

The Lacombe Legion



November, 1997

Volume 6, Issue 8

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For Your Freedom and Ours

Continued on Page 2

Invasion - September 1939

On September 1st, 1939, without declaring war, Germany's army and air force invaded Poland from the north, west and south. At first, the German tactic of "Blitzkrieg", and the bombing of defenceless towns and refugees, caught the Poles off guard. After initial surprise at the ferocity of the German attack, the Polish forces regrouped behind the Wisla (Vistula) and Bzura rivers.



Then on September 17th, the Soviet Union attacked from the east. Warsaw fought until September 27th, the Modlin fortress until September 28th, the town of Hel defended itself October 2nd. The "Polesie" army, commanded by General Kleeberg

fought until October 6th, 1939.

Poland fought the invasion of the German and Soviet forces alone for 35 days. During this time, the Polish forces created ideal conditions for the allied forces to engage the axis forces from the west. Yet, the allies never took advantage of this situation. According to post war publications, the German generals could not understand why the allied forces wasted such advantageous strategic possibilities.

For all Europe, the Nazi invasion marked the beginning of World War II. For Poland, the Soviet invasion also marked the beginning of a 50 year long struggle against communism.

From your President

At this time I would like to thank those involved in the organization and participation in our Legion Week activities and also to those involved with the Fun Fashion Show on October 18th, 1997. Without our volunteers your branch would be unable to have functions such as these.

Coming events that require your support are the Poppy Campaign and of course our weekly Bingo. Please consider volunteering some time to help out with the Bingo.

It is that time of year when we must start thinking of our upcoming election

of officers. Your nominating committee may have already contacted some of you and I hope you will consider running for office. We must have a strong Executive to see the branch grow and achieve its objectives. Nominations will be presented at the General Meetings on November 6th and December 4th with the election to take place at the December 4th meeting.

I would ask you all to come out to these two meetings so that you will have a say in who will make up our new Executive. The more voters we have will help in determining how strong our next

For Your Freedom and OursContinued on Page 3

Poland suffered horribly, more than 6 million of her citizens, half of them Jewish, were murdered. The population of whole villages were locked in their churches and set afire. Thousands of prisoners of war were shot or burned alive. Millions more were shipped off as slave labourers to Germany by the Nazi's or to the Gulags by the Soviets. Many died off hunger, disease and beatings. Graves of Polish civilians, soldiers and partisans are scattered on almost all of the battlefields of World War II.

By May 1945, the Polish Armed Forces had more that 600,000 men and women under arms and was the fourth largest military power fighting against Nazi Germany.

But the most important contribution of Poland to final victory over both Nazism and communism was the undaunted spirit of her people. The soldiers of 1939 - and their children - continued the fight for 50 years, until in 1989 the Polish people overthrew communism and, once again, showed how much they were prepared to sacrifice **For Your Freedom and Ours Enigma and other Contributions**

In addition to the armed efforts

of the Polish soldiers, Poles contributed to the allied victory with a series of discoveries, technical achievements and the brave work of the secret service.

Before the war, Polish Secret Service mathematicians and cryptographers managed to break the most secret German codes. Polish built copies of the "Enigma" machine were given to France and Britain in July 1939. The ability to "read" coded German communications contributed greatly to the allied victory.

This was the most important single factor in the defeat of Nazi Germany.

A device was discovered by the Polish Navy that could take bearings of short waves. With this, the allies could located German U-Boats after they sent a radio message, and thus convoys could avoid known U-Boat locations.

One of the better known operations of the Polish Secret Service was the identification and subsequent identification of the main base of the V-1 and V-2 rockets on the Peenemunde Peninsula. When the experimental range of the rockets was

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS!

Emilie Thompson
Colleen Robinson

EARLY BIRD DRAW

The winner of the September Early Bird Draw was JERRY VICTOR.

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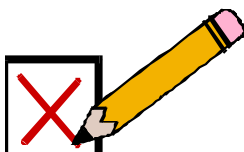
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From your President.....

continued from Page One

Executive will be, and if you don't vote you give up your right to criticize.

*Jack Thompson
President*



EXECUTIVE ELECTIONS DECEMBER 4TH, 1997

For Your Freedom and OursContinued on Page 4

CRIBBAGE

Hello, and welcome to the Wednesday night cribbage tournament. We have been averaging 16-22 players per Wednesday night. It is a fun time for everyone. The League tournament has started in which you can win a lovely trophy donated by the family of one of our long time players, who has passed away. In order to qualify for this trophy you must play at least 16 of the 26 games.

Come on out and enjoy an evening of Cribbage.

Margaret Greenlee

transferred to Poland, the Polish AK (Home Army) soldiers managed to intercept one of the rockets and transport it to England. The Polish Secret Service also managed to obtain technical and tactical information on the rockets.

A very important invention, the mine detector, was constructed in Scotland by Polish officers. It consisted of a plate, mounted on a wooden arm, which could detect and locate metal objects underground. When a mine was detected, the detector would send a buzzing noise to the earphones worn by the operator. The inventors name was nearly forgotten, it was a Polish sapper, Lt. Jozef Kos.

Myths about the September Campaign

Many "myths" surround the September campaign. One is the fictional Polish cavalry charges against German tanks. This was originally reported by the Italian press, and became popular with German propagandists. The original source came from a skirmish on the

Pomeranian front, where after two Polish Lancer squadrons engaged and destroyed some German infantry, armoured cars appeared. Exposed, the Lancers were decimated. Italian war correspondents came upon the scene and were told by German soldiers that it resulted from the Calvary having charged the tanks.

Contrary to popular view that the Polish Air force was destroyed on the ground, the fact is that Polish squadrons were dispersed to special runways. The pilots were well trained and fierce fighters, but their planes were a generation behind the Luftwaffe and greatly outnumbered. Yet Polish fighters and anti-aircraft batteries shot down a surprisingly large number of German aircraft.

The German army also underrated Polish anti-tank capabilities. At the start of the September campaign, the German armour went into battle with white crosses painted on their tanks. These made excellent aiming points for the Polish gunners, who used the Polish designed anti-tank gun, which was one of the best in the world

LEGION WEEK

Friday, September 26th

Wine and Cheese night was held in the Branch. Min Richmond and Cam Armstrong were our gracious hosts serving wine. Meat Draws and Horse Races were a big success and a good time was had by all.

Saturday, September 27th

A surprise birthday party was held for Hanna Cucheron, **was she surprised!** The Cucherons will soon be moving from Gull Lake into Lacombe.

Saturday, September 27th

There were three draws held on September 27 to culminate Legion Week. The winners of the fruit baskets were **Marquita Zinck & Stan Parsons**. The winner of the Legion Sweater was **Cedric Miller**.



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at the time. The Germans painted over these white crosses to yellow and later adopted the cross similar to that used by the Luftwaffe.

The recently designed Polish light tank 7TP "czołg lekki" was the first in the world to be designed with a diesel engine, and proved to be superior to the German tanks of the same class, the PzKpfw I and II, and inflicted serious damage to the Gemini forces. These tanks were later absorbed by the Germans into their Panzer divisions.

Battle of Britain

Polish airmen played a vital part in the Battle of Britain. At the peak of the fighting, every eighth pilot was a Pole. This enabled the exhausted Fighter Command to maintain its operational strength, replacing killed and wounded British pilots. The quality of the Polish pilots counted even more than their numbers. No. 303 Squadron became the highest scoring fighter squadron in the Royal Air Force. More than 25% of the total number of German planes shot down was by Polish pilots.

Norway

Germany invaded Norway in April 1940. The allies responded by

attacking the port at Narvik. The Polish Podhalanska Brigade made an outstanding contribution to this, first in the Bjervik Peninsula and then in the Ankenes Peninsula. Ankenes was captured by the Poles and they reached the Beisford region, liberating the Peninsula from the Germans. The Polish destroyers, "Blyskawica", "Burza" and "Grom" took part in these operations, along with the passenger ships "Batory", "Sobieski" and "Chorobry" which transported allied troops. The "Grom" and the "Chrobry" were sunk by the Germans.

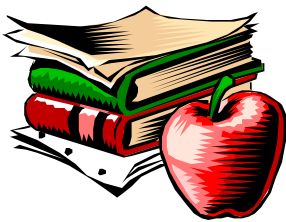
Tobruk

In August, 1941, Tobruk was besieged by the Afrika Korps. The Polish Karpathian Brigade was assigned to defend the toughest eastern defence sector behind the Ras el Madaur hill. With their Australian comrades the Poles successfully defended Tobruk. When the 8th army again went on the attack, the Karpathian Brigade took Medaur hill, and White Knoll hill. The brigade continued in pursuit of the enemy, with operations in the El Adena and then in the Gazala battle.

Monte Cassino

In 1939, Joseph Stalin

SPECIAL THANKS!



Extra special thank you's to Comrade Bill Suter and Comrade Ted Lembicz for their presentation of Bursaries at the Lacombe Composite High School on October 3rd, 1997.

For Your Freedom and OursContinued on Page 6

schemed with Adolf Hitler to invade Poland. Millions of innocent Poles were arrested and imprisoned in labour camps in Siberia. For two years, these poles suffered behind Soviet prison wires until June, 1941, when Hitler attacked Russia. As a result the Soviets had to suddenly treat the imprisoned Poles as allies against the common enemy Nazi Germany, and Stalin accordingly agreed to release them and to permit the formation of a new Polish army on Soviet territory.

However, due to lack of equipment, rations and other basic necessities, Polish commanders requested that the Polish Army be transferred to joint it's Western Allies in the Middle East. In the Spring of 1942, over 100,000 Polish soldier and civilians were permitted to leave the Soviet Union via Persia (Iran) to join the British Army, and in this way, the Polish II Corps came into being. From Iran the new created Corps moved to Iraq and then to the mountains of Lebanon where the men underwent military training.

Through 1944 the Polish II

Corps fought alongside it's Western Allies in the Italian campaign and distinguished itself with their spectacularly successful attack on the citadel of Monte Cassino, which had earlier defied numerous assaults by other Allied forces. This opened the road to Rome. Many other allies have taken credit for defeating the Germans in Italy in May 1944. But, it was the Polish 2nd Corps that took Monte Cassino, something no American or British empire troops were able to do. Total Polish casualties were 4290 officers and men, about 1000 of these were killed. Emotionally moving is the inscription at the entrance to the Polish military cemetery at Monte Cassino, which reads;

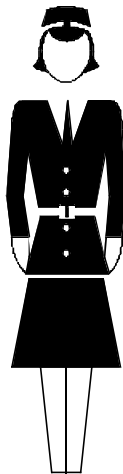
***We Polish soldiers
For your freedom and ours,
Have given our souls to God,
Our bodies to the soil of Italy
and our hearts to Poland***

The Polish II Corps went on to capture Ancona and Bologna.

Warsaw Uprising

The Polish Home Army had

LADIES AUXILIARY



October 10th: Barb Burnett & Elsie Suter attended the Awards night at the Lacombe Composite High School. Our President presented the Ladies Auxiliary Bursary Award to **James Phillips** and the Memorial Award was presented to **Doug Garrett**. Our District Commander for Zone 4, Gloria Rogers was also in attendance and made two Provincial Awards - presentations.

October 19th: Velma Price, Eva Whittaker & Elsie Suter attended the Zone Rally held in Bashaw (a total of 30 on the roll call).

October 21st: Our "Appreciation Night" was held at the Green Orchid Restaurant with a very good turn out, 24 in all. Ladies Auxiliary Command 2nd Vice President attended as did our new District Commander. Velma Price and Elsie Suter were presented with Certificates of Appreciation and Eva Whittaker received her Life Membership. Congratulations and thank you ladies for your dedication and hard work! Several ladies also received year pins. Shirley Coverdale was given a thank you gift in appreciation of past services to our club. A very enjoyable evening was had by all.

October 30th: Four ladies will sell poppies at the Lacombe Centre Mall from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

For Your Freedom and OursContinued on Page 7

been active since 1939 having set up the most effective partisan and espionage system of any of the Allies. One of its major accomplishments was the capture of an entire V2 rocket which was disassembled and flown to Britain. By 1944 the Home Army had more than 400,000 soldiers and agents, operating from the British Channel to eastern Siberia.

On August 1st, 1944, the Home Army in Warsaw rose up against the Germans, believing they would be relieved by the Soviets, who were fewer than 20 kilometers away. They captured the whole city but had ammunition only for seven days.

These soldiers were loyal to the legal government of Poland located in London, England. Stalin ordered his armies to stop and wait until the Germans put down the uprising, believing this would kill off the Polish leadership and make it easier for the very few Polish communists to form a renegade government supported by Soviet bayonets. But the Warsaw garrison fought on for two months, with little more than their bare hands and

courage.

More than 20,000 Polish soldiers were killed, as were hundreds of thousands of civilians, murdered by the Germans during the uprising or shipped off to Auschwitz after the garrison surrendered. The Germans destroyed most of the City during the fighting, and later burned whatever buildings were still standing. More than 90% of Warsaw was destroyed.

No patriotic Pole ever forgave the Soviets for standing by while the brave people of Warsaw were killed off one by one.

Polish Navy

Despite its small size, the number of operations in which the Polish Navy took part is amazing. It was everywhere, from the Mediterranean to Greenland and it took part in every major landing, from North Africa to Normandy. The Polish Navy won the most decorations, per capita, of any naval force among the allies.

The courage and determination of Polish sailors was outstanding. The Polish destroyer

LADIES AUXILIARY.....Cont'd

October 31st: We will host a fun Bingo at the Nursing Home in the Health Care Center at 2:30 pm, Trudy Friesen is convenor. All Ladies Auxiliary welcome.

November 1st: Bazaar and bake sale to be held at our Legion Hall from 10 am until 3pm. Everyone welcome.

November 4th: Regular meeting. Ladies please remember to bring along two non perishable items for our November 11th raffle of a food basket.

November Birthdays: Elsie Suter.

Note: Patience is the ability to let your light shine after your fuse has blown

P.S. The Branch Fashion Show was a big success. Thank you to all the ladies who helped in preparing the excellent meal.



KIDS

PARTY!

December 6

1:00 pm

to

4:30 pm

?? Games

?? Prizes

?? Snacks

?? Rosco Clown

?? Santa

?? Photos

?? Face Painting



Please call
782-3450 for
information or
registration
before
November 29

Free

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For Your Freedom and OursContinued on Page 8

ORP Piorun was the first allied ship to engage the *Bismark* in the battle in which the German battleship was sunk.

Normandy

The Battle of Normandy lasted for three months. By August, 1944, the Canadian 1st Army had driven a wedge into the German line, heading south to join up with the American 3rd Army. The Germans fearing they would be surrounded doubled their defence.

The Polish 1st Armoured Division, with its Canadian comrades, was given the task of breaking the German line and closing the trap. The Poles were determined to avenge German atrocities in Poland and continued to attack even when they lost contact with their allies. They single-handedly blocked the Germans' escape routes for a week.

The carnage in front of the Poles was perhaps the bloodiest of the battle. The last German reserves of tanks and heavy equipment were destroyed here. There was no organized German resistance anywhere

in France after the Battle of Falaise Gap.

Arnhem

The Polish Parachute Brigade was made up of soldiers who had escaped from Poland and of volunteers from Polish emigre communities around the world. Its regimental colours were made in secret by the heroic women of Warsaw and smuggled out of Poland in 1944. The Brigade took part in the largest airborne operation of the war at Arnhem and Driel in Holland. Ordered to jump without their heavy anti-tank equipment, the Brigade's soldiers suffered heavy losses attempting to reinforce their British comrades on the other side of the Rhine.

Poland Betrayed

We all know that the World War II began after the Germans invaded Poland, and both Britain and France declared war on Germany. Yet, in the end, Poland was left alone,

LEGION WEEK SEPTEMBER, 1997

Cam Armstrong, Min Richmond, Charlotte Victor



For Your Freedom and Ours

and "given" to the Soviet Union.

Katyn was discovered in 1943. A mass grave of Polish officers, all with a single bullet wound to the back of their head. This created a rift in Polish-Soviet relations. Many more mass graves of Polish officers, soldiers and civilians are in in the old Soviet Union, yet their location is only known to the perpetrators. The allies, fearing the reaction of the Soviet Union, decided to remain quiet on the issue of these mass murders.

In Teheran, the British and Americans agreed to let the Russians keep the Polish land awarded to them by Hitler after Russia invaded Poland in September, 1939. The "accidental" death, as it was called of General Sikorski helped keep Polish protests to this injustice at a minimum.

When the Russian Red Army crossed into Poland, the AK (Home Army) stepped up its fight against the Germans and contributed greatly to the liberation of the cities of Lwow, Wilno and Lublin. Their reward was to find themselves disarmed by the Soviets and deported to Soviet labour camps.

Again, during the Warsaw Uprising (see above), the Soviet forces waited patiently while the Poles valiantly tried to liberate their capital. Not only did the Soviets cease their advance, but they also refused to allow allied planes to land on Russian airfields after they dropped supplies to the Polish freedom fighters. Once the fighting was over, Warsaw was destroyed, along with the political and military leadership. This opened the door for the Soviet occupation of Poland.

The Soviets set up the Polish Committee for National Liberation, in reality a communist government, which the Polish government-in-exile refused to accept. Then, at Yalta, the allies placed Poland into the Soviet sphere of influence. In effect Poland was to be occupied by the Soviet Union. Most Poles felt betrayed, so much so, that at one point the Polish Army, fighting in Italy and Germany was prepared to withdraw from the front lines in protest, after all, they were fighting for Poland. The allies should take note of the honour of the Polish soldier, for they continued to fight to ensure that the allied comrades in arms were not left in peril. The Polish soldier fought on ***For Your Freedom and Ours***.

The final betrayal came at the end of the war. As the fourth largest army fighting the Germans, including her Air Force and Navy, Poland should have had a prominent place in the Victory parade. But, that was not to be. The Polish soldiers had to watch from the side as other marched triumphantly.

The Price Poland Paid

The people of Poland are the ones who really lost the war. Over half a million fighting men and women, and six million civilians, 22% of the population, lost their lives. Approximately 90% of Polish war losses were victims of prisons, death camps, raids, executions, annihilation of ghettos, epidemics, starvation, excessive work and ill treatment. There are few families who do not have someone who was tortured or murdered in the concentration camps. Over one million war orphans and a half million invalids were produced by the war.

Poland lost 38% of its national assets as compared to Britain which lost 0.8% and France which lost 1/5%. Worse yet, a part of Poland, dear to Poles hearts was also lost. The whole eastern provinces were taken over by the Soviets as part of the Ukraine and Belarus, including the two great Polish cities of Lwow and Wilno.

Soldiers of the Polish Armies in the west could not return home, for they were branded traitors by the new communist regime. Instead, they had to find new homes. Soldiers who came to Canada had to agree to a two year work term on farms to be accepted. Others in Poland were arrested, imprisoned, tortured and some, executed by the Soviets because they belonged to the Polish Home Army.



"IN FLANDERS FIELDS..."

Each year around this time, millions of poppies bloom across Canada and in many other countries, whose sons and daughters unselfishly gave their lives so we might live in peace.

No one is quite sure just how the association between the poppy and Remembrance Day came about, but it was a Canadian serving with the Canadian Forces during the Great War, who immortalized the poppy, and created what we now recognize as an immortal tribute to the thousands of Canadian soldiers who gave their lives on the fields of battle, be it during the First or Second World War or the Korean conflict.

John McCrae was a 43 year old medical officer from Guelph, Ontario; serving in the Canadian Medical Corps during the cold spring days of April 1915.

At Ypres, on April 23rd, 1919, the enemy first used poison gas against Canadian troops. Wave after wave of this putrid, deadly gas wafted over the trenches where the soldiers had been holed up for days. For 17 days it continued, and for 17 days the Canadians, and soldier from Canada's allies, turned back their attackers.

Working in deplorable conditions, Lt. Col. McCrae was busy dressing the wounds of thousands of men, while all around him, the burial plots grew higher and higher. McCrae survived that battle, and went on to save the lives of many more Canadians, but out of that desolate piece of French soil came a tattered piece of paper with 13 lines of poetry scribbled upon it. The lines of the poem, which started with the words....

IN FLANDERS FIELDS

In Flanders fields, the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place, and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly

Scarce heard amid the guns below
We are the Dead, Short days ago
We live, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved, and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields

Take up our quarrel with the foe
To you from falling hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

John McCrae

These were the lines which are now enshrined in the hearts of all soldiers who heard them in their innermost thoughts. McCrae was their voice.

The poem speaks of Flanders fields, but the subject is universal: the fear of the dead that they will be forgotten, that their death will have been in vain.

Branch #79 Entertainment News

Branch #79 Sports News

October 18th, 1997: The Annual Mens Fashion Show as fairly well attended. Thank you to all who took part and especially to everyone who helped make this event a success, particularly the Judges, our visitors from Ponoka and the Ladies Auxiliary for a superb meal!

WINNERS:

Evening Gown: Darcy Whittaker

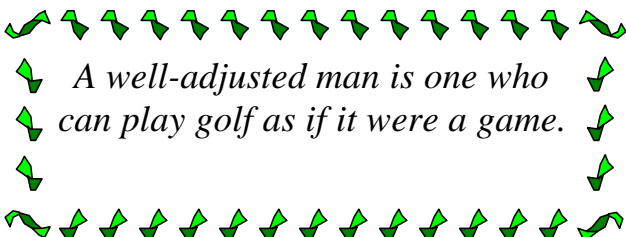
Swimsuit: Herb Draney

Queen for the Evening: Roy Cucheran

November 11th, 1997: Be sure to attend the Pancake Breakfast and the Potluck Supper.

December 6th, 1997: Kids Christmas Party. Register early!

December 13th, 1997: Christmas Supper and Dance. Purchase your tickets at the Bar **before** December 6th. If you have any questions please contact the Legion at 782-



Trip to... Museum of the Regiments

Join us on a trip to the Museum of the Regiments., Western Canada's largest military museum.

Bus Leaves November 20th, 1997 @ 9:00 a.m.
Cost is only \$5.00 per person.

Signup sheet is on the bulletin board.

Please note the Sports Calendar and Eligibility Requirements for participants in Legion sporting events is included in this newsletter.

Curlers: The District curling in Bashaw is November 28th, 1997. Enter your teams before November 21st.

Darts: Zone Mixed Seniors - Lacombe January 3rd, 1998.

Zone Party Darts - Bashaw - November 16th, 1997 at 10:00 a.m. This is a mixed team event. Watch for the sign up sheet on the bulletin board.

Golf: District golf - Lacombe - June 27th, 1998.

HELPFUL HINTS

Cobweb Catcher: Put an old stocking over the end of your broom. Use it to reach those pesky spiderwebs. Webs cling to the stocking and won't let go.

Inexpensive Meat Tenderizer: Add lemon juice or vinegar to liquid in which meat is being cooked.

Lettuce Loves Fat: Fat can be removed from hot soup by floating a large lettuce leaf on the surface. Remove and add more leaves if necessary.

Onion Breath: To reduce the strong taste of onions in a salad, dice them and place them in the refrigerator overnight.

Stale Chips: Refresh potato chips or crackers by putting them on a plate and microwaving them for 30-45 seconds. Let stand one minute to crisp.

Stamp Collecting: To remove a stamp from an envelope, place a few drops of water on the stamp and place in microwave for 20 seconds. Stamp comes right off.

Spice Secret: Keep paprika in the fridge to assure freshness.

Rice Cleaner: To clean small necked bottles, place a little rice in warm soapy water inside and shake well.

NEW MEMBERS!

Please welcome our new members:


Allan Cotton
Linda Smith

Nov. 2 1951 -R.C.R.'s in action in Korea.
 Nov. 3 1944 -Balloon bombing of Canada and U.S.A.
 Nov. 5 1941 -First CWAC's arrive in England.
 Nov. 7 1940 -Cathedral City of Coventry, England, badly bombed.
 Nov. 8 1942 -Allied forces land in North Africa.
 Nov. 9 1951 -Royal 22 Rgmt. in action in Korea.
 Nov. 10 1942 -German U-Boat mines New York Harbor.

November

1997

Nov. 12 1944 -Tripitz sunk.
 Nov. 13 1874 -Churchill born.
 Nov. 25 1940 -HMCS Shawinigan sunk.
 Nov. 25 1950 -PPCLI's sail for Korea.
 Nov. 26 1990 -416, & 439 Sqdn. s deployed to Persian Gulf.
 Nov. 28 1941 -Teheran Conference Operations Overlord & Anvil agreed on.
 Nov. 30 1939 -Russia invades Finland.

	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
	 REMEMBRANCE						
2	3 Bingo 7:15	4 Ladies Aux. 7:00	5 Open Cribbage 7:00	6 Branch Gen. Mtg. 7:30	7 Meat Draws	8 Youth Darts 10:00	1 Youth Darts 10:00
9	10 Bingo 7:15	11 REMEMBRANCE DAY	12 Open Cribbage 7:00	13	14 Meat Draws	15 Youth Darts 10:00	Meat Draws
16	17 Bingo 7:15	18 Ladies Aux. Exec. Mtg. 7:00	19 Open Cribbage 7:00	20	21 Meat Draws	22 Youth Darts 10:00	Meat Draws
23	24 Bingo 7:15	25 Darts 7:30	26 Branch Exec. Mtg. 7:30	27	28 Meat Draws	29 Youth Darts 10:00	Meat Draws
30	31		Open Cribbage				