



26/XII Museum Newsletter



Volume 2, Issue 4 Brandon's Military Museum July 2013

26 FIELD REGIMENT RCA/XII MANITOBA DRAGOONS MUSEUM • BRANDON MB

New Museum Crest



Fig 1 The New Museum crest will be used in addition to the XII MB Dragoons and Artillery badges. The new crest can found on items from the kitshop and on the all Museum correspondence.



Fig 2 Canadian Artillery in action during the Korean War
Credit commons.wikimedia.org

In This Issue:

1. New Museum Crest;
1. Korean War;
2. Korean War continued;
3. Korean War continued;
3. Vimy Night;
3. Badges of the Canadian Army;
4. Identify the Artefact;
5. Mr. Nick Shadlock Normandy Medallion;
First issue Museum Ball Cap;
Name that Ribbon;
6. Betty Coleman's last Senate BBQ;
6. Cannonball Ed Dobrzanski;
7. Brandon Veteran's Memorial page
8. Museum Donors

Friends of the Museum who wish to make a donation or a bequest of Artefacts or financial assistance to the Museum are always welcome. Please contact the Museum Treasurer, Lorna Ball at rgbball@mymts.net or call 204-728-7665.

The Korean War, which was originally called a Police Action was from 25th June 1950 – 27th July 1953 was a war between the Republic of Korea (South Korea), (ROK), supported by the United Nations, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea), (DPRK) at one time supported by the People's Republic of China (PRC) and the Soviet Union (USSR) . It was primarily the result of the political division of Korea by an agreement of the victorious Allies at the conclusion of the Pacific War at the end of World War II. The Korean Peninsula was occupied by Japan from 1910 until the end of WWII in 1945. Following the surrender Japan the Korean peninsula was divided at the 38th parallel by the US administrators with American forces occupying the southern half and the USSR forces occupying the northern half. The promised free elections of 1948 were not held throughout the Korean Peninsula this deepened the division between the two sides, the DPRK established a communist

government, while the ROK established a pro-western administration. The 38th parallel increasingly became a political border between the two Korean states. Reunification negotiations continued in the months preceding the war, tension intensified. Cross-border skirmishes and raids at the 38th Parallel persisted. The situation escalated into open warfare when DPRK forces invaded ROK on 25th June 1950. In 1950, the Soviet Union boycotted the UN in protest at representation of China by the Nationalist Republic of China (ROC) government instead of the Communist PRC. President Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist ROC had taken refuge in Taiwan following their defeat in the Chinese Civil War. If the USSR had attended the UN Security Council they could have vetoed any motion but in their absence, the United States and other countries passed a Security Council resolution authorizing military intervention in Korea. The USA provided almost 90% of the almost 350,000 international soldiers which aided ROK forces in repelling the invasion, with twenty other countries of the United Nations offering assistance. The United Nations Command (UNC) forces suffered severe casualties within the first sixty day of the conflict and were forced to a small area in the south of the Korean Peninsula, known as the Pusan perimeter. A rapid UNC counter-offensive then drove the DPRK past the 38th Parallel and almost to the Yalu River, when the PRC entered the war on the side of North Korea. Chinese intervention forced the UNC to retreat behind the 38th Parallel. While not directly committing forces to the conflict, the USSR provided material aid to both the DPRK and PRC. The fighting ended on 27th July 1953, when the armistice agreement was signed at Panmunjom by LGen William Harrison, Jr. representing the UNC DPRK Gen Nam Il representing the DPRK People's Army, and the PRC Volunteer Army. The agreement established the border between the Koreas near the 38th Parallel and created the Korean Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), a 2.5 mile wide buffer zone between the two Korean nations. Incidents still continue today.

Canadian Army in Korea



Fig 3 B/Gen J.M. Rockingham Commander 25th Canadian Infantry Brigade Korea Credit commons.wikimedia.org



Fig 4 Canadian Arm Badge Credit 26XII Museum

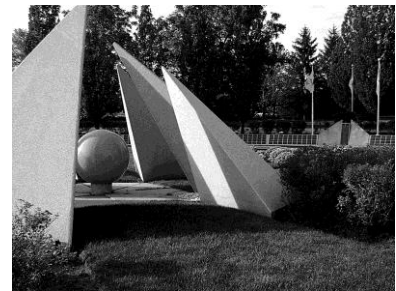


Fig 5 Korean War Memorial Wall Brampton Credit commons.wikimedia.org

The 25th Canadian Infantry Brigade was Canada's primary combat-formation intending to be sent as part of the British Commonwealth Forces Korea. Originally composed of three infantry battalions and two armoured squadrons, several individual units rotated through the brigade. Although a full brigade had been trained and armed by 1951, the success of the Inchon Landing meant that only 2nd Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry was initially sent. However, Chinese Peoples Voluntary Army (CPVA) and DPRK forces subjected Canadian forces to fierce fighting throughout April 1951, while serving with the 27th Commonwealth Brigade. It had detached from the 25th Brigade in order to leave for Korea in advance of the formation, and would later rejoin its Canadian brigade group. On 15th August 1950, the 2nd Battalion was created within Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (PPCLI) to be a component of the Canadian Army Special Force in response to the PRC invasion of the ROK. The new battalion trained in Calgary and at CFB Wainwright, before boarding the USS Private Joe P. Martinez on 25th November 1950, to Pusan in South Korea. The battalion landed in Korea in December and trained in the mountains for eight weeks before finally taking part in the war on 6th February becoming a component of the 27th British

Commonwealth Brigade of the IX Corps in the 8th US Army. The 2nd Battalion of the PPCLI was the first Canadian infantry unit to take part in the Korean War. By spring 1951, 8,500 Canadian troops were supporting the United Nations, alongside 12,500 British, 5,000 Filipino troops and 5,000 Turkish troops. Battle of Kapyong, in April 1951, Chinese forces of the 118th Division attacked the Kapyong Valley in force, and pushed South Korean and New Zealand troops into retreat. Under heavy pressure, the Korean 6th Division broke, and the line collapsed. US and ROK poured through a gap under protective covering fire from Australians who were holding their section of the line despite heavy pressure. Australian troops from 3rd RAR, and Canadian troops from the PPCLI were ordered to halt this CPVA advance. The mission of the men of the 27th Commonwealth Brigade was to block the two approaches to Kapyong. In only a few hours, they managed to prepare defensive positions. The PRC 118th Division engaged their two forward battalions on 23rd April. In the early part of the battle the 1st Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment and the Royal New Zealand Artillery 16th Field Regiment were almost cut off. The resistance of forward positions, held by the 2nd PPCLI and 3rd RAR, permitted the 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment to withdraw. It moved into place to provide a reserve. The initial Chinese attack at Kapyong engaged 3rd RAR on Hill 504. The Chinese then struck at the Canadian front. Wave after wave of massed Chinese troops kept up the attack throughout the night of 23rd April. After a night of fierce fighting Major Bernard O'Dowd, Officer Commanding, A Company, 3rd RAR, managed to get through on a radio phone to a general of the 1st U.S. Marine Division. The general was incredulous, thinking it was an enemy agent speaking. He told Maj O'Dowd that the unit had been wiped out the night before and no longer existed,. The CPVA had managed to infiltrate the brigade position by the morning of 23rd April. The Australians and Canadians were facing the whole of the CPVA 118th Division. Throughout 24th April the battle was unrelenting. It devolved, on both fronts, into hand-to-hand combat with bayonet charges. The Australians, facing encirclement, were ordered to make an orderly fall back to new defensive positions late in the day of 24th April. 2nd PPCLI was completely surrounded. Captain Mills, in command of D Company, was forced to call down artillery fire on his own positions on Hill 677 several times during the early morning hours of 25th April to avoid being overrun. It had to be resupplied by air drops during this desperate time. By dawn the Chinese attack on the Canadian position had abated, and in the afternoon of 25th April the road through to the Canadians had been cleared of Chinese, at which time the 2nd Battalion was relieved. The 16th Field Regiment, Royal New Zealand Artillery, also managed to withdraw and link up with the U.S. Army's 72nd Heavy Tank Battalion. These units provided close heavy gun support. Canada lost 10 soldiers from a total of 47 allied losses and 23 wounded at this battle. The 2nd Battalion, PPCLI earned an American Presidential Unit Citation for their actions during the Battle of Kapyong.

Vimy Night Fundraiser

On behalf of the Museum Volunteers we wish to thank the Commanding Officer 26th Field Regiment Royal Canadian Artillery LCol Dave Dalal and soldiers of the regiment for the successful Thirty-Third Annual Vimy Night celebration and fundraiser.

Badges of the Canadian Army past and present

On the page of this and following editions of the 26XII Newsletter there will be pictures of the badges of Canadian Army Units past and present. Some examples are below.



Fig 6 PPCLI CEF
Credit Regimental Rouge



Fig 7 79 BN CEF
cefresearch.ca



Fig 8 1 Cdn Mounted Rifles
britishbadgforum.com



Fig 9 44 BN CEF
efresearch.ca



Fig 10 181 BN CEF
militarybadgcollection.com

Identify the Artefact

The picture below generated several e-mail to the Editor as to my explanation of the artifact found at figure 11 below. The artifact at figure 11 is in fact a Royal Canadian Sea Cadet (RCSC) Officers' tunic sleeve designator. In the old days RCN midshipmen wore the lapel badge at figure 12 with nothing on their tunic sleeve. As the RCN and RCSC Officers wore the same uniform and hat badge to tell them apart RCSC Officers wore an anchor vice the executive curl. So a RCSC Midshipman would wear figure 12 on his lapel and figure 11 on his sleeve similar to the RCSC A/SLt at figure 13 but the RCSC Midshipman would not have a ring on the sleeve. My apologies for the confusion.



Fig 11 RCSC Officers and Midshipmen
Sleeve Designator

Credit

26XII Museum



Fig 12 RCN, RCSC Midshipman
lapel badge

Wikipedia



Fig 13 A/SLt RCSC displaying anchor
on sleeve above rank where RCN Officer
would have worn the executive curl
cadets.ca

Identify the Artefact



Answer to last Identify the Artefact
Is Putties. These cloth leg wraps
originated in India. The Cdn Army
used in WWI, WWII and Korea.



Identify the Artefact:
For answer see next issue of
The 26XII Newsletter



Fig 14 First issue of new Museum Ball Caps left to right Edd. Mc Arthur, MLA drew Caldwell, Dwight MacAuley Manitoba Chief of Protocol and Colonel (retired) Gary Solar. These 26XII Ball Caps are available from the kit shop. Credit 26XII Museum

Gift from a grateful Nation

Mr. Nick Shadlock a Royal Winnipeg Rifle Veteran of the Normandy D-Day Landing was awarded the 60th Anniversary Chest Medallion by the French Region of Lower Normandy. Mr. Shadlock was presented the award by MLA Drew Caldwell on 9th July 2013 at River Heights Terrace. The volunteers send him congratulation on his award.



Fig 15 MLA Drew Caldwell presents The Normandy Medallion to Mr. Shadlock

Credit

26XII Museum



Fig 16 Region Of Lower Normandy Region of France D-day chest Medallion

26XII Museum



Fig 17 Mr. Shadlock in front of the River Heights Terrace Military appreciation wall 26XII Museum

Name that Ribbon

In this section different ribbons will be shown. The names of the ribbon and its associated medal will be published in the next issue of the newsletter. Note these ribbons will be world-wide.



Ribbon 1



Ribbon 2



Ribbon 3



Ribbon 4



Ribbon 5

Answers to last issue ribbons



Ribbon 1

Canadian Sacrifice
Medal



Ribbon 2

Canadian
Star of Courage



Ribbon 3

Inter Allied WWI
Victory Medal



Ribbon 4

Saskatchewan
Order of Merit



Ribbon 5

German Hindenburg
Cross with Swords WWII

Betty Coleman's last Senate BBQ

Mrs. Betty Coleman hosted her last Senate BBQ at her home on 22 June 2013. Betty has hosted the Annual event for several decades. This year's event was well attended by both regimental and senate members. Many thanks from the Regiment and Senate for all the years of tireless support Betty has given. While at the BBQ LCol Dalal got to promote Lieutenant Holly King to Captain. She and her family are posted to CFB Gagetown this summer.



Fig 18 Capt Holly King being presented her Captains Slip-ons by the CO LCol Dalal at Betty's BBQ Credit 26XII Museum



Fig 19 Badge of 45th Bn CEF the Brandon MB area, Credit www.diggerhistory.info

Cannonball Ed Dobrzanski

Mr. Ed Dobrzanski (also known as Cannonball Ed) visited the Museum on the 5th July 2013 while here Mr. Dobrzanski donated an 18 pounder projectile and toured the Museum. The 18 pounder is a very rare find as it was manufactured by the Manitoba Engines Ltd here in Brandon during the First World War. The Brandon 18 pounder projectiles are stamped ME Ltd. We are honoured to have such a wonderful donation of such local significance.



Fig 20 Manitoba Engine Company was located on Assiniboine Avenue credit Bill Hillman's Manitoba Photo Archive XLIII



Fig 21 Mr. Dobrzanski and the 18 PDR Credit 26XII Museum



Fig 22



Fig 23



Fig 24



Fig 25



Fig 26



Fig 27



Fig 28



Fig 29

Fig 28 and Fig 29 No this is not new a defence system for the Armoury. Just the new water service for the building, Credit 26XII Museum



Catch a bus, Drive a car, Ride your bike or walk.

The Museum is open every Tuesday from 9:00 to 11:30 am and 1:00 to 4:00 pm. For tours at other times call:

Edd. at 204 726-3498 or
Gord at 204 727-7691.



Thanks to donors January to July 2013

Monetary Donors

Mr. Jack Hamilton	Col (ret'd) Don Berry
Captain Allen Martin	Mr. Jack Houston
Mr. AR Neale	Col (ret'd) DM Doig
Col (ret'd) & Mrs. McDonald	Edith Munroe
HCol & Mrs. Felstead	Winnifred Litster

In memory of Ross Neale

Col (ret'd) & Mrs. McDonald	Robert Major
Mrs. Alice Coleman	Edith Munroe
Mr & Mrs. Harold Stewart	Art Lyon
Dennis and Joan Stepa	Ross Quane
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Dennis & Missy Drummond	Comox Air Force Museum
Transcona Historical Museum	
St. James Presbyterian Church, Winnipeg	
26 Fd Regt RCA - Pipe and Drum Band	

Donations of Gifts in kind

Christine Hearn	Doug Grossart
Bdr Rachel Marshall	Major Neville
Dennis and Missy Drummond	

Donations of Services

Mr. Bill Hillman web services and design;

The Museum is located on the South West corner of 11th Street and Victoria Avenue. For Information on the Museum and tours.

President, Colonel (retired) Don Berry, CD;

Vice President, Hon LCol Rick Felstead, OStJ, CD

Curator, Captain (retired) E.L. Mc Arthur. CD

Be sure to check us out on the web at:

www.26fdregmuseum.com or www.12mbdragoons.com

Webmaster Bill Hillman

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This Newsletter is published by SDI under the authority of the Commanding Officer of 38 CBG ATG and by The Board of 26 Field Regiment RCA /XII MB Dragoons Museum. Please forward any inquiries to 26fdregCurator@wcgwave.ca.

My thanks to all the Museum Volunteers for their valuable assistance in putting the Newsletter together. Editor.