



A Canadian Hero



Grey Owl

Grey Owl was the most famous North American Indian of his day. The Canadian Government gave him a job promoting conservation in the national parks. He made speaking tours of Great Britain and in 1937, was called in for a private audience with the King of England and the Royal Family. Princess Elizabeth was enthralled but the Royal entourage was horrified when Grey Owl put his hand on the King of England's shoulder and said: "Good luck to you brother."

Everyone believed his story that he was born of an Apache mother and a Scottish fur trader father and that he grew up in the wilderness and had known little of civilization. In fact, a few months after his Royal Command performance, the King and his family - and the rest of the world - were staggered to discover that Grey Owl was in fact an Englishman named Archie Belaney. He had grown up in the British seaside town of Hastings, had five wives, a major drinking problem, and had conned the world into believing one of the biggest hoaxes of the century.

But did Grey Owl have a message that was worth the hoax? Was he really using a fantasy life to cover up a miserable childhood and a massive inferiority complex? The controversy that surrounds the life and story of Wah-Sha-Quon-Asin, Grey Owl, who in reality was English born Archie Belaney, is the central theme for any study of this famous Canadian.

Born in England, he came to Canada at an early age and adopted Aboriginal ways. After service in the Canadian forces during WWI, he was adopted by the Ojibwa in 1920. He passed as an Indian, claiming to be the "half-breed" son of an Apache mother. In 1931 he lived and worked in Riding Mountain National Park, Manitoba, engaged in the conservation of wildlife. He moved on to Prince Albert National Park in Saskatchewan, which served as the arena for most of his best-known work. In the 1930s he became a leading lecturer and writer on conservation, in the process celebrating the lifestyle of the Aboriginal people of North America.



*National Defense
Canadian Forces Commitment
In Afghanistan*



Following the terrorist attacks in the U.S. on September 11, 2001, Canada provided military forces in the campaign against terrorism in Afghanistan. Canada's first military contribution to the campaign was a significant manifestation of our commitment to our allies, and to international security.

On October 8, 2001, Minister Eggleton announced the first CF commitments under *Operation APOLLO*, which involved about 750 CF members. A Naval Task Group of four ships were the first CF units to participate in the campaign against terrorism, and they began deploying immediately.

Operation APOLLO:

In February 2002, Canada deployed the 3rd Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (3 PPCLI) Battle Group under the leadership of Lieutenant-Colonel Pat Stogran. During their six months in Afghanistan, the soldiers of the 3 PPCLI Battle Group performed tasks ranging from airfield security to combat. The mission was provided airlift support by a Tactical Airlift Detachment, later named the Theatre Support Element (TSE), located in the Persian (Arabian) Gulf region.

The International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) was authorized by the UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1386 on December 20, 2001, with a mandate to assist the Afghan Transitional Authority (ATA). At this time, ISAF comprises approximately 8,000 troops from 47 NATO and non-NATO nations.

The Canadian government's primary goal in contributing to ISAF is to prevent Afghanistan from relapsing into a failed state that provides a safe haven for terrorists and terrorist organizations. Canada remains committed to the campaign against terrorism and, with our allies, has made a major contribution to the stabilization and reconstruction of Afghanistan.

The Canadian contribution to the NATO-led ISAF is known as Operation ATHENA, which was established in August 2003 with about 2000 deployed CF members. Canadian soldiers conduct regular surveillance missions in the ISAF area of responsibility. In addition, they are involved in a number of projects in cooperation with other members of the ISAF team.

In August 2004, Canada realigned its contribution to ISAF to about 900 CF personnel in theatre, allowing a reconstitution and regeneration of deployable elements in Canada to occur. Of the 900 troops deployed on Operation ATHENA, about 700 are deployed in Kabul; the rest are deployed elsewhere in southwest Asia in support of the mission. Task Force Kabul (TFK) comprises all Canadian Forces (CF) units and formations committed to Operation ATHENA.

The Canadian contingent continues to provide a significant capability to ISAF. TFK is currently engaged in its fourth six-month tour. To date, more than 7,000 CF members have deployed in support of operations in Afghanistan



Canadians Armed Forces In Afghanistan Our Brave Young Branch 322 Member



*Branch 322 member, Canadian Soldier Private Jason Taylor
Gives a thumbs up to the children of Kandahar*



Jason protecting the streets and citizens of Kandahar



Provincial Command

Attention!

Veterans

***Current and Former Members
of the Canadian Forces
and their Dependants***

You may qualify for benefits!

You need not be a member of the Legion! If you do not apply, you will not know if you qualify. The Legion is here to assist you by completing claims through any agency of Veterans Affairs Canada.

We are concerned that Veterans, Still Serving and Former Members of the Canadian Armed Forces and/ or their dependants may not get all the available government support from Veterans Affairs Canada that they need and deserve. Veterans, serving and former members of the Canadian forces (regular or reserve), Merchant Navy veterans, serving or former members of the RCMP, and widows!

You may not be receiving all the benefits to which you are entitled. Or you may have a family member or friend who could benefit from speaking to one of our Service Officers.

You may qualify for: Disability Pension Disabilities incurred during Active Force Service (wartime), during duty in a Special Duty Area (UN), or directly related to peacetime service may be pensionable through Veterans Affairs Canada. Legion Service officers can help you complete pension applications. They can also assist you with appeals to obtain entitlement to a pension or pension increases. Widows of former members may also apply. War Veterans Allowance (WVA) This Veterans Affairs Canada income related program ensures that a qualified person receives a minimum monthly income and supportive treatment benefits.

Qualifications -age 60 male; 55 female; service in a theatre of war, or in receipt of a wartime disability pension; income from all sources with certain exemptions must be at or below the permissible level, with residency in Canada prior to enlistment.

Widows may also apply. Veterans Independence Program (VIP)

Qualified persons may receive services from Veterans Affairs Canada to enable them to continue to reside in their own homes or apartments by assisting with cost of house keeping and grounds keeping. The program may also help with costs of long term care or adult daycare charges.