Fern Blodgett Sunde

Fern Blodgett Sunde (from Cobourg) was the first female wireless radio operator at sea during WWII, working on a Norwegian merchant ship and proving herself by making numerous North Atlantic crossings and surviving the war.

She continued to work at sea until 1952, received awards for her service, and became the first woman to receive the Norwegian War Medal. Her story led to a small sisterhood of Sparks, and a bronze statue and plaque in her honor has been erected in Cobourg, where she grew up.

There is a wonderful write-up about her on the Radio Amateurs of Canada site.



Source: Radio Amateurs of Canada



Source: Birmingham Gazette – July 1943

FERN BLODGETT DECORATED BY KING HAAKON Cobourg Girl, Now Mrs Gerner Sunde, Honoured with Her Husband - When the Latter Was Decorated by the King of Norway Honoured as the first woman radio operator to accept service on a merchant marine, the former Fern Blodgett, now Mrs Gerner Sunde, has passed another milestone in her career. Mrs Sunde is a daughter of Mrs Blodgett, Peterborough and the late Howard Blodgett of Cobourg. The story of signal honour, which they received from the King of Norway is best told by following press tlespatch: "A British Port, July 15 .- A Norwegian skipper, Capt. Gerner Sunde, and his Canadian-born wife, who has crossed the Atlantic 51 times as his chief radio operator, were decorated here today by King Haakon of Norway aboard their motorship. "Mrs Sunde was formerly Fern Blodgett of Hunter Street, Peterborough, Ont. She was a clerk until obtained a radio ticket two years ago. She met her husband on her first job and they were married in Saint John, N.B., a year ago. "Accompanied by the Prince, King Haakon conferred the Setat Olav Medal with Oak Leaves on the skipper, a Norwegian war medal on his/wife, and decorations on other officers and members of the The ship has brought 60,000 tons of food to Britain."

Source: Cobourg World - July 1943

Mrs. 'Sparks'

The time had come for the Norwegian cargo ship Mosdale to sail from Montreal and the captain, 30-year-old Gerner Sunde, was anxious to get away. But there was a difficulty that day in June 1941. Fern Blodgett, 22, had just reported aboard as the new wireless operator—and nobody seemed to know whether a wartime ship could sail with a woman in the crew.

Canadian and Norwegian authorities could find no regulation which said a ship could. Nor could they find one which said a ship couldn't. So it was ruled that, if the captain was willing to take her, Miss Blodgett could go. The captain had no alternative. She was the only wireless operator available. By the time a counter-order came through, it was too late. The girl who had wanted to be a sailor all her life was on the high seas.

that I was not a little boy, and I'd go unhappily back to my dolls. But I never got over wanting to be a sailor.

When the war came, I thought I saw a slim chance. I was a stenographer in Toronto but I had my evenings free—and surely there would eventually be a need for seagoing wireless operators. I applied to three schools that gave wireless training. Two said they had never had a woman student and they didn't intend to start now. The third accepted me. After 18 months of night classes, I was a trained operator.

Not long after that, the school principal phoned me. "You once told me you'd like to go to sea," he said. "Did you mean it?" That night, Friday, June 13, 1 was on a train to Montreal.

My life in Mosdale, a 3000-ton ship with a crew of 35 and room for 12 passengers, took some getting used to. I got violently seasick. I had hoped to fix up my cabin as any girl would but I had to give up. It was too small. I loved it anyway. I wondered what I'd be like in a crisis if we were attacked by submarines or surface raiders or bombers. I wondered whether I would be a woman

But Mosdale was a lucky ship. She was one of a half dozen Norwegian fruit carriers that started the war—and the only one to survive. She could make 15 knots and for a long time that was enough to let her sail alone because she could outpace any submarine. None of us liked it when she was assigned to convoys and had to reduce speed.

My mother and sister sometimes tried to persuade me to stop going to sea. I couldn't. I liked it too much. I liked the crew. I enjoyed the passengers we carried: correspondents, technical experts, an African explorer, servicemen, merchant seamen who had been torpedoed. Besides, it wasn't at sea but on land that I had my worst frights—trying to pick my way back to the ship through blackouts in British ports.

I finished the war as Mosdale's "Sparks" and remained with her for another six months. Then I went ashore to stay. I've made my home in Norway ever since. Occasionally I meet other Canadian women who followed my example, not only in going to sea in wartime ships but in marrying Norwegians they met on board. But so far as I know I was the first....



She remained there through most of the Battle of the Atlantic. Mosdale made 98 wartime crossings, more than any other Allied ship, and Fern Blodgett was aboard for 78 of them. But from July 1942 on she sailed as Mrs. Gerner Sunde. She married the captain in Saint John, N.B., and promptly went back to sea for her honeymoon. She recalls:

— I grew up in Cobourg, Ont., and as a 3oung girl I'd go down to the shores of Lake Ontario to watch the lake boats pass. They fascinated me. I even loved the sound of their whistles. Then it would come over me

or a wireless operator if we were torpedoed. As a woman, I could be expected to head for the lifeboats. As a wireless operator, as the ship's "Sparks," I'd be expected to remain on duty. I decided I'd be a wireless operator.

Fortunately, I never had to test my decision. There was always the threat of danger and toward the end of the war our nerves got pretty frayed. Submarines chased us. We had torpedoings around us, passed through storms which scattered the convoy, once changed course unexpectedly and passed through a minefield our charts didn't show. Wireless operator Fern Blodgett Sunde meets Norwegian King Haakon aboard the cargo vessel Mosdale in the summer of 1943, after the ship's 51st war-time Atlantic crossing.

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