

CATM

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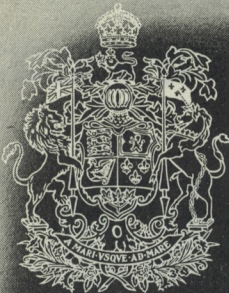


THE CANADIAN PROVOST CORPS

CATM Shows A New Face!

This issue of CATM marks a change in make-up. The Editorial Board is of the opinion that by dividing CATM into "departments" articles can be classified in their proper sections. This not only makes for easier reading, but provides readers with a handy reference. They have only to glance at the Contents Page to find the department in which they are most interested. It is sincerely hoped that **ALL** articles will be found interesting.

In this issue CATM is divided broadly into five departments—Editorials, Military Training, Educational Training, Recreational Training and Features. It is the intention of the Editorial Board to add a sixth, "Correspondence," and this is a personal invitation to you to write the Editor a few letters. Constructive criticism is always appreciated; tell us what you think of CATM's "new face." It doesn't matter whether your letter is a brick-bat or bouquet—we want to hear from you.—*Editor.*



Canadian Army Training Memorandum

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NUMBER 56

NOVEMBER 1945

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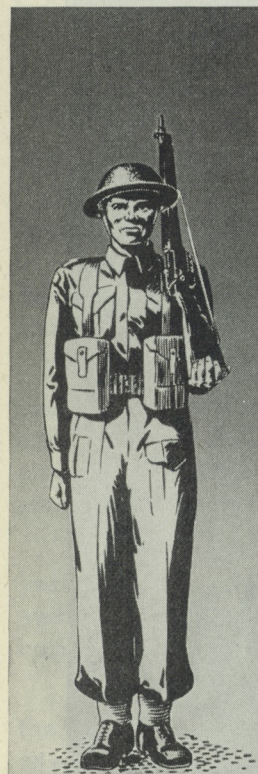
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PROVOST CORPS

In the history of the British Army, various references will be found to the office and functions of the Provost Marshal and to the use of troops under his command in the enforcement of discipline. These references date back to the Middle Ages and it is of interest to note that at one time the Provost Marshal had judicial power and was enabled to impose summary punishment.

While the Canadian Army in the War of 1914-18 employed Provost Staff Officers and various Military Police details, it was not until the outbreak of war in 1939 that the need for regular Provost Units became apparent and not until 1940 that "The Canadian Provost Corps", as such, was formed.

From this beginning, with no attractive tradition and no incentive but that of service, the Corps has developed to its present status. Units are still employed in every Military District in Canada, other Units were included in the Order of Battle of every Canadian Formation overseas while detachments were a part of the Canadian Forces engaged at Hong Kong and Dieppe.

Provost Corps men are expected to carry out their arduous and oftimes thankless tasks with courtesy, firmness and impartiality. They must be prepared to assist or direct a soldier who is lost or in trouble. In short, they must strive to attain the standard of the good civil policeman who has been described as commanding "the respect of citizens and the fear of the felon".

If any credit is to be given the Corps for its work during the past six strenuous years, it will be because these principles have been followed, both in the field and while engaged at the more prosaic but none-the-less essential tasks here at home.

We may with justification point to an excellent esprit de Corps and express the thought that this is founded on the satisfaction of having contributed our part, as a new Service, to the overall effort of the Canadian Army.

Richard L. ...

EDITORIALS

THANK YOU, UNCLE SAM!

A great many of us do not know how closely the military staffs of Canada and the United States worked during the final phase of World War II, and just how much help and advice was given to us by our good neighbours to the south.

Space does not permit of the enumeration in detail of all the hundred and one ways that officers and men of the United States Army helped us to solve or deal with the many many problems of training and administration which beset us when we were preparing to send the 6th Canadian Division to the Pacific. Suffice it to say that they did help and that the problems were solved or in the process of solution when the war ended. However, space does permit of an expression of sincere appreciation to all ranks of the United States Army for their help and advice. At no time during that period of preparation were we ever refused help and advice when we asked for it. More often than not, the need was anticipated and the help forthcoming before the request was made.

This has done much to strengthen the ties of neighbourliness and as one good neighbour to another, we wish to say, simply and sincerely:

"Thank you very much, Uncle Sam."

AN OFFICER BY ORDER OF THE KING A GENTLEMAN BY THE GRACE OF GOD

Such is the manner in which officers of His Majesty's Forces are often described. It is a description worth thinking about, as it contains many implications which do not appear on the surface.

An order from the King is absolute. One must obey it without question and, thank God, has obeyed it during the dark years of war. In so doing one has acquired the habits of a gentleman. They are simple, easy rules which are practised without thought in every-day life. One is courteous, helpful, sympathetic and thoughtful of others. It has become second nature to officers to consider the welfare of their men before themselves, to ensure that every comfort possible is provided and that all men are given fair and honest treatment.

And so now comes the peace. The future is free from the terrors and

dangers of war, and one can settle down to an existence of comfort and freedom from danger. Thoughts can be turned into facts again—leisure days spent in pleasant company and secure surroundings—a job in Civvy Street—happy days working and living in all the luxury which modern civilization provides. And so the thoughts of peace come tumbling through one's mind and surround one's being with an aura of comfort, luxury—and selfishness.

That's a harsh note, you say to yourself; rather like the wail of a "Moaning Minnie" in the midst of a pleasant dream. Why is it selfish to bend one's energies to such things after six years of hell?

A gentleman by the Grace of God—an officer by order of the King. What have I missed? Surely I've fulfilled my obligations to both. I did all, and in some cases more than was asked

of me. I was thoughtful of my men—I was fair, I was honest—and now I've suddenly become selfish. I cannot understand; all I'm doing is going back to Civvy Street to resume my old job and become plain John Citizen again.

Wait—now I see. Plain John Citizen! Can I be such a person again—after what I've seen and done? No, not completely. I must continue to be a gentleman and think of others and so must wonder what will happen to us all in the next few years. I must assume responsibilities and obligations in peace as I did in war. I have something which others need—experience, training and above all an understanding of my fellowman. I am obliged to pass this on. I must see that others learn to

accept responsibilities as I did; but where is all this getting me—how can I do it?

The Responsibility

And so your thoughts might run and sooner or later, the answer would come to you, and you will accept the responsibilities and the obligations of helping to train the young men of this country against the time when they must face another enemy.

True, you must earn a living for yourself and your family. You must prepare for the day when you can no longer work—but you can also do the other. There exists in the country the means to do this and to permit you to continue "As an officer by order of the King and a gentleman by the Grace of God".

WHEN WINTER COMES

There is an old song which goes something like this:

*Oh it's nice to get up in the morning,
When the sun begins to shine,
At four or five or six o'clock,
In the good old summer time,
But when the snow is snowing,
And it's murky o'erhead,
It's nice to get up in the morning
But it's nicer to lie in your bed!*

Probably, as you read this issue of CATM, "the snow is snowing and it's murky o'erhead," and you are wishing that you were able to lie in bed in the morning instead of having to get up and face the elements in order to proceed with your daily round of duty.

Must Be Solved

The problem of winter training is one which must be faced and solved. During war years, the necessity for using every available hour drove us to doing things which in peace time

would be considered impossible. Now we are again at peace, and all the old arguments for taking things easy are being put forward. Many have merit and in many cases it is agreed there is no need for going out in freezing temperatures and howling blizzards to complete range practices or field training, etc., and it is not the intention of this editorial to urge that such things be done.

It is the intention, however, to stress the necessity for continuous training throughout the year. Ask the golfer for the answer—he doesn't play during the winter for obvious reasons, and in the spring, what? Much time spent in recovering his form—so also the baseball and rugby player—long hours of practice for the short period of highly competitive playing during the season.

Cannot this be applied to the Army? Is it not true that much valuable time is spent during good weather teaching things

indoors which could be handled when the "snow is snowing," and so losing the benefit of the fine days for out-of-doors work which is so vital to the efficiency of a unit?

During the war much was heard about "forward planning"—looking ahead and laying the foundation for operations which had to be mounted some months hence. It was a vital part of military strategy and the Commander who did not indulge in forward planning found himself in a most awkward and embarrassing position.

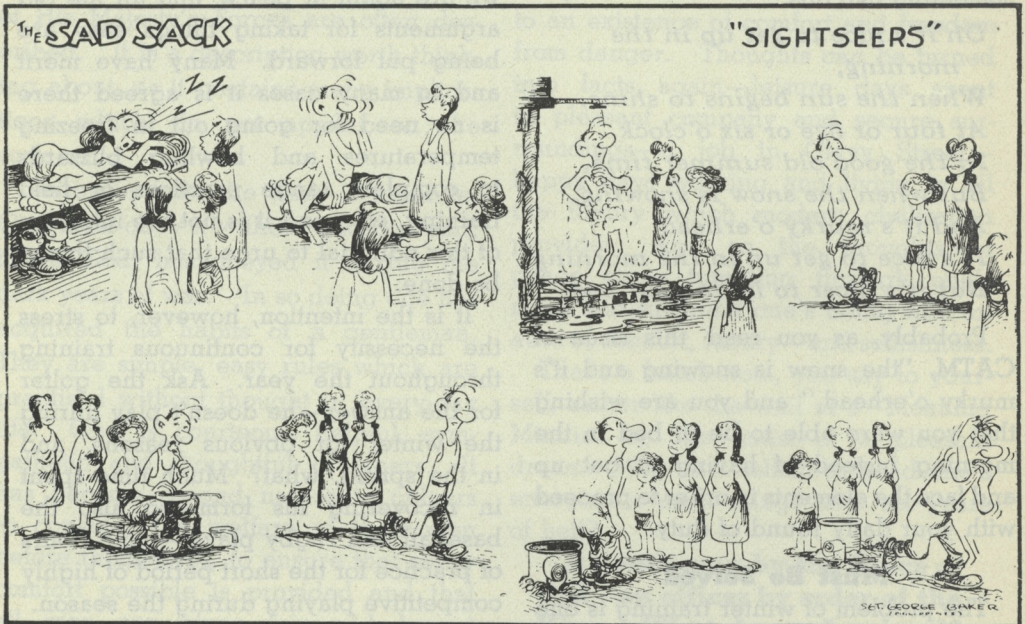
And so the suggestion is made that all officers put their thinking caps on and do a bit of forward planning. Examine the problem of training generally and endeavour to so phase your activities that you can progress from season to season and avoid time lost in picking up the "forgotten bits" which were not practised due to weather.

Perhaps an idea like this might work. Make an appreciation of the situation—after all it is a military problem and should be resolved by military methods.

Let us say the object of your appreciation is as follows:

To train my men as efficiently as possible on an all-weather basis. The rest is yours. What are the factors, the courses open, the plan? Once you have arrived at the plan, then the production of a training program is an easy and simple matter.

And as a final thought—the making of this appreciation and plan would, in itself, be an excellent exercise for officers to work out "When the snow is snowing and it's murky o'erhead." We all know that lack of planning and preparation are the prime factors in loss of training time.



Reproduced by courtesy U.S. Army Weekly "Yank"

ONE MORE MONTH

Again the time has come when all you ambitious Reserve Army officers should have your noses to the proverbial grindstone reviewing and searching for knowledge. That is of course unless you are one of those who are adept at "cramming."

You have only a short time left to further prepare yourself for the great test; take the hint and study progressively for those qualifying examinations between now and Dec. 8. It is realized that you chaps have a dual role to play in Canada, one as a good citizen and the other as an officer bearing the King's Commission. Neither of these can be neglected, therefore apply yourself during this month and start by setting out a system of study.

Draw Up a Program

Estimate the maximum amount of time you can afford towards military education, then take your syllabus for qualification in the rank that you aim to obtain and allot a sensible proportion to each subject. To those subjects you are strong in, or through experience have found come easy to you, allot less time. Make a thorough appreciation of your existing knowledge and balance that against what is necessary to qualify. When you set this study schedule follow it religiously. You know your capacity for absorption and mental organization; do **NOT** "cram" yourself so that when sitting for the examination you can't orient your knowledge enough to set it out on paper. If you are in doubt as to the interpretation of what is required to qualify, request help from someone who has been examined re-

cently. For added aid you probably have a friend who has had practical experience in this business of soldiering.

Overcome Fear

In writing the examination itself, try to overcome that fear that is so common when being tested on paper, with a grim determination to use common sense and keep your thoughts orderly. Read the paper through thoroughly, selecting the questions that appear easiest to you. Notice the time allowed for the paper and subdivide it, a portion for each question. Keep within this time allotment by having your watch on the desk in front of you.

Next, the question you are about to answer: read it over again carefully, ascertain the exact requirement and commence setting your knowledge to paper in neat legible writing. It may prove easier to you if you set out the plan for your answer on work paper first. Be concise and keep to relevant matter. Attack each subsequent question likewise. Do **NOT** be discouraged if you can only answer **PART** of a question; go on to the next one. The last thing to do, but **NOT** the least: read your paper over carefully, correcting spelling, ambiguity and abbreviations.

Written examinations are for your benefit, to ascertain the extent of your military education. You must already possess the intangible qualities of a leader. So, above all, use with common sense the full time allowed for the paper, and be deliberate in your answers.

He Didn't Get It!

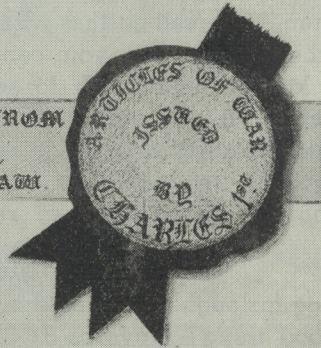
A soldier on furlough wired his commanding officer: "Whosoever findeth a wife findeth a good thing—Proverbs 18-22. Therefore request five days extension. My confidence in you tells me you'll agree."

The commanding officer replied: "Parting is such sweet sorrow—Romeo and Juliet, Act II, Scene 2. Extension denied. My confidence in you assures me you'll be back on time."

THE PROVOST must have a horse allowed him and some soldiers to attend him, and all the rest commanded to obey and assist, or else the Service will suffer, for he is but one man and must correct many, and therefore he cannot be beloved.

And he must be riding from one garrison to another to see the soldiers do no outrage nor scathe the country.

EXTRACTS FROM
THE
MILITARY &
MARITIME LAW



CANADIAN PROVOST CORPS IN WARTIME

*The Provost must have a horse
allowed him
And some soldiers to attend
him, and all the rest com-
manded
To obey and assist, or else the
service will suffer for
He is but one man and must
correct many and therefore
He cannot be beloved.
And he must be riding
From one garrison to another
to see the soldiers
Do not outrage nor scathe the
country.*

*(From the Articles of War issued by Charles I.
1630. See page 8 for facsimile).*

"He cannot be beloved." Ask any veteran of World War I his opinion of military policemen and it will be very surprising if his comments are as mild and polite as the above quotation. At the same time ask anyone placed in authority whether they expect to be beloved and they will probably reply in the negative with the rider that the most they can hope for is respect if they carry out their duties to the best of their ability with equal fairness and firmness.

The "Red Cap"

There is no doubt that when the Canadian Provost Corps was first formed in July, 1940, they faced a very serious problem in that the old time rough and tough "Red Cap," having been initially chosen more for his brawn than his brain, had left behind a very unenviable reputation. To get away somewhat from the old stigma, the form "M.P." was dropped and the name "Provost" (a leader) substituted. A new badge, the crown and the lion, the King's personal insignia, was authorized in December, 1940, and though the maintenance of discipline amongst the troops was still a primary function of the Corps, a spirit of co-operation with, and assist-

ance to, other soldiers was fostered and built up.

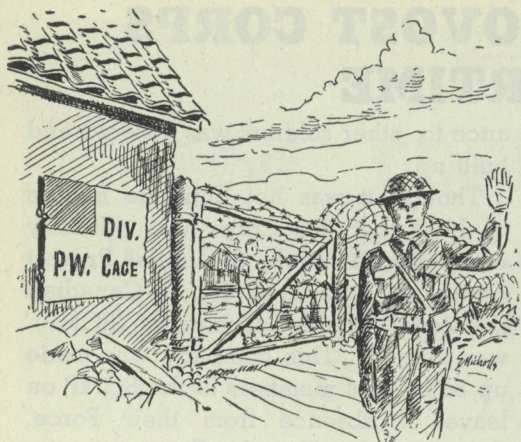
Though it was not until the middle of 1940 that the Corps was officially recognized as such, the initial Provost Company, known as No. 1 Canadian Divisional Provost Company (RCMP), was formed. This company was made up entirely of members of the RCMP on leave of absence from their Force. Subsequently No. 2 Company was formed as a unit of 2nd Canadian Division and the new military organization commenced its growth.

THE CORPS AT HOME

"To see the soldiers do not outrage nor scathe the Country." It is an extraordinary thing but when some young civilians first put on khaki, they appear to forget their past lawful behaviour and take unto themselves all kinds of licence, occasionally of a destructive nature. During the early days of the war, train after train arrived at its destination with its carriages wrecked, windows broken and upholstery torn out; beverage room brawls became common, and becoming boisterous and unruly off duty was considered a soldier's prerogative.

One of the first duties of the Provost in Canada was to control this exuberance and to that end a system of street and train patrols was put into effect. The idea here was not to spoil the soldier's fun but to tone it down so that no "outrage nor scathing" resulted. In this way an average of 69 trains, 65 bus or railway terminals and 72 towns were patrolled each day.

In the spring of 1941, the Canadian Provost Corps assumed the responsibility for the movement of Prisoners of War and Internees, and in the next two years more than



26,000 were transferred from ports to camps in 99 separate moves; several of the moves necessitated taking over charges south of the border at such points of entry as New York and Boston.

The administration of Military Detention Barracks early became the responsibility of the Provost and by the end of 1943 more than 20 such barracks were in operation across the country. Today the Corps administers 31 of these barracks with a total capacity of approximately 2,800 rooms.

In July 1942, the apprehension of absentees and deserters which had, prior to that date, been carried out by the RCMP, was made a main responsibility of the Corps. To facilitate these duties special powers were granted to Canadian Provost Corps personnel under Order in Council P.C. 3205.

This order gave the members of the Corps the authority to require any person to produce his national registration certificate and to question him. If as a result of such questioning, he reasonably suspected that such a person was an absentee or deserter, the Provost was empowered to apprehend and bring him before a Justice of the Peace to be dealt with according to law. This order applied to absentees and deserters only and not to draft delinquents, apprehen-

sion of whom still remained in the hands of the RCMP.

At all ports of embarkation one found the Provost engaged in the thankless job of maintaining good order and military discipline, assisting movement control and generally policing the dock area. Today, the first personnel returning troops meet at the port of disembarkation are the Provost still on the same old job of co-operation and assistance, helping to turn the wheels of "getting home" more smoothly.

THE CORPS OVERSEAS

Initially the work of the Provost overseas was very similar to that in Canada, i.e. the policing of cities and towns and the general maintenance of discipline amongst the troops off duty. But behind the scenes preparation went on for duties of a more complex nature to be brought into use when the Canadian Army came to actual grips with the enemy. The chief duty planned for was that of traffic control. Long hours of thought and practical application were spent in England perfecting these plans so that when the "great day" arrived everything would run smoothly.

That the Provost man on traffic control duty in a battle area had a tough job will be admitted by all who saw him there. He was faced with distractions of every kind yet one error on his part might well have had very serious consequences. He was required to know exactly which way each unit had to go and the best way to get there.

He had to be prepared to accept responsibility with regard to diversions and alternate routes. He knew by heart the serial numbers of every unit taking part and the type of every vehicle, whilst all around him German shells were exploding and aircraft straffing. The Provost doing this all by himself with so much responsibility

was, more often than not, a lowly one-striper—a lance-corporal.

Whilst training in England went on, the Provost were still considered by other troops to be merely "flat feet" and "traffic cops" but after Dieppe it was a different story and the baby Corps commenced to earn the first signs of respect. Here the Provost went ashore with the first wave ready to direct the tanks up the beach and sort order out of the confusion which must necessarily surround any initial landing in enemy-held country. Despite adverse conditions and high casualties, the Canadian Provost Corps came through its baptism of fire with flying colours and was accepted by the troops as "an outfit that perhaps wasn't so bad after all."

Came Into Its Own

Dieppe being just a reconnaissance in force, it was not until the Canadians landed in Sicily that the Provost Corps really came into its own. It was here they were able to put into practice their traffic control methods under real battle conditions and all troops soon respected the lone Provost standing up amidst shell and mortar fire directing traffic, untangling snarls, apparently oblivious to his own danger and sometimes staying on a corner just a bit too long.

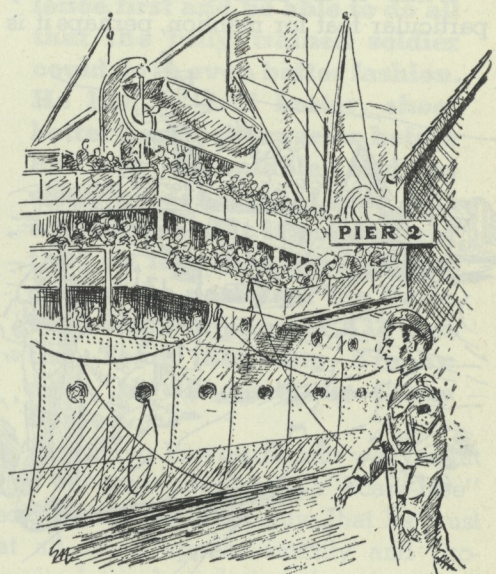
As the advance up the Italian "boot" proceeded, the Provost were always found working well forward. In fact, it was common for troops to come upon Provost placing "Out Of Bounds" signs at one end of a town whilst "Jerry" was still on his way out of the other. Route-signing became a very important part of traffic control and with no railways functioning, a few roads available, and the necessity for getting supplies up, wounded and prisoners back, it had to be very carefully worked out. Certain roads (up routes) were set aside for forward traffic and others (down routes) were

used only to the rear, the two being joined by lateral routes. Those in 1st Corps will well remember such signs as SUN UP and BOTTLE DOWN, whilst German place names such as Hamburg, Bremen, etc., were used for the laterals.

Special Company

A special Traffic Control Company of some 254 all ranks was formed in Italy and on a Corps Front they were known to place as many as 200 route signs per mile of advance. Incidentally, it was this Traffic Control Company that controlled the "Gold Flake" route from Marseilles to Cambrai when the Canadians were pulled out of Italy to join their comrades in Northern France, Belgium and Holland.

As the war proceeded, additional duties fell to the Corps. The Provost became responsible for prisoners-of-war and handled them from the Brigade area back to Army where they were taken over by the Corps of Military Police, the British Army equivalent of the Canadian Provost Corps. Cages were built, and as the War was far from static, this involved an immense amount of labour with speed essential. In addition, field punishment camps were constructed and maintained.



As cities and towns were liberated it was found that the civil police forces were no longer existent, and once again the Provost were called upon to take up their duties until such time as re-organization took place.

Special investigation squads were also formed whose particular job was the investigation of serious crime and running down the Black Marketeers. These new duties were taken over with a minimum of fuss and in a short time many would-be profiteers were wondering what hit them.

In North-West Europe, Provost units played their part when the "big show" started on D-Day and moved forward with their formations as the advance progressed from the Normandy beach-head through France, Belgium and Holland into Germany. Many difficult problems in traffic control were met and mastered and of these the Seine crossings will probably be remembered as a highlight. In this theatre Provost signed and manned such well known routes as "Maple Leaf," "London," "Diamond" and "Ruby."

Had To "Clean Up"

While it is difficult to select any particular feat for mention, perhaps it is

worthwhile relating the occasion when a sergeant and detail of men from No. 8 Provost Company were left to "clean up" a captured town after armoured elements had passed through in pursuit of Nazi tanks. This Provost detachment, closely followed the armour, entered the town immediately behind our tanks and was surprised to find itself left alone there; the tank Commander had made a brief pause only and roared on in pursuit.

After having mopped up pockets of enemy resistance and not knowing what else they might find in the way of Nazis, the little body of Provost decided to get on with their own job in any case, so set about laying out traffic control and other police arrangements.

When other troops reached the village they were amazed to find Provost already on duty and the position consolidated!

Provost Training

And how did all this come about? It stands to reason that it would have been impossible just to gather up the necessary number of men, put a Provost flash on their shoulders, a badge on their caps and throw an "M.P." armband at them and then expect them to carry out the multitudinous and complex duties just described. The answer is and was specialized training!

The initial overseas Company was formed from members of the RCMP on special leave of absence and their training in Canada and England was a Divisional responsibility. Other overseas companies set up in the first three years of the War, and with a healthy sprinkling of ex-civil policemen, were also trained within their own formations. As the companies overseas increased, an attempt was made to co-ordinate training and to this end the Provost Wing, No. 1 Canadian General Reinforcement Unit, was formed. This func-



tioned well and finally acted as a concentration point and refresher base for reinforcements arriving from Canada.

In Canada, however, the Corps had its difficulties. It was soon recognized that brawn was of considerably lesser account than brains, but where to get the men who had it "between the ears" presented a difficult problem in that such combat units as the Infantry, Artillery, Armoured Corps and Engineers had top priority.

The Companies being formed in Canada for home duties were forced to get men where they could and train them as best they were able. District DAPM's and local Company Commanders visited Basic Training Centres in an attempt to sell the Corps to the newly joined recruit—often bashful at the thought of policing his brothers-in-arms—and then arrange for re-allocation to the Corps of those who volunteered to join it and were considered suitable. It became the Company Commander's responsibility to train these new men and attempt to operate efficiently with what they had at their disposal.

The need for a central training establishment was finally recognized and on 1 Nov. 1942, A32 Canadian Provost Corps Training Centre was opened at Camp Borden.

Two Courses

In the beginning the Training Centre drew its men undergoing training from one source only—the Provost Companies in Canada. There were two Courses—one of four weeks duration for categorized men for duty in Canada only, and the other (lasting 12 weeks) designed for overseas reinforcements. On the completion of the Course the men returned to their Companies in Canada, the reinforcements to await their call for overseas service. In 1943, A32 commenced to take in new recruits and ran its own Basic Training. Then



it took 17 weeks to turn out trained Provost.

Because it was by now fully recognized that the Provost required "the Cream of the Crop," the qualifications for Provost material ran high. A minimum "M" score of 115 was essential together with at least Grade 9 education and physical condition to meet any emergency. It was stressed that to be a good Provost he must be a soldier par excellence first and be able to do all that the fully trained soldier could do in even better fashion. He had to drill better, shoot better and look smarter before he was acceptable and as some evidence that this was accomplished it is pointed out that no less than three times during the past year the Basic Training Company of A32 won the Team Shooting Trophy open to all units in Camp Borden.

The young Provost recruit was taught that he was no longer a "care-free" soldier like the other guy; that he must at all times appear smartly and properly dressed, and that though one of

his main functions was the maintenance of discipline it was to be a discipline not established by force or fear, but by the use of tact and by the use of his head. "Discipline by Example" was to be his watchword.

In addition he was taught the gentle art of "judo," the mysteries of mines and booby traps, the taming of the motorcycle and the "jeep," the procedure of military law, the finer points of traffic duty and traffic control and the puzzles of map using, thereby fitting him as much as possible for the arduous

job that would be his on arrival overseas.

And so the Canadian Provost Corps has slowly grown up. Men of the Corps may have started out with two strikes against them but they hit so many homers that the old score has been completely "washed out." The boys proudly wearing the Lion and the Crown have won the hearty respect of all their fellow soldiers who have seen them in action—and won it the hard way. "Discipline by Example" was their watchword and their example has been second to none.

FUN 'N GAMES

Let's play games—supposing games. . . . And let's start by supposing that your imagination is of the quality of pre-war elastic—that it will stretch but not break under the strain.

And now, with that as a start, let's suppose that, even in these days of comparative drought, you're the proud possessor of four half-bottles of liquor—a half each of Scotch, Rye, Gin and Rum.

Next, let's suppose that, on condition you return the container pronto but don't drink the liquor (or spill it on the ground!) some kind-hearted soul hands you another half bottle of one of these four and says, "Quick—gimme back the empty bottle!"

\$64 question: What do you do?

"Easy," you say. "You smell the liquor and dump it into the proper bottle."

That's just what we mean.

Identify It

You don't dump it into any one of the four, do you? First thing you do is to identify it properly in order to determine where it goes. If it's Scotch, for instance, you'd hardly dump it in with the Gin. That's what our old Geometry teacher

used to call a self-evident fact. If you do, you'll spoil not only the Scotch but the Gin into which you dump it. And that, again, is just what we mean for, after all, we're not really writing about Scotch and Gin but about Classified Documents. It's even more important, incidentally, where they're concerned but, anyway, like liquor, they, too, should be treated with the respect that is their due. . . . You can't give a document just any classification, regardless. If you do, you ruin the Security not only of that particular document, but, soon, of the whole classification in which it is wrongly placed.

In the case of a liquor, your nose knows—in the case of documents, you're supposed to use an equally fine discretion. Scotch added to Gin improves neither the Scotch itself nor the Gin to which it is added. . . . A document placed in a category too low loses the protection to which it is entitled. A document placed in a category too high can but contribute to making ineffective the entire system of Security classification. Overgrading and undergrading are equally bad. Both result in labels meaning nothing—

BATTLE CASUALTIES

(War Office Infantry Bulletin)

(1) N.W. Europe: Statistics of (British Army) battle casualties (i.e. killed, wounded and missing) for the period (D-Day) 6 June, 1944 to (V.E. Day) 8 May, 1945, show that Infantry officer casualties amounted to 15.3% of the total number of Infantry officers taking part in the operation. This compares with percentages of 8.9 for R.A.C., 7.5 for Recce, and 4.5 for R.A. (Fd and A/Tk.)

In the case of Other Ranks, on the same basis, the percentages are as follows, compared with the other main

fighting arms: Infantry, 10.4%; R.A.C., 4.0%; Recce, 5.1%; R.A. (Fd and A/Tk), 2.2%.

(2) Italy: Based on operations between 26 August, 1944 and 2 May, 1945 and calculated in the same manner as the figures in (1) above, the percentages of battle casualties in this theatre are as follows:

Arm	Oftrs Percentage	ORs
Infantry.....	8.1	6.5
R.A.C.....	6.2	2.1
Recce.....	6.1	3.1
R.A. (Fd and A/Tk)....	1.5	0.7

FUN 'N GAMES

(Continued from Page 14)

and, because they mean nothing, the natural tendency is then to disregard them entirely.

This Is The Purpose

Security classifications were designed for a purpose. The purpose is to ensure that information should be treated with the respect and care due its Security value. And that valuation is based on the value of unauthorized disclosure to a potential enemy. Note the classifications and ponder their meaning, even for a moment. Aren't most of us guilty of at least one major fault—of placing documents, properly to be classified as RESTRICTED, in the CONFIDENTIAL, SECRET (yes, and even in the TOP SECRET) categories?

Here, then, for your guidance—and thought—are the definitions:

TOP SECRET: Certain secret documents, information, and material the security aspect of which is paramount, and the unauthorised disclosure of which would cause exceptionally grave

damage to the nation shall be graded TOP SECRET.

SECRET: Documents, information, or material the unauthorised disclosure of which would endanger national security, cause serious injury to the interests or prestige of the nation, or any governmental activity thereof, or would be of great advantage to a foreign nation shall be graded SECRET.

CONFIDENTIAL: Documents, information, or material the unauthorised disclosure of which while not endangering the national security, would be prejudicial to the interests or prestige of the nation, or of any government activity, or of an individual, or would cause administrative embarrassment, or difficulty or be of advantage to a foreign nation shall be graded CONFIDENTIAL.

RESTRICTED: Documents, information or material (other than Top Secret, Secret or Confidential) which should not be published or communicated to anyone except for official purpose, shall be graded RESTRICTED.

Military Training



BRIEF HISTORY OF TECHNIQUE OF INSTRUCTION COURSE FOR THE ARMY

Following visits to various training centres in Eastern and Western Canada in the summer of 1941, a committee recommended that courses be set up in "Methods of Instruction" to improve the technique used in classroom lessons and lectures.

The proposed courses of three weeks duration opened simultaneously at S3 CSAS (EC) and S4 CSAS (WC) in January 1942 and continued on that basis until the fall of 1943.

Criticism that the course at S3 was too academic led to a reorganization in the fall of 1943. The course was reduced to 2½ weeks and greater stress was laid on practice instruction by the candidates in shorter assignments and practical instruction by means of field demonstrations and tactical exercises both with and without troops. The new course commenced in January 1944.

Course Overseas

A representative from NDHQ proceeded overseas in February 1944 to the Staff of CTS to organize a "Methods" course for the Canadian Army in England to conform to the Canadian courses. The course was restricted to a five day course in bare

essentials to suit the needs of CRU personnel.

In addition to the above course, the Methods Wing at CTS was responsible for screening all officers and ORs recommended for return to Canada as instructors. The improvement in the calibre of instructors subsequent to this date was very encouraging.

In order to link technique of instruction more closely with all the training at S3 and S4, especially drill and rifle coaching, the representative sent to CTS was recalled to Canada.

The proposals outlined below were put into effect in January 1945:

Technique of Instruction

- Course..... 2 weeks.
- Drill and Duties Course.. 2 weeks.
- Rifle Coaching Course... 12 days.

Uniformity

Instructors from the Technique of Instruction Wings were used to give lectures as integral parts of all courses given at S3. This resulted in a uniformity of technique

for all instructors.

After the experience of nearly four years the following conclusions have been reached regarding the Technique of Instruction:

This article tells of the development of the "Methods of Instruction" course in the Canadian Army—a course that has been invaluable in raising the standard of instruction.—Editor.

SIGNAL WORK IN CANADA'S NORTHLAND

The Royal Canadian Corps of Signals maintains and operates three main communication systems in Canada. These are:

1. The Northwest Territories and Yukon Radio System.
2. The Canadian Army Signal System.
3. The Ottawa—England High Speed Radio System.

The NWT & Y Radio System is operated on a commercial basis with connections to commercial telegraph and cable companies at Edmonton, Alta. This system also handles, free of charge, messages for all Dominion Government departments.

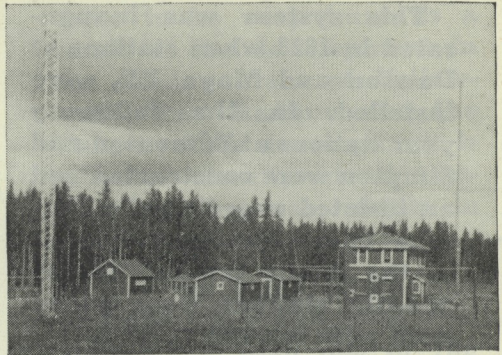
The Canadian Army Signal System provides a combination of radio and teletype service from coast to coast. This system is operated entirely on a service basis handling Army and Dominion Government Departmental traffic only.

The Ottawa—England High Speed Radio System operates on a service basis for the Army, the RCAF, and the Department of Munitions and Supply (now Department of Reconstruction and Supply) traffic to and from overseas. The terminal in the UK is operated by the RAF.

The NWT & Y Radio System only will be described here. The Canadian Army Signal System and the Ottawa—England High Speed Radio System will be described in later contributions to CATM.

The Northwest Territories and Yukon Radio System

This system provides the only means of rapid communication throughout a large part of the Canadian Northwest. Headquarters of this system is located at Edmonton, Alta. The radio stations making up the system are located at:—



RC Sigs' station at Fort Smith, Alta.

Dawson, YT	Simpson, NWT
Whitehorse, YT	Providence, NWT
Mayo, YT	Yellowknife, NWT
Aklavik, NWT	Resolution, NWT
Good Hope, NWT	Hay River, NWT
Norman, NWT	Fort Smith, Alta.
Norman Wells, NWT	Chipewyan, Alta.
Port Radium, NWT	Embarras, Alta.
McMurray, Alta.	Edmonton, Alta.
Wrigley, NWT.	

In addition to providing communication to and from these points, contact is maintained by nearly every station with smaller settlements, and trading posts having wireless facilities operated by the Hudsons Bay Co., mining companies and others. Communication is also maintained with aircraft during flight and with boats operating on the inland waterways of the Territories.

The Edmonton station is also included in the Canadian Army Signal System for the ex-



Yellowknife, NWT, from the air. RC Sigs have a radio station here.

change of Dominion Government Departmental traffic.

This system was inaugurated in 1923 when stations at Dawson and Mayo, YT, were installed. In the following year stations at Edmonton and Simpson were constructed and an ill-fated expedition to Herschel Island lost its equipment in the Arctic Ocean. Subsequently stations were added from year to year.

As a result of the defence projects undertaken in Northwest Canada during the past four years, the NWT and Y Radio System has been gradually expanded in order to meet demands for increased communication facilities. The main projects were the Alcan Highway, Canol Project and airfield construction for the Northwest Staging Route. Special meteorological reports for the Department of Transport forecasting stations and also for aircraft placed very heavy communication responsibilities on the System. When the U.S. Army withdrew from the NWT last year, their stations at Embarras, Hay River and Wrigley, where airports were estab-

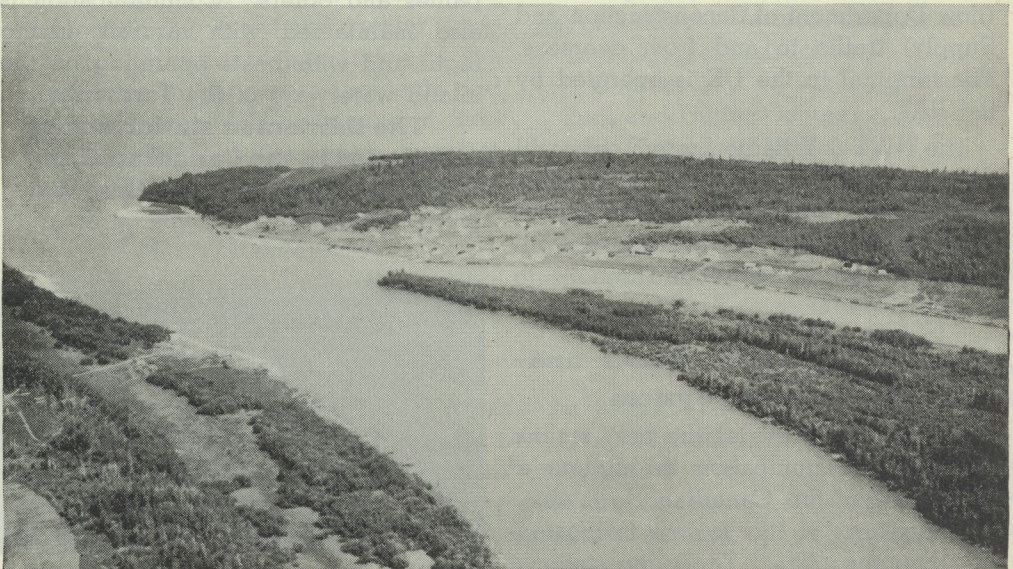
lished, were taken over.

Installations

The increased work of the System has necessitated higher-powered transmitting equipment. The installation of 10-kilowatt low-frequency transmitters has been completed at Edmonton, Fort Smith, Simpson and Norman Wells. Self-supporting aerial towers, 300 feet high, have been erected at these stations. Additional short-wave transmitting equipment and power plants have also been installed.

Many new buildings, to house equipment and to provide living quarters, have been constructed by a detachment of the Royal Canadian Engineers. This work is still in progress. Due to the remote location of the stations, transportation of materials is the major difficulty in carrying out a construction program. Thanks to the magnificent co-operation of the RCAF many of these difficulties have been overcome.

The provision of personnel to operate the stations has not been easy. It is not feasible to employ specialists for each of the duties required to operate a station. As an alternative, an endeavour has been made to select capable



Here is an aerial view of Hay River, NWT, where another radio station is located.

versatile men. Some of the requirements are:

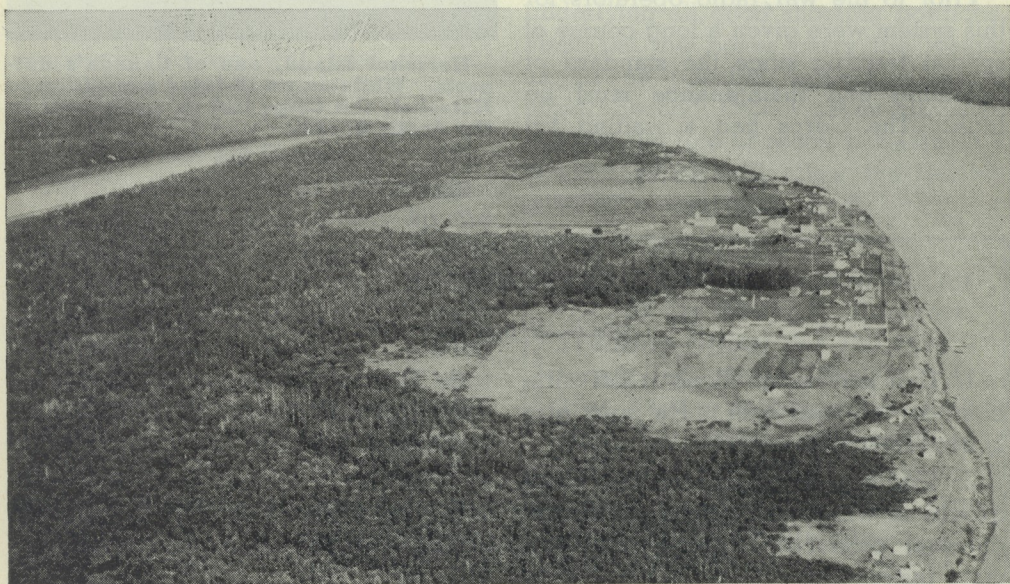
WT Operator (25 words per minute); knowledge of diesel and gasoline engines, motors and generators, radio transmitters and receivers, remote control equipment, commercial telegraph accounting, meteorological observations, and on some stations ability to use the American Morse Code is essential. In one case the NCO in charge is the local magistrate and at another he is postmaster.

Establishment

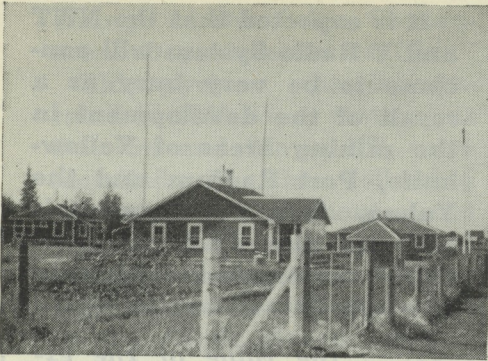
The present establishment of the NWT & Y Radio System provides for six officers and 195 other ranks. Warrant officers or senior NCOs are in charge of the individual stations. The report for July 1945 indicates that during that month slightly more than 2,000,000 words were handled by the system; radiotelegraph receipts for the system amounted to \$9,687.05; in addition to this amount, \$1,389.75 was collected for connecting lines; 78,000 government departmental messages (valued at \$50,000.00) were handled without charge.

It is expected that the NWT and Y Radio System will continue to be very busy as a result of the development in the mining areas of Yellowknife, Port Radium and the Yukon. This development is reflected directly in all associated enterprises which in

“... the value of the experience and training on this System has been one of the greatest assets of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals in war.” These, the concluding words of this article written specially for CATM by the Directorate of Signals, NHDQ, sum up the worth of the work being done by RC Sigs in the lonely outposts of Canada's vast hinterland. Readers will be interested to learn that there will be two more articles in this series which will be published in future issues of CATM.—Editor.



An aerial view of Fort Simpson, NWT, where the Corps has a radio station.



Radio station at Fort Simpson, NWT.

turn are a source for radio-telegraph business.

Since the inception of this system in 1923, many changes have taken place. All transportation to and from the stations was formerly by rail from Edmonton to Waterways and thence by boat *down* the river. Relatively few personnel now travel that way but are moved by air. Many personnel have served in the north for several years at their own request. Comfortable quarters, good rations, northern allowances, mosquitoes and hard work are the hallmarks of Northern Service. Few dislike it and most prefer it.

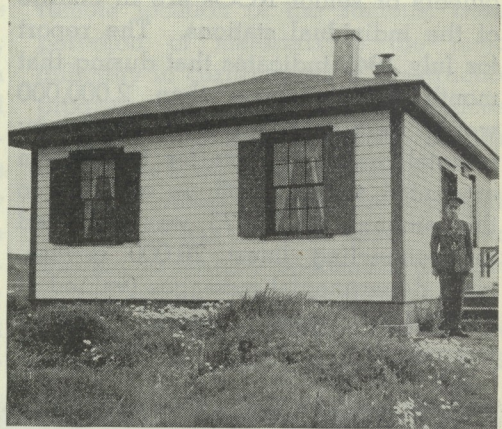
Prior to the war, radio operators for this system were given a long course of special training since the standard of operating and maintenance must be high. The Corps had a waiting list

of applicants with senior matriculation largely because of opportunities for this type of service.

Plans For Future

Plans for the future service in this country envisage the use of still more modern equipment using radio teletype and radio telephone. If these can be successfully applied it will reduce the time required for training materially and greatly increase the traffic capacity of the System.

In conclusion, it may be said that the value of the experience and training on this System has been one of the greatest assets of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals in war.



Herschel Island, one of Canada's outposts. While on an ill-fated expedition to Herschel, the Corps lost its equipment in the Arctic Ocean.

INSTRUCTION

(Continued from Page 16)

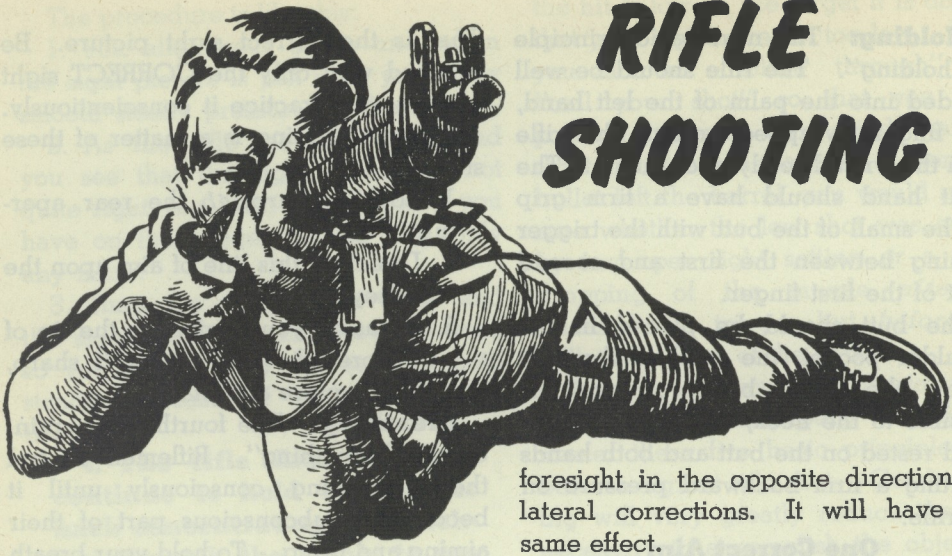
1. That knowledge alone is not sufficient for an instructor. He must also know "How to Instruct".

2. That instruction in relatively small groups in which the individual can be checked produces better results than mass instruction.

3. That a thorough knowledge of drill and the duties of an NCO are essential requisites for an Assistant Instructor.

4. That training in how to instruct should form a basic part of officers' training.

RIFLE SHOOTING



Almost everyone has an urge to be a great rifle shot. Most people who are not good shots feel that in order to achieve success the firer must be especially endowed with better than average eyesight, physique, co-ordination, etc. The expert rifle shot has no such ideas in the matter. He knows that it boils down to the employment of a few simple basic principles, and the co-ordination of these principles.

Naturally the rifle used has something to do with the results obtained but not nearly as much as would be supposed. So we will take for our purpose the splendid .22 B.S.A. or the new No. 7 Mark 1, .22 calibre.

Done By Zeroing

The first thing required by a rifleman is that the rifle bullet should hit the target at the point at which he aims. This is achieved by "zeroing". In the case of the B.S.A. model this is easily done by the simple expedient of moving the backsight in the direction you want your shot to hit on the target. A few shots fired experimentally will show you how easily it can be done. The principle of zeroing is always the same, and if you cannot move the backsight in the direction you want your shot to hit on the target, you can move the

foresight in the opposite direction for lateral corrections. It will have the same effect.

Basic Principles

Position: Now for the "basic principles" mentioned previously. The first is "Position". To achieve a proper position the firer must lay well oblique to the line of fire. The left elbow should be brought well under the rifle, namely, to a point within $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and preferably 1 inch from being directly underneath the axis of the bore. The right elbow should be well out in order to avoid a high right shoulder.

There are two fundamental principles underlying all good shooting positions. First: Let the bones carry the weight as far as possible without muscular effort. Second: Do not get an inflexible bone in the line of recoil but assume a position which will allow the flexible muscles to absorb the recoil.

This article was written for CATM by Maj. S. Linton, Training Officer for the Directorate of Army Cadets. As Maj. Linton is himself a crack shot, his article will be read with interest by all those interested in improving the army's marksmanship.—
Editor.

Holding: The next basic principle is "holding". The rifle should be well bedded into the palm of the left hand, the fingers wrapped around the rifle with the wrist directly underneath. The right hand should have a firm grip on the small of the butt with the trigger coming between the first and second joint of the first finger.

The butt should be placed in the shoulder pocket, the heel of the butt *below* the collar bone, as close as possible to the neck, the weight of the head rested on the butt and both hands exerting a firm backward pressure on the rifle.

One Correct Aim

Aiming: Aiming is the next item of our basic principles. Discard the use of open backsight entirely and practice only with aperture backsights. There is only one *CORRECT* aim. *NEARLY* right is 100% wrong. The ability to aim correctly and the habit of always aligning your sights correctly is one of the most important things for you to acquire because it will prove invaluable to you whether you are handling a rifle, machine gun, anti-tank gun, or range finder for a piece of artillery.

Taking correct aim does not mean that you have to take a lot of time. If you will take time now to learn the correct sight picture and to develop the right aiming habits you will find that you can get the correct aim as fast as an incorrect one.

This is accomplished by looking **THROUGH** the aperture in the rear sight. Then look at the tip of the front-sight and see that it is sharp, clear square and black in outline. With the sights on your rifle thus properly aligned, direct this line upon the aiming point or bullseye. The tip of the foresight, still centered properly in the aperture, should then touch the bottom of the aiming mark.

That is the correct sight picture. Be satisfied with only the *CORRECT* sight picture and practice it conscientiously.

Correct sighting is a matter of these steps:

1. Looking *through* the rear aperture.
2. Directing this line of aim upon the bullseye.
3. Focusing your vision on the tip of the foresight and seeing it sharp, clear, square and black.

Breathing: The fourth basic principle is "breathing". Riflemen control their breathing consciously until it becomes a subconscious part of their aiming and firing. To hold your breath comfortably take one or two breaths, just a little deeper than usual. Then let most of the air out of your lungs, easing it out naturally without any forced effort. Hold the remaining air. Do *not* hold your breath by arching your chest and tightening your diaphragm so that your face gets red. Take it easy, remain relaxed but do not breathe as you squeeze the trigger.

Squeeze it Properly

Trigger Control: The fifth and most important basic principle is "trigger control."

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GOOD SHOTS AND POOR SHOTS IS MEASURED IN THEIR ABILITY TO SQUEEZE THE TRIGGER PROPERLY.

There is only one correct way to "squeeze" the trigger—that is to increase the pressure on the trigger so smoothly and steadily that you do not know exactly when the rifle will fire.

Correct trigger squeeze is no more complicated than the act of "crooking" your finger slowly but steadily without moving any muscles except those controlling that forefinger. You can call it "squeeze" or "let off" or "pressure" or anything else you like as long as you do not "pull" or "jerk" or "yank" the trigger.

The procedure is like this:

1. You align your sights and when the sight picture is just right you apply smooth steady pressure on the trigger.

2. As the rifle moves a little and you see that the sight picture is not quite right you *hold* the pressure you have on the trigger but do not apply any more.

3. Then the rifle moves back and the sight picture again becomes good so you again apply the same smooth steady increase of pressure to the trigger.

4. The rifle fires and you continue to hold the trigger back concentrating on watching through the sights to see exactly where the rifle was pointing as the bullet left the muzzle.

The last operation is known among shooters as "calling your shot". In other sports it is known as "follow through". It is very important. There are a number of things which happen after you release the trigger before the bullet leaves the barrel. The striker is pushed forward by the striker spring. It hits the primer and breaks in the cap, exploding it. The powder burns and builds up pressure in the cartridge case. The bullet is forced into the rifling picking up speed and spin as it goes. Finally the bullet emerges from the muzzle, and will travel in the exact direction the barrel was pointed at the instant it left the muzzle. That is why the sights must be aligned on the target not only when the striker is released but when the bullet leaves the muzzle. Otherwise you will miss your target.

Checks on Sights

Calling your shot is essential for another reason. It is the only way to tell whether your sights are set properly. When you know that your sights were aligned exactly right at the instant the bullet *left the muzzle* but

the hit is low on the target it is obvious that your sights are set too low. But if you do not "follow through" and "call your shot" so that you were positive in your own mind that the sight picture was correct when the bullet left the barrel, you would not be sure whether the low shot was caused by improper sight setting or a slight dropping of the muzzle *after* you released the trigger but *before* the bullet was clear of the barrel.

Anyone with average physique and eyesight who will expend the effort to master these five basic principles can become a great rifle shot. Good coaching will very greatly reduce the time necessary to accomplish the objective. Coaching is the responsibility of the Instructors, practice the problem for the pupils. Together, progress is remarkable and success assured.

The battle of Waterloo, one of the decisive battles of the world, was lost and won for the exchange of thirty-seven tons of cannon balls. In the time it took to win Waterloo on thirty-seven tons, the combined British and American bomber forces can now drop 4,500 tons. The South African War absorbed 2,800 tons—less than one night's bomb load today. — From "Britain," (British Information Services.)

Hang On!

An inmate of the asylum approached the painter hard at work on the ceiling. "Hey, mister, have you got a good hold on the brush?" "I think so—why?" "Well, hang on tight—I'm gonna move this ladder."

HISTORY OF THE ROYAL



Maj. Gen. F. F. Worthington, CB, MC, MM, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief Pacific Command, who is recognized as the "Daddy of the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps." He formed the original Canadian Armoured Corps AFV School at Camp Borden.

The brief account of the development of the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps contained in this issue is in part a revised edition of the appendix to a letter to the GOC-in-C 1st Canadian Army, requesting that the Canadian Armoured Corps be extended the privilege of becoming the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps.

In earning the reputation which justified the addition of the preface "Royal" to the Canadian Armoured Corps, many gallant officers and men lost their lives. It is they, and all the others who worked and fought so well, who are responsible for the splendid achievements in battle and for the high standards of loyal service which are so rightly accredited to the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps.

The first unit of the Canadian Army to be associated with tanks was the 1st Canadian Tank Battalion which was mobilized in Canada during the war 1914-1918 and despatched to the United Kingdom for service in France. Unfortunately, this battalion did not see action against the enemy before the armistice. The 2nd Canadian Tank Battalion formed in 1918 suffered the same ill fortune.

No further steps were taken toward the formation of Canadian tank units until 1936, at which time the formation of six battalions of the NPAM as tank battalions was authorized. In the same year a small school was formed to give instruction in driving and maintenance and tank gunnery. It was not until the autumn of 1938, however, that the first tanks arrived in Canada from England.

Immediately at the outbreak of war in 1939 two regiments were mobilized as Divisional Cavalry Regiments for 1st and 2nd Canadian Infantry Divisions, and two army tank regiments (later renamed armoured regiments). This was the beginning of the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps which underwent a rapid growth with frequent changes in organization and nomenclature until firmly organized during 1943. It comprised the 4th and 5th Canadian Armoured Divisions of one armoured brigade each; the 1st and 2nd Independent Armoured Brigades; the 1st and 18th Armoured Corps Regiments; and three infantry divisional Reconnaissance Regiments. In 1945, the 1st Armoured Personnel Carrier Regiment was organized.

Late in 1941 the 1st Canadian Army Tank Brigade (later renamed 1st Armoured Brigade) became the first formation of the British Army to be fully equipped with Churchill tanks, and

CANADIAN ARMOUR

in the same year moved to the South of England to take part in the defence of Great Britain.

Dieppe, August 19, 1942, was the bloodiest of the Canadian Armour. One squadron landed during the operation and acquitted itself as well as could be expected in that never-to-be-forgotten epic of Canadian heroism which has since been called a "Reconnaissance in Force."

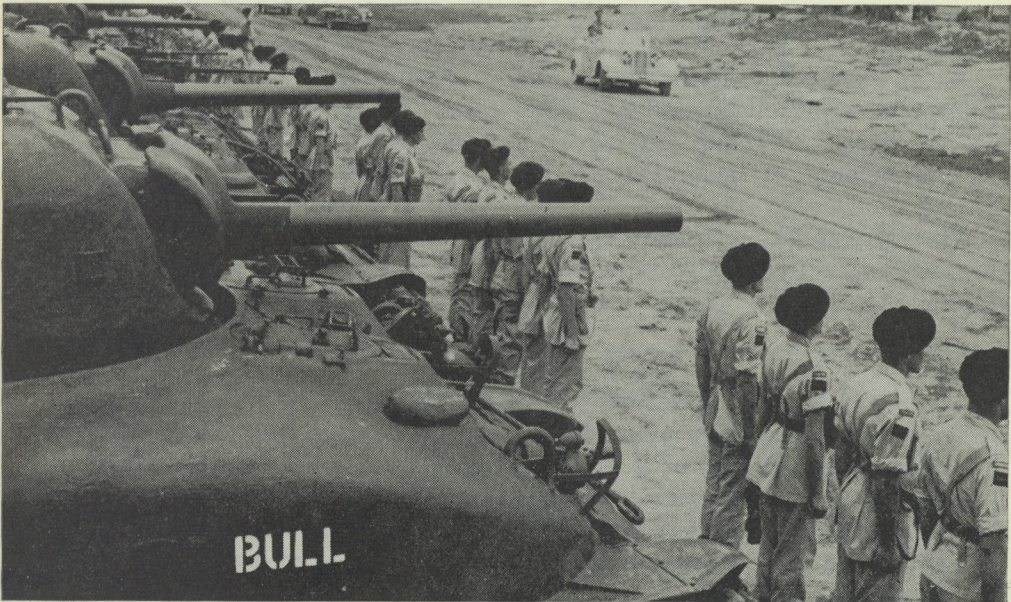
In June 1943, the 1st Independent Armoured Brigade took part in the invasion of Sicily and on the mainland of Italy that followed. In October the same year the 5th Canadian Armoured Division and 1st Armoured Corps Regiment arrived in Italy.

After many months of preparation and training in the United Kingdom, formations of the Canadian Armoured Corps played a very large part in the invasion of Normandy in June 1944. The 2nd Canadian Armoured Brigade

CATM readers will be interested in this short history of the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps, particularly since the Corps has now been honored with the prefix "Royal".— Editor.

landed in the initial assault in support of 3rd Canadian Infantry Division. A highlight of this assault was the employment of two DD Squadrons of Canadian Armour. The 4th Canadian Armoured Division landed in July after the fall of Caen, and both formations took a leading part in the breakthrough of the enemy positions in Normandy and in the pursuit of the enemy across the Seine into Belgium and Holland that followed.

By the end of 1944 there were in the North-West European theatre of operations one armoured division, one independent armoured brigade and various other troops. *(Continued on Page 43)*



His Majesty King George VI arrives to inspect a regiment of the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps.

FIRE DISCIPLINE

The method of instructing Fire Discipline as described below has been found very successful and stimulates interest and enthusiasm in a subject which can be very dull, but which is one of the fundamentals of the success of the Royal Regiment.

Equipment required for a squad of approximately 20 men divided into two teams of 10 men each: 1 black board, 4 forms 6', chalk, paper, sands graph.

Initial preparation: The instructor will detail four No.'s 1, four No.'s 3, a GPO and GPOA for each team. One team will be ordered to take post using the four forms to represent the guns. The layer sits astride the bench to represent his position in action and No. 1 takes up his position at the opposite end of the bench to the right rear.

The GPO will be in control of the troop and will be in a position where he can see the blackboard.

The other team will position themselves in order to be able to see the movements of their opposite numbers and be prepared to make notes of any errors detected. (See Page 27 for example.)

As all movements in regard to dial sight and sight clinometer are done on the basis of "Dumb Charades" a certain amount of imagination is required.

Procedure: The instructor will have his assistant write an initial sequence of Order, as it would be received from the

Here is a classroom method of teaching Fire Discipline which has proved very successful and which may be carried out anywhere at any time with the minimum of equipment. This explanatory article was written for CATM at A1 CATC, Petawawa Military Camp.—Editor.

OP, on the blackboard. GPO of the troop in action will edit these orders and pass them out to the guns.

Nos. 1 will have to acknowledge all orders in the normal manner and control their guns, i.e., laying roughly for line by measuring Switch from Zero Line marker, checking sight clinometer, etc.

Nos. 3 will be responsible for laying the gun correctly and following the correct sequence of laying.

At the conclusion of the shoot the instructor will call for criticism by the spectator team, starting with the GPO. Each individual will then know any errors or omissions he has made.

Remarks: It is suggested this method only be used for students who have studied AT Vol. III, Pam. 3, Pt. 1, and Gun Drill of the Equipment in Use, and are past the elementary stages in Gun Drill and Laying.

It is very important that critics note all actions of their opposite number.

Conception and Execution

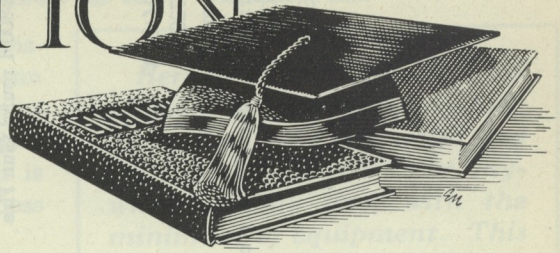
Not everybody appreciates the difference between criticism of conception and of execution. A critic should deal gently with mistakes of execution, natural to anyone in the fog and tension of war, and reserve caustic criticism for errors of conception—shown in the commander's plan, which is based on his appreciation of the problem.—Capt. B. H. Liddell Hart in "Thoughts on War."

EXAMPLE

Orders from OP	GPO's orders to gun	GPO Critic	Nos. 1 Critic	Nos. 3 Critic
1. Troop Gun Fire Target Charge II	1. GF Tgt HE 119 Charge II	Check GPO edits and orders amn	Check all Nos. 1 Order Load	Check No. 3 setting switch correctly
2. Zero 358° Angle of Sight 45' Depression	2. Zero 358°		Check No. 1 moves bench to right	
3. Right Ranging 64-6000	3. Angle of Sight 45' Depression Right Ranging 64-6000		No. 1 should check setting on sight clinometer	Check No. 3 setting sight clinometer
4. 6800 1 round Gun Fire	Right Ranging 64-6000		Check No. 1 and 3 guns Order 6400 Nos. 2 and 4 Order 6000	Check No. 3 sets Range and that correct motion of range scale gear is used for final setting
5. More 3° 7200 repeat	6800 1 round Gun Fire		Check Nos. 1 order load after firing	Nos. 3 should be relaying immediately guns fired. Note any errors in sequence of laying and that correct final motion of all handwheels is adhered to
6. Fire by order 7600 2 rounds Gun Fire	5. More 3° 7200 1 rd GF	Watch that GPO does not try and give his orders too hurriedly.	Check Nos. 1 move trail in proper direction having checked the amount of switch	No. 3's right hand should go up to the imaginary dial sight and a movement of the micrometer head away from him should be visible.
7. Stand Easy	6. Fire by order 7600 2 rounds Gun Fire		Nos. 1 should raise hands when gun laid and ready	
	7. Stand Easy		Nos. 1 should order "Cartridge only unload" before bringing detachment to "Detachment Rear"	

NOTE: The points which are described for attention by the critics do **NOT** necessarily mean all possible criticisms have been covered but are merely put in for illustration purposes.

EDUCATION



A TRAINING PROGRAM

(By Col. G. G. D. Kilpatrick, D.S.O., Director of Education, NDHQ)

The recent transfer of the Directorate of Education from "A" Branch to "G" has already resulted in new and valuable co-operation between Education and Training.

The Training program, for example, now authorized for all men awaiting discharge has been jointly planned by these Directorates. It is, however, one thing to prepare a plan in an office, it may be quite another thing to put it into effect in the field. It was, therefore, decided to undertake a District visitation of representatives from Training and Education to confer with "G" Branch Officers on the difficulties to be encountered in launching this program and to impress on them the high importance attached to it.

All Visited

All Districts and Commands in Canada have now been visited and it may, accordingly, be of some interest to all officers concerned to hear what has been learned. The account here given is based on reports from Lt. Col. O. B. Rexford (Edn) and Lt. Col. P. Bingham (Trg), who visited the Eastern Districts; Col. G. G. D. Kilpatrick (Edn) and Lt. Col. M. P. Johnston (Trg), who covered Western Canada; and Col. E. F. Schmidlin (Trg) and Col. G. G. D. Kilpatrick (Edn), who did Central Canada. Incidentally, it is to be noted that the happy, not to say, harmonious, relationships between the officers of the two Directorates en route were only in one case threatened and that by the crushing

and decisive defeat of Training by Education at cribbage during the Western trip!

Reports all indicate that prior to these visits there had not been, in certain Districts, a high enough appreciation of the priority to be given to the Educational and Vocational program. There was still, in some quarters, a tendency to regard it as an extra which might be tacked on to Military Training, whereas the truth is that the Educational and Vocational program now supplants Military Training in emphasis.

Obviously, in the interests of Military efficiency and discipline, a measure of Military Training must be continued, but the first place, both in time and emphasis, is now to be given to the type of training which will equip men for their return to civilian life. The directive covering this makes it clear that the ten hours per week is a minimum requirement and Commanding Officers are at liberty to devote as much time as is deemed expedient to the Educational and Vocational program.

The conferences with "G" Officers revealed that three major difficulties in implementing the Training program are being experienced:

1. **The state of fluctuation in which most Units now are, militates against an effective program.** "Facts are chiefls that winna ding," and here is one there is no avoiding.

There is a prevalent sense of insecurity in most Units which hardly know from day to day what their strength will be tomorrow. At this juncture that is unavoidable. Two things may be said:

(a) The situation will gradually be stabilized as personnel return to their home Districts and Units fill up. Within a few weeks conditions in this regard will change for the better.

Get Them To Work

(b) The fact that men enrolling for classes or courses may, within a few days, be moved, is no reason for refusing to form the class. At least get the men enrolled and committed to some work or study; they can "carry on" where they left off in the District to which they are assigned. It is important that all men who have begun work should carry with them as they move, a record of that fact and of where they stand in their course.

2. The difficulty of securing competent instructors. Once again the fact has to be admitted, but only when it is established **as a fact.** It was found in many Units that no thorough screening of officers and men to discover their capacities as instructors had been made. To cite a case in point, the Commanding Officer of a certain Unit adopted the attitude that he could do nothing to implement the

program because he had no instructors, whereas, as a matter of fact, it was revealed he had no fewer than 12 officers capable of leading a variety of classes. If a thorough enquiry be made it will produce unexpected and surprising "finds."

3. The difficulty of providing equipment for Vocational Training. This really puts the ingenuity, the initiative, the skill in scrounging of any Commanding Officer to the test. Too close scrutiny of ways and means of securing equipment will not be made. Attention is drawn to M.G.O. letter, RCOC No. 294, dated 4 Oct. 45, the provisions of which will go far in many cases, to solving this problem.

Platoon Projects

Where equipment is not lavish, the fullest use of what there is should be made. Here platoon projects are to be encouraged. That is to say, it is a good plan, now working in some Districts, to involve a group of men in a common project, such as the conversion or reconstruction of a hut, the sinking of a well, the building of a log cabin. There is no more practical form of training on the job.

Above all, attachment of men to RCEME Coys as learners, provides access to equipment otherwise unattainable. Officers responsible for Vocational Training can be assured

The two articles in this section were specially prepared for CATM by the Directorate of Education, NDHQ.

"Educational Training Program", the leading article, emphasizes the strengthening of the link between Education and Military Training as a result of visits by officers of both Directorates to all Districts and Commands in Canada.

"Educational Services' Materials on Rehabilitation" deals with information prepared by the Canadian Legion Educational Services for use in the demobilization period.—Editor.

of the active co-operation of RCEME in accepting men for training; they are only too glad to reinforce their own strength in this way.

As a result of their recent visits, Headquarters Officers of Training and

Education are persuaded, not only that the program proposed will prove of very real value to those who engage in it, but that the Districts are going to put into it the same energy and skill which they gave to Military Training.

MATERIAL ON REHABILITATION

(By Lt. Col. O. B. Rexford, Directorate of Education, NDHQ)

Have you seen the materials prepared by the Canadian Legion Educational Services for Navy, Army and Air Force in this demobilization period? If you haven't, you should lose no time in catching up on yourself, because you are out of date and much of this material is just off the presses.

What materials, you say? Well, you are probably familiar with the "Reading, 'Riting and 'Rithmetic" series of booklets. They have been coming out for some time now and can carry an eager lad right up to Senior Matriculation. Alongside of these you have seen the courses in Commercial and Technical subjects and some written specially for the services. Sure, that is old and familiar ground, but what of new stuff, you say.

Prepared Guide

Well, just this. The Services saw the demobilization period coming up and went into a huddle with the Legion (CLES). Soon there began to appear booklets related to occupations, a carefully prepared guide to planned reading and a series of booklets on small holdings. And by now there are three branches of the CLES family, quite robust youngsters and ready to work for servicemen and women as they approach discharge.

Occupational Manuals? Yes, there is a fine collection of these now. Each booklet studies an occupation, gives information on training and tempera-

ment required and generally has something to say about financial returns. The wide variety of occupations can be indicated by listing a few titles: "Hotel Food and Restaurant Services," "Photography," "The Teaching Profession." One excellent booklet made available by the "Financial Post" to service personnel through CLES should interest many, "How to Start Your Own Business." The master booklet of this series is "How to Choose Your Post-War Job."

And then there are the Reading Guides. These little books, even on their own merits, are worth reading. I picked up the one on "Leadership" this morning and found it hard to put down until I had read it through. But the Guide does more than provide a half hour's reading. It indicates other books where I can follow up on this or that phase of my interest. And when I have selected the line I want to follow I can get the book on loan from CLES.

There are a number of these Guides. Your Education Officer can show you the whole list, but here are samples: "Readjusting to Civil Life," "The U.S.S.R.," "Interior Decorating," "Marriage."

There is also the series on **Small Holdings**. You know that there is a very active interest in this phase of our rehabilitation program. Well, here is some material for that interest to feed

upon. If truth were told, interest in these booklets will be found in the case of many service people who don't intend to take small holdings. Look at the titles—"Planning and Beautifying the Home Grounds," "The Home Vegetable Garden," "Tree Fruits and Nuts"—anyone with a bit of property can get ideas from these. They are members of the CLES family and they stand ready to serve.

French Language

What of French Language facilities?

Quite a few booklets in each series are now in French and more are coming from the presses all the time. Your Education Officer can give you information about these.

You didn't know about all this? And yet, this brief statement is just a start. Ask your Education Officer about it all and then let your buddy know about it too. Why not a discussion on these facilities sometime in a platoon bull-session?

When we are defending ourselves, any obstacle on our front is of great value. Mountains are occupied only for this reason. For an elevated position seldom has any important influence, often none at all, on the effectiveness of arms. But if we stand on a height, the enemy, in order to approach us, must climb laboriously. He will advance but slowly, become separated, and arrive with forces exhausted. Given equal bravery and strength, these advantages may be decisive.—Carl von Clausewitz.

CONVERSION OF UTILITY POUCHES

(War Office Infantry Bulletin)

The following is a modification which has been applied to utility pouches at the (British) School of Infantry and which has been adopted by a number of units.

The utility pouches are detached from the yoke and adapted so that they can be fitted to the webbing belt of the soldier and worn in the same way as the basic pouches. This arrangement has these advantages:

1. The man is free from the feeling of encumbrance experienced when the utility pouches are attached to the yoke and worn "halter-fashion" round the neck. In consequence he can carry out movements in fieldcraft with less restriction and with a higher degree of skill.

2. As against the normal basic pouches, the utility pouches thus adapted enable a man to carry three Bren magazines in each pouch if necessary. Alternatively, he can carry 6 grenades in each pouch; or, again, 50 rounds SAA in bandolier and 4 grenades in each pouch.

Forty utility pouches can be converted in one day by the battalion cobbler with the help of one unskilled assistant. Basic pouches which have the advantage of the extra carrying capacity of utility pouches are a feature of the new jungle equipment.

However, it is likely to be some time before all units affected are in possession of this new jungle equipment, and conversion of utility pouches is an interim measure well worth considering.

OFFICERS HAVE IMPORTANT ROLE IN V.D. CONTROL

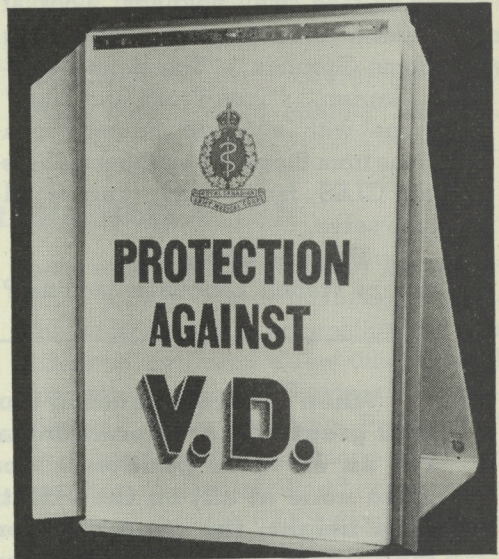
The post-war epidemic of venereal disease is here. This was anticipated. A venereal disease epidemic swept the countries of the world following the First World War. Here is evidence that this is happening again.

The V.D. rate for the month of August, 1945, was 43 per 1000 per annum for the Canadian Army in Canada, an increase of 43% over the preceding month. This is the first time since the month of May, 1942, that the monthly V.D. rate has been above 40 per 1000 per annum. There has been a continual rise in the monthly V.D. rate for a seven-month period of 1945, as shown by the following table:

February	—19	per thousand	per annum
March	—20	"	"
April	—22	"	"
May	—23	"	"
June	—25	"	"
July	—30	"	"
August	—43	"	"

This rise in the V.D. rate indicates the trend and sounds the alarm to muster all agencies capable of reducing this threat to the health of the men under our command, and the civilian associates of the Army in cities and towns throughout Canada.

As officers, we have an important role to assume in V.D. control. Routine Order 5075 established training in protection against V.D. as a general staff responsibility. Recently, sets of platform presentation charts illustrating the training manual "Protection against V.D." have been distributed to all military districts to assist instructors in this training. Each set consists of thirty-four charts, 20 inches by 30 inches, and illustrates the subject material in the training manual. These visual aids, and the well-stocked film



Here is a photo of the platform presentation chart series prepared by authority of the Director-General of Medical Services, NDHQ. The accompanying article was received from DGMS.

library on V.D. subjects, should provide ample material to present the facts of V.D. to the soldier.

But more important than presenting the facts about V.D., is the influence we have on the men as their instructors, and as their leaders. We are dealing with a subject that has much emotional content. It cannot be treated in the same manner as instruction in weapon training, tactics and other similar subjects. As much as possible, instruction in protection against V.D. should be made objective. The subject material should be presented in a factual, sincere, dignified manner. To treat the sequence of facts lightly, to joke or use vulgar expressions, to excite laughter, creates the attitude among personnel that V.D. is not serious. Moreover, it betrays a feeling of insecurity on

the part of the instructor in dealing with this important subject. We should not add to the harm that can result from too frivolous an attitude towards promiscuity.

The pattern of sex behaviour in most men is fairly well-established before enlistment in the Army. This pattern has been moulded by early training in childhood and adolescence, by the influence of the home, the church, companions at school, playmates, and associates in adult activities. But all men are susceptible to group attitudes, and advice from seniors. By example and instruction, group leaders are responsible for group attitudes. Officers and non-commissioned officers are in a position to influence the conduct of the men under their supervision. The V.D. hazard of promiscuity is so great that no responsible leader can condone this type of conduct. We must bear in mind that men under our command come from good Canadian homes, that we are responsible for the health of these men—responsible to the men themselves, and to the members of the family of the homes from which they come.

Though V.D. records are confidential documents, and are passed only through medical channels, as officers it is sometimes brought to your attention that a certain member of your unit, company, or platoon has V.D. The breach in confidential handling of the documents is usually no fault of the medical officer concerned, but more often the patient himself has talked about his condition with his associates. What is your attitude toward the V.D. patient? Too often we hear the comment, "I will not have that man in my company", or "I will not promote him to that new position", or "Have him transferred". This is an example of the prejudices that have, for so long, been associated with venereal disease. The individual

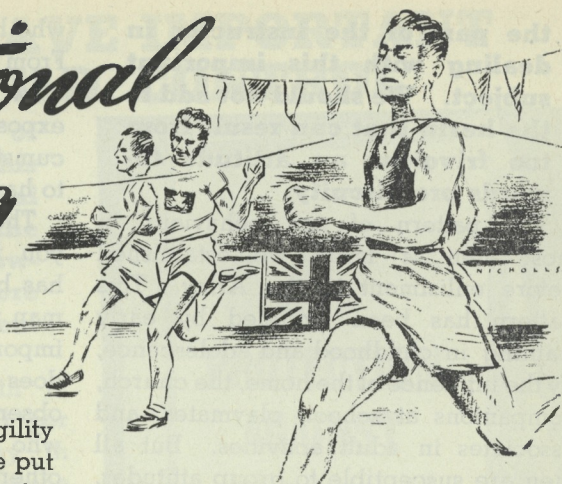
who has V.D. should not be stigmatized. From a purely behaviouristic point-of-view he is no different from others who exposed themselves, under similar circumstances, but were fortunate enough to have escaped infection.

The V.D. patient can be of value to you in indicating where his training has been deficient. Often enough the man who forgets, or does not carry out important instruction in battle tactics, does not live to tell the tale; but others observing these mistakes, and those who return wounded, are able to let others benefit from such mistakes. Just so, the V.D. casualty has the story of his experience. Did we not sufficiently stress an important fact? Where is the weakness in our instruction? Are Early Preventive Treatment facilities in the unit adequate? What other control measures might have prevented this particular case? Your unit medical officer can help you answer these questions.

Since peace has come, it has brought its problems. The holding units have their administrative problems to keep the men occupied, and their morale up. To quote the Director of Military Training, National Defence Headquarters—"Never in the history of this war has the task of man management been more important, nor required sounder judgment in its handling". To use all morale builders available, to use them wisely and well, is not an easy task.

The District Venereal Disease Control Officer has received special training in the administration of all factors capable of reducing the V.D. rate. He is most willing to be of assistance to you. The task that confronts us requires the mobilization of all forces capable of maintaining the health and efficiency of the men under our supervision.

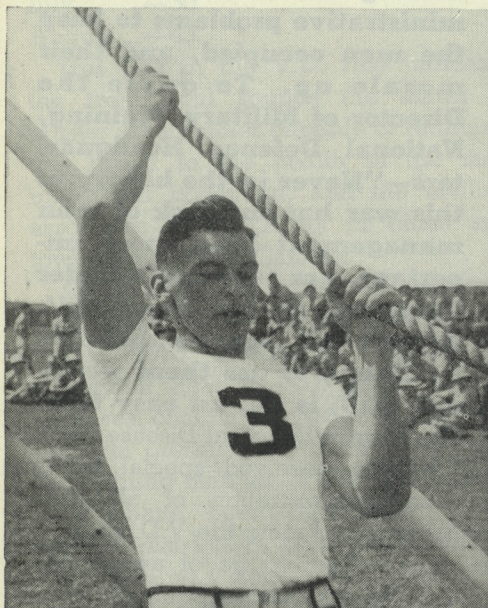
Recreational Training



AGILITY CONTESTS

The PT Demonstrations and Agility Contests held at Camp Borden have put punch and interest into physical training. These events grew out of a desire to increase interest in the PT Tables and to keep before the minds of all concerned a high standard picture of physical training performance.

Comments by high ranking officers who have seen one or more of the demonstrations prove one of the points always at issue with PT, namely, that PT can be enjoyable, interesting, thrilling to observe and decidedly an aid to other phases of army training.



An Agility Contest performer finishes the vertical and inclined rope exercise. Note the wide shoulders and business-like appearance of the soldier.

While watching one of these Agility Contests, an observer is impressed with the effect of such training on troops and cannot help but think "An army of such men would be hard to beat in any war."

It's Simple

Preparation and planning necessary for these events is simple. Set a time and date about one month ahead, allowing time for the training involved. The initial directive should state the PT Table that is to be demonstrated, the agility exercises from the table that will constitute the Agility Contest, what representative teams are to take part, the number of men to a team, and an immediate time and date for a meeting of the AIs involved in the training of the teams.

The purpose of the meeting is to co-ordinate the training of the teams, to clarify the actual content of the PT Table to be demonstrated and to make sure that the agility contest exercises are understood. The method of judging and scoring should be carefully explained and actually demonstrated.

Three days previous to the "Agility Contest and PT Demonstration," the selected judges, one for each agility exercise, should be assembled and briefed as to which event each will

Prepared specially for CATM by HQ, Camp Borden, this article outlines a program that may be adopted by any unit. It was written by Capt. J. Staton, P.T. instructor at Camp Borden.—Editor.

judge, what the exercise will be, and the method of judging and scoring.

Officers should be selected as judges. At Borden the Unit and Training Centre PT Officers are used.

Judging and Scoring

Judging and scoring is as follows:

1. Approach: This includes all actions of the contestant from a stand-at-ease position in front of his event, until he is executing the exercise, and earns a possible two points.

2. Exercise: The execution of the exercise itself, three points.

3. Form: Neatness, ease, and general smartness, three points.

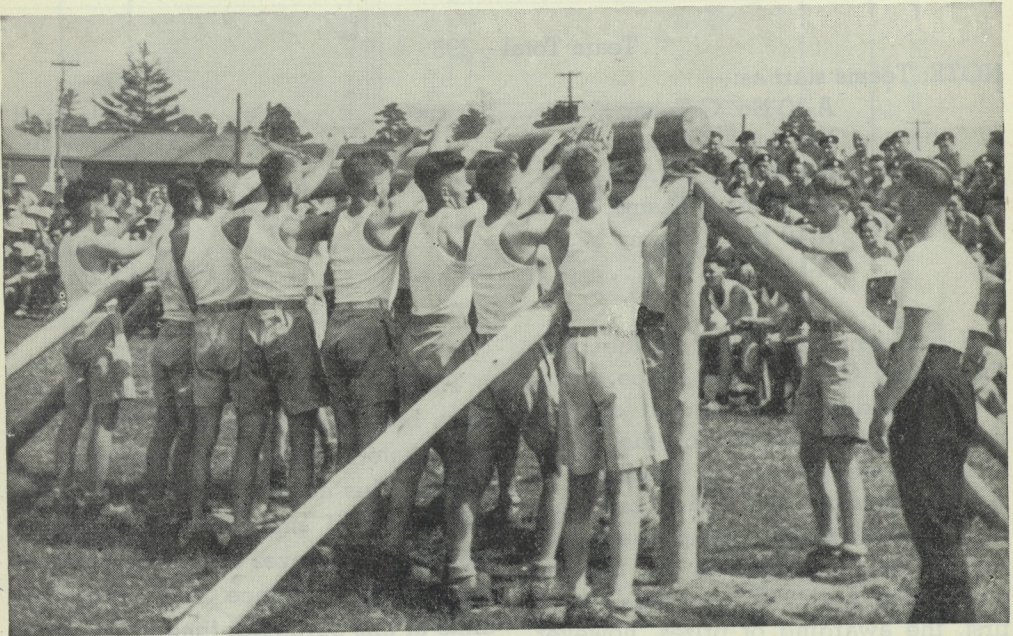
4. Finish: Includes all actions of the performer from the moment the

exercise is finished until dismissed by the judge. To finish properly a performer must complete his exercise at the attention position, he then takes three smart paces forward with proper arm swing, halts at attention, then jumps to stand-at-ease and waits for the judges signal to move off. A possible two points is awarded for FINISH, making a possible 10 points that a contestant can earn each time he performs.

The score card should be made up for the judges to facilitate marking.

Judges stay at, and judge, one event. Teams rotate as in Potted Sports. In this manner all teams receive similar judging for the different exercises.

The whole performance lasts approximately 55 minutes, including awarding of prizes. Every show at Borden has started with a March Past. The Table demonstration is best done by a specially-trained class, although the teams constituted the class for the first few shows held at Borden. (See Page 37 for Borden's Sports Field layout.)



Log rolling up and down on improvised structure is one of the many purposeful activities included in Army P.T. as outlined in "Basic and Battle Physical Training 1944, Part 2."

SAMPLE OF JUDGES SCORE CARD

A-10 CITC, "A" Team

DRESS

Blue Shorts
White Jerseys
A-10 CITC

Team:

	Thru-Vault	Astride-Vault	Ramp Jump	Dive Roll	Rope Swing	Rope Climb	Individual Total
Team Captain							
1. Pte. Staniuch.....	9	6½	7	9	9	6	46½
2. Meschino.....	9	7½	5	9	10	8	48½
3. Dufraimone.....	9½	8	7	7	8	8	47½
4. Allen, G. W.....	9½	9	7	10	10	7	52½
5. Stulac.....	7½	8	5	9	9	9	47½
6. Dedrick.....	9	8½	9	9	10	7	52½

Team Total—295

NOTE: Teams start as:—

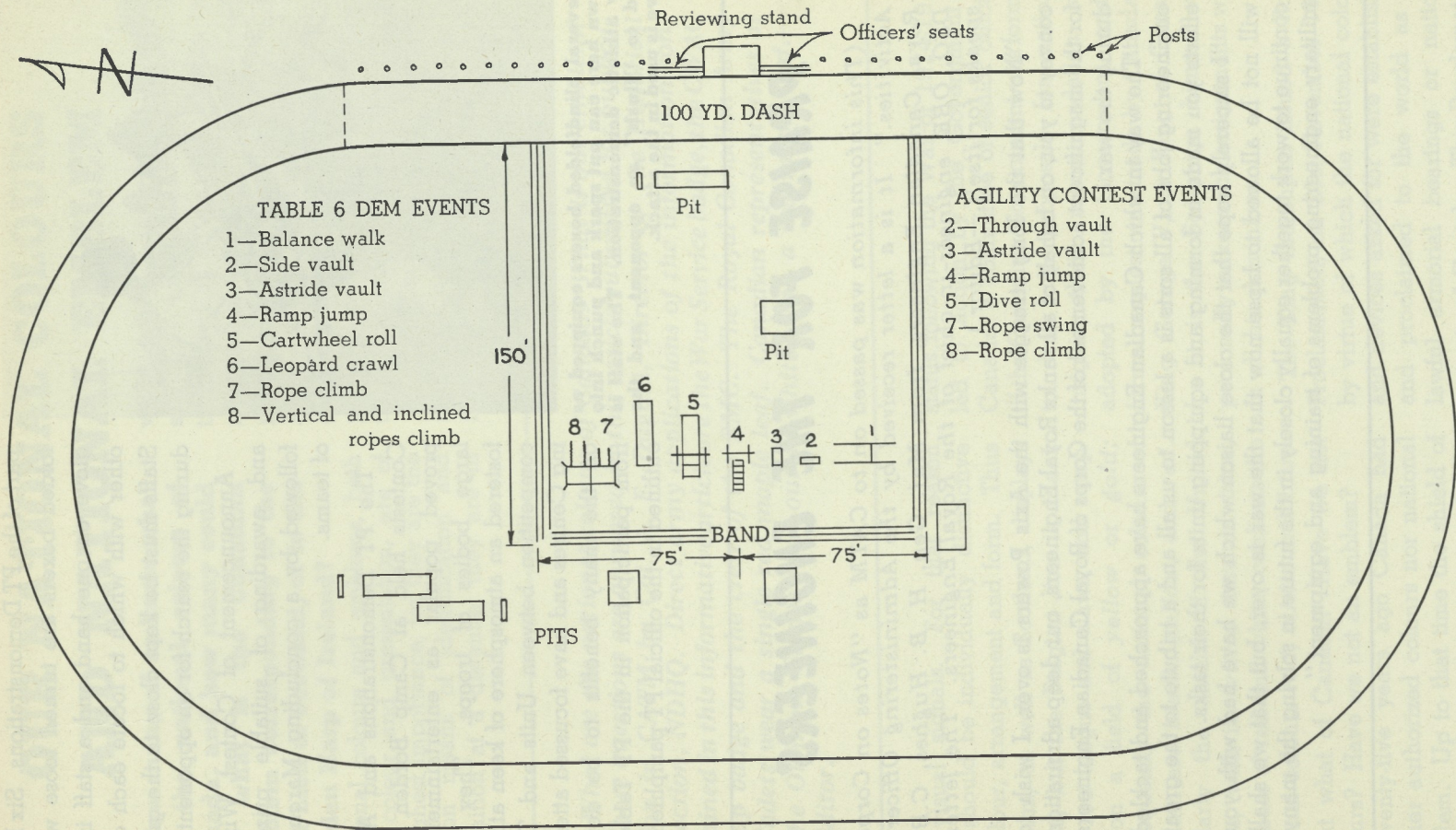
- A-10 No. C Team.....Through-Vault
- No. 2 CAC TR.....Astide-Vault
- No. 3 CAC TR.....Ramp Jump
- A-10 No. A Team.....Dive Roll
- A-10 No. B Team.....Rope Swing
- A-11 CMG TC.....Rope Climb

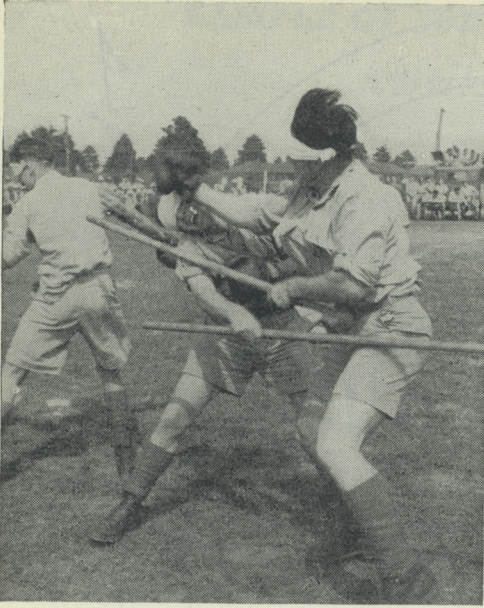
If the teams are used as the class, the Agility Contest takes place during the Table demonstration and constitutes the agility section of the Table. These shows proved so successful at Borden, however, that a class of 48 men was given 10 days' special training for the Table demonstration of the last show. The Agility Contest was run off first, the awarding of prizes, however, was withheld until after the Table demonstration.

Blindfold Boxing

Three rounds of blindfold boxing have been used at every Borden show immediately preceding awarding of prizes. This activity has been found to serve several purposes in a decided manner. It relieves the strain and anticipation of audience and performers alike at this particular time of the show.

Always good for hilarious action, blindfold boxing has become an integral





Several blindfolded boxers equipped as shown here can put spark and punch into any athletic demonstration. The staff is used to "flush" an opponent, and the glove is used in the attack.

part of the PT Demonstrations. Six blindfolded boxers are turned loose with a glove on one hand and a staff in the other with which to locate each other. Staffs must be kept close to the ground during the search for an opponent.

Announcement of Contest Winners and awarding of suitable prizes if followed by a concluding March Past of teams.

The PT Demonstrations and Agility Contests held at Camp Borden have proved popular as entertainment to large bodies of troops. They have fostered an atmosphere of keen athletic competition between Units and Training Centres and have focussed attention on the many benefits to be derived from participation in the PT Tables as outlined in the official PT pamphlets.

PRAISE FOR THE ENGINEERS

(This information was passed on to CATM as "Notes on Corps Activities." It is a letter received by the Administering Officer, Royal Canadian Engineers, from Maj. Gen. H. B. Hughes, C.B., DSO, OBE, engineer-in-chief of the Royal Engineers. The letter speaks for itself.—Editor.)

"Now that the long struggle with the Axis Powers is over, I wish to convey to you, on behalf of all ranks Royal Engineers, our deep admiration for the magnificent achievement of the Corps of Royal Canadian Engineers during the war.

"The way in which Canadian Engineers have approached and tackled engineering jobs of all sorts is a lesson to us all and a tribute to the great efforts you made in forming and equipping units for their tasks.

"I sincerely hope that the close liaison which we have had with you will not be allowed to lapse now that the war is over, but that we shall continue to work together equally closely in the future in solving the many military engineering problems of training and equipment."

OUR NATIONAL COLOURS AND NATIONAL EMBLEM

How many of us know what are the national colours of Canada, and how many could say what is the Canadian emblem corresponding to the Red Lion of Scotland, or to the Golden Harp of Ireland?

National colours and emblems, both as to colour and presentation, are of the highest importance, for they are the common means of identification and recognition at a distance; they are in

vincial coats-of-arms—sometimes four, sometimes nine; the beaver was sometimes used as an emblem, but the two most widely known Canadian companies also used it; The British Royal Arms and the Red Ensign of the mercantile marine had to serve for some purposes owing to the absence of anything distinctively Canadian.

At that time the increased sense of individual nationhood, and the strong feeling of advancement from colonial

What are the national colours of Canada? What is our emblem? These questions are answered in this article submitted for publication in CATM by Col. A. F. Duguid, Director of the Historical Section, NDHQ. Direct army applications of the information contained in this informative article are the War Service badge, the CWAC cap badge and the crest of the RMC. The Royal Canadian Army Cadets wear a single red maple leaf. Canadian representatives at the Olympic Games turn out in white, with a red maple leaf.—Editor.

fact visual signals. For that reason they should be individually distinctive in colour, arrangement and form. Thus Belgium, as well as Scotland, displays a lion; but the Belgian lion is *black* with *red* tongue and claws, and rampant on a field of *yellow* or *gold*; consequently the national colours of Belgium are *black*, *yellow*, and *red*. Similarly the shield of the United States, with its *white* stars on *blue*, and bars of red and white, confirms the national colours *red*, *white* and *blue*.

But what of Canada? Have we not colours? Have we not an emblem?

Twenty-five years ago Canada had neither authorized colours nor national emblem. Up to that time the shield of Canada carried a grouping of Pro-

status following the War of 1914-1918, led to action by the Government of Canada: a committee of senior officials of the Canadian Government was formed to draw up proposals for national insignia, their recommendation was adopted by the Government, and a formal request was made by Canada to King George V, as King of Canada, for it is the Sovereign himself who personally makes such assignments within all his dominions.

The King thereupon issued a Royal Proclamation, on 21st November 1921, by virtue of which the national colours and devices asked for were established and proclaimed to the world as the lawful armorial bearings or national insignia of Canada. This Proclamation,

which is reproduced below, being in technical heraldic language and somewhat overburdened with a dozen "honourable augmentations" in the shape of devices belonging to England, Scotland, Ireland and Royal France, is clarified by printing in italics the items in question which appertain to Canada exclusively. The full text of the Proclamation is as follows:

**BY THE KING
A PROCLAMATION**

Declaring His Majesty's Pleasure concerning the Ensigns Armorial of the Dominion of Canada

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS WE have received a request from The Governor General in Council of Our Dominion of Canada that the Arms or Ensigns Armorial hereinafter described should be assigned to Our said Dominion.

We do hereby, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, and in exercise of the powers conferred by the First Article of the Union with Ireland Act, 1800, appoint and declare that the Arms or Ensigns Armorial of the Dominion of Canada shall be Tierced in fesse the first and second divisions containing the quarterly coat following, namely, 1st, Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or, 2nd, Or a lion rampant within a double tressure flory-counter-flory, gules, 3rd, Azure a harp or stringed argent, 4th, Azure three fleur-de-lis, or, and the third division *Argent three maple leaves conjoined on one stem proper*, And upon a Royal helmet mantled argent doubled gules the Crest, that is to say, On a wreath of the colours *argent and gules* a lion passant guardant or imperially crowned proper and holding in the dexter paw a maple



leaf gules. And for Supporters on the dexter a lion rampant or holding a lance argent, point or, flying therefrom to the dexter the Union Flag, and on the sinister A unicorn argent armed crined and ungléd or, gorged with a coronet composed of crosses-patee and fleurs-de-lis a chain affixed thereto reflexed of the last, and holding a like lance flying therefrom to the sinister a banner azure charged with three fleurs-de-lis or; the whole ensigned with the Imperial Crown proper and below the shield upon a wreath composed of roses thistles, shamrocks and lilies a scroll azure inscribed with the motto—*A mari usque ad mare*, and Our Will and Pleasure further is that *the Arms or Ensigns Armorial aforesaid shall be used henceforth*, as far as conveniently may be *on all occasions* wherein the said Arms or Ensigns Armorial of the Dominion of Canada ought to be used.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this twenty-first day of November, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and in the twelfth year of Our Reign.

Cleared of confusing terms and items, and written in plain language—with "argent" translated as "white" and "gules" as "red"—the vital part of the Proclamation would read:—

"The King, at the request of Canada, assigns to Canada the National colours white and red, and declares that the national emblem of Canada shall be three red maple leaves on one stem, on a white field. These shall be used to represent 'Canada' on all appropriate occasions."

That answers the two questions: "What are our National Colours?" and "What is our national emblem?"

THE "TANKERS" ARE GOING BACK TO SCHOOL

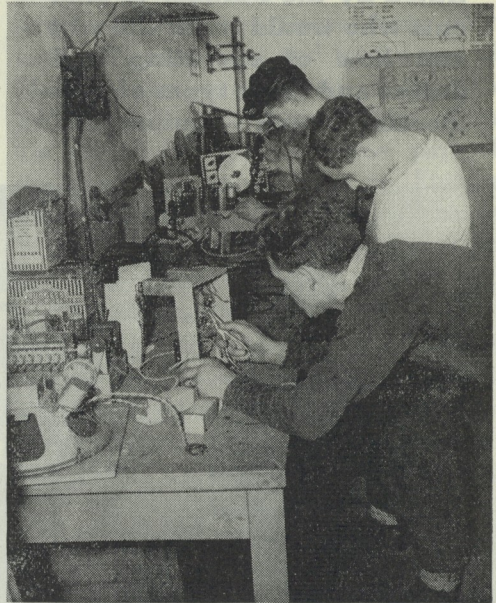
This article tells of the co-operation between A33 CACTE and Camp Borden educational officers in the reconversion of the trained soldier. It was written specially for CATM and it outlines the excellent program A33 has launched to fit the "Tanker" for his civilian job. How does YOUR program compare with this?—Editor.

It's a far cry from the din and grime of "tanking" to the quiet atmosphere of the classroom. Reconversion of the trained soldier has now taken top priority in the training program at A33 CACTE. Demonstrating the same enthusiasm with which they tackled the job of instructing in the science of war, Corps personnel have bent their efforts in a new direction—that of training the soldier for the peace.

Working in close co-operation with Camp Borden educational officials, A33 has embarked on an educational venture that, for scope of subjects, might well tax the facilities of any place of learning, from public school to the highest academic or technological institution. It's a big job, but those responsible are going all out to make a success of it.

Survey Made

In order that the educational program could be designed to meet the desires of those wishing to further their learning, and for the purpose of determining the most popular courses desired, a complete survey was made of all Armoured Corps trained soldier personnel stationed at Camp Borden. Results were, to put it mildly, startling. Far too



Practical bench work by a class studying "Principles of Radio". This course is operated by the Wireless School at A33.

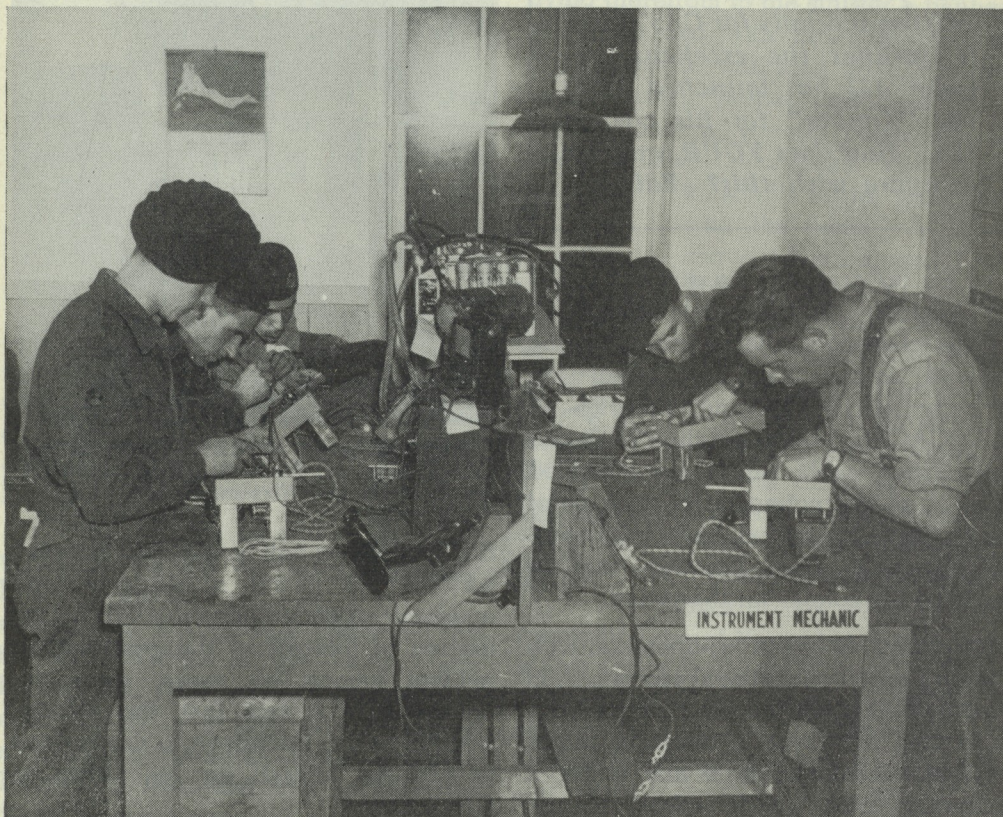
numerous to mention, courses requested ran the gamut of subjects both academic and vocational. The high degree of interest in this program, so evident among all ranks, serves to emphasize the fact that the soldier, with an eye to the future, is determined to prepare himself for his return to Civvy Street.

In addition to the soldier-student who wishes to improve his knowledge of his peace-time occupation, there is the fellow who, for some reason dissatisfied with his pre-enlistment job, feels the urge to return to a different means of livelihood. Thus, the would-be mechanic or draughtsman is able, by experience gained through attending the course of his choice, to satisfy himself as to his capacity for the type of work that appeals to him. Should he find that he has erred in his choice, he is then free to direct his efforts toward

the study of a more suitable vocation.

That many of the "Tankers" have come to feel at home in their steel chargers is demonstrated by the number of students who would learn the why and how of operating bulldozers and other types of commercial "track" equipment.

training and experience possessed by C.A.C. personnel, perhaps of greatest popularity are the technical courses, particularly in the maintenance of I/C and Diesel engines, electricity, etc. While there are among those seeking these courses many who merely wish to "brush up" on their trade, there are also many who before joining up, may



Students are busy with bench work in the "Principles of Radio" course operated by the Wireless School at A33.

Others have shown a preference for the less rigorous means of livelihood, such as the leather and plastic crafts, while from those who wish further training in academic subjects come requests for courses ranging from simple arithmetic to sociology. Mink farming, music, cooking, beekeeping, and the practice of the veterinary hold interest for others.

Reflecting the degree of mechanical

never have peered under the engine hood of a car, yet now lack only training in the finer points and the final polishing necessary to become expert motor mechanics.

Now Under Wing

The "back to school" program, at its inception, was to a great extent carried on within the four training regiments as a regimental effort, under supervision of Corps H.Q. This arrangement

permitted a speedy organization of classes in the more popular subjects. Gradually, and according to plan, classes were centralized under a "Central Schools" wing, which will ultimately occupy most of the buildings of the Technical Schools Wing of A-33 CACTE. This consolidation ensures a much greater degree of standardization and efficiency of classes. Operating under this plan, a middle school syllabus, containing all allied subjects, has been prepared and will shortly go into effect, enabling the student to attain higher grades in basic education.

While at present the Central Schools training is available to only C.A.C. men, many of its facilities will shortly be made available to all units in Camp Borden. That A33 possesses a large staff of instructors experienced in many technical subjects, that technical training equipment is available in ample quantity, and that the modern instructional buildings of A33 afford ideal accommodation; these are among the reasons why A33 promises to become the centre of Camp educational activity.

Incorporated in this pre-discharge training plan, and a "must" for every soldier, is the subject of "Citizenship", a series of carefully planned lecture-discussion periods designed to impress upon all the vital importance of an intelligent understanding of the problems that will face the individual and the nation at large in the attainment of lasting peace and a better life for all.

Assisted by experienced counsel, and trained for the job he can do best, thus may the soldier-civilian return home, aware of his responsibilities as a citizen, confident and unafraid of the future.

RCAC HISTORY

(Continued from Page 25)

Early in 1945 the units of the Canadian Armoured Corps in Italy moved with 1st Canadian Corps from Italy to the Western Front and by the end of March were concentrated in Belgium preparing for operations. Thus when 1st Canadian Corps became part of the First Canadian Army in Europe there were more than 17,000 all ranks of the Canadian Armoured Corps in the First Canadian Army formed into more than 20 units.

Through all operations Canadian armour established its initial aim of being second to none. It justified the determined initial efforts of its founder, Maj. Gen. F. F. Worthington, CB, MC, MM, who is recognized as the "Daddy of the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps." Among its battle honours are such names as Dieppe, Sicily, Termoli, Campo Basso, Moro River, Ortona, Gothic Line, Hitler Line, Gustave Line, Normandy Landing, Caen, Falaise, Leopold Canal, Reichwald and Hockwald Forests, and the Rhine Crossing.

One View

It is not the object of war to annihilate those who have given provocation for it, but to cause them to mend their ways; not to ruin the innocent and guilty alike, but to save both—Polybius, *Histories*, V.

War and battles are governed by laws which are as invariable as they are eternal. The new weapons and means which ceaselessly make their appearance modify their superficial character only, never their essence.—*From Colonel Frick's Tactical Breviary.*

BRITAIN'S STRATEGY

The
strategy of
Britain is always
dictated by her geo-
graphical position. She
has to hold, then to con-
tract, and finally to pene-
trate a ring. She has to oper-
ate from exterior lines against
a foe with the advantage
of interior: a foe, moreover,
who at first enjoys by virtue of
superior arms the asset of
the initiative. She has, there-
fore, by valor and endurance to
hold his attacks until she has gained the
strength to strike back: like a man with bare
and bleeding feet fighting a booted adversary
for time to get his own boots on. That pause England gains by
sea power and the defence of the land bases that enables her to exercise
such power. The native stubbornness of her people—the
reverse of their initial complacency and unpreparedness—
here stand her in good stead; it is your Briton's virtue that,
when heels have to be dug in, he digs his in as deep as any
man in the world. Later, because three-quarters of the
world's surface is sea—and this is as true in the days of the
airplane and carrier as in those of the sailing ship—Britain
and her allies are able to turn the strategic tables of interior
lines. For, once she has gained—whether by Trafalgar or by
victory over Condor and U-boat—complete command of the
world's sea lanes, she can move her forces on interior salt
lines more quickly than he can do along the water-broken land surfaces
of the globe. In her Salamancas and Alameins
Britain appears to be striking from the outside
of a circumference: to be operating from long
lines of communication against an enemy with short.

But in reality her own supply lines, being water-
borne, are swifter and more economical than those
of her earth-bound foe. She is Ariel to his
Caliban.—*Arthur Bryant*

in his book,

"Years of

Victory

1802 to

1812"

PASSING IT ON

This article and the accompanying plan explain the construction of an excellent HE PIAT range constructed by A14 CITC, Aldershot, N.S. (See plan facing Page 48.)

During the stage of PIAT training that required only the practise shot to be fired, Aldershot had two such ranges. However, since the introduction of the live bomb into the training syllabus these ranges were found to be impractical from the standpoint of safety. With this idea in mind, Capt. B. Hudson, of the Trained Soldiers' Company, designed and built the PIAT range pictured in the accompanying diagram. The work required 4000 man-hours building time and provided an entire company with valuable training in fieldwork.

Safety With Efficiency

The range was designed to give not only the greatest degree of safety that can be attained when firing any high explosive, but also the greatest degree of efficiency, thus enabling the greatest number of men to fire in the shortest possible time.

The biggest safety fault of most ranges of this type is that while adequate protection is afforded to the firer, very little consideration is given to the rest of the men who are waiting to fire. This range allows one platoon to be readily available to the firing point with a very high degree of safety.

The main safety factors as laid down in the PIAT pamphlet are all observed, i.e. range 100x, 200x behind, and 100x on either side of the firing point. The entire structure has been built below the ground, from the entrance to the ramp, to the firing point itself. The ramp has a downward grade, reaching a depth of six feet at the entrance to

the assembly area. This depth is maintained throughout the entire structure.

All corners of the connecting trenches have been blinded with sand bags to prevent pieces of shrapnel from flying back into either the priming bay or the assembly area. As a further safeguard the firing windows are closed in until they are only 2½ feet high and 1 foot wide. It will be noted that no firing window has been placed directly in line with the entrance to the firing bay. In the diagram it will also be noted that the firing windows are not evenly spaced. This, however, was necessary to conform with some of the features of the ground which would not allow the proper spacing.

The firing bay is 4 feet deep and a slanting roof provides the firing party with overhead protection. This roof is constructed of logs covered with sand bags and earth. The roof overlaps the bay and in the front projects a full nine feet. This 9 foot space is filled in with earth and sand bags to give frontal protection. It should be noted that the ends of the firing bay are left open to prevent the effects of internal blast on the ears of those within the bay. A firing rest is provided which allows the firer to adopt the standing position when operating the weapon. The target placed at the butts is a piece of armour plate, 8 inches thick, which demonstrates the penetrating power of the bomb.

All walls are revetted to prevent cave-ins, either with sand bags or with small tree branches interwoven into a frame work. Upright poles are staked into the ground and wires hold them rigid at the top, centre, and bottom. The top of the framework is wired back approximately six feet from the sides of the trench.

As a further safety precaution a mound surrounding the entire structure up to the firing point has been built. This mound is 12 feet wide at the bottom and tapers off to 3 feet at the top. Built at a distance of 6 feet from the trenches it is 4 feet high.

This range plan is being adopted on the other ranges in the training centre and the 69 grenade range has already been remodeled to conform with this plan.

PIAT Range Orders

Danger Flags: Two red danger flags are left flying on the Stop Butt at all times.

One red danger flag to be hoisted near firing bays.

Sentries: Two sentries to be detailed before firing commences. One sentry for each road.

Duties of Sentries:

1. Place knife rests across the road.
2. Stop all traffic and pedestrians and instruct them to use detour roads provided for their safety.
3. Use rigid discipline and be alert at all times.
4. Report any infractions of these orders to the range officer on duty at the firing bays.

Procedure:

1. One platoon at a time will be detailed to carry out the following procedure.
2. Platoons will enter by the communication trench into the assembly area clearly marked by signs.
3. Personnel to fire will then be detailed off and will move into the priming bays. Under the instructions of an officer or NCO the bombs will be primed, each person priming his own bomb.
4. Priming completed, move through communication trench to firing bays.
5. Instructors to stand on left side of firer, Nos. 2 and 3 waiting to fire stand on right side of firer. The reason

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

CARO No. 6128 calls attention to the importance of safety precautions for grenade training during the winter months. It is pointed out that accidents have occurred during live grenade throwing practices during the winter training period, and that these accidents have been primarily caused by the loss of Nos. 36, 69 and 77 grenade "blinds" in soft snow. In the case of Nos. 69 and 77 grenades, the 247 "always" fuze will **NOT** always function when the grenades are thrown into snow. "Blinds" lost in this manner are a potential source of danger until exposed by seasonal thaws.

The following procedure will be carried out at all grenade ranges in connection with the training mentioned above:

1. Live grenades will not be thrown into soft snow.
2. Snow will be cleared in the target zone in order that hard ground may be exposed within a circle of a 20-yard radius, the centre of the circle being placed at the centre of the target area.
3. If snow is too heavy to effect clearance as in (2) above, the snow surface of the circular area will be levelled, packed or rolled and iced to provide a hard surface.
4. Damaged, iced surfaces will be re-packed and re-iced after each live practice.
5. Demolitions of blinds will be carried out as laid down in SAT Vol. 1 Pamphlet 13, 1942.

These regulations do not apply to "closed" target areas.

for this is for safety which leaves only the person actually firing in sight; the remainder are all under cover.

6. Only range officers, instructors and personnel firing to be in the firing bays; on completion of firing, to move out into the assembly trench.

Army Bookshelf



"The Palestine Campaigns". By Col. A. P. Wavell. Published by Constable & Co., Ltd., London, Eng.

Anybody interested in the varying problems confronting the Staff of an Active Army, as well as the tactical pictures and results of a campaign, will find this book immensely interesting. It is also interesting to note that many of the tactics employed by Gen. Allenby in World War I were re-employed by Wavell and Montgomery in World War II.—*F.N.P.*

"Allenby". By Sir Archibald Wavell. Published by Harrop & Co., Ltd., London, Eng.

This biography, written in a manner that cannot but hold the reader's attention, is of a soldier that many consider to be one of the greatest Allied leaders of World War I. The latter part of this book clearly shows that the part of a great military leader is by no means confined to just leading soldiers, and winning battles.—*F.N.P.*

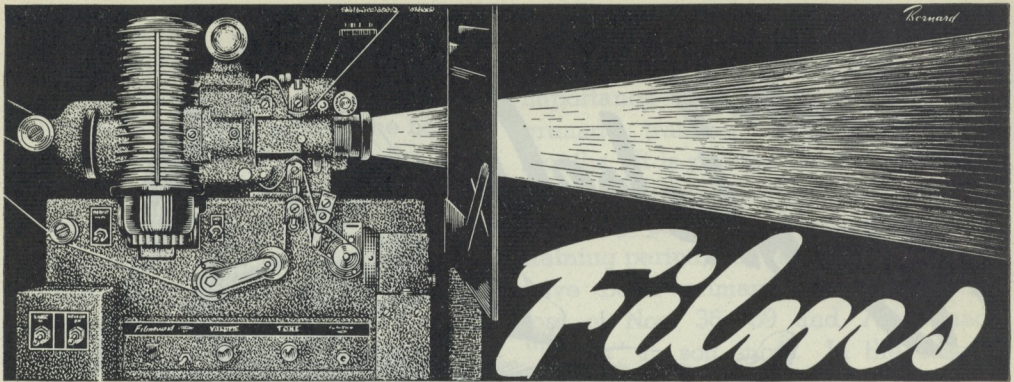
"The Russian Army". By Walter Kerr. Price 25c. Published by The Infantry Journal, 1115 17th St. N.W., Washington, 6, D.C., U.S.A.

This book deals in the opening chapters with the general organization of the Russian Army, and the international situation in Eastern Europe as of 1939. In the subsequent chapters

the author gives in some detail the retreat towards Moscow, the "stand" before the gates of the city, and finally the counter-attack. This is followed by an interesting comparison of German tactics spearheaded by armour and Russian tactics spearheaded by Infantry. Closing chapters deal with the "Grand Plan" for the defeat of the German Armies, which envisaged the retreat to Stalingrad. The defence of this city, and the final counter-attack and encirclement of Von Paulus' Army provides as interesting a story as can be found anywhere.—*F.N.P.*

"Infantry Attacks". By Gen. Field Marshal Erwin Rommel. Price \$3. Published by The Infantry Journal, 1115 17th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Written in a forceful style, and dealing with personal experiences in World War I, the German general gives the reader a good insight into the problems of an Infantry officer at all levels of command. Translated from the German by a U.S. Army officer, all tactical terms, etc., are in U.S. Army terminology. Apart from the obvious personal "drive" and personality exemplified, not only in the author's style of writing, but also in his military career, this book provides excellent material for the German opinion of the Allies in World War I.—*F.N.P.*



Contributed by the Canadian Army Film Bureau

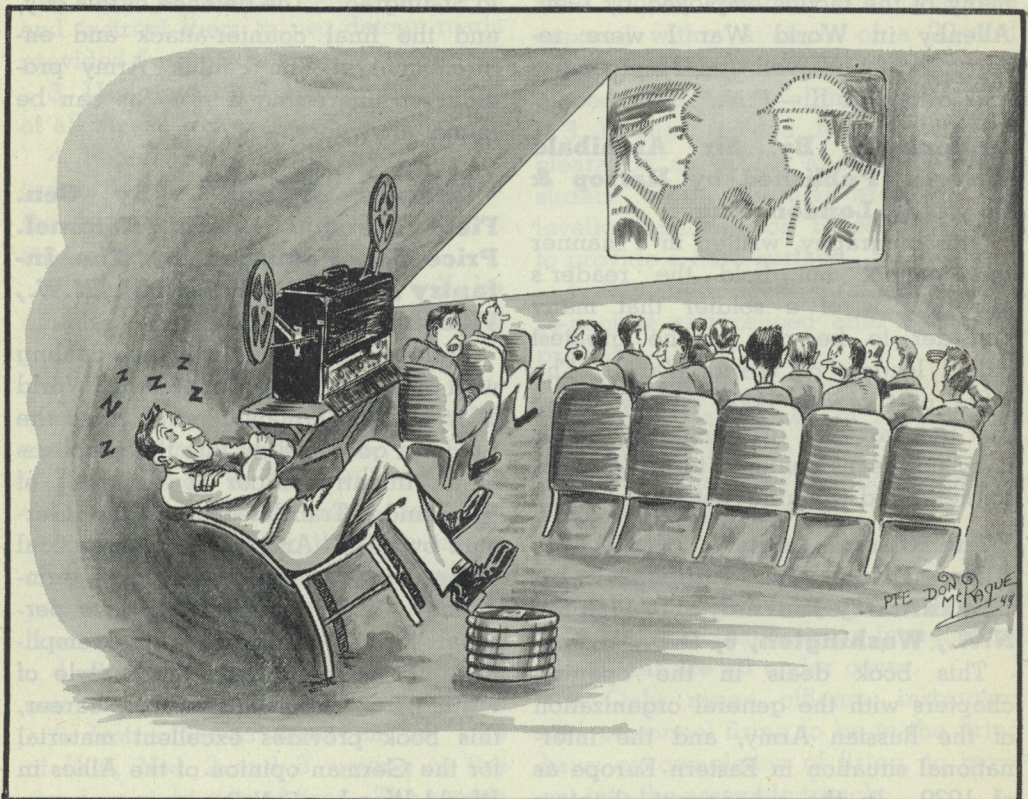
There is no place in the Canadian Army for "dopey" motion picture projectionists. All personnel holding Certificate of Projectionist Training (MFM 370) should be alert and above all constantly considerate of their audiences.

There is no excuse for running films out of focus. There is no excuse for adjusting the sound volume uncomfortably

ably loud or faint.

The value of films shown under adverse conditions is lost. Thus, 20 minutes wasted by an audience of say 30 personnel, means that the equivalent of a 10-hour man-day has been wasted.

Care should be taken to see that alert projectionists prevent such wastage.

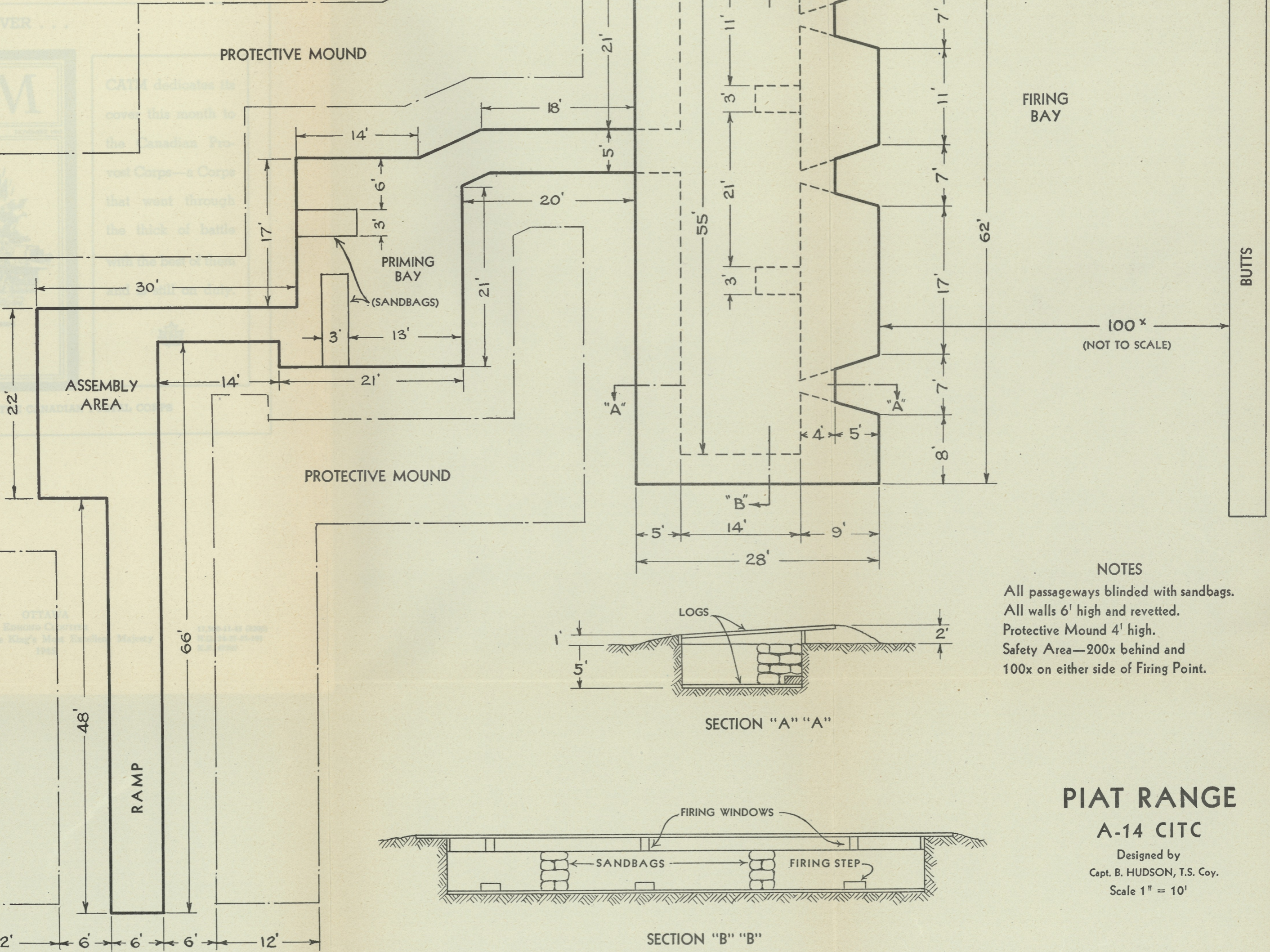


THIS MONTH'S COVER

CATM

CATM describes in cover this month the various types of Corps—a Corps that went through the thick of battle

Next Month's Cover



FIRING BAY

BUTTS

100x
(NOT TO SCALE)

NOTES

- All passageways blinded with sandbags.
- All walls 6' high and revetted.
- Protective Mound 4' high.
- Safety Area—200x behind and 100x on either side of Firing Point.

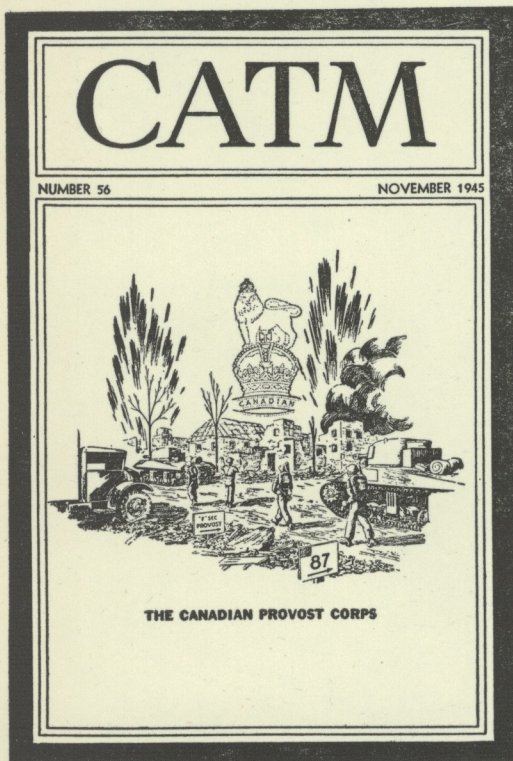
SECTION "A" "A"

SECTION "B" "B"

PIAT RANGE
A-14 CITC

Designed by
Capt. B. HUDSON, T.S. Coy.
Scale 1" = 10'

THIS MONTH'S COVER . . .



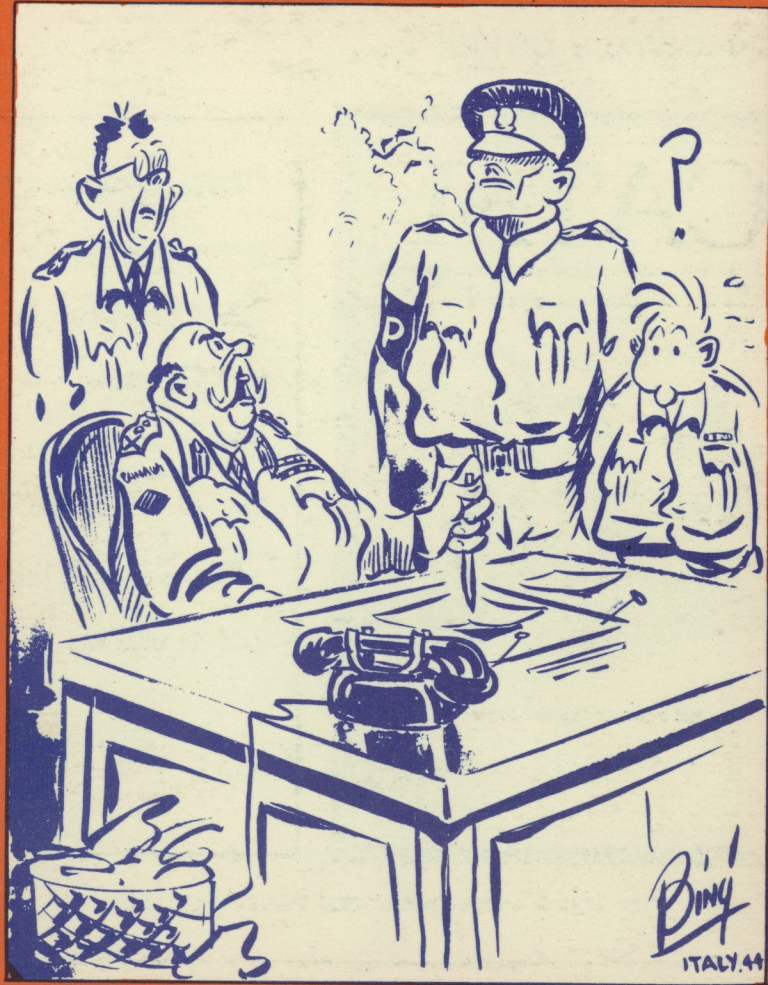
CATM dedicates its cover this month to the Canadian Provost Corps—a Corps that went through the thick of battle with the best of them and is still on duty.



Next Month—THE CANADIAN POSTAL CORPS

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1945

17,500-11-45 (8206)
H.Q. 54-27-35-101
K.P. 47297



" IN FUTURE, YOUNG MAN YOU'LL REFER
TO THEM AS COLONEL SO AND SO OR
MAJOR SO AND SO, AND NOT AS THE
HIGH PRICED HELP! "