorial Project began during a late night discussion in the spring of 2005, “The Year of the Veteran”.

The Regiment considered replacing/refurbishing a worn and often vandalized plaque to the Essex Scottish Regiment in Dieppe France. It honoured the men who died there on August 19th 1942. It also honoured those who subsequently filled the ranks of the missing, serving till war’s end and final victory. We were asked if something could be done, and ideas began to be discussed.

The next day when I awoke I was asked if I was serious about what I had suggested the evening before.

I answered yes I was, and I considered my commitment to remembering veterans very important.

The work was undertaken by a group called, Delta Company (Coy.). This is the unpaid, volunteer, civilian arm of the Essex and Kent Scottish Regiment. Its mandate is to assist the Regiment with those projects designated as important to the Regiment in our community.

The team worked under the charitable umbrella of the Regiment called The Scottish Borderers Foundation. We first needed a concept. I contacted a young 18 year old art student attending the University of Windsor, her name is Rory O'Connor, and I asked for a design idea. In a very nice way, she said she knew nothing about Dieppe. This is understandable; they don't teach history the way they used to in our school system.

I explained that wasn't a problem ... you have three days.

Rory rose to the challenge and on the



third day she showed me what she had created. It was a stunningly beautiful design; an elegant monolith of matte black granite with stainless steel features, striking, dignified. It included a “moment in time” sun feature.

This feature required that we determine the position of the sun in order to have a shaft of sunlight illuminate a stainless maple leaf on the ground at exactly 1300 hrs. on August 19th every year. This is the time that the order to withdraw was given, and the Raid officially ended.

How fortunate we all were to have this talented young lady and her brilliant concept fall into our lap.

Well done Rory.

I arranged introductory meetings with the Regimental team, and subsequently, and more importantly our Regimental veterans approved of both Rory and her design.

Delta Coy. was authorized to proceed with Rory's design.

When I asked Dave Woodall a very talented Civil Engineer to help he rose to the challenge and took on the engineering aspect of the project. The build team of the Colonel and staff of the Regiment, men and women like Woodall, Musselman, Quenville, Fracas, Murphy, Bernard Tool, Platinum Tool, Titan Tool, and the list goes on and on. I imposed on them all.

While these names are some of

the key individuals who took on over-all aspects of this build; there are so many more individuals, groups and companies who gave so very much of their time in order to complete this project. They delivered time and again when asked.

We all had absolute faith that we would succeed through hard work. Our mission was honourable and we were not to be denied.

While I wandered out front telling the story, requesting financial assistance and services in kind the team backed up everything I said with total commitment to the work of building the monument.

The pride I have in these people and the dozens of other individuals who toiled in sub-committees is immense, and I am forever grateful of the untold number of hours they committed to this work. We built a monument of world class stature.

There are individuals and companies who were actually disappointed they didn't get a chance to contribute.

## Wonderful stuff

Throughout this process something I hadn't expected happened; the story and our work drew together our diverse southwestern Ontario communities in a manner that disclosed a powerful force, a "Levee en Masse". It uncovered a desire in our community to convey the message of love and respect we all have for our veterans.

Everyone, from school children, auto workers, service clubs, unions, individuals, corporations. They all gave, but they gave in manner that conveyed a deep abiding respect and thankfulness to these veterans.

Experiencing that love and that desire to give in our community is one of the most satisfying aspects of this project.

I am oftentimes moved when I think of these people and see their faces.

On August 19th of this year it all came to fruition at a dedication ceremony in Dieppe France. The monument had been finished, shipped, placed in position by the Ville de Dieppe, our veterans, their caregivers, and friends of the Regiment were all in place.

## Sister Agnes a lovely Nun

In attendance was a lovely Nun from Dieppe named Sister Agnes who ministered and protected the wounded following the Raid. A professional Opera Singer from London England, Southwestern Ontario born, David Curry sang four national anthems.

Of course there was the unveiling and dedication, and most importantly our remaining veterans there honouring their fallen comrades.

A Spitfire Mk V. (it was actually there on August 19th 1942) flypast courtesy of the RAF and the Battle of Britain Memorial Flight had us spellbound.

What we left behind in Dieppe this past August is a monument of world class stature. It is more than a tribute to our Regimental family, it is a tribute to the citizens of southwestern Ontario, and indicative of the love we all have for our veterans, old, and new.

Following the dedication this last August 19th I can honestly say I have no regrets with the work we undertook, and as I write this story, I am satisfied and emotionally drained from the work of honouring both the living and those who paid the ultimate sacrifice.

If you have the desire to understand Canadian nationalism, patriotism, heroism, duty, a commitment to freedom, feel the loss of the best of Canadian youth, the dignity of

remembrance, and the love of a nations grateful people in France, our monument awaits your arrival in Dieppe.

What began as a late night discussion those 17 months ago became a beautiful and lasting tribute in Dieppe France, a destination for generations to come. Our community is a better place as a result of the commitment to honour others by our Essex and Kent Scottish Regiment, Delta Coy. and the citizens of southwestern Ontario.

Remembrance; it's all the previous generation has ever asked of us; Education is our commitment to the next.

Semper Paratus

**S. Michael Beale KTJ**

E&K Scots – Delta Coy.

President – Canadian Historical Aircraft Association

Mbeale1@cogeco.ca

---

## Royal E. Hazael's Poem

I wished to be a pilot,  
Of you along with me.  
But if we all were pilots,  
Where would the aircraft be?

The pilot's just a chauffeur,  
It's his job to fly the plane.

We do all the fighting,  
But we never get the fame.

It takes guts to be a gunner,  
And sit out in the tail.  
When the Messerschmitts are  
screaming,  
And the shells begin to hail.

So, if we all are gunners,  
We'll make this be our bet.  
We'll be the best damn gunners,  
That left this station yet.

Royal died April 28th, 1944

---

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Dieppe, France August 19, 2006

Photo courtesy of S. Michael Beale

# The Windsor Star ~ *Shares The Story*



**Tyler Brownbridge & Roberta Pennington**  
**Source: Windsor Star**

**DIEPPE, France** - The men of Dieppe aren't lucky survivors, they're war heroes whose long-overlooked legacy has been boldly cast in stone and prominently displayed on Red Beach for all to remember.

This was the underlying theme of an elaborate unveiling and dedication ceremony Saturday of a new monument honouring the veterans and dead soldiers of the Essex Scottish Regiment who fought in the controversial raid here 64 years ago.

Calling Aug. 19, 1942, a "day of pure bravery, of courage," Mayor Eddie Francis was one of several speakers to praise the efforts of the 553 Windsor-area soldiers who fought to liberate France from fascism. Another 4,410 Canadians took part in the mission, which ultimately cost Canada 907 lives, 121 of whom were from the Essex Scottish.

"These are the boys of Dieppe, these are the men who charged the beach, these are the champions who helped free a continent, these are heroes who helped end

the war," Francis said, quoting U.S. president Ronald Reagan.

His words were met with applause by the nearly 500 people -- including Windsorites, Dieppois and members of both French and British military -- who withstood cool winds and at times heavy rain for the hour-long service.

MPs Joe Comartin, Brian Masse and Jeff Watson also attended.

The sharply dressed Windsor Military Band and the kilted Essex and Kent Scottish Pipe Band performed in the ceremony, marching boldly over Dieppe's notoriously large pebbles, which resounded in a rhythmic percussion of grinding rocks to each stomp of the musicians' boots.

The pipe band wore the regiment's full Highland dress, and led a parade of reservists and a colour party starting from the sea's edge over the pebbled shore, halting just short of the monument. The group was applauded by some who gathered on the shore to watch them follow the path once taken by the Essex Scottish in 1942.

At 1 p.m., a vintage Spitfire war plane used in the Dieppe battle flew inland from the grey horizon toward the monument's site, its engines roaring loudly as it swooped straight up in the air, slowly spinning its body before retreating back over the English Channel. On its second flyover, it dropped to just a few metres above the water and aimed straight for the crowd, before swerving off into the clouds.

"I thought it was terrific," 86-year-old Dieppe veteran Jim McArthur said following the service. "Very dramatic. It brought back a lot of memories."

The airshow was timed to mark the hour when the soldiers began their retreat to England from the calamitous raid, whose failure has been blamed on poor military planning that didn't account for the harsh terrain that was easily exposed to the Nazis.

McArthur was one of five Dieppe veterans to attend the service as part of the Dieppe Memorial Dedication tour, which was funded in part by Veterans Affairs Canada and the Department of National Defence. The Windsor-area community donated nearly \$200,000 toward the project to pay travel and accommodation costs of some the Essex Scottish contingent.

"To our veterans and to everyone else who helped bring this monument to life, you have worked a miracle," Francis said.

# The Windsor Star ~ Shares The Story



"In less than one year you have raised funds and ... you brought a community together, you reminded the people of Windsor about such an important part of our history to build the lasting symbol of remembrance and of peace."

The monument replaced a plaque that was erected on the beach for the 50th anniversary of the offensive that had been corroded by the elements and tarnished by graffiti.

The new monument was designed by 19-year-old University of Windsor visual arts student Rory O'Connor.

"In the eyes of our veterans it represents the respect and the pride and the love that our communities -- Dieppe, Windsor, Essex County and Chatham Kent -- have for what they have done for us, for the sacrifice, for the example they have shown to us," said the regiment's Lt.-Col. Phil Berthiaume.

The event moved several people to tears, including a German named Bulkhard Hoellen who was vacationing in Dieppe.

"It was very impressive for me," Hoellen said, as he wiped away his tears. "You can't but be thankful for them."

Francis encouraged the crowd to keep the Dieppe story alive for future generations.

"From here forward, let's tell the story of Dieppe, loudly and proudly," Francis said. "Let the world know about Dieppe, let the people know the story of these brave men of Windsor and Essex County, men of courage. Let future generations remember Dieppe -- and remember they will."

**Tyler Brownbridge & Roberta Pennington**

**Source: Windsor Star**

**DIEPPE, FRANCE** It was the kind of spontaneous homecoming they should have received 64 years ago.

Upon seeing veterans of the Dieppe Raid and other Second World War campaigns enter her street, Frenchwoman Huguette Caillet beamed an expansive smile, waved to the men and then dramatically draped a large Canadian flag over her balcony as a show of appreciation for their brave-hearted attempt to liberate the French on Aug. 19, 1942.

It was the kind of thank-you that stopped the veterans and their companions in their tracks as they looked up in joy at this unexpected welcome.

"Thank you," 81-year-old war veteran Larry Costello, of Tecumseh, yelled up to Caillet, who remained beaming on her balcony for another

few minutes before disappearing into her home.

The bold statement was nothing short of the typical Dieppe reception for Canadians.

The daughter of Dieppe Raid veteran Maurice Snook said the locals regularly approach her 82-year-old father to express their personal thanks.

"The people came up to dad -- men, women, children -- kissing him to thank him," Mary-Maureen Atkin said. "It's so wonderful to see the people thank him."

The timing of the public tribute late Friday morning was especially poignant as the veterans had just finished a battlefield tour detailing the day the men faced some of the fieriest and deadliest battles in Canadian history.

At each stop on the tour, the men were reminded how utterly ill-conceived this raid had been.

The terrain itself -- an open beach lined with fist-sized stones on a stretch of shore bordered by tall chalky cliffs ideal for spotting potential attackers and setting up snipers-- was enough reason to lead any rational-thinking person to have second thoughts about Operation Jubilee's execution.

Bad timing was another.

# The Windsor Star ~ Shares The Story

## ANTICIPATING THE ATTACK

A heavily fortified shoreline was yet one more reason to turn back. But perhaps the planner's greatest fault was simply underestimating of the strength and readiness of the German army, who were anticipating an attack in the port city.

So when the Essex Scottish soldiers arrived on Red Beach, they landed in a perfect storm.

"It was just a kill zone," said David Warren, the British tour guide with the Battle Honours Tours Britain. "How do you get out of this when you're so heavily pulverized?"

Most of the 4,963 Canadian men who embarked on the doomed mission didn't.

Nine-hundred-and-seven of the soldiers -- including 121 from the Essex Scottish -- were killed either immediately upon their arrival or shortly after from their wounds. The rest were either wounded or taken prisoner and kept captive for the next two-and-a-half years.

"The raid depended very much on bravery and ability, but intelligence was lacking," Warren said.

As he looked tensely out at Red

Beach --- which appeared ominous Friday under threatening dark clouds -- and heard the stones grind against each other beneath visitors' shoes, Snook had only one thing in mind.

"My thoughts are with the boys that got killed over there," Snook said.

"They marched in there and they never got out alive."

## MOVING CEREMONY

Hundreds of Dieppeis, including members of the city council and local dignitaries, gathered at the Canadian War Cemetery Friday night to remember the 6,100 Canadian, British and American soldiers who died in the Dieppe Raid.

The simple but moving ceremony is held each year on the night before the anniversary of the tragic mission.

The national anthems for the six countries in the Allied forces -- Canada, Britain, France, Belgium, Poland and the United States -- are played, followed by two minutes of silence six times over.

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**Roberta Pennington**

**Source: Windsor Star**

**DIEPPE, France** - Long, melancholy notes sounded from the pipers' bags outside the Canadian War Cemetery in a small French town outside Dieppe Friday afternoon.

The sorrowful songs, performed by the Essex and Kent Scottish Pipe Band near the entrance to the cemetery ground, set a mournful mood for the rededication ceremony of a plaque there.

About 200 people, mostly Windsor-area residents and a few

French observers who stood on a nearby road, attended the ritual led by Kim Gilliland, the regimental padre of the Essex Scottish.

Kneeling next to the plaque, which is mounted across from the cemetery, Gilliland placed his right hand on the marker and blessed it with a prayer.

The plaque had been moved to the cemetery from its former location on a beachfront esplanade, where a larger and more resilient monument has taken its place.

The new monument will be dedicated Saturday, the 64th anniversary of the day 105 Essex Scottish soldiers were killed in a hail of Nazi fire on the deadly beach.

"May it always remind those who see it of the young men who stormed the beaches that day and risked their lives for a just and noble cause," Gilliland said. "We remember those who died but also those who lived through captivity and those whose lives were altered forever."

A couple of the veterans became teary-eyed, while some others stood taut holding their hats over their hearts while Gilliland spoke.

The event also drew Windsor-area politicians, including Mayor Eddie Francis and MPs Joe Comartin, Brian Masse and Jeff Watson, each of whom said they paid out-of-pocket for the trip.

Francis said he included the Dieppe ceremonies as part of a European vacation he is taking with his wife as "a symbol of gratefulness" to the veterans and their slain brothers in arms.

"I'm surprised how emotional it really is," Francis said of the well-kept gravesite. "It truly is emotional; you read the names, you read the ages, you read some of the family



# The Windsor Star ~ Shares The Story

## NEREO BROMBAL COMMISSION APOLOGY



### Police apologize to Italian fired in 1949 war hysteria

The only time Douglas Brombal saw his father cry was the day the Windsor Police Force fired him

After 12 years of service, Const. Nereo Brombal was dismissed in 1940. He had done nothing wrong but as war hysteria gripped the country his Italian ancestry was enough to make him suspect.

Tuesday night (December 11, 1990) the Windsor Police Commission admitted the decision was a mistake and apologized to Brombal's son Douglas and his granddaughter, Karen Brombal.

John Whiteside, chairman of the commission, presented them with a framed black-and-white photograph of Nereo Brombal. It shows him standing in his police uniform with some colleagues in a snowstorm.

Whiteside also presented a plaque honoring Brombal to Ron Moro, the Italian vice-consul in Windsor.

Moro called the apology "a very forward step" and said he hopes it encourages other city departments to take similar action.

"It's never too late to apologize and I'm glad somebody finally has," Douglas Brombal said.

Const. Brombal, who died in 1974, was a proud policeman, he said.

"It was really his life." When the police fired him at age 43, his life changed forever.

While the war continued, he could not get a job, forcing young Douglas to quit school and start working at 14. His father later did a variety of jobs such as plumbing and maintenance.

Last month, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney apologized to Italian-Canadians for the "abusive, unfair and illegal" treatment the community suffered during the war. About 700 Canadians of Italian ancestry were interned without charge.

The plaque in Brombal's honor will be displayed at the Caboto Club for the next several weeks.

*Reprinted from The Windsor Star, December 12, 1990. Story by Ian Timberlake, Star Police Reporter.*

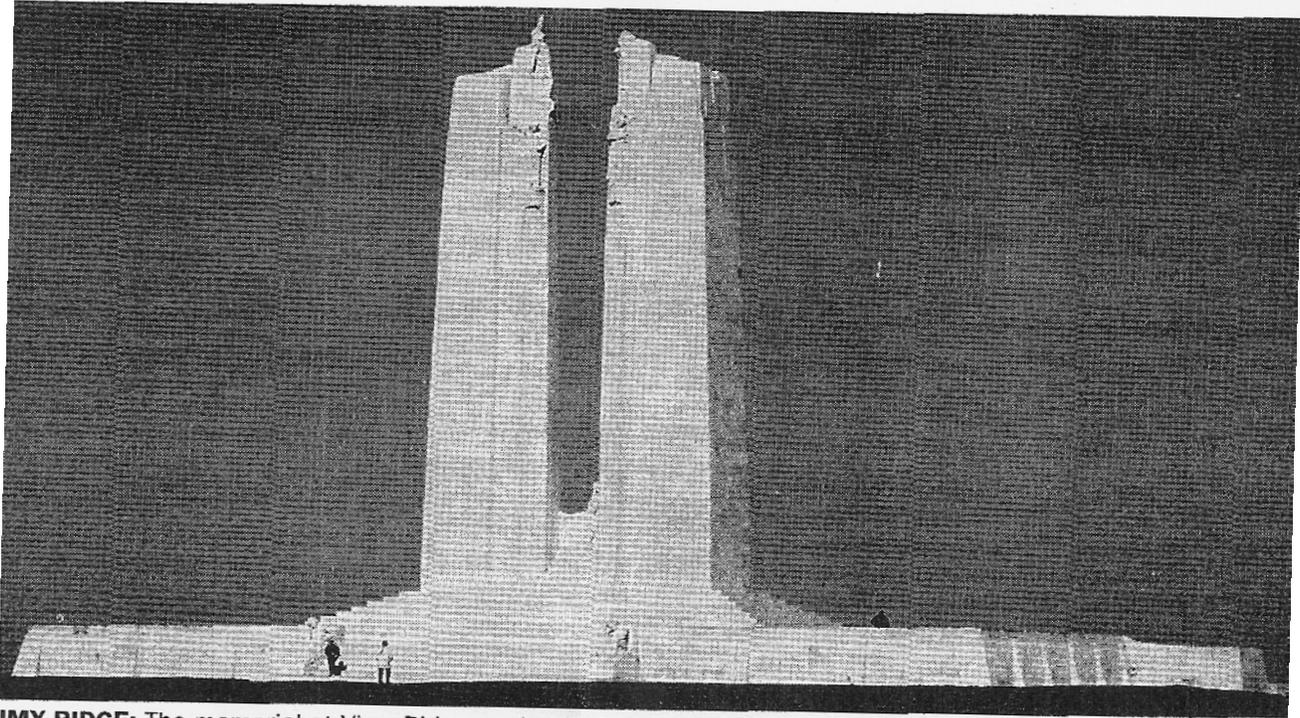
inscriptions on the bottom and there really is a connection to Windsor."

Following the dedication, the attendants filed inside the cemetery and as they entered, they were given a yellow rose, a Canadian flag and a

regimental flag to place at the gravesites.

"I wish the people in Windsor could see this cemetery in this country," said Doug Duff, an Amherstburg resident who joined the tour. "You

can almost feel the people talking to you under here. It's like they're reaching out to say, 'Just say today thank you, not that I died in vain.'"



**VIMY RIDGE:** The memorial at Vimy Ridge marks the bravery of Canadian soldiers.

Star file photo

## 'War graves are great communicators of peace'

Star columnist Gord Henderson wrote an inspiring article on Nov. 11 honouring the sacrifice and accomplishments of the Canadians in both world wars. My husband, Maurice O'Mallaghan, has always been passionate about the contributions of the Canadians in the First World War. For two reasons. Firstly, his father fought at the battle of the Somme on July 1, 1916, and was one of the few lucky ones who survived. Secondly, he is proud of what the Canadians were able to accomplish in a few hours at Vimy Ridge, something no other army had done.

Maurice honours those men by speaking professionally about their sacrifice, their courage, the horror and the madness of the events. He fulfilled a lifelong dream to visit the sites in October and I went with him.

I have never been able to watch a movie or read books about these events. They would haunt my thoughts and my days. So it was with apprehen-

sion that I accompanied my husband on this journey of respect for "our men." I thought I would visit a few sights and then politely excuse myself to go sightseeing or shopping.

Instead, I became passionate about visiting every site and as many of the 1,000 graveyards as possible. The feelings of sorrow were overwhelming, knowing that so many men gave their lives that we might be free. But the desire to honour these men is what made me want to see and experience more of the sights.

The Vimy monument was so breathtaking that I didn't want to leave. The looks of pain on the sorrowful statues broke my heart as I thought of the madness of the incredible losses of thousands of men.

The craters caused by the underground explosives were a grim reminder of surprise attacks and massive casualties. Walking through the trenches on a rainy day gave me a chill-

ing insight as to the horrific conditions of mud, cold, lack of supplies and overwhelming fear they must have felt.

How could a regiment proceed over the dead bodies of those who had just gone before knowing that the next wave of men would receive the same fate?

And when one visits the cemeteries, seeing thousands of grave markers and the names of men who were only teenagers dying for their country, it chills the soul. At one of the cemeteries there is a monument to all who fought in the wars, regardless of their nation. On a large plaque, Albert Schweitzer summed up my experience of this visit to the sites, "War graves are the Great Communicators of Peace."

Thank you, Gord Henderson, for sharing the experience of your trip. You are right, everyone should make the visit for themselves.

KATHERINE ROTI  
Amherstbur

# Windsor during World War II ~ A Chronology

1939 – Queen Elizabeth and King George VI visit Windsor.

May 7, 1939 – Windsor's last trolley made its final run. Ford Transit buses that were made right in Windsor replaced the trolleys.

August 26, 1939 – Essex Scottish Regiment is placed on a 24-hour guard at the Windsor Armouries. This is merely a precaution against sabotage.

August 28, 1939 – In a special session the Windsor city council passes a bylaw that authorizes the issue of debentures as security for a loan of \$50,000. This money will allow them to complete the purchase of the planned municipal airport site.

September 4, 1939 – Recruitment began at 9 am. The recruitment base was located in the Marketorium building located Erie and Ouellette Ave. The first enrolment consisted of 688 men. They would be part of a new unit, which was to be known as the Essex Scottish Battalion. The present Scottish unit comprised of about 600 officers, non commissioned officers and men whom had been recruited for home service only. The new unit would serve wherever the national government needed them to.

September 4, 1939 – It is the first Labour Day parade in Windsor in 25 years. It attracts 50,000 local citizens and allows them to forget the tragic events occurring in the world.

September 5, 1939 – Windsor mayor David Croll request that Windsor's population remain calm during this tragic time. He also tells the city's residents that profiteering will not be tolerated.

September 5, 1939 – The Windsor Daily Star reports that the number of marriages that occurred in August has increased sharply from the total of the same month just one-year prior. The paper does not attribute this increase to the impending war.

September 11, 1939 – R.C.A.F. recruiting base was opened in Windsor.

September 12, 1939 –The Windsor Daily Star reports eleven Jewish youth, five of them in Windsor arrive from Texas prepared to enlist in the Canadian army.

September 15, 1939 – Survivors of the Athenia disaster arrive in Windsor to tell their story.

September 23, 1939 - The Windsor Daily Star reported that city stores were complaining for help from the federal government. This was due to a sugar shortage in the city. The largest store in Windsor had only 10 bags while across the river in Detroit there were thousands ready to be shipped at a fair price if the government duty was removed.

September 23, 1939 – The City of Windsor joined the nation in cultivation vacant land for wartime food production. The city provided hundreds of vacant lots to be farmed and cultivated by local citizens. The municipal government called on all citizens to help in the war effort by helping grow food that would be used for the Canadian as well as Great Britain's army.

September 29, 1939 – Edward W. Smith stole over \$4,000 from Hiram Walker & Sons but was release after pleading guilty on a suspended sentence so he could enlist in the Canadian army. This was one of the many cases of its kind to happen through out the war years. Soldiers were in such high demand that criminals were allowed to enlist with suspended sentences.

October 4, 1939 – Windsor's Mayor David Croll enlists with the Essex Scottish Battalion. Some call for his resignation. City Council puts through a motion granting him a leave of absence.

October 9, 1939 – Students begin training for the Air Force in Windsor. This was announced in the Windsor Daily Star September 20. Windsor was to be the R.C.A.F. training center. The number of students would only number four at the beginning but quickly increasing as the need for pilots overseas increased.

October 28, 1939 – R.C.M.P. announced that Monday September 30 they would begin to round up all German nationals that failed to register. Only 60 people registered but city officials say there are many still out in the community. If they do not

appear before the registers they are liable to criminal prosecution with fines up to \$5,000 and a five year imprisonment.

October 31, 1939 – Windsor's first casualty of the war is reported. Pilot Officer James Doan Cody was killed in an aircraft accident near Weston-on-the-Green, Oxon, England. His death came one day before he was to be promoted to flying officer in the R.A.F. He was buried with full military honours on November 3.

November 4, 1939 – The City of Windsor announces that Canadian Greyhound Lines Ltd. will erect a \$200,000 bus terminal in Windsor's downtown core. It is to be Canada's most modern bus terminal. Greyhound hopes to have the construction completed and the terminal ready for operation on April 1, 1940.

November 10, 1939 – Windsor City council agrees that the new airport will be called the "Windsor Airport" and not the earlier reported "Herman Airport".

November 29, 1939 – Windsor Mayor David Croll spoke out against a temperance movement by Mitchell Hepburn's Ontario government that would reduce the hours to beverage rooms and also exclude soldiers from drinking beer in Ontario hotels.

December 15, 1939 – Essex Scottish Regiment pass with flying colours the inspection by the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, the Honourable Albert Matthews. Mrs. W.F. Herman, of the Windsor Star presented them with a military ambulance to be used overseas.

January 2, 1940 – Mayor David Croll give his inaugural mayoral address as he is reelected. In his speech he stressed the "need for strict municipal government economy that will soften for the tax payers the shock of war financing." He linked every point in his address to the patriotic war theme.

January 11, 1940 – The Windsor Public Library Board planned its 1940 budget at an estimated \$63,307.20 of which \$60,000 will come from the city's taxes of that year.

January 16, 1940 – Women begin their training for voluntary aid detachments of war service. This is done in conjunction with the St. John's Ambulance Association and the Red Cross Society. These women will be schooled in home nursing and first aid.

November 1, 1941 – The Windsor Naval Division was commissioned as HMCS HUNTER.

1942 – Civilian automobile production ceased. This was done so that vehicles used for wartime service could be manufactured.

August 19, 1942- Raids on Dieppe. 3,367 Canadians killed or wounded in the battle of the 5,000 Canadian combatants. This was where Windsor's Scottish Regiment made the memorable contribution.

May 8, 1945 - V-E (Victory in Europe) Day, World War II ends.

June 4, 1945 – The Progressive Conservatives dominate provincial elections. Three Progressive Conservative candidates are elected to the provincial parliament, where they will stay through the next two elections.

June 23, 1945 – Windsor welcomes the Essex Scottish Battalion home with a parade in their honour.

September 12, 1945 – Unionized workers of Local 200 walk out of Ford Canada and begin what would be a 99-day strike.

October 1945- The Air Force Club of Windsor formed by a handful of air force veterans in a meeting at St. Georges Church.

1945 – By the end of the war Chrysler Canada had built 180,816 trucks that would be used for service on all fronts. They also produced rocket tubes and shells, tracer, igniters, and parts for Bofor guns.

February 2, 1946 – Air Force Club became a Canadian Legion Branch #346. It was the only all air force chapter.

1947-The Rotary Club of Windsor reported that over a 125 million tons a year of shipping was traveling through the city of Windsor. It also reported that 37,000 people were employed in industry in 275 factories.

1951 – Queen Elizabeth visits Windsor as part of a cross Canada tour.

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## NOTE:

**This is an abbreviated chronology. A full version can be viewed on the Windsor Historical Society website at [www.windsorhistoricalsociety.com](http://www.windsorhistoricalsociety.com). 519-564-7646**



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Dwight Duncan  
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Essex Golf and Country Club  
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Family Hearing Centre  
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Food Basic (Dougall Ave)  
Glen Mitchell  
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Greenlawn Memorial Gardens  
Greenshield Canada  
Hallmark Memorial  
Health Smart Drug Stores  
Hi Neighbor  
Home Depot (Tecumseh)  
Hotel-Dieu Grace Hospital  
IBEW Local 773  
Jimmy Powerhouse  
Joe Comartin MP  
Kelsey's (Walker Rd)  
Kinsmen Club of Essex  
Knights of Columbus #1453  
Knights of Columbus #2844  
Knights of Columbus #4386  
Knights of Columbus #4924  
Knights of Columbus #9500  
Knights of Columbus #9528  
Knights of Columbus #9793  
Knights of Columbus Woodslee  
Korean Veterans Association  
Labourers Union 625  
Lily Kazilly's  
Linda Fashion and Accessories  
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Motor City Sertoma Club  
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North American Printing  
ParaMed Supplies  
Parkwood Gospel Temple  
Pat and Hanks Fish and Chips  
Plumbers & Steamfitters 552  
Racicot Chrysler  
RC Legion Br 12 Ladies Auxiliary  
RC Legion Br 143 Ladies Auxiliary  
RC Legion Br 324 Ladies Auxiliary  
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Regency Park Chateau  
Rona  
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Rotary Club of Windsor  
RC Legion Branch 12  
RC Legion Branch 94  
RC Legion Branch 143  
RC Legion Branch 261  
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RC Naval Association  
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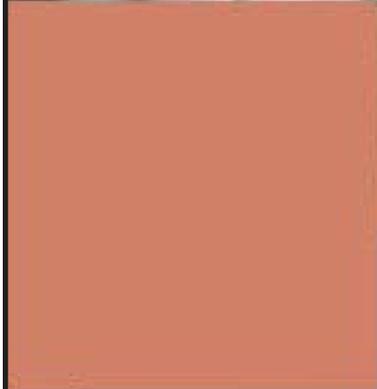
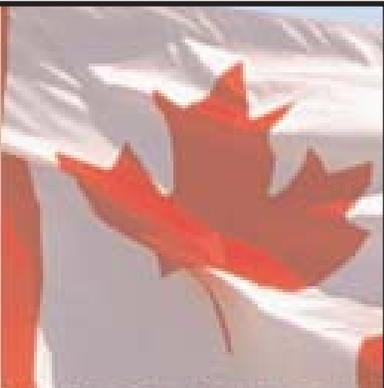


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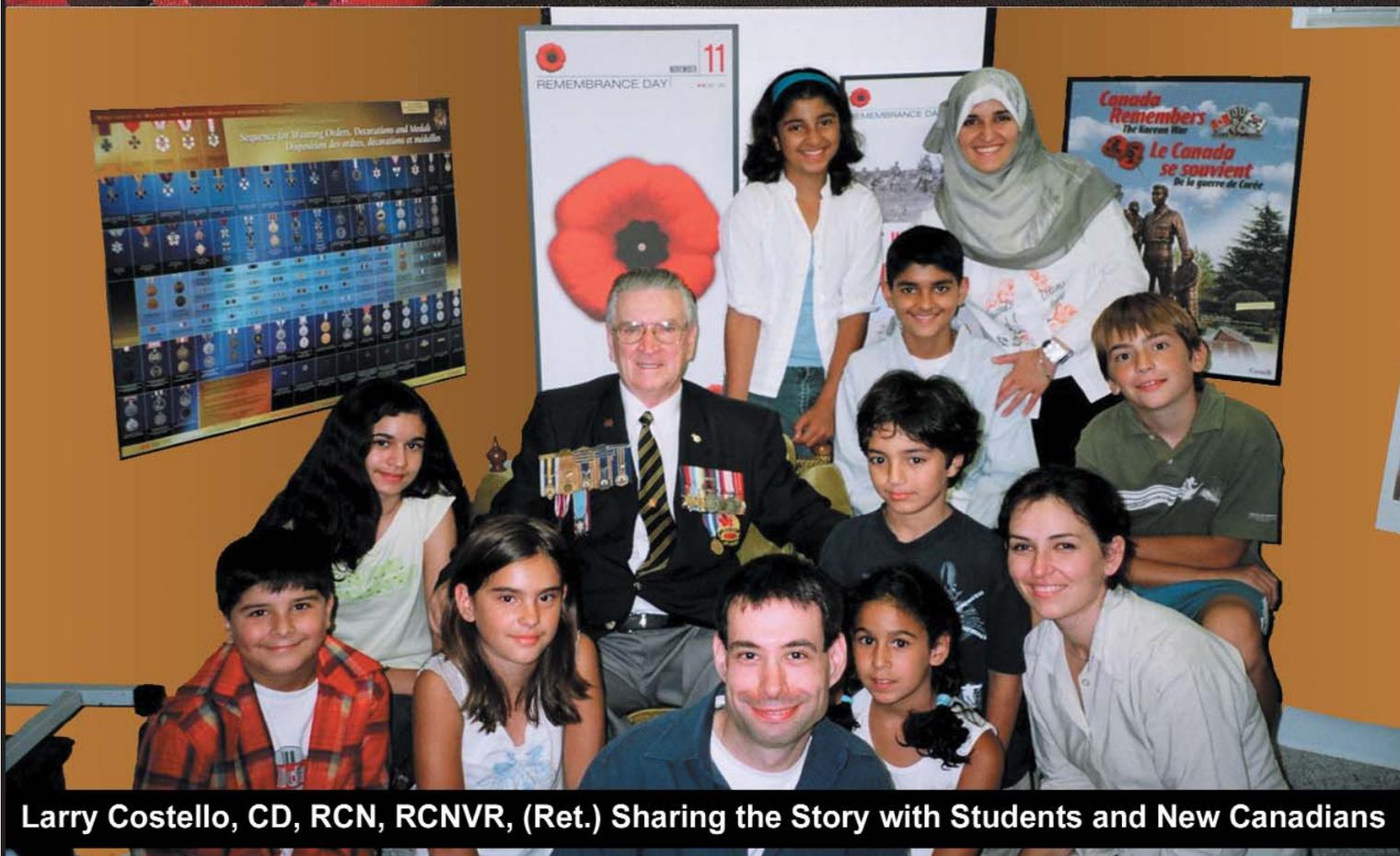


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