Canadian ARMY Journal

VOL. XVII No. 1 1963

CANADIAN ARMY JOURNAL

The aim of the Canadian Army Journal, which is published quarterly by the Directorate of Military Training under authority of the Chief of the General Staff, is to provide the Canadian Army with information designed to keep it abreast of current military trends, and to stimulate interest in military affairs. The views expressed by authors are their own and are not necessarily those of the Department of National Defence. Reproductions of the text, in whole or in part, including quotations from the Journal are permitted only if readers are informed of this fact by suitable introductory or interpolated note.

CONTENTS

GENERAL SECTION

New Minister of National Defence: A Biography 2
New Associate Minister of National Defence: A Biography . . 5
An Exercse for Professional Training 6
The Motorized Infantry Threat 16
A Report on Vietnam 28
Had Britain Intervened 34
Comptrollership in the Canadian Army 38
A Digest of Current Foreign Military Journals 43
Flashback No. 41: Sicilian D Day, 1943 49
Strange to the Rescue 51
Book Reviews:
Peace-Keeper in the Middle East 54
Forgotten Canadians 56
General Pope's Memoirs 59
The German Dunkirk of 1943 61
The Royal Canadian Engineers 63
The Alexander Memoirs 65
Winston Churchill 66
The Fall of France 68
The Death or Glory Boys 70
The Agent and the Opposition 72
The Battle of San Juan Hill 75
More About the 104th Foot 76
Atlantic Battleground 78
Missiles and Space Digest 80
New Zealanders in North Africa, 1942-1943 82
Film Reviews 86

CANADIAN ARMY ORDERS

A section for the information of military personnel 88

THE ROYAL CANADIAN CORPS OF SIGNALS

UN Commander Honours Canadian Signal Unit in Congo . . . 92

THE ROYAL CANADIAN ORDNANCE CORPS

Sixty Glorious Years: 1903-1963 98

THE CORPS OF ROYAL CANADIAN ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

RCEME Award for Lens Holder 108

THE CANADIAN PROVOST CORPS

Churchill Provost Detachment 110

THE ROYAL CANADIAN ARMY CADETS

Cadet Marksmen Compete at Bisley and Connaught 118
Jamaican Visit, 1962 126

POSTING, APPOINTMENTS AND RETIREMENTS

A section for the information of military personnel 132

INDEX

A complete index for Volume XVI (1962) 135

THE COVER

The Canadian Ordnance Corps handling ammunition during the First World War. The cover is dedicated to the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps on its Diamond Jubilee (see "Sixty Glorious Years: 1903-1963", page 98).

A Biography

New Minister of National Defence

The Honourable Paul Theodore Hellyer, P.C., M.P., B.A., new Minister of National Defence, was born on 6 August 1923 on a farm near Waterford, Ont., the son of A.S. Hellyer and Lulla M. Anderson.

After attending high school at Waterford, Mr. Hellyer graduated in aeronautical engineering from the Curtiss-Wright Technical Institute of Aeronautics at Glendale, Calif., in 1941. Subsequently he was employed by Fleet Aircraft Ltd. at Fort Erie, Ont., starting as junior draughtsman and working up to group leader in engineering on the Cornell aircraft elementary trainer which was used by the Royal Canadian Air Force during the later stages of the Second World War.

Having already obtained his private pilot's license in California, Paul Hellyer joined the RCAF but before he earned his wings the RCAF no longer required pilots. He was discharged and served the balance of the war with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

After demobilization Mr. Hellyer attended the University of Toronto, obtaining his B.A. in 1949, just prior to the federal election.

Prior to his resignation in 1962 from private enterprise to devote his full energies to public life, Mr. Hellyer was president of Curran Hall, Limited, Toronto, one of Canada's leading home-building companies. He is a member of the Toronto Board of Trade, the Ontario Club and the Bloor District Business Men's Association.

Fresh out of university and still only 25, Mr. Hellyer ran in the 1949 Federal election in the riding of Toronto-Davenport which had not voted Liberal since Confederation. He was elected and became the youngest member of the House of Commons.

In 1953 he was re-elected and in February, 1956, was appointed Parliamentary Assistant to the Hon. Ralph Campney, Minister of National Defence. Fourteen months later, just weeks before the resignation of the government, he was sworn into the Privy Council as Associate Minister of National Defence, the second youngest man to hold a cabinet post since Confederation and the youngest since the turn of the century.

Defeated in the general election of June 1957, Mr. Hellyer was re-elected to the House of Commons as Member of Parliament for Toronto-Trinity in a by-election in December 1958.

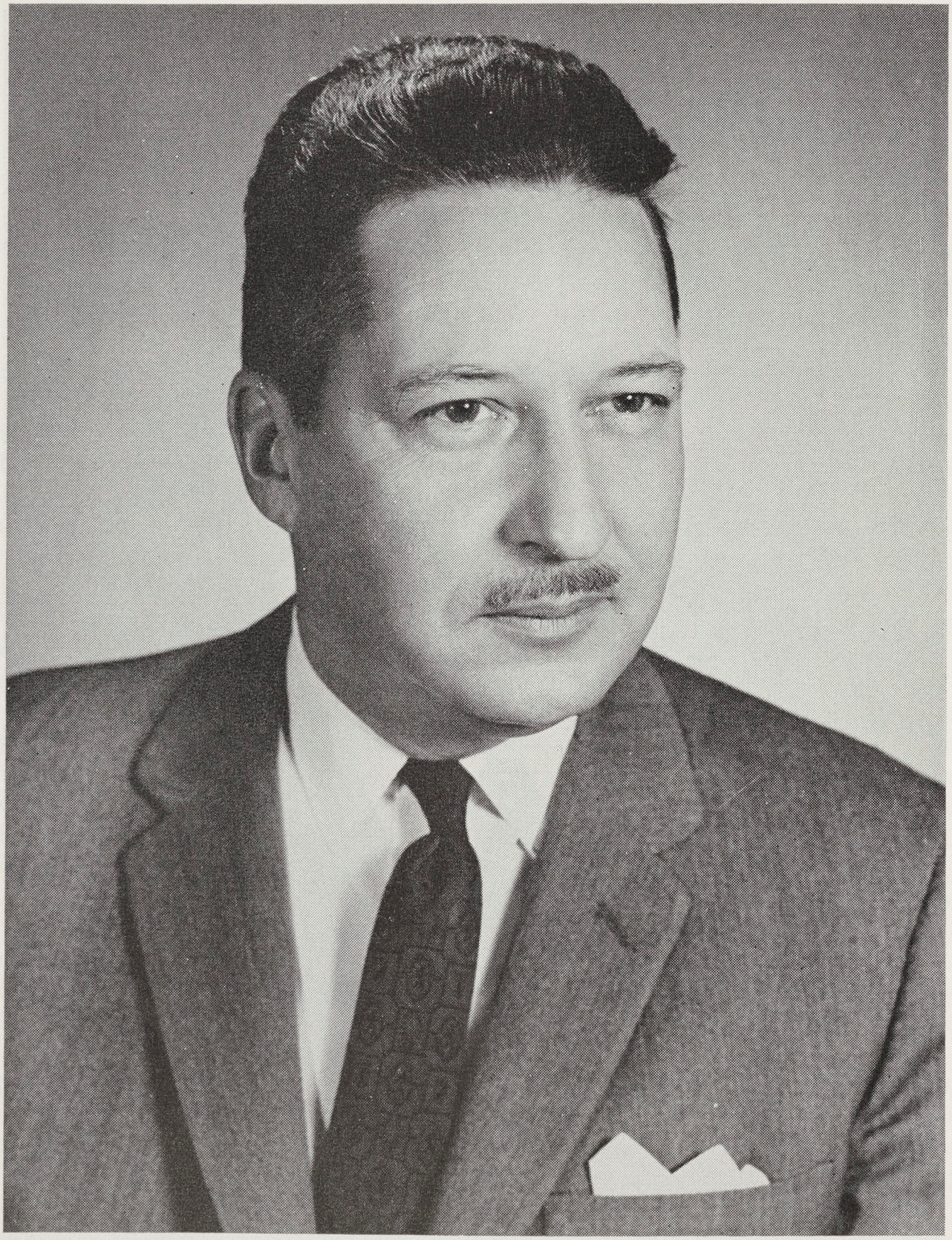
As a member of the Liberal Opposition, he became the party's defence critic and served as Chairman of the 1961 National Liberal Rally in Ottawa. He was a Parliamentary representative to NATO under both Liberal and Conservative administrations.

Re-elected in the general election of 8 April 1963, Mr. Hellyer was named Minister of National Defence when the cabinet was formed that month.

While at high school Paul Hellyer, who stands 6 feet 3½ inches, parti-

(Continued on page 5)

The Honourable Paul Theodore Hellyer, P.C., M.P., B.A.,
Minister of National Defence.



The Honourable Lucien Cardin, P.C., M.P., B.A., LL.B.,
Associate Minister of National Defence.

A Biography

New Associate Minister of National Defence

The Honourable Lucien Cardin, P.C., M.P., B.A., LL.B., new Associate Minister of National Defence, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, on 1 March 1919, the son of Joseph Octave Cardin and Eldora Pagé. He has resided in Sorel, Que., since 1933.

After attending primary school in Sharon-Heights, Mass., Lucien Cardin took his classical course at Loyola College in Montreal and later attended the University of Montreal where he obtained his LL.B. degree.

During the Second World War Mr. Cardin served with the Royal Canadian Navy from 1942 to 1945, being commissioned early in 1942.

Mr. Cardin served aboard the corvettes *Pictou* and *Owen Sound* on North Atlantic convoy operations and on the *Suderoy V* on harbour approach minesweeping. He was placed on the Retired List in October 1945 and in August 1951 was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Commander.

Elected to the House of Commons as Member of Parliament for Richelieu-Verchères in a by-election in 1952, Mr. Cardin was re-elected in 1953, 1957, 1958, 1962 and 1963.

In 1956 he was appointed parliamentary assistant to the Rt. Hon. Lester B. Pearson, then Secretary of State for External Affairs.

The late Hon. P.J.A. Cardin, who held three cabinet portfolios — Fisheries, Public Works and Transport — from 1924 to 1940 was an uncle of Lucien Cardin.

He was sworn to the Privy Council and named Associate Minister of National Defence on 22 April 1963.

Mr. Cardin married Marcelle Petitclerc in 1950 and they have three sons: Jean François, Louis and Michel, and a daughter, Céline.

He is a member of the Reform Club of Montreal, the Richelieu Club and the Sorel Golf Club. His hobbies are golf and yachting.

New Minister of National Defence

(Continued from page 2)

cipated in several sports, particularly track and field in which he won his letter each year. His chief hobbies now are gardening and music. Mr. Hellyer also collects stamps and coins, hobbies which have been taken over by his daughter.

For a number of years Mr. Hellyer studied voice under Dr. Ernesto Vinci at the Toronto Conservatory of Music, and he still sings in the Westmoreland United Church choir in Toronto. In 1954 he attended the Banff School of Fine Arts and sang in the operas *Carmen* and *Hansel and Gretel* produced by the school.

Married to the former Ellen Jean Ralph, Mr. Hellyer has three children, Mary Elizabeth, Peter Lawrence and David Ralph.

AN EXERCISE FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

by

MAJOR D.G. LOOMIS, MC*

Introduction

How often have you been involved in a professional training programme which is not only tedious and boring, but also requires a tremendous and painful effort to set up? Here is an answer to both these problems. It is the Professional Training Exercise (PTX). It is a new exercise tool that is not only easy to set up and run, but also interesting and valuable. It was developed in the First Battalion, The Royal Canadian Regiment. Though the following description deals with what an infantry unit has done, it will be seen that the PTX can be applied to any type of unit or formation for the professional training of officers and NCOs.

The PTX was developed more out of necessity than anything else. As with all field units we were faced with the annual refresher training in voice procedure, tactics, and all the rest. These usual problems were compounded by having to really get down to brass tacks with our new tactical doctrine involving, as yet, unabsorbed implications of time, space, speed, dispersion and destruction. How to do this effectively, with virtually no time or personnel available to write narratives, radio traffic, summaries of events, suggested solutions and on and on with reams of paper — that was the question.

It was apparent that we needed a comprehensive self-running, self-perpetuating, and self-teaching exercise. Any such exercise would have to be pretty good to avoid the usual fate of inertia and lack of enthusiasm common to any such scheme when exposed to our old "pros" — habitually suspicious of brainwaves and new brooms. The PTX passed this test and is still gathering momentum, working like a self-generating chain reaction. Here is how it works:

How the Exercise is Run

Figure 1 illustrates the main components of the exercise.

There is nothing startling about the layout of Figure 1 except for the Higher Control War Game. This is the real novelty. It gives the PTX life and continuity. The war game is similar to those used for research and development. It is simple and costs nothing. Briefly, it consists of two maps, separated by a piece of hessian. The boundaries and the general layout of the battle area are marked on them — one map for us and one for the ene-

**The author is serving with the 1st Battalion, The Royal Canadian Regiment, in the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group in Germany. At the time he wrote this paper he was Officer Commanding the Support Company of the 1st Battalion, then training at Camp Ipperwash, Ontario.* — Editor.

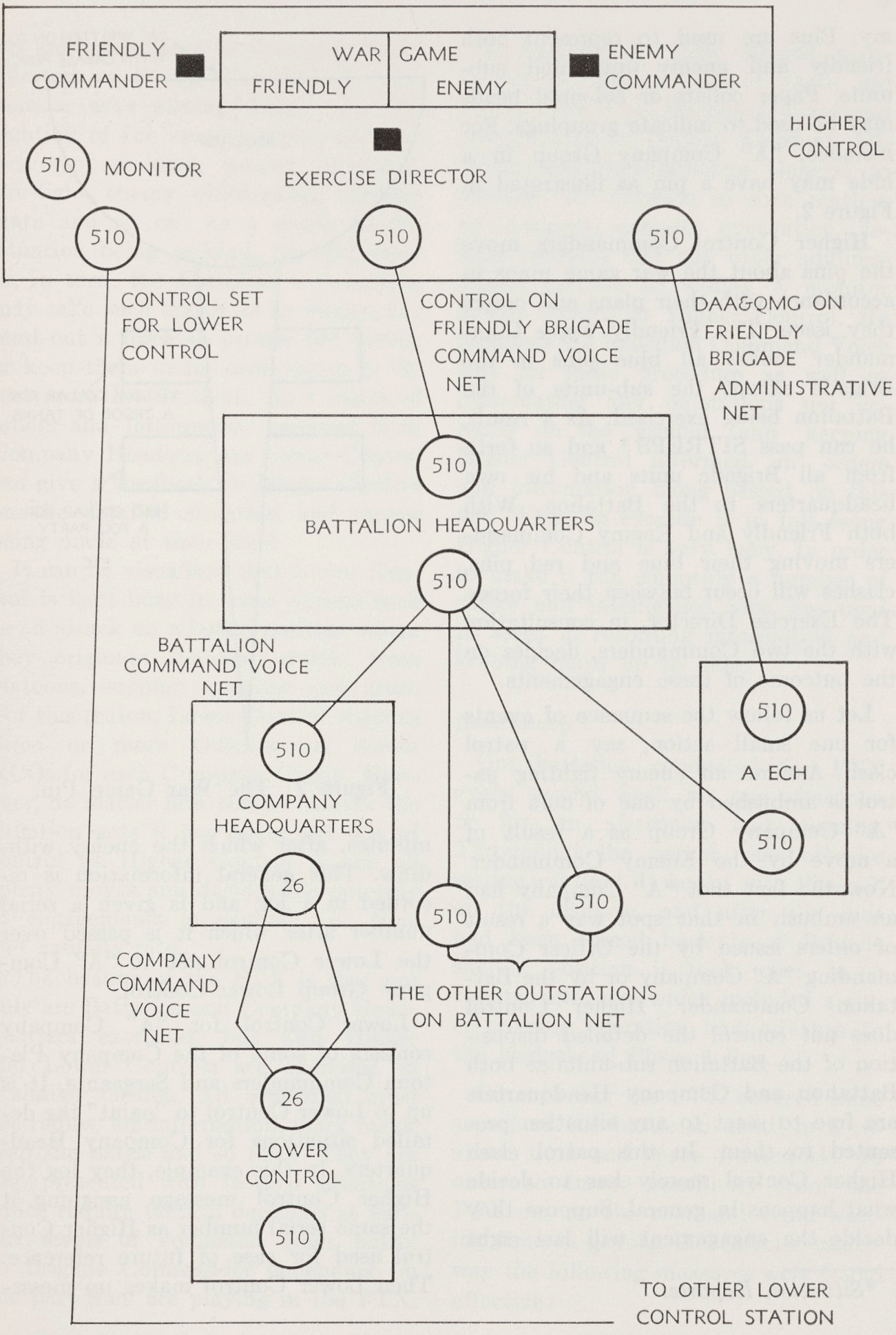


Figure 1: The main components of the exercise.

my. Pins are used to represent both friendly and enemy units and sub-units. Paper collars or coloured beads may be used to indicate groupings. For instance, "A" Company Group in a hide may have a pin as illustrated in Figure 2.

Higher Control Commanders move the pins about the war game maps in accordance with their plans and orders they issue. The Friendly Force Commander moves all blue pins in the Brigade except the sub-units of the Battalion being exercised. As a result, he can pass SITREPS * and so forth from all Brigade units and his own headquarters to the Battalion. With both Friendly and Enemy Commanders moving their blue and red pins, clashes will occur between their forces. The Exercise Director, in consultation with the two Commanders, decides on the outcome of these engagements.

Let us follow the sequence of events for one small action, say a patrol clash. Assume an enemy fighting patrol is ambushed by one of ours from "A" Company Group as a result of a move by the Enemy Commander. Now the fact that "A" Company had an ambush in that spot was a result of orders issued by the Officer Commanding "A" Company or by the Battalion Commander. Higher Control does not control the detailed disposition of the Battalion sub-units as both Battalion and Company Headquarters are free to react to any situation presented to them. In this patrol clash Higher Control merely has to decide what happens in general. Suppose they decide the engagement will last eight

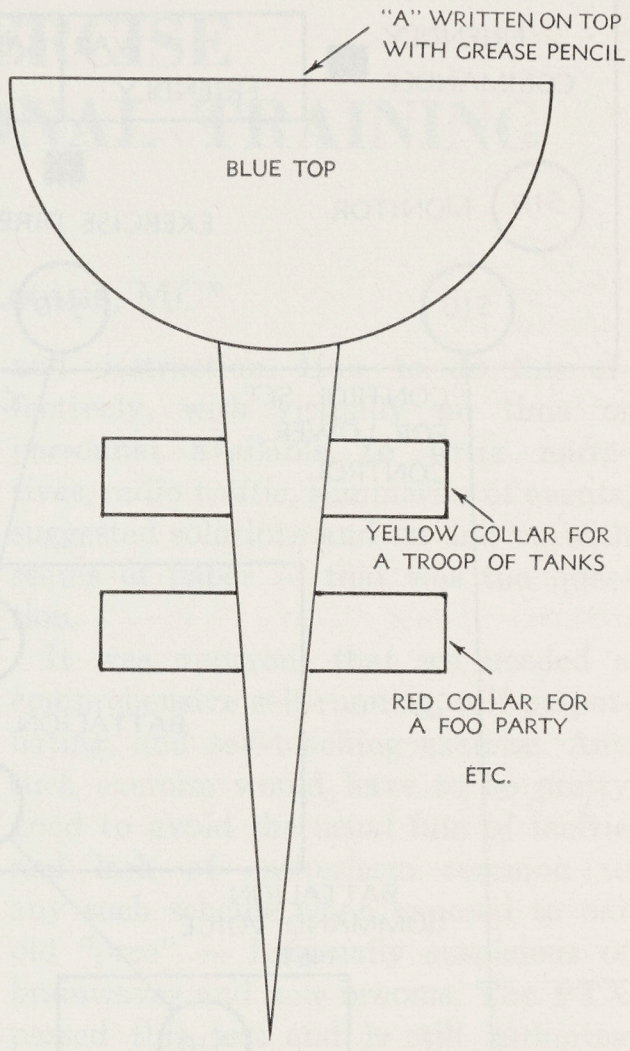


Figure 2: The War Game Pin.

minutes, after which the enemy withdraw. This general information is recorded in a log and is given a serial number after which it is passed over the Lower Control net to "A" Company Group Lower Control.

Lower Control for "A" Company consists of some of the Company Platoon Commanders and Sergeants. It is up to Lower Control to "paint" the detailed situations for Company Headquarters. In this example, they log the Higher Control message assigning it the same serial number as Higher Control used for ease of future reference. Then Lower Control makes up messa-

Situation Reports.

ges and sends them to Company Headquarters as though the ambush commander were passing them; e.g., first sighting of the enemy patrol, calls for fire support using proper procedure, fire-fight, enemy withdrawing, casualty state and so on. As a result of the situation being painted, the Company or, in turn, the Battalion Commander may take such action as he wishes, i.e., send out a force to pursue the enemy or keep them under observation or direct more fire at them. As a result of orders and information received from Company Headquarters Lower Control can give a feedback to Higher Control on the detailed situation and moves being made at their level.

It can be visualized that Lower Control is kept busy in some actions such as an attack on a battle position where they originate detailed traffic from platoons, support weapons and arms. For this reason, Lower Control requires three or more Officers and Senior NCOs for each Company Group. However, no matter how comprehensive the situation gets it can never get out of control as Higher Control makes all enemy moves and decides the outcome of engagements in general, i.e., time and casualty rate.

The beauty of the PTX is that not only are Battalion and Company Headquarters exercised, but also Higher and Lower Controls are exercised in a similar fashion. All concerned must use radios, log information, mark maps, read the battle and so forth. They are also presented with tactical situations which require tactical decisions at various levels of command from patrol to Brigade Commander depending on the part they are playing in the PTX.

In addition to those already mentioned in Higher Control there are others. The Unit Second-in-Command usually acts as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General to exercise "A" Echelon in such matters as re-supply, casualty evacuation, vehicle recovery and any other administrative matters he wishes. A monitor is also located at Higher Control. He monitors the Battalion Command Voice Net for radio procedure as well as representing any outstations not actually on the ground and keeping Higher Control informed on orders and information being passed on this net. When an exercise is in full swing Higher Control is very busy. In order to make it run smoothly a number of clerks and intelligence men are used to assist in recording information and keeping maps up to date.

Continuity

Our battalion conducted the PTX every second week for one afternoon or for an afternoon and evening. Throughout the period one exercise setting was used. It began with Phase 2, on the obstacle, and after the unit had been forced back to a Brigade shelter position it took part in a counter-offensive which included a river crossing operation and advance to the bridgehead Phase 1 line.

On each day the PTX covered some aspect of the battle in detail in a realistic time and space framework. In order to ensure continuity from one PTX day to the next and avoid wasting time in getting the exercise underway the following measures were found effective:

1. All battle maps were left marked up.

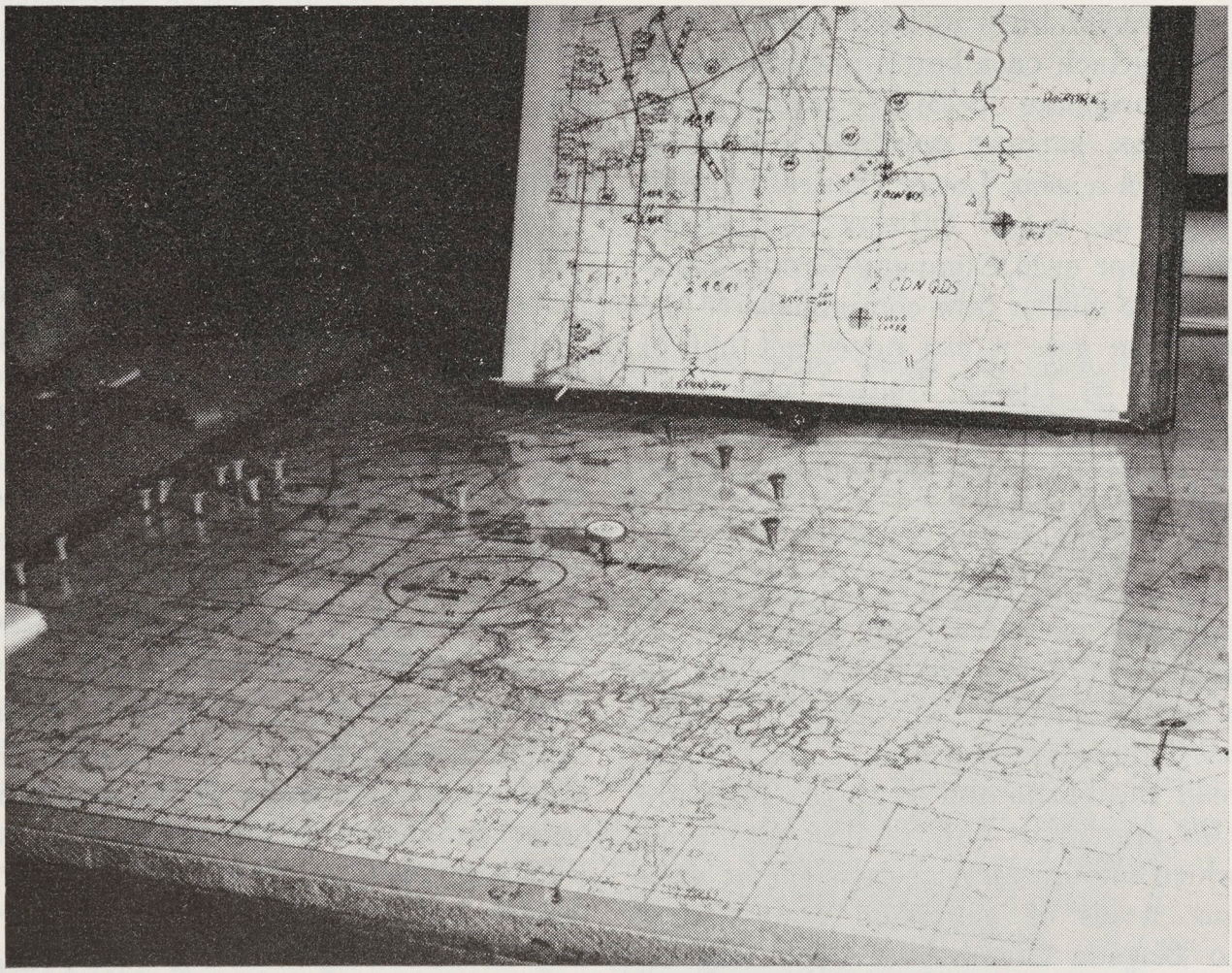
2. At least one person remained in the job he had on the previous PTX day in Higher Control, Lower Control and Headquarters being exercised. This precaution was necessary as personnel were rotated through various jobs within the unit to assist in training all ranks one rank up. For instance, Field Officers rotated through Higher Control and Battalion Headquarters where they acted as Brigade and Battalion Commanders. At the other extreme Senior NCOs acted as Platoon Commanders while Junior Officers worked in Company and Battalion Headquarters as Duty Officers.

3. Between exercises the next nominated officer for Exercise Director issued a one-page narrative to set the scene for the next PTX day.

4. Prior to each PTX a 15-minute briefing was given centrally to all ranks.

5. Prior to each PTX all concerned checked their battle maps against the Higher Control Friendly Forces map.

By observing these simple precautions it was possible, say, to fight the surveillance battle on the obstacle one day and on the next run through the battle in the forward part of the unit area. Thus, over a period of time the full battle cycle can be followed in a tactically realistic fashion and at the



The Higher Control War Game.

same time each aspect can be minutely studied by means of the critique held at the end of each PTX day.

The Critique

The critique is one of the most important and valuable aspects of this training. It is here that lessons are pointed out and remedies discussed for common errors. As soon as the PTX-day cease fire is given, all Lower Controls report to Higher Control when one of the Higher Control Team consolidates their points for the critique.

In our case, the critique was held for all Officers and Senior NCOs taking part in the PTX while Junior NCOs supervised the return of stores. The following sequence was evolved:

1. OC Support Company made any points from the Battalion Headquarters point of view.

2. The Exercise Director gave points from Higher Control. He began with a summary of events and followed with points concerning the tactics used, reaction times, accuracy and rate of passage of information and so forth. It can be appreciated that Higher Control is in a position to record the time taken for information from Brigade Headquarters to reach the lowest level of command and *vice versa*.

The Battalion Headquarters in its "basement" location.

3. Lower Control points were then presented. They followed a similar vein to Higher Control points.

4. The Signals Officer then gave any points concerning voice procedure and signals security.

5. Any administrative points were then given by the Second-in-Command.

6. All battle maps were then checked for accuracy.

7. A question period then followed, after which the Commanding Officer summed up the PTX day.

Refinements

Thus far, the main essentials of the PTX have been described. However, this is only half the story. The basic exercise can be enlarged in a number of ways to make it even more valuable, interesting and realistic.

The greatest return came from integrating the PTX with other professional training. Every other week TEWTs*, discussions and so forth were held. Officers and Senior NCOs were divided into three groups according to rank and qualifications to study operations at platoon, company and battalion level. The ground used for this training was in the vicinity of the camp and corresponded to that used for the PTX. Thus by phasing the training properly, the setting and ground for the next PTX could be studied the week before. For instance, one week the advance to contact would be studied by means of TEWTs and the next week the PTX would involve an advance to contact over the same ground. Furthermore, it is possible to adopt solutions presented the first week into the PTX. This not only made preparation for the PTX day even easier, but also stimulated interest by still greater participation by all ranks.

After the PTX had been run a number of times, radio jamming was introduced. At first it was simple, but gradually jamming became as sophisticated as one might expect in war. In addition to working up anti-jamming procedures, a great deal of progress was made in teaching an infantry unit to adopt "out" procedure.

As long as the weather was reasonable the PTX was run from vehicle-mounted headquarters. However, in the dead of winter it is obvious that there would be little learned by anyone sitting shaking in the back of a truck. When the PTX was run indoors in winter all Command Posts began and ended with the exercise mounted. After a few minutes' drive around camp they arrived at a predesignated "basement". This allowed dismounting and mounting drills to be worked out for rapidly changing from vehicle to ground-mounted control. Aside from the obvious advantages, this was not unrealistic as in action it is doubtful if headquarters would remain exposed in thin-skinned vehicles if it could be avoided. While occupying these "basements" phones were used to represent all additional radio nets found in a battalion group, such as tank and artillery nets. This not only allowed personnel to practise the use of alternative means of communication, but also removed such traffic as fire orders from the command voice nets. In fact, the whole system of unit fire control was given a thorough and realistic working out.

**Training Exercises without Troops.*

The PTX provides a good base on which to exercise other unit elements. For instance, company hide reconnaissance parties were exercised by laying out hides where the company command post is operating and support weapons commanders can actually site weapon positions. Indeed, the PTX is capable of being expanded to a two-sided exercise with troops.

Finally, special studies may be conducted in conjunction with the PTX. These may include such projects as the optimum command post design, how best to record and disseminate information, how does the unit conduct operations under fallout conditions, what codewords and nicknames are essential and so forth. A little effort along these lines can yield valuable results. To date, two extremely useful results have been achieved: one concerned procedures for maintaining surveillance within the unit area, the other was an evolution of an improved system of designating company group areas of responsibility in a fluid battle. However, one must be careful to ensure that such projects do not interfere with the basic aim of the PTX, which is training.

Conclusion

No particular aspect of the PTX is new, but the method by which available training tools have been com-

The friendly brigade headquarters at Higher Control during operations.

bined produces a novel exercise. There are some disadvantages to the PTX, but these are far outweighed by the advantages.

The principal disadvantages are somewhat nebulous and are common to any programme of professional training. One of these is the fact that a number of officers must have a clear grasp of the new tactical doctrine. Another difficulty is that of exercise time. In order to avoid sub-units sitting with very little to do on a PTX day it is necessary to vary exercise time. Rather than speed the battle tempo up unrealistically, the writer considers it better to have control announce a new exercise time, giving a short narrative of events for the lost time interval. A third disadvantage is that it takes two or three PTX days to get the exercise wound up to full speed. Initially, there must be comprehensive briefings to put the idea across to all ranks. Then the exercise must begin with a restricted number of outstations operating in a simple tactical situation. If this is not done then personnel learning new jobs would be swamped.

Against such disadvantages there are a large number of advantages. Some of the more obvious of these are:

1. The PTX is self-perpetuating once begun. In this it resembles operations more than other types of training exercises.

2. It is extremely flexible. It can be run at any time and for as long as you wish. It can exercise any number of people and sub-units, the limitation being the numbers available on any particular day. It can be applied to any type of unit or formation with ease.

3. The exercise is simple to set up and even simpler to execute. Once set up it requires very little work in the nature of written narratives, DS* notes and so on.

4. Everyone on it is exercised continuously. No one has the exercise "taped", as the initiative to act independently has been decentralized. Control is maintained by judiciously balancing the scope in which anyone can make independent decisions. A direct result of this complete participation of all ranks is an unusual degree of interest and enthusiasm. In addition, it is one of the very few tools suitable for training junior ranks in certain aspects of the nuclear battle which involve decentralized control and independent action based on initiative and intelligent anticipation of events.

5. The PTX is realistic, as it provides all participants with a known general tactical situation and ground which has been seen. In this respect time is saved, as personnel can concentrate on learning their detailed jobs instead of trying to absorb a new situation each week. At the same time everyone is presented with an ever-changing tactical situation.

6. The ever-changing tactical situation brings in the vital aspect of training all ranks to make sound tactical decisions at their own particular level of command. What is more, the method of control allows these tactical aspects to be scrutinized in detail.

7. The PTX can be built upon to include any desired amount of train-

---

**Directing Staff.*

ing in addition to such basic aspects as voice procedure, shaking out command and control elements and so forth. It can be blown up to a two-sided exercise with troops with ease. There are many other advantages as well. The PTX is an excellent vehicle for building team spirit within the unit. Personnel can be cross-trained and trained one rank up with ease. This exercise is an excellent tool in the hands of the Commanding Officer for imposing his will and concept of operations on the key members of his unit. Over the period of a winter the PTX can produce a well integrated, professionnally competent team in the unit. This can be done at a minimum cost in time and effort when compared to other types of training tools now available. It also conditions all command elements for tactical exercises with troops.

In balance, the multitude of advantages outweigh any disadvantages to this novel exercise. If you want fast results and a unit that is interested and enthusiastic about its training, then the PTX may be part of the answer. It is a sharp new tool for professional training. Try it.

Nature Does Her Own Policing

There are six conditions present in every traffic accident. Usually several of these contribute a cause to the combination that produces the accident. These six are light, weather, road, vehicle, traffic and driver conditions.

It should be perfectly clear to everyone that it is impossible to write traffic laws to fit every person or situation. The law can only set a limit beyond which it is illegal to go. These limits are often disobeyed and in many cases the violators are not caught. In the other cases of driving too fast for conditions we violate natural laws, and Nature does her own policing. Punishment is swift, sure and terrible. Mercy is not shown. There is no chance for postponement or change of venue; no ticket fixing; you can't even call character witnesses or present your excuses. Ignorance of these natural laws is not accepted as an excuse.

At the time of the violation, you are tried, convicted and punished all within the space of a few seconds. It may be flaming death, a crushed chest, broken arms and legs or merely a permanently tortured mind for having caused the death of an innocent person. In any case, you are granted no appeal.

In view of this, let us get fixed firmly in our minds the six conditions contributing to traffic accidents. Then let us firmly resolve to drive at a speed that has regard for these conditions.

Finally, it has been proven in many miles of test driving under actual road conditions that the difference between a top speed of 60 m.p.h. wherever possible and legal and a top speed of 45 m.p.h. amounts to about 20 minutes every 100 miles. Think of this when tempted to use too much speed. — *From a National Safety Council report.*

THE MOTORIZED INFANTRY THREAT

by

MAJOR N.A. SHACKLETON, CD*

Since 1945 the Army of the USSR has steadily increased its capacity to wage modern war — with either nuclear or conventional armaments. An obvious manifestation of these preparations has been the stream of new equipment which has flowed into service during the post-war years. The heavy and medium tanks together with self-propelled guns have been an impressive feature of this programme. Less spectacular, but not necessarily less important, has been the widespread adoption of the armoured personnel carrier (APC). The evidence seems to indicate that this vehicle will eventually be issued to all infantry line divisions.

The introduction of the APC into Soviet divisions — on such a large scale — will exercise a drastic influence upon the tactical doctrine and defensive strategy of those forces which may be compelled to resist possible Soviet aggression in the future. It is proposed therefore to assess the impact which the mechanization of Soviet infantry will make upon the conduct of operations and to discuss what measures can be taken to nullify or reduce this threat. The problem will be considered in terms of conventional operations carried out under the threat of nuclear war.

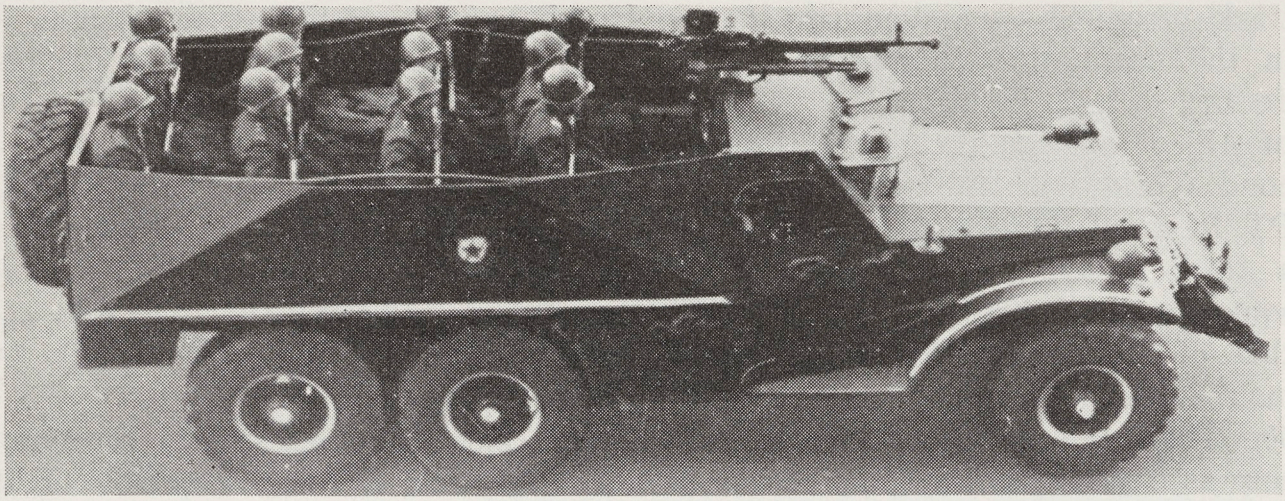
Soviet APCs

Current equipment includes the apparently obsolescent 4-wheeled BTR 40, the 6-wheeled BTR 152 and the more recent BTR 50p. The latter is the amphibious chassis of the light tank PT 76. The BTR 152 is essentially an armoured truck; it carries a crew of two men and 12 passengers; it mounts a 12.7-mm. or 14.5-mm. heavy machine gun. Although it is a wheeled vehicle, low ground pressure can be obtained for off-road performance by adjustment of tire pressures; this can be done on the move from the driver's seat.

The 18-ton BTR 50p carries a two-man crew and 12 passengers; it mounts a heavy machine gun. The frontal armour plate of this vehicle is estimated at 40-mm. and that of the sides 12-mm. The protection afforded by this armour is evident when compared to that of the Stuart VI M5A1 or "Honey" tank of the Second World War which carried a maximum of 38-mm. of armour plate. Other noteworthy characteristics of the BTR 50p include its height which is just 6 feet 7 inches and its maximum speed of 31 m.p.h. Detachable overhead cover can be provided for this vehicle; the BTR 152 was shown in Red Star (the official Soviet Army newspaper) with

---

**A member of Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians), the author is employed in the Directorate of Combat Development at Army Headquarters, Ottawa.* — Editor.



The Soviet armoured personnel carrier, BTR 152.

folding doors which provide overhead cover but the BTR 40 offers no such protection.

Both of the wheeled types of APC have been issued to the satellite countries and substantial numbers of the BTR 152s were made available to Egypt and Syria. This may indicate that eventually the standard APC in the Soviet Army will be the BTR 50p or a later model vehicle, in which case an assessment of the Soviet mounted infantry capabilities should be based upon the performance of the BTR 50p or an improved version of armoured amphibious personnel carrier.

The Motorized Rifle Division

It is probable that mounted infantry will be encountered in the largest numbers in the motorized rifle division. This 15,000-man formation possesses approximately 350 tanks and self-propelled (SP) guns. The 7200 men of the motorized rifle regiments are carried in 475 APCs. More than 2000 tracked prime movers, trucks and other vehicles complete the establishment. Moving at a 20-yard vehicle interval, the armoured element of the division alone stretches over eleven miles of road space.

Mobility

The Soviet mounted infantry leans heavily on tanks and SP guns for direct support during battle; and in considering the operational potentialities of the APC, the mobility of the division's armoured support element is an important factor. Tanks of the division include the JS 3 or T 10 heavy tank, T 54 medium tank and the PT 76 light tank. SP guns include the JSU 122, the SU 100 and possibly the JSU 152. As the exploitation of successful armoured operations often depends entirely upon the immediate availability of fuel supplies, it should be noted that the operating range of the T 10 heavy and the T 54 medium tanks is estimated at 214 miles, that of the JSU 122 and the SU 100 SP guns is 149 and 186 miles, respectively. It is probable that the APC and light tank have operating ranges comparable to that of the SU 100.

Although there have been some improvements in the off-road capabilities of recent Soviet armoured vehicles,

track pressures — a dominant factor in the negotiation of soft ground — do not differ significantly from those of Allied tanks at the end of the Second World War. An exception is the PT 76 amphibious light tank; it has a track pressure of 6.7 pounds per square inch — slightly more than half that of the Second World War Sherman. It can be assumed that the BTR 50p APC has a comparable track pressure as it possesses the same chassis as the light tank.

Negotiation of Water Obstacles

There is perhaps a tendency to overestimate the capabilities of amphibious vehicles, particularly those of APCs, and to underestimate the difficulties of negotiating river banks when entering or leaving the water. This problem exists to some extent on all streams; and the points where vehicles can cross without preparation of the banks are rare. Notwithstanding, it would be imprudent to underrate the vigour and resourcefulness with which the Soviets would tackle operations of this type. It must be accepted that, with the judicious use of explosives, power tools and winching expedients together with the temporary conversion of APC-mounted infantry to pioneer labour, many obstacles of this kind will impose only a limited delay on an enterprising enemy.

Heavier armoured vehicles are another matter. Providing conditions are suitable, medium tanks may be deep-forded by use of the schnorkel device; but heavy tanks, SP guns and other vehicles of the division will require rafts or bridging. Since the Second World War the Soviets have done much to improve both their equipment and techniques for crossing water obstacles. Nevertheless, the fundamental problems inherent in moving heavy equipment across these barriers still remain; and although the process has undoubtedly been speeded up, the non-amphibious elements of the division will still present vulnerable targets at these times.

It seems probable from the foregoing that in water crossing operations light tanks and APCs can be expected to make an early appearance on the near side of an obstacle. Having crossed at as many locations as possible over a wide area, the APCs and light tanks will concentrate at those positions where they can best protect the crossing of the non-amphibious support element of the division. In this task the 76-mm. or 85-mm. guns of the light tanks and the recoilless rifles, mortars and anti-tank guided weapons of the APCs would play an important part.

Firepower

A feature of the motorized rifle division is the formidable quantity of direct fire armament. Of this equipment the 122-mm. and 100-mm. guns of the tanks and SP mounts are perhaps the most lethal hazard. Both of these weapons have an anti-tank and anti-personnel capability; and both possess armour-piercing muzzle velocities in excess of 2900 feet per second. The potentialities of these weapons are apparent when we consider that 20 years ago the German 88-mm. gun could penetrate 169-mm. of armour at ranges up to 1000 yards. The long-range capabilities of Soviet tanks and SP guns mean that in much of the ter-

The Soviet amphibious armoured personnel carrier, BTR 50p.

rain of Europe troops who come under observation may be subjected to immediate, direct attack by armour-piercing (AP) or high explosive (HE) projectiles of weights up to 55 pounds.

In the attack the armoured firepower of the division can be expected to execute several roles. Certain of the heavy and medium tanks supported by SP guns will lead; other tanks and SP guns will guard the flanks of advancing columns and shepherd the movement of APC-mounted infantry. Still another portion of the armoured force will be allotted the specific task of engaging enemy tanks and armoured targets. Whether launched against a mobile, vehicle-mounted enemy or against a dug-in defended area it seems probable that the initial attack will take the same form. Tightly organized waves of tanks, SP guns and APCs will strive to disorganize the enemy by the use of HE and anti-tank fire. Speed of movement and the use of smoke against the objective will be employed to reduce the efficacy of enemy anti-tank fire, particularly that of anti-tank guided weapons; ideally, the weight of fire and the momentum of the assault will overwhelm the enemy forces in one fell stroke of massed armour.

Mounted Infantry in the Attack

The role of the Soviet APC-mounted infantry in the attack will be determined largely by the strength and character of the enemy defence. Against a determined dug-in enemy who is properly organized and equipped with the right anti-tank weapons, the odds are that the infantry will be compelled to dismount and assault on foot. This premise can be substantiated by study of wartime armoured operations in North-West Europe; in that theatre, when the defence was well organized, the

anti-tank weapon held the ascendancy over attacking armour.*

On the other hand, in an attack which is launched against an enemy mounted in armoured vehicles, the role of Soviet mounted infantry is likely to vary according to the weight and disposition of enemy tanks and anti-tank weapons which may be met with. In the event of a head-on encounter with an advancing enemy the relatively vulnerable APCs may be held back until the issue is resolved by the leading armour. It is also conceivable that a resolute commander would drive straight at the enemy, using his complete force, with the expectation that the speed and weight of his armoured columns would confuse and demoralize the enemy. In this instance rigid deployment of the formation could afford a degree of control during the ensuing *mêlée*. At this time the fire of the tanks would be thickened by that of the mounted infantry who would engage targets of opportunity from their APCs. In either case it is likely that the side which exercised the best control and which possessed the superior tank and APC force would dominate the field.

The result of an attack by troops of the motorized rifle division against an enemy mounted in soft-skinned vehicles, or an enemy who is dismounted and lacks an organized defence, is a foregone conclusion. There is little need to comment on this kind of operation except to note that the armoured elements of the division could devote their whole attention to the enemy armour. The heavy machine guns and other weapons of the APC-mounted infantry would effect the destruction of enemy foot soldiers and unarmoured vehicles.

Mounted Infantry Grouping

Accurate intelligence of the Soviet methods of grouping will indicate to a commander the minimum size of the formation against which he must attack or defend. The size and composition of the groupings within the motorized rifle division will depend upon the Soviet Army's appreciation of the enemy's intentions concerning the use of nuclear weapons. If their use is thought to be unlikely it is probable that the division will employ tactics of maximum concentration during offensive operations. Should the appreciation indicate otherwise then it is probable that the requisite dispersion will be achieved by making the regimental group, or even the battalion group, the basic fighting entity within the division. Soviet military tradition and the tactics of the last war together with their ample manpower resources point to the likelihood of the regimental grouping.

Before considering the defensive measures best suited to meet the mounted infantry threat certain of the conclusions to be drawn from the tactics and composition of the motorized rifle division deserve brief mention. Movement of the division *in strength* will be limited to roughly the same kind of ground as that of Allied tank formations in the last war. Water obstacles will continue to have substan-

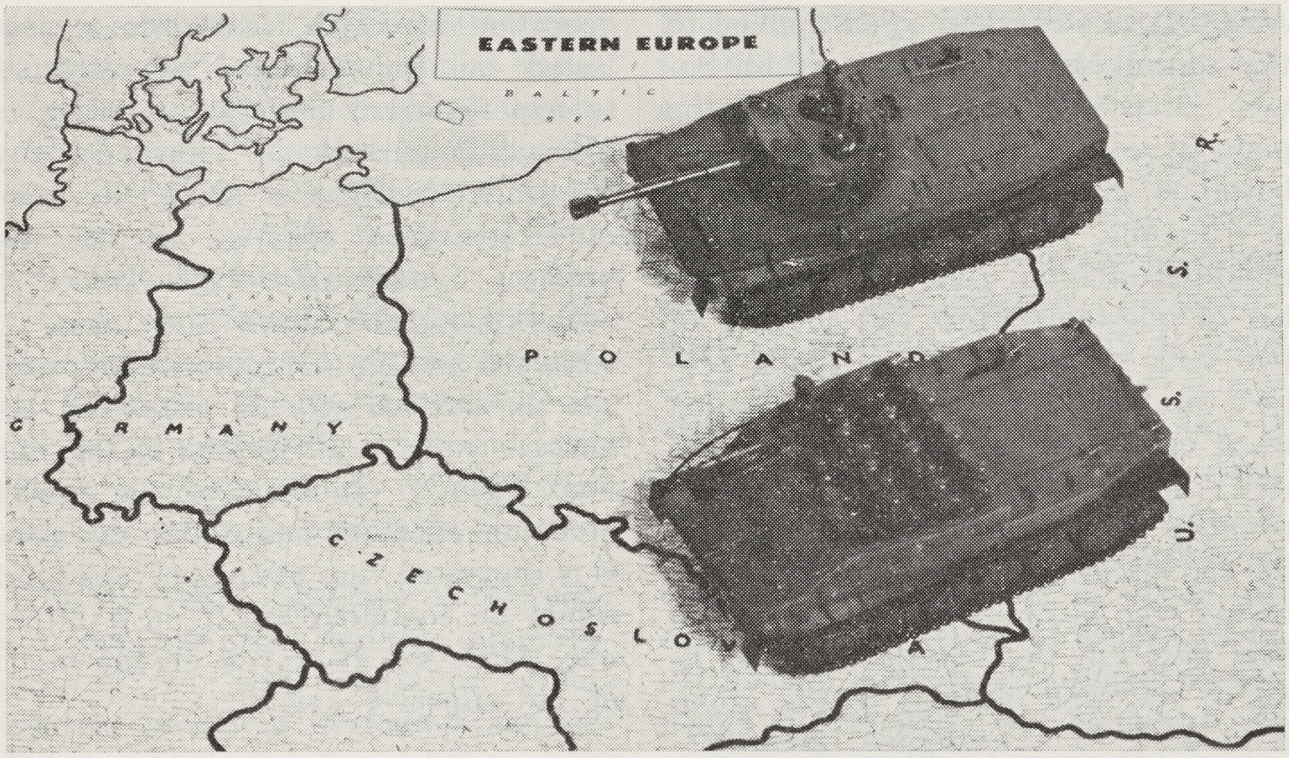
---

**In this regard the experience of the British Columbia Regiment is noteworthy. On the 9th of August 1944 this unit lost 47 tanks. Stacey,* The Canadian Army 1939-45, *p. 199.*

tial tactical significance; but this will diminish quickly if light tanks and APCs can seize a lodgement on the enemy side of the obstacle. If subsequently unopposed, the achievement of a breakthrough by the armour of the division could result in advances of between one and two hundred miles without need of replenishment. Armoured gunpower of the division can force those enemy under observation to adopt a tactical deployment where all movement must be supported by fire. It is probable that the BTR 50p frontal armour is proof against heavy machine gun fire of less than 20-mm. calibre at ranges beyond those of infantry company anti-tank weapons.

Consideration of the Defence

In this age of electronic surveillance and high-speed aerial photography it is not possible to conceal, for long, the details of defensive field works. Consequently it may be argued that the loss of that vital element — surprise — in the conduct of the defence will more than outweigh any advantage to be gained from the construction of elaborate field defences of the kind used in the past. It has been suggested that in future war the best means of defence lies in "mobility", inasmuch as a moving force is more difficult to locate and define; it will rarely remain stationary long enough to become the objective of a set-piece attack in strength or a target for a nuclear weapon, and that by virtue of its movement capability the commander will retain a degree of initiative. In this war of manoeuvre the enemy would be attacked at points of our own choosing; success would be reinforced and disengagement effected in those areas where enemy strength prevailed.



The Soviet amphibious light tank, PT 76, and the amphibious armoured personnel carrier, BTR 50p, shown side by side for comparison's sake.

The Soviet heavy tank.

This doctrine was applicable when the foot soldier of the rifle division comprised the vast bulk of the Soviet Army. It is still valid when applied to the administrative elements of all Soviet divisions. However, from the point of view of the commander of the battalion group this particular theory of "mobile defence" against APC-mounted infantry gives rise to a number of questions. How will the one or two tank squadrons of the group protect the 90-odd APCs of the battalion when on the move? How best can the APCs be employed when the group encounters enemy armour? Is it practicable for infantry in APCs to engage an enemy who is similarly mounted? And how best can the battalion defend itself if the tank element of the group is reduced to a negligible quantity?

A factor with dominates all consideration of these questions is the vulnerability of Western APCs to most fire except that of small arms and shell splinters. The consequences of an operation in which this factor is neglected can be envisaged by reference to experience of mounted infantry in Normandy in 1944: "... the company halted its half-tracks along the edge of a tree-lined road... out of the woods . . . lumbered a Tiger Tank . . . which proceeded down the line . . . within a matter of minutes the road was an inferno with 25 armoured vehicles blazing — all victims of this one lone Tiger".* In view of the Soviet preponderance in tanks and SP guns it is suggested that actions of this kind would be commonplace if, in a future war, APCs are employed on the move in an offensive role.

**Chester Wilmot,* The Struggle for Europe, *(London 1952), p. 309.*

The Soviet amphibious light tank, PT 76.

The best solution to the problem of defence against a completely mechanized, numerically superior enemy seems to lie in a compromise between the static and mobile concept of operations. In brief this entails an assessment of enemy intentions and the dispatch of forces in sufficient time to establish, on suitable features, defensives positions strong enough to halt or delay an advance. Subsequent deployments would be made to anticipate and frustrate enemy movements by confronting him with a series of defensive positions which would exact casualties on an unacceptable scale.

The successful execution of this concept demands basic fighting organizations of at least battalion group strength, including armoured and artillery support. Smaller groupings, incapable of significant action, would be vulnerable to piecemeal destruction. Other mandatory requirements include a capacity for movement with security and speed, quick organization for defence on the ground and a capability for orderly disengagement from the enemy.

Movement of the Battalion Group

Lack of tight control and proper movement drills can turn the battalion group into an unwieldy, ineffective mass of vehicles, particularly at night or if the battalion is subjected to sudden enemy action. It is likely that a battalion move is best accomplished on a company basis as this is the largest group over which a commander can exercise a modicum of visual observation. An interval of several tactical bounds between companies on the march is necessary; this facilitates the passage of defiles, it gives the battalion commander a degree of flexibility in the ultimate disposition of his com-

panies without obliging them to halt, and it permits companies to move directly into their defensive positions without congestion at dispersal points.

Despite the cross-country capability of the APC, long battalion marches, more often than not, will be made over roads or over ground adjacent to roads. A good method of moving a company under these circumstances is in column of platoons; this formation is well suited to meet the needs of control and security (see Figure 1). Anti-tank protection of the column will be provided by armour at the head of the leading company and on the flanks of the column. APC-borne recoilless rifles and anti-tank guided weapons will also be assigned to this task; in some instances, because of the shortage of armour, the latter equipments will constitute the sole anti-tank defence for some companies. The disposition of supporting arms throughout the column will conform to that of infantry platoons.

Conduct of Defence

The effectiveness of the defence hinges largely on speed — speed in reconnaissance, speed in deploying on the ground and, most important, the speed with which troops can get below ground. Ideally, the battalion group should move, dig in, then confront the advancing enemy with an organized defence when it is too late for intelligence on the strength and character of the defence to be issued to attacking troops in the form of annotated air photos or map overlays. This will be difficult to achieve. Although the use of the helicopter can shorten time-consuming reconnaissance at the battalion and supporting arms commander level, the occupation of ground, selection of fields of fire and digging are activities offering less scope for radical savings in time. Nevertheless, these procedures can be accelerated by vigorous training and by frequent exercises.

An important consideration in organizing the defence is the disposition of rifle company APCs. The value of integrating the APC with its machine gun into a defended locality is doubtful at best and could only be warranted in such circumstances as a sudden attack before troops are dug in. As observation of these vehicles by the enemy will likely guarantee their destruction, they should be located in ground which at least affords cover from view; and they must be sufficiently dispersed to prevent the spread of fire should a vehicle be hit. Vehicles mounting recoilless anti-tank rifles and anti-tank guided weapons will, of course, be positioned where they can best fulfil their role. Notwithstanding, the former must be hull down and the latter behind cover from which its missiles can be launched by an observer located at a vantage point.

The defeat of the motorized rifle division presents the defence with three problems: troops must withstand a barrage of artillery, mortar and tank gunfire before and during the enemy advance; they must halt or destroy enemy vehicles before the position is overrun; and they must be prepared to halt, at any time, a dismounted infantry assault.

In the initial stages of the attack heavy-calibre direct gunfire will be a serious hazard to the infantry. This

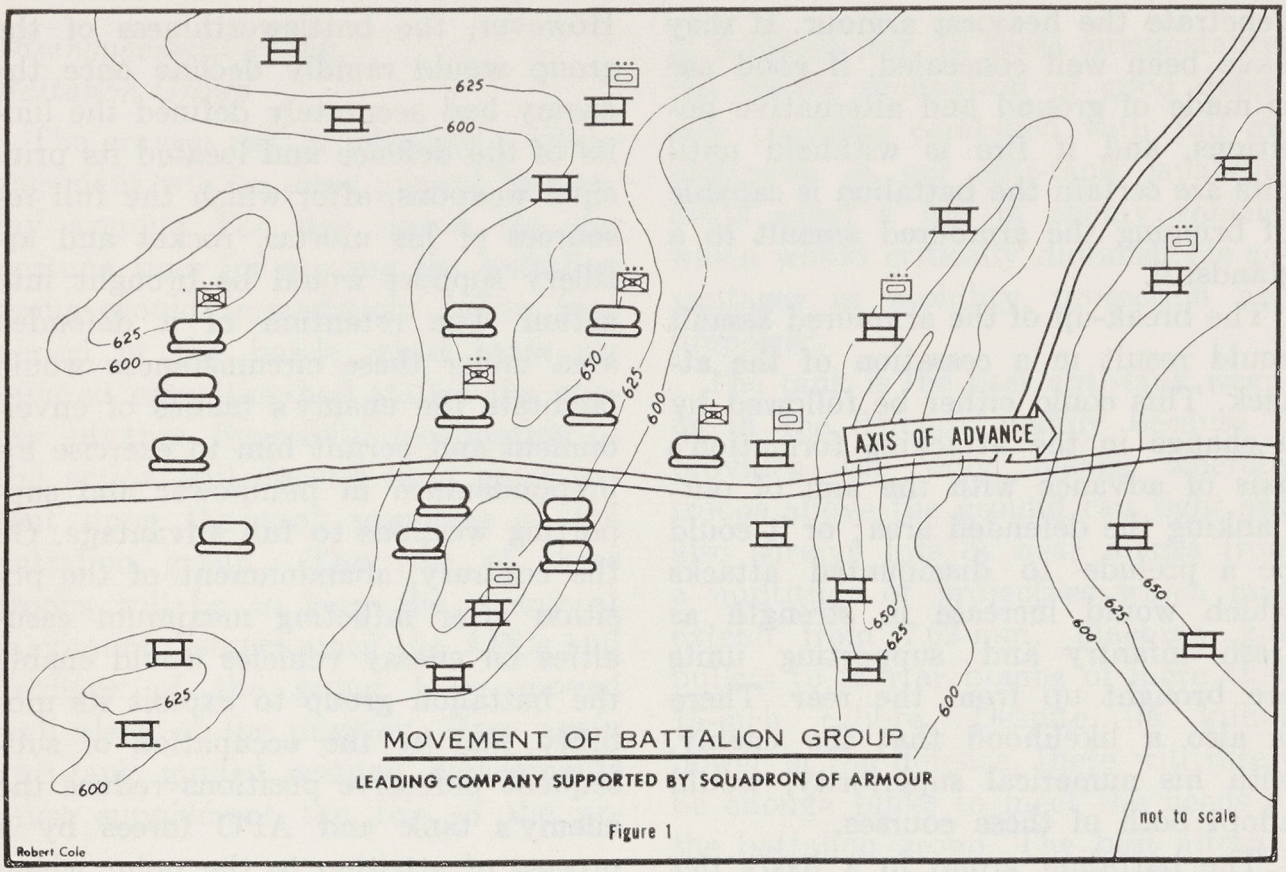


Figure 1

will be delivered from SP guns and tanks at ranges beyond the reach of recoilless and rocket-launched anti-tank weapons. It may be necessary at this time to employ all supporting tanks in the "shop window" with the aim of preserving the fighting potential of the infantry for subsequent stages of the battle; also, it is at these ranges and against this type of target that the anti-tank guided weapon detachments can make the most effective contribution to the defence.

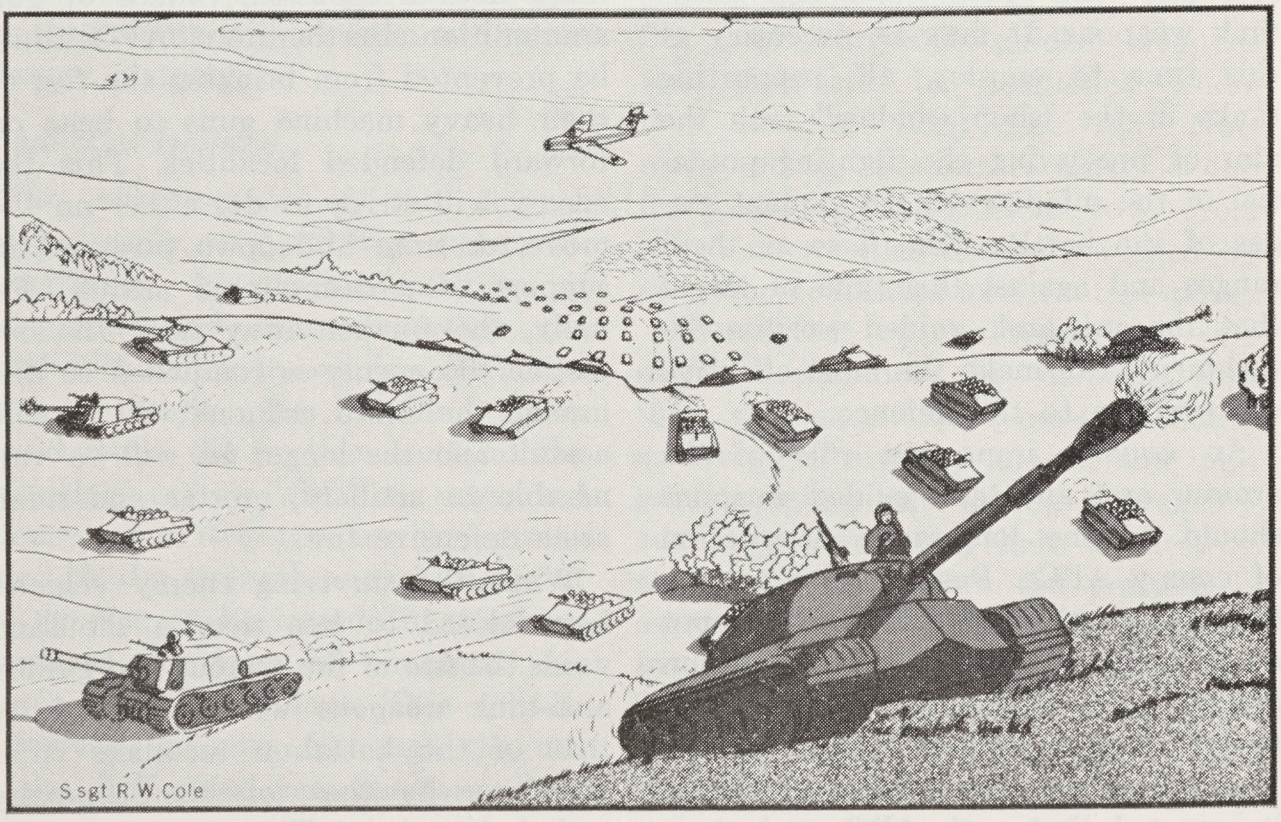
An equally important role of the armour and anti-tank guided weapons should be the long-range destruction of enemy APCs. Possibly this can be disputed on the grounds that it is not an economical use of the battalion group's best anti-tank resources and that it results in "overkill" of APCs. This argument seems academic when it is noted that each APC presents a packaged target of 14 men, and the Centurion tanks of a squadron carry more than a thousand rounds of gun ammunition. Furthermore, APCs must be prevented from bringing the fire of their heavy machine guns to bear on forward defended localities. This the enemy will strive to do, either on the move, or from hull down positions in support of a dismounted assault. Finally, the further away from the objective the enemy is compelled to dismount the more arduous will be the assault and the longer he will be vulnerable to artillery, mortar and small arms defensive fire.

When the surviving enemy vehicles have closed to less than a thousand yards the fire of the armour and guided anti-tank weapons will be joined by that of the battalion recoilless rifles and later by that of the company rocket launchers. These weapons can

penetrate the heaviest armour. If they have been well concealed, if good use is made of ground and alternative positions, and if fire is withheld until hits are certain the battalion is capable of bringing the armoured assault to a standstill.

The break-up of the armoured assault could result in a cessation of the attack. This could either be followed by a change in the attacking formation's axis of advance with the aim of outflanking the defended area; or it could be a prelude to dismounted attacks which would increase in strength as fresh infantry and supporting units are brought up from the rear. There is also a likelihood that the enemy, with his numerical superiority, would adopt both of these courses.

The battalion group in a hasty defence could defeat assaulting infantry in substantial numbers — for a time. However, the battleworthiness of the group would rapidly decline once the enemy had accurately defined the limits of the defence and located its principal weapons, after which the full resources of his mortar, rocket and artillery support would be brought into action. The retention of a defended area under these circumstances would facilitate the enemy's tactics of envelopment and permit him to exercise his preponderance in manpower and supporting weapons to full advantage. On the contrary, abandonment of the position after inflicting maximum casualties on enemy vehicles would enable the battalion group to exploit its mobility, and by the occupation of subsequent defensive positions reduce the enemy's tank and APC forces by a process of attrition to the point where his advance would be ultimately limited to the foot-pace of the soldier.



Motorized infantry in the assault.

Disengagement of the Battalion Group

The gravest risk in effecting a disengagement will be close pursuit by enemy armour. For this reason the opportune time for moving the battalion group would immediately follow that period in the battle when mass armoured casualties had stalled the enemy advance. Successful termination of the action will depend to a great extent upon the tank resources of the battalion group. The role of these troops will be to keep the enemy at maximum distance until the APCs and artillery of the group have moved well clear of the position. Here again anti-tank guided weapon detachments must supplement the fire of the armour.

Conclusion

The threat posed by Soviet motorized rifle formations may be described in a word—armour. Armoured protection, armoured mobility and armoured gun power determine the role of the motorized infantry and are the basis of its tactical employment. With the present disparity in armoured strengths between East and West there is little doubt that in *purely mobile* operations our quantitative and, in certain instances, qualitative deficiencies in armoured equipment could lead to crippling losses, particularly in APCs. Furthermore, if the experience of the Second World War can be taken as a criterion, the supposition that these deficiencies can be compensated for by superior tactics or skilful manoeuvre is optimistic, to say the least.

Fortunately, in the initial stages at any rate, we shall be on the defensive in a future war. In these circumstances the timely occupation of good defensive positions combined with full exploitation of our anti-tank capability could exact a toll in enemy vehicles which would critically diminish his advantages in mobility, protection and firepower.

The tank is the best anti-tank weapon in the defence, mainly because it provides the only means whereby troops above the ground can fight and also survive hits or near misses from a multitude of projectiles which may extend from 7.62-mm. machine gun bullets to mortar bombs of more than 15-inch calibre. Despite its killing power in the defence, there will rarely be enough tanks to meet the needs of the battalion group. The best alternative seems to be the anti-tank guided weapon. These weapons have yet to be tested in large-scale operations; but it is almost certain that, if they are to be used as a substitute for tanks in the anti-armour role, a proportion of them must be mounted in vehicles with armoured protection comparable to that of the main battle tank.

Finally, there is the human factor — the most vital consideration in the conduct of the defence. More than ever in the past troops must possess the highest standards of professional competence, discipline and physical and mental stamina if they are to prevail against the mechanized enemy.

A Maxim

Enemies likely to be dangerous are always too cunning to expose themselves to danger. — *Napoleon.*

A REPORT ON VIETNAM

by

LIEUT.-COLONEL R. F. MACKAY, MC, CD*

In the early summer of 1954 the representatives of some 14 nations met in Geneva to decide the terms of a cease-fire in Indo-China. This conference is now commonly referred to as the Geneva Conference, and the resultant agreements (separate agreements were made for the three countries of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia) as the Geneva Agreements.

Article 34 of the Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities in Vietnam reads as follows:

> "An International Commission shall be set up for the control and supervision over the application of the provisions of the agreement on the cessation of hostilities in Vietnam. It shall be comprised of representatives of the following States: Canada, India and Poland. It shall be presided over by the representative of India."

Thus began Canada's participation in the ICSC (International Commission for Supervision and Control) in Vietnam.

The terms of the Agreement dictated the organization of the Commission and the locations of the various elements of the Commission. In a nutshell the principal terms were:

1. To establish a demilitarized zone on either side of the agreed demarcation line.
2. To control the movement of the opposing forces to their respective sides of the demilitarized zone.
3. To supervise and facilitate the movement of civilians residing on one side of the line who wished to go and live on the other side.
4. To control all the points of entry into Vietnam so that additional arms, military equipment or troop reinforcements could not be introduced.
5. To supervise the liberation and repatriation of prisoners of war and civilian internees and to ensure that both sides refrain from any reprisals or discrimination against persons or organizations on account of their activities during the hostilities.

To comply with these terms it was necessary for the Commission to be organized so that it could maintain close contact with the ruling factions in both North and South, to have permanent elements located at the principal points of entry, and to maintain a reserve which could be used as mobile force capable of being dispatched to any required location. Since it was obvious that the bulk of the Commission's work would initially be in the North, the main headquarters was established in Hanoi with a subheadquarters in Saigon. The permanent elements located at the points of entry were called Fixed Teams while the reserve was used to form the required

---

**A member of The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, the author has been filling the appointment of Deputy Secretary General (Operations) on the Secretariat of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam.* — Editor.

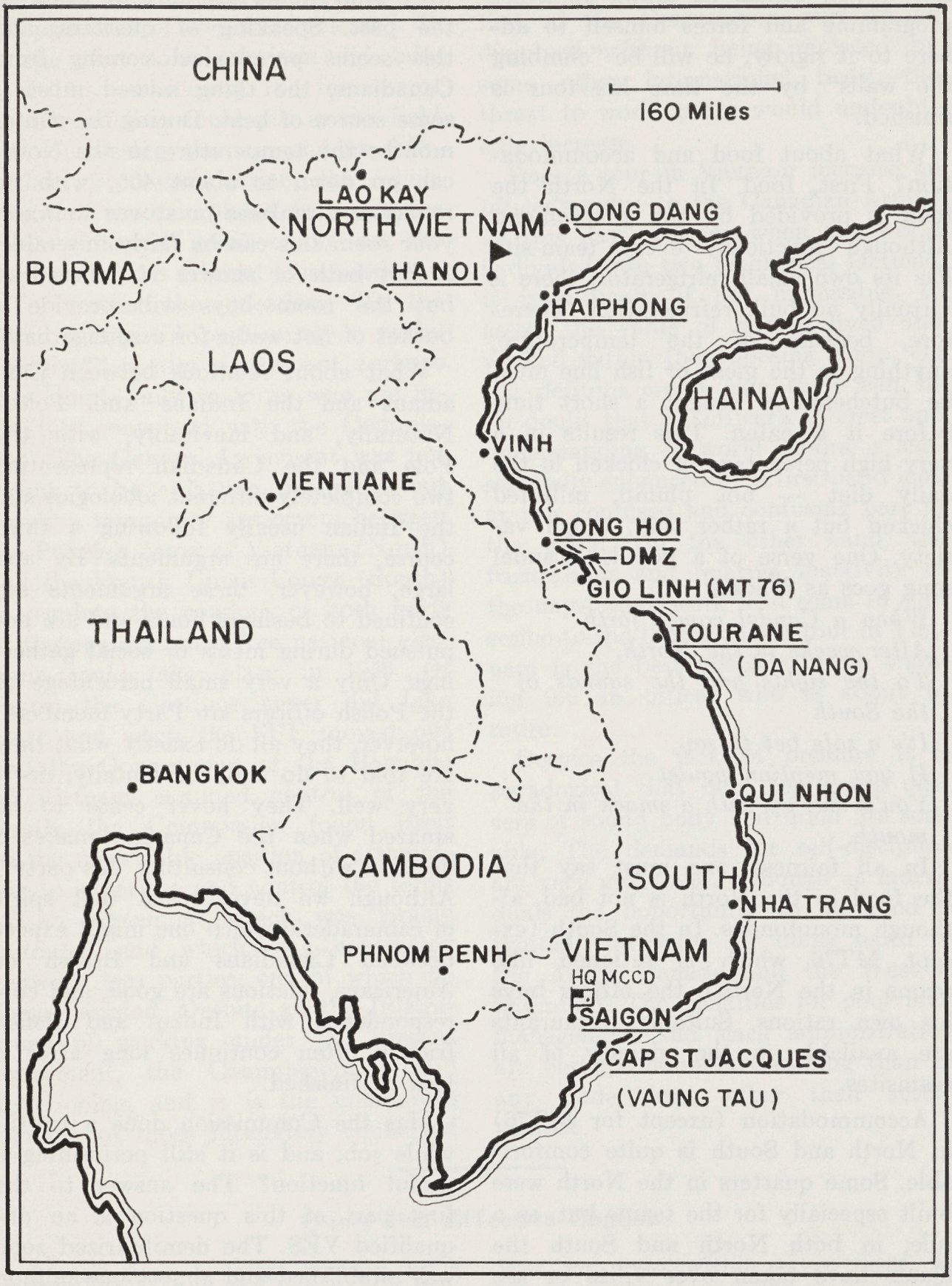
Sketch "A": ICSC teamsites (underlined) in Vietnam, 1955.

number of Mobile Teams. Locations of the headquarters and the fixed teams as of the end of 1955 are shown at Sketch "A". It will be noted that the team on the demarcation line is shown as a Mobile Team. To this day it is still referred to as Mobile Team 76 although to all intents and purposes it is actually a Fixed Team.

What constituted a team? In the early days the majority of fixed teams were composed of two officers from each of the three participating countries. In addition, as assistants to the team, were two interpreters from Poland (one Polish-English and the other Polish-French), a Liaison Officer, an interpreter (Vietnamese - English), a team clerk (Vietnamese) and a signals detachment (India). A few teams had only one officer from each country. Mobile teams generally just had the one officer from each country but were often accompanied by Liaison Officers and interpreters from both sides.

The early years of the Commission were busy years, especially the period up to end of 1955. However, once the regrouping of forces was complete and the movement of civilians from one side to the other was finished, the workload lessened, and the bulk of the Commission's housekeeping duties shifted from North to South. This was natural since Saigon was, and is, the port of entry and exit for the vast majority of Commission personnel and stores. With the main headquarters in Hanoi, it was still necessary to maintain a substantial administrative tail in Saigon. Because of these factors the main headquarters was moved to Saigon in 1958 and a substantial reduction was made in the number of team officers and, to a lesser extent, in the number of administrative personnel. All teams except Saigon and MT76 were reduced to one officer from each country and some teams were eliminated. The requirement for mobile teams practically vanished and, therefore, the need for a reserve no longer existed. With the sub-headquarters at Hanoi having very few administrative responsibilities, it was possible to have it function with about one-tenth the strength of the old sub-headquarters at Saigon. The present locations of the headquarters and the teams are shown at Sketch "B".

What is the life of a team officer? If one were to conduct a poll with past and present team officers he would get a variety of answers, some of which could not be printed. In the early days when most teams had two officers from each country, and Polish interpreters, there was more scope for diversions. During free time there were always at least four who played bridge and, counting the Indian signallers, one could find enough for a volleyball game. Perhaps most important of all was the fact that the officer had another officer from his own country to talk to. Now, with only one officer per country, life on some of the Northern teams can be very lonely, especially for the Canadian. He is isolated hundreds of miles from anyone who talks as he does or who thinks as he does. His job requires him to be on the spot 24 hours a day and yet there is only enough real work to keep him occupied for a small part of this time. Although, at first, strange sights, customs and smells provide some interest, they lose their attraction after the first



Sketch "B": ICSC teamsites (underlined) in Vietnam, 1963.

few weeks. Unless he draws up a set programme and forces himself to adhere to it rigidly, he will be "climbing the walls" by the time his tour is finished.

What about food and accommodation? First, food. In the North the food is provided by the government. Although practically every team-site has its own small refrigerator, there is virtually no bulk refrigeration. Therefore, because of the temperature, anything in the meat or fish line must be butchered or caught a short time before it is eaten. This results in a very high percentage of chicken in the daily diet — not plump, milk-fed chicked but a rather thin, tough variety. One verse of a popular Candel song goes as follows:

When a Candel comes forth
After weeks in the North,
To the sights and the sounds of the South
It's a safe bet to say,
If you mention poulet
You'll end up with a smack in the mouth.

In all fairness, one must say that the food in the North is not bad, although monotonous. In the South (except MT76 which is rationed like teams in the North), the officer buys his own rations. Suitable restaurants are available in the vicinity of all teamsites.

Accommodation (except for MT76) in North and South is quite comfortable. Some quarters in the North were built especially for the teams but, as a rule, in both North and South the teams have taken over villas or are quartered in hotels. Oldtimers will be happy to know that the bamboo shacks with mud floors are now a thing of the past. Speaking of quarters, and this seems paradoxical coming from Canadians, the thing missed most is some source of heat. During the winter months the temperature in the North can go down to about 40°; with no radiators, fireplaces or stoves to warm your room this can be fairly miserable. A hot bath or shower is unheard of but the room boys will provide a bucket of hot water for a sponge bath.

What about relations between Canadians and the Indians and Poles? Naturally, and inevitably, with the Pole and the Canadian representing two completely different ideologies and the Indian usually following a third course, there are arguments. By and large, however, these arguments are confined to business hours and are not pursued during meals or social gatherings. Only a very small percentage of the Polish officers are Party members; however, they all do exactly what they are told to do and, incidentally, do it very well. They never cease to be amazed when the Canadian makes a decision without consulting "his party". Although we never reach that spirit of camaraderie which one might expect between Canadians and British or Americans, relations are good, and correspondence with Indian and Polish friends often continues long after a tour is finished.

Has the Commission done a worthwhile job, and is it still performing a useful function? The answer to the first part of this question is an unqualified YES. The demilitarized zone was established and almost one million people were moved from one side to the other. The opposing forces were

regrouped into their respective zones, and prisoners of war were released. It is true that some reprisals did take place but, considering the few teams the Commission could put in the field and considering the tremendous difficulties of communication, the whole operation was completed in a manner which reflected great credit on the members of the original Commission.

To answer the question, "Is the Commission still performing a useful function?" is also simple but perhaps it is simple only to those who are intimately connected with the Commission. The Geneva Agreement was not meant to be a lasting document but purely a temporary agreement between the People's Army of Vietnam (North) and the French Union Forces (South) to regulate the conduct of both parts of the country until free national elections could take place in 1956. Of course the elections never did take place and when the FUF moved out and the Government of the Republic of Vietnam assumed control of the South, the Commission found itself in the unenviable position of attempting to supervise and control the terms of an agreement which was largely outdated and which was contracted between two parties, one of which no longer existed. Despite all the frustrations of working under the present agreement, the Commission is still functioning, and it is the unanimous opinion of those intimately connected with it and the situation in Vietnam that, if the Commission were to be dissolved without being replaced by some other international body, the threat to world peace would undoubtedly increase.

Does a tour in Vietnam increase an officer's value to the Canadian Army? In this day and age when the world is divided into two ideological factions, it is difficult, if not impossible, to assess the value of having lived and worked within the opposing camp. On the definite credit side there can be no doubt that an officer's interest and understanding of world affairs is substantially enhanced by a first-hand look at this confused and confusing part of the world. On the other hand, the frustrations and relative inactivity of the day-to-day work lead some to subscribe to the theory that a tour in Vietnam is the best possible in-job training for an officer who is about to retire.

Despite the lack of pressure it is paradoxical that only top grade officers of sound body and mind are suitable. The demands for self-discipline are very great and, although as individuals the opportunity to do good is limited, the scope for doing harm to the Army, Canada and the West is unlimited. The penalties for poor man management and slack administration are perhaps more far-reaching than in any undertaking other than actual combat.

Queer But Effective English

Quoted from a letter written by a lawyer in India:

"Dear Sir: Unless you pay the rupees that you owe within seven days, we shall take steps as will cause you the utmost damned astonishment."

Had Britain Intervened

by

J. Mackay Hitsman

A flood of literature continues to pour from the printing presses one hundred years after the American Civil War was being bitterly contested. Imaginative accounts of what might have happened had the Confederates advanced boldly after their victory at Bull Run on 21 July 1861 and seized Washington made an appearance some time ago. Nothing specific, however, was said about what might have happened if Great Britain had declared war on the United States in consequence of the Trent Affair.*

Northern defeat at Bull Run made it apparent that the North would not be speedily triumphant and opinion in England became more and more doubtful whether conquest of the South would ever be possible. There was a rapid decline of pro-Northern sentiment in consequence of President Lincoln's repeated statements that slavery was not the issue at stake. These may have been necessary to dissuade the slave-owning border states from seceding also, but they were misunderstood by the average Englishman who had little comprehension of American constitutional niceties. Officially, of course, the British Government stood by its Proclamation of Neutrality, but powerful commercial interests were urging that something be done to get Southern cotton to the idle mills of Lancashire.

Matters were brought to a head in November 1861 after the British steamship *Trent* was stopped on the high seas near Cuba by U.S.S. *San Jacinto* and Messrs. James Mason and John Slidell forcibly removed. These special Commissioners of the Confederate States of America had been *en route* to London and Paris, respectively, as passengers on a neutral ship.

"Twisting the lion's tail" was an old American custom, so news of this action was greeted with great enthusiasm by newspaper readers in the Northern States. In England, however, there was angry excitement and public opinion was quickly mobilized behind pro-Confederate newspapers in demanding that the Prime Minister do something. The British flag and people had been insulted. Nothing loath, the always bellicose and now elderly Lord Palmerston hurriedly drafted an ultimatum demanding the return of Messrs. Mason and Slidell to a British ship and a full apology.

Just in case the American Government should reject these demands, the Navy and Army moved onto a war footing. The Royal Navy was then undisputed mistress of the seas and, once concentrations had been altered, quite capable of driving the United States Navy into harbour, reopening the ports of the Confederacy to world commerce and establishing its own effective blockade of the Atlantic coast northward from Chesapeake Bay. The British Army, having learned a hard

**All documentary material is held by the Public Archives of Canada and may be studied by anyone interested.*

lesson from the cruel setbacks and blunders of the recent Crimean War and Indian Mutiny, had regained its efficiency, although it was still not overly large in view of its world-wide commitments.

The immediate British problem, however, was defence of the still separate and thinly populated provinces of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia which bordered on the United States. Although the size of the British garrison in North America had fluctuated up and down as Anglo-American relations worsened or improved during the years following the War of 1812, invariably it had been comparable in strength to the regular army of the United States. Since Great Britain and the United States of America were not military powers in the European sense, governmental desires for economy had kept troop strengths fairly small.

Ever since 1825 British plans for the defence of the North American provinces had provided for possible offensive operations — to forestall American invasion — should the British garrisons ever be large enough to spare field forces. A top secret portion of the report then submitted by Major-General Sir James Carmichael-Smyth of the Royal Engineers suggested moving from Montreal up the Richelieu River and Lake Champlain towards Albany and from Niagara towards Buffalo and along the Erie Canal; at the same time a British fleet would blockade New York harbour and land troops on Long Island and Staten Island.

The 11,000 redcoats now ordered from England to reinforce the 7400 troops in North America would make possible such inland operations. A replacement would have to be found for the Lieutenant-General Commanding in British North America, because Sir William Fenwick Williams was aptly described by one newly-appointed staff officer as "a very handsome old gentlemen, with charming manners". The inference, of course, was that charm does not compensate for ineffectualness. Since offensive operations could not be launched until late spring, however, there would be plenty of time to find the right man and to concert plans.

Only one of the British transports was able to enter the St. Lawrence River before the freeze up. As no railway line yet connected Halifax and Montreal, however, plans had been made for troops to be landed in New Brunswick and transported in sleighs over snow-covered roads to Rivière-du-Loup on the lower St. Lawrence. From there a railway line paralleled the river to Montreal and continued to the southwestern tip of the province, just across from Detroit.

During the movement of the 62nd Regiment of Foot through New Brunswick in early January 1862, Lieutenant-Colonel James Daubeny paid an unofficial visit across the Maine border to Houlton, which would have been one of his unit's objectives had war materialized. "The only garrison in the place", he reported, "were 60 volunteers, whom I saw marching in the Town without arms to the inspiriting air of 'Yankee Doodle' played on a solitary fife accompanied by a big drum, so that the 62nd would not have had a hard task to perform". This was equally true elsewhere along the

border, since trained troops were all deployed many miles to the south watching the Confederates.

Lieutenant-Colonel Garnet Wolseley, later to become a Field Marshal and Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, expressed the opinion some time later, after spending a few weeks with General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, that "the co-operation of even one army corps of regular troops would have given complete victory to whichever side it fought on".

Still a British Army would not likely have been employed alongside the Army of Northern Virginia. General Lee would not have been willing to subordinate his command to the British, against whom his father ("Light-horse Harry" Lee) had fought in the Revolutionary War. Queen Victoria's cousin, the Duke of Cambridge, would never have dreamed of subjecting to outside direction the British Army of which he was then General Commanding-in-Chief. Therefore British operations would most likely have followed the lines proposed by Major-General Carmichael-Smyth in 1825.

The improvement and extension of roads and canals in the intervening years, and the network of railroads which now covered New York state, would render easier and quicker a British advance from Montreal and Niagara. Further regiments of redcoats would be arriving at Quebec and Montreal as soon as the St. Lawrence was free of ice to swell this task force. Accompanying units of Canadian volunteer militia, whose personnel were familiar with local conditions, could handle most of the actual supply and transport work and serve as military pioneers. No matter how willing or determined, recently raised New York regiments of volunteers and completely untrained state militia would not be able to hold up the invaders.

A British expedition mounted from Halifax and Bermuda would encounter little serious opposition at New York from a population which contained large and diverse immigrant elements. Manhattan, as well as Long Island and Staten Island, would fall quickly. British warships could then sail freely up the Hudson River, carrying troops. When these linked up with the expedition from Canada, the whole of New England would be pinched off for reduction at leisure.

Fresh columns of redcoats could then move south towards Philadelphia, while the Royal Navy landed troops near Baltimore where there were many Confederate sympathizers.

How far Lee's Army of Northern Virginia would have got in the meantime, and whether it would have been able to seize Washington, would not matter greatly to British plans. Having gone to war for reasons of prestige, Britain would be glad to call a halt should President Lincoln be wise enough to sue for peace. From Britain's point of view it would be best to have a dis-United States to the south of her own weak provinces, for at this late date there could be no serious thought of forcing Americans back into the British Empire. Certainly President Lincoln's armies in the east could not fight for long on two fronts and there would be no point in his continuing until either the Bri-

tish or Confederates got to Washington.

But cool heads had prevailed in December 1861. Queen Victoria's dying Prince Consort managed to tone down Lord Palmerston's ultimatum and the British Government authorized its Ambassador in Washington to delay official delivery so that the Lincoln Administration would have plenty of time to consider. In turn, at a meeting on December 26, Secretary of State William Seward managed to persuade President Lincoln and the other cabinet members to release Messrs. Mason and Slidell to a British ship at Baltimore. The British Government then conveniently overlooked American failure to apologize for stopping the steamship *Trent* on the high seas.

Eventual victory by the North frightened the separate provinces of British North America into federating as the Dominion of Canada. The excellent American-British-Canadian relations subsequently established have served free peoples in good stead during two World Wars, an Undeclared War in Korea and the variable Cold War that continues.

Blue Flag Over Yemen

Camp Rafah, Egypt — Once again under the blue flag of the UN the Canadian Army and RCAF are engaged in logistical and air support of a peace mission as a new set of initials, UNYOM (United Nations Yemen Observer Mission), comes into being.

Already five Canadian Army officers are in Sana, the capital city of Yemen, which is destined to be the headquarters of the newly-created force. They are among an advance party of 38 from 14 different nations that have been airlifted along with equipment by RCAF Caribou and USAF Hercules aircraft.

Commanded by Major-General Karl Von Horn of Sweden, former chairman of the UN Truce Supervisory Organization in Israel and the four bordering Arab nations, the logistical support for the operation was planned by a Canadian, Lt.-Colonel T. L. C. Pierce-Goulding of Ottawa and Toronto, chief logistics officer for the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF).

The Canadian officers now in Sana were drawn from both the United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization (UNTSO) and UNEF. They are Major E.R. Sharpe, Winnipeg, and Major H.A. McLellan, Sarnia, Ont., operations officers; Major E.J. Amirault, Ottawa, operations officer and legal adviser; and Major A.V. Horie, Vancouver, an observer. All are from UNTSO.

Captain R.A. Thorne of Saint John, N.B., is perhaps the busiest officer of the lot in his capacity as supply officer. The RCAF has made two aircraft, an Otter and a Caribou, available to the Force which is making shuttle flights between Yemen and El Arish.

The ancient walled city of Sana, which has seen little change in the past 2000 years, is situated 6500 feet above sea level. It is located in the centre of the 4500 square miles of mountains, fertile valleys and arid desert that make up the Arabian territory of 4,500,000 people.

A Report on the New Branch

Comptrollership in the Canadian Army

WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE JOURNAL BY THE
COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S BRANCH, ARMY HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA

In a previous issue of the *Canadian Army Journal* a short article appeared announcing the establishment of the Comptroller-General's Branch in the Canadian Army. Included were brief paragraphs on the organization of the Branch and its main functions.

It is probable that most readers skimmed through the article, said "So what?" to themselves, and then passed on to what they would consider to be articles of greater interest. Everyone is aware of the traditional three branches in the Army, but it will take some time to realize that a fourth — the Comptroller-General's Branch (CG) — has come into being.

The aim of this article, therefore, is to tell you something of the background that led to the establishment of this new branch, its organization and its functions.

For some years, senior officers at Army Headquarters had been concerned with the lack of a single direct and responsible voice on finance and manpower at the highest level in that, whilst the Directorate of Army Budget served as an adviser and coordinating agency for financial matters under the Vice Chief of the General Staff, the Directorate of Staff Duties performed a similar function in regard to manpower but was responsible to the Deputy Chief of the General Staff. In addition, there was a real need to relate manpower utilization to costs in view of the fact that military and civilian pay of the Army is an ever-increasing major percentage of the total of funds available for all Army purposes.

Old methods may have been acceptable prior to 1939 when Army budgets were very small or during the war and some of the post-war years when money was in relatively good supply, but they are not suitable for today's financial climate. To quote the Lieut.-General Comptroller of the United States Army: "Two all-pervading defence problems of our times are those of distributing available national resources among the many claimants, and stretching the maximizing returns in military capability from the allocated national resources."

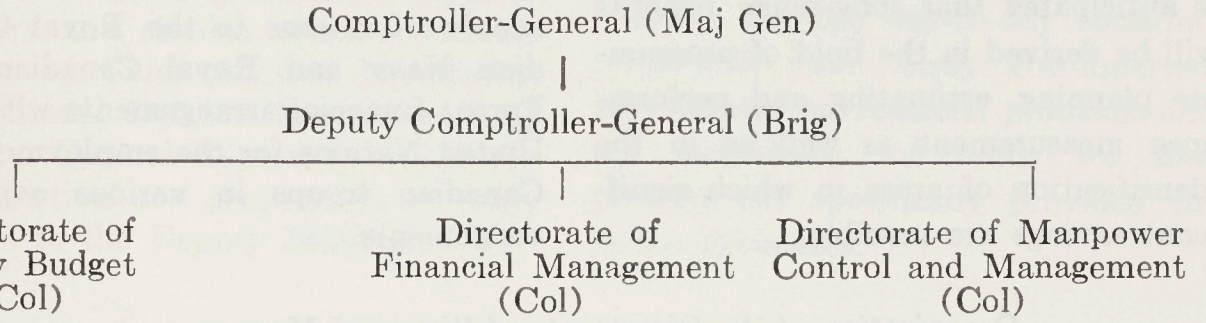
The Chief of the General Staff of the Canadian Army, faced with similar problems, asked his staff in 1961 for a report on the "Introduction of the comptroller system into the Canadian Army". The report was to include the advantages, disadvantages and the organization required for such a system.

In November 1961 the Deputy Chief of the General Staff and the Director of Army Budget submitted their report

which was accepted by the CGS and, after Ministerial and Treasury Board approval, the Comptroller-General's Branch came into being on 1 August 1962. While some persons may think the Branch originated as a result of purely budgetary considerations, the above short history indicates otherwise.

Organization of the Comptroller-General's Branch

The Comptroller General's Branch is organized as follows:



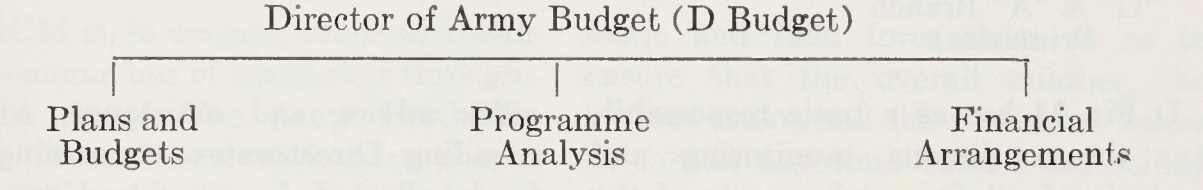
The Comptroller-General is a member of Army Council and is directly responsible to the Chief of the General Staff in all matters of finance and manpower control.

The new organization will enable integrated planning and management of all Army fiscal programmes to be carried out and will result in improved correlation of manpower and finance.

It is appropriate at this juncture to explain the responsibilities and functions of each of the three directorates in the CG Branch.

Organization of the Directorate of Army Budget

The Directorate of Army Budget is organized as follows:



The most time-consuming task of D Budget is that of coordinating the annual preparation of the Army's Estimates. It takes from June to December each year to get the Estimates assembled in appropriate detail and through all stages of screening (they are finally approved by Parliament in the following year). A natural extension of this function is long-range planning, and towards this end D Budget assists each year in the preparation of a 5-year plan and puts a price tag on all items in the Army Programme Document (known as the "Mark Document"). It forecasts the cost of the Army's planned activities over the next five years, shows the allocation of manpower to Army functions, and itemizes planned new equipment procurement. This serves

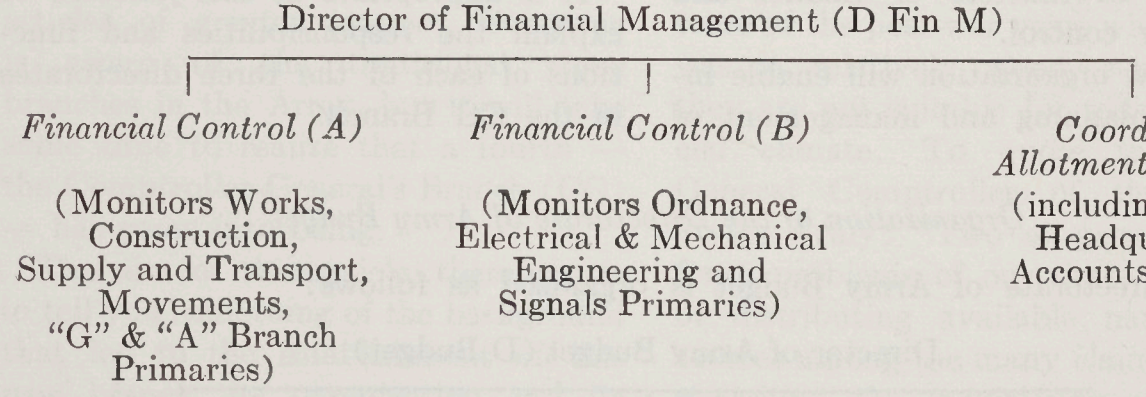
the dual purpose of keeping the Army's plans realistic and providing a basis for the next year's Estimates.

D Budget is also responsible for carrying out cost analysis studies on a wide variety of Army activities as an aid to the comparative review of programmes from a cost point of view. It is anticipated that long-range benefits will be derived in the field of programme planning, estimating and performance measurement as well as in the identification of areas in which significant savings are possible.

Another function of the Directorate is to work out the numerous and sometimes intricate financial arrangements under which inter-service, inter-department and inter-government activities are financed. Examples are the administrative support of the Canadian troops in Europe paid for in sterling, duetsche marks and Belgian francs; supply of rations to the Royal Canadian Navy and Royal Canadian Air Force; financial arrangements with the United Nations for the employment of Canadian troops in various overseas assignments.

Organization of the Directorate of Financial Management

The Directorate of Financial Management is largely comprised of the financial sections' personnel who previously operated within the various directorates at AHQ having major financial needs. It is organized as follows:



D Fin M has as a basic responsibility: the continuous monitoring and analysis of all financial aspects of the activities of the spending Directorates related to construction and maintenance, supplies, movement of *matériel* and personnel, and the procurement of stores and equipment from planned inception to conclusion, as well as expenditures connected with training and administration.

As a part of the monitoring function the appropriate D Fin M section provides advice and assistance to the spending Directorates concerning the funds allotted for approved programmes, the availability of funds for additional planned projects and the need for increased allotments to meet these projects.

Having in mind the requirement for an efficient fiscal accounting and financial reporting system in the Canadian Army as a whole, this Directorate will progressively review all present systems and make recommendations

respecting the nature and extent of fiscal accounting records to be maintained by all components of the Army.

Two additional responsibilities assigned to the Directorate are the preparation of submissions to the Deputy Minister recommending that signing authority under the Financial Administration Act be granted to specified military and civilian officers, and the review of Chief Auditor Department of National Defence Reports and the Auditor General Reports as well as the coordination and preparation of Army replies to the Deputy Minister.

Once the Estimates have been approved, D Fin M allots funds to Commands and to the spending Directorates, and maintains a running check on the adequacy of all such allotments through the year to ensure that spending resources are available as needed in accordance with Army policy decisions.

There are also day-to-day consultations with other Army Headquarters Directorates on financial problems and the availability of funds for new projects not specifically provided for in the Estimates.

Organization of the Directorate of Manpower Control and Management

The Directorate of Manpower Control and Management is organized as follows:

Director of Manpower Control and Management (DMCM)

Establishment Review (Army Establishments Committee)	*Manpower Control* (Military & Civilian Manpower Control and Accounting)	*Management Engineering* (Manpower Utilization, Systems Analysis, etc.)

DMCM is, in essence, concerned with the economic use of manpower throughout the Army. The Army Establishments Committee functions as a section within this Directorate and systematically reviews all static establishments to ensure that they are properly designed and employ the minimum number of personnel for the efficient performance of assigned tasks. The General Staff is responsible in this regard for field force establishments. However, the Manpower Control Section of DMCM maintains an accounting control over all positions in both static and field force units so as to ensure that the overall number, the various ranks, and the particular trades do not at any time exceed the ceiling the government has approved for the Army. The third section, Management Engineering, is responsible for examining the effectiveness of Army organization and use of manpower by applying scientific principles and techniques of management.

It is intended that this section will soon develop into a separate Directorate for management improvement, once staffing and training requirements

can be met. Some of the tools used which are most likely to be familiar to the reader are systems and procedure analysis, work study, organization study, forms design, and statistical quality control. Some of these are already in use within specific Corps, but the Army can benefit greatly by their much wider application.

What of the Future?

What will be the effect of the Comptroller-General's Branch on the Army? The Deputy Minister of National Defence and Treasury Board hopes that it will result in greater efficiency and maximum effectiveness per defence dollar spent. The Chief of the General Staff and the Comptroller-General are determined to make all practical progress towards that goal. As a bonus it is anticipated that greater efficiency and economies on the administrative side will make more personnel and more money available for the field force and for tasks which the Army has not hitherto been able to undertake due to lack of funds or manpower resources. It will doubtless mean a change in the old ways for many people and a move to newer and better employment for others.

The Army is hopeful of great things from its newest Branch.

Pointers for Personnel

The following is reprinted by courtesy of the RCMP Quarterly. — Editor.

A member of the Force, in charge of a large Detachment, cautioned his personnel thusly:

Don't lie. It wastes my time as well as yours. Besides, I'm sure to catch you in the end, and that's the wrong end.

Watch your work, not the clock. A long day's work makes a long day short, and a short day's work makes my face long. Give me more than *I* expect and you'll be compensated more than *you* expect. I can afford to increase your rating if you strive to increase efficiency.

You owe so much to yourself that you can't afford to owe anybody else. Keep out of debt... or keep out of my way.

Dishonesty is never an accident. It is sought and does not come uninvited. Mind your own business and in time you'll have a detachment of your own to mind.

Take care of your character: your reputation will speak for itself.

It's none of my business what you do in off hours; but, if dissipation affects what you do the next day, and you do half as much as I demand, you'll last just half as long as you hope...

Don't tell me what I'd like to hear; tell me what I ought to hear.

Don't kick if I kick. If you're worthwhile correcting, you're worthwhile keeping. I don't waste time cutting the specks out of bad apples. — *Contributed by ex-Staff Sgt. J. R. Fraser, now Chief of Police, Lancaster, N.B.*

A DIGEST OF CURRENT FOREIGN MILITARY JOURNALS

WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE JOURNAL BY CAPTAIN A. G. STEIGER (Ret'd)*

The articles summarized reflect current military thinking abroad. The views expressed are those of the individual authors. — Editor.

Historical and Prospective Thinking

Histoire et Prospective militaires (History and Military Prospective) by Colonel Suire in *Revue Militaire d'Information,* Paris, No. 342, October 1962. Approximately 4300 words.

We hear frequently about the acceleration of history in our time, says Colonel Suire in his opening remarks, and he thinks that this is perhaps because the older discoveries have become commonplace and we fail to visualize how much for instance our ancestors at the beginning of the 16th century must have entertained similar thoughts. For they had to attune themselves to the wonders of printing, to the compass, to dissection, gunpowder, the fabulous mechanisms of da Vinci, the heliocentric theory, the idea of the earth being round. Copernicus was their Einstein, Columbus their Gagarin, Machiavelli their Marx.

Indeed, the psychological gap between sword and firearm was just as great as that between firearm and atomic weapon. At the present time — as always in times of a great forward-step — people become more sharply separated into two groups, one clinging to the concepts of the past, the other looking for swift progress and being keenly interested in prospectives. Seeing matters merely in retrospect leaves no room for bringing in the requirements arising from new technical or psychological factors. Prospective, in a sense, is the art of widening the range of probabilities which are functions of unaccustomed factors. Persons concerned with prospective need the creative power of perceiving the future, for making fitting preparations and, pershaps, exerting some influence on the course of events.

Mankind's present forward-step is of great magnitude, and there is now a sharp divergence between the proposed applications based on historical and prospective interpretations. The author discusses at some length the attitudes being taken in this matter by the various philosophical schools of thought. The discussion has also military aspects, and while, for example, the General Staff of the French Army has strongly recommended a return to the study of military history, Berger and Gos have founded an "International Centre of Prospectives" and a many-sided controversy has sprung up be-

---

* *The author, a former Intelligence Officer, has been a member of the Historical Section at Army Headquarters since* 1946. — Editor.

tween the traditionalists and the modernists.

However, there must be a synthesis between historical and prospective thinking. It would be futile to disregard the past which has created our civilization: moreover, the future gives us nothing; on the contrary we must give to it the digested and assimilated treasures of the past. In the final analysis it is our concept of civilization which creates the motivation for the soldier to feel that it is better to fight and die than to yield.

The Strategy of Peace

Strategie des Friedens (Strategy of Peace) by General Friedrich Foertsch, Inspector General of the Bundeswehr in *Wehrkunde,* Munich, 12th year, issue No. 1, January 1963. Approximately 4500 words.

General Foertsch maintains that the outcome of the Cuban crisis marked the beginning of a new era. It was a victory for the "Strategy of Peace", which is the basic concept of the Atlantic Community. Its aim is to prevent war.

The peace had been endangered by Russia's attempt to expand its power to the area between Atlantic and Pacific — this for the dual purpose of furthering world communism and cementing its own predominance in the communist camp. Some years earlier China's growing might had been one of the motivating factors in Moscow's decision to stage the Berlin crisis. Its goal had been to break up the Atlantic Community by shaking faith in the United States. Success would have reduced the U.S. to a second-class power and ensured a lasting supremacy of Russia over China.

When it was realized that Berlin would be defended at all cost, Russia was stymied: nuclear war was totally unacceptable because even at best it would leave Russia inferior to China. Clearly, a new factor had to be added to the equation. The use of Cuba as a base for propaganda and infiltration was tactically desirable, but to convert it into a nuclear stronghold would be a strategical victory of historic dimensions. It would place America in double jeopardy, expose Western Europe to irresistible pressure and, indeed, checkmate the free world.

In this situation only the positive threat of nuclear war would suffice as an effective deterrent; in pursuance of the "Strategy of Peace" it was used. America had saved itself, and with it the entire West. The conclusion is inescapable that the free world is a community of fate, that anything that strengthens one of its members strengthens all, that anything to add strength to the U.S. is of benefit to all partners.

The Last Resort for Europe

"Ultima Ratio" pour l'Europe: Force de Frappe ("Last Resort" for Europe: Striking Force) by Charles Vouthier in Revue Militaire d'Information, Paris, No. 342, October 1962. Approximately 4000 words.

The author of this article begins by stating that the opponents of an independent French nuclear force contend it could never compete with Russian capabilities, was beyond French means

and could incite other nations to undertake similar programmes.

However, a potential aggressor with a superior nuclear arsenal might shrink from incurring the destruction that might result from even a limited atomic strike, a French nuclear force is on the way to becoming a reality, and most countries have neither the means nor the open spaces required to create a nuclear force.

At present Europe is being defended by the Americans with European help, but as it develops into a United Europe it should be defended by the Europeans with American help. No doubt the French nuclear effort means a reduced effort in the conventional field, but possession of nuclear arms increases the value of the conventional forces in being. The latter alone would be of little avail against an enemy strong in both types of armament. Possession of a nuclear striking force might keep an enemy from acting on the erroneous assumption that France might yield to threats.

Since the end of the Second World War, Europe has made great strides; it desires to be a partner, not a vassal of the United States. A United Europe would create a better balance of force in the world. No doubt it would make France less docile an ally, but France must consider at least the possibility of a situation wherein the U.S. could show disinterest and a French striking force would be Europe's "ultima ratio".

The Picture of Subversive War

"Das Bild des subversiven Krieges" (The Picture of Subversive War) by Günter Ohme in Wehrkunde, Munich, 12th year, No. 2, February 1963. Approximately 4300 words, plus diagrams and bibliography.

The article affords an insight into the anatomy of subversive war. The classical picture of war — conventional or atomic — is a collision between the forces of two (or more) countries, but in the case of "subversive war" the picture is more complex; there are the preparatory phase ("cold war"), the critical phase, "subversive war" (in the popular sense of the word) and the consolidation phase. The concept of subversive war assumed importance in the Communists' camp when the "World Revolution" did not materialize in accordance with Lenin's blueprint. Lenin had predicted the spontaneous revolt of the peoples of all countries against their own ruling classes. As they were found, however, to be either unwilling or unable to do so, it became necessary for the leaders of world communism to lend massive support to the groups desiring a revolution in countries not yet within the Red orbit.

In following Lenin's prescriptions for the realization of world revolution, operations are to be carried out on four fronts: military, political, psychological and economic. Actually there are five fronts, the political one having been divided into an internal and an external sphere.

Operations on the various fronts are being carried out simultaneously in a

sequence of phases. With X indicating the critical phase (actual subversive warfare), there are the following phases: X—3, X—2, X—1, X, X+1, X+2. Phase X—3 is always devoted to the selection and training of cadres. During phase X—2, on the military front there are threats; on the external political front the poisoning of world opinion against the country concerned; on the internal political front efforts to stir up dissension; on the psychological front undermining of public order and morale; on the economic front infiltration of all key organizations.

The author examines, and in a tabulation places side-by-side the main activities being carried out on each front in each phase. There is bound to be some overlapping, but on the whole the picture is firm.

Not mentioned by the author, but quite obvious is the fact that the tabulation could serve as a handy guide for the newspaper reader, for any Communist-inspired action in any country reveals the current phase and state of subversion in the area concerned.

Mao's Secret — Flexibility

Mao Tse-tung, until a few years ago the relatively unknown leader of the Chinese Communist Party, is now the bogeyman of Western military interests. In conservative military circles ignorance has been replaced by adulation and his theory of revolutionary war hailed as a new type of warfare. Yet although immense effort has been put into the study of Mao's methods, his greatest lesson for the West is either ignored or unrealized. That lesson is *flexibility*, flexibility of mind and of thought, a principle to which, all too often, only lip service is paid by soldiers of the West.

Mao Tse-tung invented no new principles of war, he merely applied the existing ones to the situation at hand, a situation which would have appeared hopeless to conservative military theorists. Using the principles of war as a guide, he produced his theory of revolutionary war — a theory flexibile in the extreme, catering for all conditions from a beginning of ragged bands armed with clubs and knives to the final victorious climax involving modern armies with sophisticated weapons systems. — *Major E.M. McCormick, Royal Australian Infantry, in "Man — The Key Weapon", Australian Army Journal.*

Knowledge and Intelligence

Knowledge consists of things that are known; intelligence relates these known things to things that are yet unknown and produces new ideas. It is intelligence that gives us the ability to discern relevant things, to put together things that ought to be joined and to keep distinct things that ought to be separated. — *The Royal Bank of Canada Monthly Letter.*

Militia Regulations, 1898

The following excerpts from the "Regulations and Orders for the Militia of Canada, 1898" have been contributed by Lieut. J.H.R. Groulx, CD, who is employed in the Orders Section of the Directorate of Organization, Army Headquarters. — Editor.

Fine Libraries

Article 64 (page 80) — Disposal of Fines for Drunkenness: All fines for drunkenness are to be accounted for by each officer commanding a squadron, battery or company, and by him handed over to the President of the Library Committee of his corps, to be expended for the benefit of the non-commissioned officers' and men's library.

Strength Returns

Article 7 (page 246) — Regulations for Admission to RMC: No person will be accepted as a Cadet who is not considered eligible as to stature and physical power.

* * *

A Long Walk Home

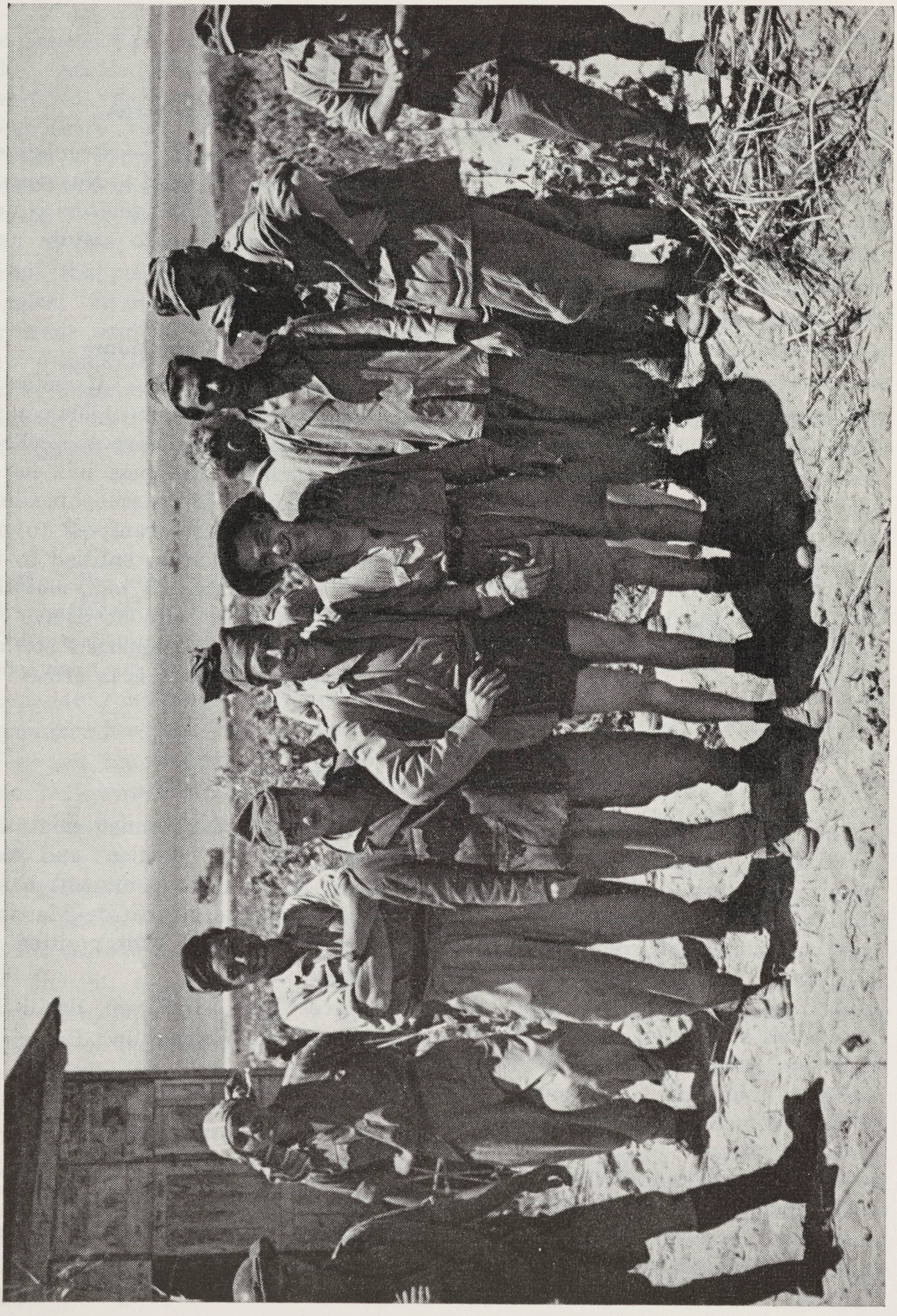
Article 82 (page 267) — Messing: If an officer on completion of his course — or when about to leave the school — is in arrear in his mess bill, he is not to be detained at the school pending payment, but return transport to his home if he is otherwise entitled to it, is not to be granted to him, and the Commandant will, without delay, report the case to Headquarters stating the amount the officer is in arrear.

New Commandant for NATO College

The NATO Defence College was established in 1951 for the purpose of training military and civilian cadres able to undertake military, political, economic and social responsibilities in NATO. Its courses are attended by officers of the rank of colonel and by civilian officials of equivalent rank. They are nominated by the NATO member countries. Two courses are held every year; they are attended by about 50 persons.

The Commandant of the College is a general officer appointed for two years by the NATO Military Committee. Since the foundation of the College, it has been directed by a Frenchman, two Englishmen an American, a Turk, a Belgian and two Italians, the latest appointment being that of General Umberto de Martino, who is to relinquish this position in September 1963.

General Wolf Graf von Baudissin, his successor, served in Rommel's Afrika Korps until he was made prisoner in 1942. He subsequently planned an important part in the formation of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Germany. He at present holds a high level appointment in the Central Europe Command at Fontainebleau. He is 56 years of age.



Flashback No. 41

Sicilian D Day, 1943

NARRATIVE SUPPLIED BY THE HISTORICAL SECTION,
ARMY HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA

On 10 July 1943, the Second World War entered a new and promising phase as the Allies invaded Sicily by sea and air. The aim was twofold — to open the Mediterranean to their shipping, and to secure a base for operations on the Italian mainland.

The U.S. Seventh Army assaulted with four divisions drawn from North Africa, and the British Eighth Army with five divisions — four from North Africa and the Middle East, and the 1st Canadian Division fresh from the combined operations training grounds of Scotland.

Three squadrons of the Royal Canadian Air Force had taken part in the "softening up" programme, and a fourth was employed from D Day onward. Some 650 Canadians manned assault landing and other naval craft.

The island was garrisoned by ten Italian and two German divisions. A particularly low-calibre Italian division was responsible for 75 miles of coastline around the Pachino peninsula and along the southern shores. The Canadian division landed west of the tip of the peninsula, the 1st Brigade assaulting with The Royal Canadian Regiment and The Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment, the 2nd with The Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and The Seaforth Highlanders. Tanks of The Three Rivers Regiment were soon to join the Canadian infantry, the remainder of the 1st Canadian Army Tank Brigade being under British command.

Resistance on the beach was almost negligible. At 06.45 hours the first phase of the Canadian operations was reported complete, and by nightfall brigade and divisional reserves were well inland. In general, British and American formations had enjoyed similar success.

The accompanying photograph shows steel-helmeted Canadian soldiers guarding a group of prisoners, more than 650 of whom fell into the 1st Division's hands on D Day. Canadian losses that day barely exceeded 30. A week later, however, the capture of 30 Italians and 250 Germans in the central hills was to cost 145 casualties. Total Canadian Army casualties due to enemy action in the 38-day campaign were 2243, 510 of them fatal.

Mao's Hundred Flowers

Russia and China are quarrelling, but how deep their differences go is a matter for conjecture. Certainly, Mao tse-Tung hundred flowers are beginning to blossom in different colours, but whether that means that the seeds he planted were different from those of his Russian neighbours, it is too early to say. — *Australian Army Journal.*

SWEDEN'S UNIQUE "TANK S"

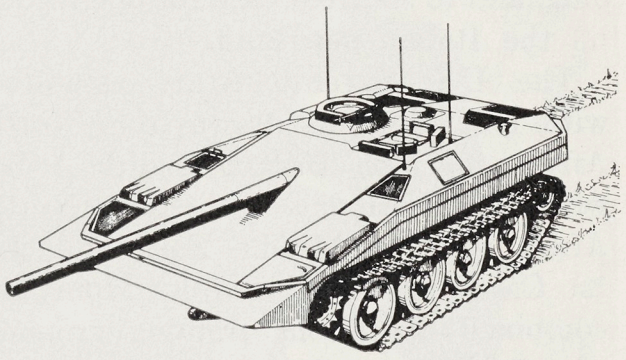
The Royal Swedish Army Ordnance Administration, in cooperation with industry, has developed a unique new tank. Designated the *Tank S,* the new vehicle has more powerful armament and improved armour than its predecessors, yet it is still lower and lighter. It weighs about 35 tons and is only two metres (approximately 6.57 feet) high.

The unique feature of the *Tank S* is the absence of a turret. Its 105-millimetre main gun and four machine-guns are mounted rigidly in the hull and are laid in traverse and elevation by pointing the entire vehicle. The weapons are traversed by using the regular steering system of the tank. Changes in elevation are accomplished by adjusting the hydropneumatic suspension on the road wheels. When elevating the gun, oil is pumped from the rear to the front road wheel suspensions and vice versa.

The fixed mounting of all weapons permits automatic loading, thus the crew activity within the vehicle is greatly reduced. This, in turn, reduces the space required in the crew compartment without sacrificing crew comfort. The reduced weight, better armour-to-weight ratio, and low silhouette are made possible by the reduced crew space requirement.

Another unique aspect of the *Tank S* is a collapsible screen which, when unfolded, gives the vehicle an amphibious capability. When not in use, the screen folds into an armour-protected groove around the edge of the hull.

Although designed for a three-man crew, a single operator can manoeuvre the vehicle and fire the weapons. One crew member is provided with vision devices and controls which permit driving the vehicle to the rear.



A line drawing of the new *Tank S.*

Two prototypes of the *Tank S* are now being tested. One has conventional 230-horsepower gasoline engine and the other has a 330-horsepower gas turbine. A 240-horsepower multifuel engine is being considered for future use. — *A news report in the Military Review (U.S.).*

Battle Tank Development

Studies conducted last year to determine the characteristics which should be incorporated into a new main battle tank [for the U.S. Army] are expected to lead to actual development work during the fiscal year 1964.

The new tank is intended as an eventual replacement for the *M60.* Funds requested in the 1964 budget would cover engineering design, procurement or fabrication of engines, transmissions, suspension systems, hull-castings and two full-scale wooden mockups. — *News item in the Military Review (U.S.).*

STRANGE TO THE RESCUE

by

J. MACKAY HITSMAN

Mr. Hitsman is employed in the Historical Section at Army Headquarters, Ottawa. — Editor.

"Dear Strange", the hastily scrawled note read, "The City Hall is attacked — aid me". It was signed by Mayor Owen Murphy of Quebec City. The date was Friday, 27 April 1877.*

Nine o'clock had chimed only a few minutes earlier and Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Bland Strange had been sitting alone in his quarters at the Citadel when the breathless messenger was admitted.

Trouble at City Hall could hardly be a surprise to readers of *The Morning Chronicle,* which had been reporting public dissatisfaction for some time. According to its editorials, a conscientious, hard-working mayor was being thwarted by a council composed largely of dishonest, self-seeking, petty politicians. Mr. Murphy, who had been re-elected some months previously for a second two-year term, was one of Quebec's leading citizens and a one-time member of the provincial legislature. As is not too unusual in cities even today, the Quebec City Council had overspent its appropriation and then had dreamt up a new municipal tax in an effort to balance the budget. This had been the subject of a public meeting held by indignant citizens of St. Roch on April 26 — the previous evening. According to *The Morning Chronicle,* the City Council was planning to discuss an economy measure at Friday night's meeting. This was a proposal to reduce the Quebec Police Department to 54 men. This number, readers of the *Chronicle* were assured, would be insufficient to protect the lives and property of honest citizens and to maintain law and order. For other reasons, the provincial government was thinking of disbanding its own police force.

All this flashed through the mind of Lieut.-Colonel Strange as he quickly planned his course of action. He had had plenty of exciting moments since 1851 when he had been commissioned in the Royal Artillery. During the Indian Mutiny of 1857-1858 he had been mentioned four times in dispatches. Since 1872, when he had been seconded to the Canadian Government to serve as one of two Inspectors of Artillery and Warlike Stores and to command "B" Battery of its tiny permanent force, life had been less hectic. Because Canadians took their politics seriously, his "B" Battery had been called out to quell election riots on occasion, but such "aid to the civil power" had hitherto been a simple matter for a seasoned campaigner. Mayor Murphy's present predicament might not be as serious as the frantic message and messenger implied, but it was never safe to assume anything.

Since time was an important factor in such emergencies, the "red tape"

**File No. 03600, Papers of the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence, now in the Public Archives of Canada.*

approach of obtaining authorization from the Deputy Adjutant General commanding Military District No. 7 could be dispensed with. Therefore Lieut.-Colonel Strange ordered "assembly" to be sounded. The men quickly assembled on the parade square with their rifles: 50 rounds of ball ammunition were then issued to each. In addition to "B" Battery there was a sizable class of militia artillerymen taking short qualifying courses at its School of Gunnery. The whole was divided into a mounted division which functioned as field artillery, armed with 9-pounder rifled muzzle loaders, and a dismounted division which served as garrison artillery. After issuing orders that a detachment should be left to guard the Citadel against possible intruders and that Lieut.-Colonel Charles E. Montizambert should march the remainder towards City Hall, Strange rode on ahead with an orderly.

In accordance with Strange's instructions, Lieut.-Colonel Montizambert halted the troops about 200 yards from the City Hall, behind some buildings where they could not be seen by the milling crowd of angry citizens who might otherwise have provoked an unnecessary incident and forced the troops to open fire. Younger members of this mob were busily engaged in throwing stones at what windows were still unbroken in the City Hall.

Lieut.-Colonel Strange forced his way through them and into the Council Chamber which had been turned upside down. The overworked and abused local police force led by the much criticized Captain Heigham had, however, temporarily managed to gain the upper hand and eject everyone. A thoroughly worried Mayor Murphy now presented a properly drafted request for military help, but readily agreed that Lieut.-Colonel Strange might harangue the crowd from the steps of the City Hall.

"Mes amis," Strange began in French, since most of the rioters seemed to be from the districts of St. Sauveur and St. Roch. The Queen's uniform attracted immediate attention and the mob eventually quieted to hear this bilingual English officer who was known to have no interest in local politics. Occasionally switching into English to retain the attention of the Irish minority, Strange waxed persuasive. His Battery was armed and within calling distance, but he had no desire to bring it into contact with loyal citizens of the Queen. This appeal to patriotism succeeded and the previously unruly mob followed him up the street and outside St. John's Gate. Here it dispersed after giving three noisy cheers for Queen Victoria. Strange then ordered his still concealed troops to march back to the Citadel.

In his official report Lieut.-Colonel Strange admitted that he had agreed to write to the Governor General on behalf of the mob. Exactly what right he possessed to make such a promise, or what actual authority or influence was possessed by Lord Dufferin, was something else again. Yet the crowd had remembered how the eloquent Lord Dufferin had persuaded the Quebec City Council, only two years earlier, to preserve the ancient city walls that are unique in North America.

(Continued on next page)

Organizational Change In Army's Eastern Command

AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY ARMY HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA

A new area known as the Nova Scotia-Prince Edward Island Area has been established within Eastern Command of the Canadian Army.

The area is commanded by Colonel W. H. Colling, ED, CD, and headquarters are at Windsor Park, Halifax, N.S. All personnel and equipment for the new headquarters was provided from within existing Army resources.

The new area is providing a specific organization to deal directly with provincial authorities in the coordination of National Survival operations and planning. It also is responsible for control and training of the Militia in the two provinces. Previously, these matters were looked after by Eastern Command Headquarters staff.

The boundaries of the new area are the same as the provincial boundaries.

Military History and Nuclear War

The tendency toward military conservatism is accelerated by most commanders' natural abhorrence of scientific and technological study, but such conservatism could prove fatal in the nuclear era. Classical subjects such as Latin and Greek are giving way to science and technology in our universities. The same must happen in the services. Without this training we will once again misinterpret the lessons of history.

The new balance in this old controversy can be summed up briefly. Nuclear weapons have not destroyed the positive uses of military history because these weapons are restricted to a small and, we hope, unlikely segment of the spectrum of war. On the contrary, the risks inherent in the nuclear era demand from future commanders a high standard of military judgement.

History can play its full part in developing, widening, and sharpening military intellect; but its dangers remain and are magnified by the far-reaching scientific and technological revolution which is taking place in the world today. Unless future commanders can come to terms with this revolution and understand its implications, they will misinterpret the lessons of history. If they fail, Birrell's description, "that great dust heap called 'history'," will prove apt *in the nuclear era. — Brigadier W.G.F. Jackson, British Army, in "Forward-Looking Retrospect" (Military Review (U.S.)).*

Strange to the Rescue

(Continued from preceding page)

What had the rioters wanted Lieut.-Colonel Strange to tell the Governor General? Merely that they did not want any reduction in the police forces. They had a high regard for the men who had been fighting a losing battle to protect the City Hall until Strange arrived.

Book Reviews

Peace-Keeper In The Middle East

REVIEWED BY COLONEL C. P. STACEY, OBE, CD

A member of the Supplementary Reserve of the Canadian Army, the reviewer is Professor of History at the University of Toronto. — Editor.

The distinguished author of this book* has had four careers, so far. General Burns served for thirty-one years in the Canadian Army, rising to be a Corps Commander in the Second World War. He retired in 1946, to become Deputy Minister of Veterans Affairs. In 1954 he put on uniform again in the service of the United Nations, as Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization in the Middle East, and late in 1956 he was appointed the first commander of the United Nations Emergency Force. Now he is back in his own country's service as a diplomatist, working at the U.N. on the intractable problem of disarmament. It might even be said that he has had a fifth career as a writer, for this is not his only book. His *Manpower in the Canadian Army* is well known; and there is a rumour that in his younger days he published fiction under various *noms de plume*.

Between Arab and Israeli is very interesting reading, but nobody could call it cheerful. It tells the story of General Burns' labours in the Middle East from the time when he took over UNTSO to the spring of 1957, when UNEF took up its positions in the Gaza Strip and the Sinai. The UNTSO tale is one of almost entirely unrelieved frustration. Arab and Israeli alike were determinedly uncooperative. Both sides come badly out of General Burns' account, the Israelis perhaps a very little the worse. Set down in cold print as it is here, their policy of retaliation is repulsive, mainly because it was so deliberate and calculated. They met the Arab outrages — which were repulsive enough in themselves — with carefully-organized military operations on a scale which made it quite clear that they must have been authorized on a high level. These attacks were carried out with great efficiency and utter ruthlessness; they often caused the death of civilians as well as soldiers. The tragedy of this policy of retaliation, says General Burns, is that it "does not end the matter": outrage and counter-outrage go on and on. He also makes it clear that it is his opinion that Israel's tough policy "practically forced" Egypt into the acquisition of Czech arms (page 101). This in turn helped to bring on the Israeli "preventive war" of 1956.

It was this war, and the intervention of Britain and France, that led to the organization of the United Nations Emergency Force. The UNEF story enables the book to end on a more positive note. General Burns adds a good deal to our knowledge of the episode, contributing hitherto confidential information or confirming reports that until now had been mere speculation. We learn that his original recommendation was that UNEF should be

**Between Arab and Israeli.* By Lt.-Gen. E. L. M. Burns, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. Published by Clarke, Irwin & Company Limited, Toronto. $6.50.

much more of a fighting force than it turned out to be — "about the strength of a division, with a brigade of tanks, and attached reconnaissance and fighter-aircraft units — the whole organized as an operational force capable of fighting" (page 188). Any soldier would have made the same recommendation. But the facts of international politics cut the force down to about 6000 men, mostly infantry, composed of unequal national contingents and entirely without heavy weapons. General Burns clearly expected the worst as a result. And yet, with all its limitations, UNEF has worked "surprisingly well". This result was undoubtedly due in great part, in the first instance, to General Burns himself. The incidence of outrages between Israel and her Arab neighbours has been much lower since this unique international experiment began. Yet the author grimly reminds us that there has been no basic improvement in the prospect for permanent peace. The situation remains as he stated it on his first page: "the Palestine drama ... is now a tragedy for its former Arab inhabitants, and may yet become a greater tragedy for the present Jewish inhabitants".

Thanks to this book, the Canadian Army's part in the first chapter of the UNEF story has been considerably clarified. What actually went on behind the scenes in those days in November 1956 when the country and the Army were on tenterhooks is now revealed. As was suspected at the time, Egypt at first was unwilling to allow a Canadian contingent on her soil: "the trouble was that Canadian soldiers were dressed just like British soldiers, they were subjects of the same Queen — the ordinary Egyptian would not understand the difference, and there might be unfortunate incidents". General Burns made it clear that if this attitude persisted he would not be able to act as commander of the force. This probably had a lot to do with the lifting of the general ban. But the particular ban on the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, imposed at the moment when they were ready to depart for the Mediterranean, was never lifted. Says General Burns, "There is no regiment in the Canadian forces that I respect more than the Queen's Own, but it did seem an unlucky chance, in view of the Egyptian argument, that out of Canada's six regular infantry regiments this one had been selected". In the end Canada provided administrative and technical troops (notably a signals unit) and a reconnaissance squadron. Colonel Nasser's refusal to take Canadian infantry, the author remarks, "was a blessing in disguise, for the administrative and supporting troops Canada provided then and subsequently were absolutely essential, and the force could not have operated without them". The other contributing countries could not have furnished these troops.

General Burns was probably an ideal person to hold the balance between the contending parties in the Middle East. When I was writing the Canadian Army's Second World War history I met very few officers who could discuss their wartime troubles and problems as if they had been somebody else's; but General Burns could do just that. I feel sure that his impartiality as between Arab and Israeli was quite beyond cavil; and equally

Forgotten Canadians

Reviewed by Captain F.L. Jones (Retired)

In an essay on the life and work of Havelock Ellis, Sir Herbert Read has likened the Victorian psychologist's method of investigation to that of a natural historian of the old school. It was not essentially different from a village botanist collecting his specimens on his solitary walks and classifying them in a home-made herbarium. Herbert Fairlie Wood, the author of *Forgotten Canadians,** has gone poking about in the underbrush of 19th Century Canadian history and has carried away a variety of flora with a weed or two thrown in for full measure.

Some of his blooms are difficult to transplant, especially from one century to another. The 15 Canadians whose stories are told in the pages of this book might be expected to present a waxen appearance, like fruit under glass. That this is not the case is a tribute to the author's narrative style. It is writing in which erudition and the felicitous phrase are happily commingled. Villains, heroes and fools make their entrances and exits in prose which owes something to Strachey, a good deal to Guedalla and not a little to the Staff College. For the author is a regular soldier and has been an instructor at Camberley. One can almost hear the rap of the pointer on the blackboard and the call for any questions as a tidy paragraph brings each essay to a close.

The book was written to dispel the notion that the history of Canada lacks interest after the dramatic highlights of the War of 1812 and the flurry of the Rebellion years (how well C. W. Jeffreys caught the romantic period in the drawings which enlivened the school books of a generation ago!). By the 1850's the country began to settle down. The railway and

**Forgotten Canadians,* by Herbert Fairlie Wood. Published by Longmans Canada Ltd., 137 Bond St., Toronto 2. $2.75.

Peace-keeper in the Middle East

(Continued from preceding page)

sure that as an inevitable consequence they both disliked him. He doesn't seem to have liked them much either.

One reflection obtrudes itself. General Burns during his years in the Middle East gave uniquely distinguished service to the United Nations, and that service brought much credit to his own country. If he had been an Englishman, he would now be Sir Tommy Burns, KCMG, or (if he were exceptionally well-connected) even perhaps Baron Burns of the Gaza Strip. Being a Canadian, he got nowt — except a promotion to the rank of Lieutenant General, which he had already held in an acting capacity in Italy in 1944. No doubt General Burns needs no title to mark him off from the common herd; but it does seem a pity that Canada has no distinction of her own to enable her to recognize services like his.

the telegraph arrived. Manufactories sprang up in the large centres. The first, fine, careless rapture of exploration, conquest and settlement is over and done with and all the swords of *Lundy's Lane* are ploughshares.

What emerges is the world of Currier and Ives: winter on the farm, the ploughing match and harvest home. The heroics of Parkman give way to oratory on the hustings and election day at Bullock's Corners. Canada's destiny seems to be more and more in the hands of gentlemen in Prince Albert coats who sit in endless committees. Individuals get lost in a spate of minutes, findings, recommendations and reports which are respectfully submitted and then promptly filed. The archives swallowed the century.

The author had to become a literary Burke and Hare to exhume his subjects who lay buried in the footnotes of history. For the most part, they do not appear in the standard works and there are only scattered references to them in the publications of learned societies. They are the despair of librarians who must search for pamphlets sent to the stacks when the library outgrew the Mechanics' Institute. Few of these forgotten Canadians had any major influence on the course of historical events. All of them, however, possessed one trait in common — a fierce individualism that set them apart from their contemporaries in an age almost as conformist as our own.

Consider for a moment Sir Allan MacNab, the arch Tory, more royalist than the Queen, who gobbled like a turkey-cock at the mention of the word reform. Who else but a MacNab would have rushed into the blazing Parliament Buildings in Montreal for the sole purpose of rescuing a picture of Queen Victoria. He wore the Union Jack like a toga when there was a riding to be won or a place secured for one of his henchmen. On the rare occasions when he was not holding some post, he proved the truth of the old adage that a Tory out of office is like a she-bear bereft of her cubs. MacNab held the centre of the stage with the tenacity of a Barrymore even when he breathed his last. When he died, gout-ridden, in 1862, the squabble between two clergymen at his death bed has no parallel in our annals.

At the turn of the century, his mansion, Dundurn Castle overlooking Hamilton Bay, was purchased by the city and used as a museum. Attics yielded their treasures. The place was filled with steel engravings of Victoria and Albert, views of Niagara Falls and Balmoral Castle, a two-headed calf (since removed), stuffed owls, seashells and a perpetual motion machine invented by a local man (it didn't work). This contraption can serve as a fitting memorial to MacNab's political ideas.

While the Squire of Dundurn's life revolved around politics and railways, honours and awards, another Canadian went his unworldly way. Henry Wentworth Monk, the son of an Ottawa Valley fruit grower, pursued a dream which condemned him to a lifetime of sitting by the waters of Babylon and weeping when he thought of Zion. The year in which MacNab conveniently forgot his loathing for rebels in order to enjoy the fruits of office, found Monk in Jerusalem bewailing the fate of the Chosen People. He had

vision of their homeland being restored to them. Starvation would have been his lot had he not been befriended by Holman Hunt, an English artist. In the eyes of our practical, tight-fisted grandfathers, this prophet of things to come was an utter and complete failure. If he had the gift of prophecy, it would have been better to put it to some use in the stock market.

He would have been incomprehensible to the Denison family, each one of them a walking embodiment of the sentiments which produced the Diamond Jubilee. If there was empire building to be done, you could count on the family to the last Denison. While one brother was taking pot shots at the *Métis* in Saskatchewan, another was doing his best to exterminate Fuzzy Wuzzy in the Soudan. Tissot's portrait of Burnaby of the Blues may be taken as a composite picture of the Denisons. You get the impression that Kipling wrote expressly for them.

Benjamin Lett is the other side of the medal. He was a man with a terrible grievance. With memories of a home looted, a sister violated by the backwoods militia and a brother murdered in '37, only a bomb or a pistol shot could redress his wrongs. He belongs to the Russia of the nihilists rather than to Upper Canada. How can he be placed in a province making its transition from a rough, pioneer past to the respectability of the Victorian parlour and the long, long Sunday afternoons. Unable to get a senior official, Lett blew up Brock's monument. A Canadian Ishmael, he died in exile. His epitaph, written by himself, sums up his life in one bitter line.

The only reason for including a sketch of the career of Colonel John Stoughton Dennis, the bumbling staff officer, must have been to provide comic relief. A surveyor by profession but a soldier by preference, he was a brigade major in Toronto at the time of the Fenian Raid. When he exchanged a transit for a sword, Clausewitz wept. His floating around Lake Erie in a tugboat loaded with bewildered militiamen reads like a training exercise launched by an overly ambitious Directing Staff. When the shooting started at Fort Erie and before the last stand at the post office, he disappeared down an alley.

The staff officer was found that night disguised as a labourer by no less a personage than Colonel George Taylor Denison, booted and spurred. The reviewer wonders what was worse: Fenian bullets whistling around your ears or a nocturnal encounter with a Denison. On his retirement, Dennis was admitted to a companionship in the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George as a reward for his services. In his memoirs, Colonel Denison remarked that he was very good at paper work.

This is a book which can be read with equal pleasure by historians and by those who have grown weary of Mike Hammer, Lolita and TV Westerns. The former will appreciate the research that has gone into *Forgotten Canadians*. The latter will enjoy an excursion into their country's past with a guide who needs no Baedeker to show the way.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

MINUTE SHEET

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

FILE NUMBER

TD

REFERENCE

DATED

REFERRED TO	REMARKS *(To be signed in full showing Appointment, Telephone Number and Date)*

DND 317
7530-21-562-7241

General Pope's Memoirs

Reviewed by Lieut.-Colonel H. F. Wood, CD

One of Canada's Generals has at last produced his memoirs.* In other countries, it has become a commonplace for senior Army officers to dash into print almost before the ink is dry on their retirement papers. But for some reason, none of Canada's wartime leaders has as yet put out a book about himself. We can thus be grateful on two counts to Lieutenant-General Maurice A. Pope: he has broken the silence to tell us the story and he has done it very well.

General Pope is the product of a marriage between English and French Canadians, and this bi-cultural background has equipped him to look with unprejudiced eyes at Canada's problems in peace and war. His book falls into three phases. The first phase consists of his early days in Canada, his experiences in the First World War and his peacetime soldiering as a Regular Officer thereafter. The second is his experience in the Second World War and the third, his diplomatic career in Germany, France, Belgium and Spain.

General Pope has approached his task with humour and detachment. He should have called his autobiography "soldier-diplomat"; for in sum his career parallels closely that of Lord Ismay. There is little of the battlefield in General Pope's Memoirs after the First World War. His was the thankless task of planning the destinies of our Army from desks in London, Ottawa and Washington. But this is a facet of war too often overlooked in history and General Pope's account of the conduct of the war from the point of view of Defence Headquarters is a fascinating one.

Canadians generally accept the view that our Army is modelled on a British image. What is not generally known is that it is *really* modelled on what we *think* is a British image. As a result we have, over the years, got a lot of it wrong. As one example, General Pope discusses the office of the Deputy Minister. "For some misguided reason it has seemed to be held that the Deputy Head should have military experience and carry military rank. Never has there been a greater error. The Deputy Minister is a civil officer and has a civil function. It is not part of his business to give military advice to the Minister." General Pope points out that the British never made this mistake.

The General also takes a good humoured swipe, in passing, at our modern administrative methods. "Over the years as our roots have gone down deeper and deeper into our native North American soil I have noticed a growing insistence on having a specific rule and regulation to govern our acts. The old English habit of working by instinct and tradition, of playing the piece by ear, so to speak, is slowly fading in Canada". Anyone who can recall the old King's Regulations (Canada) must agree with him and it would be

**Soldiers and Politicians* by Lt.-Gen. Maurice A. Pope, CB, DSO. Published by University of Toronto Press. $7.50.

interesting to know who deleted from our modern Q.R. the very wise preamble in the earlier work that read:

> "Officers are expected to interpret them [the Orders] reasonably and intelligently, with due regard to the interests of the service, bearing in mind that no attempt has been made to provide for necessary and self-evident exceptions."

General Pope's last years of the Second World War were spent in Washington, accredited to the Joint Chiefs of Staff as Canada's official representative. He describes, with wry humour, the difficulties of a Canadian military diplomat abroad. No one would tell him what was going on. As a result he was forced into various stratagems. The little visits to key acquaintances in legations and missions, the casual luncheons designed to uncover trends rather than to satisfy appetites, and the endless testing of atmosphere by oblique questions at receptions and dinner parties must have been a wearying business. Nevertheless, there can be very few men in Canada who came to this sort of job better equipped than General Pope. His obvious urbanity, his patience and humour, and his interest in people, made him "a natural" for the job.

His points of view are those of his generation. He judges people by their breeding. This is a word we do not use very often nowadays, outside of dog shows. Perhaps we are the poorer for it. General Pope knows all about it — the disciplines associated with it, the responsibilities imposed by it, and it has made him a very effective emissary abroad. To him, Hitler's end in a cellar in Berlin was inevitable: after all, he began his life in the gutter. Many will say that this is over-simplification — one can point to a multitude of exceptions — but to throw out the window qualities like breeding, good manners, and "gentlemanliness", as we seem to have done, and not to replace them with anything, may prove to have been hasty. It is evident in every line of General Pope's book that he thinks so.

After the war he was posted to Germany as head of our mission and the postwar confusion he describes is enlivened by personal anecdote. It is amusing to read of his struggles with his conscience over the purchasing of food-stuff on the local black market. Cigarettes would buy anything, as many Canadian soldiers can recall, but the German diet was perilously close to starvation. He finally decided to compromise on the matter of lettuce, which has few calories and can do much to supplement a military ration. His tour of duty in Berlin covered the period of the Berlin airlift and the deterioration of understanding between the wartime Allies. General Pope's account, circumscribed as it must necessarily be, is nevertheless a fascinating insight into postwar diplomacy as seen from the point of view of a representative of a small Power.

His comments on the Nuremburg trials (he loathed the whole idea of them and only went to please Mr. King) are revealing: "Saukel and others, of course, are mere ruffians. My heart went out to old Baron von Neurath who looks every inch a gentleman... von Papen too, who of course is as sly as a fox, also showed every mark of breeding".

The German Dunkirk of 1943

Reviewed by Captain F.R. McGuire, CD

The Sicilian campaign is generally regarded as a well planned and, on the whole, well executed operation that lasted a not unreasonable 38 days. According to the author of *Sicily** however, it was largely a German victory — a successful delaying action from which a hundred thousand Axis troops escaped to the Italian mainland.

Major Pond is not alone in this regard: General Fuller and Admiral Morison, both of whom he quotes, have expressed much the same opinion. Messina, opposite the toe of Italy, should not have been a final military objective but rather should have been secured much earlier by amphibious assault. "The major tactical error of the campaign", our author maintains, "was that the Allies ever landed on the southern tip ... and had to fight ... the whole length of Sicily." General Montgomery had insisted on a primarily military operation with massive naval and air support, as opposed to a bolder use of sea and air power in their own right; and there is "even some hint" that he "might have resigned" if overruled. (Rear Admiral L.E.H. Maund, in fact, indirectly quotes Montgomery as stating in conference that the preceding plan "took heed of few lessons from the fighting they had experienced in the desert" and, if accepted, "then they must find someone else to conduct it" (*Assault from the Sea,* 239)). Whatever the explanation, it does seem remarkable that so relatively small a garrison should have yielded ground so slowly and suddenly escaped in such large numbers.

Whether or not the reader is satisfied with Major Pond's diagnosis, he will still find *Sicily* a useful and stimulating book. Without it, one would have to go to dozens of other books for such a wealth of information — and partly in vain, for our author does

**Sicily,* by Hugh Pond. Published by William Kimber, London, and available in Canada from the Ryerson Press, 299 Queen St. West, Toronto 2B. $6.50.

General Pope's Memoirs

(Continued from preceding page)

From Germany he went on to Belgium and Luxemburg as Ambassador, and from there, in 1953, to Spain. His comments on this latter country are of course, restricted by the office he held to a few discreet comments on the countryside and the people.

These are memoirs in the very best sense, in that they reveal the character and opinions of the author, while showing decent respect for the confidences and sensitivities of those with whom he came in contact. General Pope is not out to build a reputation as a sensationalist. There are no devastating comments on his contemporaries, no attempts to justify his every act and no indiscretions. It is a tribute to the General that in spite of this, his book is extremely interesting and rewarding.

not limit himself to convenient sources. Some are available only in German or Italian; others have previously been published only with gaps and modifications. Still other sources are the fruit of personal interviews and correspondence with Commonwealth, American, Italian and German soldiers, as well as with civilians who suffered through the campaign.

The one Canadian infantry division and one of the three Canadian tank regiments that served in Sicily receive as much coverage as one could reasonably hope for in the overall history of an operation involving so many other forces; yet there is no playing up to national sentiments. First citing an anonymous surmise and later on the strength of Montgomery's opposition to the proposed McNaughton visit, our author suggests that Monty would have preferred the 3rd British Division and felt that the "unblooded" Canadian division had been "thrust on him for political reasons." A fuller treatment of the question should perhaps take into account that Montgomery had led the British division in Flanders three years before and its present GOC (General Ramsden) had commanded a corps in the Middle East. Nowhere, however, does Major Pond suggest that Montgomery regretted having had the Canadians thrust upon him. Neither is he any more critical of Canadian generalship and staff work than of British methods — and his most sweeping remarks are based on the impressions of a regimental historian.

A German charge that some prisoners taken at Leonforte "were shot by the Canadians after their capture" recalls Charles Monroe Johnson's "So the last of the infamous trio had come to a well-deserved end, fourteen months after they had killed in cold blood two helpless German prisoners at Leonforte" (*Action with the Seaforths,* 322). The same German source — Major General Eberhard Rodt, commanding the 15th Panzer Grenadier Division — goes on to say that the incident "soon became known throughout the Division and heightened its determination to resist." (General Rodt's further observation that the Panzer Grenadiers' opponents exhibited "in general fair ways of fighting" is omitted.) On the other hand, Major Pond's own statement that the PPCLI subsequently took 70 prisoners "and considerably more enemy soldiers were found wounded" appears to be no more than an unfortunate paraphrase of the Canadian official history's "later reported that of those defenders of the ridge who were not killed or captured few escaped unwounded" (*The Canadians in Italy,* 129).

There are, of course, occasional errors such as one can find in almost any work. The name of the GOC 1st Canadian Division is misspelt "Simmonds". Brigadier Howard Graham becomes "Hugh" Graham. Lieut.-Colonel Alastair Pearson, a British battalion commander destined to win "four D.S.O.s and a Military Cross in the next eighteen months", had in fact picked up the MC and one of his DSO's in North Africa. Certain other statements, if correct, deserve some explanation. For instance, two British infantry officers charge a German position with a carrier — one driving, the other firing a Vickers gun. Where

The Royal Canadian Engineers

REVIEWED BY COLONEL C. P. STACEY, OBE, CD (RETIRED)

This review has appeared in part in The Ottawa Citizen. — Editor.

People who set out to write the history of a whole Corps of an army are taking on a much bigger and more complicated job than an author who tells the story of a mere individual regiment. The historian of the Lennox and Addington Lancers or the South York Halberdiers has his own problems, but he deals with men in hundreds where the Corps historian talks in terms of thousands. The regiment is local; the corps is as wide as Canada, and, when it goes to war, as wide as the world. The regiment may be older than the corps, yet the corps nevertheless is part of a story that goes back to the earliest military beginnings.

The great number of Canadians who have served at one time or another in the Corps of Royal Canadian Engineers will be glad to know that the corps' historians have done the sort of tight and efficient job which the Army and the country have learned to expect of Canadian sappers.* It has been the work of years, as it needed to be. The result is not a Madison Avenue product, but a solid book, based on painstaking research, which is a contribution to Canadian history and will be a source of pride and a great practical asset to the R.C.E. in years to come. The present volume is concerned in great part with the First World War and brings the story down to 1939. For the Second World War and more recent events we must wait for Volume II.

The official birth-date of the Royal Canadian Engineers as a regular corps is 1903; but there were engineer units in the Canadian Militia long before that, and military engineering in Canada is nearly as old as the country. The book mentions one "de Lotbinière, whom the historian Parkman calls a 'Canadian' engineer", the builder of

**The History of the Corps of Royal Canadian Engineers,* Volume I, 1749-1939, by Colonel A. J. Kerry and Major W. A. McDill. Ottawa, 1962. Available from The Military Engineers Association of Canada through the office of the Chief Engineer, Canadian Army, Ottawa. $5.00.

The German Dunkirk of 1943

(Continued from preceding page)

did they get the Vickers, a year before MMG's were issued to infantry battalions?

Any such shortcomings, real or apparent, would tend to detract from the value of a definitive history of the campaign, a Sicily "bible". But neither author nor publisher spells out the purpose of this book: it unfolds partly as a digest, partly a critique and partly a sociological work. All three elements are enriched by original research and original thought, and their very combination in 220 pages is a literary feat in itself. Major Pond has written a warm, provocative and immensely readable work — in short, a splendid all-round history.

Fort Ticonderoga. He was indeed a Canadian, and the ancestor of two sappers named Joly de Lotbinière whom the authors mention, and of some others whom they don't. Early Canadian engineers, like most soldiers in this country, usually made bricks without straw, and it was only in 1914-18 that Canadian military engineering came of age. Here we read of the innumerable dirty, dangerous and indispensable jobs that the Canadian Engineers did in France. Bridging, road-building, tunnelling and mining (for the war was fought underground too); tramways and railways built and operated; the army communications maintained (the Canadian Militia had a small signal corps as early as 1903, but under the war organization signals were an engineer responsibility) — all these things are part of the story. Clear maps and numerous photographs help to tell it. Colonel Kerry, who drafted the volume as long ago as 1955, and Major McDill, who has revised and expanded it, have done a most thorough job. Future sappers, and future students of Canadian history, will be grateful.

A few words of detailed comment may be added. The account of early military engineering in Canada is sketchy, as was indeed inevitable. But the narrative becomes more detailed as it approaches more modern times, and such matters as the development of military survey get considerable attention. Organization is not neglected, and the important changes in the engineer component of the Canadian Corps in 1918 are clearly described. There is a good deal of special detail, particularly in footnotes; thus we learn on page 324 that "The abbreviation *Can* for Canada and Canadian began to go out of use, after First Army Routine Order 660/2 Mar 1917 instructed that *Cdn* be used . . ." This may strike some readers as pedantic, but it is in a sound sapper tradition and these little notes will doubtless settle many arguments. The volume carries considerable documentation, but the captious historian would like still more. The authors seem to have decided to cite, in general, only printed sources; they must surely have made considerable use of war diaries and other unpublished material, but they do not give us even a general indication of how far they have gone in this direction.

The Royal Engineers have always had the reputation of being an intellectual corps (which perhaps is part of the reason why the British Army has always at least pretended to regard them as slightly queer); their corps histories and their corps journal have been scholarly productions, and they have uniformly refused to be ashamed of this. The Royal Canadian Engineers seem to be following in their footsteps.

Tradition

Remember tradition does not mean that you never do anything new, but that you will never fall below the standard of courage and conduct handed down to you. Then tradition, far from being handcuffs to cramp your action, will be a handrail to guide and steady you in rough places. — *Field Marshal Sir William Slim.*

The Alexander Memoirs

Reviewed by Major D. J. Goodspeed, CD

A casual look at the great spate of military memoirs printed since the Second World War would seem to indicate that almost all the distinguished generals on both sides have already told their stories. Some of these accounts have been excellent; and some have been so bad and so pitifully revealing that one can only assume that the writer had no friends — otherwise he would surely have been dissuaded from publication. In any case, a senior commander who waits until the 1960's to give his personal version of the events of the Second World War is more than likely to find himself retelling a twice-told tale.

Therefore, it is with some surprise that we see so famous a soldier as Field Marshal Earl Alexander of Tunis now produce his contribution to this specialized literature.*

Field Marshal Alexander undoubtedly had a brilliant military career. In 1940 he was with the British rearguard at Dunkirk and in 1942 in command of the British army in Burma — two defeats for which he was in no way responsible. Even in these impossible situations he handled his troops with sure competence, and as a result, later in 1942, he became Commander-in-Chief, Middle East. After the defeat of the Afrika Korps at El Alamein, Alexander was made Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the 18th and 15th Army Groups, Commander-in-Chief Allied Armies in Italy, and finally, Supreme Allied Commander Mediterranean. He was outstanding in all these appointments and his place in military history is therefore assured. Many Canadians, too, have a special affection for Lord Alexander, not only because he frequently proved himself an able and sympathetic commander of Canadian formations but also because after the war he served a term as a popular Governor General of Canada.

Nevertheless, the sad fact is that the Alexander Memoirs fall far short of what might have been expected. They are disjointed; they have no particular sense of direction; and in fact they consist of little more than a series of quite interesting essays on vaguely related topics.

The fifteen chapters of which the book is composed are grouped into three main parts, but, even in this arrangement, chronology has been abandoned for no apparent reason, and if an alternative principal of organization exists, it is not readily detected. The story of the desert campaign is related first; then there is a flashback to the two defeats of Dunkirk and Burma; and the concluding portion of the book deals at considerable length with the Italian campaign. Quite good battle maps are interspersed at

---

**The Memoirs of Field Marshal Earl Alexander of Tunis, 1940-1945,* (edited by John North). Published by Cassell & Co. Ltd., and available in Canada from the British Book Service (Canada) Ltd, Kingswood House, 1068 Broadview Ave., Toronto 6, Ont. 210 pp. $6.50.

WINSTON CHURCHILL

REVIEWED BY MAJOR S.R. ELLIOT, CD

The reviewer is employed in the Directorate of Military Intelligence at Army Headquarters, Ottawa. — Editor.

At one point in his book* General Pawle quotes the First Sea Lord who describes a scene of unutterable confusion as "a snake's honeymoon!" The same expression could almost be applied to the beginning of *The War and Colonel Warden.*

To begin with, I felt the title to be unfortunate, possibly because I had not known that Winston Churchill used "Colonel Warden" as a cover name when he travelled. Without this knowledge *The War and Colonel Warden* suggested a serio-comic war story featuring a Blimpish Indian Army officer of the "tiger-huntin' near Poona" and "Bearer bring burra peg" school.

There is a "Foreword" by W. Averell Harriman which introduces Mr. Churchill's Flag Commander, C.R. Thompson, one of the most intimate and essential members of the Churchill entourage and responsible for the security of his travel arrangements. The author follows with a "Preface" in which he states that his aim is to fill in some of the gaps in the political or military aspects of the Second World War which have been covered with a description of the Prime Minister's life, day by day, as he directed the war effort. This is followed by an "Introductory Note" by Commander Thompson which states that he did not keep a diary and that the basis for this book is personal recollection plus the author's extensive research. Chapter One tries to use the "flash-back" technique to introduce Commander Thompson. The net result of all this is confusion. The reader isn't quite sure who is writing about whom or from what viewpoint. However, if he stays the course he will find that the book settles down and becomes a most readable survey of the war.

Those who want a book filled with homely little touches of "I said to Winny . . ." and "Winny said to me . . ." are going to be disappointed. Mr. Pawle has woven his narrative, not unskilfully, from some 77 published works, interspersing between his quotations and connective paragraphs a

**The War and Colonel Warden,* by Gerald Pawle. Published by Clarke, Irwin & Co. Ltd., 791 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto 10. 1963. $8.50.

The Alexander Memoirs

(Continued from preceding page)

irregular intervals throughout the text, but the book tells little that is new about military events or the personalities of senior commanders.

Some facets of Lord Alexander's own personality are revealed on these pages, but even here the Memoirs do less than justice to their subject. Field Marshal Alexander will certainly be remembered as a soldier, but his reputation will owe nothing to his Memoirs.

number of amusing anecdotes provided by Commander Thompson. Gerald Pawle is most at home with the special equipments which Mr. Churchill inspects. This is understandable when one remembers that his first book, *Secret War, 1939-1945,* produced by the same publisher, dealt with these equipments in detail. The book is well illustrated, including an amusing — but rude — cartoon from German sources.

Some of Mr. Pawle's quotations disagree with those in other sources. He tells the story of the dispatch of a letter from "Mark Clark to ... the Governor of Gibraltar" just before the Allied invasion of North Africa in "Torch". The aircraft carrying the courier was shot down. After an interval the courier's body was washed ashore in Spain and there was considerable concern that "although the letter was handed over to the British ... there was no means of telling whether its contents had been photographed and passed to the Germans ..." Field Marshall Viscount Alanbrooke, quoted in Arthur Bryant's *The Turn of the Tide,* says that the letter was from "Bedell Smith, Ike's Chief of Staff" and goes on to explain why the letter could not have been seen by the German Secret Service. A quote from Mr. Churchill's *The Hinge of Fate* is incorrect. Minor discrepancies of this nature tend to leave doubts in the reader's mind as to the accuracy of the rest of the work. There is, however, a most concise resumé of the British political scene at the end of the War with a reasoned explanation for the defeat of the Conservative Party in the 1945 election which is worth reading.

This is not a book for the reader who wishes an easy road to the study of campaigns and battles of the Second World War. But the reader who wants a general review of the war and a description of the chief Allied political figure as seen through the eyes of an affectionate and respectful subordinate will find it pleasant reading.

Discretion and Prudence

Discretion takes thought of consequences, and prudence governs actions. In an essay he wrote for the *Spectator* in 1711, the great essayist Addison said: "There are many more shining qualities in the mind of man, but there is none so useful as discretion; it is this, indeed, which gives a value to all the rest, which sets them at work in their proper times and places, and turns them to the advantage of the person who is possessed of them."

To be prudent you need to know how to distinguish the character of troubles and problems, and to take the time to make wise decisions about them. This means, on occasion, seeking advice. To accept counsel is a common characteristic of great leaders: it is usually the weakling who feels himself too big to take advice. — *The Royal Bank of Canada Monthly Letter.*

Monetary Reward

It is not everyone who can appreciate honours alone; a little monetary reward as well can hurt nobody. — *Napoleon.*

The Fall of France

Reviewed by Major D. J. Goodspeed, CD

Although the British Army made up only about seven per cent of the Allied force which faced the German onslaught in the disastrous summer of 1940, English-speaking historians have generally treated this phase of the war as though it were as essentially British an episode as Waterloo or El Alemein. The high drama of Dunkirk has obscured the much more extensive fighting that involved the French Army, and has led to any number of unhistorical and unjust judgements on the campaign as a whole. This is especially so of the five-week period after the beginning of June when the French fought on virtually alone.

A recent book by Benoist-Méchin, *60 Days That Shook The West,* should do much to set the record straight, for it is certainly the best account in English of this tragic period.* In the English version, which is a condensation of the original three-volume work in French, Benoist-Méchin gives a day-to-day report on the military and political situation during the time when the *Wehrmacht* was overrunning France and the Low Countries. The editing was done by the well-known British military historian, Cyril Falls, which by itself pretty well guarantees a high standard of excellence. Normally such day-by-day accounts tend to lack coherence and fail to sustain interest, but in this case neither of these criticisms is justified. Even in its condensed form *60 Days That Shook The West* is a long book, but it is one that the reader can not readily put down.

Although Benoist-Méchin is accurate and scrupulously impartial in assembling his facts, he leaves no doubt that he believes one of the principal causes of the German victory was that, for the British, national aims were paramount during the campaign. He quotes with approval Marshal Foch's remark: "I have far less admiration for Napoleon now that I know what a coalition is!", and he is careful to emphasize every major instance of British distrust of the French. Of course, it is not without significance that Benoist-Méchin himself served the Laval Government and was condemned to death as a collaborationist by the High Court of Justice at Versailles in 1947. He was reprieved by the President of the Republic and released from imprisonment in 1953.

In spite of the author's background, however, the book is not merely an indictment of British policy, nor an excuse for French failure. Perhaps the most significant paragraph in the work occurs near the very end: "The fact is that France was no more capable than any other country of forming an army that did not resemble her system of government. And since her system of government was lax and uncoordinated, how could it foster vigorous and victorious fighting services? The

---

**60 Days That Shook the West,* by J. Benoist-Méchin. Published by Jonathan Cape, London, and available in Canada from Clarke, Irwin & Co. Ltd., 791 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto 10, Ont. $10.00.

government must take final responsibility for the tragedy: it had allowed France to stagnate."

There is no doubt that after Dunkirk the French felt they had been abandoned by their ally. The British Government's refusal to commit its last reserves of fighter aircraft to the already hopeless Battle of France merely strengthened a sentiment that was already strong. Such anti-British feelings, of course, were immeasurably increased by the Royal Navy's attacks on the French fleet at Mers-el-Kébir on the 3rd and 6th of July. The editor says that he agrees "emphatically with virtually every word uttered by M. Benois-Méchin about the destruction of the French fleet at Mers-el-Kébir, and of course also its treatment in British ports and at Alexandria, where the courage of Cunningham so narrowly averted a tragedy as great as that of Mers-el-Kébir. I hold that 'one man and one man alone' bears the responsibility, because virtually the whole Cabinet, headed by the late Lord Halifax, if not every man jack, struggled long and painfully to prevent his horrid error."

Nevertheless, in dealing with this incident Benoist-Méchin is perhaps guilty of his only lapse from strict objectivity. Given the situation at the time, the very dubious French Government that had replaced that of M. Paul Reynaud, and the utter worthlessness of any German pledge to respect the neutrality of the French fleet, it may well be that the tragedy at Mers-el-Kébir did in fact contribute to the downfall of Hitler and the resurrection of France.

More to the point, however, than these recriminations, and carrying surely a far greater measure of blame than any that can be attached to the British naval action, is the fact that on the 10th of May, as the German war machine began its advance into France, Holland and Belgium, there were opposing 131 German divisions only 107 French and 10 British divisions. And this was eight months after the commencement of the war!

Perhaps it would not be wrong to see in this order of battle the fundamental cause of the German victory and the Allied defeat in 1940. This is so, not because of the numerical disparity in forces, but because that disparity was proof that only the Germans had so far taken the war with sufficient seriousness.

60 Days That Shook The West is not pleasant reading, but it has something of the compelling power of great tragedy. There were more than enough military mistakes during that sixty days, but by the time one has read Benoist-Méchin's book it is apparent that it was not primarily military mistakes that were to blame for defeat. The real errors had been made long ago when the British and French Governments and peoples refused to recognize the hard realities of the world in which they lived.

The Crooked Foil

The foil may curve in the lunge; but there is nothing beautiful about beginning the battle with a crooked foil. The strict aim, the strong doctrine, may give a little in the actual fight with the facts; but that is no reason for beginning with a weak doctrine or a crooked aim. — *G.K. Chesterton.*

The Death or Glory Boys

Reviewed by Colonel A. James Tedlie, DSO, CD

When, in a Regiment with a fractionalized title, the numerator has fought at Balaclava and the denominator at Omdurman, both with such gallantry that the cavalry charges in which they participated are unsurpassed in the annals of bravery, there is little doubt that the history of the Fraction so created will be of interest to everyone who loves the profession of arms.

The 17th Lancers, a Regiment which had served without interruption in the British Army since 1759, and the 21st Lancers, who traced their more diverse existence back to the Light Dragoons formed by the Marquis of Granby in 1760, were amalgamated as the 17/21 Lancers in 1922. The history of the Regiment so constituted, from amalgamation until 1959, is the subject of a new book which makes a noteworthy contribution to the literature of military leadership in peace and war.*

Written with warmth and understanding by a former Commanding Officer, the book has much to offer the Canadian reader for connection of the 17th with Canada is really older that the Regiment itself. It reaches back to the Battle of Quebec where the Regimental founder, John Hale, served with such distinction that he was granted ten thousand acres in Nova Scotia, £500 and a commission to raise his Regiment, the 17th. True, the connection with Canada has not been constant but it flourishes today in the official affiliation which has existed since 1925 between the 17th/21st Lancers and Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians).

Perhaps the Canadian readers who will find this book of the greatest interest are those who started their army careers in the cavalry and were subjected to the numerous "conversions" of the Second World War. The loss of horses on mechanization, followed by the disappearance in turn of motorcycles and various types of armoured cars and tanks as more sophisticated and battleworthy equipment made their appearance in the arsenal of the West, are vividly brought to mind as the author unfolds his story of the struggle to "mechanicalize" the Regiment. The account of the conversion of the 17th/21st to armour is seen clearly through the author's regimental eyes and due regard is paid to the necessity for the change without completely forgetting the point of view of those who were not really convinced that the horse had joined the ranks of the militarily obsolete. But the author holds no brief for the cavalry diehards and their pathetic attempts to halt the progress of mechanization. He shows that by becoming tankborne, the cavalry, those heirs "to the spirit of chivalry", were merely accepting the tank as a new mount which would allow the panache and *élan* shown in wars past to once again be displayed

A History of the 17th/21st Lancers, 1922-1959, by Lieut.-Colonel R.L.V. ffrench Blake, DSO. Published by the MacMillan Company of Canada, 1962, 284 pp. $11.00.

on the battlefields of World War Two. In the author's account of the Regiment's action at Fondouk in Tunisia in 1943, we find that they were indeed true heirs to the gallantry of Balaclava eighty-nine years earlier and were able, as were their forebears, to ride "into the jaws of death", dauntless and unafraid.

In describing the battles of World War Two the author captures the true feel of armour in the attack and, as Field Marshal Lord Harding states in his illuminating foreword to the book, those who fought in North Africa and Italy will find these descriptions of special interest. But this is not solely a story of war. The picture of peacetime regimental life at home and abroad is drawn in absorbing detail and that it was an interesting life is evidenced by the delight the author seems to take in its telling.

The 17th/21st Lancers possess one of the best known and proudest nicknames in the British Army, "The Death or Glory Boys", and it is derived from their Regimental motto which is a scroll containing the words "Or Glory" surmounted by a Death's Head. This history is resplendent with stories which lend lustre to their glorious motto and whether the enemy was the Russians at Balaclava, the Dervishes at Omdurman, or the Germans at Fondouk, the Regiment's gallantry in the face of enemy fire was constant. Such gallant conduct has promoted James Lunt in his "Charge to Glory", a stirring account of some famous cavalry engagements, to write the following tribute to the 17th/21st:

"Happy the soldier who can fight with such glorious traditions to sustain him in adversity, and foolish the Army which ignores them."

The Armed Forces Year Book

Now in its seventy-third year of publication, the 1962 volume of *Brassey's Annual** has reached this reviewer.

It contains thought-provoking articles, not only on present-day problems as they affect the British, but on matters, especially tri-service matters, of particular interest to ourselves. These include such subjects as *The Changing Air Force, Air Support for the Army, Submarine and Anti-Submarine Warfare, Manpower and the Services, Some Pitfalls of Conventional Rearmament, and The Value of Civil Defence.*

A sound publication, the book maintains the high standard achieved in the past. It includes a Reference Section and a useful Index. — *H.F.W.*

**Brassey's Annual: The Armed Forces Year Book, 1962.* Edited by Rear-Admiral H.G. Thursfield, with Brigadier C.N. Barclay and Air Vice-Marshal W.M. Yool as assistant editors. 368 pp. Published by William Clowes & Sons, Ltd., London, and available in Canada from Thos. Nelson & Sons (Canada) Ltd., 90 Wellington St. W., Toronto 1. $9.50.

Sweet Words

Sweet words multiply friends, and a faithful friend is a sure defence. He that hath found such a one hath found a treasure. — *The Apocrypha.*

The Agent and the Opposition

Reviewed by Lieut.-Colonel C.P. Haynes, CD

The reviewer is a member of the Directorate of Military Intelligence at Army Headquarters. — Editor.

In this era of U2 overflights, reports of reconnaissance satellites and communist inspired sabotage, along with events such as the abortive Cuban Bay of Pigs affair, it is refreshing to find at long last an authoritative book dealing with secret operations in the international cold war.

The writer of a recently published book on the theory and techniques of contemporary espionage clearly knows whereof he speaks.* His story based on personal and oft-times bitter experience takes the reader back of the scenes and shows why covert operations are likely to retain a preferred position in the power struggle. The author, an admitted agent of the U.S. government, wisely writes under a pseudonym and leaves no doubt that he is an expert who happily possesses that rare ability to dramatically convey the essentials of his profession in terms which make sense to a layman.

Dividing his book into two parts and an epilogue of sorts, the writer covers his subject admirably from the theoretical and practical standpoints. Part I provides the reader with detailed background on the principles of covert intelligence operations and illustrates how such a *modus operandi* has often succeeded in avoiding open confrontations of power. Part II is a factual account of an existing secret operation which the author masterminded in Hungary following the Second World War.

Crammed into barely more than 300 pages is a definitive examination of secret intelligence operations the like of which is unknown to the reviewer, an omnivorous reader in that field. If the writer has a fault, it is in the infinite care with which he patiently explains the various intelligence terms used for clarity by professional intelligence officers but often misunderstood and hence misused by the public. The conscientious reader will nonetheless become well equipped to discuss and better understand the secret war because of the author's penchant for detailed explanations.

The secret seeker of foreign intelligence has attained some respectability of title in that he is now an agent rather than a spy and the enemy has been designated as the opposition, which according to the Concise Oxford Dictionary still means: "diametrically opposite position . . . antagonism . . . and being hostile" !

The author is quite prepared to speak objectively of inadequacies in U.S. intelligence-gathering facilities and not averse to occasionally handing kudos to the British. Here is an example which aptly points up such differences in viewpoints:

"Often also the American difficulty with the agent and case officer relationship is simply a reflection of the bureaucratic approach to problems and

---

**A Short Course in the Secret War*, by Christopher Felix. Published by E.P. Dutton & Co. Inc., New York, 1963, and available through Clarke, Irwin & Co. Ltd., 791 St. Clair Ave. W., Toronto 10, Ont. $6.25.

disproportionate influence of the fetish for administration in American operations. I was once charged with the planning and direction of the American part of a combined Anglo-American operation, similar in nature to the Cuban operation, but smaller and more tentative in scope ... While I was still casting about for the most qualified personnel — the area was fairly exotic, and very few Americans were at all acquainted with it — I was summoned to a conference in Washington. On entering the room, I remarked an intricate organizational chart on the wall. One of my colleagues — I didn't know he was even interested in the operation — rose and then started his discourse by pointing to the chart and saying, 'I have now worked this all out, and, as you will see you need 457 bodies for this operation'. He then spoke for forty minutes, without even mentioning the country with which we were concerned. I confined myself to remarking that I didn't think we could find 457 'bodies' and that I would settle for six brains. By way of contrast, I went to London a week later and observed the British approach to the same problem. After sitting around a table in a desultory fashion for an hour or two, one Englishman finally said, 'I say, why don't we get old Henry up here? He knows about this'. A day or two later, old Henry showed up from Sussex, and when the problem was put to him, finally agreed to undertake the task, although, as he said, 'This will wreak havoc with the garden, you know. Just getting it into trim'. He then added that he would do it only on condition that he could have six persons, whom he named, and that they be responsible solely and directly to him".

Not all of the writer's comparisons are as flattering to the British, but none are more descriptive of Anglo-American differences in individual and collective approach to similar problems. The reader may well feel that the failure of the operation puts into question both approaches!

The cost of covert operations is enormous but any cost is less than the toll of nuclear war. Therefore, the secret war has become a recognized international pastime of the major — and some not so major powers — in these days of political tight-rope walking. While the covert act is today an accepted element of international shadow boxing, the avowal of such is considered a hostile action. Either a country conducts its secret war according to the unwritten but understood international rules, which are essentially to admit nothing, or they risk a confrontation having admitted to being offside.

This book, while written for a broad readership, could nevertheless well be a reference book for intelligence officers as it covers the gamut of cloak-and-dagger subjects such as techniques of interrogation, cover plans designed for success and failure, espionage, safe-houses, captured documents — their value and danger — letter drops, escape, front organizations, cut-outs (sometimes it does mean dolls!), subversive networks, cooperative travellers, surveillance, "sleeper" and multiple agents, penetration, psychological warfare, plants, play-back, strategic deception, guerrilla warfare, con-

spiracy and a host of other intelligence and related operations.

In referring to Soviet bloc personnel the following truism is worth repeating: "...the Soviets have a valuable asset in the ideological loyalty of foreign Communists to the Soviet State. However, they also suffer compensating liabilities. The facts of life under Soviet power provide plenty of disaffection which can be exploited by others for secret intelligence purposes".

The intelligence services of smaller nations, it is noted, sometimes have advantages over the more powerful by virtue of their lesser prominence as nations. The constant and vigorous competition by the major powers to obtain the cooperation of the intelligence services of the French populations in Rumania, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union and the large Polish populations in France are cited.

In the context of strategic deception, the elaborate measures taken to mislead the Germans and cause them to err in their assessment of the most likely coastal areas for the allied second front landings in France is a classic well discussed. Surely this was one of the West's better Trojan Horses! The versatility of the author with the *nom de plume* of Christopher Felix, is evident in his quiet grasp and breadth of knowledge of secret intelligence and related matters and is reflected in his astuteness in assessing the reasons for his own successes and failures. Nor is the book dated, for it contains continual references to quite current international events and intelligence organizations such as the rapidly developing U.S. Defence Intelligence Agency.

Part II of *A Short Course in the Secret War* is the case history of a secret operation in which the author played the leading role of agent. To discuss this portion of the book in detail would dilute the reader's surprise and enjoyment.

In ending the book with an epilogue dated "New York 1962", the author in effect makes an appreciation of the secret operations described in Part II of the book. Hindsight is an easy companion but "Felix" is sufficient of a professional to keep his comments in the right perspective and they will appeal to the professional soldier as an interesting and fairly objective analysis of the lessons learned.

This reviewer recommends this book as essential reading for anyone who wants to better understand what makes secret intelligence do the things it does — even if you do not usually know it is being done; at least until something goes wrong!

"I am a Soldier"

The challenge of leadership is before you: to sustain the essential human character of the Army, to infuse its ranks with a sense of dedication to the country, to support the combat soldier in all you say and do, and to give him such an exultant pride in his calling that it will ever be enough for him to say: "I am a soldier." — *From an address by the Hon. Cyrus R. Vance, Secretary of the U.S. Army, at the Founders' Day meeting of the West Point Society.*

The Battle of San Juan Hill

Reviewed by Captain J. J. Bray, CD, The Canadian Guards

This is an account of a charge that changed the course of history. On 1 July 1898, the Volunteer Corps, United States Army, fought the Battle of San Juan Hill against the numerically stronger forces of Spain on the lush, tropical island of Cuba. Recent events in Cuba may serve to sharpen the reader's interest in the battle which made famous the 1st Volunteer Cavalry Regiment, more commonly but inaccurately known as "Roosevelt's Rough Riders".

The author has collected into one small volume* the highlights of this short and unusual campaign which dealt a decisive blow to the old Empire of Spain, and earned for the United States the status of a burgeoning world power. The book captures the incredible confusion of events which led up to the battle itself, and terminates with the American occupation of the island, marred by the outbreak of tropical disease amongst the troops. The humour of the situation is always kept in sight by the author and far from being a mere recitation of the facts, the book maintains the reader's attention throughout with the crisp, vigorous style of writing.

One feature that makes the book so readable is the frequent reference to the experiences, comical and otherwise, of individuals caught up in the drama of war. Mr. Azoy unravels for us the curious circumstances surrounding the dispatch of the battleship *USS Maine* to Cuba. This event was instigated by the faulty decoding of a message sent by an American newspaper reporter in Havana to his New York office, and which stated that the United States Consulate in Havana was under attack. Despite the previous advice of the United States Consul in Havana the *Maine* duly arrived in Havana harbour only to be blown apart by a mysterious explosion, causing great loss of life. Public opinion in the United States clamoured for action and soon the army mobilized. The difficulties faced in the mobilization are described in sufficient detail to show that it pays to be prepared. The Volunteer Corps commanded by General W. R. Shafter was assembled in Florida and after a nightmarish embarkation sailed for Cuba and glory on 14 June 1898.

Armed with the vaguest of information, the landings took place at Daiquiri and Siboney on the south coast of the island and were followed by a rigorous approach march. The reader is provided with descriptions of the initial action on a jungle trail, the capture of Kettle Hill and the climatic charge on San Juan Hill.

Several regimental officers who took part in the battle and were relatively unknown at the time have since become famous. The most publicized personality to emerge from the action

---

**CHARGE! The Story of the Battle of San Juan Hill,* by A. C. M. Azoy, Longmans, Green and Company, 137 Bond Street, Toronto 2, Ont. $6.00.

More About the 104th Foot

Reviewed by J. Mackay Hitsman

Fortunately for me, the *Canadian Army Journal* printed my little article entitled "Recruiting Under Difficulties" in its third issue of 1962, since a proper history of the 104th Regiment of Foot has now appeared.* Readers may remember that the New Brunswick Fencibles was authorized in 1803 and taken on the British establishment as the 104th Regiment of Foot in 1810, and that another Corps of Fencible Infantry was raised in New Brunswick during the War of 1812.

The unusual recruiting story of these units is given in more detail by this author, who is on the staff of the New Brunswick Museum at Saint John. Mr. Squires quotes contemporary newspapers and correspondence at greater length, but gives different examples so readers will have something fresh to amuse them. There is much else to be learned from this volume. Succeeding chapters describe regimental life, the role played during the War of 1812, and demobilization because of the drastic post-war reduction of the British Army. These chapters emphasize how tenuous was the 104th Foot's connection with New Brunswick and why its British officers and polyglot rank and file had much to gain and little to lose by becoming a regiment of the line. Moreover, this was not as unusual a step as some Canadian historians have suggested, since the New South Wales Corps had become the 102nd Foot in 1809 and was to serve briefly at Halifax in 1813.

The story of the overland winter march of the 104th Regiment to Quebec during February-March 1813 is a

**The 104th Regiment of Foot (The New Brunswick Regiment) 1803-1817*, by W. Austin Squires. Published by the Brunswick Press, Fredericton, N.B., 1962. $4.00.

The Battle of San Juan Hill

(Continued from preceding page)

was a future president of the United States — Theodore Roosevelt, acting commander of the 1st Volunteer Cavalry Regiment, and who, with his dismounted troopers, joined in the charge up San Juan Hill. Another officer present, Lieutenant Pershing, would eventually become General "Black Jack" Pershing.

The author, who has written a number of books on historical subjects, has produced a compact, factual and entertaining story of interest both to the general reader and the military reader. The only minor criticism which can be made is the lack of a suitably marked map, which would assist the reader in tracing the dispositions and movement of opposing forces. For a colourful account of a small engagement which produced great results, this book is recommended reading.

great improvement over the versions written by the late Brigadier-General A.E. Cruikshank and widely accepted until now. Six companies actually made the trip: the young boys and older men were left behind, as were detachments at St. Andrews and Fort Cumberland, and companies at Charlottetown and Sydney. All of these, and the wives and children, later went by ship to Quebec. The scheduled movement of a Royal Artillery detachment was cancelled, whereas Cruikshank wrote that "the 104th were required to take with them in charge of a party of the Royal Artillery several three-pounder field guns, mounted on sledges drawn with ropes".

There was only one death *en route,* from causes other than the cold, but most of the men suffered from frostbite, since it was an unusually severe winter. Private Rogers was left at Lake Temiscouata, so badly frozen that "he was quite a hideous spectacle, altogether one ulcerated mass, as if scalded all over from boiling water". By the time he rejoined the regiment six weeks later, however, a corporal and 19 men had died from conditions which had probably at least been aggravated by the journey.

Food ran low because the going was more strenuous and slower than had been anticipated. One subaltern wrote later that, towards the end of the wilderness trek, "I could easily carry all my provisions, consisting of a half pound cake of chocolate, which I ate in the solid for my breakfast, put on my knapsack, and slung my snowshoes over the top regimentally. No dinner that day, no supper that night, no breakfast next morning; but in the afternoon we were agreeably surprised, when crossing the River de Loup, to find two men, with bags of biscuits and two tubs of spirits and water, handing each a biscuit and about half a pint of grog. I found it very acceptable after a march of two days and a fast of upwards of 30 hours".

The 104th suffered considerable casualties from the unsuccessful attack on Sackets Harbor on 29 May 1813: 21 killed and 65 wounded. During that summer, when the six companies were engaged in desultory fighting in the Niagara Peninsula, 40 men deserted. Three of them were apprehended and shot as an example to their comrades.

Unfortunately the author's account of operations seems to be based largely on the inadequate and/or mythical Canadian accounts of the War of 1812. Since there is no definitive account, he can hardly be criticized for this. Yet Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost is downgraded to major-general throughout, and is referred to as "Commander-in-Chief in North America" rather than "Commander of the Forces". Prevost also was Governor in Chief of the several provinces, not Governor General, which was an appointment first given to Lord Durham. On page 114 the author expresses surprise that Majors Drummond and Moodie are referred to as lieutenant-colonels in a general order of 24 May 1813; whereas a general order of the previous 27 March had granted "all Majors in the Army, serving in the Canada's the Local and Temporary Rank of Lieutenant Colonel's."

Atlantic Battleground

Reviewed by Mr. J. D. F. Kealy

The reviewer is employed in the Historical Section at Naval Headquarters, Ottawa. — Editor.

By the early months of 1945 the Royal Canadian Navy had reached its peak personnel strength of some 92,000 from which total it was manning a varied fleet of the most up-to-date warships, ranging in size from an aircraft carrier, a cruiser, and large destroyers to minesweepers and motor launches.

An experienced, well-disciplined force, the navy had played a major role in the defeat of the U-boat campaign (a fact, which had been acknowledged in 1943 by the appointment of a Canadian officer to the vitally important post of Commander-in-Chief, North-West Atlantic), and was now engaged in hammering the enemy into submission on his own doorstep. The remarkable thing is that at the outbreak of the Second World War in September 1939 the Service had a total ship complement of six aging destroyers and seven smaller vessels for whose operation the muster lists showed 2673 officers and ratings, 683 of whom were reservists.

The stresses and strains on the organization to produce the happy end-result of an efficient RCN must have been very great and now, for the first time from the Canadian point of view, we have an account of what this meant to the seagoing officer, from one who held the lonely post of command throughout the toughest years of the Battle of the Atlantic.*

50 North, a well-produced book with an attractive dust-cover is written by a retired Lieutenant-Commander of the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve who served almost continuously at sea with the RCN from the early days of the war until he was appointed to his first command, *HMCS Baddeck,* a new corvette, in May 1941. Right from the start of this commission the Commanding Officer's troubles are legion as over three-quarters of the ship's complement, including two out of three of his officers, have had no sea experience whatsoever and it is difficult to carry out the simplest of manoeuvres. *Baddeck* herself proves to be a "rogue" whose engine is unreliable to say the least, and on one occasion she lies helpless in the Gulf of St. Lawrence for nine anxious hours, drifting towards the lee shore of Anticosti Island.

Following a difficult voyage to Jamaica as escort to a merchant ship during which both engine and discipline break down, the corvette straightens herself out and in the autumn of 1941 sails with her first North Atlantic convoy from Sydney, N.S. From this point onwards it is obvious that the Commanding Officer has more confidence in himself, and his crew. The convoy is soon attacked by submarines and the resulting chaos of death and confusion is graphically described. *Baddeck,* unfortunately, continues to be

---

**50 North: Canada's Atlantic Battleground,* by Alan Easton. Published by The Ryerson Press, 299 Queen St. West, Toronto 2B, Ont. $5.50.

plagued by machinery defects and, after a vain attempt at repairs in Iceland, returns to Halifax. Here her company are transferred *en bloc* to another corvette, *HMCS Sackville,* which has recently paid off owing to personnel troubles. *Sackville* next joins the Third Canadian Escort Force, which used St. John's, Newfoundland, and Londonderry, Northern Ireland, as its terminal ports. She now belonged to the famous "Barber Pole Group", whose ships had a band of red and white diagonal stripes painted on the funnel.

Submarines maintained their relentless pressure on ocean shipping and for *Sackville* the battle rises to a crescendo in August 1942 when her group was escorting a westbound convoy, ON-115. In the course of one day the corvette is in close action on three separate occasions with surfaced U-boats. During the same period, whilst detached from the main convoy, she encounters the abandoned *SS Belgian Soldier,* whose incredible story is recorded in detail.

By March 1943, the hard-driven *Sackville* is due for a refit and the author's next command is *HMCS Matane,* a new frigate or twin-screw corvette. The situation in the Western Ocean had greatly improved by this time and, with more escorts available, the Allies were able to provide groups which could be moved around to give additional help to threatened convoys. In February 1944 *Matane* is attached to the Canadian Ninth Escort Group, which for the next few months is employed in the support role.

With the invasion of Europe imminent Commander Easton is moved to the "River" Class destroyer, *HMCS Saskatchewan,* which is allocated to one of the newly-formed Canadian destroyer groups. The sixth of June 1944 finds the ship patrolling to prevent U-boats from entering the English Channel or from attacking convoys as they round Land's End. There is a fitting climax to the book when *Saskatchewan* and three other Canadian destroyers fight a brisk night engagement with enemy warships in the approaches to Brest.

In baring his soul, Commander Easton has told the story of *50 North* sensitively and with modesty so that the ships come through as the real heroes; the picture of everchanging conditions at sea is skilfully painted. A first-class seaman, it is hard to find fault with him technically but a chart of Londonderry would have repaid closer scrutiny (place names should read "Lisahally" and "Boom Hall"). The question of whether to treat his subject as fiction or non-fiction has obviously been a problem to the author and the main criticism of his book is that, having decided on the latter course, he does not go far enough. Now that so many years have passed since the events recorded, the addition of more names of ships and Commanding Officers, etc., either in the text, suitably indexed, or by way of appendices, would have made this salute to the wartime RCN more interesting.

For those who remember the Western Ocean at its most unpleasant, *50 North* will evoke many memories whilst for the rest of us it is a first-class sea story of the days when that elusive thing called tradition was being made in a young service.

Missiles and Space Digest

Reviewed by Captain C.E. Beattie

A member of the 4th Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, the reviewer is author of "Forward Area Air Defence on the Nuclear Battlefield" published in the preceding issue of the Journal. — Editor.

*Missile and Space Projects Guide** is a unique attempt to gather in one book, an alphabetical listing of operational, current and proposed aerospace projects. Its scope is international and includes concepts, studies, or hardware that have been described in "open" literature.

The subject matter and the method in which it is presented classify this book as an "easy reference" text. As such, it justifies to a substantial degree the authors' claim of its value to aerospace scientists, engineers, market analysts, planners and other specialists who wish to check basic information related to missile and space projects.

The description of each project is in the form of a capsule comment and usually includes a brief description classifying it by type or concept, its sponsors, budget and cost information, principal sub-contractors and its current status. In addition, programmes along with their numerical designations, as well as the names and abbreviations of many related aerospace organizations are identified and systematically cross-referenced.

The authors, although anxious to make a timely and useful contribution in the field of aerospace literature, wisely recognize two significant limitations in their work. These derive from the fact that such programmes are continually being initiated, revised and improved; and that precise performance characteristics are not normally available from unclassified sources. In spite of these limitations, the data presented give a correct general orientation which provides the reader with a basis for more advanced and detailed research. The addition of biographical sketches of the authors and a bibliography listing the major sources would, however, assist the reader in evaluating the authenticity of the data.

Its value as a reference book must be measured against two main criteria: the scope and accuracy of the material, and the ease and speed with which information can be extracted.

In the first instance, it can be said that in making this work international in scope the authors set themselves an ambitious task one which they have successfully completed within the limitations of time and accuracy described above. The material is carefully organized and in general has been accurately presented. There are a few obviously inaccurate statements which appear to be typographical rather than composition errors and which can be rectified in subsequent editions.

Secondly, while the alphabetical arrangement of projects is of great as-

---

**Missile and Space Projects Guide,* by Horace Jacobs and Eunice Engelke Whitney. Published by Plenum Press Inc., 227 West 17th St., New York 11, N.Y. 235 pages. $9.50.

sistance in finding information, its value as a reference book could be substantially increased by the addition of a general index. Such an index would enable the reader to check on a particular aspect or phase of missile and space research, and thus be referred to specific related projects throughout the book.

Missile and Space Projects Guide comes at a time when much is being written about advances in missile research and the exploration of space. However, it does not concern itself with the romantic aspects of these advances but rather with the accurate record of their progress. As such it presents a dispassionate systematic record of the current status of missile and space projects on the international scene. Its limitations are primarily those imposed by security and the ever-changing situation in this field.

The very nature of its content dictates that other editions must follow; and it is hoped that the suggested improvements will be incorporated to make it even more attractive as a reference book.

The concept and content of this book qualify it as a valuable addition to the present store of aerospace literature, providing a very useful reference for those who wish to be well informed on the current status of missile and space projects.

1963 Air Force College Journal

The 1963 edition of the *Air Force College Journal* will be published next October, according to a report received from the Commandant of the Air Force College, Armour Heights, Toronto.

This edition will include the following articles:

"Permanent Factors in American Foreign Policy" by Melvin Conant.

"Canada and the Pacific" by John Holmes.

"Submarine Environment" by Dr. G.R. Lindsey.

"Britain and the Nassau Agreement" by Alastair Buchan.

"Freedom, Law and Power" by Dr. W.T. Traynor.

"Australian Defence Problems" by A.L. Burns.

"South America" by John D. Harbron.

"Air Power in Guerrilla Warfare" by A/C P.E. Warcup.

"Science and Government" by Dr. A.H. Zimmerman.

"Strategic Implications of the Sources of Energy" by Dr. E.B. Hurt.

"NATO after the Ottawa Meeting" by John Gellner.

A number of worthwhile books will be reviewed and the *Journal* will contain the best of the essays submitted in the 1963 Essay Contest.

The price of the *Journal* is $1.00 per copy. Subscriptions should be sent to the Editor, Air Force College Journal, Air Force College, Armour Heights, Toronto 12, Ontario. Payment may be sent with the subscription or on receipt of an invoice. Cheques, including exchange, should be made payable to the Air Force College Journal.

New Zealanders in North Africa 1942-1943

Reviewed by Lieut.-Colonel B. W. Lee, CD

The Official History of New Zealand in the Second World War 1939-45 includes a volume written by Major-General W. G. Stevens. This volume contains the triumphs and vicissitudes of the 2nd New Zealand Division during its journey from Bardia to Enfidaville in North Africa as part of the 8th Army. This advance across the deserts of Libya into the mountains of Tunisia was perhaps the high tide of the war for the division.

The division during this campaign was composed of 5 and 6 N.Z. Infantry Brigades with N.Z. Divisional Artillery and N.Z. divisional troops, and either 4 British Light Armoured Brigade or 8 British Armoured Brigade. Lt-General Sir Bernard Freyberg, VC, was General Officer Commanding during the whole campaign and the effects of his personality on the formation and the battles it fought are well documented in this book. The assessment of his ability as a divisional commander are left to the reader but his apparent strengths and weaknesses are discussed with candour, particularly in the author's conclusion. Just how much he influenced the campaign is left in some doubt and there is just a suspicion that the Army Commander (Montgomery) may have had his doubts or perhaps prejudices.

The story of Rommel's successful withdrawal from El Alamein to Enfidaville has been told many times but the writer for one has never really understood how it could happen. This book more than any other goes closer to the answer. Because it is written in such infinite detail one gets closer to the problems of the pursuing army.

The N.Z. Division was beset by many problems during the campaign, problems of organization, logistics and terrain. To these may be added, it seems, some overcaution. However, the greatest problem was Rommel's Panzerarmee Afrika. The German general handled his formations with skill and audacity and always maintained a threat of counter-action. All this was accomplished against air superiority and a superiority in manpower and tanks. He seems to have maintained control of the coast road whenever he needed to and always forced encircling forces into the desert where they could not match his speed.

As mentioned before, the book is written in great detail. One finds copies of orders verbatim and reports of conversations and discussions between senior officers. Groupings of units for battle and for moves are included in every case. It is easy to follow each operation on the excellent maps and

---

**Bardia to Enfidaville,* by Maj.-Gen. W. G. Stevens. This is one in the series entitled "The Official History of New Zealand in the Second World War, 1939-45" produced by the War History Branch, Dept. of Internal Affairs, Wellington, New Zealand, and published by the Government Printer, Wellington, N.Z. 25 shillings.

Texts for Engineers

The leading publisher of scientific texts in paperback editions is currently offering three new books in engineering fields.* They are:

B. Hague's *Principles of Electromagnetism* presents a summary of the basic principles of the magnetic field and its applications, treated from the standpoint of the electromagnetic theory. Divided into two sections, a theoretical and a practical, the book includes information on both the physical and mathematical concepts and theories of the magnetic field, and on the application of the theory to the solution of a large number of important electrotechnical problems. Formerly titled *Electromagnetic Problems in Electrical Engineering,* the book is profusely illustrated with helpful diagrams, and should be of particular value to advanced students of electrical engineering, to design and research engineers in all areas, and to advanced physics students.

Methods in Exterior Ballistics, by Forest Ray Moulton, was originally prepared by the author for the U.S. Army; the theories discussed were developed in coordination with extensive proving ground wind-tunnel experiments. It provides a clear and comprehensive introduction to the mathematics of projective motion, treating, from a theoretical point of view, the general problem of exterior ballistics. It is extremely valuable as a concise exposition of the broad fundamentals of the theory at the root of modern-day projectile, missile and satellite research. Everyone involved in the teaching or study of ballistics should find this a ready source of in-

---

**All three books are available at bookstores or from Dover Publications, Inc., 180 Varick Street, New York 14, N.Y.*

The Principles of Electromagnetism Applied to Electrical Machines, by B. Hague, $2.25.

Methods in Exterior Ballistics, by Forest Ray Moulton, $1.75.

Theory of Ship Motions, by S.N. Blagoveshchensky, 2 vol., $2.00 per vol.

New Zealanders in North Africa

(Continued from preceding page)

sketches included. For each operation a look is taken from the enemy point of view and good summaries of his strengths, positions and movements can be found. Included also are rather brief notes on the activities of other formations of the 8th Army, for although this is the history of 2 N.Z. Division credit is given throughout to the contributions of others. There are more than 50 photographic illustrations which clearly show the terrain and its problems to those who have never seen North Africa. The author has summed up the campaign in a very complete and exacting conclusion and has added a casualty list and the Order of Battle, including principal appointments, as appendices.

The book is published by the New Zealand Government Printer under direction of the War History Branch of the New Zealand Department of External Affairs.

formation, as well as a firm basis for a fundamental grasp of the subject.

The third text, *Theory of Ship Motions,* by S.N. Blagoveshchensky, was translated by T. and L. Stretkoff, under the general editorship of Louis Landweber of the Iowa Institute of Hydraulic Research and under the auspices of the Office of Naval Research. The book is a senior-level textbook, concerned primarily with the fundamentals of the theory of ship motions, the methods of their experimental study, and the general principles governing the design of motion stabilizers. It also contains additional sections on the broader areas of ship dynamics and hydrodynamics. Written by one of the world's foremost authorities on the subject, and based on years of research and teaching at the Leningrad Shipbuilding Institute, the book is one of the very few detailed treatments of ship motions available in the English language. It should be indispensable for all naval architects and contractors, researchers in the field of ship hydrodynamics, for ship design officers, and for all hydraulic engineers.

Other Books Received

Divisional Cavalry, Second New Zealand Expeditionary Force, by R.J. M. Loughnan. This history of the New Zealand Divisional Cavalry covers a lot of ground. In 1940 the regiment was split, one squadron going to England while the remainder went to Egypt. In 1941 the united regiment fought in Greece and Crete, reorganized in Egypt and moved to the desert for the Second Libyan Campaign. A quiet interlude in Syria followed, then back to Egypt for the Western Desert Campaign and on to Sicily and Italy; then, when the war was over, the regiment served on occupation duties in Japan.

With the exception of Japan, the author served with the Divisional Cavalry throughout. There is the "I was there" feel about his vivid, descriptive prose. The narrative is lively, entertaining, and full of humour.

This is a good regimental history, aimed more at the general reader than the military historian, though the latter will find a wealth of background material to flesh out the bones of strategy and plans.

The book is profusely illustrated, amply provided with maps and contains a useful index. It is available from the War History Branch, Department of Internal Affairs, Wellington, New Zealand, or from the publishers, Whitcombe and Tombs Ltd., Christchurch, New Zealand, at the price of 17/6d. — *J.A.S.*

* * *

Documents Relating to New Zealand's Participation in the Second World War, 1939-45 (Vol. III). This is the final volume in the "Documents" and is, like its predecessors, complementary to the campaign and political volumes of the war history programme undertaken by the War History Branch of the New Zealand Department of Internal Affairs. It is based on documents held in the Prime Minister's Department and the Service Departments. This volume is available from the Government Printer, Wellington, New Zealand, at a price of 25 shillings.

First World War History Now in French

The official one-volume history of the Canadian Army in the First World War has now been published in French under the title *Le Corps Expéditionnaire Canadien 1914-1919.*

The book was first published in English with the title Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-1919 in November 1962. It presents an authentic account of the Canadian officers and men who served on the Western Front and in others theatres of operations.

The major problems of the Canadian wartime government are dealt with, particularly the controversial question of conscription in 1917.

The author, Colonel G.W.L. Nicholson, CD, is a former Director of the Historical Section of the General Staff, Canadian Army. It is issued under the authority of the Minister of National Defence and is published by the Queen's Printer, Ottawa. — *From an Army Public Relations release.*

Military Arteriosclerosis

The long list of unsuccessful operations conducted against guerrilla activities is a product of the inflexibility of many military leaders as well as their intransigent attitude concerning the abandonment of conventional tactics. This military arteriosclerosis has existed down through the ages and is most evident toward the end of each epic period in the style of warfare, symbolized by a major transition of the conventional warfare of the day. The words of the late George Santayana echo the grim prospects awaiting future commanders who evince symptoms of this cancerous military affliction: "...those who will not learn from history are condemned to repeat it." — *From "Irregular Warfare in Transition" by Joseph P. Kutger in Military Affairs (U.S.).*

Improved Weather Balloon

A weather balloon that soars aloft nearly twice as fast as conventional types has been developed by the [U.S.] Army Signal Corps to provide speedier, more accurate meteorological data of special value to artillerymen. Made of expendable neoprene, it rises at an average rate of more than 1700 feet per minute to a height of almost 15 miles where it burst in the rarefied atmosphere.

Through suspended radiosondes, data on temperature, pressure and humidity is transmitted to a ground tracker. At the same time the tracker obtains data for computation of wind speed and direction. The balloon uses only 175 cubic feet of hydrogen gas compared to about 300 for earlier types. — *Army Information Digest (U.S.).*

FILM REVIEWS

PREPARED SPECIALLY FOR THE JOURNAL BY THE DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC RELATIONS, ARMY HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA

"Meeting Germany". A colour release by the West Germain Public. Army Catalogue number not yet allotted. Running time 50 minutes. Unclassifield. Available from the Joint Services Training Film Bureau, National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa.

The title "Begegnung Mit Deutschland" (Meeting Germany) is the introduction to an excellent colour film of a country steeped in tradition and beauty. Every scene, whether urban or rural, is a delightful panorama of colour. It is a travelogue of a proud nation.

Two voices describe the pictorial journey which includes visits to such ancient cities as Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck, Munich and divided Berlin.

The Imperial City of Aachen, the cathedral city of Koln (Cologne) and the Rhineland home of Beethoven are pauses along the story trail, with additional stopovers to enjoy the German way of life at such celebrations as the Oktoberfests. Germany centuries ago and Germany today: it is a story in colour with commentary of great value for anyone proceeding to that country. It is a film particularly suitable for showing to those proceeding to Germany on a tour of duty. Students of German history or geography will find it very interesting.

* * *

"NATO — Council for Defence". Kodacolor. Catalogue No. NATO-7. Running time 21 minutes. Unclassified. Available from the Joint Services Training Film Bureau, National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa.

"Council for Defence" explains the organization of the headquarters in Paris and shows, among other things, the meeting of the Chiefs of Staff with the Supreme Commander (he was General Norstad at the time the film was made).

The story eases through the gathering of delegates, their aides and secretarial staffs preparing for conferences within the confines of NATO Headquarters.

The explanation of the purpose of NATO, the naming of the fifteen member nations and the need for speed, mobility and power to ward off aggression and maintain peace are high points. Brief shots of ships at sea and training manoeuvres with the armies and air forces of NATO accentuate the need for preparedness in the North Atlantic alliance.

A brief but impressive tour of NATO headquarters covers many aspects of work and recreation.

This is an interesting film of great value as an introduction to NATO for students, civilian or military.

* * *

"First Aid (Part 4) — Resuscitation Mouth-to-Mouth, Mouth-to-Nose". U.S. Army production. Release date 1960.

Catalogue No. MH-3183. Running time 22 minutes. Unclassified. Available from the Joint Services Training Film Bureau, National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa.

Mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, a comparatively new but most effective method of artificial respiration is graphically illustrated in this film. The proper way to apply both the mouth-to-mouth and the mouth-to-nose methods to revive persons asphyxiated by toxic smoke or overcome by carbon monoxide are demonstrated. These methods are also used in cases of shock from injury, electrical shock, overdoses of drugs or water accidents.

This film is a "must" for persons of all ages in all walks of life, particularly at this time of year when water hazards present a special threat to life.

Silent Engine

The [U.S.] Army is developing a silent six-horsepower engine which requires only a source of hydrocarbon fuel to provide useful power. The engine will have the capability of operating for an hour on approximately one and one-third gallons of fuel. It is intended to drive high-speed alternators for use in forward areas, and is expected to be inaudible to the human ear at a distance of 100 feet under the quietest ambient conditions.

The model to be developed under a . . . $360,000 contract will be chemically fuelled and hermetically sealed. Engine components will include a mercury preheater, a radiant-heated boiler, a turbine suitable for driving a 24,000-revolutions-per-minute alternator, a mercury pump, an air-cooled mercury condenser, a cooling fan, and necessary controls. It will weigh approximately 110 pounds and can be broken down into two easily transportable units.

An experimental unit is scheduled for delivery in December 1963. — *Military Review (U.S.).*

Aircraft Becomes Snowmobile

A [U.S.] Navy ski-equipped Lockheed Hercules has set a new record. It has taxied eight miles over rough ice and snow in an Antarctic "whiteout", using its navigational radar to thread its way safely around crevasses and over ridges.

The Hercules, assigned to Deep Freeze '63 operations, was headed back to McMurdo Station from Byrd Station in the Antarctic. McMurdo was shrouded in a whiteout, and the aircraft commander couldn't land there. So he flew to the Barrier Reef and landed eight miles from the ice strip at McMurdo, then taxied in over the bleak, sub-zero wastes all the way to the skiway at McMurdo. — *22 December 1962 issue of the Army-Navy-Air Force Journal and Register (U.S.).*

CANADIAN ARMY ORDERS

Listed below is a résumé of Canadian Army Orders for the information of military personnel. Details of these Orders are available in all Army Units. — Editor.

CAO 4-1

Vehicle Accident Prevention Programme

(Issued: 1 Apr 63)

This revision expands the scope of the vehicle accident prevention programme to include all personnel operating DND or privately-owned motor cars.

CAO 15-2

Map Reference System and Maps to be Used in the Target Area in Close Air Support Operations

(Issued: 18 Mar 63)

This new order promulgates two NATO standardization agreements wherein the NATO Armed Forces agree that when air forces are acting in close air support of land forces the map reference system to be used in communication between them shall be the military grid reference system prescribed for the area concerned and that the maps used by the air and land forces should be topographically identical.

CAO 20-29

45-Month Undergraduate Medical Subsidization Plan

(Issued: 13 May 63)

This new CAO supersedes AGI 61/6. Policy and procedure updated and promulgated as a tri-Service order.

CAO 32-7

Participation of Bands in Service and Civil Functions

(Issued: 27 May 63)

This revision of the Order previously numbered 46-1 more clearly defines types of engagements, includes reference to engagements which may be performed with fee, amends milage restrictions, clarifies the waiving of expenses and requires prior approval of commercial recordings. It also amends instructions regarding music festivals, legislates regarding bandsmen playing with other bands, prescribes a formula to be used when corresponding with AHQ regarding band engagements and refers to the costing of Service transportation, meals and accommodation.

CAO 35-1

Military Commands and Areas in Canada

(Issued: 18 Mar 63)

This amendment adds the new Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island Area to the list of areas within Eastern Command.

CAO 54-4

Standards, Guidons and Colours

(Issued: 13 May 63)

This revision amplifies the channels of communication to be followed by regiments in requesting presentation of new colours. Requests must now be consolidated by HQ Comds and 4 CIBG and forwarded to reach AHQ by 30 Nov of the year prior to presentation.

CAO 55-1

Command of the Army in Canada

(Issued: 1 Apr 63)

This revision gives the Order wider application and incorporates recently approved direct channels of communication between AHQ (D Pers) and headquarters of Areas, Camps, Calgary and Northwest Highway System on a selected range of subjects relating to other ranks.

CAO 61-33

Symbols of Military Qualification

(Issued: 27 May 63)

This amendment to Annex A introduces the award of the symbol "SC" for graduates of the six months' Indian Staff Course and shows how this symbol may be changed to "PSC" after 18 months employment on the staff of a HQ and on recommendation.

CAO 97-9

Modification to Matériel

(Issued: 15 Apr 63)

This new order prescribes the method of obtaining approval for the modification of Canadian Army *matériel.*

CAO 107-6

Fire Extinguishers — Inspection, Recharging and Testing

(Issued: 15 Apr 63)

This new order, which supersedes QMGI 62/2, sets out the division of responsibility and instructions for the inspection, testing and recharging of fire extinguishers.

CAO 127-1

Regiment Histories

(Issued: 29 Apr 63)

This revision sets out the terms under which official material may be released to regimental historians, and the degree of assistance which will be afforded by AHQ (D Hist).

CAO 128-36

United Nations Medal

(Issued: 10 Jun 63)

This amendment announces that the "United Nations Temporary Executive Authority" in West New Guinea has been designated as a UN formation for the award of the UN Medal; the qualifying period is three months.

CAO 163-5

Affidavits and Statutory Declarations — Commissioned Officers' Authority Under Provincial Laws

(Issued: 24 Jun 63)

This new order sets forth the authority, under various provincial laws, of officers of the Regular Forces to complete affidavits and statutory declarations.

CAO 174-42

Medical Care — Civilians in Army Medical Establishments

(Issued: 24 Jun 63)

This amendment provides that revenues from medical services will be deposited daily if the sum exceeds $100.00 and weekly if less than $100.00. The former limitation of $25.00 has been increased to $100.00.

CAO 174-46

Radioactive Isotopes and X-Ray Radiation — Safety Measures

(Issued: 29 Apr 63)

This new order sets out protective measures for personnel exposed to radiation from X-ray equipment or other materiel.

CAO 212-10

Attendance Record — Local Training

(Issued: 27 May 63)

This revision provides for the retention of the Attendance Roll and Record of Training Book (CAB 62) or similar basic record by Militia units and university contingents COTC for a period of at least one year from the date of the last entry recorded therein.

CAO 212-62

Accounting for Ration Entitlements

(Issued: 27 May 63)

This amendment incorporates a reciprocal agreement governing the entitlement to rations of RCN and RCAF members visiting Canadian Army establishments on duty for periods under 24 hours. It notifies an additional entitlement to rations for units having a ration strength of less than five and clarifies entitlement to rations for members on operational exercises, hospital out-patients, civilian visitors, war correspondents, civilian kitchen helpers and food handlers. In addition, it provides a ration entitlement accounting procedure for units of the Canadian Army (Reserves).

CAO 212-69

Aircrew Allowance

(Issued: 18 Mar 63)

This amendment eliminates the need for a member to be in possession of a valid Department of Transport Private Pilot's Licence endorsed for night flying when continuation flying training is to be carried out in service aircraft. At the same time it provides for members to be reimbursed in respect of expenditures made to cover the cost of a Private Pilot's Licence when required to carry out continuation flying training. Recognition is now given to the fact that instrument flying is a requirement in respect of fixed-wing aircraft only and is not applicable to helicopter pilots. Also, additions have been made to the list of specified continuation flying positions at Annex A to the order.

CAO 217-2

Federal Elections

(Issued: 1 Apr 63)

This revision incorporates the advance amendments issued on 14 Feb 63 which clarify the rules and regulations governing service voting at federal elections.

CAO 218-3

Overseas Mail, Addresses and Rates of Postage

(Issued: 15 Apr 63)

Amendments to the order include addition of CAPO 5057 as a postal address and changes to the table of rates and regulations for mail to and from CAPO addresses.

CAO 218-7

Official Mail — Methods of Mailing

(Issued: 10 Jun 63)

This amendment advises that all ordinary official mail to and from CAPO addresses is carried by RCAF airlift and provides a new table of transit times. All mail for commercial air service requires endorsement and authorization by a commissioned officer.

CAO-225-20

Articles for the Canadian Army Journal

(Issued: 18 Mar 63)

This revision invites all members of the Canadian Army to submit articles to the Canadian Army Journal and clarifies the method of submission.

(Continued on page 96)

THE ROYAL CANADIAN CORPS OF SIGNALS

UN Commander Honours Canadian Signal Unit in Congo

by

LIEUTENANT A. E. KING, CD*

The Commander of the United Nations Force in the Congo, Lieutenant-General Kebbede Guebre of Ethiopia, honoured the out-going commander of No. 57 Canadian Signal Unit by officiating at the parade in Leopoldville on April 10 marking the change of command of the unit.

During the parade, command of the unit, held for the past year by Colonel W.S. Hamilton of Ottawa, was handed over to Colonel D.G. Green of Swift Current, Sask.

Following the general salute, the U.N. Force Commander inspected the unit and presented United Nations Congo Medals to Colonel Hamilton, four other officers and 20 men of the unit who were returning to Canada.

General Kebbede† welcomed Colonel Green with these words: "I am grateful to your Contingent Commander, Colonel Hamilton, for his kind invitation to inspect your parade here to-day and to present you with your Congo Medals. As I expected, it has been a fine parade and I should like to compliment all ranks of the unit on the very fine turn-out.

"To Colonel Hamilton who is leaving us I wish to express my appreciation of the good work he has done in the Congo. As Contingent Commander I have always found him to be very efficient and very cooperative. I thank him also for the good work he has done for the U.N. and for the personal loyalty he has given me. I wish him every happiness and success on his return to Canada.

"To Colonel Green I would like to say welcome to the Congo and I hope your stay here will be fruitful and enjoyable.

"It gives me great pleasure to be here among you this morning because it affords me the opportunity of expressing to you personally my deep appreciation of the truly wonderful job of work done by Canadian Signals in the Congo.

"The role of any signal unit is always one of great importance. This is particularly true in the case of the Congo, where the vast distances which separate our various units make us almost completely dependent on signal communications for maintaining daily contact. The role which you fill here is therefore of great importance. It is one which calls for technical efficiency, a high sense of responsibility and dedi-

---

**Employed with the Directorate of Public Relations (Army), the author was Public Relations Officer with No. 57 Canadian Signal Unit in the Congo from November 1962 to May 1963.* — Editor.

† *When the U.N. Force Commander's full rank and name are used it takes the form of Lieutenant-General Kebbede Guebre. When the short form is used it is General Kebbede. This is an Ethiopian peculiarity.* — Author.

Canadian Army Photograph

Colonel Hamilton accompanies Lieut.-General Kebbede Guebre during an inspection of the Signal Unit in Leopoldville before it was handed over to Colonel Green.

cation to duty. You have to maintain a round-the-clock service, you work long hours under conditions which are not always the best. From short personal experience I know that nine hours in the Telex room is no picnic. You also have to contend with exasperating atmospheric conditions which sometimes render it necessary to repeat a message several times in order to get it through.

"I recall with special pride and pleasure the truly magnificent performance of the 57 Canadian Signal Unit during the fighting in Katanga. During those eventful days you handled a volume of traffic which was so far above the peak load that up to then it was considered an impossibility. But you withstood the strain, achieved the impossible and completed a task which might have daunted lesser men than Canadians. I know that many who served with us then have since been repatriated and I should be very grateful if Colonel Hamilton on his return to Canada could make known to them my appreciation of their efforts.

Canadian Army Photograph

Colonel W. S. Hamilton (right) hands No. 57 Canadian Signal Unit over to his successor, Colonel D. G. Green, while Lieut.-General Kebbede Guebre of Ethiopia, the United Nations Congo Force Commander, looks on.

"You can therefore be very proud of your work here. Your performance has been second to none. You are a credit to your Army and your country and you have more than upheld the long and splendid tradition of Canadian Signals in the Congo. I thank you very sincerely."

In reply Colonel Hamilton thanked the U.N. Force Commander for his kind words about the signal unit and for officiating at the parade. Colonel Hamilton also expressed his thanks and appreciation to the officers and men of the unit for the loyal support they had given to him during his term as commander.

In his final remarks to the unit, Colonel Hamilton said: "As far as I am personally concerned this is the most unusual and best unit that I have ever commanded. It is unusual in that the unit has representatives from almost all Corps of the Army and best in that all ranks supported me fully and gave me their fullest cooperation."

Colonel Hamilton then welcomed Colonel Green and after an exchange of salutes and handshakes, turned the signal unit over to him.

Promoted to command the unit, Colonel Green was formerly Command Signal Officer at Headquarters West-

ern Command in Edmonton before going to the Congo.

No. 57 Canadian Signal Unit has been providing military communications for the United Nations Force in the Congo since August 1960.

Most of the Canadians are based in Leopoldville, the capital of the republic, where they operate a signals message centre, tape relay centre, dispatch rider service, radio transmitting and receiving stations, and the U.N. telephone switchboard.

Members of the Canadian Provost Corps are employed with the U.N. Military Police Company and a small number of officers from Signals and other Corps serve on the staff of various branches of U.N. Force Headquarters.

However, there are field signal detachments of one officer and nine men each located with other U.N. troops at Kamina, Albertville, Luluabourg and Elisabethville in the interior of the Congo. This makes No. 57 Canadian Signal Unit the most widely dispersed unit in the whole U.N. Force.

In the past, detachments have also been stationed at Matadi, Goma, Coquilhatville, Stanleyville, Kindu, Kongolo and Bukavu. Detachments close down and new ones open up as the communications needs of the U.N. Force change due to the movement of troops from one area to another.

In addition to communications within the Congo, the unit also has a circuit to Nairobi in Kenya connecting into the Commonwealth Communications System carrying traffic to and from Canada and other countries.

Canadian Army Photograph

After inspecting the unit, Lieut.-General Kebbede Guebre pins the United Nations Congo Medal on Colonel Hamilton. He also presented the UN Medal to four other officers and 20 men who were returning to Canada.

The shortest circuit being operated is from Leopoldville to Luluabourg, a distance of 500 miles, while the longest is to Nairobi — 1650 miles.

Radio circuits operating 24 hours a day, seven days a week, on a relatively low power output at extreme ranges make the communications system vulnerable to frequent blackout from tropical storms in this part of Africa. Not a day passes without at least one circuit being out due to a storm but traffic can be passed about 70 per cent of the time. About 400 messages in various languages are handled daily.

The normal tour of duty in the Congo with the signal unit is six months but the tropical posting is popular with many soldiers and about 25 per cent apply for an extended tour of duty.

CANADIAN ARMY ORDERS

(Continued from page 90)

CAO 256-8
Soldier Apprentice Plan
(Issued: 1 Apr 63)

This revision of Annex C provides for a bronze plaque for the highest marksmanship standard to be added to the soldier apprentice proficiency awards; and competition for the new award is restricted to second-year soldier apprentices at each corps school.

CAO 270-9
Selection for Pilot Training
(Issued: 1 Apr 63)

This revision details the minimum service requirement for officers on completion of flying training and the terms under which officers enrolled for a fixed term may be accepted for flying training.

CAO 271-4
Postings, Attachments and Courses in the United States
(Issued: 10 Jun 63)

This amendment permits members to proceed on Temporary Duty on courses of up to 60 days duration instead of the present 30 days.

CAO 286-18
Disinfestation of Vehicles Entering Mainland Canada
(Issued: 29 Apr 63)

This new order provides for the disinfestation of military vehicles and POMC entering mainland Canada from Newfoundland or overseas.

The Situation in South Vietnam

The Communist guerrillas in South Vietnam are taking some hard licks of the type that are cumulative in their effect, but it is clear that this war will be long and costly for South Vietnam and for ourselves. A campaign of aggression as far advanced as was that of the Viet Cong at the time United States support was instituted on a "win" scale will exact a price before it is defeated. We should have no illusions on this score; we should also entertain no illusions as to the prohibitive cost to ourselves and the Free World should South-East Asia fall under Communist domination. — *General Barksdale Hamlett, U.S. Army.*

Canadian Signal Unit in Congo

(Continued from preceding page)

However certain officers of the unit and the officers on U.N. Headquarters staff serve for a year.

Canadians in the Congo may be living in apartments in Leopoldville or a villa in Bukavu, eating in a mess tent in Leo or in a hotel at Luluabourg, they may be serving for six months or a year, but one thing is certain and on which everyone in the United Nations in the Congo counts: a communications or staff task given to the Canadians will be performed in the shortest time in the best possible way.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN ORDNANCE CORPS

RCOC Diamond Jubilee

Sixty Glorious Years: 1903-1963

by

CAPTAIN G.R.W. BAXTER*

This year marks the 60th Anniversary of The Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps — sixty years of service to the Canadian Army. But the history of Ordnance goes back much farther, and is inseparable from that of our parent Corps — The Royal Army Ordnance Corps.

Early History of the RAOC

In 1066, England had no organized Army. William the Conqueror made grants of land to nobles and prominent soldiers. In return they supplied and equipped numbers of fighting troops in time of need. Each knight was responsible for raising a "fyrd", or company of yeomen. These were usually his personal retainers and tenant farmers, their weapons being kept in the castle armoury. Every man in the fyrd had the same uniform, bearing the escutcheon of his knight on the surcoat.

In 1181 Henry III's "Assize of Arms" decreed the scale of clothing and equipment for knights and freemen. This was the first scale of clothing and equipment in the Army.

Edward I's Statute of Westminster of 1258 listed all the trained men-at-arms, together with their arms and accoutrements, and gave instructions for the maintenance of their equipment. All weapons belonging to the King's soldiers were kept in the Tower of London under the supervision of the Attilliator, who was really the Director of Ordnance Services.

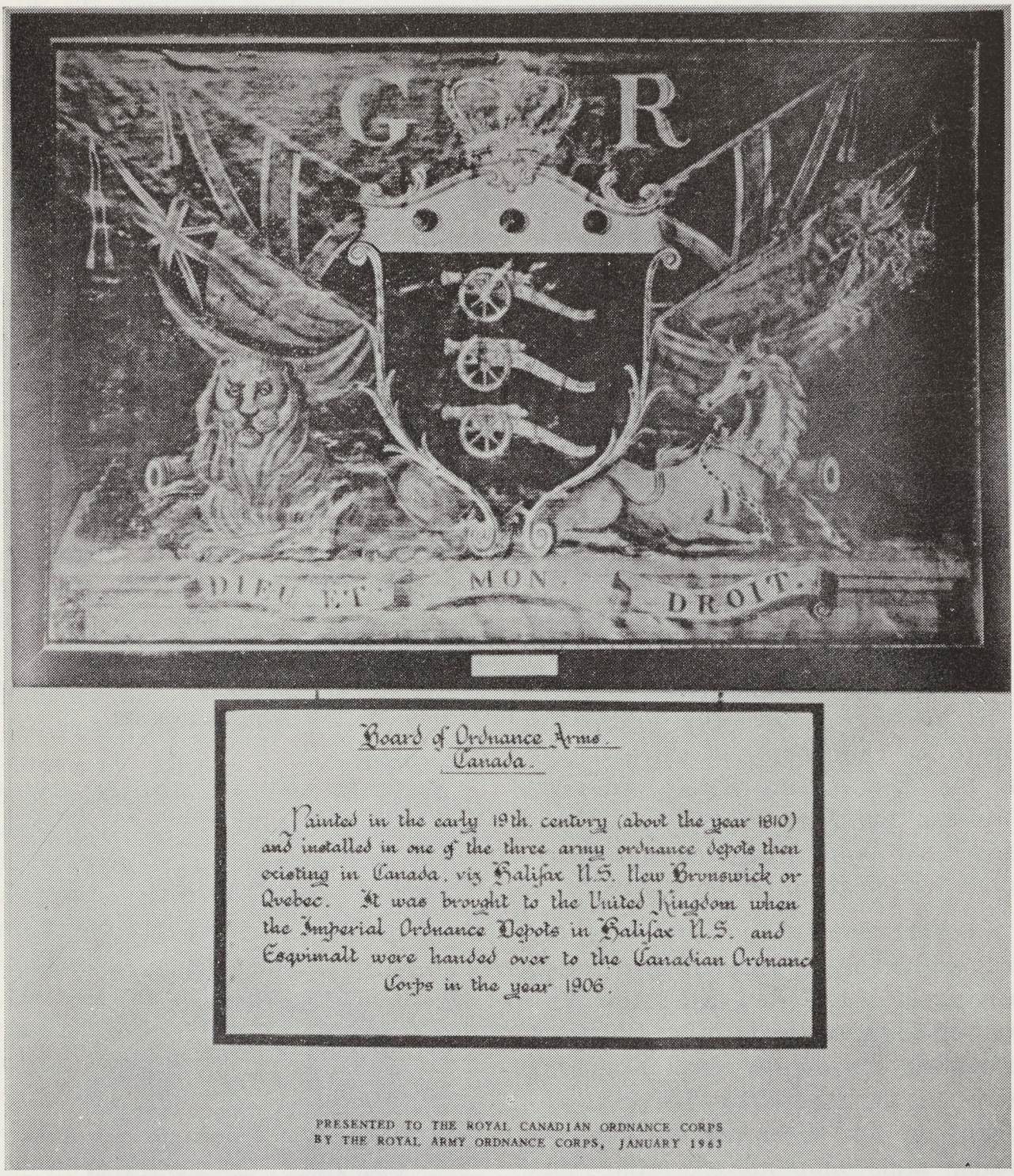
It is interesting to note here that the word "Ordnance" or "Ordinance" was derived from certain regulations or Ordinances which were laid down to standardize the bore size and bulk of cannon. At the battle of Crécy in 1346 the English used cannon for the first time, thereby completely changing the pattern of warfare. The introduction of gunpowder and cannon increased the administrative responsibility of the Crown; consequently, in 1414 a "Master of Ordnance" was appointed to train gunners and to supervise the provision of their arms and the Siege Train.

In 1518 the Board of Ordnance was formed under the control of the Master, with Headquarters in the Tower of London. Even today the Ordnance Officer of London District has his office in the White Tower. Upon the wall can still be seen, carved in the ancient stones, "The Board of Ordnance Arms".

In 1959 a stocktaking of all supplies was made and the first real attempt to

---

**The author of this brief history of the Corps is an instructor with the Regimental Training Company at the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps School, Montreal. Before joining the Canadian Army in November 1960, he served with the British Army in the Royal Armoured Corps and the Royal Ordnance Corps from August 1949 to July 1959. His tours of duty included service in Great Britain, Malaya and Hong Kong.* — Editor.



standardize equipment occurred. During this period a special bill for the new army was passed by Parliament, which provided standard equipment and uniforms for all units, as well as regular scales of pay and clothing.

The formation of Cromwell's New Model Army brought about greater administrative responsibilities. Charles II's Warrant of 1683 lists the duties of the Board as:

1. Keeping this military train in good condition, and training gunners.

2. Accounting and providing all weapons and stores.

The old badge . . .

3. The care, maintenance, receipt and issue of all stores.

At the time of Waterloo (1815) the Board of Ordnance had three depots in the Low Countries, at Antwerp, Brussels, and Vilvovden. It was from these that Wellington drew the equipment to defeat Napoleon.

In 1834 the Board took over the task of issuing food and fuel to troops serving in the United Kingdom. This was in addition to its other duties of providing the Artillery and Engineers with all their requirements and supplying the rest of the Army with greatcoats, arms ammunition, camp and barrack equipment. The Duke of Wellington was Master General of Ordnance from 1818 to 1827.

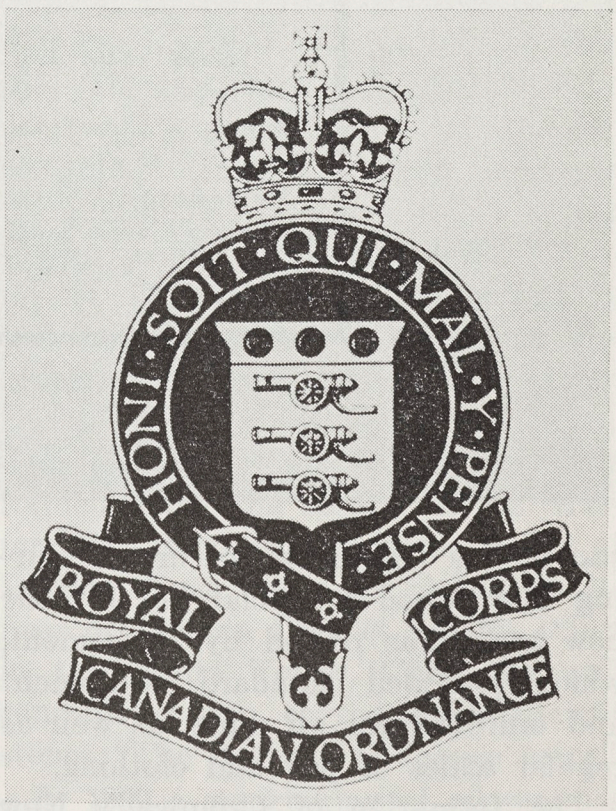
Growth of the
Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps

When the Canadian Militia was formed in 1775, it was equipped from depots in England. In 1778 the first stores depots appeared in Canada, and by 1828 the British Army had nine depots in this country.

When the Imperial Army withdrew from Canada in 1870, they handed over their stores depots (with the exception of Halifax and Esquimalt) to the Canadian Stores Department, a branch of the Civil Service.

The Department's first major task was equipping the Red River Expedition of 1871 and two years later the North-West Mounted Police.

In 1884 Canada was divided into twelve military districts, each of which had a District Storekeeper whose duties were those of paymaster, and the procurement, maintenance and issue of ordnance stores. A year later the North-West Rebellion placed a heavy burden on the supply system.



. . . and the new.

At the outbreak of the South African War in 1899 the Canadian Ordnance Department equipped some 6000 Canadians who had volunteered to fight.

In 1903 the Canadian Stores Department disappeared and the Ordnance Stores Corps was created on 1 July of that year. A Director General and an Assistant Director General were appointed in the ranks of Lieutenant Colonel and Major, respectively. This was the first time in Canadian history that Ordnance was controlled by the Army and it marked the birth of the Corps.

The first badge, shown elsewhere in this article, was authorized for the Ordnance Stores Corps in 1904. At that time the establishment was 20 officers, 14 warrant officers and 72 non-commissioned officers and men.

When the British withdrew from the depots at Halifax and Esquimalt their duties were assumed by the Ordnance Stores Corps. The British troops had to be replaced by Canadian storemen, technicians, mechanical engineers, armament engineers and ammunition examiners.

In 1907 the name of the Corps was changed to the Canadian Ordnance Corps. At the outbreak of War in 1914 the First Canadian Expeditionary Force was concentrated at Valcartier, where 30,000 men were equipped and housed under canvas.

On 24 September 1914, 34 troopships sailed for England with a force that had been hurriedly but well equipped. With them sailed an Ordnance unit of 32 all ranks.

The Ordnance Corps mustered 24 officers and 1291 other ranks.

For services in the First World War, King George V granted the title "Royal" to the Canadian Ordnance Corps.

With the return of peace the newly-named RCOC received the task of Army surplus disposal.

Two years later the process of demobilization was over and a complete revision was made in the operating procedures of Ordnance depots. These were embodied in "Instructions for Canadian Ordnance Services 1924".

In the early thirties the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps assumed a new responsibility. In addition to its normal role, the Corps undertook the task of supplying and equipping the numerous unemployment relief camps throughout the country.

Two years later the Non-Permanent Active Militia element of the Corps was also granted the prefix "Royal".

No major changes were made in Instructions for Canadian Ordnance Services 1924 for 15 years following its publication. This system was effective as long as the corps was small and the load was light. However, upon mobilization in 1939 the Army expanded and was mechanized. A gigantic recruiting programme was organized, and many new weapons and technical equipment were adopted.

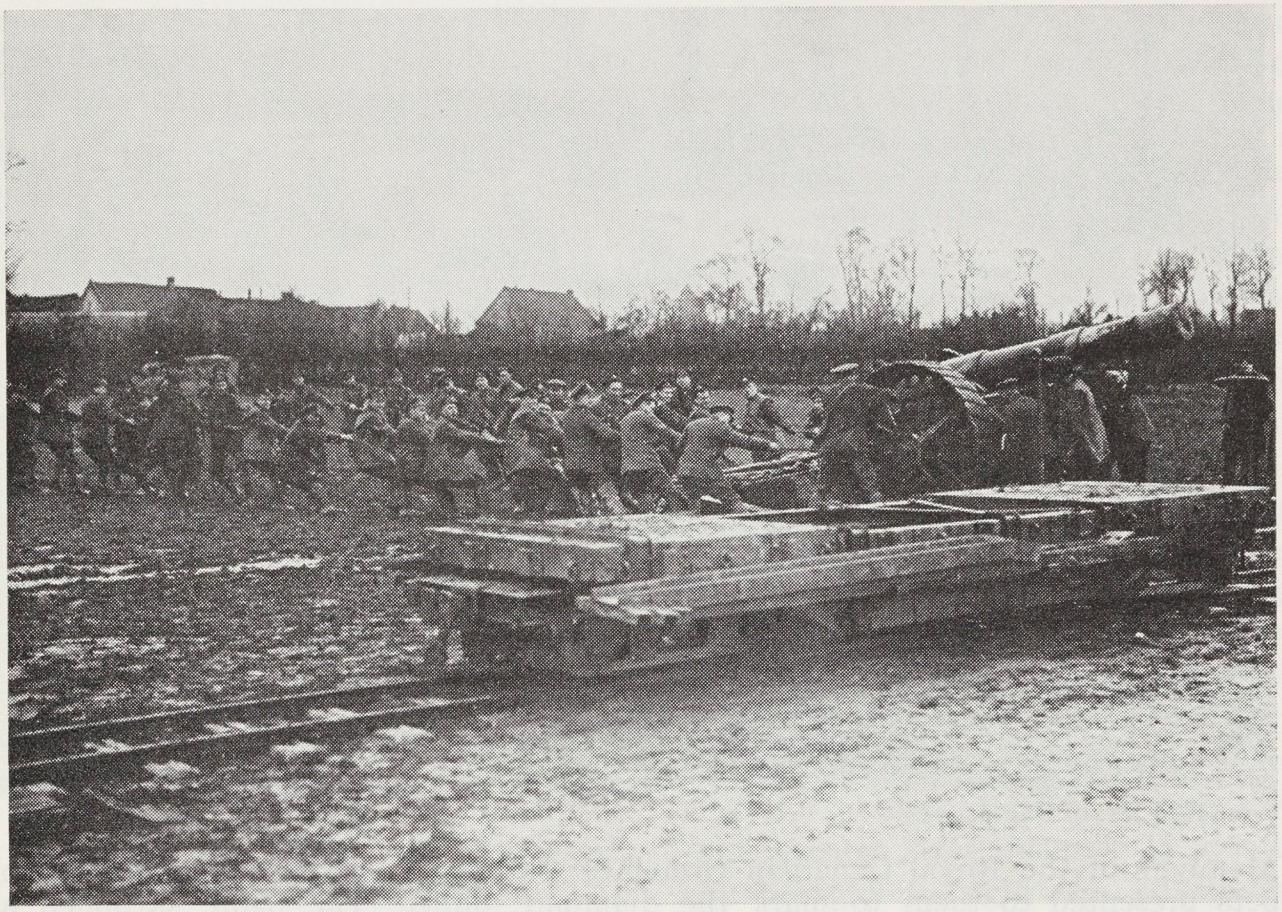
As the RCOC increased in size, it was soon found that the supply and accounting system of 1924 was inadequate. Therefore a programme of modernization started early in 1941; also, officers of the Corps were sent to Great Britain and the United States to learn new techniques. An entirely new system of procedures was adopted.

Throughout the Second World War existing depots were enlarged and new depots were built. These included the Central Mechanization Depot at London, Ont., where most of the Army's vehicles were received from the manufacturers, fitted with their accessories and shipped to the various theatres of war.

In 1942, the Longue Pointe Ordnance Depot in Montreal was established as a mutual undertaking between the British and Canadian governments. Its purpose was to serve as a seahead for the receipt of mutual aid and lend-lease material from manufacturers in Canada and the United States and for shipment to Allied armies taking part in the struggle against the Axis Powers. Military representatives from Great Britain, Free France, the United States, Russia and China were stationed at Longue Pointe to coordinate the supply of ordnance stores.

In addition, the organization of ordnance services at Army Headquarters was expanded. After the First World War the post of Master General of Ordnance was abolished and the first Director of Ordnance Services was appointed under the Quartermaster-General. However, just before the Sec-

The Ordnance Gun Park at Camp Hughes (formerly Camp Sewell) in 1915 or 1916. The camp was later moved to Camp Shilo, Man. The two 18-pounders (first and second guns from the left) and the 12-pounders were the main artillery pieces for training in Canada at that time.



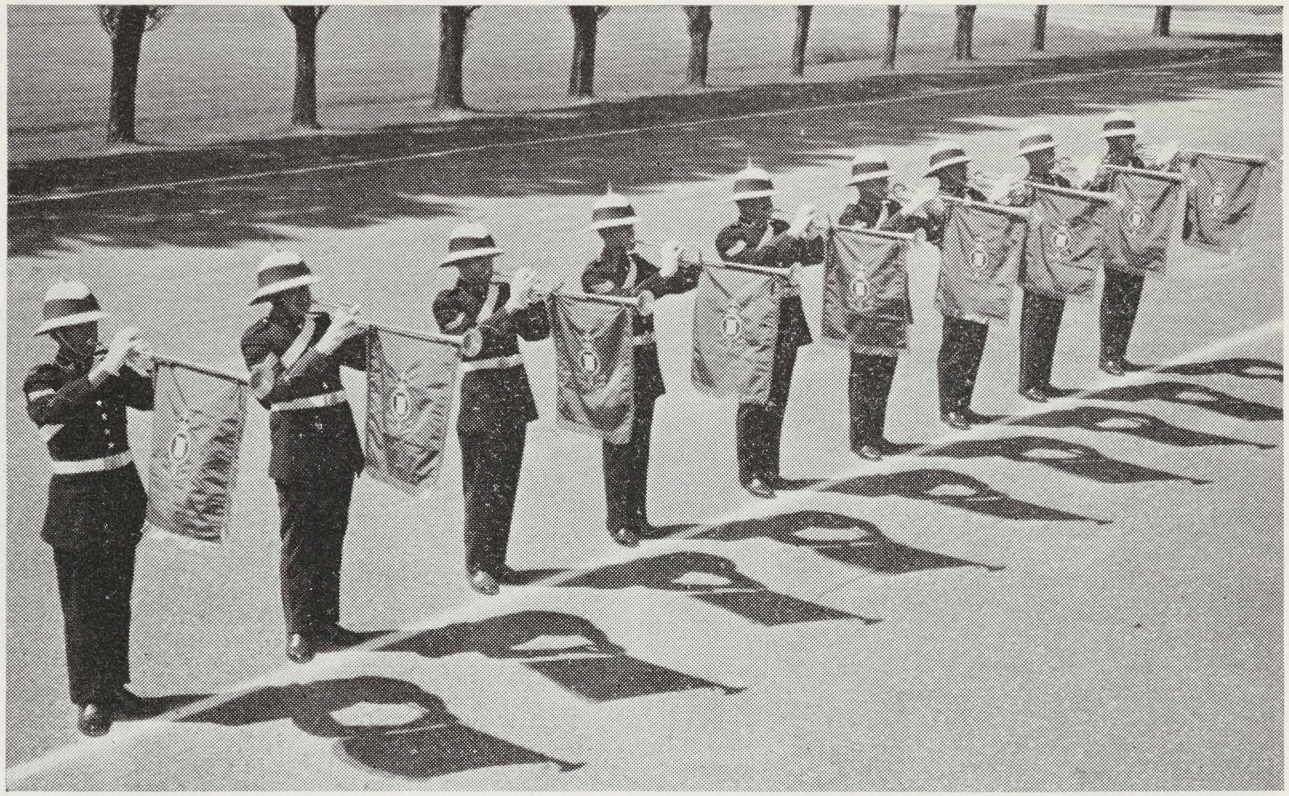
A Canadian "heavy" arriving at a Canadian mobile Ordnance Workshop on the Western Front during the First World War.

ond World War the MGO's Branch was reestablished, and developed into three main groups:

1. The Ordnance Provision Group.
2. The Repair and Maintenance Group.
3. The Development Group.

The first Ordnance unit mobilized during the Second World War was dispatched to England in the autumn of 1939, and units and reinforcement personnel continued to flow overseas in an ever-increasing number throughout the war. During the short time of five-and-a-half years the military strength of the Corps reached a wartime peak of some 25,000 all ranks compared to the total of 1336 during the First World War. During the two months prior to D-Day, 50,000 cars, trucks and jeeps, 12,009 tanks, armoured cars and bulldozers, and over 1,000,000 maintenance spare parts were issued in the United Kingdom alone. The number of civilians employed in ordnance installations in Canada reached 30,000. In addition to the Central Ordnance Depot in Ottawa, there were Central Ordnance Depots in Amherst, Montreal, London and Saskatoon.

At the cessation of hostilities in 1945 substantial reductions were made in the RCOC in line with the demobilization of the Canadian Army. However, at the same time as the Corps was reducing in numbers, both by restriction of civilian establishments and the return of military personnel to civilian life, the demobilization task



Canadian Army Photograph

Members of the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps band play the fanfare trumpets presented to them to mark the diamond jubilee. The band, stationed at the RCOC School, played a prominent part in the anniversary celebrations and will have a place of honour in the Warriors' Day parade at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto later this summer.

was commenced. The closing out of training establishments and the disbandment of Army units in Canada placed a formidable task upon the RCOC which had to receive and condition all stores returned.

At this time, disposal of all surplus stores through War Assets Corporation was started. Many ship-loads of technical equipment returned from overseas for reconditioning and storage as mobilization reserves. The types of equipment returned in this manner included lorries, radar convoys, guns, telecommunication equipment and so forth. The MGO Branch was abolished and the Directorate of Ordnance Services was formed as part of the QMG Branch.

In 1941 the RCOC became a combatant corps.

The present RCOC Organization comprises a system of depots across Canada as follows:

(a) Four central depots at:
Montreal — technical stores,
Cobourg — clothing and general stores,
London — vehicles and spare parts,
Shilo — airborne equipment,

which receive stores from manufacturers and issue to:

(b) Five regional ordnance depots at:
Halifax,
Montreal,
Lakeview,
Winnipeg,
Edmonton,

which in turn issue a wide range of stores to units within a prescribed geographical area. The Regional Ordnance Depots also issue a restricted range of stores to Area Ordnance Depots and Camp Ordnance Railheads which in turn issue to units serviced by them.

The Ordnance companies at Whitehorse in the Yukon, and Fort Churchill on Hudson Bay, have a special mission in serving units in their respective areas. Ammunition depots are situated from coast to coast.

Overseas the RCOC has field units which serve with the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group in Europe, and with the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East. During the Korean War, 1069 RCOC personnel served in the Far East.

The RCOC School is located in Montreal adjacent to 25 Central Ordnance Depot. The School provides basic military training and special to corps training for all RCOC personnel, and instruction for quartermaster personnel of every arm of the service. In addition the School develops doctrine and procedures dealing with all phases of ordnance services.

As war increases in complexity, so do the problems of the services. Today, the RCOC is a large and complicated organization employing many tradesmen and experts in many fields.

Although the development of the RCOC made great strides during Second World War, it has by no means ceased to progress in peacetime. The basis of the Ordnance supply system taken into use after the war was centralized control of stockage and procurements at the wholesale level and limited predetermined stockage at the retail level. Stock control was executed almost exclusively at the top level. However, the Army's commitments to the United Nations, North Atlantic Treaty Organization and other overseas areas have brought about the need for a more flexible system. Recent research over the past 18 months has brought to light the advantages of more streamlined methods. Machine accounting has completely changed the concept of stock control.

One can only surmise the future operations of the RCOC. There can be no doubt, however, that whatever tasks, simple or complicated, face the RCOC it will meet them with the same efficiency and determination which has carried the Corps through these sixty glorious years.

Biography of the Colonel Commandant

Now General Officer Commanding Quebec Command, Major-General Frank J. Fleury, CBE, ED, CD, is Colonel Commandant of The Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, an appointment which he received in November 1962.

Following is his biography:

Major-General Fleury was born in Montreal on 30 June 1914. His long

military career began in 1930 when he served as a cadet at Loyola College; two years later he was commissioned in the Canadian Officers' Training Corps.

In 1940 he was appointed adjutant of a training centre in Canada; he proceeded overseas the following year to be a staff officer at Canadian Military Headquarters, London.

During the Italian Campaign he served as a staff officer with the Canadian Section, General Headquarters. Later he returned to England to take up the appointment of Military Secretary in the rank of lieutenant-colonel at CMHQ.

Following the Second World War, Major-General Fleury held a number of senior administrative appointments dealing with personnel and organization at both Army Headquarters and the Commands.

In the fall of 1950 he was selected to head the Canadian Military Mission in Tokyo where he laid the groundwork for the Canadian Army's first major contribution under the United Nations during the Korean conflict. This appointment brought his promotion to brigadier.

One year later he became Commander of Eastern Quebec Area with headquarters in Quebec City. He held this appointment for approximately five years, during which time he gained valuable experience in all aspects of military life in the Province.

Major-General Fleury attended the United States Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and the Imperial Defence College in Great Britain. Following completion of the one-year course at the latter, he was appointed Vice Quartermaster General at Army Headquarters, Ottawa, in February 1958.

Canadian Army Photograph

Maj.-Gen. Fleury

He was made a Commander of the Order of the British Empire (CBE) and also awarded the U.S. Legion of Merit (Degree of Officer) for outstanding service as Chief of the Canadian Liaison Group to the United Nations Command in the Far East during the Korean Campaign.

Major-General Fleury was promoted to his present rank and appointed General Officer Commanding Quebec Command on 1 October 1961.

In November 1962 he was appointed Colonel Commandant of The Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

THE CORPS OF ROYAL CANADIAN ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

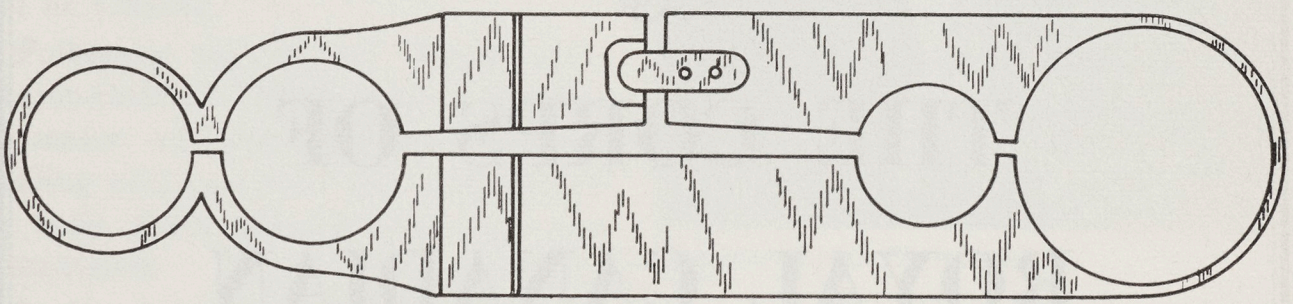
RCEME Award for Lens Holder

CONTRIBUTED BY THE DIRECTORATE OF
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, ARMY HEADQUARTERS

The lens holder for No. 2 binoculars shown in the accompanying sketch is an item of tooling developed from a suggestion by a Civil Service employee, Bernard J. Saulnier, formerly employed at No. 200 Workshop, Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, Halifax, N.S. Mr. Saulnier was awarded $100.00 for his ingenuity.

The lens holder was designed for the use of instrument mechanics when cleaning the optical components of No. 2 binoculars and similar optical systems. Following an evaluation of the device by the RCEME Instrument and Maintenance Techniques Sections of No. 202 Base Workshop, it was accepted as a standard item in the Army tool vocabulary. Tests of the tool proved that it provided a firm holder for lenses which was compact, handy to use and a definite aid in the efficient cleaning of lenses.

The principle used in the design of this tool is adaptable to other optical instrument work but is not recommended for lenses with diameters greater than 30-mm. In its present form, the holder readily fits the hand and can be held with ease in any position for some time without tiring or cramping the hand.



The tool is designed with four circular openings to suit the diameters of the lenses and graticule of the No. 2 binocular. The component is placed in the correct opening and held firmly by a slight pressure on the holder with the fingers while being cleaned. The component can be placed in the lens' cell by positioning the holder and releasing the pressure.

New Experiment in Food for Forces

A new experiment in which fruits and vegetables from all parts of the United States are being shipped to Europe in sealed commercial refrigerated vans for consumption by U.S. Armed Forces serving abroad is being conducted by the Defence Agency's Defence Subsistence Supply Centre in Chicago. The test will continue for six months. — *From the Army-Navy-Air Force Journal and Register (U.S.).*

THE CANADIAN PROVOST CORPS

A Northern Station Report

Churchill Provost Detachment

by

LIEUTENANT J.L. CULLEN*

"I never see a more miserable place in all my life". (A comment on Churchill from the diary of James Knight, Explorer).

The explorer, Jens Munck, a Dane who wintered at the mouth of the Churchill river (now in the province of Manitoba) in 1619/20 was apparently the first European to discover its doubtful shelter. He called it "Jens Munck's Winter Haven" and his expedition had good reason to realize the irony of this name, for only Munck himself and two seamen out of a complement of 65 survived the winter.

The Hudson's Bay Company followed in 1689 with a permanent trading post which was destroyed by fire before it was completed, and it was not until 1717 that another post was built by James Knight. In 1733 the Hudson's Bay Company decided to erect the first military establishment, "Fort Prince of Wales", which was 38 years in the building, being completed in 1771. Despite its fine design, the only major attack against the fort was successful. Four hundred French under Admiral La Perouse defeated the 39-man garrison in 1782. Churchill then passed from importance until the railroad was completed, although various enterprises, including a Hudson's Bay Company post, were kept alive in the meantime.

With the opening of the railroad in September 1931 Churchill began to grow steadily until now in 1963 it is a thriving community of about 8000. The military garrison, comprised of all three Canadian services and the United States Air Force, has grown from a U.S. staging field on the air route to the United Kingdom in 1942 to a permanent base of nearly 3000 persons.

The Canadian Army took over the camp as a base for use as an experimental and training station in 1946, and 1947 saw the first Canadian Provost Corps section established by Sgt. R.F. Card, BEM, CD, and Cpl. V. Bement.

Right from the start the influence of the "Provost" was felt, and although "adverse conditions" were the rule the first two men were soon managing quite well. The old firehall provided space for their office and living accommodation. The guardroom was a prefabricated building enclosed with barbed wire fencing. And the patrol vehicle was a jeep provided by Camp Headquarters.

Staff Sgt. Card is now serving as a Group 4 Special Investigator with the Security Guard at National Defence Headquarters; Cpl. Bement died in 1956. The Company Sergeant Major

---

**After attending the Royal Military College of Canada, the author was commissioned in the Canadian Provost Corps in August 1957. He has been serving as Detachment Commander at Churchill since May 1961.* — Editor.

Colonel A.J. Scotti, MC, CD, the Provost Marshal, inspects the detachment on 24 May 1962. The parade was held indoors due to a snowstorm on that date.

was P. Fallon, well known throughout the Army and a veteran of the Second World War. He says that the "frontier spirit" obtained in full force when the first Provost arrived and he well remembers visiting some of the more adventurous soldiers whom Sgt. Card had secured for the night. The first thing that had to be done that fall was to shovel the snow away from the guardroom door in the mornings and Sgt. Card never *did* try to stop the prisoners from helping out!

The first two-man contingent has now been increased to one lieutenant and 14 other ranks. It is housed in a modern office building which includes offices, five-cell lock-up, two-car garage, pleasant lounge and briefing room and living quarters for nine living-in persons.

From this functional headquarters Canadian Provost Corps personnel provide a 24-hour watch over the station. They respond to such varied calls for assistance as fires, polar bears tearing screens from hospital windows, aircraft crashes and shipwrecks, as well as routine police business.

Lance Cpl. D.G. Campbell and Lance Cpl. A.L. Cannons consider themselves in the "expert" category of polar bear herders. "At about 2335 hours, 1 Nov. 61," one of their reports reads, "I proceeded to P.M.Q. (Permanent Married Quarters) J-1 where a hysterical woman had telephoned the operator for Provost assistance. As I approached this P.M.Q. I saw a polar bear pushing at a P.M.Q. corridor exit door and sniffing around outside.

"Using thunderflashes and assisted by L./Cpl. Campbell, I managed to scare the bear off in a southerly direction towards the RCAF hangar. Attempts to enter by the door the bear had been trying to force were unsuccessful but entry was gained by another door and Lt. 'Blank' was found barricading the door while Mrs. 'Blank', the telephone complainant, watched."

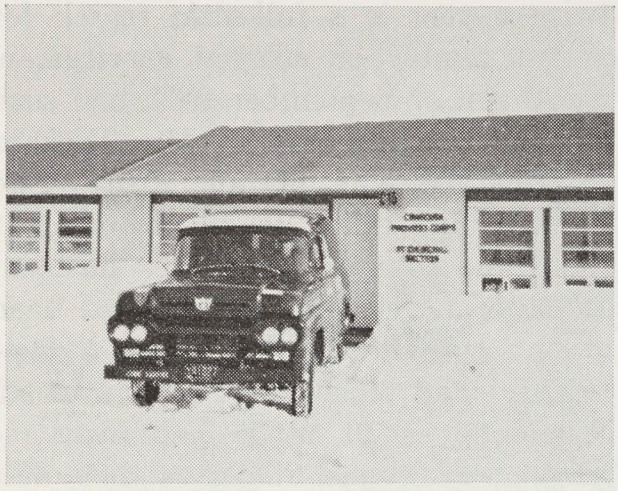
They were informed that the bear had been herded away and that a report of the incident would be submitted.

Lance Cpl. Campbell also tells of his early days at the job before his technique was fully perfected.

"One moonlit night in early September 1961, our first contact with polar bears that year took place. It was cold and ice had formed on the puddles but there wasn't much snow on the ground yet. About 2215 hours we received a complaint of a polar bear banging around garbage cans at P.M.Q. G-20. L./Cpl. [Earl] Forestell and I proceeded to the scene making sure we had a few thunderflashes in the vehicle before we left the office.

"Well, we found the bear outside the P.M.Q. on the airport side of the row and decided to herd him away by throwing a few thunderflashes where they would do the most good. I had to sort of edge past the bear a bit to get my thunderfash to land in the best place. To do so I had to pass between the bear and a large puddle. Finally I was set and Earl yelled for me to go ahead and throw. Be darned if I didn't throw too far and land on the far side of the bear. When the bang was heard that bear made straight for me at, what I figure was about 50

S/Sgt. D.J. Metz at his desk in the operations office.



The Fort Churchill Provost Detachment building.

m.p.h! I decided to run for it, too, straight through the puddle. I guess that bear didn't have a chance of catching me. With the cold water up to my knees, breaking through the thin ice every step and the thought of him closing in on me I was making pretty fair time as I passed that patrol truck". L./Cpl. Forestell later told us that he had decided to drive around and use the headlights to better advantage and that he was driving at 20 m.p.h. when Campbell passed him headed for home!

Despite the active patrolling of Fort Churchill by polar bears, no recent cases of any need for one of them to be destroyed is on record. However, at 7 p.m., 3 September 1962, a black bear was not so lucky. At this time Sgt. R.J.H. High, of Churchill Provost Detachment, downed the bruin who, a stranger to the region, had been creating a disturbance in the married quarters area. The 400-pound male ignored the usual devices of herding that were used on polar bears and made quite a nuisance of himself. Finally a decision to destroy him was taken to prevent possible harm to children.

There are many more duties than terrorizing passing bears to be performed by the Provost patrol every night. One of these is a foot patrol of "F" Corridor. This corridor is much like an enclosed sidewalk connecting single quarters, Officers' Mess, Men's Mess, Wet Canteen, Coffee Shop, Library, Theatre and Gift Shop, which is about 500 yards in length. Much business results from these patrols not the least of which is supervision of the lingering good-night wishes outside

Master Sgt. John Morgan, United States Air Force (Strategic Air Command), and L/Cpl. D.G. Campbell of the Fort Churchill Provost Detachment confer in front of their respective vehicles.

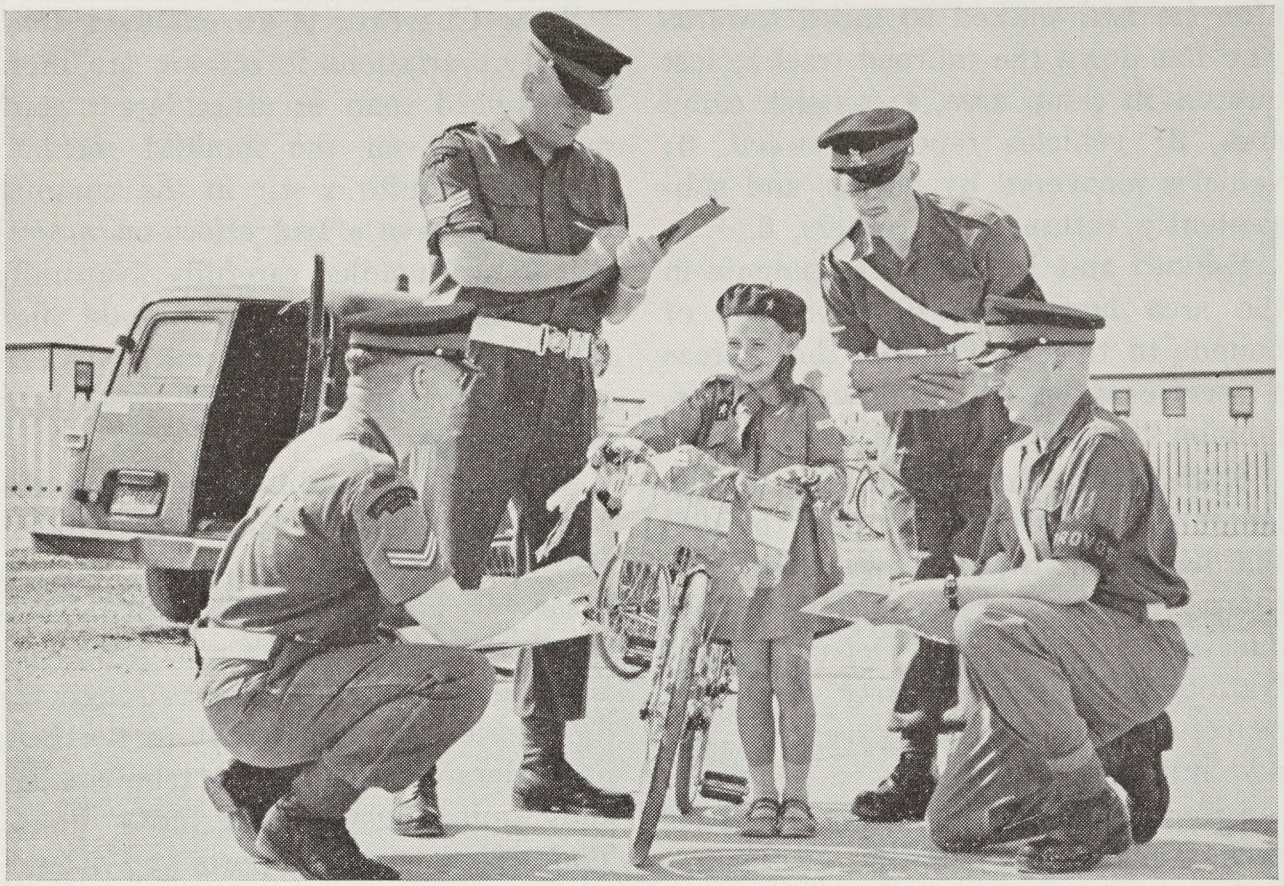
"F-6" or "F-11", the single ladies' quarters.

Despite the rapidly growing community, major crime has been gratifyingly absent in Fort Churchill over the years. Although there have been deaths by accidental causes, the majority of Provost Corps cases have been concerned with minor disturbances or minor traffic violations. Some "break entry" and thefts have occurred but this sort of crime has been unpopular because of the difficulty the would-be thief has in leaving the area undetected, or in sending his loot away undetected.

An operation that the Churchill Provost Detachment spearheads about twice a year is a full-scale search for a lost hunter or strayed serviceman. At 10 a.m., 7 September 1962, just such a search was initiated by Mrs. Richard Wright, the wife of an Army Fire Fighter. She called the detachment at that time to report that her husband and a friend, Robert Boddy, had been absent since the evening of 4 September and that she was worried. Winds up to 40 m.p.h. had been registered overnight. She gave their destination as somewhere up the Churchill River where they had planned to go goose hunting.

The RCAF search and rescue section was alerted. Their Otter aircraft carrying Provost Corps personnel as

L/Cpl. Paul Sheppard relaxes in the detachment lounge.



A young cyclist (she doesn't appear to be worried) is surrounded by Canadian Provost Corps "checkers" during the annual Bicycle Rodeo held at the Fort Churchill Station. Sgt. R.J. H. High (standing left) is supervising.

observers conducted an air search of the first 20 miles of river. At 2 p.m. a boat answering the description of the one used by the hunters was spotted on the north shore of the river. However, it was impossible to land the Otter at that site, so the assistance of the U.S. Air Force was obtained and a helicopter belonging to Churchill Research Range facility carried the Provost Corps investigator to the spot where the boat was stranded.

A note found near the boat and dated 6 September stated, "Wright and Boddy, out of grub. Gone to Borgys". Borgys is about five miles from the spot where the boat was found and in turn about five miles from Churchill, on the opposite side of the Churchill River from the town. The helicopter proceeded to Borgys and rescued the two hunters, bringing them back to Fort Churchill at about 3 p.m. on 7 September. Total time elapsed since first reported was five hours. The goose hunters reported no luck in the hunting and gave high winds as the reason for being unable to float their boat back to base. They also admitted being hungry and were most pleased to be rescued.

Searches of a more routine nature also take place at Churchill. Among these last year were: children reported missing by parents, 10; children found by patrol and later returned to parents, 12; A.W.O.L. servicemen, 6 (one was apprehended two days later

after he had walked 50 miles towards The Pas down the railroad track); lost hunters in camp area, 4; outside camp area, 2; vehicles reported stolen, 6; vehicles recovered by patrols and subsequently returned to owners, 6.

Eskimo and Indian encampments in the area have been declared out of bounds to troops. To visit these areas a serviceman must have written permission to call on a particular friend.

Some of the natives fall afoul of the law in Fort Churchill and pass through the hands of the Provost Corps, although the number is small. Their conduct and behaviour on Department of National Defence property has been peaceful in the extreme except for the odd minor scuffle.

Several annual community activities occupy plenty of attention at the detachment. As a part of the Fort Churchill summer carnival, the detachment takes charge of a bicycle rodeo for the children. National Safe Driving Week, too, is an all-out safety campaign by the Churchill Provost Detachment. Safety lectures to the school children, Scouts, Cubs, Guides, Brownies and the Royal Canadian Army Cadet Corps also feature in the yearly round of events.

A lecture on Canadian game laws is usually given to the U.S. forces at the start of the autumn hunting season to acquaint them with regulations peculiar to the region. Frequent safety checks on all vehicles using Fort Churchill roads (approximately 1000 assorted vehicles) are conducted by the Provost Corps through the year. Such items as frostshields and windshield defrosters are important items on the check list most of the year.

Since Churchill is an enclosed community, variations in morale are more pronounced than in other larger communities. Even the smallest incident can cause quite a stir in the community, and have a bad effect on morale if it is not handled carefully. Naturally the problem of keeping morale high in the Provost Detachment ranks is just as important for that body as it is for any group.

Most of the conditions for high morale are present, if carefully applied. Personnel are selected on a volunter basis for posting to Churchill. This brings them to the post with a positive attitude which helps carry through the first period of adjustment to northern life. Members of the detachment are kept quite busy during duty hours. Time spent writing reports and attending court often falls on off-duty time, too, so that work is the major interest of each service policeman. He is provided with an attractive office building with attached living accommodation and lounge. The facilities of the Rank and File Lounge, Garrison Theatre, Station Gymnasium (Knight Hall) and the Craft Shop are available as off-duty entertainment. Such sports as hockey, broomball, curling, volleyball, softball, snowshoeing, hunting, fishing and camping are actively pursued in season.

Once active work-day life and adequate off-duty entertainment are embraced with an enthusiastic attitude, the one-year tour of duty served by most members of the detachment passes all too quickly. This is quite clearly shown by the applications for a one-year extension received from more than

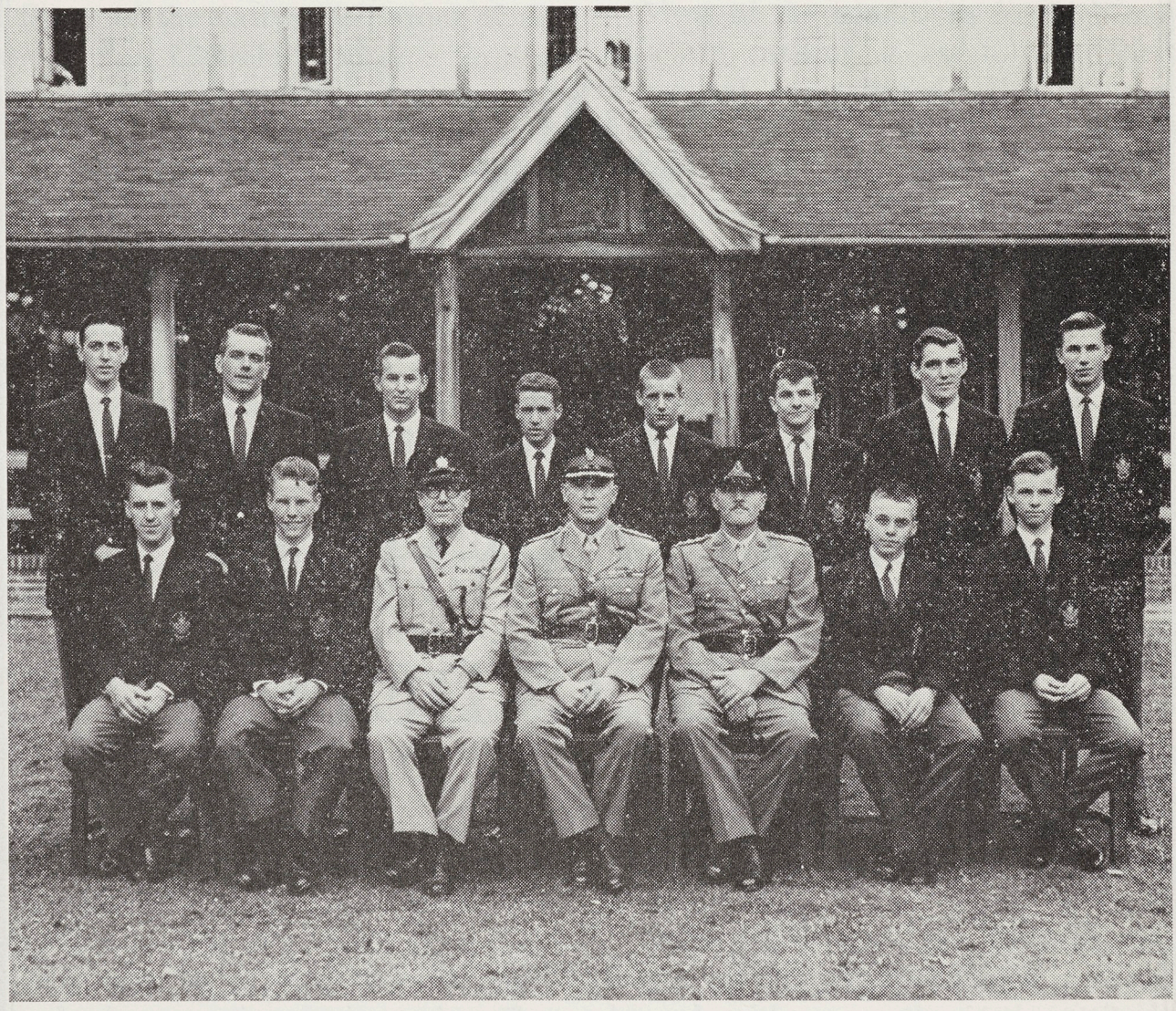
(Continued on page 131)

THE ROYAL CANADIAN ARMY CADETS

CADET MARKSMEN COMPETE AT BISLEY AND CONNAUGHT

This article was written specially for the Journal *by the Directorate of Militia and Cadets, Army Headquarters, Ottawa* — Editor.

For the ninth consecutive year a Royal Canadian Army Cadet Bisley team took part in the 93rd Annual Meeting of the National Rifle Association at Bisley, England, in 1962. Comprising the Commandant, Brigadier R.L. Purves, DSO, CD; Coach, Captain A.L.G. Clements, CD; Adjutant, Captain H.R. MacMillan, CD; and 12 cadets from across Canada, the



Gale & Polden Ltd. Photograph

The Royal Canadian Army Cadet Bisley Team, 1962. *Left to right, back row*: Cadet Sgt. R.A. Buckler, Cadet Cpl. I.A. McMurchy, Cadet Lt. R. Binette, Cadet C. Leroux, Cadet G. Lefebvre, Cadet Maj. P. Vezina, Cadet S/Sgt. A.H. Fiddes, Cadet WO 2 R.L. Isaacs. *Front row, left to right*: Cadet Lt. R.J. Scott, Cadet Sgt. L.W. McAllister, Captain H.R. MacMillan (Team Adjutant), Brigadier R.L. Purves (Team Commandant), Captain A.L.G. Clements (Team Coach), Cadet E. Kohn, Cadet Lt. N.S.D. Esdon.

team concentrated at Longue Pointe Ordnance Garrison in Montreal for some 16 days, getting in range practice before proceeding to the RCAF Station, Trenton, Ont., to board an aircraft for the flight overseas.

At Bisley Camp the team was accommodated in the very old and comfortable Honourable Artillery Company's Hut which was to be their home for three weeks.

Some differences in shooting conditions are to be found at Bisley, with varying degrees of light and wind, as compared to ranges at home but having arrived somewhat early at Bisley the cadets were able to get in some very valuable pre-competition practice on the ranges.

The cadets acquitted themselves well, both in the individual and team competitions. The Alexander Graham Bell Match, a highlight event between Canadian and British Cadet teams, was won by Canada with a one-point margin score of 740 to 739.

The cadets were taken on tours in London and surroundings, visiting Buckingham Palace for the Changing of the Guard, the Tower of London, the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey and the Royal Science Museum. The Royal Tournament at Olympia was also enjoyed very much.

A day was spent sightseeing by bus in Paris and touring the Palace at Versailles. The team then left Paris for Hamm, Germany, and the next six days were spent as guests of the Canadian Infantry Brigade Group where cadets were shown an interesting, informative and enjoyable time. Another highlight of the visit to the Brigade in Germany was the trip by bus to the RCAF Station at Marville, France, via the Rhine and Moselle Valleys.

On arrival back in Ottawa the team proceeded to the Connaught Rifle Range, ready to take part in the 1962 Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Annual Rifle Matches.

The following are some of the outstanding results obtained in individual and team matches:

Alexander Graham Bell Competition
Highest Possible Score 800

British Team		Canadian Team	
Cadet Sgt. T. Marshall	94	Cadet E. Kohn	97
Cadet Cpl. B. Gawler	97	Cadet Lt. N. Esdon	95
Cadet Cpl. A. Pettman	95	Cadet Lt. C. Leroux	95
Cadet Cpl. H. Busby	93	Cadet G. Lefebvre	94
Cadet Cpl. W. Taylor	91	Cadet WO 2 L. Isaacs	93
Cadet Sgt. M. Furzer	90	Cadet Lt. R. Binette	89
Cadet CSM. W. Handyside	90	Cadet S/Sgt. A. Fiddes	89
Cadet Sgt. B. Hope-Bell	89	Cadet Sgt. R. Buckler	88
	TOTAL 739		TOTAL 740

INDIVIDUAL COMPETITION HIGHLIGHTS
ROYAL CANADIAN ARMY CADET BISLEY TEAM — 1962

CADET RANK	NAME	MATCH	HPS*	SCORE	PLACE	TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPETITORS
Cadet	KOHN, E.	Alexandra	50	48	24	952
WO 2	ISAACS, L.	Alexandra	50	46	142	952
Cadet	KOHN, E.	All Comers Aggregate	325	308	10	546
Cadet	KOHN, E.	The Century	70	66	49	442
Cpl.	McMURCHY, I.	The Century	70	65	93	442
Sgt.	McALLISTER, L.	The Century	70	65	96	442
WO 2	ISAACS, L.	Clementi-Smith Mem. Agg.	150	139	96	589
Lt.	LEROUX, C.	" " " "	150	139	97	589
Lt.	ESDON, N.	" " " "	150	139	103	589
Cadet	KOHN, E.	" " " "	150	137	122	589
Lt.	ESDON, N.	Conan Doyle	b. 50	48	7	730
Lt.	ESDON, N.	Corp. of City of London	a. 50	43	44	815
Maj.	VEZINA, P.	Corp. of City of London	a. 50	43	51	815
Sgt.	McALLISTER, L.	Daily Mail	50	49	42	986
Lt.	SCOTT, R.	Daily Telegraph	50	48	49	943
Maj.	LEROUX, C.	Donaldson Memorial	180	167	91	451
Lt.	BINETTE, R.	Donaldson Memorial	180	167	94	451
Sgt.	BUCKLER, R.	Donegal Challenge Cup	50	48	38	815
Cpl.	McMURCHY, I.	Duke of Cambridge	50	47	21	837
S/Sgt.	FIDDES, A.	Duke of Cambridge	50	45	115	837
S/Sgt.	FIDDES, A.	Duke of Gloucester	75	72	14	860
Cadet	KOHN, E.	" " "	75	71	38	860
Lt.	SCOTT, R.	" " "	75	70	82	860
Lt.	ESDON, N.	" " "	75	70	88	860
Lt.	LEROUX, C.	" " "	75	70	93	860
Lt.	ESDON, N.	The Elkington	150	133	21	379
Cadet	KOHN, E.	" "	150	126	71	379
Cpl.	McMURCHY, I.	" "	150	126	74	379
WO 2	ISAACS, L.	" "	150	123	80	379
Lt.	SCOTT, R.	Howard Wilkinson Chall. Cup	105	98	18	215
Lt.	BINETTE, R.	" " " "	105	98	21	215
Sgt.	BUCKLER, R.	" " " "	105	98	28	215
Lt.	ESDON, N.	" " " "	105	97	37	215
Cadet	KOHN, E.	" " " "	105	96	54	215
Cadet	KOHN, E.	Monday Aggregate	200	188	27	482
Lt.	ESDON, N.	" "	200	184	91	482
S/Sgt.	FIDDES, A.	" "	200	182	98	482
Cadet	KOHN, E.	The Northland Agg.	150	142	25	472
S/Sgt.	FIDDES, A.	The Northland Agg.	150	141	48	472
Lt.	ESDON, N.	Overseas Teams Fund Long Range	175	155	15	215
Cadet	KOHN, E.	Overseas Teams Fund Long Range	175	155	16	215
Cadet	LEFEBVRE, G.	Overseas Teams Fund Short Range	110	105	39	276
Lt.	LEROUX, C.	Second Stage Queen's Prize	150	140	104	c.1050(300)
Cadet	KOHN, E.	St. George's Second Stage	150	138	172	878
Lt.	ESDON, N.	Saturday Aggregate	200	187	19	457
WO 2	ISAACS, L.	" "	200	182	81	457
Lt.	LEROUX, C.	" "	200	182	82	457
Lt.	BINETTE, R.	Short Range Aggregate	225	215	13	456
Cadet	KOHN, E.	" " "	225	210	91	456
Sgt.	BUCKLER, R.	" " "	225	210	92	456
Lt.	ESDON, N.	" " "	225	210	93	456
Cadet	KOHN, E.	Stock Exchange	150	145	13	640
Sgt.	McALLISTER, R.	" "	150	142	53	640
Lt.	ESDON, N.	" "	150	142	67	640
Lt.	LEROUX, C.	" "	150	140	109	640

CADET RANK	NAME	MATCH	HPS*	SCORE	PLACE	TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPETITORS
Lt.	ESDON, N.	The Times	50	50	19	951
Cadet	KOHN, E.	" "	50	50	20	951
S/Sgt.	FIDDES, A.	" "	50	48	98	951
Lt.	ESDON, N.	Wednesday Aggregate	150	139	52	456
Cadet	KOHN, E.	" "	150	133	92	456
Lt.	LEROUX, C.	Iveagh	35	35	6	147
Lt.	SCOTT, R.	"	35	35	12	147
Cadet	KOHN, E.	Wimbledon	50	47	73	949
Sgt.	McALLISTER, L.	"	50	47	81	949

* Highest possible score.
a. Fired at 1000 yards.
b. Fired at 900 yards.
c. Three hundred firers qualified for second stage having attained high scores in first stage.

THE DCRA MATCHES

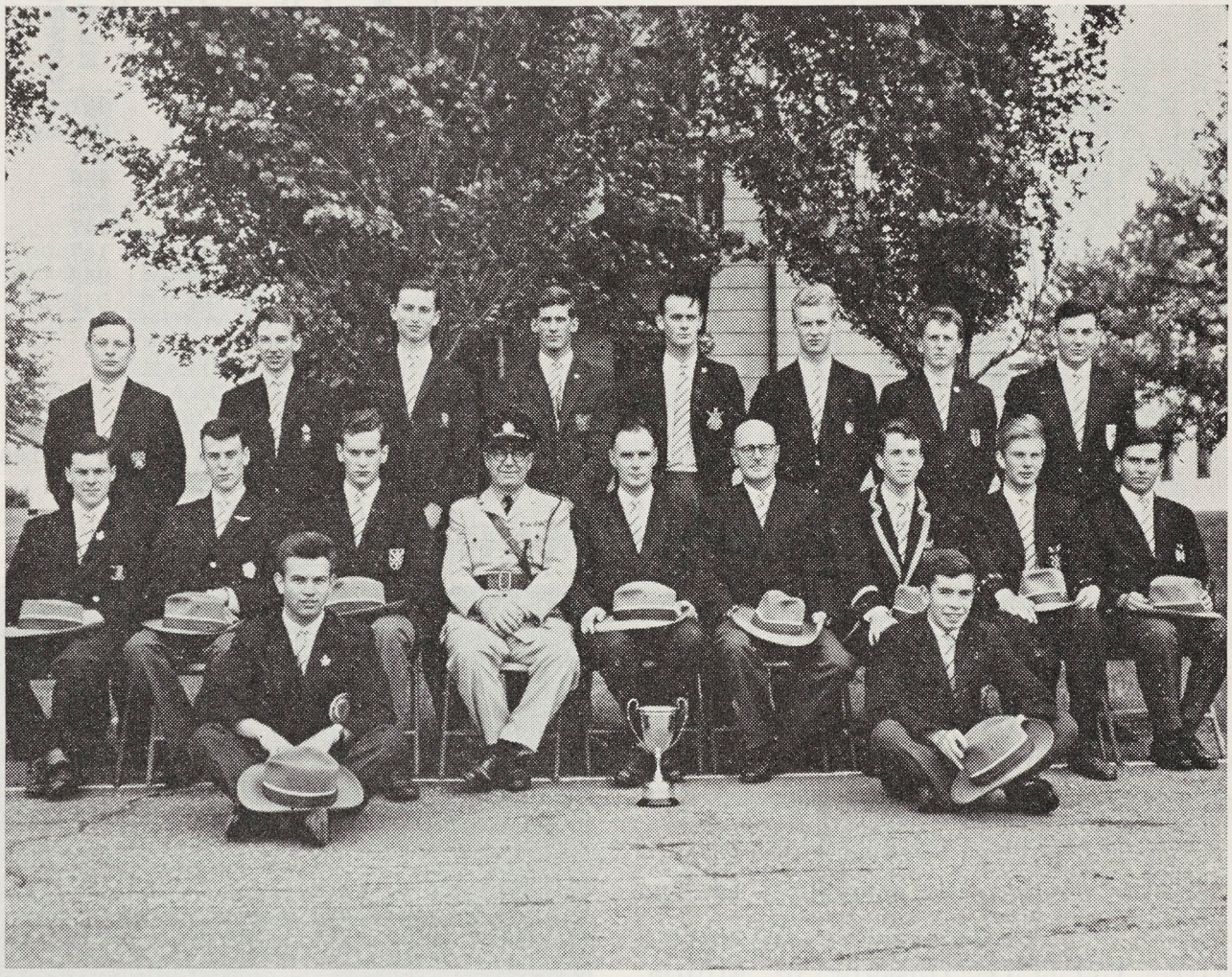
The 80th Annual Rifle matches conducted by the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association for 1962 were held at Connaught Rifle Ranges near Ottawa. There were 124 cadets competing, including 16 cadets from Britain and 12 cadets of the 1962 Bisley team.

A new trophy was presented to the DCRA by Colonel John Delamere, MBE, ED, CD, Director of Militia and Cadets from July 1958 to November 1962. Known as the Delamere Trophy, it is awarded to the cadet attaining the highest score in the Cadet Bisley Aggregate, a series of matches the aggregate scores of which determine eligibility for selection for the cadet rifle team for the Bisley competitions.

The following are some details and interesting results obtained by the cadets in individual and team matches. For details concerning the background of various individual and team competitions, their trophies and awards readers are referred to the article

The Alexander Graham Bell trophy for annual challenge, Canada vs. England. In 1962 it was won by the Royal Canadian Army Cadet Bisley Team by the narrow margin of one point — Canada, 740 out of a possible 800, and England, 739.

covering a two-year review of cadet shooting at Bisley and Connaught published in the Winter 1962 edition of the *Journal*.



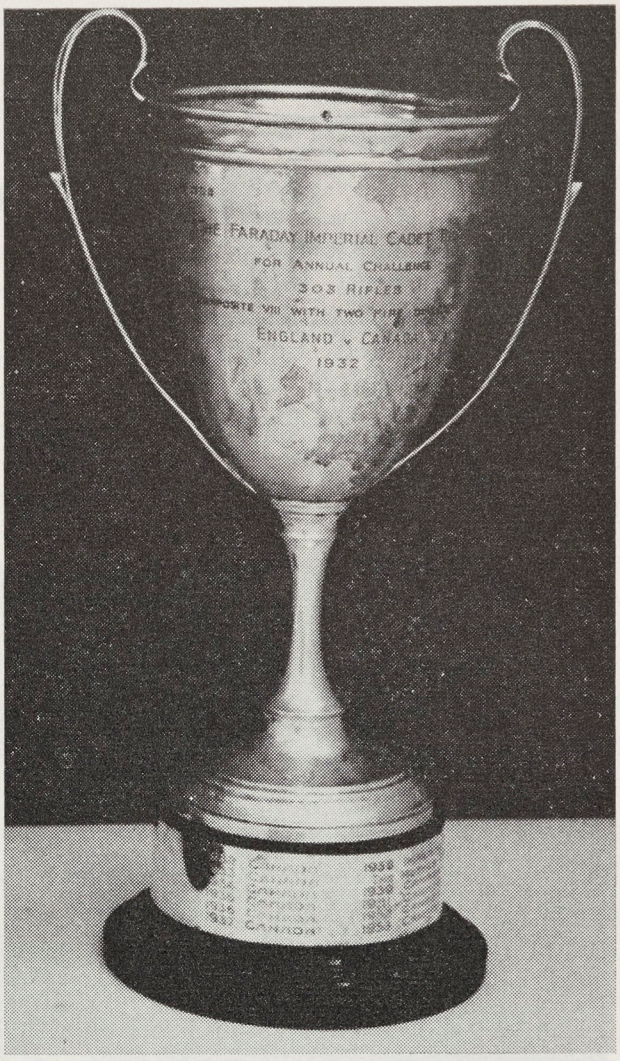
Gale & Polden Ltd. Photograph

"The Athelings", the British Cadet Rifle Team which competed against the Canadian Cadets in the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association matches at Connaught Ranges in 1962. *Left to right, back row*: Cadet Capt. N.D. Anderson, Cadet Cpl. P.G.D. Barkham, Cadet A.M.J. Perl, Cadet S/Sgt. M.E. Horwood, Cadet J.P. Lloyd, Cadet Sgt. B.J. Hope-Bell, Cadet/Sgt. C.R.J. Turner, Cadet L/Cpl. P.J. Skolar. *Left to right, front row*: Cadet S/Sgt. J. Allwood, Cadet Cpl. A.R. Pettman, Cadet L/Sgt. J.D.I. Hossack, Captain H.R. MacMillan (Conducting Officer, Canadian Army), Lieut.-Colonel R.E. Goddard (Commandant), Captain J.A.K. Leger (Adjutant), Cadet L/Cpl. H.E.D. Busby, Cadet Cpl. J.R. Hulme, Cadet Cpl. D.R.C. Bowden. *Seated in front*: Cadet Sgt. T.L. Marshall (left), L/Cpl. J.B. Grieve.

VISCOUNT WAKEFIELD CADET AGGREGATE

Winner: Cadet Sgt. T. Marshall.
Runner Up: Cadet Cpl. J. Hulme.
Both cadets were members of the Combined Cadet Forces of Great Britain and of the visiting British Cadet Team.

The Buell Trophy was won in 1962 at the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association meet by the cadet team from Western Command with a total of 683 points, the runners-up being the Eastern Command team with a score of 676 out of a possible 800. This trophy perpetuates the memory of the late Colonel D.B. Buell, DSO, CD, a former Director of Militia and Cadets who died in July 1958.



The Michael Faraday Trophy which was won in 1962 by the British Cadet Team with 755 points out of a possible 800 in the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association competitions at Connaught Ranges near Ottawa. The Canadians scored 748 points.

LT. GENERAL OTTER MATCH — HPS 280

Winners: Central Command

Cadet Major Ken Dearborn	67
Cadet WO 1 Neil McKellar	66
Cadet Major Brian Fuller	65
Cadet Earl Kohn	66
TOTAL	264

THE BUELL TROPHY — HPS 800

Winners: Western Command

Cadet S/Sgt. Eldon Cooper	80
Cadet Lt. Wayne Dehnke	86
Cadet Lt. Richard Brownfield	85
Cadet Capt. Raymond Manz	88

Cadet Sgt. Winn Payne	93
Cadet Capt. Gordon Herman	75
Cadet WO 2 John Leonard	88
Cadet Sgt. Lawrence Campbell	88
TOTAL	683

Runners-Up: Eastern Command

Cadet Jos. Anderson	93
Cadet Lt. David Ball	78
Cadet Lt. William Cole	95
Cadet Sgt. Fred Legere	92
Cadet Sgt. Ralph Reid	67
Cadet Sgt. Robert Hiltz	79
Cadet Cpl. Daniel Hughes	93
Cadet Sgt. Everett Simpson	79
TOTAL	676

Canadian Army Photograph

The Delamere Trophy presented for competition by Colonel John Delamere, MBE, ED, CD, (retired) of Ottawa, a member of The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada and Director of Militia and Cadets at Army Headquarters from July 1958 to November 1962. Presented to the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, the trophy is being held by the 1962 winner, Cadet Lieut. W.N.N. Patrick Payne of Edmonton, Alberta, who made the highest score in the Cadet Bisley Aggregate, a series of matches conducted by the DCRA, the aggregate scores of which determine eligibility for selection for the Bisley team.

MICHAEL FARADAY IMPERIAL CADET TROPHY — HPS 800

British Team

Cadet S/Sgt. J. Allwood	93
Cadet Cpl. D. Bowden	95
Cadet L/Cpl. J. Grieve	92
Cadet L/Sgt. J. Hossack	98
Cadet Sgt. T. Marshall	96
Cadet L/Cpl. H. Busby	94
Cadet Cpl. J.R. Hulme	89
Cadet Cpl. A.R. Pettman	98
TOTAL	755

Canadian Team

Cadet Sgt. R. Scott	94
Cadet Sgt. R. Buckler	94
Cadet Sgt. W. Payne	93
Cadet Maj. B. Fuller	92
Cadet Lt. R. Binette	94
Cadet S/Sgt. A. Fiddes	97
Cadet Capt. M. Sanford	94
Cadet E. Kohn	90
TOTAL	748

INDIVIDUAL COMPETITION HIGHLIGHTS
ROYAL CANADIAN ARMY CADETS
DCRA — 1962

CADET RANK	NAME	COMMAND	MATCH	HPS*	SCORE	PLACE	TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPETITORS
Cadet	KOHN, E.	Central	Tyro	50	50	1	307(122) b.
Cadet	LEFEBVRE, G.	Quebec	"	50	49	10	307(122)
Sgt.	AKINS, R.	Western	"	50	49	11	307(122)
Maj.	VEZINA, P.	Quebec	"	50	48	16	307(122)
Lt.	DEHNKE, W.	Western	"	50	48	19	307(122)
Sgt.	BUCKLER, R.	Western	"	50	48	24	307(122)
Lt.	LEROUX, C.	Quebec	"	50	48	28	307(122)
Lt.	BINETTE, R.	Quebec	"	50	47	38	307(122)
Lt.	LEROUX, C.	Quebec	The MacDougall	100	98	16	577(216)
Maj.	VEZINA, P.	Quebec	" "	100	96	86	577(216)
Cadet	LEFEBVRE, G.	Quebec	" "	100	95	113	577(216)
Capt.	SANFORD, M.	Eastern	The Bankers	100	94	57	570(269)
Cadet	KOHN, E.	Central	" "	100	93	83	570(269)
Sgt.	PAYNE, W.	Western	" "	100	93	87	570(269)
Cpl.	HUGHES, D.	Eastern	" "	100	93	90	570(269)
Sgt.	SHINETON, B.	Western	The Presidents	50	48	12	567(215)
Sgt.	SCOTT, R.	Western	" "	50	48	18	567(215)
Sgt.	BUCKLER, R.	Western	" "	50	48	25	567(215)
Sgt.	PAYNE, W.	Western	" "	50	47	53	567(215)
Sgt.	PAYNE, W.	Western	The Connaught	50	49	25	567(215)
Lt.	DEHNKE, W.	Western	" "	50	48	60	567(215)
Sgt.	SCOTT, R.	Western	" "	50	48	88	567(215)
Cadet	KOHN, E.	Central	" "	50	48	98	567(215)
Capt.	SANFORD, M.	Eastern	The MacDonald	125	118	21	564(260)
Lt.	LEROUX, C.	Quebec	" "	125	117	60	564(260)

CADET RANK	NAME	COMMAND	MATCH	HPS*	SCORE	PLACE	TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPETITORS
Cadet	KOHN, E.	Central	" "	125	116	73	564(260)
Lt.	ESDON, N.	Central	" "	125	115	120	564(260)
Cadet	PASH, R.	Central	" "	125	114	129	564(260)
WO 2	ISAACS, L.	Western	Alexander of Tunis	50	46	55	511(197)
Lt.	BINETTE, R.	Quebec	" " "	50	44	105	511(197)
Lt.	ESDON, N.	Central	" " "	50	44	112	511(197)
WO 2	ISAACS, L.	Western	City of Ottawa	100	96	6	555(214)
Cpl.	HUGHES, D.	Eastern	" " "	100	95	10	555(214)
Cadet	KOHN, E.	Central	" " "	100	95	19	555(214)
Maj.	FULLER, B.	Central	" " "	100	92	76	555(214)
Capt.	SANFORD, M.	Eastern	a. Final Stage, Governor Generals	225	214	8	559(300)
Cpl.	HUGHES, D.	Eastern	" "	225	210	45	559(300)
WO 2	MORGAN, D.	Eastern	" "	225	207	89	559(300)
S/Sgt.	HALLIWELL, J.	Central	" "	225	207	107	559(300)
Lt.	LEROUX, C.	Quebec	" "	225	204	166	559(300)
Sgt.	HILTZ, R.	Eastern	" "	225	204	178	559(300)
Sgt.	BUCKLER, R.	Western	" "	225	203	192	559(300)

* Highest possible score.
a. Fired at 300, 600 and 900 yards.
b. Figures in brackets indicate the number of firers qualifying in match by virtue of score.

Royal Canadian Army Cadets

JAMAICAN VISIT – 1962

By agreement between Canadian and Jamaican authorities, an exchange of Royal Canadian Army Cadets and the Jamaica Cadet Force took place in the summer of 1962.

Twenty-four cadets from all parts of Canada who were to attend the National Cadet Camp at Banff, Alberta, were selected to visit Jamaica on an exchange basis with the same number of Jamaican cadets.

The following account of the visit was written by one of the Canadian cadets, Cadet Major Peter Brown of Lac Beauport, Quebec. — Editor.

A trip to a tropical island became a reality for myself and 23 other Canadian Army Cadets in the summer of 1962.

Originally, we were to attend the National Cadet Camp in Banff, Alberta, to take part in a five-week training period with 215 other cadets from across Canada. But then I was informed that I was going to Jamaica with four other boys chosen from Quebec Command, and 20 more who would be selected from the other Commands. Camp Farnham was the concentration point for two weeks of training before departure.

On arrival at Palisadoes Airport, Kingston, we were greeted by officers of the Jamaica Cadet Force and various government officials, as well as

by a Guard of Honour composed of the 24 Jamaican cadets who would shortly be going to Canada. We then travelled by bus to our temporary headquarters in the Agricultural College in Spanish Town, about 12 miles west of Kingston. On the first evening of our arrival there we had dinner with Sir Alexander Bustamente, Premier of Jamaica, who greeted us very warmly and spoke to each of us in turn.

The week spent at the Agricultural College was to get us used to the heat, and we made several route marches for this purpose. Then we left the College and moved by train and by truck to Montego Bay on Jamaica's north coast. Here we stayed for two nights in Cornwall College, attended a beach party arranged by the Jamaica Cadet Force, and had a day to do some shopping and sightseeing. Montego Bay is a mecca for tourists during the winter months, and we spent many hours swimming and sunbathing on the fabulous beaches.

Then came the hardest days of our Jamaican visit, as we left Montego Bay and began a trip by truck and by foot into the interior — a little known part of Jamaica called the "Cockpit Country". This area is about 15 miles wide and 20 long, and is situated in Western Jamaica south of Montego

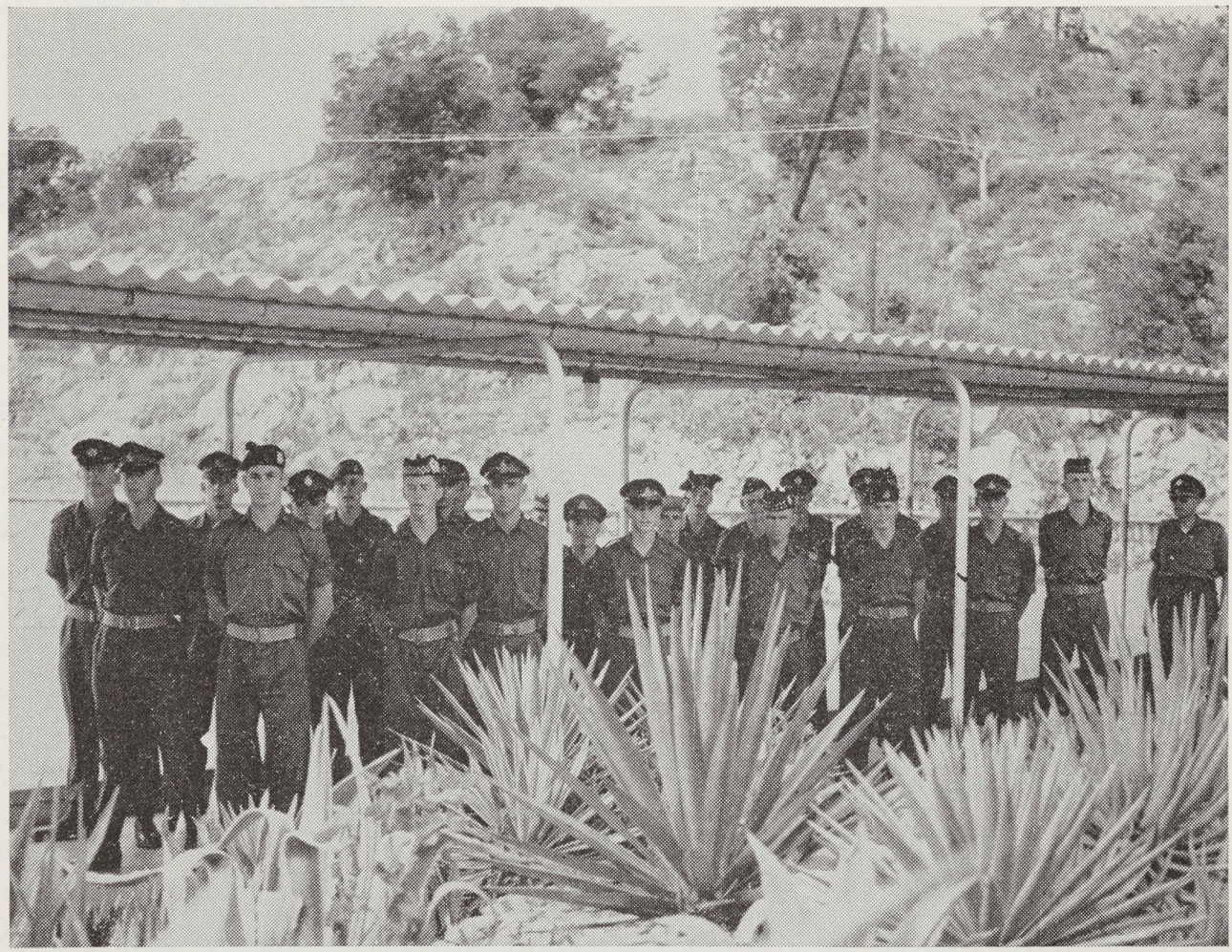
Canadian Army Photograph

Officers and cadets of the Jamaica Cadet Force who were in Canada last year on an exchange visit. This photograph was taken at Vancouver, B.C.

Bay. It is called the Cockpit Country because of the resemblance between the bowl-shaped valleys surrounded by soaring cliffs of limestone, and the circular pits of long ago in which cock-fights were held. We marched in "ack-ack" (anti-aircraft) formation the final six miles, to the edge of the Cockpit, where camp was made in an old but well-kept plantation house; here we prepared our gear for the "assault" into the jungle that began at 0800 hours the following day. But misfortune overtook our expedition, and illness cancelled out the hopes of two Canadian cadets. They were returned to the North Coast, and placed under observation in a hospital for four days.

The crossing of the Cockpit took place on Monday, 23 July, and camp was made in a schoolhouse in the town of Troy on the south side of the Cockpit. Our entire march took about eight hours to complete, very good time considering the fantastic slopes we had to crawl up and down again; also, in the early afternoon, a torrential downpour flooded all roads and paths, and left us with not a stitch of dry clothing.

Nevertheless, we formed up in single file formation, and marched smart-



Canadian Army Photograph

Royal Canadian Army Cadets protographed during their visit to Jamaica last year.

ly into Troy to the schoolhouse where dry clothes and hot food awaited us.

We stayed two days in Troy to dry out and refit; then we moved across the island to the coconut and banana plantation of a very kind man who allowed us to bivouac on his property, and who supplied us with all the water we needed. So, rested and full of spirit, we Canadians and our Jamaican comrades prepared for a peaceful sleep under the stars. Morale in the group was raised 100% by the arrival of the two Canadian cadets who had been hospitalized one week ago.

I awoke at eleven o'clock that night with the sudden discovery that I was literally floating out of the groundsheet lean-to that had been built by myself and Cadet Major Mike McNann of Stratford, Ont. On hands and knees, we splashed out of our lean-to and were almost flattened by the force of the roaring rain.

Everyone had abandoned their shelters and rushed for the various storage buildings that were nearby. The following day was spent swimming in the sea, while our gear dried itself out for the second time. However, the unpredictable tropical rain never caught us again, for the final step in our movement across the island was made by truck up into the Blue Mountain Range to Camp Newcastle, overlooking Kingston.

Newcastle was our permanent headquarters for the rest of the Jamaican Visit. The Camp was built by the British in 1649 to escape the heat and yellow fever along the coast and there is a cemetery there in which are buried the remains of about 200 Royal Marines who died in the yellow fever epidemic of 1856. But today, with such diseases a thing of the past, Newcastle is an excellent site for the training of cadets, as well as providing an unsurpassed view of Jamaica's capital city far below, with the blue sea sparkling in the distance.

On arrival at Newcastle, we Canadians were informed that soon we would become instructors to the Jamaican cadet recruits. All this training took place during the last two weeks of our stay, and the Army and Air Cadet Force lads surprised us with their eagerness to learn all we could teach them. Jamaica does not have the terrain or the proper equipment to train the cadets as well as the Cadet Force officers would wish, and consequently a large percentage of cadets receive no more than basic ceremonial drill. But they are sharp and full of pride in the Cadet Force and their independent nation.

The arrival of Princess Margaret on 3 August marked the beginning of about two weeks of parades and Guard of Honour processions, as we were representing Canada in the Independence celebrations. We lined the entry to the King George VI Park in Kingston where the Princess was officially welcomed, presenting arms as the Princess and the Earl of Snowdon passed by. A day later the 24 of us sat as spectators at a Youth Rally of Scouts, Guides and Cadets commemorating the opening of the huge, open-air Jamaica National Stadium.

Independence Day, 6 August, followed soon after, and we witnessed in an extremely solemn and colourful ceremony at midnight on 5 August at the National Stadium. Sailors from the

British and Canadian Navies paraded with troops of the Jamaica Defence Force and police from the Jamaica Constabulary.

During the next week or so, we marched with the Jamaican Cadets in the Independence Day parades of the Parish of St. Thomas, and lined part of the route of the magnificent parade in Kingston. We took an active part in the opening of the Ninth Central American and Caribbean Games by raising the flags of the 16 competing nations; we came to the Stadium many times to watch the activities during the two weeks the Games were in progress.

For the most part, the rest of the Jamaican visit was spent living with Jamaican families across the island. Three weekends were spent in this way, and we got to know the Jamaican way of life as few outsiders ever do. We had ample time to try the many delicious native dishes, as well as to water-ski, hunt, do spear-fishing or just simply sunbathe. And so, the wonderful, unbelievable summer came to an end.

With mixed feelings, we said goodbye to the 70-odd Jamaican cadets who were with us in Newcastle, and solemnly shook hands with the 24 Jamaican cadets who had been our replacements in Banff. They had returned two days earlier than the date of our departure for Canada via the RCAF, which had flown the Jamaican boys to Canada on July 19.

We cadets, as well as our officers, Captain H.G.L. Hutton and Lieutenant G. Charbonneau, will never forget that "Island in the Sun", with its glorious sunsets, warm blue sea, and wonderful people. Dozens of films and souvenirs will bring back memories of a wonderful summer, thanks to the Royal Canadian Army Cadets.

The Virtue of Patience

George Bernard Shaw wrote: "Do not be in a hurry to succeed. What would you have to live for afterwards?" Someday your home town may erect a statue to you, but, as Aunt Em said to the farm hand in *The Wizard of Oz*: "Don't start posing for it now." You have work to do, and probably more work and planning are spoiled by impatience than by any other fault.

Patience is not apathy or resignation to events: it is a waiting for fulfilment while we work efficiently toward our goal, accepting every reverse and delay as something to be amended by new enterprise. — *The Royal Bank of Canada Monthly Letter.*

Leadership

It seems to be considered that leadership descends on men like dew from heaven; it does not . . . Leadership is based on truth and character. — *Montgomery in "The Path of Leadership".*

Churchill Provost Detachment

(Continued from page 116)

50% of the members of the detachment once their first tour is completed. This evident liking for Churchill reflects a change in attitude since the time of the explorer, James Knight!

People often wonder aloud what the Provost Corps can have to do in a place like Churchill where "nothing ever happens". Well I'll answer them with "lots". If it appears that the Provost has little to do perhaps it is an indication of a job well done.

"Quiet justice" is a good watchword for a Corps whose motto is "Discipline by Example".

Provost Top Military Pistol Team

Soest, Germany: Military policemen serving with the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group took top honours over service police teams from six other NATO countries in a pistol shooting competition held at Warendorf, Germany, in May 1963.

Canada was represented in the meet by No. 4 Provost Platoon, Canadian Provost Corps. The competition was held at the Olympic indoor shooting range at Warendorf under Olympic standards using the officially approved Olympic .22-calibre pistol.

The Canadian squad took first place in the military section, defeating teams from the British, American, German, Dutch and Belgian armies. In the overall competition they placed second, being narrowly beaten for first place by a crack German "Polizei" (civil police) team from Münster.

Sergeant Owen Minich placed third among the high scorers and narrowly missed taking first place in the one-shot marksmanship event. L/Cpl. James McCurdy captured fourth place.

Host for the competition was the 150th Missile Battalion, 1st German Corps.

Captain Joseph Gervais was captain of the Canadian team, other team members, in addition to those named above, being Cpl. Clair Robinson and L/Cpl. Bohumir Pegrim. — *From a Canadian Army Public Relations report.*

Redcoat From Redskin

Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost was extremely busy during the autumn of 1813, planning moves which would lead to the American defeats at Châteauguay and Crysler's Farm, but he did find time to deal with at least one minor personnel problem.

According to a General Order of 7 November:

"Private Peter Cardinal of the 104th Regt being of a Tribe of Indian Warriors serving with the British Army, His Excellency the Commander of the Forces approves of his being discharged from the 104th Regiment in order that he may join his Tribe." — *Contributed by J. Mackay Hitsman, Historical Section, Army Headquarters, Ottawa.*

POSTINGS, APPOINTMENTS AND RETIREMENTS

Listed below are postings, appointments, promotions and retirements for Regular Force officers of the Canadian Army of the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and above, effective on the dates shown. This information was prepared specially for the Journal by the Directorate of Public Relations from information supplied by the Directorate of Army Personnel, Army Headquarters, Ottawa. — Editor.

MAJORS-GENERAL

Wrinch, A.E., from Major General Survival to retirement, 13 Nov 63.

BRIGADIERS

Jones, J.R.B., from special employment at AHQ to retirement, 23 Dec 63.

Pangman, J.E.C., from Commander Manitoba Area to retirement, 12 Jun 63.

Smith, G.L.M., from Assistant Surgeon General (Adm) to retirement, 28 Nov 63.

Sterne, H.W., from SMA Laos to Commander, Manitoba Area, Sept 63.

COLONELS

Bennett, R.T., from attending NDC to DOS, Aug 53.

Bingham, P.R., from supernumerary to MA to Poland, Jul 63.

Bourgeois, R.M.E., from DMA MCCD Viet Nam to Colonel I/C Adm HQ Quebec Command, Jun 63.

Browne, J.E.C., from Chap Gen (P) Army to retirement, 15 Jun 63.

Capelle, W.A., from Special Assistant to Adm. (C & P) to retirement, 8 Dec 63.

Deane-Freeman, D.N.D., from DQOP to MA to Ghana, Oct 63.

de Faye, T., from D Adm to attend NDC, 19 Aug 63.

Guimond, B.J., from Comd Camp Valcartier to MA to Paris, Jul 63.

Hamilton, W.S., from Comd 57 Signal Unit Congo to Comd Signal Officer Western Command, Apr 63. Relinquishes Acting Colonel (WSE) on new appointment.

Houston, R.L., from DMCM and Chairman of AEC to retirement, 1 May 63.

Jones, C.W., from Comd 202 Base Workshops to retirement, 22 Dec 63.

Kingstone, R.G., from Deputy Coord CSS & JS to MA to Cairo, Jul 63.

Lahaie, M.L., from MA to Paris to Comd Camp Valcartier, Jul 63.

MacFarlane, C.B., from MA to Moscow to attend NDC, Jul 63.

McConnell, W.W.K., from attending NDC to D Works, Aug 63.

Mounteer, D.E., from DOS to UNMOG (I & P), 15 Jul 63.

Parker, H.H.A., from DMO&P to DMA MCCD Viet Nam, Jun 63.

Poulin, J.L.G., from Colonel I/C Adm HQ Quebec Comd to Colonel GS HQ Quebec Comd, Jul 63.

Purdy, C.E., from Comdt RCDC School to retirement, 18 Oct 63.

Schjelderup, V.R., from MA to Ghana to DQOP, Oct 63.

Shillington, G.B., from D/DGDS to retirement, 22 Dec 63.

Streb, G.E., from Comdt RCS of S to retirement, 30 Oct 63.

Tellier, H., from MA to Rome to DMO&P, Jul 63.

Vallee, J.A.A.G., from Colonel GS HQ Quebec Comd to CAS (W), Jul 63.

Wade, G.K., from D Works to attend NDC, 19 Aug 63.

Waters, S.C., from UNMOG (I&P) to D Adm, Jul 63.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS

Alton, W., from Comd Signal Officer Quebec Comd to retirement, 24 Jun 63.

Askwith, C.H.E., from office of CGS to GSO 1, DMT, 18 Mar 63.

Arnold, W.M., from Snr SO and Comd TAHQ Halifax to SO (Log) CSS&JS, 19 Aug 63.

Bateman, M.H., from CO RCD to GSO 1 HQ Central Comd, 19 Aug 63.

Beswick, J.E., from AA&QMG HQ NB Area to Joint Planning Staff CSS&JS, 23 Aug 63.

Bond, J.C., from GSO 1 DEP to AAG D Org, 6 May 63.

Bryan, J.W.P., from AAG D Org to CO 2 RCR, May 63.

Campbell, R.M., from CO 1 AAU to retirement, 22 Jul 63.

Chambers, W.T., from D Records to retirement, 30 Dec 63.

Clancy, J.A., from CO 2 RCR to GSO 1 DMC, May 63.

Cole, T., from Pay Research Bureau CSC to A/D Pay (Financial Management Officer), 1 Sep 63.

Coleman, E.W., from A/DEME to retirement, 5 Oct 63.

Crummey, O.W., from 11 Dental Company to retirement, 1 Aug 63.

Currie, J.C., from TSO 1 AEEE to DS RMC of Science, Jun 63.

Cushing, L.V., from GSO 1 Quebec Comd NSAWS to AAG (Manning) HQ Eastern Comd, 1 Aug 63.

Dawson, G.P., from 57 Cdn Sig Unit Congo to D Sigs, Jun 63.

Dobson, J.F., from GSO 1 CAS(W) to Deputy Comd Fort Churchill, 29 July 63.

Garber, W.E., from GSO 1 DMT to retirement, 18 Mar 63.

Graham, R.S., from Army Member Joint Planning Staff CSS&JS to attend NDC, 31 Aug 63.

Green, D.G., from Comd Signal Officer Western Command to Comd 57 Cdn Sig Unit Congo, Apr 63. Promoted Colonel (WSE).

Greenleaf, C.A., from Supernumerary MA Establishment to MA to Moscow, Jul 63. Promoted Colonel.

Grieve, P.V.B., from CLO US Marine Corps School to CO RCD, Aug 63.

Haley, R.B., from UNTSO (P) to CO 1 AAU, May 63.

Haynes, C.P., from GSO 1, DMI to retirement, 27 Apr 64.

Hetherington, R.N., from CFH Halifax to retirement, 8 Apr 64.

Hitchman, R.G., from CO 17 ROD and Area OO Alta Area to Comd OO Central Comd, 22 Jul 63.

Hoskin, H.F., from Adm Officer Camp Wainwright to retirement, 1 Sep 63.

Hunden, D.J., from AA&QMG HQ BC Area to MCCD Viet Nam, Sep 63.

Hunter, S.E., from Exchange Officer CAS(W) to CO 17 ROD and Area OO, Alberta Area, 11 Jul 63.

Ingram, B.W., from MCCD Viet Nam to Exchange Officer U.S. Defence General Supply Centre, Aug 63.

Inman, R.V., from Directorate of Financial Management to SHAPE, Jul 63.

Jones, F.B., from CO Van Wrls Sta to Chief Sig Officer 57 Cdn Sig Unit Congo, May 63.

Laplante, J.F.L.P., from Associate MSO to Standing Group Secretariat Office of the CGS, 1 Mar 63.

Ledingham, D.D., from EMO to retirement, 16 Nov 63.

MacKay, R.F., from MCCD Viet Nam to retirement, Aug 63.

MacKenzie, A.B., from AAG D Pers to GSO 1 CAS(W), 8 Jul 63.

MacLean, A.L., from TSO 1 DEE to D/DEME, 5 Aug 63.

McClelland, T.J.E., from AAG D Pers to retirement, 23 Feb 64.

McLaughlin, I.M., from secondment, Canadian Arsenals, to retirement, 11 Mar 63.

Matthews, W.H.V., from GSO 1 HQ Central Command to AA&QMG HQ BC Area, 9 Sep 63.

Menard, J.O.V.F., from Snr SO TAHQ Montreal to GSO 1 (DS) CASC, 2 Jul 63.

Millar, J.R., from Comd Chap (P) Central Command to D Chap, 15 Jun 63. Promoted Colonel 15 Jun 63.

Moss, J.H., from GSO 1 (DS) CASC to Snr SO TAHQ Montreal, 2 Jul 63.

Morrall, A.J., from GSO 1 (DS) CASC to retirement, 6 Nov 63.

Mowat, G.B., from Comd OO Central Command to MCCD Laos, Jul 63.

Newton, R.E., from GSO 1 DMO&P to UNTSO (P), 30 Sep 63.

Olmsted, E.A., from GSO 1 NORAD to GSO 1 DSO&P, 6 Aug 63.

Owen, W.J., from DS RMC of Science to TSO 1 DEE, Jul 63.

Osborne, D.N., from CO 2 QOR of C to MCCD Viet Nam, Apr 63.

Reesor, F.K., from DPR to retirement, 23 Feb 64.

Ritchie, A.R., from D/PM to MCCD Viet Nam, May 63.

Rodgers, R.A., from MCCD Laos to GSO 1 DMO&P, Aug 63.

Ross, J.A., from attending NDC to Comdt CMR. Promoted Colonel and appointed, 15 Aug 63.

Sisson, T.E., from DMO&P to retirement, 7 May 63.

Strachan, W.J., from A/DOS to retirement, 10 Oct 63.

Staples, H.E., from CO JABCS to GSO 1 DEP, Jul 63.

Teed, W.A., from CO 1 RHC to CI RCS of 1, Apr 63.

Vincent, G.L., from GSO 1 DSO&P to Dept. of External Affairs, 8 Mar 63. Promoted Colonel (WSE).

Wilkinson, R.J., from CI RCS of I to UNSTO (P), 6 Mar 63.

Winter, H.H., from D Comd Fort Churchill to UNMOG (I&P), 26 Aug 63.

MAJORS PROMOTED LIEUTENANT-COLONEL

Anderson, J.M., from Area Chap (P) Western Ontario Area to Comd Chap (P) Central Comd, 15 Jun 63.

Cote, A.P., from RCS of S to GSO 1 (DS) CASC, 1 Jul 63.

Gartke, R.A., from DAAG Camp Petawawa to GSO 1 (DS) CASC, 1 Sep 63.

Lawson, Q.E., from DAAG Central Ontario Area to D/PM, 20 May 63.

Mayer, P.A., from D/DPR (ARMY) to 57 Cdn Sig Unit Congo, May 63.

Mooney, S.A., from attending US Marine Corps School to CLO US Marine Corps School, 1 Jun 63.

MacDonald, I.D., from UNTSO (P) to Area Engineer Manitoba Area, April 63.

Rand, J.L., from A/Comd Chap (P) Quebec Comd to Comd Chap (P), Quebec Comd, 15 Mar 63.

Price, E.D., from GSO 2 DSO&P to CO 2 QOR of C, 1 Apr 63.

Roney, W.O., from DAAG Western Ontario Area to GSO 1 DSO&P, 1 Apr 63.

Sellar, G.H., from RCS of I to CO 1 RHC, 2 Apr 63.

Walton, M.I., from CO 4 Tpt Coy RCASC to CO Experimental Service Battalion, 11 Feb 63.

Wiggs, F.R., from CI RCS of Sigs to new rank CI RCS of Sigs, 1 Jan 63.

"G" Force in Car Accidents

If you are driving at approximately 30 miles an hour and suddenly smash against an oncoming car or a stationary object, you are immediately subjected to a greater "G" force than Colonel John Glenn, the astronaut, when he made his historic space flight from Cape Canaveral. Colonel Glenn had a contour chair, shoulder harnesses and many other safety devices to help him withstand the terrific forces of sudden changes in speed; but you, driving along the highway, have absolutely nothing to protect you unless you are wearing a seat belt that can withstand the "G" forces and hold you in place. — *From "Highway Safety News", Canadian Highway Safety Council. Ottawa.*

A Correction

It has been called to the attention of the Editor that an error was made in the rank of two officers mentioned in the article "The Story and Traditions of The Black Watch" published in a previous issue of the *Journal.*

They are Colonel Paul P. Hutchison, ED (retired), author of the article and also Chairman of the Museum Committee of The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, Montreal; and the late Colonel George Stephen Cantlie, DSO, VD, CD, who was active with the regiment for 70 years. Inadvertently, both were referred to as Lieutenant-Colonel.

INDEX... 1962

This index has been prepared for the convenience of readers who want a ready reference for all subjects dealt with in the four issues of Volume XVI (1962) of the Journal. The majority of the subjects have been cross-indexed; e.g., the title "Forward Area Air Defence on the Nuclear Battlefield" is listed also under "Air Defence...", "Battlefield...", "Defence..." and "Nuclear Battlefield...". In practically all cases the subject matter of an article is indicated in the title. In the case of book reviews, the title of the book is included in brackets under the title of the review article. — Editor.

Subject	Issue	Page
Adventure Training, A contribution to: Exercise Stalwart	No. 2	29
Air Defence on the Nuclear Battlefield, Forward Area	No. 4	2
Airborne, The German	No. 4	23
Anecdotes, South African War	No. 4	51
Antarctica	No. 4	64
Appointments, Postings and	No. 3	134
Appointments, Postings and Retirements	No. 4	138
Army, New Combat Clothing for Canadian	No. 1	13
Army Organization, New: Comptroller General's Branch	No. 2	8
Army Shoot, The Black Watch Best Marksmen in	No. 1	34
Army Ski Teams, 1963, The Canadian	No. 4	27
Army, Wings for the Canadian	No. 2	84
Army's Financial Welfare Programme, The	No. 3	59
Army's New Weapons, British	No. 1	29
Automatic Brake Adjuster for Disc-Type Brakes	No. 4	50
Award, Colonel McQueen: The Diamond Jubilee Competition	No. 2	132
Battlefield, Fallout on the	No. 3	16
Battlefield, Forward Area Air Defence on the Nuclear	No. 4	2
Battle of Queenston Heights, The	No. 4	45
Bisley and Connaught, Cadet Marksmanship at	No. 1	98
Black Watch Best Marksmen in Army Shoot, The	No. 1	34
Black Watch, The Story and Traditions of The	No. 3	33
Bogert, Maj-Gen.: Distinguished Soldier to Retire	No. 2	77
Book Reviews:		
Anthology of Insurrection, An (*Modern Guerrilla Warfare*)	No. 3	109
Bombing of Germany, 1939-1945, The (*The Strategic Air Offensive Against Germany, etc.*)	No. 3	93
British Army in Canada, The (*The Service of British Regiments in Canada, etc.*)	No. 2	112
Canada and the Cold War (*Northern Approaches: Canada and the Search for Peace*)	No. 1	58
Canadian Expeditionary Force, 1914-1919 (*Canadian Expeditionary Force, 1914-1919*)	No. 4	92

Subject	Issue	Page
Cavalry Spirit, The (Charge to Glory)	No. 3	111
Chinese Rome, The (The Tiger of Ch'in)	No. 2	105
Compulsory Military Service: A Medieval Dilemma (Military Obligation in Medieval England, etc.)	No. 3	103
Dangerous Commitment (Battle for Crete)	No. 3	98
De Quoi S'Agit-Il? (What Price Coexistence?)	No. 4	108
Engineers' History off Press (The History of the Corps of Royal Canadian Engineers)	No. 4	91
First World War History Published (Canadian Expeditionary Force, 1914-1919)	No. 3	108
From Batoche to Xanten (Battle Royal, A History of the Royal Regiment, etc.)	No. 2	101
From Snider to Bobcat (Military Inspection Services in Canada, 1855-1950)	No. 4	116
"Gentleman Johnny" (For Want of a Horse)	No. 2	107
Great Generalissimo, A (Marshal Foch: A Study in Leadership)	No. 1	48
How to Overthrow a Government (A Study of the Coup d'État)	No. 2	99
Initial Clash of 1914, The (The Guns of August)	No. 3	106
Kiwi Sappers at War (New Zealand Engineers, Middle East)	No. 2	113
Life Remade: A Gallant Journey (Blind Date)	No. 3	113
Memoirs of a British Soldier (Peace and War)	No. 1	51
More of Churchill's Speeches (The Unwritten Alliance: Speeches 1953 to 1959)	No. 1	65
Most Dangerous Man in the World, The (Mao Tse-tung, Emperor of the Blue Ants)	No. 4	111
Neither Shame Nor Glory (The Shame and the Glory: Dieppe)	No. 4	98
One Man's Journey (The Road Past Mandalay)	No. 1	61
Prelude to Armageddon (The Spanish Civil War)	No. 4	95
Quiet Canadian, The (The Quiet Canadian)	No. 4	113
Red China: Russia's Eastern Frankenstein? (Hurricane from China)	No. 2	103
"Render to Caesar..." (Man's Means to His End)	No. 1	55
Serve to Lead (The History of the Royal Military Academy, etc.)	No. 1	46
Service Corps History, The (Wait for the Waggon)	No. 1	53

Subject	Issue	Page
Sixty Years of Service (*History of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, etc.*)	No. 4	88
Story of a Special Agent, The (*Alms for Oblivion*)	No. 1	62
Survival Comes First (*Never Say Die*)	No. 1	64
Technique of Conspiracy, The (*The Conspirators: A Study of the Coup d'Etat*)	No. 1	51
Turning Point in South-East Asia (*Imphal*)	No. 3	100
Tyrant Who Was Just, The (*Trenchard—Man of Vision*)	No. 3	114
USSR and Civil Defence, The (*Civil Defence in the Soviet Union*)	No. 1	59
Victory Through Irregular Warfare (*Guerrilla Warfare*)	No. 4	103
War of Fury and Blind Rages, The (*Battles of the Crimean War*)	No. 2	110
Year of Victory (*1918—The Last Act*)	No. 4	105
Boxing Dead or Only Dying? Is	No. 2	10
Brake Adjuster for Disc-Type Brakes, Automatic	No. 4	50
Bridge in the Yukon, Engineers Build a	No. 2	121
Brigade Group Training: Exercise Lightning Strike	No. 3	11
British Army's Cable Bridge	No. 1	31
British Army's New Weapons	No. 1	29
Cadet Marksmanship at Bisley and Connaught	No. 1	98
Canadian Army Journal Covers:		
Firing the Honest John Rocket	No. 1	
The Royal Grenadiers at Batoche, 1885	No. 2	
The Royal Light Infantry During the Fenian Raids, 1870	No. 3	
Signals War Memorial Dedicated, 1962	No. 4	
Canadian Army, New Combat Clothing for	No. 1	13
Canadian Army Orders and Branch Instructions	No. 1	68
Canadian Army Orders and Branch Instructions	No. 2	116
Canadian Army Orders	No. 3	119
Canadian Army Orders and Branch Instructions	No. 4	120
Canadian Army Ski Teams, 1963, The	No. 4	27
Canadian Army, Wings for the	No. 2	84
Car, The Russell: RCASC Reminiscences	No. 1	92
Causes of War: A Research Project?	No. 3	89
Centennial, The Royal Regiment of Canada Celebrates	No. 2	53
CGS Receives First Volume of Engineers' History	No. 4	124
Challenge for the Militia, The	No. 3	24
Chapel, More Stained Glass for	No. 4	137
Chapel's Stained Glass Windows Keep Fresh the Memory	No. 1	16
Chief of the General Staff, A Message for 1962 from the	No. 1	3
Chinese Enigma, The	No. 4	59
Clothing for the Canadian Army, New Combat	No. 1	13
Colonel McQueen Award: The Diamond Jubilee	No. 2	132

Subject	Issue	Page
Commonwealth Shield, Edmonton Unit Wins	No. 2	134
Comptroller General's Branch: New Army Organization	No. 2	8
Connaught, Cadet Marksmanship at Bisley and	No. 1	98
Defence on the Nuclear Battlefield, Forward Area Air	No. 4	2
Difficulties, Recruiting Under	No. 3	53
Dragon, The Struggle of the	No. 3	91
Duke of Edinburgh's Trophy, 2 RCR Wins	No. 4	15
Edmonton Unit Wins Commonwealth Shield	No. 2	134
Engineers Build a Bridge in the Yukon	No. 2	121
Engineers' History, CGS Receives First Volume of	No. 4	124
Essay, An: The Qualities of Leadership	No. 2	2
Essay, An: United Europe as a "Third Force"	No. 2	79
Examinations, Qualification	No. 2	23
Examinations, Tactical	No. 4	54
Exercise Lightning Strike: Brigade Group Training	No. 3	11
Exercise Stalwart: A Contribution to Adventure Training	No. 2	29
Fallout on the Battlefield	No. 3	16
Financial Welfare Programme, The Army's	No. 3	59
Film Reviews:		
Middle East	No. 3	118
Mapping for Defence	No. 3	118
Leadership in Combat: Physical Leadership	No. 4	118
Leadership in Combat: Controlling Fear and Panic	No. 4	118
Background: South-East Asia	No. 4	118
How to Get Along in Europe	No. 4	119
Firepower: Honest John Rocket	No. 1	72
Flashbacks:		
No. 37—Canadians in Berlin, 1945	No. 1	45
No. 38—Push-Button Warfare, 1944	No. 2	65
No. 39—The Canadian Aviation Corps	No. 3	67
No. 40—The Happy Warriors	No. 4	49
Food and the Fighting Man	No. 2	36
Forward Area Air Defence on the Nuclear Battlefield	No. 4	2
From the Sinai to the Rift Valley	No. 4	73
German Airborne, The	No. 4	23
Glossary of Space Terms	No. 3	82
History, CGS Receives First Volume of Engineers'	No. 4	124
History for All, Military	No. 1	24
History, Military: The Cult of Denigration	No. 3	68
Human Factor, The	No. 2	25
Index to Volume XV (1961), Canadian Army Journal	No. 1	114
Instruction, Programmed—What is it?	No. 3	2
Is Boxing Dead or Only Dying?	No. 2	10

Subject	Issue	Page
Jubilee Competition, The Diamond: Colonel McQueen Award	No. 2	132
Leadership: Everyday Aspects and Problems	No. 3	44
Leadership, The Qualities of: An Essay	No. 2	2
Letter to the Editor	No. 1	67
Major-General Bogert: Distinguished Soldier to Retire	No. 2	77
Marksmanship at Bisley and Connaught, Cadet	No. 1	98
Marksmen in Army Shoot, The Black Watch Best	No. 1	34
McArthur Memorial Trophy	No. 3	132
McQueen Award, Colonel: The Diamond Jubilee Competition	No. 2	132
Message for 1962 from the Chief of the General Staff, A	No. 1	3
Message for 1962 from the Minister of National Defence, A	No. 1	2
Military History for All	No. 1	24
Military History: The Cult of Denigration	No. 3	68
Military Skiing as a Sport	No. 4	37
Militia, The Challenge for the	No. 3	24
Mobility? What Do We Mean by	No. 3	48
More Stained Glass for Chapel	No. 4	137
National Survival:		
Civil Defence: The Next Five Years	No. 3	31
Emergency Government	No. 2	18
Mapping for Survival Operations	No. 2	15
Planning Against Fallout	No. 2	21
Public Information and Nuclear War	No. 3	26
Survival Operations Equipment	No. 1	8
Target Area Headquarters: Organization and Role	No. 1	4
New Army Organization: Comptroller General's Branch	No. 2	8
New Combat Clothing for Canadian Army	No. 1	13
Nuclear Battlefield, Forward Area Air Defence on the	No. 4	2
Operational Research Procedures: An Analogy	No. 2	66
Plaque Presented, Signals	No. 4	133
Postings and Appointments	No. 3	134
Postings, Appointments and Retirements	No. 4	138
Principles of Planning: What Guns?	No. 1	14
Programmed Instruction—What is it?	No. 3	2
Programme Unites Three Armies, Standardization	No. 3	72
Qualification Examinations	No. 2	23
Qualities of Leadership, The: An Essay	No. 2	2
Quarterblokery, Some Notes on	No. 1	39
Queen's Commendation: Soldier Honoured for Brave Act	No. 2	49
Queenston Heights, The Battle of	No. 4	45
RCASC History, Veteran Member Receives New	No. 1	96
RCASC Reminiscences: The Russell Touring Car	No. 1	92

Subject	Issue	Page
RCR (2) Wins Duke of Edinburgh's Trophy	No. 4	15
Recruiting Under Difficulties	No. 3	53
Report on Soviet Forces, A	No. 1	36
Research Procedures, Operational	No. 2	66
Rift Valley, From the Sinai to the	No. 4	73
Rocket, Honest John: Firepower	No. 1	72
Rockets: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow	No. 1	77
Royal Regiment of Canada Celebrates Centennial, The	No. 2	53
Signals Plaque Presented	No. 4	133
Signals War Memorial	No. 1	84
Signals War Memorial Unveiled	No. 4	129
Sinai to the Rift Valley, From the	No. 4	73
Sixty Years Ago Peace Came to South Africa	No. 2	69
Ski Teams, 1963, The Canadian Army	No. 4	27
Skiing as a Sport, Military	No. 4	37
Soldier Honoured for Brave Act: Queen's Commendation	No. 2	49
Some Notes on Quarterblokery	No. 1	39
South African War Anecdotes	No. 4	51
Soviet Forces, A Report on	No. 1	36
Soviet Soldier, Training for the	No. 2	90
Space Terms, Glossary of	No. 3	82
Standardization Programme Unites Three Armies	No. 3	72
Story and Traditions of the Black Watch, The	No. 3	33
Struggle of the Dragon, The	No. 3	91
Tactical Examinations	No. 4	54
Training, A Contribution to Adventure: Exercise Stalwart	No. 2	29
Training, Brigade Group: Exercise Lightning Strike	No. 3	11
Training for the Soviet Soldier	No. 2	90
Trophy, 2 RCR Wins Duke of Edinburgh's	No. 4	15
United Europe as a "Third Force": An Essay	No. 2	79
Veteran Member Receives New RCASC History	No. 1	96
Visit from the Colonel-in-Chief, A (RCCS)	No. 3	126
War Anecdotes, South African	No. 4	51
War, Causes of: A Research Project?	No. 3	89
War Memorial, Signals	No. 1	84
Weapons, British Army's New	No. 1	29
Welfare Programme, The Army's Financial	No. 3	59
What Do We Mean by Mobility?	No. 3	48
Wings for the Canadian Army	No. 2	84
Yukon, Engineers Build a Bridge in the	No. 2	121

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1963

H.Q. 4521-C-3
19,150-17-63 (25-3643-P-T-5)