

CSMMI *Journal*

SUMMER 2021



Memorial Plaque,
She Died, Part 3
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Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Uniforms
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CSMMI *Journal*

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President's Message

Bryan Patterson, President

MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee met on April 21, 2021. Due to the current COVID-19 controls placed on events, it has decided that the Annual Show and Sale, re-scheduled for September 3-4, 2021, and all remaining monthly meetings for 2021, be officially cancelled.

This was the only real option we had. Every scenario we could think of was worked out with the Holiday Inn, and everyone, including the Holiday Inn realized that an event such as the annual show would not be manageable if restrictions of any kind were still in place. Even if the Ontario lockdown is lifted in May, it would very likely be replaced with Grey or Red Zone rules of restriction which would carry into the fall months.

It is a lot of work to plan and execute the annual show and sale, only to, very likely, have it cancelled.

The venue for the monthly shows are not even answering e-mail inquiries. The Seniors' Centre is unavailable until further notice.

Given there will not be an Annual General Meeting this year, the C.S.M.M.I. Executive has decided to produce all annual reports and make them available to the membership in September 2021. The Treasurer's Report for 2020 is provided in this Journal. The current executive has agreed to continue on for another year. Elections will be held at the 2022 AGM.

So - we will start afresh in 2022.

The next Annual Show and Sale along with the AGM are scheduled, and, confirmed for June 17-18, 2022. The monthly meetings will commence as soon as possible in the new year.

The *Journal* issues will continue via PDF for the foreseeable future. We have also created some "Interest Spark Posts" on our Facebook page. Check it out, and if you are on Facebook, share the new posts whenever you can. Irene Romagnoli (our publisher) pitched the ideas to Bill Alexander and together they made it work. We've had a new member join the Society and an article for the *Journal* within hours of the new posts!

Many of you know Mike McLean from the monthly and annual shows. We are thrilled to announce that Mike is our new C.S.M.M.I. Vice President, effective immediately. We all look forward to working with you Mike.

Hopefully this strange time in our history will soon end and we can get back to some form of normality.

Meanwhile stay safe and be well.



THE GREAT WAR: The Aviator and the Artillery

By Fred Tripp, L464

During the early days of World War One the airplane was found to have a great many uses. One of the first was to employ the flying machine as an essential tool for spotting targets and establishing effective artillery fire. In the days before radio communication between the battlefield and the air observer, an effective method of communication had to be devised and learned by both of these arms of service. The primary signals came to be composed of a simple but ingenious system using large strips of white cloth that were laid on the ground by the gunners. The pilots responded to the ground signals using a system of Very lights dropped or fired by the aviators in prearranged combinations of colours and numbers. The flare /Very light combinations were often changed, since the Germans could eventually decipher their meanings and then send up their own misleading versions of the lights in attempts to misdirect the fire of the guns.

To start, the airman would fly over his own battery in an elongated oval at a predetermined height that was also known by the gunners. He would fly in this “box configuration” waiting for a signal from his gunners that they needed help to locate a target. The first signal was a pattern of two strips of white cloth pointing in a general direction to a target (FIGURE 1). This signal gave the pilot an idea of where to look for the enemy.

Generally, the next signal was in the shape of the letter “L” and was composed of two strips of cloth (FIGURE 2). This was the signal to “Look for the line of fire”. The pilot then flew in the direction indicated by the first two strips and watched for exploding shells from his own gunners. This helped him find the general location of the target.

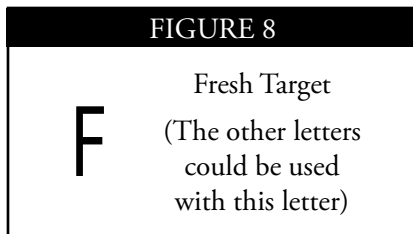
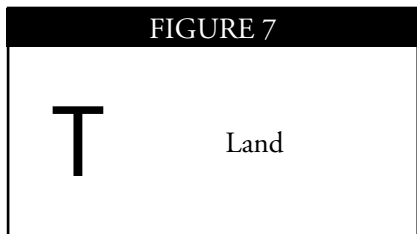
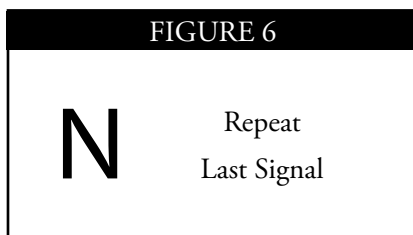
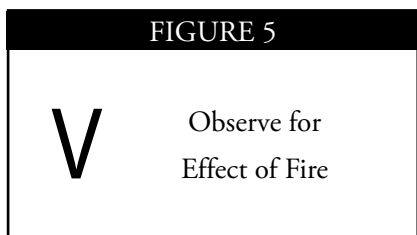
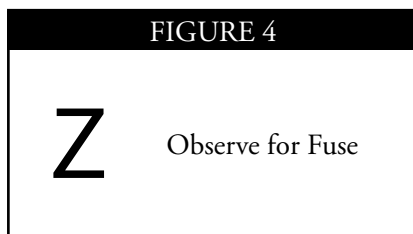
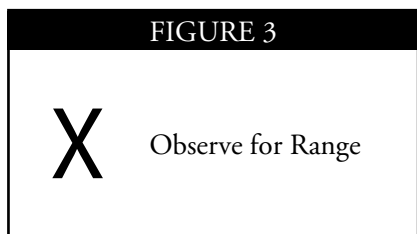
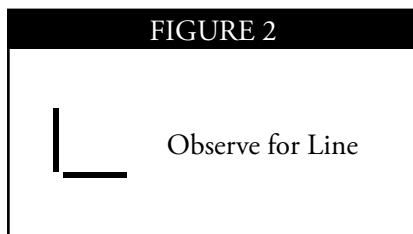
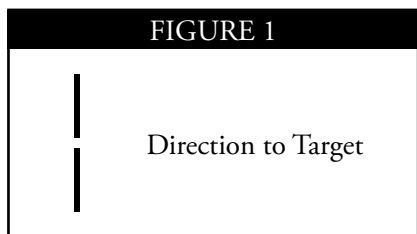
When directly over the target the flyer dropped a prearranged array of a number of Very lights and flares in a pattern of colours. Two artillery observers near the waiting guns measured the distance to the flares and, knowing the height of the airplane, they could calculate the range of the target.

The pilot then changed the pattern of his flight to an elongated figure eight. Once in the figure eight, he always turned toward the target thus enabling him to observe the effectiveness of the fall of shot at all times.

Whenever required, the gunners could request additional information for

their fire by arranging different patterns of white strips on the ground near their battery of guns. (FIGURES 3 to 8). The pilot could see the patterns and respond to the requests by signalling with the prearranged patterns of lights and flares. The observers could then calculate needed adjustments and the gunners would have the required information that would enable them to lay down an effective barrage on the target. Pilots kept on the side of the battery that was in front of, or behind, the sun so that the flares and lights could be better observed and understood by the gunners.

Some of the signals used by the gunners are shown in the following diagrams. They were usually in the form of letters of the alphabet.



ROYAL CANADIAN SEA CADET UNIFORMS 1951 – 1980 PART ONE

By Ian Ronald Smythe, Guest Author

Background: The Royal Canadian Sea Cadets (R.C.S.C.) of this time period evolved from several eras of boy's and a girl's nautical youth organizations. The Navy League of Canada states that their first sponsored Canadian Naval Boys Brigade was formed in 1917, although there may have been Brigades organized prior to that year. Regardless of how they were administered and by what chronology, a well-organized naval youth program was developed during this period.

In 1923, the Boys Naval Brigade in Canada formed a liaison with the Royal Canadian Navy and the Brigade was renamed the Navy League Sea Cadets. The Boys Naval Brigade and Sea Cadets wore the square-rig uniform of the Royal or Royal Canadian Navy (RCN). It was probably not long after 1923 that the cadets began to wear RCN rank and branch badges together with their sea cadet shoulder titles for No. 2 dress, in red embroidery.

During the Second World War, 1941, via the collaboration of the Navy League and the RCN, the administration, supply, and training of sea cadets was transferred to the RCN in accordance with the Department of National Defence. Sea Cadet officers were thenceforth commissioned and joined the payroll of the RCN where they were required to meet certain RCN training and development standards. The words 'Navy League' were dropped from the cap tallies and shoulder titles to simply SEA CADETS. In 1942, King George VI consented to become the admiral of the Canadian Sea Cadets, which generated a final name change to Royal Canadian Sea Cadets – the only sea cadet corps within the Commonwealth to have been granted the royal prefix. The cap tallies changed from 'SEA CADETS' to 'R.C.S.C.' and the RCSC, continuing in the tradition of its predecessors, named their respective corps after late ships or heroes of the Royal and Royal Canadian Navies as new corps were formed.

In 1948, the Navy League formed another cadet program named the Navy League Cadets, which had no affiliation with the Department of National Defence, and which was originally a two-year program for youth aged 11-13. (later changed to 10-13) At 13, boys could then join sea cadets until the age of 19. In 1950, the Navy League Wrenette program was introduced for girls and ran until it was transferred into and became part of the RCSC about 1975. They were the only girl's organization within the Commonwealth to use the name 'Wrenettes.' The transferring Wrenette's exchanged their skirts and blouses for the square-rig uniform. Another nautical youth organization, the Sea Scouts, a branch of the Boy Scouts, was also established in Canada of which 25 troops still operate today.

Uniforms: About 1950, the Royal Canadian Navy introduced some uniform variations to the blue square-rig uniform and introduced its new series of RCN-specific branch badges. These changes also applied to the RCSC. For the uniform, the dark woolen seaman's caps and jerseys were phased out for the year-round wear of white caps and white

gun shirts. (jersey's and gun shirts being the clothing worn beneath the jumpers and visible from the front) White webbing, consisting of belts, gaiters, and bayonet frogs replaced the olive drab or khaki coloured webbing. The contrast between black and white gave the square-rig uniform a flashier appearance. White gaiters were worn by Chief Petty Officers and gunnery cadets while members of the guard and band included white web belts. The guard & band wore their chin-stays down while on parade.

Winter greatcoats remained the same as the wartime issue, the only change being that the crowns on the buttons changed from the Tudor to that of St. Edward. Insignia was not worn on greatcoats. RCN oilskins, aka slickers, were issued to cadets as wet weather gear.

At the Summer Training Centres (STC), cadets were issued RCN dungarees for day-to-day wear. Coloured square patches, rotated 45 degrees as to appear as a diamond, were stitched on both upper sleeves. The patches would readily identify which course the cadet was on, or if they were On-the-Job Training (OJT) staff. The patch colours were sometimes the same as the naval branch colour, i.e., engineer course cadets wore purple, purple being the colour of naval engineering departments, medical assistants wore scarlet, etc. After unification, OJT cadets were issued the green CF work-dress uniforms while course cadets continued to wear blue denim. Baseball style hats were worn. OJT cadets wore the cloth ship's badge above the right pocket of their work-dress jacket and wore the ship's cap tally for the duration of the summer, i.e., HMCS QUADRA.

Cadets in the guard & band could be issued white square-rig uniforms at the discretion of their home corps or Summer Training Centre for ceremonial events.



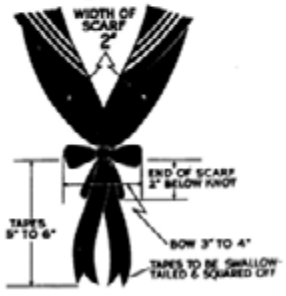
Bandsmen at HMCS Quadra wearing RCN black embroidered rank badges on their 'whites.'

An OJT instructor clowns with a course cadet. After unification, OJT cadets wore Canadian Forces (CF) work-dress uniforms with orange patches on their upper sleeves. Cloth CF ranks were sewn onto their ballcaps; either PO1, CPO2 or CPO1. Their ship's badge was worn above the right pocket, as per the CF. The course cadets wore RCN dungarees. (inside an H-hut, HMCS Quadra 1978)





Detail for Securing
SCARVES, SEAMEN'S - BLACK



Pages from S.C.C. 30, 1951, Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Manual.

Rank & Titles: With few exceptions, the rank and branch badges remained identical between the RCN and RCSC, with one obvious and immediate distinction: white embroidery was thenceforth used by the RCSC while the RCN retained the gold or red embroidery for their No.1 and No.2 blue uniforms. Chevrons, awarded as good conduct badges by the RCN, remained part of the rank structure in the RCSC. At second Petty Officer was added to the rank structure: there was now a Petty Officer 1st Class and Petty Officer 2nd Class. The pre-1951 rank of Petty Officer wore a crown above two crossed anchors above three chevrons. Rank badges were worn on the upper left sleeve. New unabbreviated shoulder titles and

Continued on Page 2384

Badges of the Royal Canadian Sea Cadets

R.C.S.C. badges are white, similar in design to R.C.N. badges. Those on the left arm show a Cadet's standing in the Corps; those on the right arm show his special skills.



- 1st Chevron: worn by all Able Cadets.
- 2nd Chevron: worn by all Cadets who have passed the examination for Leading Cadet, whether given that rate or not.
- 2nd Chevron: worn by all Cadets who have passed the examination for Petty Officer Cadet, whether given that rate or not.
- LEADING CADET: awarded to qualified Cadets on being advanced to the rate of Leading Cadet. Only two Leading Cadets are allowed for each 25 enrolled Cadets.
- PETTY OFFICER CADET, 2nd Class: Awarded to qualified Cadets on being rated "P2". The limits for this rate are: Corps of 50—three P2's. Corps of 100—five P2's. Corps of 150—eight P2's. Corps of 200—ten P2's.
- PETTY OFFICER CADET, 1st Class (Sometimes called "Chief P.O." in Sea Cadet Corps). Corps of 100 or less carry one P1; those from 100 to 200 carry two P1's.

MEMORIAL PLAQUE

SHE DIED

(ONE OF 61 CANADIANS) PART 3

GLADYS IRENE SARE

By Terrance Wallace

Nursing Sister (N/S) Gladys Irene Sare was the fifth of six children born to her father Henry Frank Sare and mother Ann Garlick (Shackell) Sare. Her mother and five children (one of the six siblings died in infancy) moved from England to Montreal in 1900 after her mother separated from her father around 1900. Gladys was born in Bath, England, on June 6, 1889.



Nursing Sister Gladys Irene Sare

It has been determined that N/S Sare did not marry as her name at time of death was the same as her birth name.

Gladys lived at home through her schooling and later lived in residence with a small salary at the Montreal General Hospital. She took her nursing training and graduated from Montreal General Hospital in 1913.

The Canada Gazette 3254 states "To be Nursing Sisters (supernumerary) Gladys Irene Sare, 5th March, 1915". Her attestation papers indicate that she applied for overseas service in Montreal on January 26, 1916 with the No. 6 General Hospital Laval and was taken on strength with the Canadian Army Medical Corps on her arrival in England on April 9, 1916. Her medical had taken place on October 11, 1915. There was evidence of a slight heart murmur during her medical, but obviously not significant enough to fail her examination.

N/S Sare embarked for England aboard the S.S. Baltic on March 23, 1916. She was posted to serve at Moore Barracks Military Hospital at Shorncliffe until proceeding to France on March 24, 1917. In France she served at the No. 6 Canadian General Hospital at Troyes until being posted to His Majesty's Hospital Ship (H.M.H.S.) Letitia in June of 1917 for two weeks. On her return to England she was assigned to Canadian Army Medical Corps Depot No. 11

Canadian General Hospital and the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire (I.O.D.E.) Hospital London until June 7, 1918. On April 3, 1918 she was awarded 3 Blue Service Chevrons which would confirm her service from March 5, 1915 to March 5, 1918. June 7, 1918 saw her assigned to serve on board H.M.H.S. Llandoverly Castle transporting wounded from England back to Canada.

Her first transatlantic crossing with wounded would be uneventful and she arrived in Halifax, Nova Scotia on about June 17, 1918 where she would post a letter written to her sister Winnifred on June 18. In the letter she writes “I suppose Mother will be worried, but I do wish she wouldn’t. I did not solicit the job or try for it in any way, in fact do not want it but they sent me so here I am. Since things have been so rotten in France I am glad, because I hate to appear a quitter by sitting high and safe in England and Atlantic travel is active service of the most active Kind”. She goes on to say that “Mrs. D. will be asking for me back by the time I reach England again, so this will probably be my only trip”. Further on in the letter she relates about getting some table cloths and linens and how expensive everything is in England. She also mentions “Fortescue of the M.G.H. ‘05” being on board ship with her.

On the return crossing to England the Llandoverly Castle was engaged by the German submarine U-86 and was torpedoed at 9:30pm on June 27, 1918 about 114 miles South-West of the Fastnet Rock, Ireland. On board were 258 persons including 80 Medical Officers and 14 Nursing Sisters. The ship was displaying the regulation Red Cross identifications and was totally lit up. H.M.H.S. Llandoverly Castle went down in 10 minutes. No S.O.S. signal could be sent as the Marconi

had been wrecked in the initial explosion. A great number who were not killed in the torpedo explosion made it to the life boats. The U-boat surfaced, and her Captain, Oblt.z.S. Helmut Patzig ordered the life boat with Captain Sylvester of the Llandoverly Castle to come alongside and proceeded to interrogate him on board the U-boat claiming that there were



eight American Flight Officers and ammunition on board. This was denied, and eventually explained that the occupants were only Canadian Medical Staff. Captain Sylvester was allowed back into his lifeboat and told by another German officer to “get away quickly, it will be better for you”. There is a great deal of information available on the tragedy and trial.

The lifeboat manned by Sergeant A. Knight, which had all 14 of the nursing sisters on board failed to get away from the side of the ship as it was sinking. Their oars were damaged, so they could not push away from the hull. The lifeboat was drawn into the whirlpool of the sinking ship. Sergeant Knight was the only survivor of the lifeboat as he was able to swim away and clung to a piece of wreckage. In his statement given in evidence at the enquiry he stated “I estimate we were together in the boat about eight minutes. In that whole time I did not hear a complaint or murmur from one of the sisters. There was not a cry for help or any outward evidence of fear. In the entire time, I overheard only one remark when the matron, Nursing Sister M.M. Fraser, turned to me as we drifted helplessly towards the stern of the ship and asked – “Sergeant, do you think there is any hope for us?” I replied ‘No,’ seeing myself, our helplessness without oars and the sinking condition of the stern of the ship”.

Of the 19 lifeboats on board, a number were destroyed in the explosion and all of the remaining lifeboats were successfully lowered. After Captain Sylvester got back into his boat the German U-boat began to machine gun and ram the lifeboats which were bobbing around the sea near the sinking. All but one lifeboat was sunk and only 24 persons survived. There was an investigation into the incident and the U-boat Captain and watch officers were to go on trial. The Captain of the U-boat was never found and was never brought to trial. Two watch officers were tried for war crimes in a German court and sentenced to four years imprisonment and hard labour. They both escaped on their way to prison and were never recaptured. During World War II Oblt.z.S Patzig served in the German Navy including command of the former Dutch boat UD 4 and in various other capacities until 1945.

N/S Sare’s service record indicates that she was awarded the British War Medal and Victory Medal. It also states she was ‘not eligible for the star’. In her file, a card indicates that “Medals & Decorations”, “Plaque & Scroll” as well as the “Memorial Cross” were sent to her mother Mrs. Sare in Westmount, Quebec. The Memorial Cross is also referred to as the “Cross of Sacrifice” or “mother’s cross”.

I am pleased to be the custodian of the complete group of awards for her service and sacrifice during World War 1 as well as some of her letters and family tree information. The group was obtained from a member of the family less the

Victory Medal. Subsequently the Victory Medal as described below which had been separated from the other articles came up in an auction. I was fortunate to be able to re-unite it when it came up in a Jeffrey Hoare Auction held during the C.S.M.M.I. two day militaria show in Burlington in 2016.

The British War Medal 1914-1920 (Figure A)

- Obverse is described as “Coinage head of King George V facing left with the wording GEORGIVS V BRITT:OMN:REX ET IND: IMP:”
- Reverse – a naked horseman carrying gladius right, the horse trampling on an eagle shield of the Central Powers and on skull and crossbones, sun symbolising victory above, dates 1914 and 1918 around. (as described in British Battles and Medals).
- Naming on edge of the medal – N.SISTER G.I. SARE.

The British Victory Medal 1914-1919 (Figure B)

- Obverse is described as “Winged full-length figure of Victory, left arm extended, a palm branch in the right hand”.
- Reverse – ‘THE GREAT WAR FOR CIVILISATION 1914-1919’, wreath around. (as described in British Battles and Medals).
- Naming on edge of medal – N.SISTER G.I. SARE

The Memorial Plaque (Figure C) is of bronze material and measures approximately 120mm in diameter.

It is a standard issue for females with Britannia bestowing a laurel crown above the rectangular tablet which reads GLADYS IRENE SARE in raised letters. In front of Britannia is the British lion and below is a lion cub with a fallen eagle. The inscription around the perimeter reads SHE DIED FOR FREEDOM AND HONOVR. Note the ‘V’ is used in lieu of the ‘U’. Between the tail of the lion and the back foot are the marks 11. This appears on the other Plaques to female recipients that I have in my collection or have observed on dealer and auction sites. The designer was Edward Carter-Preston and his initials, E.CR.P. are very faintly visible above the front paw. Also present on the rear is the standard faint WA mark for the Royal Arsenal in Woolwich. Nursing Sister Sare’s mother had a chain attached in order to hang the plaque in a place of prominence in the home. The Memorial Plaque is issued in a beige envelope with the Royal Cypher on the rear of the flap. As well there is a note from Buckingham Palace stating “I join with my grateful people in sending you this memorial of a brave life given for others in the Great War.” and stamped with King George V signature.



C

A

B

D

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Continued on Page 2390

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cap tallies were issued to the RCSC in English or French. Prior to this, only the abbreviated R.C.S.C. cap tallies were available as there were no francophone corps up until this time.

White dress insignia: the RCN black embroidered badges on a white background were not normally worn on the ceremonial white square-rig uniforms, but there were exceptions as illustrated above. White RCSC shoulder titles were available, if ordered by supply. These titles are scarce to find, and perhaps now even rare.

Note: the new design of RCSC badges were issued prior to the transition period from King George VI to Queen Elizabeth II. The first batch, and probably the only batch, of rank insignia for the Petty Officer 1st Class featured a Tudor crown. Subsequent issues featured the St. Edward's crown. Surviving white-embroidered PO1 badges with the Tudor crown are rare.

Chief Petty Officers appointment or rank insignia: when the home corps had sufficient numbers, one cadet, Petty Officer 1st Class was appointed to be a Chief Petty Officer of his home-corp. For the greater part of this era the CPOs wore a crown on the lower left sleeve in addition to the PO1 rank. About 1977, a coloured crown replaced the PO1 badge and sleeve crown to identify the Chief of the corps. The coloured crown was worn on the lower left sleeve. Within two years of that change, the RCSC incorporated two new ranks consistent with the Canadian Forces: Chief Petty Officer 1st Class (Chief Warrant Officer) and Chief Petty Officer 2nd Class (Master Warrant Officer). The Chief's appointment thenceforth became a rank. The Chief of the corp is also identified by a boatswain's call and chain that is worn instead of a white lanyard worn by all other cadets. (RCN CPOs did not wear the square-rig uniform and were identified by a series of three brass buttons worn on both lower sleeves of their jacket)



A Chief Petty Officer flanked by two junior cadets. The crown on his lower left sleeve together with his rank of Petty Officer 1st Class indicate his appointment as Chief of his home corps, as well as the boatswain's call and chain.

The recently introduced home corps location badges are visible beneath the shoulder titles.



Photo courtesy of Christian Krajewski, RCSCC Victory, Montreal



The author's collection of titles, rank, and miscellaneous badges.

(photo courtesy of Philip Birmingham, 2nd from left)



OJT gunnery staff at HMCS Quadra, 1977. Coloured crowns worn by the cadets on the right indicate their appointments as the Chief Petty Officers in their home corps. The boatswain's call and chain are worn by all chiefs and gunners. Gunnery cadets wore the Quarters Rate branch badge for most of this era, as shown in the background of this image, but this badge was phased out, probably by the early 1970s.

About the Author, Ian Ronald Smythe (alumnus of No. 27, RCSCC Warrior, Edmonton, 1976-80; having undertaken the General Training and Engineer courses at HMCS Quadra 1977 & 1978, and Sea Deployment aboard HMCS Gatineau for RIMPAC80 exercise – 9 weeks) Military Collectors Club of Canada #3038 December 12, 2020

FDR'S SECRET SOJOURN

By Dave Cook #1888

(This is a shortened rewrite of one of the main stories in Fading History-Vol. 2. FDR's Secret Sojourn. The chapter in the book is more than 20 pages and a half dozen pictures of FDR's trip through Ontario during the early stages of WWII)

Possibly one of the largest top-secret wartime exercises involving hundreds of Canadian civilians took place during the closing days of July and the first week of August in 1943.

A wall of secrecy, induced by wartime conditions, was established by highest levels of government and commerce to facilitate the movement of the 32nd President of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt on his Presidential train, known as U.S. 1, through Ontario to the Whitefish River First Nation's reserve at Birch Island, just north of Manitoulin Island and south of Espanola, Ontario.

Through that high and impenetrable wall of secrecy, the employees of Canadian Pacific Railway, later hailed by the President for their thorough and efficient work, ensured the safe movement of the Presidential Train.

The train arrived at the Hamilton station at 3:40 a.m. carrying the President, along with Admiral William D. Leahy, his Chief of Staff; Rear Admiral Wilson Brown Jr.,

(Photo from the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library)



Picture of President Roosevelt enjoying a rare moment of private time aboard his train enroute to Manitoulin Island. He is seen playing a game of Solitaire. Watching over him is Henry S. Hooker, a retired politician and lifelong friend of the Roosevelt family.

his Naval Aide: Major General Edwin M. Watson, his Military Aide; Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntyre, his personal physician; James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization Board; Harry L. Hopkins of the Anglo American Munitions Board and Lieutenant Commander Fix.

In addition to the senior staff, the President's train carried Secret Service and Army Signal Corps personnel, officials of the New York Central Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad, Pullman Car Co., Canadian National and Canadian Pacific officials. A number of CPR officials later boarded the train in the Algoma district.

By a sheer coincidence, while enroute to its destination, the President's train passed through the Weston, Ontario train station and started its journey north, about 8km east of the Victory Aircraft plant in Malton, Ontario, which was preparing for the roll out later that day of the first of 420 Lancaster Bombers, the Ruhr Express.

The trip, reported the following week in the news media, stated the sojourn was a "fishing holiday" for the President. While the public didn't know of the true nature of the trip as it was held just two weeks before the Quebec Conference, a highly secret military conference between Canada, The United States and Britain.

As for the President's fishing, he did in fact go out each day with various members of his group. It was reported that they caught more than 100 black bass and 10 pickerel and pike. Whitefish River First Nation Chief William "Gus" McGregor acted as the President's guide.

While there is a Historic Plaque on Highway 6, as you enter Birch Island, there is a very graphic reminder of the event in the Sheguiandah Centennial Museum in Manitoulin Island, the remains of the USAAF Beechcraft "Staggerwing". The aircraft was used to carry dignitaries, Presidential documents, mail and other items for the President. It accidentally caught fire and sank just off the shore of Birch Island during the President's "Secret Sojourn".

(Photo by Dave Cook)



All that remains of the USAAF Beechcraft "Staggerwing" is on display at the Sheguiandah Centennial Museum on Hwy. 6, Manitoulin Island.

Treasurer's Report

CANADIAN SOCIETY OF MILITARY MEDALS AND INSIGNIA

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2020

<u>INCOME</u>	2019	2020
Membership Dues	\$4,085.69	\$5,702.00
Annual Convention	\$10,440.57	\$410.00
Monthly Bourse Rentals	\$3,260.00	\$1,400.00
Monthly Door Receipts	\$1,647.00	\$249.00
Monthly Sales & Donations	\$29.95	\$15.25
Journal Advertising	\$777.00	\$470.00
Total	\$20,240.21	\$8,246.25
<u>EXPENSES</u>	2019	2020
Advertising	\$1,188.66	\$269.28
Bank Charges	\$238.34	\$48.80
Annual Show Expenses	\$8,839.91	
Seniors Hall Rental	\$2,820.48	
Insurance	\$1,480.68	\$1,613.52
Website	\$216.45	\$631.57
Mailbox		\$195.49
Journal	\$6,055.57	\$6,667.53
Sponsorship	\$600.00	
Refunds		\$910.00
Supplies	\$139.00	
Miscellaneous	\$134.18	
Total	\$21,713.27	\$10,336.19
Profit/Loss	-\$1,473.06	-\$2,089.94

Treasurer's Report

CANADIAN SOCIETY OF MILITARY MEDALS OF INSIGNIA BALANCE SHEET YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2020

Balance Sheet	2019	2020
Opening Balance January 1	\$22,194.84	\$20,776.56
Closing Balance December31	\$20,776.56	\$18,686.62
Profit/Loss	- \$1,418.28	- \$2,089.94
Liabilities (uncashed cheques)	\$54.78	
Total Loss	- \$1,473.06	- \$2,089.94
Income	\$20,240.21	\$8,246.25
Expenses	\$21,713.27	\$10,336.19
Profit/Loss	- \$1,473.06	- \$2,089.94
ASSETS	31-Dec-19	31-Dec-20
Bank of Montreal Account	\$20,776.56	\$18,686.62
US Bank Account	\$127.33	\$609.77
Petty Cash	\$100.00	\$100.00

Statements compiled by Andy Traverse and reviewed by Ken Keegan

March 31, 2021

The Cross of Sacrifice (Figure D) is also known as the “Memorial Cross” or “Mother’s Cross”. Suspended by a purple ribbon ¼ inch wide.

- Obverse - a cross pattee, in silver suspended from a light purple ribbon 11mm wide. At the end of the upright there is a crown and the foot and the end of either arm, a maple leaf. In the centre, within a wreath of laurel, is the royal cypher of the reigning monarch: GRI for King George the Fifth.
- Reverse – name of the person commemorated. On this cross it reads N-S. G.I. SARE. On the foot of the cross it indicates STERLING and a “C” with a “3”. I am not sure which maker this would represent.

N/S Gladys Irene Sare is commemorated on the Halifax Memorial along with the other 13 Nursing Sisters that perished during the sinking of the Llandoverly Castle. Her name appears on page 496 of the Book of Remembrance in Ottawa. There is a plaque in the main corridor of the Montreal General Hospital (near Livingston Hall) in memory of the two alumnae who made the supreme sacrifice during World War I, Margaret Jane Fortescue, Class of 1905 and Gladys Irene Sare, Class of 1913.

The Canadian Army Nursing Service totalled 3,141 Canadian volunteer nurses of which 2,504 served overseas in England, France and Greece. Nursing Sisters were accorded the rank of Lieutenant. There were 61 Canadian Nursing Sisters and Matrons who lost their lives in the First World War with 14 of those lost in this disaster. The first recorded nursing loss was in 1915 and the last in 1922. There were probably more deaths from ailments and sickness that were attributable to the war after the 1922 date of reporting cut off.

Her name is inscribed on the Globe of the Wartime Nurses Memorial at the National Memorial Arboretum, Alrewas, Staffordshire, United Kingdom.

Footnote: Her brother Major Harry Frank Sare with the 87th Battalion Canadian Infantry was killed on 9th April, 1917 at Vimy Ridge. Thus his mother would have been issued two mother’s crosses and memorial plaques for Harry and Gladys. Also Harry’s son, Lt-Col. Paul F.L. Sare O.B.E., died in service with the Royal Canadian Dragoons on 31st October 1952.

Sources:

- Canada Census 1911
- Toronto Star, August 2, 2014
- Library and Archives Canada – Personnel Records of the First World War

- Library and Archives Canada – Circumstances of Death Registers, First World War
- Veterans Affairs Canada – The Canadian Virtual War Memorial (CVWM)
- Veterans Affairs Canada – Canada’s Nursing Sisters Remembrance Series
- Veterans Affairs Canada – Remembrance > Medals and Decorations > Memorial Cross
- Commonwealth War Graves Commission – <http://www.cwgc.org>
- Canadian Great War Project - <http://www.canadiangreatwarproject.com>
- British Battles and Medals 7th Edition by John Hayward, Diana Birch and Richard Bishop and published by SPINK
- The Orders and Medals Research Society – March 2005 Journal article “The World War One Memorial Cross to Canadian Nursing Sisters” by Nelson Mercier, Canada
- Medal News February 2015 issue
- Medals Yearbook published by Medal News
- Dix Noonan Web on-line archive

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Buy • Sell • Trade

SUSPENDED Due to COVID-19

Next show to be scheduled when possible - Tentatively Spring 2022
Check csmmi.com for announcements

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Sundays 8:00am to 12:00pm
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Burlington Seniors' Centre
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2021 Show CANCELLED Due to COVID-19

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FREE PARKING

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Show and Table Enquiries: Bryan at 289-837-4067



CSMMI *Journal*

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Advertising in any or all of the publications may be obtained at the following rates:

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Back	Full page	4 ½" x 7 ½"	\$90.00
Inside Front	Full page	4 ½" x 7 ½"	\$85.00
Inside Back	Full page	4 ½" x 7 ½"	\$85.00

INSIDE ADS

			Colour	Black
	Full page	4 ½" x 7 ½"	\$80.00	\$60.00
	2/3 page	4 ½" x 4 ¾"	\$60.00	\$45.00
	1/2 page	4 ½" x 3 ½"	\$50.00	\$35.00
	1/3 page	4 ½" x 2 3/8"	\$45.00	\$30.00

INSERT PAGES

Inserts should be of light weight paper and must be provided ready-folded for insertion in the Journal mailings. The base rate is \$ 60.00 per mailing but this may be subject to an increase should additional pages result in an increase in the costs of mailing the Journal.

CLASSIFIED ADS

Up to 20 Words	\$4.00
21 - 40 words	\$8.00
41 - 60 words	\$12.00

Payment must accompany the advertisement. The placing of classified ads is restricted to C.S.M.M.I. members. Please use form provided in Journal.

Advertising space will be provided, as a service, to members who are searching for items to buy, sell or trade. Name, address, telephone number, etc. are NOT included in the word count.

Photographs for classified ads will be printed at a cost of \$10.00 each (black and white). A SASE should be included if the return of the pictures is desired.

HOW TO ADVERTISE

Anyone interested in advertising in these publications should contact Terry Wallace, C.S.M.M.I Advertising:

Email: braveheart-militaria@rogers.com

Phone: (519) 290-0589

Mail: C.S.M.M.I., c/o Terry Wallace, 15 – 19 Anderson Street,
Woodstock, ON CANADA N4S 9A3

Classified Ads

BUY, SELL, TRADE

Please note (#) tells the number of times this ad still has to run.

WANTED TO BUY: Canadian Korea Medals with service numbers prefix "L" and suffix "H". Medals to RCN and RCNVR. Contact Dave Mildon by email at 521900skeena@gmail.com or by phone at 905-716-7677. (2)

WANTED TO BUY: Bradford Exchange "We Stand On Guard" plate series for Royal Canadian Legion project. Contact: Ed James by email at emjames@wogwave.ca or by phone at 204-845-2630 (3)

WANTED TO BUY: Collector willing to pay top dollar for North American gold or silver coins and banknotes. Contact: Dave 905-320-9222. Email: eris7446@gmail.com (4)

FOR SALE Jeffrey Hoare Auction catalogues, with prices realized. For what we collect, this is an important reference, giving real values. Multiple copies available. Please inquire, Tim

Wellstead twellstead74@gmail.com The Book Barn Thebookbarnon86.com (5)

WANTED TO BUY - BOY SCOUT COLLECTIBLES: Crests, Uniforms, Awards, Publications. Wolf Cubs, Rovers, Sea Scouts, Venturers, Jamborees. I can help value and identify. Questions? CONTACT: Ron Antonio 443 Winfield Terrace, Mississauga, ON L5R 1P3 Toll Free 1-888-301-1903, 905-890-8453 Email: cbreak@rogers.com (11)

WANTED TO BUY - POSTERS: Propaganda, Military, Travel, Tourism, Movie, Theatre, Music, Art, Advertising. Paper, Cardboard. Canadian, Foreign. Can help value and identify. Questions? CONTACT: Ron Antonio 443 Winfield Terrace, Mississauga, ON L5R 1P3 Toll Free 1-888-301-1903, 905-890-8453 Email: cbreak@rogers.com (11)

Advertisers... Do you have a (0) at the end of your ad...

it's time to renew! See page 2396 for a handy order form to renew your ad

Note to the Editor

Further to my short article, *Nominal Rolls of the Canadian Expeditionary Force*, page 2313, in the *Summer & Fall C.S.M.M.I. Journal, 2020*, I should have given more "user friendly" directions to find the article - which are belatedly offered as follows.

1. Google: Doing Our Bit. Tap Military and Family History Research.
2. Scroll down to ARCHIVES on the right side, continue down dates and tap April 18, 2016.
3. Scroll down and choose Nominal Rolls of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

From my experience, there are so many interesting blogs on the main site, a great long period of time will be spent doing further "research" on many of the blogs. Enjoy the opportunities.

LCol. B.L. Nehring, CD, BSc, MSc

Policy Update

Membership Terms

On April 21, 2021, The C.S.M.M.I. Executive approved a policy that clarifies the terms of membership. Effective April 21, 2021, the following shall apply:

The C.S.M.M.I. annual membership commences on January 1 of the year and ends on December 31 of that year. Membership fees are due on January 1 and are payable by January 31st. Any membership not paid by this date shall be issued a notice from the Society.

As a phase in period, all current unpaid memberships shall be issued a final notice and deleted if there is no renewal by July 1, 2021.

Classified Ad Form

The following form may be used for classified advertising in future Journals. If there is not enough space, complete your ad on a separate piece of paper and attach it to the form.

NAME _____ NUMBER _____

STREET _____

CITY _____ PROVINCE / STATE _____

COUNTRY _____ POSTAL / ZIP CODE _____

PHONE _____ FAX _____

EMAIL _____

PRICING: Up to 20 Words, \$4.00; 21 - 40, words, \$8.00; 41 - 60 words, \$12.00

(Please circle the appropriate heading)

WANTED TO: BUY SELL TRADE

TEXT for AD: _____

Amount of remittance \$ _____

Please mail, with remittance to:

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University Plaza RPO Dundas, Ontario, Canada L9H 6Y3

Application for Membership



CANADIAN SOCIETY OF MILITARY MEDALS AND INSIGNIA

(Founded 1965)

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP *(Please show any changes with a *)*

Name	Membership Number	New Member
------	-------------------	------------

Address

Street	City	
Province/State	Country	Postal/Zip Code

Communications

Telephone Number(s)	Fax Number(s)	Email address
---------------------	---------------	---------------

Collecting Interests

Do you authorize the C.S.M.M.I. to publish the above information? If "Yes" is not checked, then we cannot publish the information.	Yes	No
---	-----	----

(Signature)

(Date)

MEMBERSHIP FEES

\$35.00 (Canadian funds) for Canadian Memberships
\$35.00 (U.S. funds for American and Overseas Memberships)
Please enclose \$35.00 for 1 year _____ or \$70.00 for 2 years _____
Please return this completed form, with a cheque or money order made payable to C.S.M.M.I., to
Ken Keegan (Membership Secretary)
P.O. Box 63075, University Plaza RPO, Dundas, Ontario, Canada L9H 6Y3
eTransfer payment - email: bcatp8@hotmail.com

MEMBERSHIP INCLUDES

International contact with military collectors & historians.
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Preferred registration to the Society's Annual International Show
Preferred status to rent bourse tables at all shows
Reduced admission to monthly shows.

The C.S.M.M.I. Journal is distributed in pdf format via email. Print journals are available on request.

Please check if you would like to receive a print Journal. I prefer a print Journal. _____

Note: Membership valid from January 1 – December 31. Annual fees due by January 31st.
New membership starting after July 1st shall be extended to December 31 of the following year.

(CSMMI form May 2021)



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A Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, K.C.S.I., Knight Commander Set, c.1910



United Kingdom.

An Illustrious Order of St.Patrick, by Rundell Bridge & Rundell, c.1810



Germany, Imperial.

The Pour-le-Mérite with Oak Leaves, to Hugo Gottlieb von Kathen, Commander of the 74th Infantry



United Kingdom.

A Most Noble Order of the Garter, by Richard Davies, c.1805



Hesse-Kassel.

An Order of the Iron Helmet (Kurhessischer Orden vom Eisernen Helm) Type I, c.1814



United Kingdom.

A Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Grand Cross Star in Gold with Diamonds, Emeralds, and Rubies, c.1835



United Kingdom.

A Most Ancient & Noble Order of the Thistle, Collar Badge in Gold

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