

Canada Remembers Times

Veterans' Week Special Edition - November 5 to 11, 2019

Fighting in the Italian Campaign

One of Canada's most important military efforts during the Second World War was the Italian Campaign. Our troops' first action there came during the Allied invasion of Sicily on July 10, 1943, and Canadians played a key role in pushing enemy forces from this hot and dusty Mediterranean island. Their next task was attacking mainland Italy and our soldiers came ashore there on September 3, 1943.

Italy was a challenging place to fight. Much of the country is mountainous with many deep valleys cut by rivers. The climate could be harsh, with scorching summers and surprisingly cold winters. The German defenders were skilled and used the terrain to their advantage, with our soldiers often facing heavy fire from the hills above as they tried to fight their way northward up the country.

The fighting was bitter and battles at places like Ortona, the Liri Valley and the Savio River are still grimly



German Anti-Tank Position – a war painting by Lawren P. Harris depicting fighting in Italy.

Image: Canadian War Museum

remembered by Canadian Veterans of the Italian Campaign today. Our troops would not be part of the final Allied victory in Italy, however, as they began to be transferred to Northwest Europe in February 1945 to join the 1st Canadian Army that would liberate the Netherlands.

More than 93,000 Canadians would bravely serve in Italy during the Second World War. Sadly, almost 6,000 Canadians died and some 20,000 more were wounded. To mark the 75th anniversary of this campaign, commemorative events will be held in Canada and overseas. How will you remember?

Storming Juno Beach

One of the most famous chapters of the Second World War took place in Normandy, France, on June 6, 1944. This date—now known to history as “D-Day”—saw Canadian, British and American troops come ashore in occupied France to begin the liberation of Western Europe after more than four years of brutal German occupation.

Some 14,000 Canadian soldiers landed at Juno Beach on D-Day, braving heavy fire as they dodged mines, shoreline obstacles, barbed wire and other enemy defences. Four hundred

and fifty Canadian paratroopers also jumped into occupied France that morning, with thousands of Canadian sailors and airmen helping support the Allied assault, as well. By the end of June 6, 1944, Canadians had pushed the farthest inland of any of the Allied forces, but the price they paid was steep—359 of our soldiers had lost their lives. It was only the beginning of the bloody Battle of Normandy, but the Allies had finally cracked the walls of Fortress Europe.

Joseph William (Bill) Ross of Montreal described the heavy losses suffered by

the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada at Juno Beach:

“Our B Company, they got badly hit. One platoon of 35 men... ended up with eight at the end of the day. My buddy—there's 10 [or] 11 in a section—and he was the only guy left... They hit right in front of a machine gun post and of them, seven of the guys were killed in the water.”



Canadian soldiers and tanks landing at Courseulles-sur-Mer, France, on June 6, 1944.

Photo: Library and Archives Canada PA-128791

Sergeant Frank Jérôme – Indigenous war hero

Frank Narcisse Jérôme of Quebec was one of Canada's most heroic soldiers of the First World War. A Mi'kmaq from the Gaspé Peninsula who was a member of the Gesgapegiag First Nation, he enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in June 1916 and sailed overseas later that year. Jérôme would see heavy action in France and Belgium with the 14th

Battalion (Royal Montréal Regiment), taking part in major battles at places like Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele and in the series of actions during “Canada's Hundred Days” in the closing three months of the conflict.

He was exceptionally brave on the battlefields of the Western Front and would become one of only 39 Canadians

to receive the Military Medal three times during the First World War. Jérôme rose through the ranks to become a sergeant and, despite being wounded in action, survived the conflict to return home in 1919—a shining example of the impressive service of thousands of Indigenous people in Canada's military over the years.

Fabulous flying feats in Korea

One of the best pilots of American fighter jets during the Korean War was actually a Canadian. Ernest Glover of Ontario got his wings as a teenager after enlisting in the Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF) during the Second World War. He soon proved to be a skilled airman, flying combat missions over occupied Europe. In 1943, his plane was downed by enemy fire and he spent the rest of the war in a German prisoner of war camp.

The harsh conditions he faced in captivity did not deter Glover from again taking flight during the Korean War. He was one of more than 20 Canadian fighter pilots who served with the United States Air Force while on exchange from our country's military. Glover would fly the new and powerful F-86 Sabre jet fighter during his service in Korea. He flew 58 combat missions and engaged in fierce dogfights with Soviet-made MiG-15s, downing three enemy jets—the most of any Canadian pilot in the Korean War.



Ernie Glover (left)

Photo: Legion Magazine

His impressive flying feats earned Flight Lieutenant Glover both the American and the Commonwealth Distinguished Flying Cross (DFC). Glover came back from Korea and continued to serve his country for almost 20 more years, finally retiring in the early 1970s.

Down but not out

Sergeant Daniel J. MacDonald of Prince Edward Island served with the Cape Breton Highlanders in Italy during the Second World War. He was badly wounded during fighting at the Senio River on December 21, 1944, losing his left arm and leg when a German shell exploded nearby. MacDonald would not let these injuries derail the rest of his life, however, and he returned home to PEI where he farmed, got married and raised seven children. He was elected to the provincial legislature in 1962 and later entered federal politics, becoming the Minister of Veterans Affairs in the 1970s before passing away in 1980.



Daniel J. MacDonald working on his farm.

Photo: MacDonald Family Collection

Restoring peace on the other side of the world

Canadian Armed Forces members have served in many places around the world over the years, but one of the most distant was East Timor. More than 600 Canadians served in this small, tropical land several hundred kilometres north of Australia in peace support missions that began two decades ago this year.

East Timor had been a colony of Portugal until the 1970s when civil war erupted over its political future. It controversially became a province of Indonesia in 1976 and years of brutal rule followed. When widespread violence flared there again in the late 1990s, many people were killed and up to 700,000 residents displaced. Canadians would take part in major multinational missions in East Timor between 1999 and 2001 to help restore peace and security.

The Canadian Armed Forces would send HMCS *Protecteur*, soldiers from the *Royal 22^e Régiment* and transport aircraft to East Timor. They carried out duties like providing security, constructing a camp, repairing local schools and hospitals, keeping warships supplied, and transporting cargo from Australia until they left for home in 2001 as the political situation began to improve.



A Canadian Armed Forces helicopter delivers supplies in East Timor.

Photo: Department of National Defence

Looking back on Afghanistan

Our country’s best-known military effort in recent years was Canada’s mission in Afghanistan. More than 40,000 Canadian Armed Forces members served in the Afghanistan theatre of operations between 2001 and 2014, making it our largest deployment of troops since the Second World War.

While combat operations and working in a very hostile environment were a major part of what our men and women in uniform experienced there, particularly when they were based in the volatile Kandahar Province, that was only part of the picture.

Many Veterans also remember with pride the humanitarian, infrastructure development and nation-building projects that Canada undertook in Afghanistan. Efforts like constructing a major dam, road-building, helping girls access schooling and training the Afghan police and military forces were important elements of Canada’s overall mission.

Service in Afghanistan was often very dangerous and some 158 Canadian Armed Forces members lost their lives in theatre. Being in stressful situations and seeing acts of violence all around you, particularly when they harm your

comrades, can take a heavy psychological toll. The wounds of military service are not always visible and a difficult legacy for many Veterans of the Afghanistan mission has been post-traumatic stress disorder and other occupational stress injuries.

March 2019 marked the 5th anniversary of the end of Canada’s mission in Afghanistan and this milestone was commemorated with a ceremony at the National War Memorial in Ottawa. We remember all those who served and those who gave their lives in the cause of peace and freedom.



Canadian Armed Forces member in Afghanistan filling backpacks with school supplies to help local children in 2011.

Photo: Department of National Defence AT2011-0050-01a

70 years of NATO



Photo: Library and Archives Canada

A Canadian Leopard tank pausing beside a house during NATO exercises in West Germany in September 1982.

The origins of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) date back to the beginning of the Cold War in the late 1940s. The Second World War had come to an end but tensions again arose as the communist Soviet Union competed for international power with the democratic countries of the west. The possibility of conflict breaking out was very real. The western nations sought to form a military alliance and NATO was established on April 4, 1949, with Canada being one of its 12 founding members.

Thousands of Canadian soldiers and airmen were stationed in Western Europe from the early 1950s to the early 1990s to help counterbalance the communist forces amassed in Eastern Europe. Our warships were also part of NATO fleets on the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea.

The collapse of the Berlin Wall in 1989 was soon followed by the fall of communist regimes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. NATO, however, would prove its continued relevance with multinational security missions beginning in the Balkans in the mid-1990s, Afghanistan in the 2000s, and Libya in 2011. Since 2014, Canadian Armed Forces members have served with NATO forces in places like Poland, Latvia, Romania and the Black Sea as part of Operation *Reassurance*. Despite many changes in the world, NATO remains strong. Today it has 29 member nations, and Canada is still a key contributor even 70 years later.

Clearing the Scheldt

The year 1944 was pivotal in the Second World War as it saw the beginning of the liberation of Western Europe after more than four years of harsh German occupation. Following victory in the Battle of Normandy in France that summer, the Allies pushed north and east in pursuit of the retreating enemy forces. The Allies had to capture a large port on the continent to keep their troops supplied with what they needed. The major Belgian port of Antwerp was liberated in early September but there was a problem; it was 80 kilometres from the open sea and ships had to navigate the West Scheldt estuary to reach the docks—a waterway that passed through parts of Belgium and the Netherlands still held by the Germans. The vital task of clearing its shores would largely fall to the First Canadian Army.

Much of the Battle of the Scheldt that autumn took place over flat and flooded terrain that offered little cover for the advancing Canadians. The heavy mud that stuck to soldiers and machines, the many dikes and canals that had to be crossed, and a battle-hardened enemy made the campaign

a nightmare. Indeed, some of the toughest fighting of the entire Second World War took place there but the Allies persevered. The final portion of the Scheldt was liberated by early November and shipping to Antwerp began flowing later that month.

More than 6,000 Canadian soldiers were killed or wounded in the bloody Battle of the Scheldt. The memory of the terrible fighting there would haunt many of our Veterans for years to come. This fall marks the 75th anniversary of this important campaign and the memory lives on.



Photo: Library and Archives Canada PA-138420

Royal Hamilton Light Infantry soldiers riding through a newly-liberated Dutch village in October 1944 during the Battle of the Scheldt.

Canadian peacekeepers in Cyprus

One of Canada’s best-known peace support efforts has been on the Mediterranean island of Cyprus. After the country gained its independence from Britain in 1960, long-simmering tensions between its Greek and Turkish populations soon erupted into open violence. The United Nations intervened with a major peacekeeping mission that began in 1964—and Canadians were in Cyprus from the start.

Our soldiers helped maintain a fragile peace there for almost a decade until this balance was rocked in 1974 when thousands of troops from neighbouring Turkey invaded and occupied the northern portion of Cyprus. Canadian Armed Forces members suddenly found themselves in the middle of a war zone. The island would end up split into two parts, separated by a buffer zone running its full width called the “Green Line”—a difficult situation that continues today.

A large contingent of Canadians served in Cyprus until 1993, spending countless hours helping to patrol the Green Line and diffusing conflicts between the two sides. While we no longer have a large force based there, Canada’s military commitment continues today with Operation *Snowgoose*. More than 25,000 of our men and women in uniform have deployed to Cyprus over the years, with 28 losing their lives.



Photo: Department of National Defence

Canadian armoured vehicles patrolling the Green Line in Cyprus.

A lifetime of service

This year marks the 120th anniversary of the beginning of the South African War in October 1899. Many Canadians served during the conflict, including Eugène Fiset. Born in Rimouski, Quebec, in 1874, he joined the 89^e Régiment at the young age of 16. He studied medicine at Laval University, graduating in time to volunteer as the regimental surgeon for the Royal Canadian Regiment which sailed to South Africa in 1899.

Fiset would see plenty of action overseas tending to the sick and wounded. He did not shy away from getting in the heat of the action. During the opening day of the Battle of Paardeberg on February 18, 1900, Fiset braved heavy enemy fire to treat wounded soldiers and help bring them back to safety. Eighteen Canadians died that day and 60 more were wounded. For his selfless actions during the conflict, Fiset was awarded the Queen’s Medal with four bars and later received the Distinguished Service Order.

After returning home, Fiset’s service to Canada continued. He rose through the ranks, eventually becoming a major-general during the First World War. Among other honours for his distinguished service, Fiset was knighted by King George V in 1917. After retiring from the military, Fiset became a respected politician, sitting in the House of Commons from 1924 to 1939, before serving as Lieutenant Governor of Quebec from 1939 to 1950.



Photo: Public domain

Sir Eugène Fiset

Standing up for peace

Canada is known around the world for its many contributions to international peace support efforts over the years. To mark this proud tradition of service, National Peacekeepers’ Day is observed in

our country on August 9. This date is significant as it was on this day in 1974 that nine Canadian peacekeepers were killed in the Middle East when their transport plane was shot down while helping establish a new United Nations mission in the Golan Heights of Syria. It was the heaviest single-day loss our country has ever suffered in a peace support effort. Despite this tragic

beginning, more than 12,000 Canadian Armed Forces members would serve in the Golan Heights over the decades that followed.

It has been 45 years since this incident but the memory of our fallen peacekeepers lives on every August in solemn ceremonies held in Ottawa and in communities across the country.



A National Peacekeepers’ Day ceremony at Reconciliation: The Peacekeeping Monument in Ottawa in 2018.

Photo: Department of National Defence

Three faces of freedom

Canadians served with great courage during the Second World War. Three of the bravest of the brave were awarded the Victoria Cross (VC)—the highest award for military valour.

Pilot Officer Andrew Mynarski of Manitoba was a crew member in a Lancaster bomber that was attacked over occupied France on June 12-13, 1944. The pilot ordered his crew to parachute from the burning plane but Mynarski saw that the tail gunner, Pat Brophy, was trapped. He tried to free him but could not and Brophy told him to save himself. Reluctantly, Mynarski saluted his friend and jumped from the plane, his clothes on fire. Somehow Brophy survived the crash of the bomber but the severely burned Mynarski died. He had given his life to help another and was posthumously awarded the VC.



Pilot Officer Andrew Mynarski



Major David Currie

Tens of thousands of Canadians fought in Normandy, France, in the summer of 1944. They were all brave, but Major David Currie from Saskatchewan stood out. He led an attack on a village in the Falaise Gap on August 18, 1944, in the face of fierce resistance from enemy tanks, guns and soldiers. Major Currie's conduct and bravery in the face of danger set an excellent example to those under his command as he cheered his men on with encouraging words. For his great leadership under fire, he received the VC.

Sergeant Ernest "Smokey" Smith of British Columbia apparently loved a good fight. He got a chance to demonstrate this in German-occupied Italy on October 21-22, 1944, when his position came under heavy fire during an enemy attack. Using whatever weapons he could lay his hands on in the thick of the battle, Smith singlehandedly destroyed a German tank, took out attacking soldiers, helped a wounded friend to safety, and then returned to guard the road until reinforcements arrived. His persistence and devotion to duty earned him the VC.



Sergeant Ernest "Smokey" Smith

Photos: Department of National Defence

Paying it forward



Corporal Satgunanathan in uniform.

Photo courtesy of Shangary Graham (Satgunanathan)

Shangary Satgunanathan was born in Sri Lanka. A civil war ravaged her country during her childhood and her family experienced regular bombings, forcing them to flee from the attacks. Eventually, some of

Shangary's family immigrated to Canada when she was a teenager. Settling in Toronto, it was a new beginning.

Shangary's sense of adventure led her to join the Canadian Army Reserves. Years later, she served in a military hospital in Afghanistan with the Canadian Armed Forces. She witnessed many wounds of war and experienced the harsh reality that not everyone can be saved.

Shangary has retired from the military but serving in uniform was rewarding for her because she gained new knowledge about our country's history and the sacrifices that had been made to keep Canada free. Joining the Canadian Armed Forces also gave Shangary the opportunity to give back to her adoptive nation and thank those who had served before her.

Did you know?

The First World War erupted 105 years ago on August 4, 1914. More than 650,000 Canadians would serve in this bloody conflict which finally ended in victory when an armistice was signed on November 11, 1918.

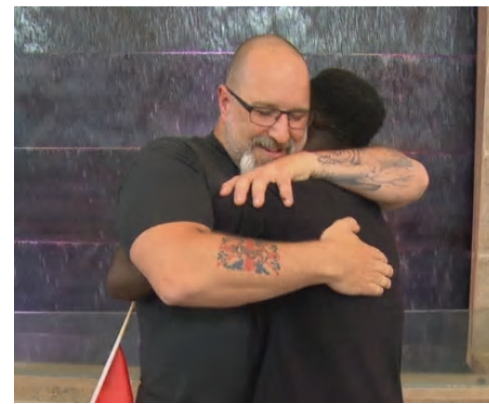
Canada's impressive achievements helped our country earn new respect on the international stage but the price was steep, with more than 66,000 of our men and women in uniform losing their lives.

Healing hugs

This year marks the 25th anniversary of the Rwandan genocide of 1994, one of the most horrific events of the 20th century. As many as one million people were massacred in the African country over a mere 100 days.

Canadian Armed Forces members served in Rwanda and bearing witness to such brutality left a deep and lasting impact. Sammy Sampson was amongst the first troops to arrive in the region in the aftermath of the genocide. Seeing so many starving and suffering children, Sampson and his fellow Canadian soldiers wanted more than anything to support them, and helped establish a local orphanage.

Spending time with the children gave the weary Canadians some sense of normalcy amidst the chaos. One child, whose name no one knew, was drawn to Sampson, hugging the soldier's leg the first time they met. Sampson and the boy formed such a bond that the orphanage



Sammy Sampson greeting his old friend Sammy Tuyishime in the Ottawa airport in 2018.

Photo: Leah Hansen/CBC Licensing

named him Sammy. Sampson's mission came to an end, but Rwanda remained a troubled land.

Years later, memories of Rwanda continued to haunt Sampson, and he feared that the orphanage children had not survived. Imagine how relieved he was to hear that little Sammy was alive and well! Now a grown man, Sammy Tuyishime continues to live in Rwanda and was able to connect with Sampson through social media. The two were determined to meet in person and reunited in Ottawa in June 2018.

Queen of the Hurricanes

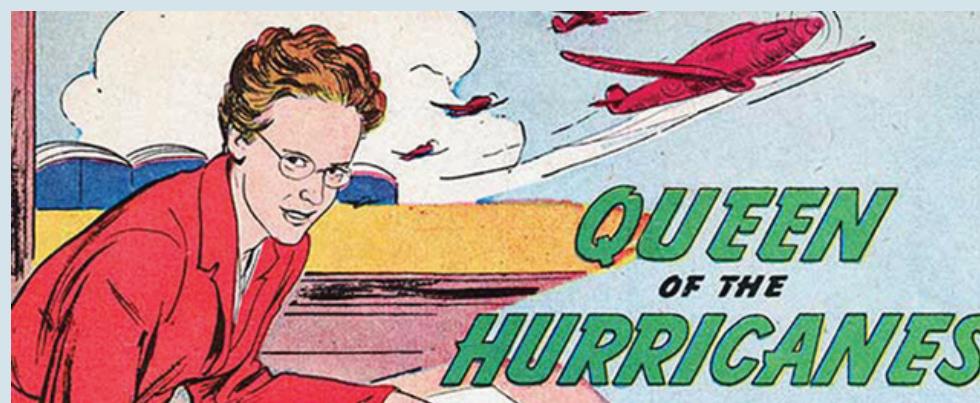


Image: Royal Aviation Museum of Western Canada

A panel from a special comic book about Elsie MacGill that was published during the Second World War.

Tens of thousands of Canadian women answered the call to work in factories during the Second World War at a time when women in the Canadian military were not yet permitted to serve in combat roles. They contributed to the war effort by keeping our country's industrial production growing and freeing up more men to fight overseas. However, not many women pitched in quite the way Elsie MacGill did!

Elsie MacGill was born in Vancouver, British Columbia, in 1905. She was remarkable in many ways, becoming the first woman to earn an electrical engineering degree in Canada and later was the

first female aircraft designer in the world. She is best known for her work during the Second World War as the Chief Aeronautical Engineer supervising the production of the much-needed Hawker Hurricane fighter airplanes at a factory in Fort William, Ontario. Her efforts earned MacGill the nickname "Queen of the Hurricanes."

Elsie MacGill received many awards including the Order of Canada, and she was declared a Person of National Historic Significance in 2007. She paved the way for many women, inspiring them and showing that any goal is attainable through hard work and determination.

Canada's "fightingest" ship



HMCS Haida docked in Hamilton.

Photo: Parks Canada

HMCS *Haida* was a Royal Canadian Navy destroyer that saw impressive service between 1943 and 1963. Named after the Haida First Nation, this powerful warship protected supply convoys from enemy attacks in the North Atlantic during the Second World War. In the lead-up to D-Day, HMCS *Haida* patrolled the English Channel, helping clear enemy vessels so that the Allied troops could come ashore on June 6, 1944. During the Korean War, the destroyer played an important role protecting the United Nation's fleet, blocking enemy supply lines and even knocking out enemy trains

on tracks skirting the shoreline. Credited with sinking more ships than any other Royal Canadian Navy vessel, HMCS *Haida* earned the nickname of Canada's "most fightingest" ship.

This great piece of our country's military history may have been turned into scrap metal had it not been for a small dedicated group from Toronto who purchased the decommissioned ship for \$20,000. Canadians can now tour the decks, wardroom, engine room and mess of the last Tribal class destroyer in the world at the HMCS *Haida* National Historic Site in Hamilton, Ontario.

A high-flying career!

Perhaps you have heard of Chris Hadfield. He has written children’s books, recorded music videos in space, sang songs streamed into classrooms from orbit and given many inspirational speeches. Hadfield became the first Canadian Commander of the International Space Station in 2013, but did you know he was also a fighter pilot?

Hadfield was born in Sarnia, Ontario. As a boy, he showed an interest in flying and dreamed of becoming an astronaut. He earned his pilot license as a member of the Air Cadets during his high school years. Hadfield then joined

the Canadian Armed Forces, earning a degree in mechanical engineering from the Royal Military College in Kingston, Ontario. He went on to complete air force flight training and eventually became an elite pilot.

Hadfield flew in many missions and even became the first CF-18 pilot to intercept a Soviet bomber in the Canadian Arctic. He retired from the Canadian Armed Forces after 25 years of military service, but that was not the end of his time in the air. He would travel to outer space three times, becoming the first Canadian astronaut to operate the Canadarm in orbit, as well as the first to perform



Chris Hadfield posing in front of a CF-18 jet in 1986.

Photo courtesy of Chris Hadfield

a spacewalk. He returned to Earth to stay in 2013, boots on the ground after a high-flying career.

Did you know?

Many groups from Canada’s diverse society came together to fight in the cause of peace and freedom during the Second World War. More than 17,000 members of our country’s Jewish community would serve with distinction in the army, navy and air force during the 1939 – 1945 conflict. Nearly 450 of them lost their lives. Learn more about their contributions and sacrifices by going to veterans.gc.ca and searching for “Jewish Canadians in the Second World War.”

The sky is no limit

Lincoln Alexander was born on 21 January 1922, in Toronto, Ontario. He grew up during an era when being a person of colour meant often facing great discrimination. A determined young man, he decided to join the Royal Canadian Air Force when he was 20 years old, one of only a few dozen Black Canadians who would be accepted in our country’s air force during the Second World War. Corporal Alexander trained as a wireless operator in Ontario and Quebec, before serving at a British Commonwealth Air Training Plan base in Manitoba.

After the war, Alexander studied history and law at university. He would be a trailblazer in many ways,

becoming the first Black Canadian to be elected to the House of Commons and the first to serve as a minister in the federal cabinet. A highlight of his impressive political career was when he was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Ontario in 1985.

“Linc,” as he was affectionately nicknamed, promoted equal rights and was very supportive of education all his life. He received many accolades for his impressive achievements. Alexander passed away in 2012. January 21 is now celebrated as Lincoln Alexander Day in Canada, in recognition of his exemplary service to our country. A new generation of youth is also being inspired to expand their horizons at the 876 Lincoln Alexander Royal

Canadian Air Cadet Squadron in Toronto. With such a great role model, the sky is no limit.



Lincoln Alexander during his time as Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.

Photo: Office of the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario

Torpedoed twice

During the Second World War, some 12,000 Canadians sailed with the Merchant Navy, risking their lives to transport supplies for the war effort. Extreme weather and accidents were a constant threat but enemy action is what caused the most losses. German submarines, called U-boats, were very active in the Atlantic Ocean. On January 19, 1942, the Canadian transport vessel SS *Lady Hawkins*, carrying passengers and cargo, was hit by torpedoes and sank within 30 minutes, claiming 250 lives. Only one lifeboat was able to escape, with some 75 people. It took five days, but the survivors were finally rescued. Many explained that they survived because Chief Officer Percy Kelly was able to keep them calm and took care of distributing the scarce food rations.

The old saying “lightning never strikes twice” did not apply to Percy

Kelly. While he was captain of the SS *Lady Drake*, his vessel was again sunk by a U-boat on May 5, 1942, killing 12 people. The 256 survivors were picked up two days later. Again, Captain Kelly was key in keeping everyone calm. For his courage, he was named a Member of the Order of the British Empire. In two sinkings, he had helped save hundreds of lives, but sadly more than 1,600 Canadians who served in the Merchant Navy died during the war.



Percy Kelly (left) with Captain Nels Helgesen after the sinking of the SS Lady Hawkins.

Photo: George Metcalf Archival Collection CWM 20040004-005_43



Did you know?

Men and women who serve their country in the military often face great challenges. Injuries to body and mind are common and can greatly affect them and their families. To help lift the spirits of these wounded warriors, Prince Harry inspired the creation of the Invictus Games, a special international sport competition. Canadians have taken part in these games since they began in London, England, in 2014. To watch interviews with Canadians who competed, visit veterans.gc.ca and search for “Invictus.”

Women have played an important role in Canada’s military history over the years. Initially, women in the Royal Canadian Navy were only permitted to serve in support roles on shore. However, in more recent decades women like Josée Kurtz would help change the tides for our female sailors.

Born in Joliette, Quebec, Kurtz joined the Canadian Armed Forces in 1988 knowing that she was entering what was then a very male-dominated profession. Yet, through her hard work and determination, she made history and became a role model.

Kurtz served on various ships throughout her career, training in navigation, weapon systems and combat duties. She was the second in command on HMCS *Ville de Québec*, taking part in missions like helping deliver much-needed food supplies to Somalia in 2008. The following year, she was appointed Commanding Officer of the frigate HMCS *Halifax*, fulfilling a career-long dream and making her the first woman to take charge of a major Canadian warship. A highlight of her command was when her ship was deployed on a humanitarian assistance and disaster relief mission to Haiti, following the devastating January 2010 earthquake. Through shifting currents, she helped charter a new course for all Canadian female service members.

Photo: Department of National Defence IS2010-6579-05

WORD GAME

The letters of the words in this statement are all mixed up! To put them back into the proper order, place the letters from each column in the correct boxes immediately below.

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