

The Memory Project



Korea

VOLUME 2

LEN BADOWICH'S COLD WAR TIMELINE

Len Badowich's Cold War Timeline

More than fifty years ago, thousands of kilometres away from Canada, a conflict began that irrevocably changed the history of the world and the lives of those who participated in it. The Cold War was an ideological struggle between the democratic forces of the West and the communist forces of the Soviet Union and China who engaged one another on the divided peninsula of Korea. The Korean War, lasting for three years (1950-53), was the longest and perhaps the most significant round of the decades-long Cold War.

Told against the historical backdrop of this rapidly changing global state of affairs, Len Badowich's Cold War Timeline presents a personal account of one Canadian's experiences during this era. This story chronicles Len Badowich's arrival in Canada as a young Polish immigrant, his childhood in Brandon, Manitoba, his decision to serve in Korea, and the intense events that he would encounter there.

1929 New York, Montreal and Toronto stock markets crashed on October 29, 1929. By 1933, 30% of the Canadian labour force was unemployed.

1932 *"I was born in Poland in a village near Jaroslaw. My mother's name was Jadwiga. She was very religious. She went to church three times a week. My father fought in the First World War. His name was Ludwick. There wasn't enough land to divide up among my father and my uncles. That's why three of them and my father came to Canada."*



1932 *"My father came to Canada during the Depression. He came to Brandon, Manitoba. Before he could bring us over, he had to have a home for us, money in the bank and a job. It took him five years to achieve that."*



1939 On September 1, 1939, Hitler launched the Fall Weiss (White Plan) and two-thirds of the German army invaded Poland. Britain and France declared war on Germany on September 3. Canada officially declared war on September 10.

1939 *"When Hitler invaded Poland, we had been in Canada for only a year and a half. But, I remember all the men were going off to join up. There were 3,000 Poles living in one end of Brandon. As kids, we used to go to the local Polish hall. It was attached to the church. They used to stage plays and the kids used to go back stage when the dancing was going on and dress up in the imitation armour, lances and swords for mock battles."*



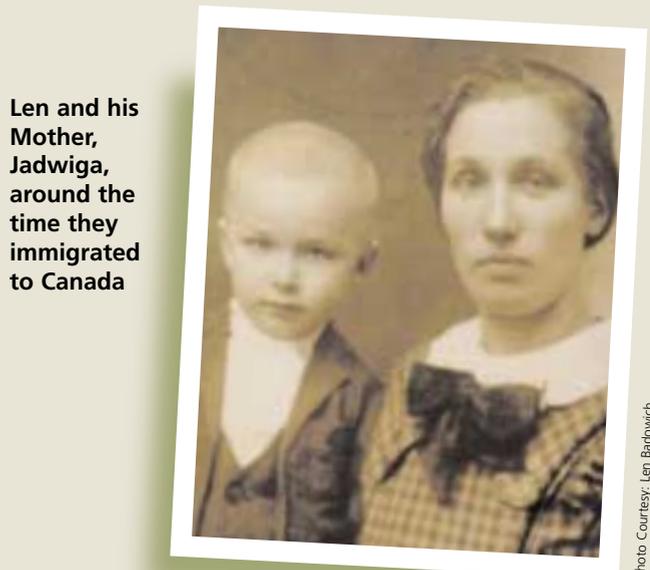
Immigrants arriving in Canada at the CPR station in Winnipeg, 1927

Provincial Archives of Manitoba: L.B. Foote Collection 466 (N2066)



A soup kitchen in Montreal during the Depression, 1930

1E1891-Y4 CAC



Len and his Mother, Jadwiga, around the time they immigrated to Canada

Photo Courtesy: Len Badowich

LEN BADOWICH'S COLD WAR TIMELINE

Memories



One of many British Commonwealth Air Training Plan centres in Manitoba

NAC



Captured German troops marching through the streets of Dieppe

NAC



NAC PA-132651

Canadian troops in landing craft during D-Day Invasion



NAC PA-111593

V-E Day celebrations in Ottawa

1942 "My father had a big map. He used to put pins in the map to show what was happening in the war. It was in the living room beside the radio. We would get the war news at 9 or 10 o'clock and then we went to bed. I remember my uncles coming to my home on the weekend. They were on leave and they would bring a case of beer and I would listen to them talk about the war. Then all of a sudden they were gone. They were with the South Saskatchewan Regiment. Two of them were killed at Dieppe."

1942 Close to 5,000 Canadians took part in a disastrous raid on the French port of Dieppe on August 19, 1942. Of the 5000 Canadians, 1400 were killed or wounded and 2000 were taken prisoner.

1943 "My home town was a military town. There were air force bases around as part of the [British] Commonwealth [Air Training] Plan. The Royal Canadian Horse Artillery and various other regiments were nearby at Camp Shilo. On Saturday, the town was just a sea of khaki and blue. I used to sell newspapers, *The Winnipeg Free Press*, on the street for a dime. I got a nickel for each one I sold. I made \$2 to \$3 on a Saturday afternoon."

"The normal population [of Brandon] was 18,000. But with the influx of the army and the air force and the wives, everybody who had a room rented it out. The stores, especially the cafés, were packed. There were two railway stations – the CNR and CPR – and there were always soldiers and airmen sleeping on the benches waiting for the next train. People were coming and going. It was busy, busy, busy; an exciting time when you're 11 years old."

"As soon as we reached 11 years old, we automatically had to belong to the school cadet corps. We were given uniforms. On my way home, I stopped in the shed and put it on for my Mamma and said, 'Look Mamma, I'm a soldier!' She started to cry, 'Ayoh, what kind of country is this? Eleven years old and they draft him into the army! We should have stayed in Poland.'"

1944 An Allied armada of 700 warships, 2,700 support ships, and 2,500 landing craft closed in on the beaches of Normandy, France on June 6, 1944. Juno is the code name for the beach successfully attacked by the 3rd Canadian Division.

1945 Allied troops completed the liberation of Europe as the Germans signed an unconditional and total surrender at Reims, France. On May 8, 1945, Victory in Europe (V-E Day) was declared.

LEN BADOWICH'S COLD WAR TIMELINE

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1945 In September 1945, Allied forces in the Second World War decided to partition the Korean peninsula, with Soviet troops to the north of the 38th parallel and American troops to the south, in order to repatriate surrendering Japanese troops.

1945 *"When the war ended I was 13. There was a bang-up time in Brandon. There was a big victory parade. There was music and dancing and a big celebration at the Polish community hall. Poland was going to be free again."*



1946 The United Nations held its first session in January, 1946. The UN peace charter, signed in San Francisco, committed Canada to a new League of Nations that would attempt to keep the peace and prevent a Third World War.

England's Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, spoke out about the growing rift between Eastern and Western Europe in March of 1946. Churchill declared, "from Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent."

The U.S. detonated an atomic bomb beneath the surface of the Pacific Ocean near the tiny island chain known as the Bikinis.

1948 - 49 Germany was partitioned into East Germany and West Germany in 1945, after the Second World War, under the control of the four principal allies, the U.S., the U.S.S.R., France and Britain. On June 24, 1948, the Soviet Union restricted movement of trains and vehicles to Soviet-controlled West Berlin, which was inside Communist East Germany. The U.S. and Britain responded by flying supplies in to the population of West Berlin. The Berlin Airlift lasted for 321 days until the Soviets called off the blockade on May 12, 1949.

1949 Canada joined Britain, the U.S. and the nations of western Europe in the creation of a military alliance, known as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), in April of 1949. NATO was a response among the western democracies to the perceived threat of attack from the Soviet Union.

1949 Communist Chinese forces of Mao Tse-tung overran the city of Shanghai in May of 1949. It was clear that the Nationalist Chinese forces of Chiang Kai-shek were in retreat. China would soon become a Communist state.

1950 After several years of skirmishes across the 38th parallel between North and South Korea, the North Korean army invaded South Korea on June 25, 1950, and the Korean War officially began.

Winston Churchill and Harry Truman before Churchill's Iron Curtain speech



Corbis



Corbis

West Berlin children cheering a cargo plane during Berlin Airlift, 1948



NAC PA-117616

Lester Pearson at Security Council meeting, United Nations, 1949

LEN BADOWICH'S COLD WAR TIMELINE

Timeline



General Douglas MacArthur at Inchon, September 1950

Corbis

NAC PA-167313

1950 On September 15, 1950, UN forces, led by U.S. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, launched a lightning attack against the North Koreans at Inchon (near Seoul), forcing the Communist forces to retreat into North Korea.

1950 In November, 1950, UN forces, again led by Gen. MacArthur, pushed the Communist North Korean forces all the way north to the Chinese border at the Yalou River, bringing Communist China into the Korean War. The 3rd Battalion of the Royal Canadian Regiment (RCR) was organized at Petawawa, Ontario.

Royal Canadian Navy Destroyer H.M.C.S. Cayuga in North Korea, December 1950



1950 "When I went to join up, I was 18 years old. All I could remember was that my cousin was with the Lord Strathcona Horse Royal Canadians. This recruiting sergeant said, 'What do you want to join?' I said, 'The Royal Canadians.' 'We need people in Korea,' he said. So right away I went down to Chorley Park and was sworn in. They told me we would be taken to the army camp. They put us on a train and I figure I'm going to Camp Borden. Well, we are traveling and traveling and I'm thinking, 'Where is Camp Borden?'. Finally we arrived at 4 o'clock in the morning at Petawawa. There was this orderly sergeant out there to meet us. He was in a red beret, red sash and stick. I knew the rank and said, 'Sergeant, what regiment is this?' He said, 'This is the Royal Canadian Regiment.' I said, 'I want to go with the tank corps.' He said, 'You're in the RCR now.' So there began my career in the army."



Len Badowich with his first lance corporal's stripes

Photo Courtesy: Len Badowich

"I didn't know where Korea was. We heard that the communists had invaded. I didn't think I was going to Korea, because we heard after General MacArthur invaded Inchon that it would all be over by Christmas – home by Christmas. I was quite sure that I was going to Germany. NATO had been organized and we had a brigade in Germany and that's where I wanted to go. Then I was put into the 3rd Battalion of the RCR, a reinforcement battalion, and they were going to Korea."

Canadian soldiers preparing machine gun position, May 1951



NAC PA-112639

"I didn't go overseas (to Korea) with the 2nd Battalion (RCR). You had to be 19 at that time to go overseas. Then they organized the 3rd Battalion and sent us all to Wainwright, Alberta, to train. I became a lance corporal in the early part of 1952 and I became a basic training instructor, training recruits on grenades, the Sten gun, the Bren gun, and the Lee Enfield rifle and rocket launchers. The weather changes quickly in Wainwright. I remember we were there in May and one day it rained on us, it snowed on us, it sleeted on us and we roasted in the sun... all in one day."

LEN BADOWICH'S COLD WAR TIMELINE

Remember

Canada's three active infantry regiments - the Royal Canadian Regiment (RCR), the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (PPCLI) and the Royal 22nd Regiment (R22R) - comprised Canada's army units in Korea. Each regiment's existing Battalion (the 1st Battalion) would train incoming recruits (the 2nd Battalion) and the newly trained soldiers (the 2nd Battalion) would be the first to go to Korea.

1951 On April 24-26, 1951, Chinese Communist forces began to push south toward Seoul. Several hundred troops of the 2nd Battalion of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (PPCLI) defended the UN positions at Kap'yong against 6,000 Communist troops for three days. They learned later that the battalion was to receive the U.S. Presidential Distinguished Unit Citation.

1951 The 2nd Battalion of the RCR shipped out from Seattle, Washington on a Liberty ship for Korea in April 1951. On November 23-25, the Royal 22nd Regiment (the Vandoos) of the 2nd Battalion defended the frontlines at the base of Hill 355 against thousands of the Chinese Communist forces. The Vandoos' casualties included 16 killed, 36 wounded and 2 taken prisoner.

1952 On October 23, 1952, the 1st Battalion of the RCR defended a position on Hill 355, known as 'Little Gibraltar'. Canada's casualties included 18 killed, 35 wounded and 14 taken prisoner. There was a sudden need for reinforcements. Troops from the 3rd Battalion of the RCR were designated as replacements.

1952 *"I left my home after embarkation leave. My mother and father had gone through the First World War. They knew what war was. She said she'd pray for me. My father was a very quiet man. 'Keep your head down,' he said. I left on the midnight train. I had a small bottle of whiskey for the trip. On the train, I saw another soldier, a Princess Patricia and his arm was in a cast. I sat down beside him and we started talking. I could see by his ribbons that he was just back from Korea. We had a few drinks and he told me how the Chinese attack in swarms and with bugles blaring. He had been at Kap'yong and I kind of thought he was exaggerating a bit."*

1953 *"In preparation at Camp Petawawa, we got everything ready to go. We had our medicals... I remember we were all lined up. The whole 3rd Battalion was lined up on the parade square. Colonel Campbell spoke to us. He said, 'It's strictly volunteer... anybody who does not want to go, step forward'. Nobody stepped forward. The whole battalion went (to Korea)."*

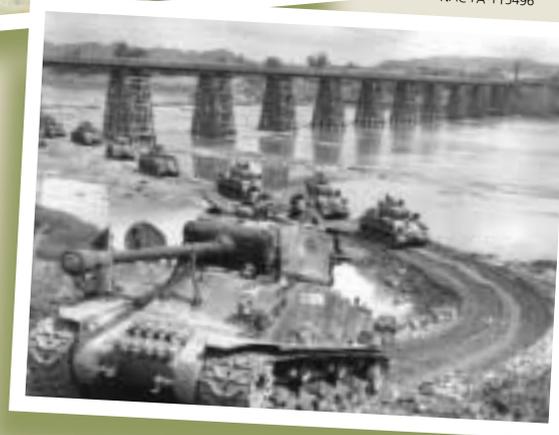
E.F. Zuber, Holding Kap'yong, CN 90041, Canadian War Museum



Korean War veteran Ted Zuber's painting of the battle of Kap'yong

NAC PA-115496

Sherman tanks crossing the Imjin River



Canadians in training at camp Petawawa, July 1952

Department of National Defence

Canadian troops of the Royal 22nd Regiment in front-line position, December 1952



NAC PA-166881

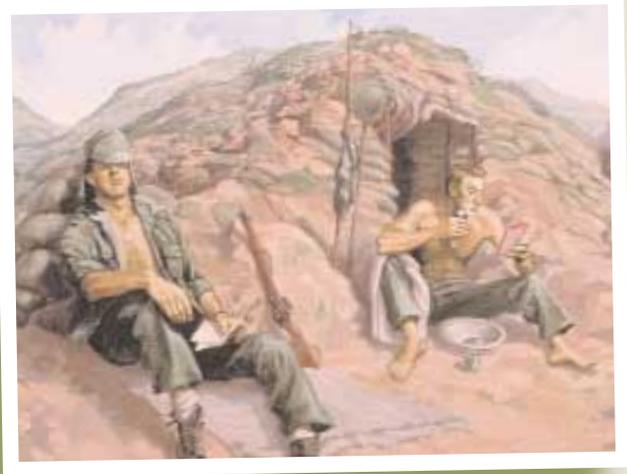
LEN BADOWICH'S COLD WAR TIMELINE

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Canadian Troops aboard ship en route to Korea, March 1952

NAC PA-128858



E. F. Zuber, Reverse Slope, CN 90035, Canadian War Museum

Korean War veteran Ted Zuber's painting of Canadian troops resting outside of their bunker



Canadian engineers examine a Chinese-made enemy box mine

NAC PA-128849



NAC PA-188736

Canadians play hockey on the Imjin River in Korea

1953 The 3rd Battalion of the RCR shipped out from Seattle, Washington on a Liberty ship for Korea.

1953 "We were in bunks way down in the bottom of the ship. All of our kit bags were in the middle of this compartment all piled up. We were in bunks – four deep – with steel frames and canvas rigged onto them. We were so closely packed, only one guy could get up at a time. I remember meeting... a[n] American soldier on board. He said, 'What y'all there, Marine Corps or what?' I said, 'No, I'm a Canadian.' 'When d'you get drafted?' he asked. I said, 'I didn't get drafted. I volunteered.' 'Man,' he said, 'you Canucks must go crazy with the cold weather up there.'"

1953 "The newspapers used to say that a large proportion of the Canadian army going to Korea were blooded veterans from the Second World War. But, do you know who ended up in the very front lines and in the rifle sections? The 19-year-old punks like me. The vets who were up in the lines were the corporals, sergeants and warrant officers. There were 11 men in a section. Most of the men in my section were from Nova Scotia and the outports of Newfoundland. Some of them couldn't read or write and I used to write letters home for them. I was considered well-educated... because I went to high school [Grade 11]. I could read and write Polish."

Spring 1953 "Prior to us going up to the front lines, our sergeant had brought up 25 South Korean Katcoms [Korean Augmentation to Commonwealth soldiers]. 100 of them were attached to our battalion. So our section, being very small, was assigned two or three Koreans. Sgt. Maj. DeCost called me in and said, 'Cpl. Badowich, you're the only foreign type here. None of these guys speak English. I'm putting you in charge of them. You've got two weeks to train them. Make sure they march properly.' The first thing we did was outfit them with Canadian uniforms. They loved their uniforms. We taught them how to dress. We taught them about our rifles. We taught them on the Bren gun. We didn't have much time."

LEN BADOWICH'S COLD WAR TIMELINE

Timeline

**April
1953**



"I remember being new. I carried my big pack and just what the book prescribed – so many pairs of socks, change of underwear. It was April up there. I remember going up to the front lines. There was barbed wire on the lip of the trenches and I was carrying not only my own Lee Enfield rifle, but a Bren gun that weighed about 30 pounds and extra ammunition. We were following this guide through the trenches and I was always getting snagged on the barbed wire. Every so often, a Very flare went up. We had to stand still. Artillery shells were coming in and I was not experienced enough to know how close they were so I was ducking at everything."

"Three days later my platoon commander told me that the corporal who had been my section commander got sick and was sent to the rear. I was automatically made the section leader. I found out that I was the forward section leader of the forward platoon of the forward company of the battalion. I was right up there and my section was stationed at the exit and entrance to 'no-man's land.' Everybody passed through our position."

1953 The 3rd Battalion of the RCR moved into the front line at Hill 187 in April of 1953.

**May 2
1953**



"The most scary part of our job was just as it was getting dark. That's when the attacks usually came in. That night, we had spotted Chinese trying to cut our barbed wire. This patrol went out and ran into the main body of Chinese troops. Then a rescue patrol went out and they immediately got ambushed too. Then the barrage started. I got into a bunker and I remember saying, 'They're gonna come after this ends. They're gonna come.' Even before the barrage ended they were on top of us. Lt. Hollyer came to us and said, 'I'm calling down our artillery on our own positions because they're overrunning us.' He told me to go around to all the section positions and tell everybody to get under cover. That's when I ran into the Chinese and I was captured."

1953 Communist forces launched an offensive against Canadian positions on Hill 187 on May 2. The 3rd Battalion of the RCR lost 26 men, 27 were injured and 7 were taken prisoner.

Photo Courtesy: Len Badowich



Canadian troops in a mortar firing position on Hill 187

Photo Courtesy: Len Badowich



Checking maps just hours before the attack at Hill 187

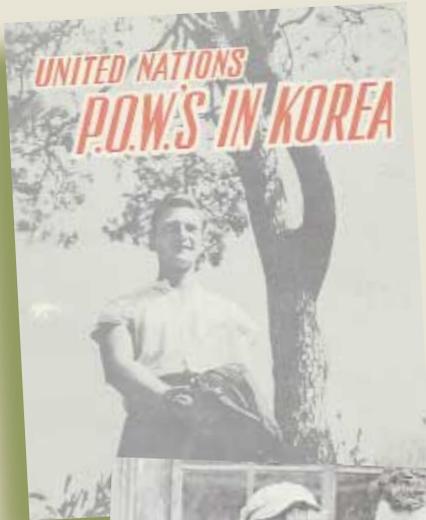


E. F. Zuber, Korea, Land of the Morning Calm, CN 90024, Canadian War Museum

Korean War veteran Ted Zuber's painting of Canadians on Hill 187

LEN BADOWICH'S COLD WAR TIMELINE

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Propaganda booklet distributed by the Chinese army to Canadian POWs



CONTACT WITH HOME

Small, illegible text from the 'CONTACT WITH HOME' section of the booklet.

May 3
1953



"We were taken behind the Chinese lines. I could still hear the machine gun and artillery fire and see the flares. I was able to look back and see our position and you could see every one of our trenches because their hill was higher than ours. I saw Chinese bodies from the battle. They were all just lined up, waiting for burial on the reverse side of their hill. We were taken to a farm. We were put into this barn-like room with a few blankets and we slept."

May
1953



"It was the height of the Cold War. We were interrogated one at a time for a few days. The first interrogation was quite simple. They just wanted military matters. But later on in the prison camp it was more severe. They had captured Katcoms and they found out that I was their trainer. The interrogation went like this: 'When is the South Korean army going to take over from the Canadian army?' How the heck was I supposed to know? I was 19 years old. I was a lance corporal and they were asking me political questions. 'What rank do you hold?' 'I'm a lance corporal.' 'What's that?' They knew American ranks, but American ranks didn't have lance corporals. 'I'm a squad leader,' I said. 'No, no. You're higher than that. You trained the Koreans.' It went on like this for three days."

Summer
1953



"One of our lieutenants who was captured the same night, Lt. Owen, gave me a note. It said that the Chinese soldiers took siestas each day from about noon to 2 o'clock. There was only one guard, so Lt. Owen said that we were going to escape. The plan was simple. He was going to distract the guard and I was supposed to pick up a helmet and hit the guard over the head, take his burp-gun and we were going to head south. I thought, 'How are we going to go through thousands of Chinese and North Koreans back to our own lines without being noticed?' Fortunately, the plan was never attempted, because suddenly the Chinese brought in more prisoners and they took me away to another prison camp."

Summer
1953



"They wanted us to sign petitions against our own countries for peace. The Canadians... we didn't sign any petitions. We were given a notebook and then given history lessons about communism. The next day we were asked questions. At that time, the Chinese claimed that the Americans were using germ bombs in Korea. They told us that there was a cholera epidemic in Korea and northern China and they blamed the epidemic on the Americans. They issued us all fly swatters. We were going to combat this germ epidemic. They gave us each a paper bag and the quota was 100 flies apiece. They counted them. Pretty soon flies were getting scarce. So we used to break them up. At night we would play poker for flies."



Survivors of the battle of Hill 187

Photo Courtesy: Bill Allen

LEN BADOWICH'S COLD WAR TIMELINE

Memories

1953 UN negotiators and those representing the Communist forces of North Korea and China met at Panmunjom on July 27, 1953, and agreed to a cease-fire.

July 1953



"All of a sudden we didn't see any of our planes anymore. While we were prisoners, we'd see Chinese MiGs fly over and the American Sabers would come flying over and then beat it back across the border. We figured that the war was over. We knew something was up. Finally, they shaved us and sent us to a place near Panmunjom. And, then a hundred prisoners were exchanged every day. When I saw my first MP (military policeman), I knew I was going to be okay. The first thing... we were deloused. I was taken to the 25th Brigade hospital. There was a tent there for us. It had everything, beer and pop and chocolate bars. And then we were interrogated by our own intelligence again. They treated us like we had committed a crime. 'Why didn't you escape?' they asked us. 'How do you escape in Korea when the place is full of Asians and you're white? Where do you go?' The first thing they did was have us swear allegiance to the Queen, because the King had died and she had been made the monarch (while we were POWs)."

1953 The premier of the Soviet Union announced in August that his country had successfully built and tested a hydrogen bomb. This formally ended the American monopoly on such weapons.

August 1953



"They flew us home on Canadian Pacific Airlines and there was an entertainment troupe on the plane coming home. There were five or six of us ex-POWs. We were drinking and partying and it didn't take much to get us drunk. I remember when we got to Vancouver, we were pretty hungover. The newspaper reporters were all there waiting and they lined us up on the airplane steps by the door. We were all bleary-eyed. And the next day we were in the Vancouver Sun with the picture and a caption that read, 'POWs returning to Canada still suffering from the effects of their captivity.' It was not like the Second World War. We were not treated as conquering heroes coming home at all."



Canadians of the Lord Strathconas tank crew enjoy news of cease-fire

Photo Credit: Jim Lynch

Ambulances arrive at gates of Freedom Village



Photo Credit: Jim Lynch



Photo Credit: Jim Lynch

Corp. Ernest Tayler and Corp. Len Badowich with Red Cross bags



Len Badowich (centre) and other Canadians wave from the back of a Red Cross truck as they leave Freedom Village

Photo Credit: Jim Lynch

LEN BADOWICH'S COLD WAR TIMELINE

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Len Badowich (second from left) with other Canadian POWs and Red Cross worker Ina McGregor

Photo Credit: Jim Lynch

Sept
1953



"When I got home to Brandon, my Mamma kissed me all over. All my relatives were there and had a big party. All my friends and school friends were coming over and, actually, I was getting a little tired of it. I just wanted a bit of time to myself to read a book, go to a movie, go out with a girlfriend or something. This guy came from CKX Radio station in Brandon. He wanted me to come and talk on the radio. I was in the beer parlour and he kept buying me beers. I agreed to talk on the radio and then the Polish community, the parish, they threw a big party at the local hall and I had to talk. They made a big fuss over me and I don't think I deserved all that attention. I wasn't a hero. I was a survivor. I did my duty and was lucky to survive."

1954 UN Command withdrew the last troops from Korea in August of 1954.

1954



"I wasn't sure what I was going to do. Then all of a sudden, I discovered that my enlistment was up. 'Hey,' I thought, I can do anything I want. I was talked into re-enlisting. They sent me on a paratroop course... in the winter of 1954. I had just come back and told my mother I was going to jump out of airplanes. 'Ayoh,' she cried. 'I pray for you to come back and now you're going to kill yourself.'"

1954



"At the time, the troops that were in Canada were always called a 'mobile strike force.' It was the time of the Cold War still. Our objective was Arctic training. We were being trained for Arctic warfare... as in Russian warfare. As a mobile strike force, we had to be a ready force in 24 or 48 hours. They didn't have the planes to get us there. We were short of planes. But we were a ready force."

1955



"During the Cold War we had a brigade in Germany. I remember I was married at this time. I also took a course for construction surveying at Ryerson while I was still in the service. At that time there was a call-out. It was the time of the atomic bombs. The Russians were testing atomic bombs. Air raid shelters were being built. And, they called out the militia and put them on active duty. My regiment was going to go to Germany. I told my wife. She said, 'No. It's me or the regiment.' So I left the regiment. I was in the active force from 1950 until 1956. Then, I got out."



The Winnipeg Free Press

Len with his mother, father and younger brother, shortly after returning home to Brandon, Manitoba

The caption beside this photograph read "Brandon POW Comes Home"



The Winnipeg Free Press

LEN BADOWICH'S COLD WAR TIMELINE

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1955 The Warsaw Pact signed in May of 1955 by the Eastern bloc nations and the Soviet Union was a formal alliance against NATO.

1955 *"Our first child was born in 1955. We called him Leonard after me. But he died after a few weeks. My son Lorne was born in 1960 and our daughter Linda was born in 1965."*



1959 The 'baby-boom' lasted from 1947 to 1966. In 1959, the peak year of the 'baby-boom,' 479,275 babies were born in Canada.

1974 Twenty-one years after the cease-fire, a group of veterans came together to form a reunion committee, which developed into the Korea Veterans Association of Canada (KVA). The KVA's membership is comprised of those who served in Korea from 1950-1953, on peacekeeping missions from 1953-55, and in ancillary units.

July 27 1997 On the 44th anniversary of the Korean War armistice, the Korea Veterans Association of Canada unveiled the first ever national Korean War memorial in this country. The monument pays tribute to the nearly 30,000 Canadians who served in the Korean War and the 2,000 Canadian casualties (including the names, ranks and outfits of the 516 Canadians who lost their lives).

1997 *Len returned to the Canadian Forces Base in Petawawa in the autumn of 1997, nearly 50 years after he was there for his own combat training prior to departing for Korea. Len spoke with RCR students about Hill 187 and his experiences as a POW during the war, and offered some shooting tips to the 'machine gunners' class.*



The emblem of the Korea Veterans Association of Canada



Photo Courtesy: Jacques LaChance

Jacques LaChance kneels in front of the national Korean War Monument in Brampton, Ontario. Mr. LaChance wrote the poem that is featured on the monument.



Photo Courtesy: Len Badowich

Len participates in a 'machine gunners' class in Petawawa