

# 1. THE VAN DOOS SAIL FOR EUROPE MAY 191533 pdf

## 1: Canada tour: Duchess speaks of hopes for family - BBC News

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

The force fielded several combat formations on the Western Front in France and Belgium, the largest of which was the Canadian Corps , consisting of four divisions. The CEF also had a large reserve and training organization in England , and a recruiting organization in Canada. In the later stages of the European war, particularly after their success at Vimy Ridge and Passchendaele , the Canadian Corps was regarded by friend and foe alike as one of the most effective Allied military formations on the Western Front. It reinforced an anti-Bolshevik garrison in Vladivostok during the winter of 1918. At this time, another force of Canadian soldiers were placed in Archangel , where they fought against Bolsheviks. Composition 26th Battalion of the Second Canadian Expeditionary Force, The Canadian Expeditionary Force was mostly volunteers; a bill allowing conscription was passed in August, 1917, [3] but not enforced until call-ups began in January see Conscription Crisis of 1917. In all, 24, conscripts had been sent to France to take part in the final Hundred Days campaign. By the end of the war in 1918, at least half of the soldiers were British-born. As several CEF battalions were posted to the Bermuda Garrison before proceeding to France, islanders were also able to enlist there. Two tank battalions were raised in 1917 but did not see service. Most of the infantry battalions were broken up and used as reinforcements, with a total of fifty being used in the field, including the mounted rifle units, which were re-organized as infantry. The artillery and engineering units underwent significant re-organization as the war progressed, in keeping with rapidly changing technological and tactical requirements. It consisted of several motor machine gun battalions, the Eatons, Yukon, and Borden Motor Machine Gun Batteries, and nineteen machine gun companies. During the summer of 1917, these units were consolidated into four machine gun battalions, one being attached to each of the four divisions in the Canadian Corps. The Canadian Cavalry Brigade also served in France. This young man would suffer a shrapnel wound but later returned home safely to Canada. The Battle of Ypres , the first engagement of Canadian forces in the Great War, exposed Canadian soldiers and their commanders to modern war. They had previously experienced the effects of shellfire and developed participated in aggressive trench raiding despite a lack of formal training and generally inferior equipment. They were equipped with the frequently malfunctioning Ross rifle , the older, lighter and less reliable Colt machine gun and an inferior Canadian copy of British webbing equipment that rotted quickly and fell apart in the wet of the trenches. In April 1917, they were introduced to yet another facet of modern war, gas. The Germans employed chlorine gas to create a hole in the French lines adjacent to the Canadian force and poured troops into the gap. The Canadians, operating for the most part in small groups and under local commanders, fired into the flanks of the German advance, forcing it to turn its attention onto the Canadian sector. For three days, Canadian and reinforcing British units fought to contain the penetration with a series of counter-attacks while using handkerchiefs soaked in urine to neutralize effects of the gas. One in every three of the inexperienced but determined Canadians became a casualty. The senior Canadian officers were also inexperienced at first and lacked communications with most of their troops. Notable among these was Arthur Currie , a brigade commander later became the commander of the Canadian Corps and who appointed as his divisional commanders only those who had fought well in this engagement. Its purpose was threefold 1) to relieve pressure on the French armies at Verdun , to inflict as heavy losses as possible on the German armies, and to aid allies on other fronts by preventing any further transfer of German troops from the west. In this engagement, Major-General Malcolm Mercer , commander of the newly formed 3rd Division was killed; he was the most senior Canadian to be killed in the war. The corps did not participate in the battles of the Somme until September, but these began on 1 July after a seven-day bombardment. British losses on the first day amounted to 57,000, which included the casualties of the Newfoundland Regiment serving in the British 29th Division. The regiment was annihilated when it attacked at Beaumont Hamel. By the time the four Canadian divisions of the corps participated in September, the Mark I Tank first appeared in battle. Only a few were

## 1. THE VAN DOOS SAIL FOR EUROPE MAY 191533 pdf

available because the production time was long for the unfamiliar and unproven technology; those delivered were committed in order to aid the expected breakthrough. The psychological impact of them was considerable, with some claiming that they made many German soldiers surrender immediately, although the four months of sustained combat, high casualties among the defending Germans and the appearance of the fresh Canadian Corps were more likely factors in the increasing surrenders. The toll of the five-month campaign cannot be statistically verified by a single reliable source, however historians have estimated German losses at roughly , and an Allied total of , For the first time the Canadian Corps, with all four of its divisions attacked as one. This Canadian offensive amounted to the capture of more land, prisoners and armaments than any previous offensive. The Corps, led by Lieutenant General Arthur Currie , captured Hill 70 overlooking Lens and forced the Germans to launch more than twenty counter-attacks in attempting to remove the threat to its flank. The Ypres offensive began with the swift capture of the Messines Ridge, but weather, concrete defences and the lack of any other concurrent Allied effort meant that the BEF fought a muddy, bloody campaign against the main German force for two months. By September, it became clear that a fresh force would need to be brought in for the final push. With the situation in Italy and within the French army deteriorating, it was decided to continue the push and Currie was ordered to bring in the Canadian Corps. He insisted on time to prepare, on reorganizing the now-worn down artillery assets and on being placed under command of General Plumer, a commander he trusted. The first assault began on October 26, It was designed to achieve about meters in what had become known as "bite and hold" tactics but at great cost, 2, casualties. The second assault on October 30 cost another 1, soldiers and achieved another metres but reached the high ground at Crest Farm. On November 6, after another round of preparations, a third attack won the town of Passchendaele, for another 2, killed or wounded and the final assault to capture the remainder of Passchendaele Ridge began on November 10 and was completed the same day. Nine Canadians earned the Victoria Cross in an area not much bigger than four football fields and the Canadian Corps completed the operation, which had taken the BEF three months to advance the eight kilometres onto the ridge. Canadian Corps suffered 15, battle casualties in the muddiest, best-known battle of the Great War. The Canadian Expeditionary Force lost 60, men killed or died during the war, representing 9. In the militia personnel active in Canada were granted CEF status, to simplify administration in the wake of conscription coming into force. Beginning in , in anticipation of the disbandment of the CEF, plans for the re-organization of the militia were initiated, guided largely by the deliberations of the Otter Commission , convened for this purpose.

## 1. THE VAN DOOS SAIL FOR EUROPE MAY 191533 pdf

### 2: Timeline of relief efforts after the Haiti earthquake - Wikipedia

*This book brings to light the letters of Georges Vanier, who served in the Royal 22nd Regiment in WWII. After writing home to his family for years, his daughter Therese Vanier decided to publish his letters and bring to light the beloved governor-general's past.*

Edit The Falkland Islands are subject to several territorial claims. The United Kingdom claims them on the basis of the British community on the Falklands, and unbroken sovereignty between and Argentina claims them on the basis of inheritance of the Islands from Imperial Spain. Canada claims the islands on the grounds that the Falklands are rightfully under the sovereignty of Queen Elizabeth II reigning in Ottawa , and that the Islanders have since voted to continue Canadian administration of the Falklands. In international forums, both Britain and Argentina continued to assert their claims on the Falklands. Attempts by the Canadian government to negotiate over the Falklands proved to be politically disastrous in Ottawa. Although the professional diplomats hoped for some type of negotiated accommodation with the UK and Argentina, Canadian politics made it impossible. Crucially, neither Britain nor Argentina ruled out the use of force. The main industries of the Falklands were agriculture, and fishing. The income of the islands was low. During the early s, exploratory drilling for oil began. The oil companies doing the drilling were conscious of security, and reported to the Canadian Government only. Despite this, the British Government managed to obtain their reports. The reports showed what many has suspected, that the Falklands had oil, potentially massive amounts of oil. While the oil enticed the British, they lacked the means to take the Islands themselves. South Georgia and the Sandwich Islands would go to Britain. The Germans and Argentines agreed to the plan. Taking the Falklands would provide benefits to Argentina beyond the oil revenue. Argentina had been in the midst of an economic and political crisis. Civil unrest was widespread, and the fascist military junta in Buenos Aires was deeply unpopular with the Argentine population. Argentina in fact had been planning to invade the Falklands since , but it lacked the confidence to put its plans into action. Argentine leader General Leopoldo Galtieri believed that success in the Falklands would unite the people behind the regime. British Prime Minister John Tyndall had similar ideas in respect of his regime. German Chancellor Erich Honecker wanted to inflict a defeat on the League of Democracies , thereby increasing the prestige of the Axis powers. The Anglo-Argentine plan was to make use of an existing problem, the presence of Argentine scrap metal workers on South Georgia, to provide a crisis. Neither the British nor the Argentines believed that Canada would make any military response to an incident involving the scrap metal workers, and many especially in Argentina did not even believe that Canada would militarily oppose an invasion of the Falklands themselves. Perceived Canadian intransigence would give the Argentines the pretext for invasion. The Argentines believed that if could force a Canadian back-down on South Georgia or at least endure Canada failed to enforce their sovereignty , then Canada would not have an excuse to oppose other Argentine actions. The Anglo-Argentine plan called for invasion of the Falklands in July, the start of the southern winter. The invasion was intended to succeed in a matter of hours. The weather would make a counter-attack impossible for over ten months, by which time Anglo-Argentine domination of the Falklands would be accepted as a fait accompli. In the meantime, preparations were made for war. Britain planned a "South Atlantic exercise" with Argentine. Germany made additional quantities of armament available. The military relationship between the UK and Argentina was described as "symbiotic". The British supplied modern aircraft, highly-skilled special forces, and a number of warships. Argentina supplied the bulk of the fighting troops, "second-tier" aircraft, and most importantly, close bases from which operations could be conducted. British local knowledge was not regarded by the Argentines as useful. The Argentine military airline "LADE" ran the only air link to the Falklands, and Argentine gas and scrap metal workers had been on the Islands for some years. To cover their military preparations, the Argentines and British began to call publicly for Canada to negotiate over the Falklands, knowing full well that Canada could not negotiate. While talks went on fruitlessly, with various mediators calling on Ottawa. Attempts to negotiate, under various formulae, all failed due to the strong "Falklands lobby" in the House of Commons in Ottawa. The purpose of these attempted negotiations was not to find a solution, but to provide time and a pretext for

## 1. THE VAN DOOS SAIL FOR EUROPE MAY 191533 pdf

invasion. South Georgia contained a disused whaling station. An Argentine entrepreneur gained a contract with the Canadian Government to dismantle the whaling station for its scrap metal value. The scrap workers arrived on South Georgia in an Argentine warship, and the team had been infiltrated by Argentine marines. On 19 March, the leader of the Antarctic Institute of Canada team handed the Argentines an official message demanding the lowering of their flag. Governor Bell-Irving decided to expel the scrap workers. The Argentine military junta, led by General Galtieri, did not expect any Canadian response, much less the forceful response of sending the Canadian Marines on Labrador. The "scrap metal workers", even with arms, could not hope to defeat the Marines. These helicopters were intended for supporting antarctic exploration, and were even painted day glo orange, but in emergencies they could be equipped with machine guns and Russian AT-2 Swatter missiles. Labrador herself carried a five-inch gun and two 40mm Bofors. The Galtieri junta was on the verge of collapse. Unless Galtieri could come up with a national and economic success, his regime would collapse. A humiliation in South Georgia would precipitate a political crisis in Argentina, perhaps one from which Galtieri could not recover. Worse still, Canada recently accepted delivery of a number of Los Angeles nuclear attack submarines. MI6 had reported to both the British and Argentine governments that a Canadian nuclear submarine had set sail for the Falklands. Once there, it could effectively counter any Anglo-Argentine move. The British and Argentines now needed to move before the submarine reached the South Atlantic. In the event, the submarine was on a routine deployment. The intelligence of the submarine was in fact a deception operation by CSIS intended to deter an invasion. It had exactly the opposite effect. Anglo-Argentine war policy was to be decided by an ad-hoc council consisting of the Argentine junta and several British figures. Mitchell Naval Attache to Argentina. The Argentine junta was indecisive enough, but the addition of the British seemed to make matters worse. The bulk of the ground troops waited on HMS Fearless. Although one Mountie passed the beach at the time, he saw nothing. They came ashore near Mullet Creek. Hours before the Anglo-Argentine force arrived, Ottawa sent a telex to Governor Bell-Irving telling him that a large Argentine force was approaching, and that he was to "make his dispositions accordingly". Both men took the view that the threat was real, and the invasion would happen soon. Major Norman advocated breaking out of Port Stanley, and carrying out guerrilla operations from "the Camp". Governor Bell-Irving addressed the Islanders by radio. He informed them of the imminent invasion, and that he may have to declare a state of emergency. Bell-Irving decided not to arrest them until they were absolutely positive that the Anglo-Argentine alliance was not bluffing. Bell-Irving had to balance the need to intern enemy citizens in wartime with the possibility that internment could provide yet another pretext for invasion. While the invasion force was off the coast, Russian Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze was attempting last ditch diplomacy. Shevardnadze was able finally to get Galtieri to listen to him, only to hear Galtieri reject him in a way that Shevardnadze described in his memoirs as "profoundly undiplomatic". Moscow informed Ottawa of this rejection, and Governor Bell-Irving declared a state of emergency, and took the decisive step of ordering the Police and FIDF to round up every Argentine and Briton in Stanley, and intern them. There were far too many for the police station, so the local pub was chosen as a prison. The first objective for the Argentine naval commandos was Moody Brook Barracks, approximately six miles from. Their attack commenced at on 2 April. After the war, the Argentines said they had attacked with tear gas only, but Marines who had returned to the barracks the next day before being flown out found hundreds of bullet holes, and signs of white phosphorous burns. The barracks were empty though most of the lights were left on, as a basic deception tactic, as the Marines had been stood to, and were concentrated at Government House. The group of Argentine naval commandos assigned to government house were split into two groups. The larger group took position on a hillock overlooking Government House, while the smaller was assigned to enter Government House and arrest Governor Bell-Irving. As the barracks were being destroyed, the Argentine naval commandos approached the back of Government House. The Canadian Marines covering the back saw movement. When they identified the movement as human, they opened fire. One Argentine Petty Officer took five rounds to the chest and died instantly, Commander Giachino took two rounds and went to the ground with abdominal wounds. The Argentines on the hillock began to fire into Government House, directing their fire at any windows they could see. Amazingly, there were lights on inside Government House, providing easy targets for Argentine riflemen.

## 1. THE VAN DOOS SAIL FOR EUROPE MAY 191533 pdf

These lights were quickly switched off. The Marines in and around the house fired at any movement or muzzle flash. At this point the Canadian Marines outnumbered the Argentine naval commandos around Government House two to one, though the Canadians did not know this. The Argentines however managed to surmise it. They decided to fire and move as much as possible to create the illusion of a larger force. Sporadic firing continued until dawn. Shortly before dawn, a group of Marines stationed at Yorke Bay spotted amphibious armoured personnel carriers and light tanks French-made AMXP approaching the shore. They fired a few rounds, and then fled on trail bikes.

## 3: Trending Topics | Revolvly

*The first Canadian troop convoy to sail to Europe, TC 1 on Dec. 10 with 7, men in five large ocean liners, had a particularly powerful protection, as might be expected.*

The ordinary man is not any more fervent out here than he was at home. His only words of hope came when he described Catholic youth from the Maritimes and the Ottawa Valley. Did they reflect accurately the religious lives of Catholics serving in the Canadian Expeditionary force? How did priests serving as chaplains understand the nature of their ministry? How can one characterize their relations with the lay men and women serving in the CEF? How ardent were Catholic service persons in their reception of the sacraments? How closely did soldiers and nursing sisters maintain strict Catholic moral norms? Few military historians are concerned with the interplay of military life and spirituality. This richly documented study of the Canadian Chaplains Service reintroduces the religious element to the CEF and argues that the war did not create widespread religious disillusionment among the padres. For most of the 1, male Catholic service personnel and sixty Catholic nurses sampled for this paper, the military service file is the only personal evidence that remains of their participation in the Great War. The random sample groups of 1, and 1, themselves reflect the regional, ethnic, recruitment phase, and occupational profiles of Catholic Canadians between the ages of 17 and There was no typical Catholic soldier. As Doyle had suspected though, for some Canadian Catholic men, from particular regions of the country and specific occupational groups, such behaviour reflected a perpetuation of habits cultivated well-before the war began. When war erupted in Europe in , Canadian Catholics were as enthusiastic in their participation as any other subjects in the British Empire. For French Canadians the task was to defend principles of freedom and religion, from those who valued neither. A small number of these Canadian-born attested in the first two months of the war, when generally British-born Canadians flooded into Valcartier to train for the defence of the motherland. Those Catholics who rose to the summons came from every region of the country, with Nova Scotia, Eastern Ontario, and Canadian cities experiencing high levels of Catholic enlistment. Given the regions of recruitment, most Catholic volunteers were blue collar workers, farmers, miners, and foresters, although cities like Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa provided high proportions of white collar workers. On the whole, at just over 25 years of age, Catholics were less than a year younger, on average, than the rest of the CEF. Thus Catholic troops were integrated into multi-denominational units, intermingling with men of similar class backgrounds, regional loyalties, and life experience. In such situations, with Catholic priests stretched thinly across the military grid and with so many alterations and disruptions to the regular rhythms of Catholic religious life, Catholics might have become more relaxed in their religious practice and acculturated to the shared experiences and ethos of male military culture than to the all-encompassing Christian life, within clearly prescribed Catholic boundaries. Thus, despite some initial difficulty with the military bureaucracy under the command of Sam Hughes, by November , the Catholic bishops had secured priests for the Canadian Chaplain Service. Thus, Catholics in the 22nd Battalion Montreal , 25th Battalion Nova Scotia , th Battalion Cape Breton , th Prince Edward Island and the nd Battalion New Brunswick , had the services of a priest available to them throughout their basic training, and often until their arrival in England. Clergy in Canada and some Catholic officers complained to military authorities that without the assurance that the spiritual welfare of Catholics would be taken care of by battalion chaplains, Catholic families would be reticent to support enlistment of their young men. The Nova Scotia Highlanders were particularly indignant when their chaplain, Michael Gillis, was transferred, because the CCS allowed for only one Catholic chaplain per brigade of four battalions. Chaplains often complained, however, that they were responsible for too wide a district in England, too many hospitals, or too many combatants, to give each man the kind of spiritual attention that he deserved. In the popular lore of the Great War, one enduring myth is that Catholic padres were more popular among the men than their Protestant counterparts because priests were anxious to follow the men to the trenches. Their seminary training and on-going professional development as priests would have convinced them that in order to hear confessions and administer extreme unction they had to be as close to the action as possible. This was their calling as priests,

## 1. THE VAN DOOS SAIL FOR EUROPE MAY 191533 pdf

regardless of the risk to their life and limb. If the Bishop calls me back, I suppose I shall have to go, but much against my will. Ambrose Madden garnered considerable attention and respect for all padres when he won the Military Cross for bravery. Other Catholic priests in the Canadian, American, and Australian Expeditionary Forces, disregarded personal safety, and sometimes orders, by ministering to their men in the line of fire. The exigencies of war, availability of chaplains, and the physical environment, provided extraordinary circumstances for the saying and hearing of the Mass. Men and women could attend mass on weekly basis in the base camps and hospitals, either in formal open-air church parades, in hastily arranged barracks, or even in curtained off areas of noisy canteens. At the front, priests toted portable altars, complete with candles, plate, cruets, and linens, and the bare minimum of vestments. Sometimes propped up on two bayonets, the altar would be the focus of Mass in a barn, a field, a railway siding, burned-out building, hospital ward, an old tent, or even a chalk cave carved out from under the lines of fire. In hospitals, Catholic nursing sisters were praised for their diligence in preparing the sacred spaces needed for the administration of the sacraments and for rounding up Catholic patients, whether they were so inclined to celebrate the sacred mysteries or not. Some lay officers were known to upbraid a priest if Mass had not been said in his unit or area for some time. Father Constant Doyon reported that on one Saturday evening alone, between 4 pm and At their own insistence men could confess anywhere, behind the lines, in the trenches, at the aid post, or if fortunate enough to have the padre near-by, in the mud as life slipped away from them. On the field of battle the padre could hear a confession, offer the Viaticum – the consecrated hosts carried by many priests and administer the last anointing. In times of great urgency, crowds of soldiers could be absolved without having to bare their souls in private auricular confession. Thus, this expeditious form of the sacrament was popularly attended. Troops insisted on padres who shared similar cultural values and language skills. English-speaking Catholics in the 5th Brigade were reluctant to visit Father Doyon, the padre attached to the 22nd Battalion, and one noted for his poor command of English. Filiatrault of the 23rd Reserve Battalion argued: You know the great influence of the clergy on the population of the countryside in the province of Quebec. It is with this spirit that our young soldiers arrive I have nothing against Father Samon [Sammon] our current chaplain. But unfortunately he fulfills none of the conditions that I have enumerated above. While bilingual priests appeared to be a suitable compromise to the English-speaking Catholic leaders, they were not seen as such by French Canadians. In a similar display of cultural pride, some officers from Cape Breton demanded a Gaelic-speaking padre. Chaplains reported that their supplies of prayer books, prayer cards, sacred heart badges, blessed medals, scapulars, and rosary beads were quickly exhausted. Belief in the protective power of scapulars was fairly widespread in the popular Catholicism of the day, when stories abounded of men being saved from death by the wearing under their shirts of the sacred emblems, sewn on long strips of cloth. Reports of chaplains, religious statistics, and the personnel records of the men indicate that there were individual cases and, in fact large pockets of dissent from the re-created Catholic culture in military life. There were numerous instances of young men requesting spiritual succour in this time of crisis, who had originally left the Church after engaging in an interfaith marriage, or who had never been confirmed, never made their first communion and, in rare cases, never had been baptized although raised as nominal Catholics. Facing the problem of the unchurched with the zeal of missionaries, Catholic padres used the dangerous context of war to reconcile lapsed Catholics to the Church. Young men were slipping through the care and shepherding of local pastors – and this was happening all over Canada, but notably in Ontario and in the West. While their prayer books and catechisms taught otherwise, high numbers of Catholic soldiers went on report for drunken and disorderly behaviour, insolence toward superiors, disobedience of orders, and absence without leave. When on leave, or back in base camp there were too many temptations to relieve the stress levels that had sent numerous men into shell shock and others to risk the death sentence by deserting their posts. When tired, bored, and fed up, Canadian troops awaiting demobilization rioted in Kinmel Park Camp, at Rhyl, Wales, in , Catholics were conspicuously absent. Chaplain Ivor Daniel, an Oblate from Alberta, having noticed the ugly riot fomenting, gathered Catholics together for a Ash Wednesday service in the meeting hall, where they remained as the melee erupted all around them. In fact, he boasted a record number of communions that day. Whether his troops would have joined the fracas without his intervention remains a mystery. One does get the impression

## 1. THE VAN DOOS SAIL FOR EUROPE MAY 191533 pdf

that priests like Daniel, having heard so many confessions, were not under the illusion that Catholic soldiers were plaster saints. Priests seemed aware that those Catholics who obeyed the first and second commandments could be fairly lax in honouring the sixth, among others. Manuals for confessors indicate that there was an awareness that soldiers would be seeking absolution from every manner of sexual encounter: In , alone, Treatment was uncomfortable and embarrassing, and men were not forthcoming with names of their partners. Among a sample of Catholic soldiers, Transgressors of the sixth commandment who became infected fell into clearly defined categories: Across the country random samples taken from parish lists had much lower rates of VD, than the random samples from battalion lists, where church participation is not a given. Indeed, amidst the crisis over VD there were some bright spots, where self-discipline, obedience to superiors, and high moral standards were evident. Most notable in this regard were Catholic nursing sisters, who under the command of chief matron Margaret C. MacDonald, a Catholic from the Diocese of Antigonish, had an exemplary record of service. Eight of the 30 recruits sampled won good conduct badges and one earned the Military Medal for bravery; only one was ever cited for being intoxicated. The anomaly pointed out by Doyle earlier “sacramentality, yet immorality” is at the heart of understanding Catholicity in the CEF. The same Catholic men who frequented the sacraments, for the most part, seemed unable to translate this personal religiosity into moral scrupulousity particularly regarding extra-marital sex. The chaplain at Etchingill noted the devotion of the many Catholic patients and their zeal for the sacraments. Such contradictions in conduct are not easily explained. Perhaps both the stresses of military life and the social profile of these men may hold keys to their behaviour. If they lived, there was always absolution awaiting them from the priest. Their sin would be forgiven. Such reasons may not have been so easily understood by a priest as new to his vocation as Father Doyle. Others, however, remarked on the need for compassion when dealing with the infected men. For Fathers James Patrick Fallon and Antoine Lamarre, a sexual indiscretion was not necessarily evidence of a lost soul. There, the churched and previously unchurched re-created the devotional and symbolic universes inherent to ultramontane Catholicism “dutiful attendance at Mass, frequent confession, and the practice of individual acts of piety. When assessing the religious life of the Catholic laity in the CEF, however, Church officials recognized a problem that they may have been reluctant to acknowledge in civilian life. Given the numbers of the unchurched to whom they ministered in the CEF, it was clear to chaplains and bishops alike that the domestic Church was failing in its efforts to secure the fidelity and regular religious practice of young Catholic men. The difficulties of the chaplains in labour, railway and forestry battalions, the sacramental indifference of many recruits from the West, and significant levels of disciplinary infractions and VD among those soldiers sampled from lists not generated by parishes, is perhaps as much a statement about popular male Catholic religious culture in Canada itself, than just a matter germane to life in the CEF. Doyle and others suggested that the crisis they faced was rooted in the domestic Church. It is no coincidence that the tough observations of chaplains came at a time when Bishop Emile Legal of St-Albert complained of negligence and indifference among many Catholics in his diocese, and the newly appointed Archbishop of Winnipeg, Alfred Sinnott, begged his friend Archbishop Edward McCarthy of Halifax for just one priest to help save his troubled territory. It may behove historians of popular religious culture to do the same.

# 1. THE VAN DOOS SAIL FOR EUROPE MAY 191533 pdf

## 4: Horn of Africa - Wikipedia

*The Royal 22nd Regiment (R22R), or rather the Royal 22 e Régiment in both English and French correct usage, and colloquially in English The Van Doos (representing an anglicized pronunciation of the French for twenty-two, vingt-deux), or, in French, le Vingt-deuxième, is an infantry regiment of the Canadian Army.*

He was the fourth of nine children, six boys Thurman, Grady, Cordell He attended eight years of elementary school, then worked as a farmer and salesman selling, among other things, Bibles. In February he received his notice to report for induction into the US Army. Leaving his home on the family farm near Trimble, Tennessee he entered active military service March 8, at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. His ASN Army serial number was January 5th, he left the battalion for a few weeks to attend Medical Department Enlisted Technicians School in Springfield, Missouri. He rejoined his unit on January 28 and went on to serve as first a litter bearer and then a combat medic, reaching surgical technician status MOS shortly before his death. Grady was a kind and gentle soul who willingly went out of his way to help others. He had a strong Christian faith that he did not keep hidden, something a number of his fellow soldiers often harassed him for. The fact that he refused to take up arms against the enemy also greatly fueled their dislike of him. Among other things, they would spit at him, talk bad about him, and some would even throw their boots at him while he was praying. Grady would always gather up the boots, clean and polish them, and return them to their owners. He once told his dear friend, my great grandfather Franklin Hepworth, that he had so many friends in the Army. Franklin knew Grady was hated and harassed by some of these men and asked him how he could call them his friends, to which Grady replied that these men drove him closer to Christ and anyone who did that had to be a friend. Franklin and Grady first met during training in the US and became friends. Franklin remembered Grady as one of the Godliest men he had ever met, and always said he was proud to have known him and loved him like a brother. These men continued to meet whenever they could throughout the rest of their time stationed in the US as well as occasionally overseas, and a number of the friendships formed during that time in the California desert continued long after the war had ended. Everyone that is, except Grady. He and the rest of his company disembarked at Omaha Beach on August Grady quickly proved to be very good at his job. He carried out his duty of rescuing and saving lives with compassion, skill, and courage during the following weeks as his battalion advanced across France, through Belgium, and into the Netherlands. During the period of September , the 38th Armored Infantry Battalion was involved in heavy fighting in the area between Marieulles and Sillegny, France. The battalion suffered many casualties during this fierce engagement. At one time he even went forward to treat the wounded in an area that was considered inaccessible due to the volume of enemy fire present there. He efficiently treated numerous wounded soldiers and was a great inspiration to his fellow aidmen. He was credited with saving many lives while constantly risking his own. For his incredible bravery and spirit of self sacrifice, Grady was recommended for a Bronze Star Medal. The recommendation would be approved, but sadly he would be killed before the medal could be awarded to him in person. He was also promoted from Private to Private 1st Class during this time, on September Grady Priest did not discriminate between friend and foe while serving as a medic. He treated everyone with kindness, a fact which was noticed even by the Germans. His friend Franklin recalled an incident where Grady had treated a wounded American soldier out in the field and was helping him to safety, when an German soldier simply walked up to him and said something to the effect of, " If you are this kind, you can take me too", and surrendered to him. Grady would end up taking several prisoners in a similar manner, always without a fight. Some just came up to him and surrendered, others were wounded soldiers he found on the battlefield and cared for. Here they held a long thin defensive front guarding the right flank of the British Second Army. On October 27, the day after Grady was promoted from PFC to Technician 5th Grade and achieved the military occupational speciality of surgical technician, the Germans launched a large attack through Meijel, seizing ground to the north and west. On November 1st, the 38th Armored Infantry Battalion, which was holding positions along the eastern bank of the Willemsvaart Canal about 4 miles north of Nederweert, manoeuvred into new positions facing south in preparation to take part in the new attack set to launch the following day. Task Forces Fuller and Brown then

## 1. THE VAN DOOS SAIL FOR EUROPE MAY 191533 pdf

reorganized in preparation to change the direction of their attack, and by hours both task forces were advancing in an easterly direction towards the Meijel area in order to clear the roughly 2 mile wide corridor between the Canal du Nord and De Grote Peel, part of the Peel region. Progress throughout the next few days was slow, at times non-existent, as a result of numerous mines, and stiff enemy resistance in the form of artillery, mortar, anti-tank, machine gun, and small arms fire. The boggy terrain also proved to be a serious hindrance. On November 6 the task forces received word that the 7th Armored Division was to be removed from British control and returned to the 9th US Army and their sector. The following day at hours the 38th Armored Infantry battalion was relieved from their current positions north and west of Nederweerdijk and withdrawn from the sector. By the evening of November 8 the responsibility of the sector had been passed from the US 7th Armored Division to the British. The mines encountered by the division during their counter attack, both anti-tank and anti-personnel, had wreaked havoc as they were strewn throughout the sector in such a haphazard way that it was impossible to know where they might be and detection was difficult. Besides the numerous casualties that resulted from these mines they also had a serious psychological effect upon the soldiers, who never knew with what step they might lose a limb or even their life. In the case of Tec. The morning of November 5th dawned cool and cloudy and remained so for the day. B Company on the left with A Company in the center were to swing around the flank of high ground while C company on the right flank was to serve as base. A Company in the center ran into an extensive minefield and suffered a number of casualties. C Company also ran into trouble, strong enemy resistance from the woods to their front including machine gun fire. Very little forward progress was made that day, and among the lives lost was that of Grady Priest. The exact location of his death is yet to be determined, but was likely somewhere between Meerbaansblaak and the Oude Dijk area, northeast of Ospel. Grady died after stepping on an anti-personnel mine while attempting to rescue a wounded soldier. He had heard the man crying for help and went out to offer him assistance, only to discover that the wounded soldier was one of the very men who disliked him so much because of his beliefs and was always spitting at him. The wounded man was thrown free of the blast and survived, but Grady suffered catastrophic injuries to his body and limbs, including the amputation of his left leg and arm, and was killed instantly. His body had absorbed much of the force of the explosion along with the deadly shrapnel, helping to protect the injured man. Grady was 30 years old at the time of his death. His parents received the dreaded telegram on November 26, notifying them that their beloved son had been killed. On November 18, , less than two weeks after his death, Grady was posthumously awarded the Bronze Star he had earned in France. He was also posthumously awarded the Purple Heart. His family received notification of the awarding of the Purple Heart on December 30, and of the Bronze Star on February 25, . Around hours on November 8, , three days after his death, Tec. His remains, those which were able to be recovered after the mine blast, were placed in a mattress cover and laid to rest between 2nd Lt. His final resting place was to be the Memphis National Cemetery. His steel casket was then transferred from the ship to a mortuary railcar which, after being moved by locomotive to Bush Terminal Railyard, was loaded onto a carfloat and moved by tugboat across the bay to Greenville, New Jersey. From there the journey continued by train to Memphis, Tennessee, where on November 14, he was laid to rest in Site , Section H of the Memphis National Cemetery. Grady Priest is remembered not only by his family and among the descendants of his friend Franklin Hepworth who often spoke of Grady, but also in the Dutch village of Ospel, located near the area in which he was killed. In Ospel stands a monument, erected as a memorial to the many men of the U. The initiator of the Ospel monument was Niek Hendrix, whose father was one of the few Dutch civilians who remained in the area during the battle.

## 1. THE VAN DOOS SAIL FOR EUROPE MAY 191533 pdf

### 5: Canadian Expeditionary Force | Revolv

*The Van Doos trained at Camp Valcartier until May 16, when they embarked by train for Halifax. On May 20, , the men of the Van Doos, William included, crowded the decks of the troopship SS Saxonnia as it steamed for the open Atlantic and England beyond.*

In mid-August , the unit received word that it was going to Suvla Bay in the Gallipoli Peninsula - a Turkish-controlled landmass in southeastern Europe. The peninsula was strategically important because of its proximity to a narrow strait of water called the Dardanelles, which provided a sea route to Russia. The Allied powers wanted control of the area, and despatched troops to the region to secure it. It then travelled by train to Cairo. The men spent two weeks in Egypt, acclimating to the stifling heat they would encounter at Gallipoli and changing into lighter uniforms. On September 14, they set sail for Suvla Bay. Most of the men were happy to be finally out of training, but there was also an awareness of the pending danger. They came under immediate fire from Turkish troops. After reaching the shore we made a rush and getting out our trenching tools began to dig ourselves in. The shells were falling thick about us. About twenty-five of our fellows were hit, including the Adjutant, Capt. One shell burst about five feet from our dug-out; we only just "ducked" in time. He has never seen it since. Alexander left and Capt. It came over the hill close to me, screeching through the air like an express train going over a bridge at night. Just over the boat I was watching, it exploded. A few of the soldiers slipped quietly from their seats to the bottom of the boat. He was 22 years old. Its trenches lay just 50 metres from the Turkish lines, and they jutted out at an angle that exposed the men to enemy fire from two sides. There were other threats as well. Disease and illness soon spread among the men. There they stayed, and some of the hordes of flies that continually hovered about them, with every change of wind, swept down into our trenches, carrying to our food the germs of dysentery, enteric, and all the foul diseases that threaten men in the tropics. The days remained hot, but the nights grew bitterly cold. Rheumatism and pneumonia became serious threats. The situation deteriorated on November 26, when a flood struck Suvla Bay and was followed by a deep freeze. Then when the frost came, it tried us all to the limit and all suffered severely We have sent about men to hospital, most of them being for frost burnt feet. We have heard that the 86th Brigade lost men by drowning and exposure and nearly 2, were sent to hospital. On the night of November 4, Lieutenant James Donnelly led seven men to a ridge held by Turkish snipers. They fought off three snipers and held the area until reinforcements arrived the following morning. Evacuation In the end, the Allied forces could not wrestle control of Suvla Bay from the Turkish Army and evacuated the area between December 18, and January 9, The Newfoundland Regiment lost its final man at Gallipoli one day before the withdrawal was complete. Photo taken between December 22, and January 9, Shell infiltrated from Suvla, struck the dugout just above ours and landed right in the centre of the fire. Garland was sitting on the outside and the percussion before the shell burst overbalanced him. He turned a somersault and as he was falling, he received a wound in the back. There were two others wounded and Pte. Robert Morris was killed. He was the last Newfoundlander to be buried on the Dardanelles and I helped with the stretcher that took him to the grave already dug. The Regiment withdrew to Egypt for two months of training and recuperation. In the spring, it was ordered to the River Somme in northern France. Notice the close-quarters fighting, including the use of rifles, bayonets, and hand grenades. To the left of 2nd Div. Units of 7th Bde. After fierce hand-to-hand fighting, the 22nd French Canadian and 25th Nova Scotia battalions, supported by two tanks, succeeded in capturing the village, while the 26th New Brunswick Battalion mopped up by-passed Germans among the ruins. Following their usual tactics, the Germans launched violent, repeated counterattacks against the Canadians, which were successfully beaten off. The fighting was so fierce that the Van Doos commanding officer, Lt. The soldiers on the left are scanning the sky for aircraft, while the soldier in the centre appears to be re-packing his gas respirator into the carrying pouch on his chest. Dust cakes their clothes, helmets, and weapons. Canadian War Museum A Canadian soldier wounded in his shoulder and leg, drinking hot coffee at a soup kitchen yards from the German lines at Hill The machine-gunner closest to the camera, on the left, is Private Reginald Le Brun , he was the only survivor from this photograph. There was nothing between us and

## 1. THE VAN DOOS SAIL FOR EUROPE MAY 191533 pdf

the Germans across the swamp. Three times during the night they shelled us heavily Then came the burst that got Tombes After moving with her family to Canada, she trained as a nurse at the Winnipeg Civic Hospital. On May 19th, , during an air attack on the hospital, she was severely injured, suffering a fractured skull and chest penetration. There were major gains on the first day, followed by stalemate. The battle cost nearly , British casualties and about , German casualties. For much of the war, the opposing armies on the Western Front were at a stalemate, with a continuous line of trenches stretching from the Belgian coast to the Swiss border. In essence, the Allied objective from early was to break through the German defences into the open ground beyond and engage the numerically inferior German army in a war of movement The Arras offensive was conceived as part of a plan to bring about this result It was planned in conjunction with the French High Command, who were simultaneously embarking on a massive attack the Nivelles Offensive about eighty kilometres to the south. The aim of this combined operation was to end the war in forty-eight hours. At Arras the Allied objectives were to draw German troops away from the ground chosen for the French attack and to take the German-held high ground that dominated the plain of Douai. The British effort was a relatively broad front assault between Vimy in the northwest and Bullecourt in the south-east. After considerable bombardment, Canadian troops advancing in the north were able to capture the strategically significant Vimy Ridge and British divisions in the centre were also able to make significant gains astride the Scarpe river. In the south, British and Australian forces were frustrated by the elastic defence and made only minimal gains. Following these initial successes, British forces engaged in a series of small-scale operations to consolidate the newly won positions. Although these battles were generally successful in achieving limited aims, these were gained at the price of relatively large numbers of casualties.

## 1. THE VAN DOOS SAIL FOR EUROPE MAY 191533 pdf

### 6: Second Falklands War | Marshall Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

*Canadian soldiers returning from Vimy Ridge in France, May, A pencil sketch of Major Georges Vanier, by Alfred Bastien. Vanier served with the 22nd Battalion (Van Doos) during the First World War.*

These are external links and will open in a new window Close share panel Image caption The Duchess of Cambridge was given a bouquet by two-year-old Raffaella Cheater. The Duchess of Cambridge has for the first time publicly spoken of her hope to have children. The duchess and her husband Prince William are in Canada on the first official overseas tour since being married in April. On Sunday, the royal couple attended a ceremony at Quebec City Hall, where the duchess was given flowers by two-year-old Raffaella Cheater. Mr Cheater then wished the duchess and her husband good luck in starting their own family. Mr Cheater, who is originally from Swindon, said he also exchanged some football banter with the Duke about Aston Villa, the team they both support. The duchess wore an electric blue Jacquenta dress by Erdem, the Canadian-born British designer who designed the dress on her arrival in Canada on Thursday. Arrival in Ottawa 1 July: Canada Day celebrations in Ottawa 2 July: Visit to a Montreal cookery school 3 July: Freedom of the city ceremony in Quebec City 4 July: Visit to Yellowknife, Northwest Territories 7 July: Arrival in Calgary 8 July: She wore beige patent platform stilettos and a beige clutch bag. Before going ashore the royal couple took part in an interfaith prayer service on the HMCS Montreal, singing one hymn in French. Anglican Bishop of Quebec Dennis Drainville, who took part in the service on the deck of the ship, said: The First Nations leader gave the duke a copy of a treaty signed between the Hurons and the British in Asked what he had said to the couple, he said: Her heroine Anne Shirley - a teacher like Ms Montgomery - lives in an idealised, peaceful island where sorrows are gently borne and goodness is everywhere. She was born in Prince Edward Island in Her mother died before she was two and she was brought up by grandparents. Anne of Green Gables, her first book, published in , was an instant success, but she later went through long legal battles with her publisher. Her husband was mentally ill for years and she herself suffered from depression. She died in ; her granddaughter said in that she took her own life. The French-speaking infantry unit, known as Van Doos, has fought in conflicts from the Somme to Afghanistan. After inspecting two rows of soldiers in scarlet tunics and bearskins, William gave a speech in French, and got a cheer from the crowds at Quebec City Hall when he joked about his pronunciation. There was a small anti-monarchy protest a few streets away but it was drowned out by 2, well-wishers who lined a square around the hall. Protester Maxime Laporte told the Associated Press news agency: Prince Edward Island The official welcome to Prince Edward Island is on Monday, and the Canadian government expects their visit may be a focal point for many well-wishers from across the Maritimes provinces, Clarence House said earlier. It known as the home of Anne of Green Gables, a fictional character said to be a favourite of the duchess. A dragon boat race is scheduled for later, with the husband and wife steering opposing teams. Are you in Canada? What do you think of the visit? Tell us what you think by filling in the form below.

# 1. THE VAN DOOS SAIL FOR EUROPE MAY 191533 pdf

## 7: Royal 22nd Regiment | Military Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

*By May 1, , the fighting in Holland was nearly over. The German garrisons still holding out there would finally capitulate on May 4, Germany's final surrender came on May 7,*

During the Middle Ages , several powerful empires dominated the regional trade in the Horn, including the Adal Sultanate , the Ajuran Sultanate , the Warsangali Sultanate , the Zagwe dynasty , and the Sultanate of the Geledi. The Sultanate of Showa , established in , was one of the oldest local Islamic states. It was centered in the former Shewa province in central Ethiopia. The polity was succeeded by the Sultanate of Ifat around Ifat was governed from its capital at Zeila in northern Somalia and was the easternmost district of the former Shewa Sultanate. At its height, it controlled large parts of Somalia, Ethiopia, Djibouti and Eritrea. This period that left behind numerous courtyard houses , mosques , shrines and walled enclosures. The Warsangali Sultanate was a kingdom centered in northeastern and in some parts of southeastern Somalia. It was one of the largest sultanates ever established in the territory, and, at the height of its power, included the Sanaag region and parts of the northeastern Bari region of the country, an area historically known as Maakhir or the Maakhir Coast. The Sultanate was founded in the late 13th century in northern Somalia by a group of Somalis from the Warsangali branch of the Darod clan, and was ruled by the descendants of the Gerad Dhidhin. The citadel in Gondershe , an important city in the medieval Ajuran Sultanate Through a strong centralized administration and an aggressive military stance towards invaders, the Ajuran Sultanate successfully resisted an Oromo invasion from the west and a Portuguese incursion from the east during the Gaal Madow and the Ajuran-Portuguese wars. Trading routes dating from the ancient and early medieval periods of Somali maritime enterprise were also strengthened or re-established, and the state left behind an extensive architectural legacy. Many of the hundreds of ruined castles and fortresses that dot the landscape of Somalia today are attributed to Ajuran engineers, [28] including a lot of the pillar tomb fields, necropolises and ruined cities built during that era. The royal family, the House of Gareen, also expanded its territories and established its hegemonic rule through a skillful combination of warfare, trade linkages and alliances. The name of the dynasty comes from the Cushitic -speaking Agaw people of northern Ethiopia. From onwards for many centuries, the Solomonic dynasty ruled the Ethiopian Empire. The Lalibela churches carved by the Zagwe dynasty in the 12th century. In the early 15th century, Ethiopia sought to make diplomatic contact with European kingdoms for the first time since Aksumite times. It was established by the Ajuran soldier Ibrahim Adeer , who had defeated various vassals of the Ajuran Empire and established the House of Gobroon. The dynasty reached its apex under the successive reigns of Sultan Yusuf Mahamud Ibrahim , who successfully consolidated Gobroon power during the Bardera wars , and Sultan Ahmed Yusuf , who forced regional powers such as the Omani Empire to submit tribute. The Majeerteen Sultanate Migiurtinia was another prominent Somali sultanate based in the Horn region. Ruled by King Osman Mahamuud during its golden age, it controlled much of northeastern and central Somalia in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The polity had all of the organs of an integrated modern state and maintained a robust trading network. It also entered into treaties with foreign powers and exerted strong centralized authority on the domestic front. However, he was unsuccessful in this endeavor, and was eventually forced into exile in Yemen. A decade later, in the s, Kenadid returned from the Arabian Peninsula with a band of Hadhrami musketeers and a group of devoted lieutenants. With their assistance, he managed to establish the kingdom of Hobyo, which would rule much of northeastern and central Somalia during the early modern period. On January 1, , Eritrea officially became a colony of Italy. In further Italian incursion into the horn was decisively halted by Ethiopian forces. By , Eritrea had about , inhabitants, including 70, Italians. The British continued to administer the territory under a UN Mandate until , when Eritrea was federated with Ethiopia, as per UN resolution A and under the prompting of the United States adopted in December Map of Africa in , the Horn region is the easternmost projection of the African continent. This was the culmination of a gradual process of takeover by the Ethiopian authorities, a process which included a edict establishing the compulsory teaching of Amharic , the main language of Ethiopia, in all Eritrean schools. The lack of regard for the Eritrean population led to the formation of an

## 1. THE VAN DOOS SAIL FOR EUROPE MAY 191533 pdf

independence movement in the early s , which erupted into a year war against successive Ethiopian governments that ended in Following a UN-supervised referendum in Eritrea dubbed UNOVER in which the Eritrean people overwhelmingly voted for independence, Eritrea declared its independence and gained international recognition in The referendum turned out in favour of a continued association with France, partly due to a combined yes vote by the sizable Afar ethnic group and resident Europeans. Harbi was killed in a plane crash two years later. The Turks also named Hassan Emir of the Somali nation, [52] and the Germans promised to officially recognize any territories the Dervishes were to acquire. Italy faced similar opposition from Somali Sultans and armies, and did not acquire full control of parts of modern Somalia until the Fascist era in late This occupation lasted until , and was replaced by a British military administration. Northern Somalia would remain a protectorate , while southern Somalia became a trusteeship. The Union of the two regions in formed the Somali Republic. A civilian government was formed, and on July 20, , through a popular referendum , a new constitution that had first been drafted the year before was ratified. A Transitional Federal Government was subsequently created in Modern Ethiopia and its current borders are a result of significant territorial reduction in the north and expansion in the east and south toward its present borders, owing to several migrations, commercial integration, treaties as well as conquests, particularly by Emperor Menelik II and Ras Gobena. Italy began a state funded program of resettlement for landless Italians in Eritrea, which increased tensions between the Eritrean peasants and the Italians. A transitional government, composed of an member Council of Representatives and guided by a national charter that functioned as a transitional constitution, was then set up. As with other nations in the Horn region, Ethiopia maintained its historically close relations with countries in the Middle East during this period of change. The orange and tan colors in this image indicate a largely arid to semiarid climate. The Horn of Africa is almost equidistant from the equator and the Tropic of Cancer. Mostly mountainous, the region arose through faults resulting from the Rift Valley. Geologically, the Horn and Yemen once formed a single landmass around 18 million years ago, before the Gulf of Aden rifted and separated the Horn region from the Arabian Peninsula. The northern boundary is the Aden Ridge along the coast of Saudi Arabia. The eastern boundary is the Central Indian Ridge , the northern portion of which is also known as the Carlsberg Ridge. The southern boundary is the Southwest Indian Ridge. Extensive glaciers once covered the Simien and Bale Mountains but melted at the beginning of the Holocene. The mountains descend in a huge escarpment to the Red Sea and more steadily to the Indian Ocean. Socotra is a small island in the Indian Ocean off the coast of Somalia. The lowlands of the Horn are generally arid in spite of their proximity to the equator. This is because the winds of the tropical monsoons that give seasonal rains to the Sahel and the Sudan blow from the west. Consequently, they lose their moisture before reaching Djibouti and Somalia, with the result that most of the Horn receives little rainfall during the monsoon season. The Horn of Africa. This rainfall is the sole source of water for many areas outside Ethiopia, including Egypt. The climate in Ethiopia varies considerably between regions. It is generally hotter in the lowlands and temperate on the plateau. The weather is usually sunny and dry, but the short belg rains occur from February to April and the big meher rains from mid-June to mid-September. It has a number of lakes formed by lava flows that dammed up several valleys. Hot conditions prevail year-round along with periodic monsoon winds and irregular rainfall. Somalia has only two permanent rivers, the Jubba and the Shabele , both of which begin in the Ethiopian Highlands. There are predators such as spotted hyena , striped hyena and African leopard. The endangered painted hunting dog had populations in the Horn of Africa, but pressures from human exploitation of habitat along with warfare have reduced or extirpated this canid in this region. The Horn of Africa holds more endemic reptiles than any other region in Africa, with over species total and about 90 species which are found exclusively in the region. Among endemic reptile genera, there are Haackgreerius , Haemodracon , Ditypophis, Pachycalamus and Aeluroglena. Half of these genera are uniquely found on Socotra. Unlike reptiles, amphibians are poorly represented in the region. There are about species of freshwater fish in the Horn of Africa, about 10 of which are endemic. Among the endemic, the cave-dwelling Somali blind barb and the Somali cavefish can be found. Myrrh , a common resin in the Horn It is estimated that about 5, species of vascular plants are found in the Horn, about half of which are endemic. Endemism is most developed in Socotra and northern Somalia. The region has two endemic plant families: They are

## 1. THE VAN DOOS SAIL FOR EUROPE MAY 191533 pdf

complicated by climate change and changes in agricultural practices. However, population growth has put pressure on limited land and led to these practices no longer being maintained. The former includes Oromo , spoken by the Oromo people in Ethiopia, and Somali , spoken by the Somali people in Somalia, Djibouti and Ethiopia; the latter includes Amharic , spoken by the Amhara people of Ethiopia, and Tigrinya spoken by the Tigrayan people of Eritrea and Ethiopia. In the riverine and littoral areas of southern Somalia, Bajuni , Barawani , and Bantu groups also speak variants of the Niger-Congo Swahili and Mushunguli languages. The Great Stele lies broken. The countries of the Horn of Africa have been the birthplace of many ancient, as well as modern, cultural achievements in several fields including agriculture, architecture, art, cuisine, education, literature, music, technology and theology to name but a few. Ethiopian agriculture established the earliest known use of the seed grass Teff *Poa abyssinica* between 4000 BCE. Coffee also originated in Ethiopia and has since spread to become a worldwide beverage.

## 8: Niganenakwemin | Algonquins in the Great War

*Lets remember: Van Doos fought for the honour of French Canada This Remembrance Day, the world marks years of armistice. For Canada's only French-speaking battalion in the First World War, that road to peace was about more than defeating the German army.*

Navy, Part 20 The First Convoys: Laurent also helped escort transatlantic convoys. As in , the main threat to Canada at the start of WW II came from surface raiders, and the best protection against these ships was still the cruisers of the Royal Navy. In the western Atlantic in , however, British forces could now be supported by a small but highly efficient flotilla of Royal Canadian Navy destroyers: In fact, the combination of British cruisers and Canadian destroyers would make a nicely balanced little fleet. After all, the pre-eminent lesson of WW I was that only the Canadian navy would defend the Canadian coast. Indeed, this very notion was the basis of all interwar naval planning and ship acquisition. The navy had been built for home defence and, for the moment at least, there it would remain. In the event, this narrowly national approach to maritime defence quickly gave way to an Anglo-Canadian scheme for the defence of the western Atlantic, which lasted until the fall of France in June . When Britain declared war on Sept. Within hours, Saguenay, despite the fact that she was not yet fitted with sonar gear, began anti-submarine patrols in the entrance to the harbour. Two of the new Bay-class minesweepers, Comox and Nootka, were also in British Columbia waters, and the other two, Gaspé and Fundy, were on the east coast. Some 1, of these were RCN, the rest were reservists. While Parliament debated whether Canada would declare war, Meyrick petitioned Naval Service headquarters to transfer the two destroyers en route from B. Laurent passed through the Panama Canal on Sept. This, too, was a lesson from WW I. In the closest reinforcements for the west coast navy were in Australia, half a world away. Moreover, the Imperial Japanese Navy, which had safeguarded the B. So when Meyrick tried again on Sept. The situation changed quickly, however. This was always a possibility, but the plan was to wait and see what the Germans did. When the British passenger liner Athenia was sunk without warning on the very day Britain declared war, the Admiralty assumed the worst: In fact, the sinking of Athenia was a mistake. German Lieutenant Fritz Julius Lemp of U, like all U-boat captains at sea in September , was under strict orders not to sink civilian vessels. When Athenia, en route from the Clyde to Montreal, came into view late on Sept. The latter is located on the west coast of Africa. Most of these ships 14 were British and were headed for U. His organization was so well run that when two British officers arrived in the middle of September to help, there was nothing for them to do. By the time HX 1 sailed on Sept. Laurent and Saguenay, and the British cruisers Berwick and York. The plan called for the cruisers to operate slightly ahead and five miles out on the flanks of the convoy, while the destroyers stayed close to provide anti-submarine protection. Flying boats of the Royal Canadian Air Force flew overhead. The early evening departure provided a measure of cover through the supposed submarine danger zone close to the port. Once well out to sea—some miles from Halifax—the cruisers and destroyers left HX 1, and escort fell to a British battleship for the ocean crossing. HX 1 arrived in Liverpool without loss on Sept. A fast series, HXF 1, started on Sept. It too arrived without loss. By the end of , vessels had crossed the Atlantic in 25 HX convoys, for the loss of only four ships, two to mines, one to a U-boat and one to collision. The departure of the HX 1 convoy late on Sept. Only those on the east coast of the United Kingdom lasted longer. Then at 20 degrees west, TC 1 was met by 12 RN destroyers. In the first winter of the war this type and scale of escort was standard for troop convoys. The assignment of large warships to Halifax for escort duty eased Canadian fears that they would be left to protect the coast alone. That concern was not without merit. In late several German raiders, including two pocket battleships, were thought to be loose in the Atlantic. One, named Admiral Graf Spee in honour of the man who terrorized the British Columbia coast in August , made her presence known on Sept. The presence in the North Atlantic of the other pocket battleship, Deutschland, was revealed in late October. Thus, with British cruisers now based in Halifax, Canada eased restrictions on where its destroyers could serve. Her task was to patrol and help sweep up the few remaining German ships still trying to run the blockade back to Europe. She scuttled herself before Saguenay could put a boarding party aboard. Their arrival coincided with attacks on shipping east of Newfoundland by the pocket

## 1. THE VAN DOOS SAIL FOR EUROPE MAY 191533 pdf

battleship Deutschland and, later in the month, the destruction of the armed merchant cruiser HMS Rawalpindi in the Denmark Strait between Greenland and Iceland by the battle cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau. While the RCN now put every effort into acquiring Tribals, the River-class destroyers did yeoman service. Fraser shifted her base to Jamaica in March for an uneventful two-month stint. It was Assiniboine, assigned to Jamaica in December, that saw action. Eventually the cruiser got a line onto the ship and began to tow her, as men from both warships fought the flames. The battle against the fire lasted four days, but the scorched and blackened Hannover arrived safely in Kingston. Meanwhile, German submarines enjoyed considerable success in the eastern Atlantic in late, as restrictions on their employment eased. By the end of the year, shipping in British waters was an open target, although for the moment the Germans remained a little more cautious in their attacks on the French—there was always the chance that they might give up on the Phoney War itself and free Hitler for his eastern scheme against Russia. Hitler also refused to allow the German navy to send mine-laying U-boats to Nova Scotia waters, for fear of angering the United States. So for the next two years the eastern seaboard of North America—except for Newfoundland—was spared the U-boat menace. The first and most notorious occurred on Oct. Lawrence River, making for Quebec City. Something near panic ensued upon receipt of the reports. The port was immediately shut down, troops recalled from leave, city authorities warned and the local naval establishment—a few officers and ratings in the local customs house, two patrol vessels armed with machine-guns and rifles, and an unarmed tender—went on high alert. Suspending a plumb bob over a chart of the river, the man slipped into a trance and then the quivering plumb bob located the subs on the river two miles below Saint-Jean. Meanwhile, two larger vessels arrived at the naval station, as did some modern machine-guns and a platoon from the Royal 22nd Regiment—the Van Doos—complete with bayonets and trenching tools. Despite all the help from the mystic, no U-boats were ever found. But as winter gave way to spring in, the Phoney War came to an end. On April 9, German troops rolled across the border into Denmark and began to fall from the sky into Norway, starting the assault on the west that would culminate in the fall of France in June. The RCN—despite its best efforts—was no where near ready for what lay ahead. Email the writer at: Legion Magazine is published six times a year in English with a French insert. Legion Magazine is published by Canvet Publications Ltd.

## 1. THE VAN DOOS SAIL FOR EUROPE MAY 191533 pdf

9: Images: Quebec's famed "Van Doos" were formed years ago | World War I

*The timeline of rescue efforts after the Haiti earthquake of 12 January involves the sequence of events in the days following a highly destructive Mw earthquake with an epicenter 25 kilometres (16 mi) west of the nation's capital, Port-au-Prince.*

Every community and race in Canada: Men ranging from British Columbia on the west coast all the way to Prince Edward Island on the east coast went over the top at Vimy Ridge. They came from all walks of life, from educated bankers and lawyers in Montreal and Ottawa to salmon fishermen on the west coast and crab fishermen on the east coast. There were carpenters, store clerks, drifters, farmers, hunters, lumberjacks, miners, railroad men, university students and even adventurers from the United States. Canada was a melting pot of races and languages but at Vimy Ridge, when they went up against a common enemy who was shooting to kill because they were all wearing the same uniform, they forgot their differences and fought for each other. A Cree sniper from Hobbema, Alberta won the Military Medal there when he took on a nest of German snipers who were killing Canadian soldiers. His name was Henry Norwest and he saved the lives of a lot of Canadian boys at Vimy. His heroism was just one of many that day as the Canadians took on pillboxes and machine gun nests, and then fought their way to the top of the ridge. On April 12, , after the last German positions still holding out were mopped up, Vimy Ridge was declared secure. The Canadians had taken it. Three thousand Canadian soldiers were killed there, another seven thousand wounded. The grateful French never forgot this and they in turn gave Vimy Ridge to Canada. Vimy Ridge is sovereign Canadian territory on French soil because the blood of her sons was spilled there. Vimy Ridge is hallowed ground. The shell holes are still there and so is part of the Canadian front line trenches where Joseph Odjick, William Michel and Holenger Gagnon went over the top on the morning of April 9, . A big man who stood five feet nine inches tall and weighed pounds, Moise was born at Beaucage Nipissing Reserve on April 25, . When Barney Commandant protested, a game warden drew a revolver and was about to shoot him when Moise whacked the gun away with a stick. A sympathetic judge took up their cause and petitioned Indian Affairs. Moise and Barney were released in June of , after serving eight months. Moise enlisted at North Bay on February 3, . Moise was a machine gunner with the 1st Canadian Machine Gun Battalion. He arrived at the Front on September 10, and was at the battle of Passchaendaele in November of . Samuel and Eli Commandant of Gibson Reserve. Being in a machine gun unit was a dangerous occupation because the Germans targeted Canadian machine gun positions. Moise got a dose of poison gas, but he remained with his comrades until evacuated to England on April 30, , suffering from respiratory problems and severe headaches from the lingering gas. Moise never returned to the Front. He finished the war with the Canadian Forestry Corps in England. The two Algonquin comrades he left behind fought on until August 28, , when Eli was badly wounded from a German shell that landed in his machine gun position and buried him alive. He was dug out and then evacuated to England with severe head and facial wounds. Samuel was killed in action two days later. Conclusion Xavier Odjick gave up his last surviving son for Canada and he lost everything when Joker was killed in France. Willie Michel came home to River Desert and he lived out the rest of his life disabled and unable to work, but surviving on a barely adequate arm pension. Sam-Simon Kaponichin moved to Alberta and was never heard from again. Joe Michel kept war to himself. These men will always be honoured and remembered for their sacrifices.

## 1. THE VAN DOOS SAIL FOR EUROPE MAY 191533 pdf

Ludwig Tieck and Dante Practical nude photography Novios Conversemos Sobre Cosas Que Apenas Se Hablan The lives of ethnic Americans The Ultimate Health Book For Girls What songs were sung John Jacob Niles Yang-Mills fields and extension theory The Red Cross: The influence for peace in the Red-Cross work Mabel T. Boardman. Ge annual report 2006 A solemn engagement of the army. The Court of Arbitration A history of Christianity in the world Flowers of Scotland David Chandler Cambodia history The Khmer language Building the American Dream Sacred art of Nepal Prenatal cytogenetics Linda Marie Randolph Gala dictionary english to gujarati Direct social work practice theory skills edition 10th Classical theory of inflation The little pocket book of happiness The almost closed range condition Gilles Carron Soviet interpretations of the woman question Mary Buckley Buddhist Paintings/Japanese National Treasures The Advance to Komati Poort Economics of oil and gas Direct Stock.Com (Direct Stock) Alfred basic piano library level 3 A volume of records relating to the early history of Boston containing Boston marriages from 1700 The d.o osteopathic medicine in america gevitz Build your own Microsoft Visual InterDev Web applications Accidentally on purpose jill shalvis tuebl The University In Your Life Pl sql tutorial point Appendix III: Ayyubid dynasty Roman Civil War in English Renaissance tragedy Electric guitar building plans Kings and Queens of Scotland (Little Scottish Bookshelf) Emergence of Richard Wright