

THE SOUTHWEST *Remembers*



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Remembrance Day holds a special place in our hearts. With the war in Ukraine, this year's November 11th particularly hits home.

The Southwest Remembers

A hard wind blows as I trudge up Railway Avenue towards the cenotaph. A crowd has already assembled near the town hall. A scud of clouds hovers over the village and a scratchy loudspeaker is tested. Everyone is well-dressed for the cold November day.

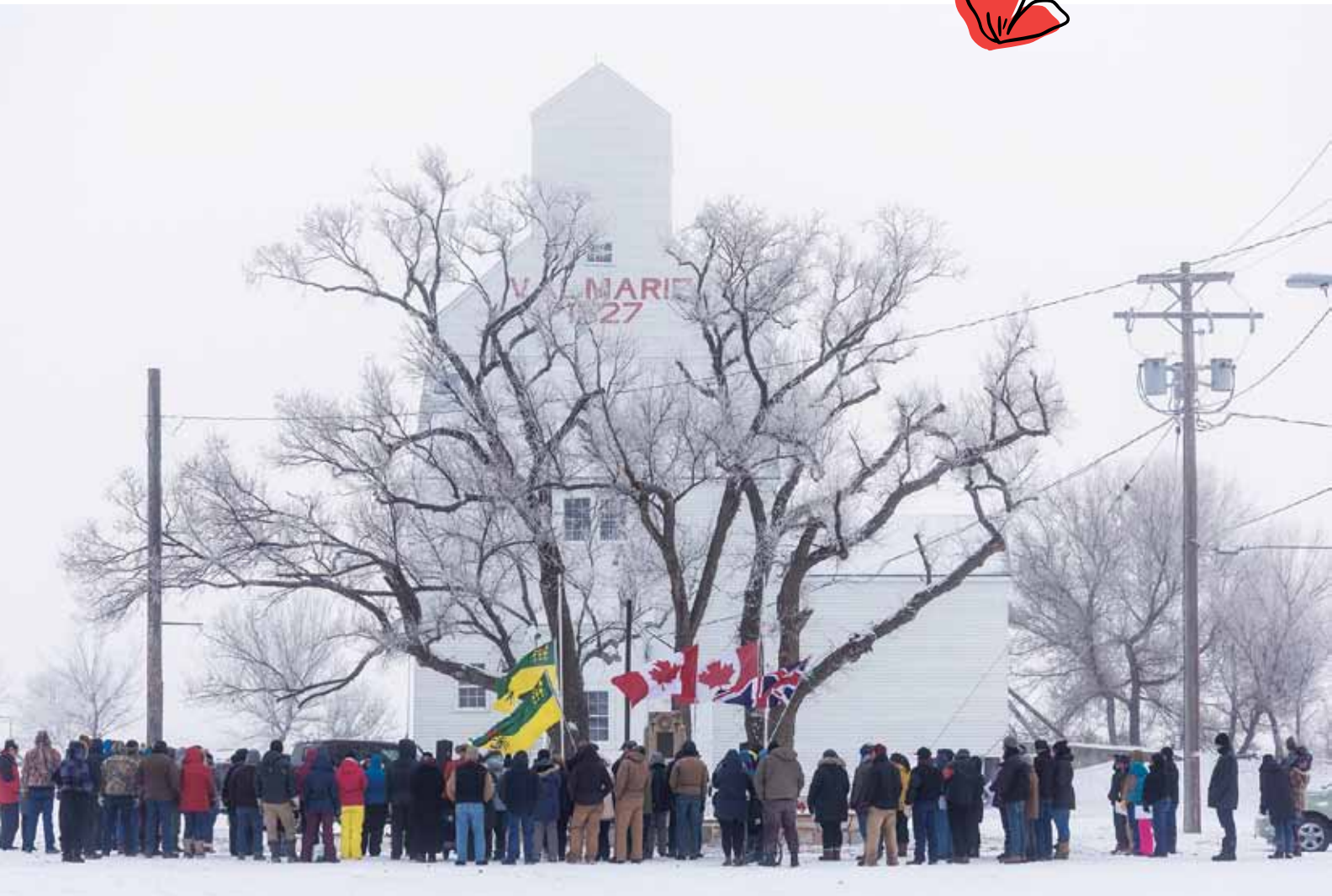
I have stood at the Prairie cenotaph countless times, sometimes in a blizzard. Nowhere is November 11th more respected than in small-town Saskatchewan. Historically, Armistice Day, inaugurated by King George V in 1919, honoured those who died in the line of duty in World War I—"the war to end all wars." This year, November 11th takes on special poignancy, as the war in Ukraine strikes us forcefully and personally.

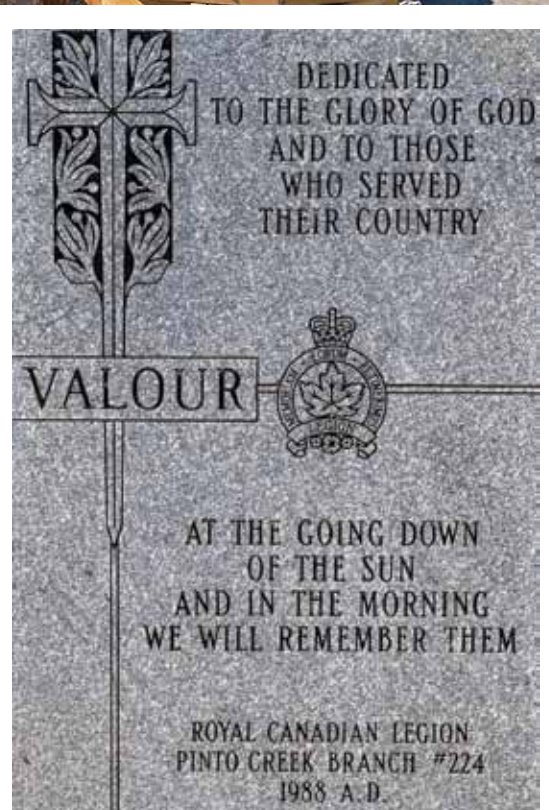
About 13 per cent of Saskatchewan residents self-identify as Ukrainian or of mixed Ukrainian background. This makes ours the province with the second highest percentage of Ukrainians in Canada, after Manitoba. The surnames of friends, relatives and neighbours remind us of our roots, and that our globe is really no bigger than a village. Many small towns, including Gravelbourg and Val Marie, have sponsored benefits for Ukraine throughout 2022. Prairie people get involved.

Across Saskatchewan, the time-honoured Remembrance Day ceremony begins a few minutes before 11 a.m. Ceremonies range from the simple laying of a wreath by a member of the local Legion to a full

▼ The Paynton ferry is one of two on the North Saskatchewan.

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▲ (Top) The Paynton ferry is one of two on the North Saskatchewan.

▲ (Bottom) The Paynton ferry is one of two on the North Saskatchewan Lloydminster and.

◀ The Riverhurst ferry across Lake Diefenbaker is the world's longest cable ferry. The 1.25 mile crossing 1967. It's the only Saskatchewan ferry to offer 24-hour service.

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procession with bagpipes, flags and honoured guests. The cenotaph, at the heart of many prairie towns, holds the rolls of those who served, mostly in the Second and First World Wars. There may only be a few dozen names listed at a local cenotaph, but to give a sense of the scale of the commitment, consider that seven per cent of the total population of Canada were in uniform at some point during the First World War, and ten per cent in World War II—that's one in every 14 and one in every ten Canadians respectively. More than 66,000 enlisted men and women were killed in the First World War, and 45,000 in the Second.

Generations have been shaped by this day, though most of us are fortunate never to have experienced war. The little crowd gathered around the Val Marie cenotaph numbers about thirty individuals—but similar gatherings may be as many as two hundred, depending on where you are. I picture these war heroes gone; they are mothers, fathers, children, single men and women. For every person who stands at the Val Marie cenotaph on this day, thousands died as casualties of war.

War monuments are an ancient tradition, but before the 20th century most of them made no mention of individual sacrifice. Listing the names of the rank and file, and not just those of officers, is a particularly recent practice. These slates of names were meant to convey the enormity of collective sacrifice and loss. According to Veterans Affairs Canada, Saskatchewan has an estimated veteran population of 15,300. Eight hundred of these veterans served in WW II and the Korean War.

Many cenotaphs now include the names of those who served in Iraq and Afghanistan. The Canadian flag was lowered for the last time in Afghanistan on March 12, 2014. That mission involved the deployment of more than 40,000 Canadian Armed Forces personnel, the largest since the Second World War. A total of 158 Canadian Armed Forces personnel were killed in Afghanistan between 2001 and 2014. Seventeen lived in Saskatchewan and are named on the Saskatchewan War Memorial.

Here in the southwest, in preparation for Remembrance Day, people don their poppies well in advance. On the day of the



ceremony, school children rehearse last-minute recitations, and people begin to assemble near the school or town hall at about 10:30. The march to the cenotaph is significant. Cenotaphs (deriving from the Greek words meaning “empty” and “tomb”) were built by communities, provincial governments, private sponsors, regimental associations and organizations such as the Royal Canadian Legion. One of the oldest in Saskatchewan is the cenotaph at Maple Creek, built in 1926 by the Major Walsh Chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire.

In Val Marie, the procession to the cenotaph includes the mayor, the RCMP, Catholic and United Church representatives, and Métis and First Nations representatives, all of whom present memorial wreaths. In non-COVID times, the Library Association hosts a lunch following the ceremony. On one year, a Ponteix youth, winner of the



Canadian Legion's National Literary Contest for her poem, laid the wreath for youth in Ottawa. In Eastend, the school prepares the program to honour resident members of the Legion; each school-class grouping presents art, poetry and essays to commemorate the occasion. In Shaunavon, a live bugler plays *The Last Post*, and a banquet is held in the evening. In Swift Current, pipers play in the procession. In Gravelbourg last year, two one-hundred-year-old World War II veterans were honoured. This year only one is left.

I am grateful for our collective memory of war. In an age that doesn't give much credence to history, we still recognize personal sacrifice. The average age of the World

War II veteran in Canada is now 96 years, the Korean War veteran 89 years, but Canadian combat operations and peace-keeping missions are ongoing—we are cognizant of that.

Currently, the Canadian Armed Forces has approximately 2,000 personnel deployed in more than 20 different operations around the world. Between 100 and 150 Canadian Armed Forces personnel are serving in the Ukrainian humanitarian and refugee crisis.

Canada has pledged more than half a billion dollars in military and humanitarian aid to support Ukraine, but



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private citizens have stepped forward, too—by March of this year, as many as 550 individuals, including some ex-military personnel, had joined the International Legion for the Territorial Defence of Ukraine. The Canadian Ukrainian Brigade was based at that time in Kyiv.

At a few minutes before 11 a.m., I hear the crunch of gravel as the colour guard leads the procession to the cenotaph. The flags of Saskatchewan, Canada and the Union Jack fly boldly from the standards carried by the dignitaries. Sons and grandsons of deceased war veterans have joined the procession. Here, as in many towns I have visited, God Save the Queen is sung before the national anthem. Baseball caps and cowboy hats are deferentially removed. From Maple Creek to Willow Bunch, in the minute of silence observed, there will be a keen wind whipping up a gravel road.

