

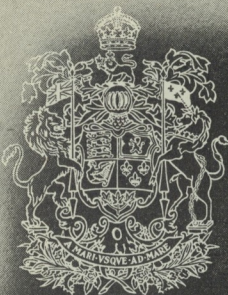
CATM

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DECEMBER 1945



THE CANADIAN POSTAL CORPS



Canadian Army Training Memorandum

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THE CANADIAN POSTAL CORPS

The function of the Canadian Postal Corps is to provide postal service to members of the Canadian Armed forces wherever they may be, in Canada or in theatres of war overseas.

Postal service to the Canadian Armed Forces is a co-operative enterprise serving members of the Army, the Air Force and the Navy—and it also embraced mail for prisoners of war. Furthermore, the Armed Forces Postal Service is very closely integrated with the civil Postal Services both in Canada and the United Kingdom, and also with the Armed Forces Postal Services of the Allied Nations.

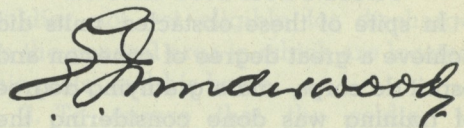
It has often been stated that mail is important to the morale of the Armed Forces, but just how important was not fully gauged until the Canadian Forces served in active operations in far-flung battle theatres. Commanders have frequently stated that after munitions mail was next in importance. Not only is it important to the morale of the forces overseas but also to the people on the home front.

Canadians served in all quarters of the globe and to deliver mail to them under wartime conditions, to keep track of the locations of hundreds of thousands of individuals and to see that mail followed them no matter how often they moved, involved many problems of organization, distribution and transportation.

The task was accomplished, it is felt, with a fair degree of success. As a matter of fact, it is believed that the Canadian Armed Forces, both in Canada and overseas, enjoyed a postal service second to none.

Two factors have contributed greatly to the successful completion of the work. First is the fact that from the very beginning the Corps drew in a very large measure on the civil Postal Service for trained personnel who appreciated the full measure of their responsibilities and who were able to adapt normal procedures and methods to the needs of the Armed Forces Postal Service, also to train inexperienced personnel in postal operations. Secondly, because of the magnificent co-operation received at all times from other Arms of the Service there was a continuous and determined effort to keep pace with a modern Army by utilizing modern methods of transportation and communication. A good example is the way in which air transport was developed and utilized.

Now that demobilization is under way, members of the Canadian Postal Corps may look back with pride and satisfaction knowing that their efforts have provided a service most important to the hearts and minds of Canadians in uniform.



EDITORIALS

THE CASE FOR THE RESERVE ARMY

Now that the war is over it might be well to consider the part played by the Reserve Army both before and during the war and to suggest certain conclusions.

As we all know, the NPAM of pre-1939 vintage formed the basis upon which Canada was able quickly to field a force of respectable dimensions and ultimately participate in a very large way indeed in the military operations which finally crushed our enemies. This NPAM, as it was termed in the pre-war years, was able to assume such responsibilities because in the years between the wars its members of all ranks realized that some form of military training was necessary for somebody. When they considered the question further, they saw that that "somebody" was, in fact, themselves. Having come to the conclusion that something ought to be done about it, they did it.

It is not generally known by the citizens of this country how much training was actually carried out by NPAM units and how much of it was achieved through great personal sacrifice on the part of individuals concerned: how summer holidays had to be utilized for summer camps; how members of this force had to endure comment from an uninformed public, such comment being mainly of the "Saturday night soldier" type.

These Facts Not Known

In spite of these obstacles, units did achieve a great degree of cohesion and esprit de corps, and a gratifying degree of training was done considering the handicaps of time and equipment which everywhere hampered the most zealous. These facts, as we have said, are NOT generally known by Canadian citizens.

The great contribution of the NPAM to this war is NOT realized. Ignorance on such matters is NOT confined to the citizens of Canada: it exists also amongst our armed forces.

During the war it was most difficult for Reserve Army units to maintain their impetus. In many instances a great number of the leading spirits of pre-war days—indeed, entire units—went overseas and the Reserve unit had to be reformed by officers and other ranks. Some of these came out of military retirement, so to speak, to ensure continuity during the war and to ensure that there was something to hand over to the younger men when they returned from overseas.

At first sight, this may appear to us to be an easy task, but closer inspection will, we are certain, reveal that such was not the case. It was not easy for these men, many of whom were engaged in essential industrial work—work that had to be done under very high pressure—to devote much of their time to Reserve Army training, but they did it and that is the point.

Today we have officers and men returning from overseas to their home towns and busily engaging themselves in taking up the thread of life so rudely broken six years ago. This is no easy task, and it would not be surprising if some of these men did NOT have much time or inclination at this particular time to devote to Reserve Army activities.

Hard Work Done

On the other hand, many who have worked hard to keep the spirit of the Reserve Army alive during the war doubtless feel that a thankless task has been performed, and that it is now only fit and proper that younger and more

experienced personnel, fresh from recent campaigns, should, in the interests of the unit, take over the reins. It would be difficult to disagree with this view.

However, one cannot but feel that existing Unit Commanders and their staffs should not surrender the reins of office until they and their DOsC are satisfied that all is well and that there are sufficient of our newly-returned citizen soldiers in the unit to ensure its onward progress.

Further, it must be remembered that most returned officers and OR's now hold ranks higher than they held before the war, and that unless vacancies appropriate to their active rank, which was obtained after some five or six years of Active Service, are made available to them as they occur, the response from the returned men is likely to be indifferent. This is a most important point.

Unit Commanders should appreciate the feelings of the returned man and his desire to re-establish himself before accepting other commitments. Unit CO's may have to content themselves at first with contacting likely prospects socially and showing them what has been done to keep the "home fires burning" during their absence. Eventually Commanders will be rewarded as replace-

ments and recruits become available.

To the returned man we say: "You may be tired of the army. You have had some bad times in the army, and perhaps at the moment you are not interested in the Reserve Army at all—but you will be, for you have also had many good times in the army. In no other organization is there that sense of comradeship, that sense of a job well done, that feeling of a responsibility successfully discharged. Some-day—and sooner than you think—you will wish to re-live and recapture those feelings. When that time comes you must take your place in the Reserve Army."

Insofar as equipment and training opportunities are concerned, we have high hopes that the units of the Reserve Army are on the threshold of a new era. But equipment and training opportunities are physical qualities only. If the spirit to serve is not there, they are useless. It is up to us all to ensure that it is there.

When you have read this article, don't dismiss its contents with a shrug. It is terribly important that we ponder the subject—think what would have become of us if we had had no NPAM before the war—and then let each of us consider his responsibilities for the future.

TO OFFICERS IN SORTATION AND HOLDING UNITS

There are many of you in the Canadian Army who are now, or shortly will be, posted to various Sortation and Holding Units across Canada. You will be associated with many men from all Corps who have completed their Corps Training and who are awaiting their discharge.

It is very important that you officers who are so posted to such units consider carefully your duties to these men many of whom are impatient to leave

the army.

The object of the establishment of these holding and sortation units is:

1. Insofar as is possible, to post the soldier not yet eligible for discharge in the general area in which are located his roots, and his home.
2. To ensure that the soldier is fitted mentally, physically and technically for his return to civil life.
3. To ensure that he is presented to the public while he is at the unit and

after he leaves it in the most advantageous manner possible—not only for his own sake but for those who may follow him through the unit.

Utilize Resources

To this end, Commanders of these units have been instructed to utilize all the resources at their command in a manner to ensure that the maximum academic and vocational facilities are made available to the soldier, to make certain that the fact that it was found necessary to enlist his aid in the national cause does not rebound to the soldier's disadvantage when he becomes eligible for return to the tasks of peace. The ideal is to improve the existing academic and technical knowledge of the soldier so that he is better equipped to resume his civilian standing than he was before the war.

To obtain these objects, various plans and syllabi of training are being produced across the country, and your aid and support may and almost certainly will be enlisted either in the general type of military training or in one or other of the academic or vocational training fields. All the plans, syllabi and projects of one kind or other, however well conceived, are valueless unless you give your enthusiasm and support. This applies equally forcibly to an officer on the HWE of the unit or an officer who may just "find himself" in the holding stream.

You may recall, that during the years

between the two wars, officers of the First Great War, **WHETHER OR NOT** they had severed connection with military life, were often approached by ex-soldiers who had served under them for assistance and guidance in the solving of various problems of civilian life. This very often—far oftener than we realize—produced excellent results.

The point we wish to make is that the ex-soldier had learned to lean upon his officers—had come to trust that the leadership which had been exercised on his behalf during time of war would continue to be exercised, where possible, in times of peace. We put it to you, that the ex-soldier had every right to expect that if his case or problems were sincere and difficult, such assistance and guidance would be given him by his ex-officers. It is obvious, therefore, that the duties of an officer to his soldier comrades does **NOT** end with cessation of hostilities. The assumption of these duties can and should commence here, in this camp, and be continued into civil life.

Remember that the soldier can either waste his time or he can put it to good use. It is seldom in life that a man is afforded the opportunity of pausing in his labours and refreshing his physical and mental equipment before returning to the fray. Such an opportunity is afforded him at these holding units. It is your business to see that he does **NOT** waste his time.

IT'S YOUR GUESS

(Extracted from U.S. Military Review)

Military engineers are still trying to figure out what the Nazis had in mind when they built the huge What's-It found at a proving ground at Hillersleben, Germany. What's-It has four wheels, each nine feet in diameter, with wooden pads. It would weigh about 100 tons and is heavily armoured. The machine has seats for two drivers in an armoured compartment 12 feet above the ground. The top of the vehicle is flat, and fitted with bolts to which some firing device, doubtless, could be attached.

SAMPSON'S MISTAKE



**"WITH THE JAW OF AN ASS
HAVE I SLAIN A THOUSAND MEN."**
—(BOOK OF JUDGES CH. XV. v. 16)

Sampson, it may be remembered, was quite a boy in his day—a lad of purpose, ambition, "know-how"—and brawn. "Strong man" of his time, he liquidated no fewer than one thousand of his enemies in one little foray, while armed only with the jawbone of an ass.

Sampson may have been the first to pull this feat—but he certainly wasn't the last. Jaws of asses have cost countless thousand lives since Sampson's day. Why can't an ass learn to

keep his jaw still? Well, being an ass, he probably just can't realize that his wagging jaw is just as effective a weapon as the one Sampson wielded.

With all his fine qualities, Sampson, himself, was guilty—once—of talking too much. In the latter part of his life—that's why it was the latter part—he "made friends" with a girl named Delilah who pestered him for the secret of his unusual strength. Sampson (who hadn't had the opportunity to read the monthly Security articles in CATM) finally gave her the answer though he knew this bit of information should have been "classified" if ever anything should be.

The result, in case you've forgotten, was all that could be expected. He was taken prisoner, his eyes were put out and he was subjected to every sort of indignity. Only by committing suicide was he able to end his tortures—and all because of the indiscretion, so common to many, of giving away vital information to a person whom he regarded as an intimate, trustworthy and reliable friend.

A sermon? It certainly is. But sleeping through this one can bring on a long sleep—prematurely.—(With acknowledgments to the Inter-Services Monthly Security Summary, Sea & India Commands.)

AUTOMATIC LANDINGS

(Times Weekly Edition, London)

Signal officials at the Air Technical Service Command in Europe have disclosed the development of an electric "brain" which synthesizes automatic pilots and instrument landing systems and will make it possible for airforce pilots to bring their aircraft to within a foot of the runway without touching the controls. The "brain" guides the plane both vertically and laterally, changing its "mind" as often as necessary to make adjustments for wind currents and air pockets.



Canadian Army Overseas Photo

Delivering mail in the field—a Scottish unit from Canada hears from home.

THE POSTAL CORPS AT WORK

It is a well known fact that a rapid and efficient mail service is one of the greatest boosters of morale. The prime function of Canadian Postal Corps is to provide such a service to the Canadian Armed Forces whether they be stationed in Canada or in any of the far-flung theatres of war in which they served. To this end the CPC, in conjunction with the civil Post Office Department, has constantly endeavoured to provide a speedier and more efficient means of postal communication between personnel of the fighting forces and their relatives and friends at home.

During 1941 when shipping space on both steamers and aircraft was at a premium and while mails were consequently being considerably delayed, the Airgraph service was inaugurated. By means of this service letters are photographed on microfilm. The film is flown to a processing station in the country of destination where photographic prints

are made and despatched to the addressee. As a result, during this critical period, it was possible to accord air transmission to several hundred times as much mail as would have been the case if the letters had been forwarded as ordinary letter mail.

The Airgraph, being only a photograph of the original letter, lacked the personal touch so desirable in mail. Therefore, to provide this desirable feature and still retain the advantage of speed a special lightweight paper form known as an "Armed Forces Air Letter" was introduced in June, 1942. A special rate of postage was fixed which ensured air transmission to members of the forces wherever in the world they might be stationed. The popularity with which this form was received is clearly indicated when it is known that in the fiscal year 1944-45 more than twenty-six and a half million such items were forwarded from this country to

the forces overseas.

Ordinary letters, however, were still being transported by steamer and due to wartime conditions were delayed far beyond the usual peacetime transit periods. In order to overcome this undesirable situation, arrangements were made whereby the Canadian Government Trans-Atlantic Air Service operated by Trans-Canada Air Lines agreed to fill to capacity with surface mail all space left on their trans-Atlantic aircraft after the air mail had been placed aboard. Even this did not provide sufficient air lift to accord air transmission to the millions of ordinary letters being forwarded overseas. As a result, an RCAF squadron was formed whose sole duty was to fly mail to the Canadian Forces overseas. The extent to which this air service was used is readily appreciated when it is pointed out that more than 100 tons of air mail and 400 tons of surface letter mail were accorded air transmission in one year.



Canadian Army Overseas Photo

Here is a graphic illustration of the saving of mail space by the use of Airgraph film. The officer is holding a roll of film containing 1,500 messages and on the table is an equivalent number of ordinary letters.

Speed at which servicemen's mail was handled during the war years, development of the Airgraph and Air Letter and the formation of an RCAF Squadron to fly mail to the Canadian Forces overseas is told in this article written for CATM by Canadian Postal Corps Headquarters, Ottawa.—Editor.

Gifts Speeded

In keeping with the policy of doing everything possible to expedite delivery of mail, steps were taken during 1944 to speed up the delivery of gift orders of cigarettes from this country. A new system was devised whereby the address labels for such orders, when received from the tobacco company in this country, were flown to tobacco depots maintained by the CPC in Italy and England. Here they were affixed to cartons of the required brand of cigarettes and forwarded to their destination. By this system cigarette orders were accorded what was practically the equivalent of air mail service and reduced the time required to effect delivery from approximately eight weeks to a matter of 10 to 15 days.

Considerable difficulty was encountered in effecting prompt delivery of mail to casualties and other personnel who changed location frequently within a short period of time. At first mail was redirected from one unit to the other. When this had to be done several times delay in ultimate delivery to the addressee was inevitable. To overcome this delay, a postal tracing system was developed.

This system required the establishment of Postal Tracing Sections operated by personnel of the CPC in the United Kingdom and the Mediterranean and European theatres of war. A postal redirection card was completed as part

of the unit documentation of each man immediately upon his arrival at any unit. This completed card was then forwarded to the relative Postal Tracing Section where a card index record was maintained for all personnel in the theatre. Any mail received at a unit after an individual had been struck off strength was returned to the Postal Tracing Section, whence it was re-directed to the latest recorded location of the addressee. This meant that in most cases mail only had to be re-directed once even though the addressee may have passed through several units since he had been stationed with the one to which his mail was originally addressed. The measure of success of the scheme depended naturally on the completion of the cards by the gaining unit each time anyone was taken on strength.

Special arrangements were also made to expedite the delivery of mail to soldiers in hospital. Persons forwarding letters and parcels from this country were advised to add

the words "In Hospital" to the original unit address. Mail bearing this endorsement was separated at the Base Post Office in Canada and given priority treatment over all other types of mail, being forwarded directly to the proper Postal Tracing Section overseas where it was redirected to the latest medical establishment to which the addressee had been posted.

From time to time some delay undoubtedly occurred in the delivery of mail in isolated cases. However, when such contributing factors as adverse flying weather, bombed-out Post Offices, disrupted lines of communication, congested road and rail transport, etc., are all added to the prime difficulty of an Armed Forces postal service, i.e., the ever-changing location of the addressee, it is considered that the service rendered by the Canadian Postal Corps to the Canadian Armed Forces during the recent period of hostilities was as complete and efficient as that of any of the Allied Nations.



Canadian Army Overseas Photo

Transferring mail from train to truck in London, Eng.

POSTAL CORPS TRAINING

When the Canadian Postal Corps was activated for service in 1939, practically the entire personnel was drawn from the civil Postal Service. Such being the case, it was only necessary for these men to become familiar with the military aspects of an Armed Forces Postal Service before they could be considered fully-experienced members of the CPC. However, as time went by it became increasingly difficult to obtain sufficient numbers of such experienced men to fill the ever-expanding requirements caused by the increase in the size of the Canadian Armed Forces and their employment in many far-flung theatres of war. As a result it became necessary to recruit personnel who had had no previous postal experience and to train them in both civil and military postal procedure.

Regular courses of instruction were inaugurated at the Base Post Office in Canada, at which personnel were given lectures on postal history, basic postal practise, financial procedure and many other aspects of postal work. In addition to this training in the theory of a postal service, the trainees were also given practical instruction in the proper handling of the various classes of mail by qualified officers and NCO's. As a result of these training courses, it was possible to supply hundreds of well qualified postal personnel to staff the numerous Field Post Offices overseas in addition to the Military Post Offices in Canada and Newfoundland, and other postal units such as Base Post Offices, Postal Tracing Sections, etc.

Post-War Plans

Many of these men have already announced their intention of entering the civil Postal Service after their discharge from the Armed Forces and so their training while in the CPC has



Canadian Army Photo

Weighing and dispatching parcels at the Base Post Office, Canada.

equipped them for what in many cases will become their life's work.

Although, as described above, all CPC personnel have been thoroughly trained in Postal matters, their Military Training has in no way been overlooked. Every member of the Corps is proficient in the handling of various weapons and other military equipment and can give a good account of himself when the need arises, as it has on several occasions.



"Fortress Bags" for forward troops. Mail arriving overseas by the Canadian Flying Fortress air service is carried to a waiting truck.

Military Training



CURRENT SIGNAL TRAINING

Since the end of the war, training at A7 Canadian Signal Training Centre, Barriefield, Ont., has fallen into two main categories:

1. Signals trades for replacements for the CASS (Canadian Army Signal System) and Northwest Territories and Yukon Systems.

2. Vocational and educational training for personnel awaiting discharge.

The CASS comprises the line and wireless network linking all military headquarters across Canada. The NWT & Y System provides communications to all the mining and trading posts in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon. On both these Systems there are a large number of "high point" personnel whose early discharge is anticipated.

Training Programme

Since the activity of these communication links has not been particularly affected by the cessation of hostilities, it is not possible to reduce materially the number of personnel employed. The programme of training replacements is therefore one of considerable urgency.

The NWT System operates on a semi-commercial basis, and the standard of training is necessarily considerably more complex than that required for the average field unit tradesman. The fact that personnel on these stations work in near-isolation means that they must be self-sufficient in operating and

maintaining their stations. This necessitates a very sound knowledge of a wide variety of subjects.

For the CASS, replacements will be required for operators, despatch riders, linemen, clerks, drivers and maintenance personnel (fitters, electricians and instrument mechanics.)

The sudden end of the Far Eastern war created a situation wherein the CAPF personnel had ceased to require training for a campaign in the Pacific, but who must be profitably employed until such time as their discharges could be effected. A programme of vocational and educational training was therefore instituted. The Regimental Signals Wing was converted to a Vocational Educational Wing which undertook the administration and instruction required for this type of training.

These Corps Notes were received from A7 Canadian Signal Training Centre, Barriefield, Ont. They reveal how far A7 has progressed in establishing a programme designed to maintain a high standard of training in the post-war period.
—Editor.

Educational courses are the correspondence type as furnished by the Canadian Legion War Services. Classrooms are made available for work and study, instructors are provided to give assistance and any additional instruction as required by any student. Enrolment for these courses is on a voluntary basis, but a strong effort is made to interest as many men as possible, and the results have been very satisfactory.

Vocational training is being provided

for potential motor mechanics, machinists, welders, carpenters and radio technicians. This work is done in the CSTC workshops, garages and laboratories under the tuition of experts in the various trades. The response by individuals has been very good.

The routine of all trainees includes a substantial proportion of sports, PT and drill to round out a schedule which keeps all ranks at the CSTC fully employed.



MUSK OX

Written for CATM by the Directorate of Operational Research, NDHQ, this article introduces readers to Exercise Musk Ox—a joint Army and RCAF exercise to test equipment and gather vital information on conditions in the far north. As it is planned to publish additional articles on the progress of the exercise in future issues of CATM, it is suggested that the map facing page 48 showing the route of the expedition be kept for future reference.—Editor.

Surprising as it may seem, one-third of Canada lies north of the timberline. This Arctic area of which only the main features have been explored is known as the Barren Lands. There the Canadian Army and RCAF are going to conduct a joint exercise this winter. Since it has become customary to name the various exercises after something

typical of the North Country, this one is to be known as "Musk Ox," taking its name from the animal, in appearance somewhat like the buffalo, which roams over the Canadian Northlands.

Unlike Exercises "Polar Bear" and "Eskimo" which took place during the first few months of this year and which you no doubt read something about in the newspapers, "Musk Ox" is to be a non-tactical movement of oversnow vehicles. In that respect and also in the small number of men involved, "Musk Ox" will be similar to Exercise "Lemming," which was a non-tactical trek of a small force conducted from Churchill and travelling 325 miles north to Padlei, NWT, without air support. For "Musk Ox," air support will be required because of the tremendous distance to be covered.

First of all, you will in all probability be interested to know something of the makeup of the force. It is planned to have a moving force of not more than 50 men, including eight scientific observers. At Baker Lake, NWT, a meteorological station is to be set up

early in February which will be in constant communication with the expedition for the duration of the Exercise. A base force comprised of army and airforce personnel, about 300 in number, will be established at Churchill, Man., on Hudson Bay. Later on, this force will move to a base in the NWT, possibly Yellowknife. The RCAF will drop supplies to the moving force, at the same time testing aircraft and equipment and experimenting with various methods of supply dropping under Arctic conditions.

Personnel on the Exercise are volunteers chosen from those who wished to remain in the army. As you can readily understand, physical fitness is of prime importance. The men are to undergo several weeks hardening training, first at Shilo where driving and maintenance of vehicles, track plotting, map reading and the use of the compass will be emphasized. Then at Churchill they will undergo still further training to acclimatize them and to teach them how to build a snowhouse, the proper use and care of a sleeping bag, how to pitch a tent in the middle of the snow-bound wide open spaces and in general the art of living out-of-doors in the winter time. Auxiliary Services are providing candy bars, cigarettes, tobacco, magazines and games for the men's welfare.

If you glance at the map facing page 48, you will see an outline of the proposed route—a route over largely unmapped or poorly mapped regions, more than 3,000 miles long, from Churchill to Eskimo Point, Baker Lake and Cambridge Bay, then to Coppermine, Norman, Simpson, Fort Nelson and along the Alcan highway to Edmonton.

The moving force will leave Churchill the middle of February and arrive in Edmonton early in May. Fifteen hundred miles of the journey will be

made over the Barren Lands under severe winter conditions, 800 miles will be traversed through northern forest country during early spring, and for the last 700 miles the expedition will follow the highway during late spring. Travelling in twelve Canadian armoured snowmobiles, members of the force will go for days without seeing a single human being.

The snowmobiles were designed and built in Canada two years ago in preparation for a proposed invasion of Norway. Although not used for this, some saw service with the British in Italy. They are rather like a heavier type of "Weasel."

During the many long months of war a great deal of co-operation and help has been received by the Services from civilian agencies, both governmental and private. The Services are now in a position to reciprocate, for with these vehicles they are better equipped for winter travel than ever before in Canada. Much of the fruits of research, in particular information on the operation and maintenance of vehicles and aircraft, will be demonstrated so that it can be put to commercial use.

They Face a Challenge

The Barren Lands, which are largely unexplored—one might even say undiscovered—constitute a challenge to Canadians today. Exercise "Musk Ox," it is believed, will open a new era in Northern travel, at least so far as the North American continent is concerned.

It is proposed to study:

1. Mobility of oversnow vehicles under a wide range of winter conditions beginning on the barren grounds and terminating in spring in the North Western bush country.
2. Methods of air support.

JAPANESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL

One of the most urgent and most difficult problems which faced the Allies on the outbreak of war with Japan was the provision of Japanese Language personnel.

The problem was acute: it was necessary to produce, in the shortest possible time, a large body of Allied personnel capable of interrogating Japanese prisoners of war and translating captured enemy documents and there ensued a frantic search throughout the Allied countries for people with a knowledge of the Japanese language.

It is not surprising that few were found, for Japanese is without doubt the most difficult of all modern languages and few foreigners, even after years of residence in Japan, succeed in acquiring more than a smattering of the colloquial and only a select few have either the time or the inclination to study the written language.

Potential Japanese interpreters were therefore at first limited to the small band of highly-trained British and American officers who had undergone special language study in Japan and to civilians who had gained varying degrees of proficiency in the language. The numbers available from these sources were but a drop in the ocean but there was fortunately a very valuable potential reservoir of Japanese Language personnel available in the Nisei communities of the United States and Canada—that is to say, persons of Japanese racial origin born in those countries, and it is not too much to say that the situation was saved by the thorough utilization of the Nisei by the United States Army. Drafted like all other eligible American citizens, large numbers of Nisei were inducted into the United States Army Intelligence Language School for intensive training

(continued on next page)

MUSK OX

(continued from previous page)

3. Certain technical research projects in Arctic Warfare.

One of the greatest drawbacks to the development of mining and to a lesser extent forestry, trapping and fishing in the north country, is the enforced isolation during the break-up and freeze-up periods when travelling overland is well-nigh impossible. In order to shorten these periods it is hoped that civilian tracked vehicles such as the snowmobile may be developed. These vehicles besides travelling over deep snow can wade through mud and water or travel on rough roads or on highways.

There being a wealth of information yet to be gathered, scientists are accompanying the force to study snow and ice conditions, geology, topography and both air and ground navigation. The latter may well prove to be particularly difficult near the North Magnetic

Pole.

Other questions to be answered are: To what extent is mechanical equipment affected by extremely cold weather? What kind of clothing is most suitable for life in the northland? What is the quickest and most accurate way of measuring ice thickness to determine whether or not it is safe to cross? This is important because the snowmobile weighs four tons.

Records of the Exercise will be kept and data will be compiled and distributed by the Directorate of Operational Research. Two cameramen will accompany the Force to produce still and motion pictures. It is anticipated that shots of the expedition will be included in the newsreels shown in the theatres across Canada. We all wish members of the Force the best of luck and good oversnow travelling. Accounts of their progress will be published in CATM from time to time. Watch for them!

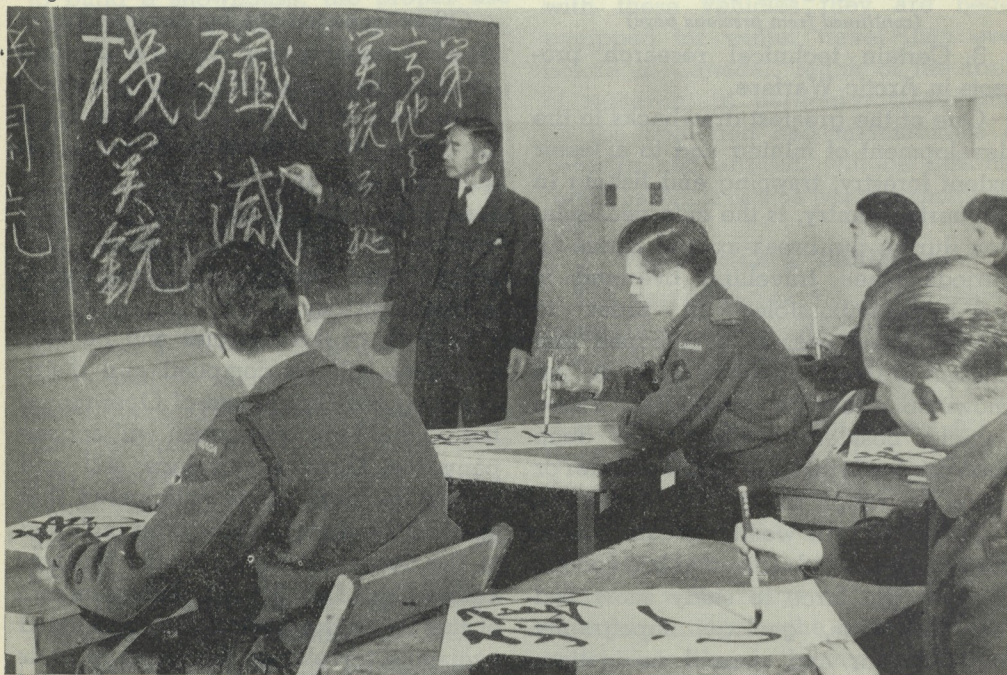
as military interrogators and translators, together with selected young Caucasian personnel, to form the backbone of the Allied Interrogator and Translator Service, the normal set-up being teams of Nisei working under the supervision of Caucasian officers.

Canada was not at first directly concerned with the Japanese language problem. The United States was the dominant partner in the Pacific war and Canadian troops were not at first required to serve in that theatre. Nevertheless, the potential threat to the Pacific Coast, the probability of future Canadian participation in the war against Japan and the ever-growing demand for Japanese-speaking personnel in the British and United States Armies clearly indicated that measures would have to be taken to remedy the total absence of such personnel in the Canadian Army.

A few Canadian Army personnel were at first sent to the United States Army Language School for training,

CATM has the privilege of presenting in this issue an exclusive article on the organization and development of S20 Japanese Language School. Received through the co-operation of the Directorate of Military Intelligence, NDHQ, and HQ Pacific Command, Vancouver, B.C., this narrative tells of the training of Japanese-language personnel and the School's contribution to the Allied war effort in the Far East.—Editor.

but the American system was based on the Nisei, and Canadian Nisei not being immediately available, it was soon realized that the Canadian effort would have to be primarily concentrated on the intensive training of Caucasian personnel and that, in order to meet the probable future needs of the Canadian



A class at work at the School. Note the instructor of Japanese racial origin at the blackboard and the member of the CWAC at the extreme right.



The first class at the School. Left to right front row centre: Lt. Col. A. P. McKenzie, M.C., Commandant; Lt. Col. B. R. Mullaly, former British Military Attache at Tokyo who instructed the first students at the School; and Lieut. Paul Halley, first Commandant of the School, who later died in India while serving with the British Army.

Army, retain Canadian individuality and make the Canadian Army independent in the highly important matter of provision of Interrogators and Translators for any force that might be required to take the field against the Japanese, the best results would be attained by the formation of a distinctively Canadian Japanese Language School. Pacific Command was the logical location for such a school, both geographically and because the GSO I Intelligence of that Command, Lt. Col. B. R. Mullaly, had as a brigadier in the British Army been British Military Attache at Tokyo until a few months before the outbreak of war with Japan and was a first-class interpreter in Japanese.

Organized in 1943

The necessary authority having been obtained, The Pacific Command Japanese Language School started work on Aug. 2, 1943, with 22 students under the direction of Lt. Col. Mullaly. This pioneer school was later expanded into S20—a Central School drawing its students from the whole of the Canadian Army—but it was at first a purely Command School for personnel of Pacific Command and operated on the proverbial shoe-string. The first pro-

blem was that of providing instructors, but here fortune smiled on the venture for there were in Vancouver a few civilians who had lived in Japan and possessed a good knowledge of the language. There was also a very remarkable young Vancouver man named Paul Halley who had been interested in Oriental languages from a tender age and had become an expert in written Chinese and Japanese. Paul Halley was given a commission and became the first Commandant of the Japanese Language School, laying the foundations for its future growth. His death in India while serving with the British Army was a tragedy, for there is little doubt that had he survived he would have become one of the leading orientologists of our time.

In addition to Halley, three civilian instructors, Mr. and Mrs. Griffith and Mr. David Bee, were engaged and later the part-time services of Dr. Norman, who had been in Japan for many years, were obtained. These were the pioneers and no history of the school would be complete without mention of the devoted service which they have given and without which it could not have achieved the success which has attended its efforts.

As is usually the case with pioneer organizations breaking new ground, a number of obstacles had to be overcome in the early stages. One of these was the provision of suitable accommodation and this was solved by the generous co-operation of the Dominion Provincial Youth and War Emergency Training Plan which placed lecture rooms in the Vancouver Technical School at the Language School's disposal and later provided other accommodation to meet the growing needs of the school until quarters in the army buildings became available. This organization also very generously undertook to meet the salaries of the civilian instructors, with the result that the Japanese Language School was operated at a trifling cost to the Department of National Defence.

From the first, the school was impelled by a sense of urgency. It was realized that the time-element was all-important and that no attempt could be made to produce scholars of the Japanese language—a process which, at the best, takes a number of years.

The job was to turn out, in the shortest possible time, a stream of men capable of carrying out the duties of military interrogators, translators and interpreters in the field. To achieve this purpose it was necessary to evolve a practical, streamlined course of studies, shorn of unessentials but basically sound. Such a syllabus was achieved by careful analysis of the British and American systems, the personal experience of the instructors and results of the first few months of practical working of the school and the final result was the present streamlined system under which students are forced in one

year through what is normally a three-year course.

The first six months are devoted to giving the student a well-balanced grounding in both the spoken and the written language, with emphasis from the first on military terms, and the remaining six months giving the student an intensive course in military phraseology, P.O.W. Interrogation and study of Japanese original military texts.

It can safely be claimed that no body of men was ever given a tougher assignment and some idea of the severity of the course can be gained from the fact that it has been necessary for the average student to put in not less than 10 hours work a day in order to graduate. "Casualties" were naturally high at first, but with rigid initial selection of students based on youth, scholastic background and searching personal interviews and by unremitting attention to essentials, the ratio of wastage has been steadily reduced and a stream of graduates capable of performing the duties of military interrogators, translators and interpreters, both in the field and with rear echelons, has been produced.

These results have largely been made possible by the work of the present Commandant, Lt. Col. A. P. McKenzie, M.C., who took over the school from Lieut. Halley. For many years a resident in Japan, where he had been a lecturer in a Japanese University, his services became available at a crucial period in the development of the school and he brought to the task an almost unrivalled fund of knowledge of the Japanese language, the people and the country, combined with a military background and up-to-date information derived from experience in the United States Office of Naval Intelligence. He built up a strong staff of civilian instructors and the course of study was further revised and systematised under his guidance and was

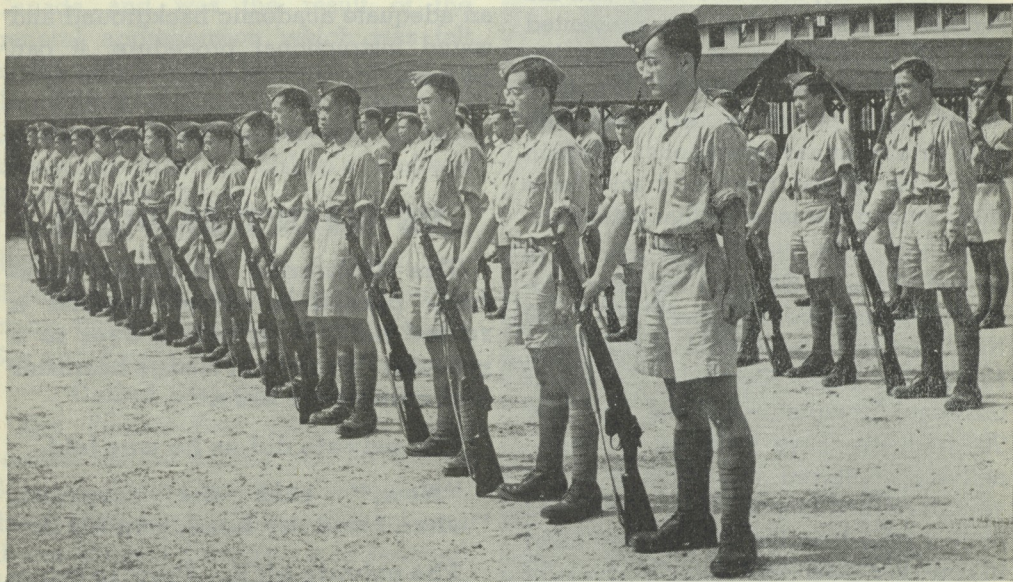
widened to include a variety of subjects designed to give students sound instruction in the history, geography, manners and customs of Japan and in the tactical methods and weapons of the Japanese army, besides the purely academic instruction in the language itself. The result has been a balanced product which compares more than favourably with that of either the British or American Japanese Language Schools.

Morale was always high. From the first the students were made to feel that they were a corps d'élite of specially selected personnel under training for highly important specialist duties and they reacted in a manner beyond praise to the merciless driving which the time-element demanded. The original object of the school was the provision of Japanese-language personnel for any Canadian force that might be sent to the Pacific, but as the picture changed and the general demand for such personnel by the British and American forces grew in insistence, increasing numbers of graduates were sent to the British Army in India and Burma and to the Pacific Military Intelligence Research Section in the

United States, which virtually became the Allied clearing-house for Japanese-language personnel.

The most cordial relations have always been maintained between the Canadian school and the American Army Japanese Language School and S20 derived great benefit from mutual visits and from the loan of American Nisei officers with combat experience to keep instruction up to date. The school has also received visits from senior officers of the British and Indian Armies and of the Royal Navy.

An important conference was held in Washington, D.C., in Jan. 1945 with the main object of increasing the number of effective Japanese linguists available to the Allied Intelligence effort in the war against Japan and, arising out of this conference, S20 Japanese Language School was given a searching and exhaustive inspection by two senior United States Army Japanese Language experts, Majors Anderton and Aiso. This "going-over" was invaluable, for not only did it



This photo shows a parade of Nisei at the School.

confirm that S20 was working on sound lines but it resulted in even closer integration of the work of the school with the general Allied effort and the spirit of cordial co-operation and constructive criticism in which the inspection was carried out is remembered with gratitude.

With the formation of the Canadian Army Pacific Force, S20 came into its own and was ready to fulfil its primary purpose—the provision of an all-Canadian component of Japanese-language personnel with that force. The cream of its product was selected for this vital assignment and all plans were laid to maintain adequate reserves and, in addition, to continue the flow of trained personnel to the British and American forces. It had long been obvious that the important reservoir of Japanese-language personnel in the Canadian Nisei community could not be neglected if Canada was to make her maximum contribution to the common cause and it was decided early in 1945 to enlist a limited number of selected Nisei for intensive training at S20.

Women Played Part

Unfortunately, their late entry and the sudden ending of the war prevented the full exploitation of this valuable element but there is no doubt that they would have played a very important part in any future operations. Women have also played their part and have been among the most brilliant students.

All told, 230 officers and men have passed through S20, which figure includes 12 members of the CWAC, 60 Nisei and some personnel of the Royal Navy, The Royal Canadian Navy and the Royal Canadian Air Force, and over 70 graduates have been or are being actively employed in language duties with the Allied forces. The contribution of the school to the Allied war effort in the Far East was rapidly growing when the end came and with the cessa-

tion of hostilities it is continuing to provide a Canadian quota of Japanese-language personnel with the occupation forces.

Although the CAPF never got into the field, graduates of S20 have been serving with the British and American Forces since the summer of 1944 and many a Japanese soldier and civilian has been interrogated by a Canadian. Some are now in Japan. Official comment on the ability and standard of knowledge of our men has been uniformly complimentary, in the fields of both the spoken and the written language and a senior British officer, himself a Japanese expert, expressed himself as amazed at the results of our one year's course compared with those of much longer courses given in the British Army.

Away back in early 1942 when the Canadian Army Japanese Language School was but an idea, some pessimists said that it would be impossible to produce adequate Japanese interpreters from Canadian personnel starting from scratch, in the time available.

S20 Japanese Language School has proved that, given youth, enthusiasm, an adequate academic background and sound instructional procedure, it can be done.

HE WASN'T SO DUMB

The Ordnance Sergeant carefully placed a chisel against a rusted bolt, then called over to a private: "Grab that sledge hammer and come over here."

The private did as he was told.

"Now," said the sergeant, "when I nod my head, you hit it."

The private hit it. They're burying the sergeant tomorrow.

ROYAL CANADIAN ARMY CADETS

A host of former cadets fought on the far flung battle fronts of both the First and Second Great Wars. This article, written specially for CATM by the Directorate of Army Cadets, NDHQ, traces the history of the Corps since 1861.
—Editor.

Although the amalgamation of all Army Cadet Corps across Canada into one coherent formation did not take place until Nov. 1942, when His Majesty The King was graciously pleased to approve the title "Royal Canadian Army Cadets" and assume the appointment of Colonel-in-Chief, the activities of Army Cadets date back to 1861 or six years before Confederation.

In the year 1861 a Rifle Company was formed at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, in the Province of Quebec, and another at Trinity College, Toronto, or what was then known as Lower and Upper Canada, respectively. This was the birth of the Cadet movement in Canada and was the result of the general apprehension which was felt as the result of the incident known as the "Trent Affair." The Corps at Lennoxville is still active and is now known as No. 2, Bishop's College School Cadet Corps.

From this beginning the Royal Canadian Army Cadets now number considerably more than 100,000, while many thousands more belong to the Sea and Air Cadets.

Called Out On Service

The Fenian Raid Alarm of 1866 resulted in the calling out, on Active Service, of two Canadian Cadet Corps, those of Bishop's College School and Upper Canada College. It is believed that up to 1939 these were the only Cadet Corps in the British Empire

which had seen active service as units. Such a thing is unlikely today, as under the Militia Act of Canada, Cadet Corps are not liable for service in the Militia in any emergency, save only in the case of a levee en masse. During the war of 1914-1918, however, 44,306 cadets and ex-cadets voluntarily joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and 2,323 of these attained commissioned rank, 25 were awarded the Victoria Cross and 1,529 were awarded other decorations. In the present war more than 100,000 have voluntarily joined the armed forces of the Dominion.

In past years Cadet Corps were confined to schools but today Open Corps may be formed under the sponsorship of Militia Units, Service Clubs, or other responsible bodies or persons.

Cadet Corps are encouraged to become affiliated with units



of the Reserve Army. Such affiliations are of mutual benefit. The Cadet Corps receives assistance from the Unit and in return the Corps acts as a feeder to the Unit.

The establishment of a Cadet Battalion follows closely that of an Infantry Battalion. Small corps, however, may consist of one or more platoons or companies depending upon numbers. On occasions a number of small corps are grouped to form a Cadet Battalion.

Cadets are divided into Juniors and Seniors. A Junior Cadet must be over the age of 12 and under the age of 15 on Sept. 1 of the cadet year. Similarly, a Senior must be over the age of 15 and under the age of 18 on Sept. 1.

The program of training is, of course, military in character but is also designed to develop the cadet physically, mentally and morally. Indeed, discipline and citizenship are regarded as of primary importance.

Curbs Delinquency

The future of Cadet training in Canada remains to be seen but there are ample grounds for optimism. It will have opponents, no doubt, but from all parts of the country and from people in all walks of life come expressions of praise for the good it is achieving and as a potent curb to delinquency.

In 1941, the three Ministers of Defence invited all provinces to include cadet training in the curriculum of Secondary Schools. The proposal met with varying success. Ontario adopted the idea whole-heartedly and the remaining provinces, excluding Quebec, in varying degrees. Quebec, however, fostered voluntary cadet training and during the past two years the result has been most gratifying. Particularly is this so in the Roman Catholic Schools, where today there are more than 40,000 cadets and growing enthusiasm.

Although a Cadet Corps in possession of a unit pattern uniform prior to April

1943 may continue to wear it, the large majority of corps wear the new RCAF uniform which is both distinctive and smart. The jacket follows the pattern of the battle dress blouse to which a skirt and cloth belt with brass buckle is added. Immediately under the shoulder seams all ranks wear the shoulder title of their corps in coloured material and below that the Army Cadets red maple leaf with the title "RCAC" superimposed thereon.

Rank Badges

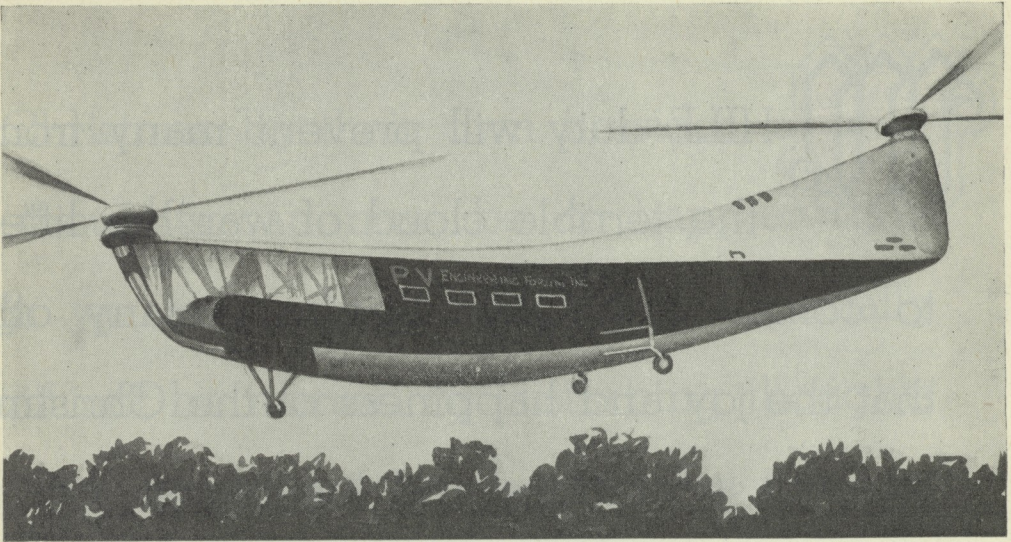
The rank badges of cadet officers consist of one or more bars of one-sixth inch red braid worn transversely on the shoulder strap. Rank badges for cadet warrant officers and NCO's are similar to those worn by their counterparts in the Army. Unlike the army practice, however, they are confined to the right sleeve.

Upon the left sleeve are worn various proficiency badges, including the RCAC proficiency chevrons, crossed flags for signals, badges of the St. John Ambulance Association and of course the marksmen and first class shot badges awarded in connection with the Miniature Rifle Matches of the Youth of the Empire so familiar to cadets at home and abroad.

In June, 1943, a flag to be carried by Corps of Royal Canadian Army Cadets was authorized and was received with enthusiasm. (See photo Page 21)

The flag is of white silk representing the white field of Canada. It has fringe, cord and tassels of red and white, the authorized Canadian colours. The flag is 45 inches by 36 inches or the same size as the King's and Regimental Colours of battalions of Canadian Infantry Regiments.

In the upper left canton of the flag and one-ninth the area of the whole flag is the Union. In the centre is the official Royal Canadian Army Cadets red maple leaf, with the title "RCAC"



NEW NAVY HELICOPTER

(Extracted for CATM from U.S. Military Review)

Described as the first helicopter designed for air transport operations, the Navy-contracted P-V Engineering Forum Inc. XHRP-1 uses a novel tandem arrangement of two rotor units to lift a 48-foot fuselage, crew of two and ten passengers.

The new craft has been sponsored by the Navy in an effort further to develop specialized aircraft for the evacuation of wounded and for the rescue of men at sea and in spots ashore that are otherwise inaccessible. The tandem rotor arrangement, which places one rotor fore and one aft of the 13-foot thick fuselage, is proclaimed by the builders as the first successful usage of such a configuration.

CADETS

(continued from previous page)

superimposed thereon, surmounted by the Imperial Crown. Directly below the maple leaf is the scroll in gold, bearing the cadet motto "Acer Acerpori" ("as the Maple, so the Sapling"). Below the scroll is the number of the Cadet Corps in black arabic numerals.

These May Be Added

There may be added to the flag any or all of the following: the crest of the school in the upper right canton, the crest of the affiliated unit in the lower right canton, the crest of the county or city in the lower left canton.

Canadian Cadets are proud of their Corps and their tradition, and well they may be, for a host of ex-cadets waged a good fight on most of the battle fronts of the world.

The craft has been designed also to effect rescue of stranded men without touching the water or ground. Hoist mechanisms lift the men while the helicopter hovers above them.

The main quality claimed for the craft, however, still remains that of space.

The powerplant for the helicopter is a Continental-Wright R-975 engine that is completely enclosed aft of the cabin, power being fed to both rotor units from there.—*Aviation News*.

PAPA AND THE TANK

**O Mother dear, what have we here
That looks like strawberry jam?
Hush my child, 'tis only Pa
Run over by a Ram.**



WHILE duty will prevent many from enjoying Christmas by their own firesides, at least the terrible cloud of war has lifted and our thoughts can now be of happier days to come For this and many other blessings we are truly thankful, and especially that the joy and happiness of the Christmas season will not be marred by disturbing thoughts of long separations and loneliness Particularly should we be thankful for the fact that our families are again free from that haunting fear which war brings to those who can only "stand and wait". To their courage and devotion we pay humble and heartfelt tribute To you, whose loyal and unselfish service has made possible this "Christmas of Peace", I extend greetings and all good wishes for "The Happiest Christmas Ever".

Charles Luckes

Lieutenant-General,
Chief of the General Staff.



SOVIET CAVALRY

Outstanding characteristics of the Soviet conduct of the war are flexibility and freedom from dogma. The Soviet answer to the question "horse or motor" was "horse and motor." But the Soviet decision on this military issue was not as some commentators concluded, a concession to the "Cossack cavalry tradition."

It was a decision based on studies which indicated continuing uses and new potentialities for cavalry in modern war. This cavalry was, of course, not like the old but was rearmed with modern weapons and integrated into the pattern of operations of mechanized war.

The present organizational structure of the Soviet cavalry division is probably not radically different from that outlined in the latest Soviet cavalry manual available here, that of 1933. The 1933 division consisted of 4 horse regiments, 20 squadrons, and 4 batteries of small guns; one artillery regiment made up of 6 batteries of field guns; a mechanized unit made up of 3 squadrons and operating small tank and tractor-drawn equipment; a signal unit made up of two squadrons; and a squadron of engineers. The division was further equipped with 48 tachankas or horse-drawn, heavy machine guns, and other auxiliary units. The total complement was 3,701 men, 3,533 horses, and 42 tanks and armored cars.

100,000 Mounted Men

Allowing for a large part of the total



mounted strength being held for eventualities in the Far East, we may assume that about 30 divisions, or up to 100,000 mounted troopers operated against the Germans. As has already been made clear the cavalry's arms are not confined to the traditional sabre and carbine. They include light tanks, armored cars, and artillery and a liberal supply of automatic weapons. Every 8 men of a cavalry squadron have either a light machine gun or a grenade thrower. The cavalry are trained, of course, to dismount and operate as infantry.

Germans themselves testified to Russian cavalry superiority in the

First World War.

Born To Saddle

The Soviet cavalry superiority is not due to any race factor. It is due to environmental condition of which the Soviet High Command has made shrewd use. Germany lacks the wide plains needed to evolve a nation of horsemen. Good as German horse-show teams have been they have been men of exceptional training, whereas the Cossacks, the Kalmyks, the Kirghiz, and other nationalities are full-time horsemen, herdsman, born to the saddle and with centuries of experience and horse lore behind them.

All this Soviet cavalry was put brilliantly to the service of their country in the present war. It is clear that where the motor cannot forage for itself the horse can, on grass; that while

the motor announces itself with blast and rumble the horseman can make as silent an approach as required; that as long as there is terrain which at all times, or under certain conditions, a horse can traverse, but a motorized vehicle cannot, the cavalry maintains its value.

Especially in winter campaigns the cavalry has maintained its traditional role of a manœuvring shock force, in which, it has been assumed, the moto-mechanized force had superseded it. For this function it is very well-equipped with modern arms, including even anti-tank and anti-aircraft artillery. Launched against foot soldiers, these modern centaurs, galloping, shouting, slashing and with terrifying advantages of height, mass, and speed, have again and again scattered infantry formations.

In the First World War a Siberian Cossack Brigade, in December, 1914, operating on the Turkish front, made a 70-mile march through snow in 30 hours, capping off this exhausting march with such a difficult accomplishment as the storming of the fortified city of Ardahan.

In March, 1921, the 18th Red Cavalry Division driving through the Caucasus, forced the Godher Pass, hitherto considered impassable except in full summer, by a stratagem

“Launched against foot soldiers, these modern centaurs, galloping, shouting, slashing and with terrifying advantages of height, mass, and speed, have again and again scattered infantry formations.”
In these words, Capt. Sergei N. Kournakoff tells of the power of Russian Cavalry in this article condensed for CATM from the U.S. Cavalry Journal.—Editor.

of great ingenuity. The burkas (felt capes) of the entire division were laid out on the trail like a carpet. The horses were led over them. And the passage of the horses so solidly packed down the snow that it was possible to move artillery over it.

In the Timoshenko offensive north of the Sea of Azov we heard of Soviet cavalry divisions leading the advance with tanks and attack planes.

To be successful the cavalry must be invisible, fast, highly active and determined. The numerical and qualitative growth of military aviation forces cavalry to move mostly at night, especially in winter when leafless trees do not conceal, and snow exposes everything moving on it. In daytime cavalry marches off the roads in broken formation, squadron by squadron, or even troop by troop. Nevertheless it must also preserve its unity or face destruction piecemeal by enemy attack, and it must be constantly on the alert against enemy mobile formations, and aviation. For that reason the major part of its mechanized weapons must be kept with the main body.

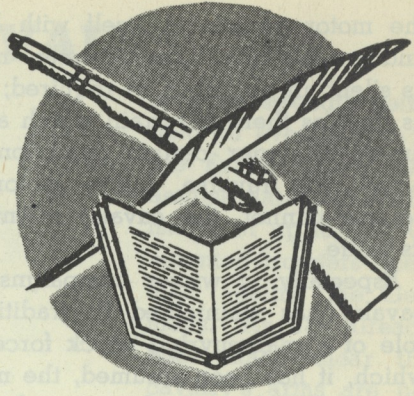
A meeting-engagement of a cavalry division may assume many forms. For example, where the division meets a mobile enemy—cavalry, moto-mechanized troops, or even a mixed detachment—the commander must avoid complicated plans and wide manœuvres, but must try, through the energetic action of his covering troops (in this case his vanguard) to freeze the enemy manœuvre and to assure advantageous conditions for the entry of his main body of troops into battle. Having picked the direction of the main blow, he will send the tanks and the mounted regiments of his main striking force there, supported, of course, by a great part of his artillery. The main thing at this juncture is to act quickly in

CANADIAN ARMY EDUCATION

KHAKI COLLEGIATE

Something new has been added to MD 10. The Army has embarked upon a most interesting and promising project.

On Nov. 5 this year the doors of the MD 10 "Khaki Collegiate" swung open and the first group of 150 soldiers and all ranks streamed through to devote the next few months of Army life, while they await discharge, to concentrated study and preparation for civilian life. The building, the former School for the Deaf at Tuxedo, Man., is one of the most admirably appointed in the west, and will accommodate the unit which is expected to surpass 250 by the end of the year.



The idea of a high school for men and women still in service took root in the mind of Maj. F. H. Brooks, District Educational Officer, MD 10, as far back as April 1945, but the pressing need for it was not apparent until the following September, after V-J Day. It then seemed an opportune time for the Canadian Army to turn its facilities over to the best possible preparation for civilian life of every man who served.

Brig. R. O. G. Morton, DOC, MD 10, in conference with NDHQ, approved of the project and appointed Lt. Col.

(continued on next page)

CAVALRY

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deploying and seizing the initiative.

In meeting enemy infantry the commander will try to prevent the deployment of the enemy by attacking him on the march, if possible from several directions simultaneously. In an attack against an enemy put on the defensive, such as Timoshenko's cavalry attack against von Kleist, the cavalry commander first of all tries to find an open enemy flank. If successful he dispatches all available tanks, two or three mounted regiments, and most of his artillery to turn the enemy's open flank, i.e., for a blow at the enemy flank and rear. In such a case a small force of mounted troops with some artillery is left in front of the enemy as a holding

force, or a "pivot of manoeuvre."

Larger cavalry formations, cavalry corps, and even cavalry armies, may, and most probably will, have special tank units distributed, not among the cavalry divisions of the formation, but at the direct command of the senior cavalry general officer. Such special tank formations usually act in the vanguard of the cavalry divisions, delivering the main blow, along the main operative direction.

Such were the broad tactical outlines which governed the combined action of Soviet cavalry and tanks against the right wing of Field Marshal von Rundstedt's armies near the Sea of Azov, where Timoshenko apparently sent a whole cavalry army, 6 or more divisions, against the Germans.

A. C. Delaney of A15 CITC, Camp Shilo, Man., as Commandant, and Lt. W. F. Colborne, of the District Education Staff, as principal. Within three weeks the School was ready to receive its first students.

The spacious classrooms with their ample slate blackboards were supplemented by a new modern library and a science laboratory, completely fitted out by the Canadian Legion and the IODE Library Branch. The School has a 350-seat auditorium with motion picture facilities within the building, and the administrative offices and Orderly Room are in a compact yet spacious unit near the main entrance.

The method of teaching is based on the well-known "Dalton" plan in which each student works at his own best speed under the supervision of an instructor who can assist him over his difficulties. Canadian Legion Educational Services Courses are followed. These are acceptable at Canadian Universities.

The educational supervisors, all officers, have had experience as instruc-

For this issue of CATM the Directorate of Education provided three articles. "Khaki Collegiate" tells of the excellent work being done by MD 10 through the organization of a new type of school. "Civics For Soldiers" deals with the conversion of the fighting men from army to civilian life, with particular emphasis on his responsibility to the community. The third article, "Classes Overseas for Soldiers," outlines a program which proves that the servicemen still over there have not been forgotten.—Editor.



Canadian Army Photo

**Lt. Col. A. C. Delaney, Commandant,
MD 10 Khaki Collegiate.**

tors, and in nearly every instance have been teachers in civil life. Many are graduates in Arts and Sciences and are expert in their own line.

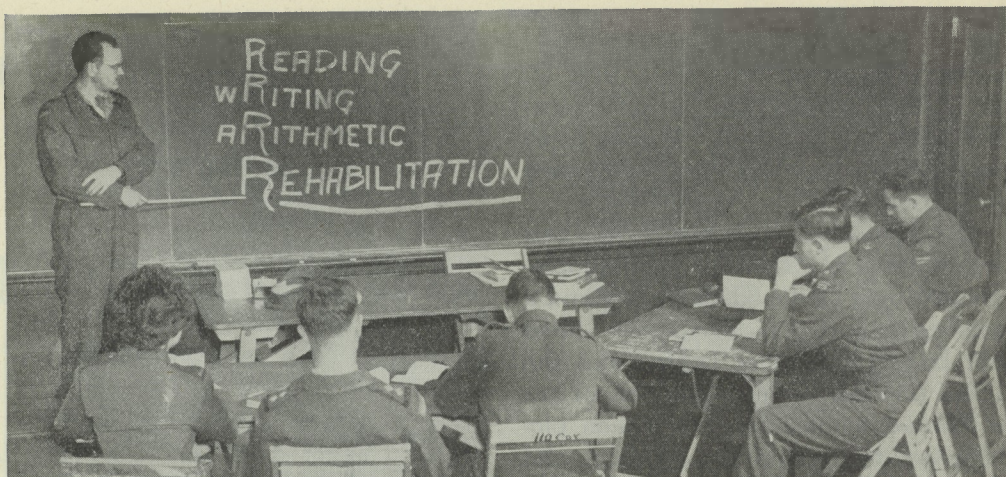
The school endeavours to provide the student with his every need and in return asks only his utmost effort in study and the qualities of a top-notch soldier, both in and out of class.

The attendance system is unique. At the commencement of the day each student picks up a disk on which is painted his school number and hangs it on a peg in each classroom he attends during the day. This enables the supervisors to check attendance without calling the roll for each period of the day.

Military Side

The military side of the school is not forgotten. Acting on the principle that an alert body makes an alert mind, the school stresses alertness and smartness at all times and not only during the two periods of Military Training that begin and end each school day.

The school is not a new establishment but rather is a Wing of A15 at Camp Shilo, situated 150 miles away. The



Canadian Army Photo

In ordinary schools the three "R's" are taught, but at the Khaki Collegiate the fourth "R"—Rehabilitation—is added. Officers study with privates and NCO's and members of the CWAC also attend courses. Lt. J. S. McPetridge, English teacher, is shown here instructing a class.

A1's who are on staff to handle the military training are from A15 as well and are the pick of NCO's. The students are organized on a platoon basis with platoon commanders being also officer students in class. The Royal Military College at Kingston is taken as

the model.

The school has set for itself a high standard in both academic and military subjects and the spirit with which all students have entered upon the task indicates that this standard will be consistently maintained.

CIVICS FOR SOLDIERS

Civics for soldiers is a practical problem. To tell a man that he should vote means nothing; but to demonstrate to a man why he should vote is another story. On the simple thesis that a man needs to know the working principles of Democracy from a personal point of view, the MD 3 program of Citizenship has been drawn up. The attempt has been made to give the social political "set-up" of Democracy in terms related directly to the soldier's return to civilian life under these headings: his job, his home, his family, his community, his nation, and so, his world.

Let us examine this program in action at A21 Canadian Ordnance and Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Training Centre, Barriefield, Ont., where 3,000 men will be taking part. A21's plan is a compulsory parade three times each week at 1330 hours in the drill hall at which the day's

subject is presented. The P.A. system is used. Then in the evenings these camp parades become voluntary discussion groups at platoon level, so that a man can discuss in more detail the lecture given that afternoon. The whole series of talks and discussions cover a period of approximately three months.

As a job (gainful employment) is considered the basic necessity of a citizen, the first three weeks are devoted to panel discussions on the subject. Out of the "job" will come money; money for food on the table, a roof over the family and money for the leisure to enjoy family life, make the house into a home, and place a new emphasis on the "creation" in recreation.

So the lecture series begins with a lively review of civilian employment—a panel discussion by three employers, speaking for 45 minutes under the direc-

tion of the Unit Education Officer. For example, one panel has the local Bank Manager, the Agricultural Representative, and a Store Manager together. Each speaker links his subject with that of his fellows, and then goes on with practical applications to tell the possibilities of his type of work. In addition, each speaker defines his field under the following headings: (1) Working conditions; remuneration. (2) Safety on job; security for life. (3) Pleasure of work; leisure time. (4) What job is, exactly, and its branches. (5) What job requires. (6) Worker's responsibility to his community.

In this manner, every man on parade builds up a working knowledge of the other man's job to which he can relate his own work requirements.

Further, speakers give the Unit Education Officer an outline of their talk one week in advance so that a precis can be prepared for distribution at the discussion following the talks. This precis can cover, also, the pertinent Army Education facilities available before and after discharge. Usually, too, in his concluding remarks, the Education Officer shows what educational opportunities are now available, either in the Unit or at the civilian schools, in relation to the employment opportunities discussed that day. And finally, the chairman should suggest personal interviews at a specific hour for those now interested.

Unique Lecture

A21 has a unique introductory lecture planned, to be given by a local lawyer. Called "A Lifetime Through A Lawyer's Eyes," it demonstrates how the law can assist servicemen in taking advantage of the Veterans' Land Act.

Now this theory of citizenship training moves from the stages of describing gainful employment to demonstrate how a man can make the most of his dollars at home. Talks are given to show how any man can be a handy-man

about the house; how he can both build and repair. Also, talks are given by the Army Psychiatrist describing the most common family behaviour difficulties. In brief, men end up with some insight into making a house, repairing and improving their property and how to "get along" constructively with their folks at home.

From here it is but one short step out into the community, for even though a man has an honest dollar, a home, and a happy family, he still has to live with others in a community. So at this stage he is given talks on communal participation. He may want to build up the Sports Club, open a good Dance Hall for his growing sons and daughters or organize a Recreation Hall, complete with handicraft facilities and the like for himself and other adults. And at this stage, too, the Mayor is invited in to outline briefly the governing body of a normal democratic city or town.

The next step is from the community centre to the country as a whole: a national pride in one's race, man, and a belief in a simple practical philosophy, truth. For such talks as this, the services of professors from the nearest university are secured.

The same source is used for the final slate of speakers on the topic "One World." History professors are invited and they take special care to see that every "world" view is tied up to the life of the individual.

Such is the MD 3 Civics Program in operation at A21. We know our need: "good" citizens. We believe that the man who is receiving a decent wage will be able to find the time to be a good citizen. So we speak of work, and offer training for it. Then we proceed to the home, making it livable physically and happy socially. And so, to the man next door and the whole community.

CLASSES OVERSEAS FOR SOLDIERS

It is well to remember that while interest in Canada is naturally centred on the training program now in force in this country, the men overseas are equally engaged in preparation for their return to civilian life. As an illustration of the kind of thing they are doing, here are some features of the program of a special course arranged by the Army and the University of Copenhagen:

It is to be held in the University of Copenhagen in Denmark and includes lectures by distinguished Danish authorities on "Education in Denmark"—and there is no more advanced Adult Education movement in the world than

in Denmark; "The History of Denmark" (illustrated); "Agriculture in Denmark," to be given at the Royal College of Veterinary Surgery and Agriculture; "The Danish Underground Resistance Movement"; "The Social Legislation of Denmark" (illustrated); "Danish Economics." In addition, there are conducted tours to places of historic interest, not to mention a dance organized by the students of Copenhagen University.

The value of such a course is obvious. Army personnel who attend will come back to Canada with a new appreciation of the life and culture of one of the most gallant little countries in the world.

THEY'RE LEARNING TO BE BUTCHERS

In line with the present policy effecting Educational Programs throughout the Canadian Army, it has been found that instruction of a very high order is available for troops in any Training Centre where the ordinary facilities for Administration are still in existence.

Existing facilities in many centres

are ideal for the purpose of educational instruction. The accompanying photos show how such facilities are being utilized in Camp Borden where the messing officer, Lt. W. Termarsh of All Canadian Machine Gun Training Centre, Camp Borden, has arranged a course in butchering for the personnel of that centre.

Six-Week Course

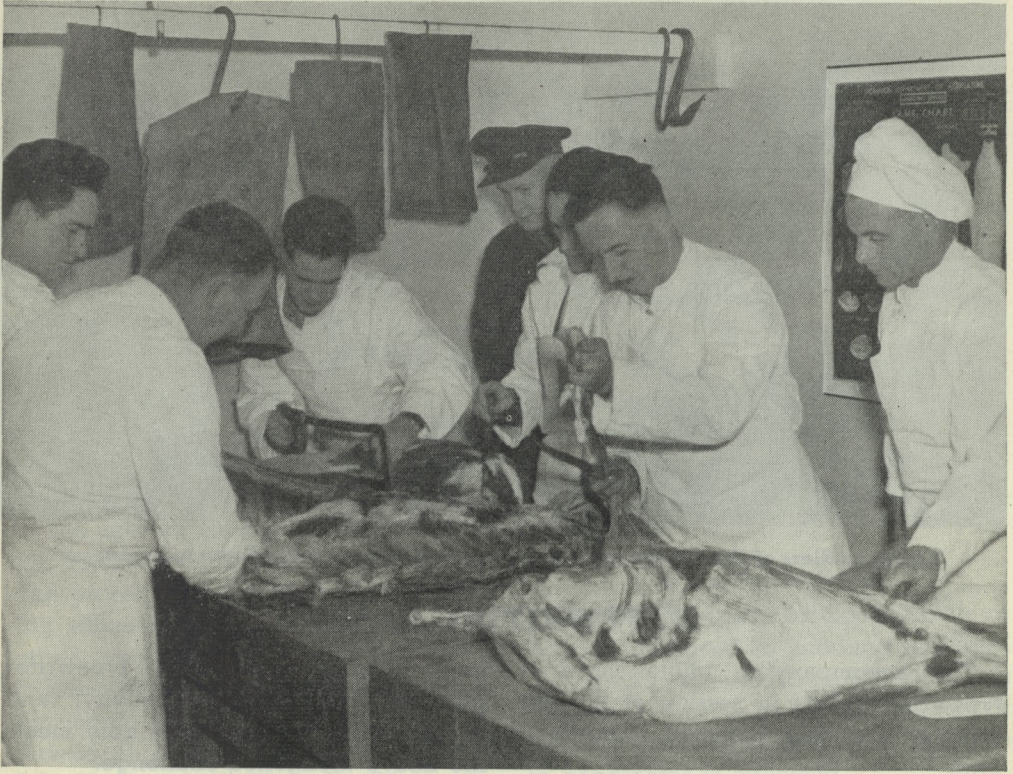
Courses are run for periods of six weeks and are laid on for four half-days a week. The instructors are the butchers who, heretofore, have taken care of the ordinary butchering needs of the Unit. In the Unit butcher shop, classes composed of up to twelve OR's are shown the manner and method of cutting and identifying various cuts and are instructed in proper preparation of same. As a follow up to this phase of the instruction, the men are then detailed to a local abattoir where they are given further tuition on killing, skinning, cleaning and so forth.

The troops taking this course feel that they are getting the necessary



Canadian Army Photo

Learning something about cutting up meat at All.



Canadian Army Photo

These soldiers want to be butchers, so the army is teaching them.

background to fit them for a civilian job along these lines.

Other courses utilizing the existing facilities within Unit lines are baking, cooking, ration accounting, and stores and leathercraft and woodworking. These latter two subjects are being held in Unit Hobby Shops.

Using facilities still functioning in the Camp, A11 CMGTC, Camp Borden, has organized a variety of courses designed to teach men in uniform the rudiments of a trade or craft. This article tells of the success A11 has achieved in its course in butchering, amongst other courses.—Editor.

HIT ONE PLACE HARD

We must select for our attack one point on the enemy's position (i.e., one section of his troops—a division, a corps) and attack it with great superiority, leaving the rest of his army in uncertainty, but keeping it occupied. This is the only way that we can use an equal or smaller force to fight with advantage and thus with a chance of success. The weaker we are, the fewer troops we should use to keep the enemy occupied at unimportant points, in order to be as strong as possible at the decisive point. Frederick II doubtless won the battle of Leuthen only because he massed his small army together in one place and thus was very concentrated as compared to the enemy.—Clausewitz.



Young soldiers of the 4th Infantry Training Battalion getting down to business.

TYPEWRITING CLASS

The accompanying photo shows a typewriting class in session at the 4th Infantry Training Battalion, Chatham, Ont.

This class was organized about the middle of Sept. 1945 as an answer to a demand for vocational training of a practical nature. During the first month, a total enrolment of 83 with an average daily attendance of 20 increased the demand for instructional typewriters. Canadian Legion Educational Services came to the rescue and provided the machines, so that at present this unit has 15 typewriters for instructional purposes.

Touch-Typing

Students are taught the most approved method of touch-typing. An "accentuation of the positive" in touch-typing is obtained by blacking out keys with friction tape if any typewriter has keys showing the corresponding letters. Under such conditions the student has no alternative but to practise the touch method.

The acquisition of skill has always been an interesting challenge to man

from days of old. The typewriter provides an outlet for activity, and expression, and at the same time meets the above mentioned challenge.

Those who contemplate the entering of business either as an employee or employer will find an ability to operate the typewriter a valuable asset.

PAGE L'IL ABNER

Two Hillbillies who had never been on a train before had been drafted and were on their way to camp. A food butcher came through the train selling bananas. The two mountaineers had never seen bananas and each bought one. As one of them bit into his banana the train entered a tunnel. His voice came to his companion in the darkness:

"Have you et yours yet?"

"Not yet. Why?"

"Well, don't touch it. I've et one bit and gone blind!"

RCASC PROGRAM AT A19

A19 Canadian Army Service Corps Training Centre, Camp Borden, is now concerned with a number of courses of instruction. First and foremost among these and holding a high degree of priority is the Supply and Transport Services—Canada, a course for senior officers. The main object of this course of instruction is to put certain RCASC officers (lately returned from overseas) into the picture regarding the changes that have occurred in the Supply and Transport Services in Canada during the war, and to fit them for future employment.

The present course commenced Oct. 22, 1945, for a period of eight weeks. The present class consists of the following officers and is the forerunner of other courses of a similar nature to follow: Majors J. A. Stairs, R. de la B. Girouard, C. B. M. Foster, W. M. Arnold, R. L. Mummery, D. A. Harper, J. D. H. Campbell, W. L. G. Gibson.

20 Years Ago

It is of interest to note that the last Supply and Transport Course attended by senior RCASC officers in Canada took place in 1925 and was held in Fort Osborne Barracks, Winnipeg. The Commandant at that time was Maj. P. Hennessy, DSO, MC, (later Col. P. Hennessy, who was killed in action at Hong Kong in 1941). The following officers attended the course in 1925: Maj. (later Col.) H. O. Lawson, (retired), Lt. Col. G. I. C. Poussette (deceased), Lt. Col. F. B. Eaton (retired), Maj. K. W. A. McDougall, (retired), Maj. (later Lt. Col.) H. Wertmorland (retired).

The 32nd Quartermasters and Quartermaster Sergeants' Course commenced Oct. 29, 1945, and concluded Dec. 1. This course of instruction was attended by male and CWAC candidates, many of whom were Quartermasters and Quartermaster Sergeants from the Pacific to Atlantic.

On the closing of the CWAC Training Centre, Kitchener, Ont., personnel undergoing clerk (general duty) instruction were transferred to A19. This course consists of two classes, under the able direction of Lt. M. I. Cunningham. Another CWAC class has also been held, with a class for male clerks, (general duty), which commenced Nov. 5.

The second course of instruction for light car drivers is underway with the object of producing well-trained, and qualified staff car drivers. The course is of two weeks duration and is progressing favourably.

Driving School

The MT Company or Central Driving School continues to produce qualified Drivers IC Wheeled for all arms and is considered to be a popular period of training for candidates. An increase in candidates is expected.

The training of motorcyclists continues under the direction of Lt. R. J. Rumble. The initial period of training for MCs takes place at Sandrome Park (A19's motorcycle training area). They say that if one lives through the first week there is every chance of becoming a qualified MC!

The cook training course commenced Nov. 12, 1945. This course covers eight weeks, although future courses will be for 12 weeks, the object being to basically train cooks and fit them for more advanced training. This particular type of training is not new to A19, as a School for the training of cook instructors operated at this Centre for several years. Painful memories are retained regarding the temperamental nature of cooks from the logging camps versus the cooks (chefs) from the large hotels. They seemed to fall into three main classes—"cooks, near cooks, and very near cooks!"

(continued on next page)

CLASSES POPULAR WITH ENGINEERS

Everything from bookkeeping to draughting and from dairy farming to placer mining is being taught at A6 CETC to help the soldier earn a living after he's out of uniform. This is one of the best post-war programs brought to the attention of CATM. What's yours?—Editor.

An educational wing has been established at A6, CETC, Chilliwack, B.C., and although suffering appreciable loss in a recent fire, has met with remarkable success. The voluntary academic training allowed for in the daily syllabus is functioning most favorably. At present the most popular classes are bookkeeping, shorthand, automotive engineering, music, radio, poultry raising, livestock and dairy farming, placer mining and draughting.

The daily syllabus lists more than 20 courses in progress, with attendance ranging from 8 to 20 men and women. Competent instructors for these courses have been screened from the officers and NCO's of the Centre with the result that progress has been encouraging.

Interest in the livestock and dairy farming classes has been aroused by regular visits to the local experimental farm. Small-scale operation in placer mining has commenced in the nearby Fraser River with the construction of such equipment as sluice boxes, jigs, etc.

Classes in Weaving

Additional night classes in weaving, photography, leathercraft and woodcraft are conducted one evening each week in the rapidly improving Hobby Shop. These classes are quite popular.

In the field of vocational training no large scale program is as yet underway due to a lack of facilities and instructors. However, with available limited means as many men as possible have been placed in existing shops. This training will embrace blacksmithing, welding, plumbing, painting, machine shop work, sheet metal work, electrical work, wood work and mechanical equipment. In addition, men are employed in practical carpentry, bricklaying, and concrete work.

In all the above training it is the aim to qualify personnel first with army tradesmen's qualifications and progressively with trades qualifications acceptable to the various unions.

RCASC PROGRAM

(continued from previous page)

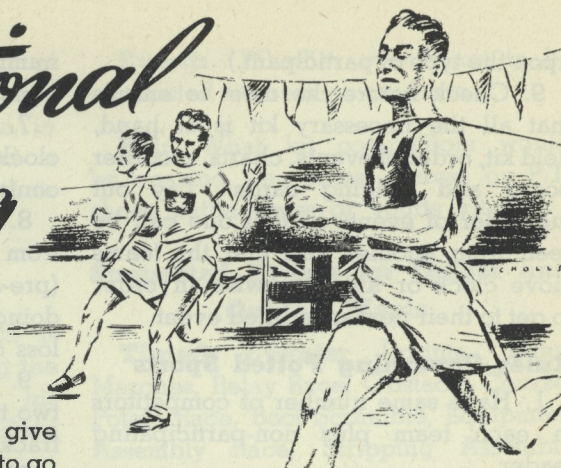
Other courses are: Vehicle Master-ship Courses (all arms); Transport Officers Course (all arms); Transport NCO's (all arms); Driver Mechanics (all arms); Supply Officers Supply and Transport Services, RCASC; Supply Issues, OR's; Accountants (Supply, Transport and Freight, Fuel and Light); NCO Qualifying Course of Instruction for RCASC NCO's and prospective NCO's.

General Military Training is proceed-

ing for all HWE and personnel on the holding establishment every afternoon Monday to Thursday, inclusive, and all personnel, with the exception of Schools and Courses, receive at least three hours GMT weekly. Improvement in general deportment is noted.

The above, together with the prospect of again commencing recruit training for the RCASC, is expected to keep the A19 CASC TC staff busy and prepared for future developments.

Recreational Training



TABLOID SPORTS

The object of this article is to give some chap a thought or so on how to go about running his first Tabloid Sports meet. From then on it will sell itself and he will enjoy organizing the next ones.

Roughly—the idea is to find out what space and equipment is available. Decide on the number of teams and their strength. Choose a number of events equal to the number of teams and finish with a team relay race over and above the number of events chosen. Every man on every team will compete in every event.

For every event set a standard which a competitor must pass to earn a point for his team.

On completion "place" each team in each event. Total the number of places to obtain the winner. In the event of a tie the standing in the relay race will be the deciding factor.

So much for the rough idea. Now you get the full blast complete with advantages and trimmings.

"Potted Sports" foster team spirit, esprit de corp, leadership, altness of mind, determination, control, physical fitness in body and mind and all the essential requirements that a good soldier should have.

This outline for a Tabloid Sports program was received from HQ, Camp Borden.—Editor.

In organizing a potted sports meet careful consideration must be given to the planning of events if the results are to be a success.

1. The area in which the meet is to be conducted should be selected with the type of events that are to be used (Indoor—Outdoor).

2. All events should be clearly marked so that movement from one event to another can be carried out without delay or confusion.

3. Events should be so arranged that no two events such as running activities follow in succession.

4. Events should be selected with care so that they can be performed without risk, consideration being given as to the type of kit that competition will be wearing.

5. Although officials need have no technical knowledge of athletics they should be well versed in the rules of these particular events.

6. All competitors must have a knowledge of the rules and method of scoring.

7. Although well versed in the organization of such a meet, necessary help must be had in order that events and standards are satisfactory. It is suggested that a committee be formed and from this committee the events and standards and officials be chosen.

8. Events needing technical skill should be excluded. (This depends

upon the type of participant.)

9. Check before the meet to ensure that all the necessary kit is at hand, field kit, order of events, charts, recorder board and judging cards. Lay out the order of events so that one can be seen from another and that the teams move clock or anti-clockwise in order to get to their next scheduled event.

Rules Governing Potted Sports

1. Have same number of competitors in each team plus non-participating leader.

2. Same number of events as there are teams, plus a relay as the last event in which all teams take part.

3. All competitors must compete in each and every event.

4. No substitutes are allowed.

5. All meets should end with a relay race. This is to make a competitive finish and to decide the winner in case of tied total places.

6. Finish award to be on lowest

number of places and not the highest number of points.

7. Teams should move clock or anti-clockwise to their events and under control of their team leader.

8. No team is permitted to move from one event to another until a signal (pre-arranged) has been given. A team doing so would be penalized by the loss of one point from its final total.

9. All competitors to be allowed two tries at all events except timed and track events.

Single Standard: In conducting of meet where the single system is used, the standard would depend upon the type and general ability of competitors and should not be too easy or too hard. The disadvantage of this system is that the athlete is not called upon for maximum effort.

Double Standard: Although needing more organization this is the better of the two standards, in that all competitors have to put a greater effort into the

SAMPLE OF TEAM ORDER OF EVENT CHART

TEAM	ORD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	1	Sprint	Shot	Standing broad jump	Grenade throw	High jump	Boot scramble	Relay
B	6	Boot scramble	Sprint	Shot	Standing broad jump	Grenade throw	High jump	..
C	5	High jump	Boot scramble	Sprint	Shot	Standing broad jump	Grenade throw	..
D	4	Grenade throw	High jump	Boot scramble	Sprint	Shot	Standing broad jump	..
E	3	Standing broad jump	Grenade throw	High jump	Boot scramble	Sprint	Shot	..
F	2	Shot	Standing broad jump	Grenade throw	High jump	Boot scramble	Sprint	..

events. This type caters to men of athletic and non-athletic ability and gives both a sense of satisfaction in knowing that they have attained a standard and have contributed to their team score.

Scoring:

Single Standard: A standard is set for each event. A man making the standard receives one point for his team and the man failing the standard receives no points.

Double Standard:

Two standards are set.

A man who makes the high standard receives two points.

A man who makes the lower standard receives one point.

A man who fails the low standard receives no points.

All competition should at first attempt for the higher standard which in most cases will ensure them making the low, except the high jump in which all competitors get two attempts at the lower standard and if successful two more at the higher standard.

No man should be given the high and low award the maximum points at any event being two.

Standard: Standard events set would depend upon space, equipment and ability of competitors, therefore the organiser must make a careful survey of his area and kit and standards so as to determine the events that could be used.

Area: Type of ground, i.e., sand, grass, dirt, cement or wood.

Equipment: Whether kit is available or must be improvised.

Event: Whether events are to be conducted indoors or outdoors.

Kit: What kit competitors would be wearing, i.e., boots, canvas or P.T. shoes; battle dress or sports kit.

Suggested Events for Indoor and Outdoor Meets

Timed Events: Sprints, Runs, Marches, Relay Race, Obstacle Course, Potato Race, Boot Scramble, Equipment Assembly Race, Stripping Assembly Race—Bren, Alarm Race — Dressing, Three Legged Race, Wheel Barrow Race, Fireman's Lift and Carry Race, P.T. Team Games, Base Runs, Hurdles, Placing and Removal Race, Pack Race.

Throwing Events: Shot, Medicine Ball, Softball Throw at Bases, Javelin or Stick Throw, Tent Peg Throw, Grenade, Basket Ball, Distance Throwing, Skittles.

Skill and Heaving: Balance Walks, Climbing for Height and Time, Head Carry.

Jumping Events: Running Broad Jump, Standing Broad Jump, Two or Three Successive Jumps, Stride Jump, Astride and Jump, Hop, Step and Jump, Running High Jump, Standing High Jump, Running Vaults, Standing Vaults, Swinging Vaults.

Kicking Events: Shoot at Soccer Goal, Shoot at Rugby Goal, Kicking for Distance, Dribbling (foot), Dribbling (hand), Skipping.

Training Events may also be added as an efficiency Event.

In deciding Standards it is advisable to put a few men of varied ability through various events so that an average standard can be obtained.

Method of Conducting: Judges and Timekeepers must work together,

and in the double standard system, one pair takes the times and notes the numbers passing the higher standard and the other pair those passing the lower standard.

Track Events:

- (a) Run in heats of about six.
- (b) Don't worry about names.
- (c) Only one attempt allowed in a track event.
- (d) Vary the events as much as possible and limit running events to 100 yards.
- (e) Run relay races according to space available—there are no standards in this.
- (f) In Indoor Sports, the relay should always be "broken up" by a simple obstacle, under and over benches, or a compulsory ability item, such as a backward roll.

Field Events:

- (a) Only two attempts at each event.
- (b) Those who succeed at any height, or distance, do not attempt again.
- (c) In jumping for height, two attempts may be permitted at each height in the double standard.
- (d) In throwing events and jumping for distance, the standards are marked on the ground.

In the event of a tie on Total Places, the Final Order of Merit can be decided on the result of the Relay Race.

Teams are placed on order of merit for EACH EVENT. The final result is then arrived at by adding up the PLACES gained by teams, the team with the lowest total number of places being the winner.

This has been found a more satisfactory method than deciding the result on the total number of POINTS gained.

A team good at one or two events may amass sufficient points on these events alone to win the whole show. On the other hand, by adding up the places gained the best average team is determined.

If two or more teams tie for a place they should be awarded the average of the places tied for, e.g., two teams tying for 2nd place would be placed $2\frac{1}{2}$ each.

It will be apparent that the recorder cannot place teams for each event until all events, except the relay race, have been completed. The relay race, coming last on the programme, will keep teams occupied whilst the recorder is completing his board, and on the conclusion of the relay race there should be little delay before the final results are known.

It is preferable that the recorder should use a blackboard for his scoreboard, as teams can then see how they are progressing, and will take greater interest in the meeting.

The system of Recording for Example II differs from Example I in that it is total points and not places which is the deciding factor. (See page 41.)

It will be seen that the highest award is twice the number of points as there are teams competing, i.e., 6 teams totalling 12 points; 7 teams totalling 14 points etc.

On the event of two or more teams doing the same number of standards an average of the two highest awards are given.

Should there be tied points for the final order of merit the team gaining the better place in the relay race will receive the better award.

The following examples of the chief recorder's scoreboard at the conclusion of a potted sports meeting will explain how the final order of merit of teams is arrived at:

EXAMPLE I

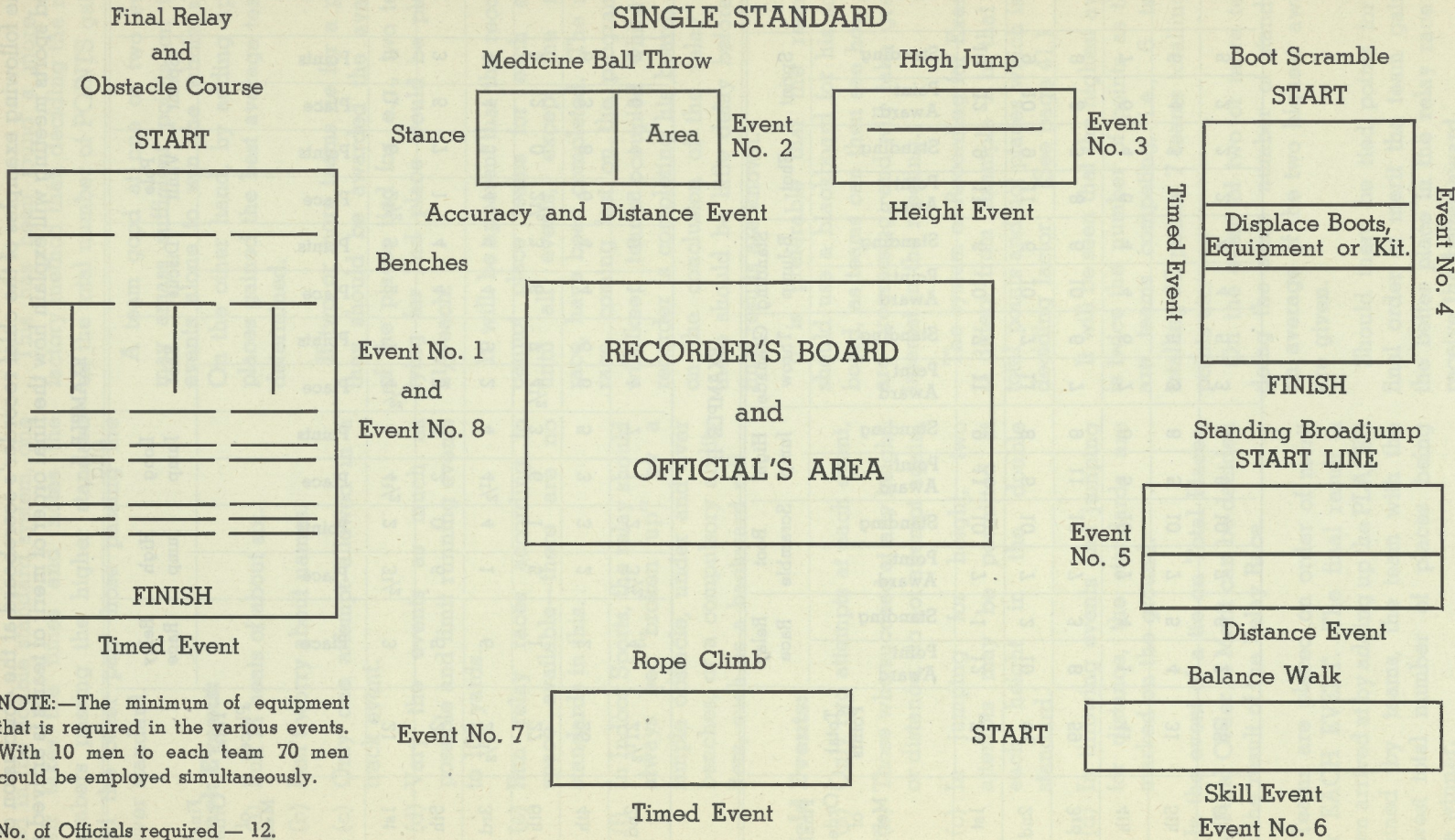
Team No.	Sprint		Pole Vault		Discus		Shot		Long Jump		High Jump		Relay Race	Total Places	Final Order of Meet
	Points	Place	Points	Place	Points	Place	Points	Place	Points	Place	Points	Place	Place		
1	8	1	6	2½	5	2	7	4½	4	4½	2	3½	3	21	1st
2	3	5	7	1	4	4	8	3	6	2	0	6	5	26	5th
3	4	4	5	4	4	4	9	2	4	4½	4	1	6	25½	3rd
4	7	2	0	2½	3	6	7	4½	3	6	1	5	1	27	6th
5	6	3	5	6	4	4	6	6	5	3	3	2	2	26	4th
6	2	6	4	5	6	1	10	1	7	1	2	3½	4	21½	2nd

EXAMPLE II

Team No.	Sprint		Shot		Standing B-Jump		Grenade Throw		High Jump		Boot Scramble		Relay Race		Total Points	Final Order of Merit
	Standing	Point Award	Standing	Point Award	Standing	Point Award	Standing	Point Award	Standing	Point Award	Standing	Point Award	Standing	Point Award		
A	10	12	9	11	6	10	7	11	9	11	10	7	1	12	74	1st
B	9	10	9	11	6	10	7	11	8	5	10	7	2	10	64	2nd
C	8	8	5	8	6	10	6	7	9	11	10	7	3	8	59	3rd
D	7	6	4	6	4	4	6	7	8	5	10	7	4	1	41	4th
E	6	4	3	4	4	4	5	3	8	5	10	7	5	4	31	5th
F	5	2	2	2	4	4	5	3	8	5	10	7	6	2	25	6th

TYPICAL LAYOUT FOR DRILL HALL—7 Events plus a final relay

SINGLE STANDARD



NOTE:—The minimum of equipment that is required in the various events. With 10 men to each team 70 men could be employed simultaneously.

No. of Officials required — 12.

THE NEEDS OF INFANTRY

(By Arthur Bryant in *London Times*)

In every war, victory in the final resort depends on the Infantry. "The least spectacular arm of the Army," Field Marshal Montgomery has described it, "yet without them you cannot win a battle. Without them you can do nothing at all. Nothing!" Or, as "Field Service Regulations" puts it, "success in war, which is won by proper co-operation of all arms, must in the end be confirmed by Infantry." The only arm which can penetrate virtually anywhere it has to fight its way to and through the objective.

"It is in this that Britain—not normally regarded as a military nation at all—has always excelled. Though despised at the start of our major wars as military bunglers, and hopelessly handicapped at first by lack of equipment and up-to-date training, we have always emerged victorious in the end, not only at sea, our traditional element, but on land, with our Infantry—guards, riflemen, Highlanders, Light Infantry, fusiliers and county regiments alike—winning for themselves an international name. The archers of Agincourt who so unexpectedly routed the armoured knights of the Middle Ages, the British line which did the same to Napoleon's Grande Armee, the men of Arnhem; the story is always the same. The phrase and the weapons change, but the genius of the British foot soldier remains a constant, or at any rate, recurrent factor.

In time of peace, this is forgotten, and nowhere more quickly than in England. Outside the little world of the professional army a profound ignorance of our military tradition settles down like a fog at the end of every war. The popular conception of the Infantryman in the twenties and thirties was of a dense, if honest, chap carrying a rifle, mechanically forming fours, and going

through much inexplicable marching and "spit-and-polish." Support was lent to this view by recollections of the last war, when the true function of Infantry was largely lost sight of and when great masses were mown down while mechanically walking behind barrages which a machine-minded age supposed could take the place of human resources and skill.

In 1940 the Germans reminded us—they had given a preliminary hint in March, 1918—what Infantry, properly trained and supported by other arms co-ordinated to a single purpose, could do in the way of penetrating even the strongest defensive position. The great men who led the British Army through the fiery ordeals of Norway, Dunkirk and Greece took the lesson to heart and improved on it.

Today, the British Infantryman is almost the most versatile craftsman in the world. His is an astonishing range. He has to be able to handle and service a wide variety of weapons and to use them under conditions of close fighting in which the slightest error or mechanical defect may bring immediate and fatal retribution.

His is no single-type job, like a gunner's or signaller's, but a multiple one in which he must constantly adapt himself to unforeseeable conditions. He has to be what the Commando is in the popular eye—a jack-of-all-trades—of infinite resource, ready to look after himself in all situations and to turn his hand to anything at any moment. Digging in with pick and shovel, crawling silently on patrol in the dark, climbing cliff and rock and crossing river, swamp and forest, negotiating minefields and wire, manning trenches,

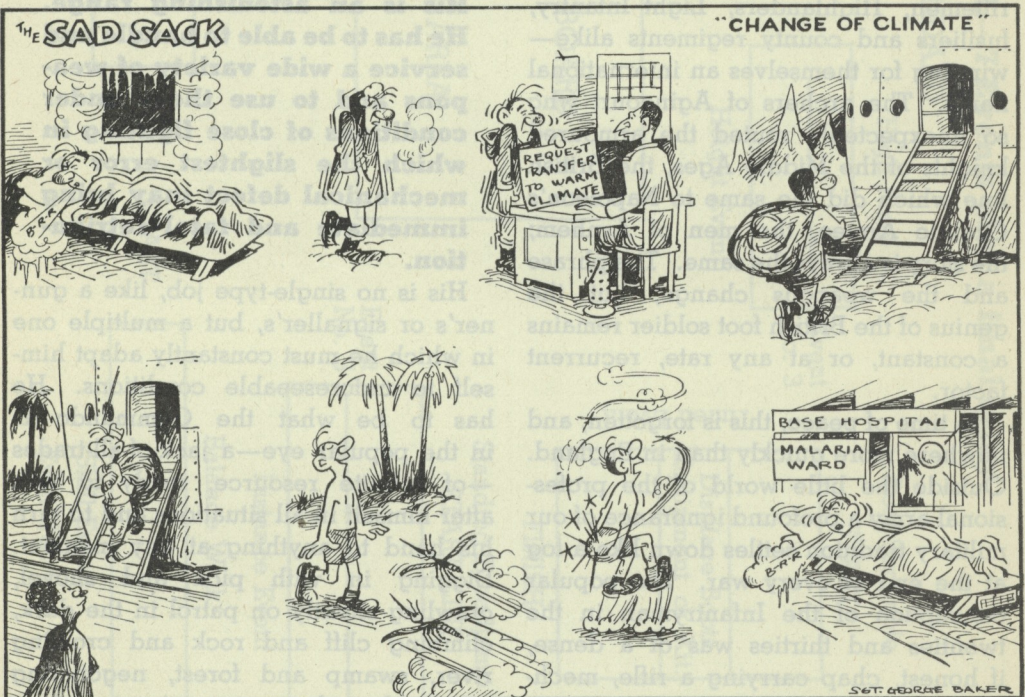
storming positions, repelling tanks or dive-bombers; these are all in a day's—or night's work.

He has to be alert and quick in practical common sense, always on his guard against danger, versed in the arts of concealment, observation and deduction, and perfectly co-ordinated in body, mind and heart. Between him and his officers and comrades there has to be the closest and, at the same time, most flexible co-operation—a practised and tested teamwork on which perfect confidence can be based. And, because in modern war dispersal is essential, and because once battle is joined there is little time or opportunity for orders, he has to be able to act on his own initiative. It is on the individual Infantryman and the platoon and section that the fate of even the best-planned action depends.

Above all, the Infantryman has to be physically strong and spiritually courageous. His place in action is nearest to the enemy; that of the greatest danger and discomfort. Carrying his own weapons and equipment, fighting

sometimes for days without sleep or rations, living in wet clothes and sodden or frozen trenches amid din, stench and horror, he needs the highest standard of fitness and toughness. Without a great heart he is nothing. In defence he has to hold on when every natural feeling prompts him to yield. In attack he has to force his way through the line where the defender has planned to hold him and get under his guard. Only the flame of his spirit can enable him to maintain the momentum of attack.

It is not that he is braver than the men of other arms—he would be the last to make such a claim—but that he needs his courage more. The sailor has his ship, the artilleryman his gun, the cavalryman his tank, but the foot-soldier has little but his pride and morale. On the day of battle everything turns, not as in a ship on the captain, but on the individual private—the lowest common denominator—standing firm, even though there is no one to oversee him. If he does not, the best-laid scheme will fail.



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

First Problem

The first problem of training, therefore, is to give the Infantryman an invisible armour of personal pride and morale that will stand the test of battle. In our army this has always been the task of the regiment, and it is the essence of a British regiment that it regards itself as second to none. In continental armies the conception of the elite storm-trooper has often prevailed, with the great mass of Infantry regarded as mere cannon-fodder and as socially inferior to other arms.

"Notre armée," an Italian officer remarked before the war to a Highland officer, "Cavalerie bon, Infanterie très bourgeoise." "Dans notre armée," the indignant Highlander replied, "Artillerie bon, Cavalerie bon; Infanterie bon, tout bon; Infanterie avec la jupe creme de la creme!" Nothing could have expressed more perfectly the attitude of the British Infantryman. He regards himself, however, recruited not as a pawn in a despised bourgeois corps, but as a member of a peculiar, distinguished and exclusive tribe. It is his pride in this which gives him back-ground in battle. There is not a regiment in our army whose history—embalmed in its peculiar traditions, idiosyncrasies and customs—is not worthy of a Homer.

Anything that tended to weaken the morale-building qualities of the regiment would be a fatal blow to the fighting strength of the British Army, yet the regiment by itself is not enough. For one thing, it is too small a unit to stand up to the casualty drain of modern global war. Again and again in the present and last war, it has proved impossible to fill the depleted ranks of a front-line battalion with men of the same regiment. Instead, men from other regiments have been hastily drafted in and sent into action before they have had time to acquire new loyalties and pride—sometimes with

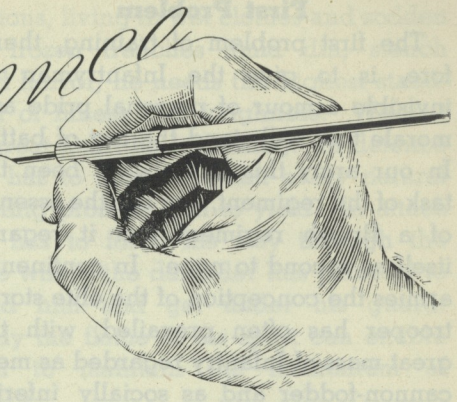
serious results. Men who have to stand the unpredictable strains of battle are not arithmetical digits who can be moved about to satisfy the demands of logistics.

For this reason some who most value the regimental tradition have begun to ask whether a regional grouping of our historic regiments for common training and drafting in time of war might not be an advantage. Local pride and feeling, especially in the ranks, can be a very potent factor in creating morale and the geographical evolution of our regimental system—begun in the days of Cardwell—might perhaps now be taken a step farther. Martial loyalties need not conflict, a man may be as proud of his division as of his regiment and the better soldier for his dual pride.

But the main new development in Infantry training has been the Battle School. This, born in the dark days after Dunkirk to train men in a seemingly new technique of war, has grown into the School of Infantry. In the famous parent school on the northern moors and in the satellite and divisional schools now established in every command and theatre of war, Infantry Officers and soldiers are trained in the latest developments of their craft and—in General Paget's phrase—"physically and emotionally prepared for the shock of battle."

With an equipment and range of experience greater than that which any regimental training unit can command, the School of Infantry, like John Moore's School for Light Infantry at Shorncliffe, has not weakened the regimental tradition but has fed and strengthened it. It has almost certainly come to stay as a permanent institution.

Correspondence



S17 PLEASE NOTE!

Editor, CATM: Reference is made to CATM No. 55, Page 34, October, 1945.

It is interesting to note what is being done to improve marksmanship at the school referred to, and those responsible are indeed to be congratulated. The claim that no other School or Training Centre across Canada offers an equal opportunity for rifle shooting, is, we think, taking a good deal for granted.

At this Centre (A12 CITC, Farnham, Que.), we have the following facilities:

- (a) Indoor range—Relays of 4.
- (b) Outdoor range—Relays of 14.

We did not find it necessary to offer prizes, other than the badges. The difficulty was to get time for Recreational Shooting while still complying with training syllabus.

We kept the indoor range open two or three nights a week, and on some week-ends. If troops had completed training, and were unexpectedly delayed in moving out, the outdoor range was used.

Badges issued:

- 1st Class—252
- Marksman—145
- Expert—137

Highest average for 25 targets—99.52.

Several members of the CWAC qualified for these badges, and the highest average for CWAC was 95.12.

This type of shooting is a step in

the right direction. If time permitted, every man should qualify for his badge before proceeding to the classification range.

No doubt there are training centres that have accomplished more—we make no claim for records or superiority over other training units.—**Maj. W. J. Anderson, WTO, A12, CITC, Farnham, Que.**

(CATM is pleased to publish this letter. As our readers will remember, the account on Recreational Shooting referred to was received from S17 Canadian School of Infantry, Vernon, B.C. We'd like to hear from A12 again.—Editor.)

USES OF AUDACITY

A general of ordinary talent, occupying a bad position and surprised by a superior force, seeks safety in retreat; but a great leader will resort to audacity, and will march out fearlessly to meet the enemy. By such a movement he will disconcert his adversary, and if the latter shows any irresolution in his movements, the skillful commander, profiting by this indecision, may even hope for victory. . . By such bold conduct he will maintain the honour of his arms, that element so essential to the strength of an army.—*One of Napoleon's maxims of war.*

Army Bookshelf



"Pipeline to Battle." By Maj. Peter W. Rainier. Published by Random House, N.Y.

This is not a recent book, but the tragic death of Maj. Rainier has recalled its excellence to your reviewer. It is the story of an Eighth Army Sapper Officer's experiences in the North African Campaign from the formation of the Army of the Nile (originally vilified by a woman M.P. as "hired assassins basking in the sunshine of Egypt") through vicissitudes and triumphs to the Von Arnim capitulation. A fine chronicle of the maintenance of the vital water supply to "The Desert Rats," replete with thrilling experiences and amusing anecdotes. Don't pass it up.—A.J.A.

"The Brick Foxhole." By Richard Brooks (238 pages). Published by Harper & Bros., N.Y.

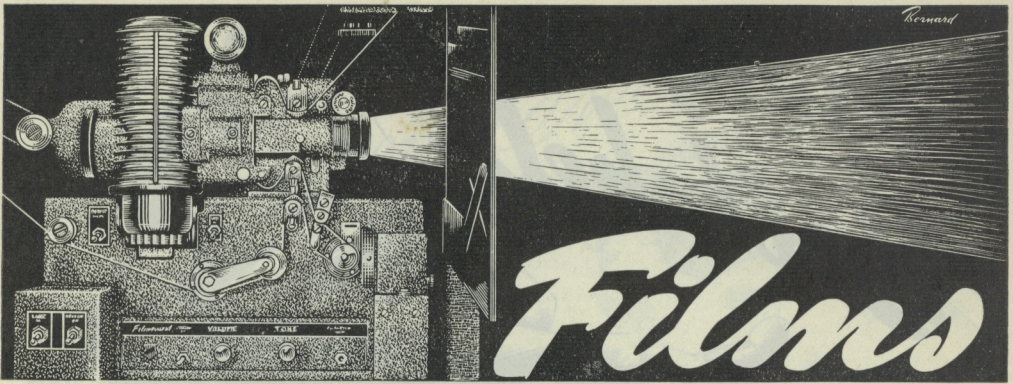
Fiction: Frustrated, homesick, action-craving Cpl. Jeff Mitchell crashes Washington for a leave of the bar-cum-cathouse variety. If this is wartime Washington, these old eyes seem to have missed an orgiastic and libidinous trick or two. But then your reviewer's short stay in the capital of the U.S. was strictly confined to business—and I don't mean monkey business! A study for the strong-stomached of a morbidly sensitive and disillusioned young Marine. Definitely not for the young and dewy-eyed.—A.J.A.

"The Canadian Army at War—The Canadians in Britain 1939-1944." By the Historical Section of the General Staff. Published by authority of the Minister of National Defence. 172 Pages. Price 25¢ for paper cover. Available at book stores or King's Printer, Ottawa, Ont.

Produced with the same processes that make the National Geographic Magazine such easy reading, well illustrated and ably written by the Historical Section of the General Staff, this is the best value you are likely to find in a book to add to the military section of your personal library. Though a narrative and no dull reference work, you will often refer to it.

The first of a series, it tells in fluent and agreeable style the story of the Canadian Army in Britain from the arrival of the "First Flight" on Dec. 17, 1939, to D-Day, its movements and roles, the increasing rigours of its training, and its growth to its final form. This impressive story, now fresh in most Canadian minds, should not dim as the war years recede into the past. The book before us will revive many a memory of the English countryside, of Exercises "Bumper", "Spartan" and the rest, and of the general tenor and tensions of those old days, all skilfully suggested throughout the text.

Lt. Gen. J. C. Murchie contributes a foreword.—C.D.C.



REWIND CAREFULLY

(Contributed by the Canadian Army Film Bureau)

Film revision is a "must" but revision can be satisfactory only if rewinding is done correctly. Rewinders must be in alignment lest edges of film rubbing against reel flanges become worn or nicked. Remember rewinding on the projector is a last resort! Bent or otherwise damaged reels should not be used.

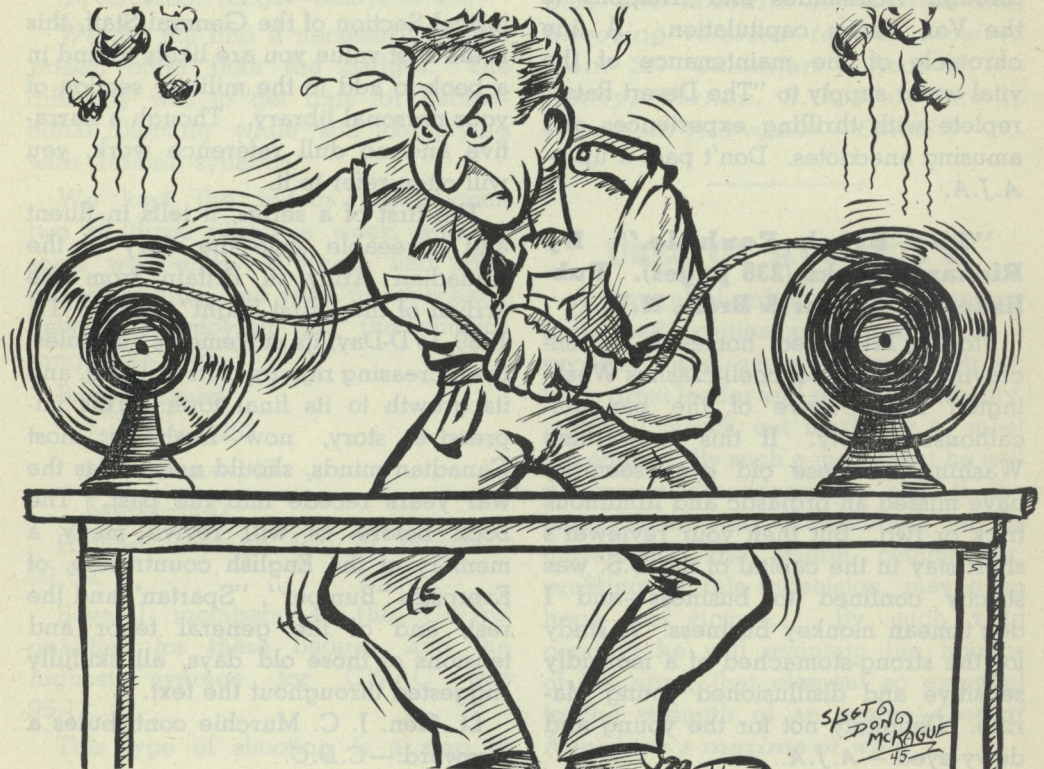
Projectionists should wear cotton gloves whenever they touch film.

Half an inch of film in the slit is sufficient to begin rewinding.

Rewind speed must be such that projectionist controls film, not vice versa. Once established, tension must be maintained so that film is never wound loosely or unevenly. Cinching scratches film.

Careful rewinding is the basis of revision and permits the operator to check for damaged sprocket holes, dried or peeling splices, dirty film and proper sequence of reels.

Remember: **Rewind carefully!**



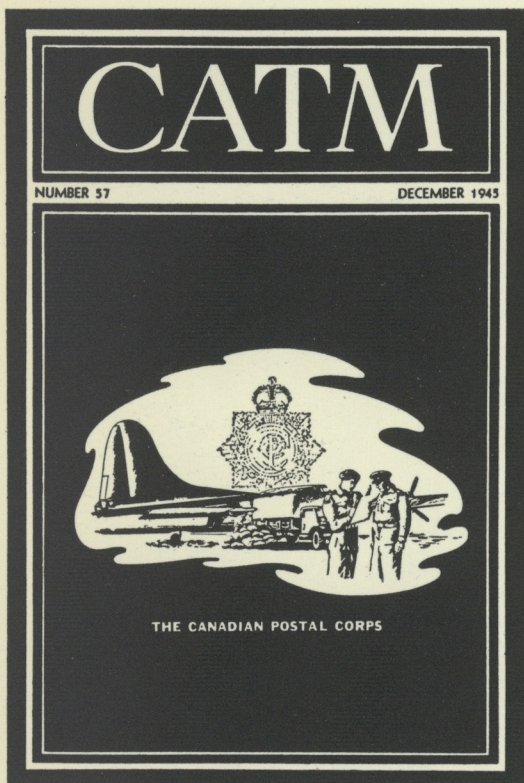
EXERCISE MUSK OX 1945 - 46



EXERCISE MUSK OX 1945 - 46



THIS MONTH'S COVER . . .



CATM dedicates its cover this month to the Canadian Postal Corps. This Corps has followed the armed services all over the world to bring them letters from home.



Next Month—THE CANADIAN FORESTRY CORPS

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"ANY SUGGESTIONS, HERBIE?"