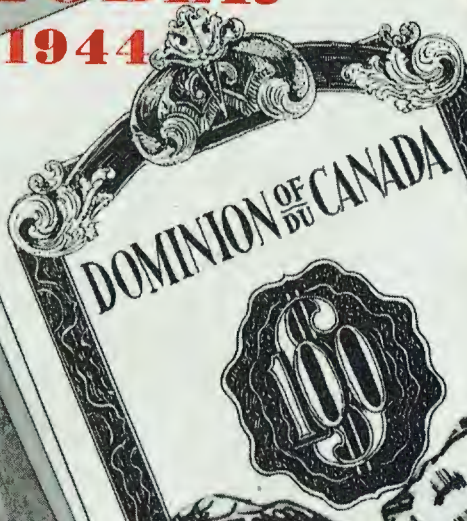


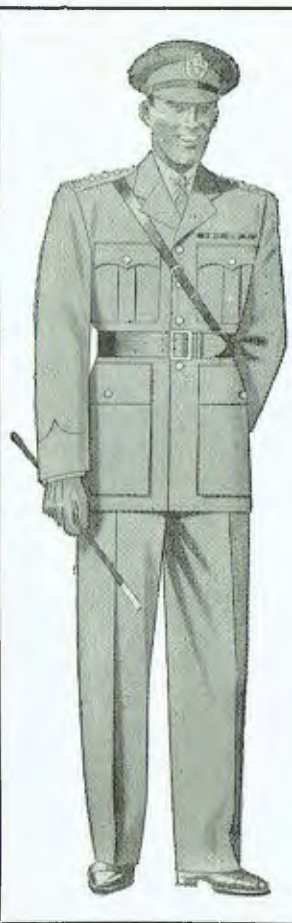
# TANK CANADA

OCTOBER  
1944



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# THE TANK

CANADA



Official Journal of The Canadian Armoured Corps

Vol. 4    CAMP BORDEN, ONTARIO, OCTOBER, 1944    No. 10

THIS PUBLICATION IS ISSUED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF COL. C. E. BAILEY, D.S.O., M.C., OFFICER COMMANDING, CAN. ARM. CORPS TRG. EST.  
THE CONTENTS OF THIS PUBLICATION HAVE BEEN EDITED AND APPROVED BY MAJOR G. P. L. DRAKE-BROCKMAN, D.S.O., M.C.

Sports Editor    Editor    Business Manager  
Sgt. Ab Hulse    Lieut. M. S. Sinn    Lieut. W. Telfer

## Our Cover . . .

Our cover this month is the work of Lieut. C. A. Pritchard and Lieut. Bill Lebaron . . . The former wandered into the office one day and tossed the ungodly trio at us for use or otherwise. Then along came the Victory Loan, Bill Lebaron and a thought . . . Put them all together and you have one of the snazziest covers you'll see in a blue moon, if we do say so ourselves and we may as well, for no one else will . . . Bill, by the way, is right in there punching for us with his big board and a score of pencils . . . The pix illustrating the Meaford story are his and if they don't smarten things up, then you tell me, George . . . He's also the man behind the layouts of the dance and baseball game . . .

## This Month . . .

The article on Czechoslovakia (Page 3) was contributed by Czech Consul in Toronto . . . Naturally, it's all about that country and well worth a spot of anyone's reading time . . .

Vehicle Recognition on Page 5 came all the way from Vancouver . . . Capt. Horne of the Camouflage School out there did the typing and had the illustrations made for us . . . We're going to try and get him back in again at some future date as it's an article no Armoured man should miss . . . To Capt. Horne, our thanks . . . to you, good reading . . . Major Drake-Brockman is along again this month to set you straight on the going and coming in Europe . . . His articles need no introduction to Tank readers . . . There are some, aren't there? . . .

The Padre at Newmarket Basic Training Centre is the author of "War is a Grim Business" on page 12 . . . H/Capt. Healey knows what it's about, having been in the Mediterranean area . . . Rex Frost, well-known radio commentator returns after an absence of over two years with "Horizons of Tomorrow" . . . Page 13 . . . A busy man, Rex took time off to shoot along a page or so on what is ahead . . . Read it . . .

The CAC Women's Auxiliary, just about the most unpublicized organization working behind the scenes for the good of our CAC lads, comes out into the open on Page 15 . . . These ladies are doing a grand job and we hope that their story will help our readers realize this . . . Page 17 gives you a peek at Colonel

Lancaster, Commanding Officer of Orillia Basic Training Centre . . . Also a few lines relative to the camp . . .

Lieut. Gordon McCutcheon of the OTC Wing just pours it on and on and on and then some more stated that any similarity between his views and about "Will There Be Jobs" . . . It may be here those of "The Tank" are purely co-incidental . . . In other words, he's on his own . . .

Meaford is our main feature this month . . . A complete story of the Range, it includes a page supplied by the Service Corps on their doings up there . . . The Range Personalities on Page 24 were drawn by Mr. Lebaron . . . E-Gad, Sir, what a work of art . . . Major Drake-Brockman explains the "Rainbow Scheme" to us . . . Vern O'Donnell is in again with his Range column . . .

Three pix of latest American Vehicles were forwarded by the US Ordnance Mag . . . Page 29 . . .

Brother Hulse, who has been in a terrible mood since kicking out the grate in his furnace so he could scrounge an extra day leave, sputters all over the place in the sport department . . . Pages 35 to 42 . . . His story on "Meet the Leafs" is, we hate to admit, bordering on the good . . . Frank Selke beware . . . Hulse is on the way for a season pass to Maple Leaf Gardens . . . Sergeants are on Page 32 . . . Usual guff . . . If you know Major Cunningham, MO at T. & S, take a peek at Page 30 . . . Then sue us . . .

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## Editorial . . .

The greatest battle of this world conflict will never be fought on any of the many war fronts, nor will it be fought with man-made implements of destruction handled by well trained and highly skilled armies. For only after the guns have ceased to roar and the plain GI Joes return home will the true conflict gather strength and surge across the country in the farms and in the city dwellings, regardless of race or creed.

GI Joe will not be in uniform. No one will issue orders. No bands will play and there will be no parades. For it will be the "Battle of the Home Front," fought in the living room, in the dining room, on the porch, in the garden, or any place a restless ex-soldier plans his future and endeavours to forget the long hard years of war. It will be each man's individual battle. His strategy will come from no high command, his weapons will be confidence in himself and his belief that his country has not passed him by, has not forgotten him during his absence and will grant him an equal chance amongst a population that war has made Canada conscious. Yes, it will be the hardest battle he has yet been called upon to wage. His battle to rid himself of the ways of war and return to the ways of peace.

And it can, let us say **MUST**, be a winning fight. As success in all the great battles throughout this second World War has been achieved through the closest co-operation between all branches of the Service, so must it be achieved by the soldier in his struggle to regain the "feel" of once again being just a hard working plain citizen. Co-operation and understanding must keynote his relationship with his family, his friends, his girl friend. They must realize he has seen war. He has brushed aside death with the casual shrug of a shoulder. He, and millions like him, have manufactured history, let alone seen it through the eyes of a historian. He is desperately anxious to see the old home town again, to have that soda at the corner, visit the old swimming hole.

But he too must remember that time has not stood still during the bustling war years he has been overseas. War factories have moved in, bringing new faces. The sleepy town has taken a new lease on life and he probably will have difficulty in recognizing that modern hamburger joint on the corner or understand why the manufacturing plant was erected over his favorite pool. A matured man will return to a matured town, both changed by the strenuous life war demands. The readjustment period may be long and difficult, or it may be greatly shortened if the town and the boy accept each other for what they are and not for what they have been.

Is the ground work for this backdrop of understanding being laid now that the war in Europe is, according to all reports, drawing to a close? We hardly think so.

True, the Government has announced plans for the rehabilitation of the soldier and civic authorities throughout the Dominion have expressed their desire to give the boys a right royal welcome, while socialists ponder upon the rosy world that it would seem he has every right to expect and welcome upon his return. Yet does the soldier and the civilian know and understand what is going on in each other's back yard day by day? Does the man overseas know what to expect on his return home or has he allowed his dreams, painted by the brush of the commercial artist, to run rampant across the blue sky of memories? Does the civilian at home know what life is like in the training centres here and in the mud and grime of Europe, or is his interpretation that of the Hollywood producer?

Magazines and papers find their way even into the front lines. Joe thumbs through them and is delighted to learn that upon his return to native shores an entirely new world will unfold before him. Every man will have a plane that lands at the foot of his bed. There will be no such thing as a stove. A small box tucked under the kitchen sink and plugged into the wall will, at the touch of a button, disgorge a completely cooked meal with dessert presented at the twist of a dial. There will be no street cars but in their place rocket ships will appear, shiny and new, spitting and snorting like a mad stallion, to whisk you from Montreal to Toronto for the price of six cents. Trains will soon disappear, their place being taken by the renovated street cars. In other words, life will be something out of this world. Or out of the fertile brain of a commercial artist.

At home the civilian spends the evening at the corner movie. She sees what she has no reason to doubt is the average Trooper or Sailor or Airman. Fatigues are performed in spotless coveralls, padded at the shoulders and made to measure. They are always singing, a shock of hair coily hanging over the right eye. There is no such thing as a private who does not wear an officer's shirt or in most cases a satiny creation that no officer would be seen in, let alone afford. One man usually wipes out a whole battalion, or if a well known actor, usually a division, then makes a patriotic speech on the need of greater production at home. It is not the smell of blood and sweat and death that drifts from the screen, but the distasteful odour of hair tonic and mascara.

So both the soldier and civilian, whether they know it or not, cannot help but have created within their mind's eye a picture devoid of many of the salient facts of life on either side of the ocean. When the boy returns he is startled to find his picture of life at home rather "off the beam," while those who welcome him see no satin shirt and flowing curls, but a very tired youngster turned man.

—Continued on page 44

# CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Written especially for THE TANK—CANADA

by H. H. Van Wart

Long before the present war the French historian, Ernest Denis referred to the Czechs as the conscience of Europe. He implied that the history of Czechoslovak people had always been intimately linked with the history of all Europe. Hitler's invasion of Prague was a direct challenge to all democratic form of government.

Czechoslovakia is a land-locked country bordered by the Germans and Poland on the north; Austria, Hungary and Rumania on the south; Germany on the west; and Poland and Rumania on the east. Its length from east to west is 600 miles. Its width varies from 50 to 100 miles. The population in 1935 was over 15,000,000 and in order of industrial strength Czechoslovakia ranked fifth in Europe, her heavy industries in 1937 producing more than all the eleven eastern European States together (including Poland, but excepting Russia). Her steel armament and metal industries represented one-half the war potential of all central Europe (excluding Germany).

It is not in the scope of this article to deal with the amazing history of the Czechoslovaks. Sufficient that Bohemia traces its history back a thousand years, and in the Middle Ages was one of the most democratic and powerful kingdoms in Europe. Bohemia became the battleground for a large part of the bloody Thirty Years' War (1613-1643) when the Czechs were defeated by a Hapsburg Emperor at White Mountain, outside Prague, 1620. Czech nation passed wholly under Austrian domination or followed Jan Comenius, teacher of Nations, into exile. The Slovaks did not have the same opportunity for historical development, for after the Magyar Conquest in the 10th century, the Slovaks were continuously suppressed, generally denied education in their native language and all participation in political life.

The name Czechoslovakia was adopted at the end of World War I, when the two long separated branches of the nation became reunited in one State. The name may seem awkward to our English lips, but it is natural to the people concerned. The Czech and Slovak languages are two literary forms of one language common to both branches, and although we blandly use the word "Czech" for all, the word "Czechoslovak" alone embraces the united nation.

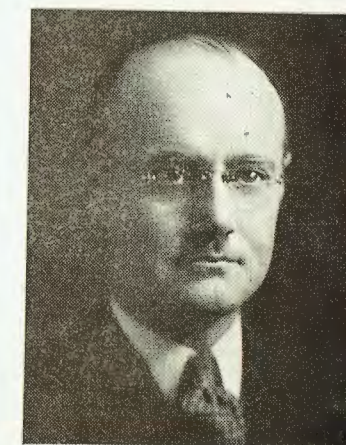
When World War I became an "impossible" reality the Czechoslovaks were conscripted into the Austrian armies—and flatly refused to fight for the Dual Monarchy. Over 70,000 Czechoslovaks deserted to Russia and formed that amazing army the Czeska Druzina (Czech Legion)—an army corps which marching from the Volga to Vladivostock and back again, fighting both ways, held a new Eastern front for over two years and were largely instrumental in preventing the Germans from trapping the vast food stores of Siberia. Czechoslovak legions fought equally courageously in Italy and in France.

Freedom was attained under the leadership of Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, Edward Benes and R. Stefanik, as distinguished a combination as any democratic people has ever followed. The final revolutionary uprising of the Czechs occurred on October 28, 1918, at Prague. Two days later the Slovaks joined the liberated Czechs by a proclamation in the Turiansky Sv. Martin.

The justice of the claims of Czechoslovakia were recognized by the Paris Peace Conference, and on November 14, 1918, Masaryk was elected the first President of the new Republic. His death in 1937 was universally mourned.

The Republic of Cechoslovakia entered upon its independent existence and reached a high stage of prosperity. It was a parliamentary democracy, whose

**HORACE HUME VAN WART** was born in Fredericton, N.B., May 23, 1893; descendant Joachim Van Weert, who settled in New Amsterdam (now New York City), 1632; educated University of New Brunswick; Mass. Inst. Tech., Harvard; Columbia, McMaster, and Osgoode Hall Law School, M.Sc. (Engineering); M.A.; LL.B. Called to Bar (Ontario) 1929; Consul, Republic of Czechoslovakia since 1934; served War (1914-1918) First Canadian Contingent, Belgium and France; wounded. British Military Mission, Russia and Siberia, 1918-1921; China; also with Czechoslovak National Army in Siberia; various decorations, including St. Stanislaus and St. Ann; Dom. President of the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada (1933-1936).





constitution was modelled principally on those of France and the United States. The constitution guaranteed to all citizens complete equality before the law and allowed no discriminations because of race, language or religion. All men and women over twenty-one years were required to vote. Proportional representation was provided for, so that various nationalities in the population were fairly represented in the House of Deputies. Social legislation was more comprehensive than in Canada. Laws limited labor to eight hours a day, forty-eight hours a week (except in seasonal work). Its educational facilities together with its public health systems was conceded one of the most outstanding in the World. It developed new industries, balanced its budget, and maintained a surplus. It collaborated openly and faithfully with the League of Nations as well as with its former sponsors, Great Britain, France and the United States. It was for a time the head of the so-called "Little Entente." Slovakia and Ruthenia were developed in every possible way and were supplied with hundreds of schools, including high schools and a University. Czechoslovakia was understanding and just to the racial minorities amongst her population and sought to live—and did live—peacefully with all its neighbours. Czechoslovakia was a small bright island in Central Europe—industrially, culturally and politically.

At the constitution of the Republic, Czechoslovakia had inherited a minority of some 3,500,000 German residents along the borders of Bohemia and Moravia, and commonly referred to as the Sudeten Germans. These had constituted a problem from the beginning, but the fair treatment accorded them by the Government resulted in definite progress towards conciliation. The whole question of this minority would, in the course of time, have been peacefully solved had Hitler kept his hands off. Instead, the Sudetens were constantly incited by Germany whose henchman was Konrad Henlein, master of the subversive fifth column methods with which the world subsequently became so disagreeably familiar. Finally in July and August, 1938, the German government intensified its agitation for the cession to Germany of this district. Hitler issued an ultimatum in which he threatened to take the Sudetenland by force. A four-power conference was held at Munich on September 29, attended by the prime ministers of England, France, Germany and Italy. The British and French agreed to Hitler's demands and refused military aid to the Czechs should they resist. Czechoslovakia, unable to defend itself alone, submitted.

Given some knowledge of German history and a touch of imagination, any statesman should have seen the sequel to this Munich Agreement. One man did. "All is over, silent, mournful, abandoned, broken, Czechoslovakia recedes into darkness." These words of Winston Churchill fell heavily on the empty benches of the House of Commons on October 5, 1938, five days after the Munich Agreement had been engrossed.

Czechoslovakia had now lost one-third of its total area, its natural and military barriers against invasion, its heavy industrial areas, almost all its

coal, over two-thirds of its metal industry, four-fifths of its textiles and practically all of its glass and pottery, and its army of 1,300,000 men, horses, motor vehicles, heavy and anti-tank guns were demobilized and disbanded.

On March 14, 1939, in violation of the Munich Agreement, Hitler invaded Bohemia and issued a decree making Bohemia and Moravia a German protectorate. Slovakia escaped formal annexation by declaring itself independent and placing itself under German "protection". Hungary's army occupied Carpathian Russia, grabbing the entire province up to the Polish border and thus completing the partition of the Republic.

The usual pattern of Nazi administration in conquered countries has been applied to the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, while "independent" Slovakia has fared only slightly better. Thousands of Czechs have been drafted for enforced labor in Germany; thousands more are in concentration camps or murdered; universities have been closed; grade schools are taught with German texts; elections have been discontinued; the press is gagged and the courts are no longer free; the resources of the country are being exploited to fatten the German war machine. The world still shudders at the horrible reprisals for the murder of Heydrich, "the hangman", whose brutal reign of terror resulted in his assassination by two Czech patriots. The little town of Lidice was burned to the ground and its entire male population exterminated.

The German occupation has not abolished Czechoslovakia's legal existence. Czechoslovaks escaped abroad to organize themselves under the leadership of President Benes, one of Europe's most respected statesmen, who was six times chairman of the League of Nations' Council. The new government completed in London in 1940 with Dr. Benes as president, Monsignor Sramek as prime minister and Jan Masaryk, son of the Republic's first president, as foreign minister, has been recognized officially by all of the United Nations.

The Czechoslovaks have over 1,000 trained airmen in Britain and more in the Middle East and Russia. Czech fighter and bomber squadrons range far and wide over occupied Europe. The Czechoslovak land forces in Britain constitute an independent, self-contained brigade recruited from all parts of the world and include forces evacuated from France and Czechoslovakia. Mechanized Czechoslovak units have been formed in Russia, wearing British uniforms and using Russian equipment. A Czech Army is in Russia. Czechoslovak women have joined both British and Russian service formations.

In England whole districts are filled with new industries, created by Czechoslovaks who rank among the world's best armament technicians. The Bren gun is manufactured in Britain from Czechoslovak blueprints. A single Czechoslovak firm manufactures 40% of all the stirrup pumps in Britain.

In Czechoslovakia the well-organized underground resistance has been most effective in sabotaging German war production and transportation.

—Continued on page 44



Written especially  
for THE TANK—CANADA  
by Capt. E. A. Horne  
C.I. CAM WING A-6 CETC

You "wolfers" will proudly expound your theories on how one can pin-point, in a crowd of feminine forms, the target for tonight. So will the Luftwaffe—only in his case the forms involved are machine-tooled. They both are looking for some characteristic sign, some signature, that will reveal the target. Whether it be a tank or a tart, each has its own particular shape and movement.

Now, what are we driving at? Simply this. Put any army team—be it arm'd, arty or any other branch of the service—in the fd and a very obvious picture will appear. Each arm, within a short space of time, will develop on the ground its own characteristic signature of tracks, eqpt and attendant movement. Even had the eqpt and movement not been evident, the tracks alone would accurately spell out from air view the type and strength of the unit concerned, just as clearly as if it had been written in white chalk on a blackboard. This was the sort of infm that was only too plainly written on the ground for enemy intelligence—"for the use of"—before Wavell's campaign in the ME. However, it was not long before aerial recce and attack turned this "parade square" behaviour in the fd into one of first importance.

Important because the element of surprise today forms an integral part of every offensive plan. Of all the principles of war, surprise is most likely to achieve decisive results. It is a major factor in enabling a concentration of fire (Ref—MTP No. 41, part 2—chap. 3, 1943). Therefore, every effort must be made to deceive or confuse the enemy. Many tricks, involving the display of the false and the concealment of the real, must be interwoven in a masterly manner. Only the complete cooperation of all arms, and the employment of the strictest camouflage discipline by all concerned, will gain the fullest benefit from this dominant weapon.

The cooperation of all arms is the unit commander's baby, but the ultimate success of the scheme inevitably lies in the hands of the individual

driver or offr. This article is written to you; to you who drive the vehs and write, so to speak, your signature on the ground for enemy interpretation.

Before you can attack this problem intelligently you must know what the enemy can see or expects to see from his aircraft. Only then will you appreciate the simple common-sense way that one can outwit Jerry. What he sees or expects to see from the air is quite a subject in itself. Unfortunately, all that we can endeavour to do in this article is to put you in the picture. Those of you, of course, who have done a bit of flying under op conditions will really understand how to apply the ground pattern of woods, rds and fds to "battle concealment."

The accompanying aerial photo of an agricultural area will give you a rough idea of the layout of the land from the altitude of some 3,000 feet. Your first impression will possibly be a jumbled picture







of geometrical shapes (patch-work quilt effect) of varying tones of grey, separated by straight white rds, dark fences and hedges; the occasional sombre patch of wood; and dotted here and there, roofs of many shapes and sizes.

Basically, this is the picture that Jerry expects—the type of ground features that he encounters day in and day out. They form themselves into innumerable patterns which he takes for granted. What he is REALLY looking for can be summed up in three words: “ANYTHING NOT NORMAL”—any scar, track or accumulation of MT or AFV that does not conform to the usual picture of things.

Tracks will undoubtedly be spotted before the actual eqpt, simply because they scar a much larger area on the ground. More often than not, the location of the harbour will be pin-pointed by the char-

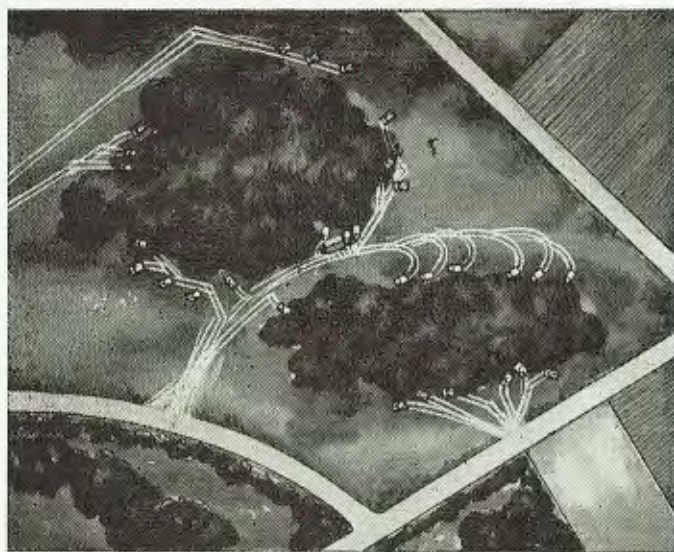


FIG. 1

acteristic track of “F” echelon and the wheeled signature of “A” echelon. Such a signature might appear as illustrated in Fig. 1. Although the variety of terrain that will be encountered during ops will vary this picture, the characteristic features of a sqn will remain constant. It is these features (the type of track, eqpt and disposition of both) that must be concealed.

Now let's erase this signature and start afresh. Fig. 2 being the area detailed to “B” sqn. OC “A” echelon having been informed of the rendezvous and the guides, etc., etc., have been layed-on. Whether “A” or “F” echelon arrive on the scene first, our problem boils down to the job of getting both into their respective sub-unit areas (an entrance and exit) without leaving a tell-tale track plan. We must cross virgin ground between rd and wood.

So what are the possibilities? Usually two. Either follow an existing line on the ground (rd,



FIG. 2

hedge, fence or ditch, etc.) or make a new track—one that will terminate at a logical destination (civilian signature). In this case there appears to be no other alternative than to blaze a new trail. This choice will be the more difficult of the two, but a better example for now, since trg exercises rarely develop as lay-down in the fd. All right. Your recce has located an abandoned shack on the edge of the wood but no visible path to the rd remains. Here is your excuse for a track. What if there is no shack? Simply extend the track between the wood to the other rd—a slightly diagonal one will feed both areas of cover. And observe that the word “track” is in the singular!

In winter ops this task becomes more difficult and hence more important. Short tracks may be filled in with some success, but any effort to obliterate longer stretches will rarely be effective. Frankly, there is a limit to what can be done under such conditions. However, the same old principles of SITING THE TRACK still hold true.

Your track plan has now reached the edge of



FIG. 3

the wooded area, from which point the guard tks, tps and HQ, etc., must find their way to their detailed posns. This portion of your track plan must also be laid-on and strictly adhered to. Follow closely the edge of the wood or featured line, or through the wood itself if there is adequate cover. It's now up to your traffic control. The concealment of your presence, and the consequent protection of the regt may depend very largely upon this control. The well deserved rest (did we say rest?) may now be observed with a greater degree of security. The importance of this harbour problem is obvious.

OK! All has gone according to plan (Fig. 3); you moved in after sundown; those guides have been tough; you're tired and cuss the world in general, including the Joe that selected this harbour in particular. Following that track all the way round is stupid. Sure, but so is the whole business of war! And now you find yourself in the allotted area, and although you still have to carry out a maint job, you have got to “camouflage” that veh. Ain't war hell? They make one frig around with branches and stuff and things—then expect one to get on with the job by plowing through a bloody fish net.

It is with this rather typical reaction to Cam in mind that we put forward the following suggestions. Suggestions that are practical from the standpoint of a mob regt in ops today. Let me repeat that this is a visual subject; one that is only concerned with the problem of DECEIVING the enemy air observer and attacker.

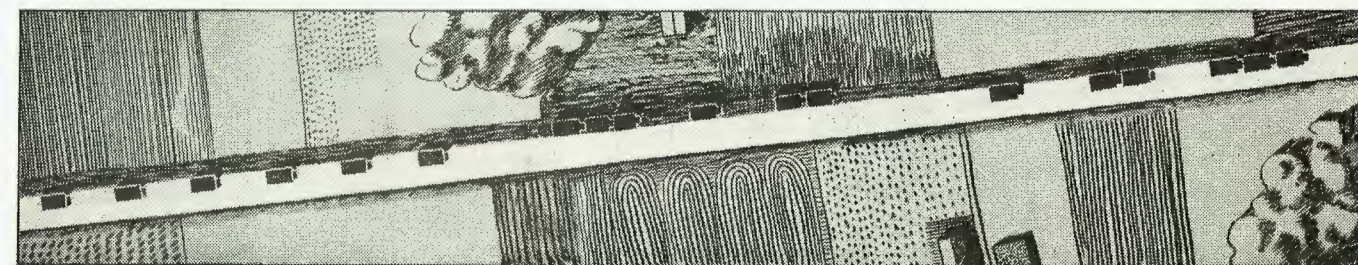


FIG. 4

#### ON THE MOVE:

- Impossible to actually conceal, but dispersion, alternate routes and the disguising of key vehs will contribute much to his confusion as to strength and type.
- In any case move fast and if possible by night, or during periods of poor visibility—and this means dirty weather!

#### SHORT HALTS:

- There is seldom time for complete concealment, except during prolonged halts, but there is always time for partial concealment such as parking in rough ground or against some existing feature. DOUBT will increase your protection and Jerry's vulnerability.
- Vehs parked on the rd during day or night ops are always obvious. Therefore GET OFF THE RD whenever possible; and avoid “hem-stitching” at all times. This form of regularity is a dead give-away. After all your tk is just a blob from upstairs so why give it a military character. Fig. 4 (a, b, c) illustrates the appearance of “rd rivets” (a) and two possible solutions. (b) Off the rd and (c) when unable to get off. Note the irregular intervals and grouping.
- In winter, bare ground and melted rds appear quite black when compared to the surrounding white landscape. Take advantage of this illusion by parking in the melted areas—shadow and all. You may feel unhappy about it but so will Jerry!

#### PROLONGED HALTS:

- Regardless of the eqpt that you have struggled to drag along, or the method you may invent to “camouflage” that veh, the only thing that is going to count when hell breaks loose is your posn in the ground pattern, the appearance of which must on no account be altered. Experience will teach you that SITING is a good 90% of battle concealment.
- Siting alone is generally sufficient against the airview, but if time permits (or more correctly, if it is an op necessary) you may drape the dear old net over the remains, prop it up and add a few decorative branches in the name of Houdini. Seriously, a well draped net over a well sited veh can be 100% effective.
- You can depend that the area that you are about to occupy is well known to the Hun. He may even have your harbour pinpointed.

—Continued on page 38



# The War In Europe

by Major G. P. L. Drake-Brockman, D.S.O., M.C.

Recent events on the western and eastern fronts seem to indicate that the close of actual hostilities has been brought appreciably nearer and there is much speculation as to whether or not Germany will last through the coming winter. It may therefore be of interest to consider some of the factors.

Let us look at the western front first.

Generally speaking, the British and American armies are now in close contact with the Siegfried Line along its entire length from Switzerland to the mouth of the Rhine. In the area adjacent to the northern part the Allied Armies are confronted with big water barriers to cross as well as the fortifications of the Siegfried Line itself to overcome. At the time of writing it seems as if sufficient resources have not yet been accumulated to break these defences which are from an engineering point of view very strong and in great depth.

The greatest difficulty which still has to be overcome is the matter of communications and supply. The absence of any base port of sufficient capacity is one of the chief defects. With the exception of Boulogne, Havre, Cherbourg and Brest, the ports on the west coast of France are still in enemy hands. These ports, however, must have been so thoroughly wrecked by the enemy that their capacity must still be only a fraction of their peace time condition. Antwerp, once the Scheldt Estuary is cleared, will be of immense value. Existing state of affairs in this respect imposes delay and loss of time since so much personnel, material and stores despatched to Europe from the U.S.A. and Canada must first be trans-shipped in the United Kingdom from large ocean going craft to small types before final despatch to France.

Doubtless, too, there is much repair work to be carried out on the railways and much new rolling stock to be provided before they reach anything like full capacity again. The accumulation, therefore, of sufficient resources for launching an offensive on a large scale, must be a slow business.

Weather also is another important factor to consider. From now on wet weather and bad visibility will be more frequent. These both reduce the mobility of ground troops and more important still, limit the use of aircraft.

An important point for consideration is the question as regards how long Germany may be able to hold the Siegfried Line. The experience in this war has proved two things regarding fixed defences however powerful they may be.

The first is that no defence can be held unless the will to do so exists. The second that overwhelming airpower neutralizes the strength of the most powerful defensive systems since communications may be so thoroughly destroyed that the provision of adequate supplies for the garrison becomes impossible.

Those who remember the time and resources required to break through defensive positions such as the Hindenburg Line in the last war, should remember that their real strength lay in the fact that in their rear a highly organized system of road, rail, and water transportation existed which was immune to attack and which enabled an uninterrupted supply of ammunition, supplies and stores to be brought up.

Judging from the extent of Allied air operations recently, it seems that concurrently with making all preparations for a land offensive on a large scale, the Allied air forces are doing their utmost to cut off garrisons in Siegfried Line from supplies.

In Italy progress has continued, although the enemy seems to have been able to organize his defences between the River Po and the Appenines to such an extent as to make Allied progress very slow. However, the pressure is being maintained all the time and obviously he can spare no forces from here to reinforce either his eastern or western front, a matter of prime importance. It seems as if the main objective of the 5th and 8th Armies is to capture Bologna, the main rail and road centre to north Italy. The successful achievement of this might compel the enemy to withdraw to the Alps.

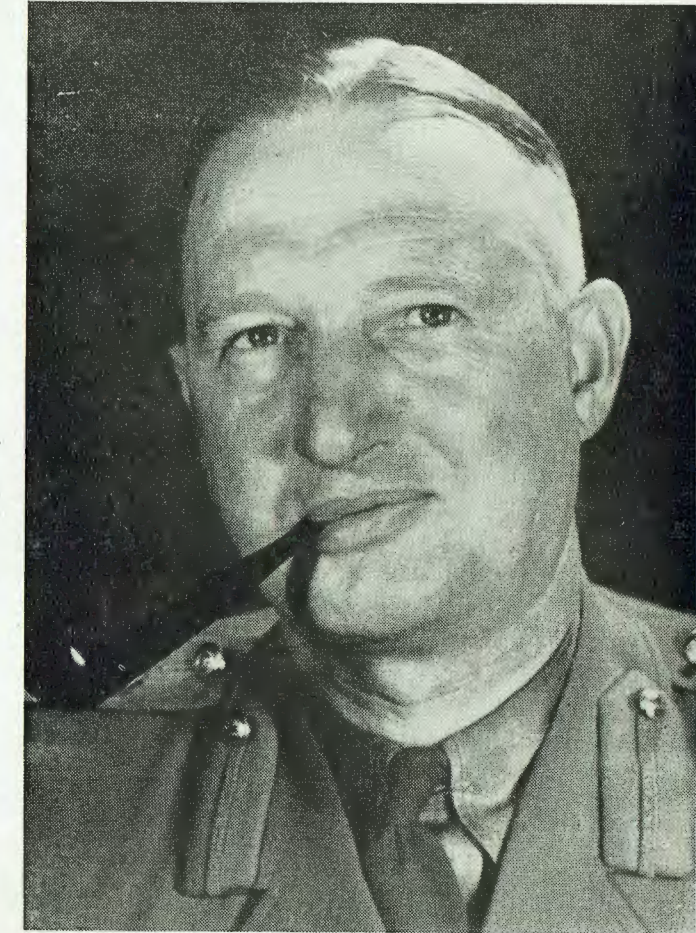
Events on the eastern front have assumed great importance in two directions. First, the elimination of the German armies in the Baltic States and the attack on East Prussia, and secondly the surrender of Hungary. The latter is an event of vital importance as it exposes the whole southern front of Germany to attack and may turn the whole of the Italian front before long.

Almost equally important as the military events now developing on the eastern front is the meeting between Mr. Winston Churchill and Stalin in Moscow. It seems certain that three matters of immense importance are being discussed. The first is the picture of Poland, the second the question of the control of Germany after organized military resistance has ceased and thirdly Russia's attitude towards the Balkan countries.

As regards the first it seems fairly certain that Poland's eastern front will ultimately be withdrawn to the Curzon Line and that that country will be compensated with territory at the expense of Germany. In the matter of the control of Germany, it is possible there are considerable divergences of opinion as between ourselves and the U.S. on one hand and the Russians on the other. If Germany is divided up for purposes of control between the various Allied powers, obviously great complications will ensue unless the treatment of the Germans in all three is at the same level. In the Balkans a problem which seems certain to arise is the question of the control of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. This is a matter which primarily affects Turk-

—Continued on page 33

## SEVENTH VICTORY LOAN



With the launching of Canada's Seventh Victory Loan drive, we of the CAC find ourselves once again being asked to support our country in the drive for Victory. Again, as in the past, we have been given a job to do, and I have no doubts about our ability to do it and do it well. Our past performances have proven that.

This time there can be no let up in our support for our comrades on the fighting fronts. Victory is in sight, but hard fighting is still ahead of us. We must not let up. Every dollar we can lend is needed now to hasten the end of this conflict.

Remember that the bonds you buy are your personal investment in Canada's future—and as good as the money you paid for them. They are your stake in the country you are fighting for.

Remember, too, that every bond you buy is money saved—a nest egg that will come in mighty handy when you finally return to civilian life and face the problem of making a fresh start.

So let's get on with the job. Invest in Victory by putting all you can afford into Victory Bonds. There's no better buy—and Canada needs all the help you can give.

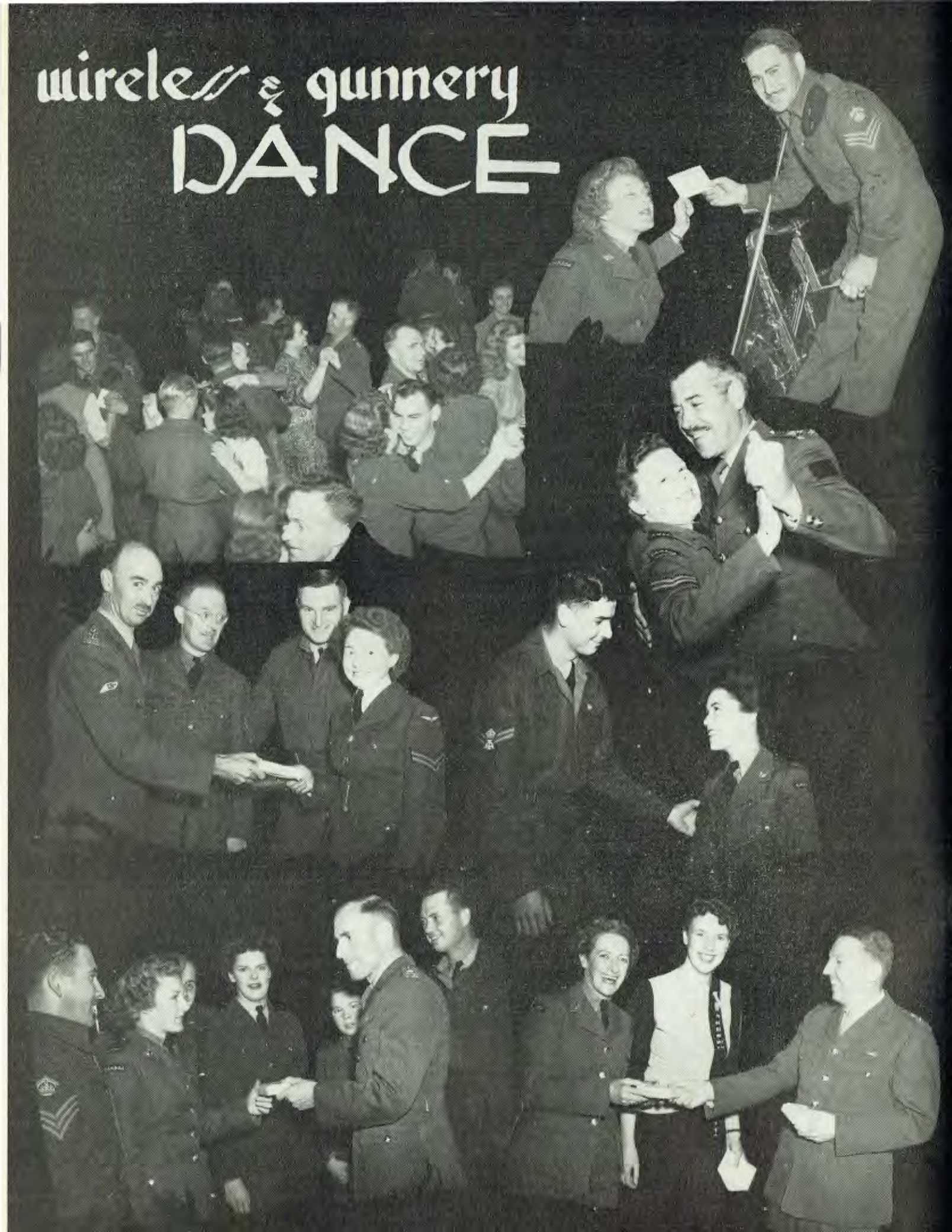
COL. C. E. BAILEY, D.S.O., M.C.  
Officer Commanding A-33 CACTE



INVEST IN VICTORY



# wireless & gunnery DANCE



## Key to Pix on Opposite Page

### WIRELESS AND GUNNERY DANCE

The Tank went to the Wireless-Gunnery hop at the K of C hut. Did we have a good time? Those happy faces you see echo our sentiments. It was pipparoo! Catch those hepcats at the left top. That's Lt. Jack Davies of Gunnery in the back centre. Below Capt. H. B. Bleeker, the Gunnery C.O. presents LAW Anne McKidd, New Westminster, B.C., with a lucky draw prize. At the bottom, Major S. C. Bigg, of Wireless, congratulates Pte. Cora Ryerson, Hamilton, on having come in the door at the right time. That trio in the lower right are not advertising your favorite dentifrice. It's Pte. Lou Eyre, Bowsman, Man., Miss Audrey Dowling, Alliston, and Lt.-Col. Donald Douglas of T & S Wing getting together at the pay-off for the spot dances. Up above Cpl. Al. Stone of Toronto is the lucky lad who persuades C.A.C. Pin-Up Girl, Pte. Connie Craig, Moose Jaw, to risk having her dainty toes trod upon. They made a handsome couple too. Lt.-Col. E. G. Reade, and Cpl. Alice Foreman of Toronto are really enjoying this bit of jive as the R.C.A.M.C. orchestra poured out a hot lick. Staff John Oliver is giving out a prize voucher and if John acted fast it looks as though he might catch a prize, too.

\* \* \*

### NEWMARKET CAMP CELEBRATES 4TH BIRTHDAY

Oct. 10th-12th saw fourth birthday celebrations held at Newmarket Camp. On the 10th, Brantford Camp softball team visited Newmarket and were defeated 4-5, and "The Thumbs-Up Revue" provided a fine stage show in the drill hall. Present for the occasion and taking part in the ceremonies were Col. E. A. Harkness, first commandant, Major Lorne Menzies, Capt. H. Geary, V.C., all "originals" and Major George Patton still on staff at No. 23 B.T.C. Ex-Mayor Dr. S. J. Boyd also spoke. Ladies of the Soldiers club received special applause for their auxiliary service work for the boys. On Oct. 11th, Col. J. W. H. G. Van den Berg, DSO of MD 2 inspected the troops and they came through with flying colors. On the 12th, a unit field day was held and in the evening an Originals banquet was held which brought many from distant parts of the Province for a reunion. Major-General A. E. Potts, CBE, EDDOC, honoring the gathering with his presence.

\* \* \*

The following letter from mum to her boy doing a fighting job tells of a miracle at home:

Dear Son: Just a line to let you know that Dad commenced work last month, his first job in 40 years. He is earning quite a bit, so we decided to instal one of those new-fangled bathrooms. It was completed yesterday. In one corner there is a big trough like what pigs drink out of. In the other corner is a basin, and you have a light wash in this. But in the other corner, well, you have no idea. You put one foot in it and wash it, then pull the chain and you have clean water for the other foot. There were two boards supplied with this. One we are using for a bread board, and we have framed father's photo with the other. They are a marvellous firm to deal with, for they also sent us six rolls of writing paper. With love, Mother.

\* \* \*

Do you remember the tale of the couple that wanted to get married in a hurry. The man was on forty-eight hours' leave and he took his blushing bride off to see the vicar. The latter hummed and hawed and said it was impossible. Even special license would take too long. The would-be bride and bridegroom exchanged a look of misery, then a smile spread across the weather-beaten face of the soldier. "Well, couldn't you say a few words just to tide us over the weekend," he suggested brightly.

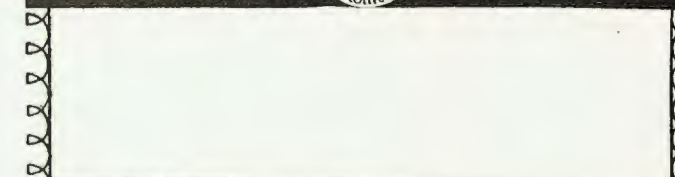
\* \* \*

Cat Skinner: "It is true that you soldiers are interested only in wine, women and song?"

Sergeant: "No. It's darn seldom you ever hear any singing in our outfit."



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EATON'S - COLLEGE STREET



# War is a Grim Business

by *A. Capt. N. A. Healey*

PADRE—NO. 23 CAC(B)TC, NEWMARKET

Of course Mt. Vesuvius was smoking when I arrived in the harbour of Naples, but then it is always smoking. This great mountain of history which has looked down through the centuries on the great Roman Empire guarding the fine harbour of Naples, this mountain that has thrown its shadow out on the blue waters of the Mediterranean, has watched the puny efforts of warlike galleys toss on the choppy waves of that ancient sea. Yes even the advance of Christianity to the shores of ancient Italy. Still it stands indomitable as the Rock of Gibraltar, but then it is not always a peaceful mountain for during my stay history repeated itself. As of old a violent eruption occurred and blood-red lava poured down the mountain side, carrying with it rocks and wreckage of villages. The mountain sides of Vesuvius were once beautiful olive groves and vineyards, but as I stood and watched the slow-creeping wave of lava, crushing into pulp the homes, churches and buildings that man had built, it seemed that even Vesuvius had to add its stab to defenceless people. Again roads became jammed with homeless refugees, people so impoverished that they fought for the very swill thrown out from our kitchen. Yes, these people had been kicked about till now, mothers cried by the roadsides with dying children, pressed to dry breasts, fathers pleading that you share a little food with them. Starvation, disease, defeated morally and physically, Italy knows the grimness of war.

In the darkness of the night, as flames lit up the countryside and cinders fell like rain for miles around, still the wave of refugees surged on, carrying what possessions they could. Nowhere to go, nobody seemingly to care. My mind went back to Pompeii, for it was just such a night as this that the hot lava drove the dwellers from that ancient city of vice and pleasure, covering its shame for centuries to come. But then on every road in Italy one sees the stark picture of homeless people, weeping children, prostitution and thievery. Because of their pompous, wildly gesticulating, back-stabbing leaders of the past Italy now is so demoralized that they are capable of anything. They have gone down for the ninth count. Here are the fruits of Fascism. No soldier in Italy needs to be told what he is fighting for—he sees it all too plainly.

As the allied advance presses on, liberating town after town, people are freed from the strangle hold which the Germans had on them. Now it's our responsibility to help Italy regain its feet, its self-respect, its economic stability. The Italians have paid dearly and are paying every moment for their sad mistakes. They remember all too well the advice of Garibaldi, one who knew the ideals that Britain stood for. "He that wars against Britain is doomed," might I add, no man can war against truth and righteousness and Christian ideals and not bring himself to

destruction. For good must and shall prevail. Yes, as we look on the destruction caused by Vesuvius I am reminded of one thing, let the rain pour down on this lava, let the sun play on it, and let it become impregnated with life, and out of this wreckage will arise more beautiful orchards and vineyards than ever possible before.

Perhaps even yet out of this grimness Italy will rise, purer and only desirous of peace and of uplifting to their rightful place, the poor, the illiterate, the demoralized, within their shores.

I have been asked "What are the problems of the men in the field?" Might I stress that the boys out there are not playing soldiers with playthings. They know what long hard hours of bitter thirst and aching limbs mean. They know what suffering and death mean, they face it every day. These men, like all men in battle lines everywhere, are grappling with the great problems of life. And they come to their Padre and they want to know "What God's like?" "What's this thing called prayer which we paid all too little attention to in peacetime?" It is true, boys, "there are no atheists in foxholes."

For this is war, men are doing big jobs and are thinking of great problems. When a man is faced with conditions as he finds them at the front he is his true self and this side of his nature comes to the light. If we can only get beneath the surface of men, we find that our Canadian lads are conscious of these issues and try to live by them. The ideals that we as a nation are fighting for are truly imbedded in hearts and minds of our men. Go to a country such as I have shown you and you with thousand others will say, "Thank God for Canada." It is because these ideals are so real and necessary to peace in the world that one tank corps trooper that I met in the hospital in Casserta, was broken-hearted that he would never return to the line. Sitting up in bed, looking like a snow-man, covered in bandages with only his mouth and eyes showing, said to me, "You know, Padre, I have to finish my job. If you only knew the fine bunch of fellows out there in the tanks, pledged together to stand by this thing until old Jerry and his gang are finished, gosh I feel like a heel. How about asking the M.O. if I can get back?" Knowing the extent of his burns and his pain, I thought as long as we have men like this in our Armoured Corps we have a mighty lot to be thankful for.

And so I take my hat off to the men of the Armoured Corps. I have enjoyed their fun, I have entered into their sorrows with them, I have buried some of their pals. This doesn't dampen their determination, but fires it. Off they roll, kicking up clouds of dust into valley and mountainous roads, for they have a consignment to put across. And the tank men will be there.

# Horizons of Tomorrow

by *Rex Frost*

Twenty-eight months ago it was my privilege to write an article for "The Tank" under the above title, in which my opening paragraph said "Yes, we have a war to win. So far about all we've done is reach a point at which we've made reasonably certain of not losing."

A lot has happened in that intervening twenty-eight months. We're well on the road to Victory. Practically every news headline we read and every radio commentator we listen to tells us that victory is just around the corner, a matter of a few weeks or so . . . the Jerries are completely washed up . . . it's just a matter of landing the "haymaker" . . . and so on. From all accounts, the boys who are slugging it out with the Nazis on the western front and in Italy, in what is obviously bitter fighting, are getting just a bit sore with the news gatherers and the radio commentators for making the present phase of the war sound like a "taken-for-granted" proposition . . . a mere matter of routine. Frankly, I don't blame the lads who are in the thick of the scrap for feeling that way about it.

The fact of the matter is that today WE STILL HAVE A WAR TO WIN. What's more, we face what may prove an even more difficult assignment, having a PEACE to win. The complexities of winning the peace are much more apparent today than were the problems of winning the war twenty-eight months ago.

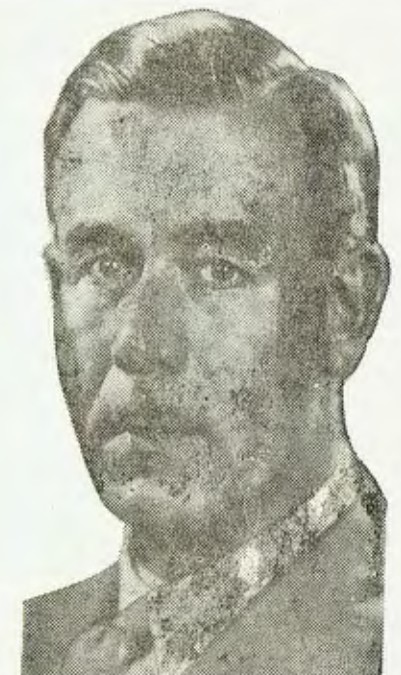
The phase of the war through which we are now passing is a process of breaking up the enemy armies into numerous small parts. Both on the eastern and western fronts we're making a very satisfactory job of it. The length of the war depends entirely upon the degree to which we can prevent the Nazis consolidating their last resistance on the borders of, and within the Reich.

The general expectancy of the moment as reflected in allied capitals is that the war in Europe will not end in a manner similar to that of November 1918. During the next few months, allied officials foresee a disintegration of the Nazi military machine, and thereby occupation of Germany by our troops. Thus a capitulation, or official unconditional surrender by Nazi politicians or heads of State will not be necessary. As Mr. Churchill has already indicated, he anticipates that there will eventually come a time when the allied nations will make a declaration that they are not at war with the German State. This has been taken as suggesting the British Prime Minister's belief that, so far as the German Government is concerned, there will be no official armistice date brought about by the enemy's unconditional surrender, but rather that hostilities will come to an end as the result of the breaking up

of the Nazi armies, and the completion of the occupation of Germany by allied forces.

The point is this . . . that if we are to lay the foundation for a long period of peace, it will be necessary to police Germany for a number of years and to undertake a responsibility for educating the masses of the German people away from the dominating keynote of militarism which has brought such frustration to European hopes during the last century. The military policing of Germany will no doubt require the maintenance of quite an extensive army by the allies for a number of years after the actual cessation of hostilities . . . very much larger than was the case in the seven years following the close of world war number one.

What of the future of Europe? You may well ask. How does it seem possible to take all the numerous racial groups and blend them into some semblance of uniform pattern . . . nations which can live and work together for the betterment of mankind. The ultimate solution seems to lie in the creation of a United States of Europe. By this plan each of the individual national groups on the con-



Radio commentator, foreign news analyst, writer. Born in London, England, and educated at Cambridge University. Served in World War I with Canadian and Imperial Field Artillery Units. Has visited Europe seven times between wars, and saw first hand the Nazi occupation of Austria and Czechoslovakia. Left Poland just prior to the outbreak of war. One of the first guest writers for THE TANK, doing a repeat job 28 months later by request.



continent would be given control of their own social, religious and cultural affairs, with what might be called a "provincial" parliament administering these matters much in the same manner as the several legislatures of Canada, and the state administrations of the U.S.A. enjoy a sphere of authority over questions of a local character.

A Federal government, as in Canada, would have sole continent-wide authority on all matters relating to the armed forces, to customs weights and measures, currency, economic planning, and similar matters which would concern the continent as a whole. This would require the adoption of a common money system between all states, would necessitate the elimination of all former customs barriers between the former states, and would entail the adoption of a common system of weights and measures.

Under the proposal all matters relating to the armed forces would be held completely within the jurisdiction of the Federal Parliament, which would be composed of elected members from all the countries in the Union. A Central European bank would administer the currency and financial systems both as they related to European or foreign transactions. A Federal Office of Labour would be created, one of the main responsibilities of which would be to work towards a general standard of wages throughout the Union, and thus eliminate the fluctuating standards of living which have been the cause of European wars in the past.

Sounds a visionary, somewhat idealistic plan doesn't it?

Strangely enough the proposal in many ways is similar to the plan Napoleon Bonaparte had in mind nearly a century and a half ago. Briefly it means asking Europe to work out a plan of provincial and federal government, similar to that enjoyed in the New World. Some of the skeptics claim that the proposal is somewhat akin to putting new wine into old bottles. Admittedly the creation of a United States of Europe would call for drastic readjustments in the old order of things.

But if it would rid that unhappy continent of an age-old heritage of discord, if, during the second half of the 20th century it would provide the nucleus of the more humanitarian world of tomorrow, it will have been well worth fighting for.

**SECRET IS OUT**

"Accused Mueller! You have called the Fuehrer a bloody idiot. I accuse you of three crimes. You have indulged in enemy propaganda. You have libeled the head of the Reich. And, most important, you have betrayed a military secret."

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**Victory Loans and Their Relationship**

FIRST—TO THE IMMEDIATE WAR EFFORT  
 SECOND—TO THE POST-WAR SITUATION



J. W. HAMILTON  
 Unit Chairman, Simcoe West.

As all know, Victory Loans are put out by the Government to cover the additional expenses of the war over and above what it is estimated can be raised by taxation. In raising these monies the immediate purpose is to see to it that the gallant men of our fighting forces are provided with the most modern tools of war in order that they may finish the job. But the more we can raise from the sale of bonds to people who have a reserve of savings or who can pledge their future earnings, the more we will have to meet the costs of rehabilitating our men on their return into Civil Life and to meet other post-war expenses.

Amongst the questions asked by our people, two may be chosen for the purpose of this article:

- (1) "Why not collect all the money needed for war through taxation?"
- (2) "Why can't the rich people pay enough taxes and save enough money to pay the costs of the war?"

Personal circumstances of people in different income levels and the circumstances of different people in the same income levels differ very widely and there is no system of taxation which can be devised to cover all these variations, without bringing unbearable hardships for thousands and thousands of people. There is the danger of killing incentive.

With regard to the second, there are not enough rich people in Canada. They must and will do their share, but there is not sufficient income from this source, so a large part of the burden must be borne by the people with modest incomes. It is estimated that in Canada nine out of every ten people at work earn less than \$2,500 a year and most of the increase in personal incomes during the war has been by those who earn less than \$2,500 a year. There are so many people in the modest income bracket that the total taxes and total savings add up to an immense sum.

When the other countries of Europe have been freed from the Nazi yoke and the people of Germany have only to defend their own country we may expect a prolonged period of bitter struggle; unless the unforeseen happens, the call for further large expenditures is expected and must be met.

In regard to the post-war situation, it will be the duty of our Government and of every loyal citizen of Canada to assist in the rehabilitating into civil life of our men of the fighting forces who have risked all in the cause of humanity. There will be those maimed to a sufficient extent to require our consideration. There will also be men who have risen to positions in the Armed Forces which has been bringing them higher pay than they enjoyed in their civil occupations before the war. Consideration as far as we can must be given to them, but they themselves can assist greatly through their own initiative and efforts.

It can therefore be clearly seen that post-war expenses will be very considerable and must be met as were the costs of the war. The people of Canada have contributed to the war to, I venture to say, a greater extent than could have been thought possible when war broke out and their contribution financially will be as wholehearted in post-war period.

The members of the Active Forces have responded in such a way to Victory Loans it is an inspiration to all.

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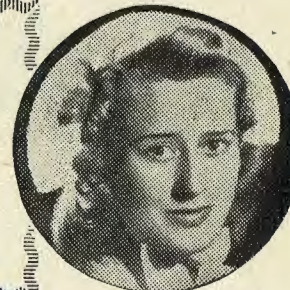
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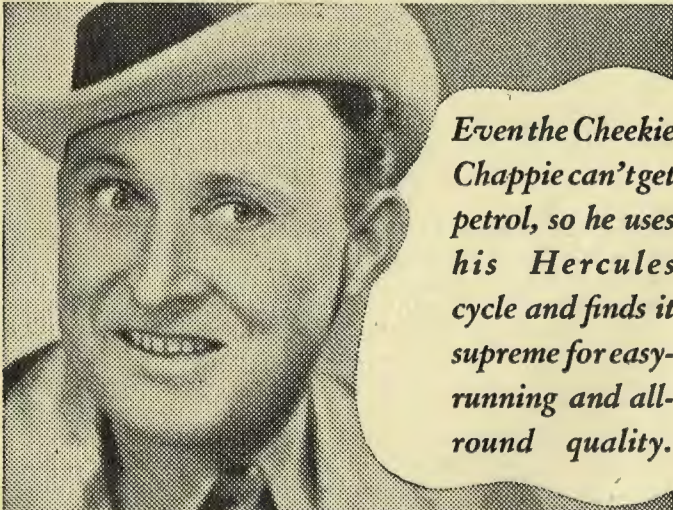
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It is his unsurpassed workmanship that provides Storr's passport to fame. One could almost wish that those deft fingers had handled the hammer and the chaser's tools in a freer, less circumscribed age when skill might have had its fullest opportunity on worthier design. For the austere classicism of the Adam brothers which had previously set the pattern for both furniture and silverware had given place to the flamboyant "Empire" influence from France. Much of Storr's work belongs to this period when the motifs admirably adapted to the ormolu of Empire furniture were considered the only fashionable design for silver. More's the pity, for even a cursory examination of a piece of "Storr" makes us wonder what might have been if such outstanding craftsmanship had been wedded to designs planned for silver and not for gilded bronze.

May the time be not far distant when the fine workmen of today will return to their accustomed task of making beautiful things in gold and silver. May the designs be worthy of the greatest traditions of the craft so that their art may reflect the spirit of our time and English gold and silverware become once again an Ambassador of our culture throughout the world.

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## The C.A.C. Women's Auxiliary

Our chaplains speak in the highest terms of the co-operation received from the Women's Auxiliary Canadian Armoured Corps in the matter of providing assistance for needy dependents of Armoured Corps personnel.

This organization is rendering a most valuable service by way of investigating, counselling and otherwise aiding families who find themselves in difficult circumstances.

H/MAJOR J. D. MacLEOD, Senior Chaplain (P).

Few officers are in a more favoured position than the Chaplain to know the difficulties that plague a man on Active Service. His need may be pressing and help required immediately. When time does not permit the agencies established by the Department of National Defence to function in time to meet the emergency, the Chaplains at Camp Borden know that an appeal to the Women's Auxiliary of the Armoured Corps will meet a generous and immediate response. These generous ladies have never failed to help the families of men in the Service.

H/MAJOR V. A. DERMODY, Senior Chaplain (RC).

If you look behind the scenes of any well run organization, whether it be a nationally recognized development or a county fair, there always seems to exist a "Silent Partner" whose persevering yet soft-shoed approach to the toughest problems, coupled with a hesitant attitude towards publicity, causes him to carry on unheralded and by the majority unrecognized.

The Women's Auxiliary of the CAC in Barrie, Ont., is certainly the "Silent Partner" of the Canadian Armoured Corps.

Although the Auxiliary has been functioning since 1940, relatively few Armoured Corps personnel are cognizant of the work carried on by its members, of its aims or of its plans for the future.

In 1940 when the Armoured Corps was being organized, it was decided by Major General F. F. Worthington, who established the then Armoured Fighting Vehicle School, that there existed a need for a Women's Auxiliary, many cases of minor hardship and inconveniences in the families of the personnel under his command having been brought to his attention. These problems, although insignificant when viewed in the light of cases being handled by National Defence agencies, were of prime importance to the individual concerned and naturally affected the man's morale and thereby training. With Mrs. F. F. Worthington assuming a leading role, the Auxiliary was established by a group of leading Barrie ladies whose patriotism dictated their desire to help the boys of the Service to the best of their ability.

Working in close co-operation with the Commanding Officers of the various Armoured Corps Training Regiments in Borden and particularly with the padres of these units, the Auxiliary has with little fanfare held out a helping hand to hundreds of CAC personnel, their wives and families during the past two years.

It is not the aim of the Auxiliary to care for the needs of any one unit, nor of the Armoured Corps in Borden alone, but assistance will be granted to any member of any regiment in the Corps, whether he be in Canada or Overseas. Nor does the Auxiliary wish to be considered as an exclusive Armoured Corps agency, but rather as a body of patriotic citizens who are only too willing to support any under-

taking that will ease the rigid life of the soldier and help further the country's war effort.

In this connection Auxiliary members have worked for the Camp Borden Welfare Auxiliary, the Red Cross, the Royal Victoria Hospital in Barrie, the Active Service Force Canteen in Barrie, on Tag Days, and supervised the Aid to Russia linen shower, and have been connected with other undertakings along these lines too numerous to mention.

Since its organization \$5,000 worth of cigarettes have been despatched Overseas at the rate of \$200 worth a month. These are distributed to Armoured units who either have no Auxiliaries or do not get many parcels from home, as well as to reinforcement units in England. On one occasion the entire ward of a Canadian General Hospital forwarded their thanks to the Auxiliary for cigarettes received.

When a soldier is worried about the financial condition of his family or any of the hundred odd annoyances that seem to gravitate about a man's home when separated from loved ones, the padre usually calls upon the Auxiliary for assistance and each particular case is immediately looked into and, if possible, the difficulty erased. On several occasions a man has been loaned sufficient funds to cover expenses in visiting a seriously ill next-of-kin. These loans have been paid back at the first opportunity with an eagerness that at times is embarrassing to the Auxiliary. Over 200 pairs of curtains for the men's messes in Borden have been made by members of the Auxiliary from material supplied by the canteens.

In order to carry on this work the Auxiliary stages band concerts, raffles and an annual carnival. In all of these undertakings they have received the whole-hearted cooperation of the Armoured Corps and are duly grateful.

The greatest difficulty, according to Auxiliary members, experienced to date is to interest the wives of the Armoured Corps personnel in joining the group. It is estimated that since 1940 nearly 400 wives and friends of the Corps have been affiliated with the Auxiliary at one time or another, but unless as many as possible interest themselves in the work of the Auxiliary, too great a responsibility is carried by those who have already given of time and effort for many months past.

—Continued on page 34



## No. 26 CAC(B)TC, Orillia

No. 26 CAC(B)TC was originally No. 22 CA(B)TC at North Bay but when it was decided to convert North Bay to an Educational Centre, HQ's Staff under the Command of Lieut.-Col. Greenfield, E.D., was changed to No. 26 and sent to Camp Niagara in May 1942 to await disposition. In June, 1942, Headquarters was sent to Orillia and the formation of No. 26 CA(B)TC commenced. There are still a number of the originals at Orillia and the stories they tell of those early days and the hardships that were undergone during the reorganization are hair-raising to the comparative newcomers! While the Camp was being constructed the staff and personnel were quartered in tents in the Fair Grounds until November 1942, when it was necessary to brush the snow off one's blankets on awakening, and crack the ice to get shaving water! But the fine tradition of No. 26 was founded in those days. Training was the best possible under the finest type of officers and NCOs. The Unit made a name for itself in sports and morale was high, making a splendid Esprit-de-Corps. No. 26 on the hill, as we know it today, is considered one of the finest camps of its kind in Canada—its location with a splendid view of Lakes Couchiching and Simcoe, wooded and spacious training areas, and

modern training facilities, leave nothing to be desired. The type of training is of a high calibre which is proved by reports received regarding personnel who have gone to advanced training centres, and in this connection it is of particular interest to note the army career of men who have passed through No. 26. Amongst those, we find rapid promotions, distinguished service on the battlefields of Normandy, Italy, and other fronts and also the sad news of the many who have already paid the supreme sacrifice. Early this year No. 26 was changed from an Infantry Training Centre to an Armoured Corps Centre and it is now doing an important job in basically training personnel for this arm of the service which is making headlines every day, and whose daring exploits in the battlefields will go down in history for all time. Whatever the project may be the men of No. 26 can be relied upon to back it one hundred per cent. Victory Loans always go over the top. Blood donors enthusiastically volunteer, and during the past summer a considerable number of men offered their services in helping local farmers to harvest their crops, and several bush fires were avoided by the splendid co-operation of soldiers from the camp. In Sports Orillia always figures somewhere in the

—Continued on next page



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## Meet Colonel Lancaster

*Officer Commanding*  
*No. 26 CAC (B) TC, Orillia*

From the time young "Reg" Lancaster was born in Caversham, Berks., England, with that British Fighting Blood in his veins, it was ordained that he would be a soldier and follow the footsteps of his Father who had served in the Boer War with the Royal Fusiliers and who with that fine pioneer spirit like so many of his countrymen, set sail for Canada in 1905 where he again became affiliated with the army in doing a splendid job recruiting for World War No. 1 and who until the time of his death was Second-in-Command of the Saskatoon Light Infantry in the NPAM.

C. R. J. Lancaster, oldest of four brothers, attended school at Melfort, Saskatchewan, where his parents settled down and his father established a thriving printing and publishing business and founded the weekly paper "The Melfort Journal". After completing a successful academic career, the eldest son of the family started out on his business career with the Canadian National Railways at the same time taking a very active interest in his father's printing business where he first learned to become interested in Social Problems, Civic Affairs and Politics. It was in those days that he first began to associate himself very actively in these subjects and his enthusiasm in dealing with them resulted in his being appointed to several important civic positions on various boards and committees. His army career started in 1923 when he joined the CMGC. He remained with this Unit until it was reorganized in 1937 and absorbed by the Saskatoon Light Infantry. Major Lancaster went overseas with the First Division in December 1939 as Officer Commanding "C" Company, SLI. While in England he commanded HQ's Company and later was appointed A/Second-in-Command of the Battalion. In 1942 he was sent back to Canada on Instructional Duties. He organ-

list of winners but what we are most proud of is the fact that every man who has gone through the Centre is proud of it and returns from time to time to renew associations or writes to renew friendships of his first days in the army. No. 26 is proud of these men who have received their basic training here—proud to have sent them on their way fully equipped to carry on with the important job that they have been called on to do. No. 26 is also proud of its Staff, both Administrative and Training, and is determined to continue with its fine tradition in giving the most up to date training and never letting down until it has fulfilled its purpose and Victory is won.



ized Aerodrome Defence Platoons for the Pacific Coast at Dundurn. In August 1942 he was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel and posted to command No. 120 CA(B)TC at Regina. In October 1943 he was posted Commanding Officer No. 26 CAC(B)TC, Orillia. Lieut.-Colonel Lancaster, E.D., is respected by all those who serve under him, his fairness in all disciplinary matters and his fine sense of man management are natural qualities that make him a born leader. His personal interests in all matters pertaining to the running of the camp whether it be Training, Sports or the men's personal problems and the million or more other things that his position calls for him to deal with is the deciding factor in making that splendid spirit of esprit de corps which is so evident in the Unit.

We asked Colonel Lancaster what his chief interests and hobbies were and as we expected from a man of such a broad field of thought he had many. We suspect that his wife and two daughters have first place of interest in his life, then we would say that "his men", as he calls them, come next. He is vitally interested in Politics, played a good game of hockey in his younger days, "takes a crack" at most sports now-a-days with a persistent attitude towards GOLF!!!! Lieut.-Colonel Lancaster is a typical Westerner, exemplifying that fine spirit of friendliness and sense of humour which is typical of the people from that part of the Dominion.



# Will There Be Jobs ?

by Lt. G. McCutcheon

Ask any soldier what his chief postwar worry is and ten to one he'll tell you it's whether there's going to be a job for him when he returns to "Civvy Street" . . . not just any kind of a job like digging ditches or shovelling snow, but a useful job that he will feel is worth doing, and from which he can earn a decent living.

Clothing allowances, rehabilitation grants and so on are all very good. We need them and our government has done the right thing in providing them. But after all, they're just a beginning. The whole rehabilitation program won't be worth the paper it's written on unless there are jobs for those able and willing to work. And not just for service veterans only, but also for those now employed in war plants. We don't want a situation where veterans and war workers have to compete for the same peacetime jobs and cut one another's throats in the process. There'll have to be enough jobs to go around if we want to be sure of one with a decent wage. That's point one in my opinion. It's not just a question of jobs for those now in the armed forces, but jobs for all.

Point number two is what do we have to do to make sure these jobs will exist. Now this isn't such a complicated problem as it sometimes appears. Basically, it's a matter of simple arithmetic and some elementary economics.

It is estimated that we'll need a million and a half jobs after the war for those released from war work and the returning forces. There's only one way to provide them and that is to keep peacetime production up to wartime levels, which means producing at least twice as much as we did in 1939. Now if we're going to produce twice as much we must be able to sell twice as much. And this brings us to the heart of the problem.

We never had any trouble producing. The difficulty was to sell what we could produce. Before the war, when we couldn't sell it all we just cut production and wages. Then we discovered we were selling even less because people had less money to spend. So we had to cut production and wages again. And there you have the vicious circle that wound up in the depression of 1929-35 and gave us almost a million unemployed, and very thin pay envelopes for those lucky enough to keep their jobs. We've had enough, more than enough, in fact, of that. This time we've got to see that production isn't cut after the war, but kept right up where it is today.

To maintain that production in peacetime we must do two things. First, we must double our 1939 exports, and second, we must be able to sell twice as much in Canada as we did then.

Let's take the export problem first. How are we going to sell twice as much abroad when Europe and Asia are going to be stony broke after the war? There'll be no limit to what Britain, the lib-

erated countries of Europe, the Soviet Union, China, India, and other countries need, but they won't have the money to pay for it. How do we solve that? Well we just lend them the money or, better still, give it to them. Does that sound a bit cockeyed to you? We give them our money to buy our goods. Cockeyed or not that's what is going to happen. In fact, it's happening already.

Here's how it all started. About a year or so ago, three gentlemen named Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin got together in a place called Teheran. They had a few little matters to attend to, such as the invasion of Europe, and after they settled that they evidently spent some time talking about what should be done after the war. They decided everybody had more to gain if their countries worked with each other in the future instead of against each other.

When they were all through, they issued a statement which became known as the Teheran Agreement. That document provided, not only the foundation for a common policy during the war, but also after the war so that peace could be maintained and we could work together to build a better world based on democracy and useful, constructive work for all. They didn't look upon the devastated and war-torn countries simply as markets to exploit through cut-throat competition. Instead, they agreed to cooperate in working out a vast scheme to help the people of Europe and Asia build a new life free from want, oppression, and the threat of war, and incidentally, by doing just that, to help ourselves to the same things.

Some will say this all sounds a trifle idealistic. Nevertheless, that's what Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin agreed on at Teheran, and what's good enough for them is good enough for me. If they believe it can be done, I'm willing to string along, idealistic or not.

Since that meeting at Teheran, many things have happened to show that the Agreement wasn't just another scrap of paper. To begin with, Europe was invaded from the west as agreed and Germany's final defeat came into view. Next, a number of international conferences have been held to deal with some of the big problems of making peace work. And despite disagreements on some points, a common program of cooperation between the United Nations is taking shape.

For example, look at U.N.N.R.A., the international organization which is going to look after relief and rehabilitation in Europe and Asia and get the wheels moving again. It's going to give or lend billions of dollars to countries which need help so that they can buy what they need from Canada and other countries. Just the other day, China stated she needed three and one half billions as a start for relief and

—Continued on page 33

# MEAFORD

Sergeant L. A. Lane of Toronto checks the 19-set, scans the surrounding crests with his field glasses and runs the checkered flag to the top of the pole high over the control tower. Within a matter of seconds the peaceful valley, bathed in the slanting rays of the early morning sun, shivers under the roar of 75s as smoke and flame belches from a dozen Shermans. Control tower windows rattle as H.E. eats hungrily into the opposite hillside, and another day of routine gunnery practice at Meaford Range, one of the finest on the North American Continent, is underway.

The only one of its kind in the Dominion, Meaford, or the Armoured Fighting Vehicle Range, is situated on a high plateau that overlooks Georgian Bay. Rolling fields bordered by hedgerows thicken into the occasional acre or two of hardwood bush.

When it became evident during the early years of the war that a range where the lumbering tanks could wander at will would have to be acquired, the Government leased several properties on the shore of Lake Simcoe and Hawkestone Range sprung into being. The territory turned over to the Armoured Corps comprised only 105 acres, accommodating four targets.

Under the direction of Major J. McAvity, then OC Gunnery Wing at A8, and Captain H. C. Hodges, 2 i/c, the range was opened in January of 1942. The first round from a Ram, at that time mounting a 2 pdr., was fired by Capt. (then Lieut.) Gordon Pratt.

Hawkestone's usefulness was soon outlived, however, when due to the necessity for greater firepower, the six pounder replaced the two pounder on the tanks, and it was immediately evident that a new locale of much larger proportions would have to be sought if firing was to be carried on with any degree of safety.

During the spring of 1942 it was decided by Borden military authorities that the tableland, 375 feet above the blue waters of Georgian Bay, where the range is now situated, would be the ideal location, and in due course the purchase of the land was approved by the Minister of National Defence, and expropriation proceedings were started. Even before the purchase of the land was completed, construction crews moved in and began clearing scrub and timber from that part of the countryside where the actual firing range was to be constructed.

Over 200 families were obliged to move from the 20,000 acre area and consequently farm houses and



summer dwellings ranging from small wooden sheds to large brick and stone houses dot the range. Many of these have been blasted into rubble by the concentrated fire of both H.E. and Armour Piercing projectiles, while the more spacious homes are used to billet the men during their weeks of training away from Range HQ. Sprinkled throughout the area are some of the finest apple orchards in Eastern Canada and hundreds of barrels of apples have been gathered for the messes both on the Range and in Borden.

Today, Range Headquarters and its component buildings are as warm and comfortable during the long winters as those in Camp Borden, but during the 1942-43 season of snow, the Range "Pioneers" fought more than the occasional losing battle with Old Man Winter and will long remember their constant fight with the elements in order that range construction and training could be carried on without interruption.

Corporal R. L. Gilroy, one of the original handful of Armoured Corps personnel to move to Meaford in October of 1942 when Hawkestone was abandoned, smiles when you ask him about those early experiences. Hailing from Springhill, Nova Scotia, where, he admits, "the old Atlantic can really throw the odd storm at you," he readily agrees that he has never seen as much snow as "that first winter on the range." Range personnel were quartered in farm houses and all water and fuel had to be hauled in by horse and sled. The majority of the staff skied into town for weekends or drove in behind Old Dobbin as no Army vehicle could come beyond the town of Meaford.



The firing range would only accommodate six tanks and a floor of logs was constructed as a firing platform. Ammo was housed in with the provisions. But if winter had been hard that first year, spring was the real heartbreak as the melting mountains of snow created a sea of mud. The heavy Rams would settle with a tired groan into the watery earth's welcoming grasp and an all day battle would ensue to dislodge helpless vehicles. This proved to be invaluable training for the tank crews as it taught them, far beyond the hopes of the instructors, what type of terrain a tank is capable of traversing and where it is liable to bog down.

But the Range through constant development and incorporation of the lessons learned by Armoured formations overseas, has come a long way since those first months. New, concrete-floored hangars, ammo dumps, control towers and comfortable living quarters have been constructed. Roads have been improved and new ones bull-dozed through the hills. Cement intersections have been laid where the gravel roads meet so that the Shermans and Rams that manoeuvre from crest to crest will not bite into the roadbed on turning. Colenso Range where the tanks fire on moving and stationary targets is being enlarged, due to the adoption of the 75 mm gun on the Shermans, and is under the personal supervision of Major-General F. F. Worthington, as Meaford is a part of the Borden Command.

Following instruction at Camp Borden, Armoured Corps personnel complete their course at Meaford. Here they fire range practices while being coached in practical gunnery. The length of time spent in firing by gunner operators has been doubled, while the ammunition allotment has been increased greatly during recent months. It is therefore felt by Range personnel that reinforcements are more highly trained in the use of their weapons than formerly.

Although each member of a tank crew may be efficient in his particular job, it was realized that a smooth working crew is a prime requisite of a victorious engagement, so early this spring crew training was inaugurated on the Range, under Captain Tom Downey who but recently returned from Italy. Under-age soldiers are also given crew training under Capt. Bayley. An Officers' Refresher Course, prior to proceeding overseas, is also under the direction of Captain Downey, while the practical phase of the Tactics Course for Junior Officers is handled by Captain F. J. Collins.

These schemes on the range are at times pretty tough going. Maintenance, movement and fighting, troop and battle formations are drilled into the men until it becomes second nature to roll out from under warm blankets and move to a new harbour in the dead of night. This living with their tanks in the open is considered an important aspect of training.

Although training had proceeded from the first weeks the range land was acquired by the Government, Meaford was officially opened on October 8, 1943, by Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence. In his brief address to over 300 Armoured

Corps personnel in training at the Range, Col. Ralston stressed the point that there had been no criticism of the location of the Range because the citizens of the district realized how badly it was needed. Obstruction and complaints were absent although over 200 families were forced to vacate when the army took over. Colonel J. A. McCamus, then Officer Commanding A33 Canadian Armoured Corps Training Establishment, greeted the Minister and his party and accompanied them on the inspection of the guard of honour.

The exclusive training preserve of the Armoured Corps for some time, Meaford is now shared with the Infantry, Provost, Medical and Service Corps. Sections of the Range have been allocated to these other branches of the Army who carry on extensive training over terrain most adaptable to their particular type of exercises. The co-ordination of all these schemes has necessitated an increased staff at Range HQ, under the command of Major D. H. Lander, who served with the 11th Arm'd Reg't in Sicily and Italy.

Occasionally special activities take place at the Range. Experiments are carried out by representatives of Operational Research in an endeavour to increase the offensive power of armoured vehicles. Royal Canadian Air Force pilots, attached to the Armoured Corps to gain experience in tank tactics prior to serving in Army Co-Op Squadrons Overseas, complete a phase of their training at Meaford. Special schemes and demonstrations require careful planning, the most recent known as "Rainbow" appears elsewhere in this issue.

However, Range authorities are never satisfied. New methods of instruction, new twists in training procedure and any new idea that may better train the crews for overseas service are continually being discussed and, if practical, adopted.

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## The RCASC at Meaford

Driving in a northwesterly direction from Camp Borden, via Angus, Stayner, Collingwood, Thornbury and Meaford, you cover one of Ontario's most scenic routes. The changes in terrain coupled with the beautiful Georgian Bay, tend to put one in a particularly good frame of mind. Carrying on in the direction of Owen Sound from Meaford and turning right on the 11th Line, then 2½ miles north into the area known as Meaford Ranges, we arrive at the portion of that area allocated for the use of A-19 CASC TC.

Approximately 1 square mile of territory was allotted in July 44, to A-19 CASC TC. The natural features include swamps, wooded sections, gullies, streams, orchards and frequent rock out-croppings. With the addition of buildings, and a fair amount of cultivated land, it has lent itself to extensive use as a finishing ground for OR training.

One of the farm houses was set up as a detachment HQ, the barn being utilized (after considerable hay, straw, etc., had been cleared out) as a workshop for the facilitation of MT vehicle maintenance.

Considerable work has been done in the past three months to add to the usefulness of the area and incidentally the comfort of the men in training.

An obstacle course, making use of the natural features, aiding nature with the construction of a small dam, came first on the list. A snaphooting range for sten firing, equipped with surprise targets, operated by pulling lever to bring the target into view and releasing the lever to have the target again disappear, caused many a headache in the construction of same. After this, the construction of a grenade range was a lighter task.

A complete kitchen was set up in the drive shed at detachment HQ, the stoves being built from rock, clay and such scrap metal as was available. Needless to say, this is a very interesting part of the area as far as the men are concerned. A great asset was added with the construction of a refrigerator, achieved by blasting a hole into the side of a nearby gully and building into it a small room insulated with four inches of sawdust. Considering that the tools consisted of only a saw, hammer and axe, it is a work of art. Even in very warm weather milk has been kept for 48 hours without souring. In the same gully a gravity shower system, utilizing a spring, has been provided.

To illustrate the use of this area, let us roughly follow a platoon in its 16th week of training. It has completed 9 weeks of GMT and 6 weeks MT training and is now ready in its final week of link training.

Arriving on Friday evening they are shown a bivouac area (under the stars), mount a guard and are allowed a complete night's rest before starting a hard week's work. Reveille is at 0600 hours daily and they are given a hot drink and 20 minutes PT to limber them up. They grumble but they like it.

Breakfast at 0700 hours and fall-in at 0730 hours. All movement here, as they soon discover, is done at the double. Periods are of the usual 45 minutes' duration, but subjects as far as possible are dovetailed, that is one half of the platoon are digging slit trenches, while the other half, using the diggers as the enemy, practise fieldcraft. On coming into position the NCO in charge of the second group will give FCOs, and the men, using blank ammunition, fire on the diggers who promptly "hit the dirt," receiving their orders from the instructor in charge. The procedure is then reversed. Minefields are laid and breached with the use of dummy mines with as much realism, being inserted with remote charges of "808". Anti-gas trg is carried out with the actual use of tear gas and trg spray at any time during the day or night. Amusing incidents frequently occur which drive home lessons in this type of trg. A day on the Collingwood Ranges takes care of additional rifle practices. Grenade throwing is carried out on the grenade range and a tour of the sten range makes every man familiar with the use of this weapon. Map reading and route marching combined assist in the hardening process.

The men being RCASC Reinforcements, special attention is given to instruction on duties of the ASC. Lectures on organization and duties are followed by practical work on PPs, APs, and Sup Duties. For this purpose 11 lorries, one jeep and 2 /MCs are available. By the time the platoon returns to Camp Borden on the following Friday it has absorbed in a practical way considerable Field Training and has discovered that it can live quite comfortably out doors.

The general attitude of men during their stay varies considerably at first, but at the end practically all of them feel at home in the field, having gained confidence in their ability to handle themselves. Being bivouaced outside gives the men ample opportunity to use their ingenuity. Mess tin cooking of one meal a day, produces many a pleasant surprise. During their off evenings the various teams for sport have no difficulty in securing sufficient players. The general consensus of opinion given by the men is to the effect that they have benefitted both physically and mentally and have a better understanding of the part they will be expected to play in action.

Further experiments are being carried out regarding bivouacing of troops outside in winter. Local conditions have been studied and we hope to be able to carry on trg without the use of permanent buildings.

In summing up we find that the venture at Meaford has been worth while in that reinf'ts. now leave this TC better equipped for Overseas both physically and mentally. We feel that our hard work, especially the efforts of the Meaford Staff, has not been wasted.



# Rainbow Scheme

*As seen by Major G. P. L. Drake, Brockman*

During the latter part of September a series of most interesting and realistic demonstrations were held at the Meaford Training Area. To the best of our belief these demonstrations were the first of their kind and on a scale never hitherto held in Canada. They were witnessed by many Officers outside the Camp Borden Command and by both the Junior and Intermediate Canadian War Staff Courses from the RMC, Kingston.

The object of these demonstrations was to show methods of attacking an enemy position by the infantry working in conjunction with artillery and tanks. Live ammunition and smoke from guns, mortars and MGs were used which greatly added to the value of the exercise.

It is interesting, too, to note that the type of operation which was carried out is very similar to those which have been of frequent occurrence in Normandy, where small battle groups consisting of an infantry btn. with supporting troops have had to capture important defended localities which either acted as key positions in the enemy defence system or which had been by-passed in a large organized attack, thereby necessitating a special mopping up operation later.

The spectators were fortunate in having an excellent viewpoint from which to witness the demonstration from the neighbourhood of Spring Road control tower, which afforded unbroken observation over the area.



The troops which took part were as follows:  
 1 Company, A10, CITC.  
 Squadron Armoured Regt. (less 1 troop), TSR, CACTE.  
 1 Platoon 3" Mortars, A10, CITC.  
 1 Section 6 pdr anti-tank guns, A10, CITC.  
 1 Platoon 4.2" Mortars, A11, CMGTIC.  
 1 Platoon MG (Carriers), A11, CMGTIC.  
 1 Troop Fd Regt.  
 Detachment A22, RCAMC.

The troops taking part were for the most part either under age personnel or soldiers who had completed training. The troop of the Field Regiment was represented by the 75mm guns of a troop of tanks firing H.E. by indirect fire.

The plan, which was on a time basis, required an advance of about a thousand yards from a start line across fairly open country to the first objective which consisted of a number of FDLs on a five hundred yard front on the forward slope of a ridge. The capture of this was followed by consolidation of the position by the leading infantry which in turn was followed by an advance of a further five hundred yards to a hill which formed the second objective.

The Infantry Company attacked "two up" and advanced from the start line covered by the artillery,

mortars and MGs firing timed concentrations on pre-arranged program. The attack on the first objective was also supported by the fire power of three troops of tanks firing H.E. from "hull-down" positions against enemy MGs in the FDLs. The volume, accuracy and rapidity of this fire was very impressive and the tank crews taking part put up a very good performance. Meanwhile, the mortars were neutralizing enemy troops on the second objective while the MGs protected the left flank with concentrations of fire.

As the leading infantry reached within assaulting distance of the first objective, the artillery fire and the fire of the three tank troops lifted to the second objective and two troops of tanks moved forward. The one on the right dealt with an anti-tank gun while the one on the left, making use of defiladed ground covered the mopping up and consolidation of the first objective.

On completion of the consolidation the two reserve platoons of the Infantry Company moved forward to the second objective, covered by the tank squadron. The mortars meanwhile searched the woods and some dead ground north of the second objective.

The final phase of the attack consisted of the consolidation of the final objective by the two Infantry with the MGs and anti-tank guns moving forward by carrier to assist in this task, while the tank squadron moved into a forward valley. The Detachment of RCAMC with ambulance jeeps evacuated a number of battle casualties.

The spectators who saw the demonstration will agree that it provided an excellent example of the co-operation between the various arms taking part. In this particular plan the Infantry played the part of the main assaulting arm, while the tanks co-operated by making the best possible use of their fire power to support the former from concealed positions. No hard and fast rule can be laid down as re-

—Continued on page 26







## Range Personalities

### Lt. Jack Roy

Salesman in employ of BA Oil Company at Red Deer, Alta., home town . . . Married Red Deer gal and has a daughter . . . 14 months . . . Both living in Meaford while hubby toils at the Range . . . Schooling at Red Deer . . . Played intermediate hockey with town team in league with Edmonton, Calgary aggregations . . . Defenceman . . . Only saw opposition goalie on three occasions during four seasons, once while on way to penalty bench . . . Enlisted September '39 with 92nd Fld. Arty. in Edmonton as Gunner . . . Discharged three months later on compassionate grounds . . . On Active Service again with 14th Army Tank Bn. in February of '41 . . . Trained at Borden as Corporal and on way overseas in June '41 . . . Took gunnery course in England . . . Passed OCTU selection board in '42 and returned to Canada in June of that year . . . Officers training at Gordon Head . . . Second pip at A-9, January 1943 . . . Gunnery instructor at A-9 under Major Kilgour . . . Gunnery course at Fort Knox Sept.-Nov. '43 . . . Came to Meaford in April this year and toils in the gunnery end of things up there in the Georgian Bay sunlight . . . Yearns for the West where he will again set up housekeeping when army sees fit . . . Well liked and will loan you the odd dollar if you put up Quebec and the Maritimes as security . . .

### Capt. H.C. Hodges

High School principal in civilian life way out on the lone prairie at Kamsack, Sask . . . Married and has little girl . . . Family out west . . . Attended McMaster University, where he won tennis championship in 1920 . . . Also donned the old cheese-cutters for Ye Olde McMaster and scored more than the odd goal when not reclining in the penalty box . . . Served in the Air Force in the last show . . . Signed on the dotted line with the KORC in Moose Jaw in 1929 and Saturday nighted it until 1937, when he moved to Kamsack, where he joined the 16/22 Sask. Horse . . . Unit mobilized for overseas service in 1940 . . . Transferred to 8th Recce. Regt. (14th Huss.) in January of '41 . . . Gunnery instructor at A-8 before proceeding overseas in 1942, where he continued instructing in gunnery wing of No. 3 CACRU . . . Returned to the land of the Maple Leaf in fall of 1943 . . . Acting Senior Gunnery Instructor at Borden and now OC Gunnery at Meaford . . . The east is O.K., but is anxious to return to the flat lands where men are men west of Winnipeg . . .

Knowledge of guns and gunnery has placed him in a key position to lend a helping hand to Prof. Fisher, on loan from the U of T, and his Chairborne Fusiliers of Operational Research in placing a searching finger on the whys and wherefors of range accuracy.

### Capt. E.H. (Pat) Morgan

Another Westerner . . . Hails from Calgary, where he managed a hotel in pre-war days . . . The Wales where "the best meals east of the Rockies are served" . . . (plug) . . . Also on the payroll of the CPR at Banff and Lake Louise . . . Soccer favorite sport . . . Married . . . 13-year-old daughter . . . Enlisted in 95th Bty. RCA, October, 1939 . . . Has travelled considerably in army since then . . . A-3 RCATC in '40 . . . Sgt.-Major in '41 . . . Commissioned in '41 at Camp Shilo . . . Too old for overseas so posted to A-3 as Gunnery Instructor . . . Has had courses in Gas, Methods of Instruction, small arms at Nanalmo, B.C. . . . Moved to Wetaskiwin, Alta., then to Currie Barracks in Calgary . . . On to Meaford in January of '44 where he became A.O. . . . Received third pip this month . . . Saw plenty of action in the last war as member of Imperial Army . . . Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Field Artillery . . . France and Egypt . . . Served on the Northwest frontier in India after war . . . Came to Canada after 12 years in British Forces . . . Was employed on the Prince of Wales' Ranch in Alberta . . . Recently bought a home in Vancouver and hopes to re-enter the hotel business after this show is over . . .

### Major D.H. Lander

Commanding Officer Meaford Range since July of this year. Home is in Oshawa, Ont., and is single . . . Educated in Oshawa schools and at Pickering College . . . Was active in school sports . . . Member of the Ontario Regiment NPAM at outbreak of war . . . 2/Lt. when unit mobilized for Active Service in 1939 . . . Proceeded overseas June '41 . . . Attended RAC Tactical Course over there, as well as a Battle School . . . Promoted to rank of Captain in March '41 and appointed 2 i/c Squadron . . . Assumed command of a Squadron in August '42 and received Majority . . . In June '43 landed in Sicily with his unit and in September of same year proceeded to Italy . . . Was wounded at Compobasso, a town on the Adriatic coast, while directing indirect fire of two troops . . . Had left tank to crawl forward for better observation . . . Was talking over "B" set through 100 foot lead on mike when shell burst nearby . . . Evacuated from Italy, November 1, '43, to 15th General Hospital in North Africa . . . Remained there one month, then returned to England, where he spent a month in the 16th General . . . Arrived in Canada in February '44 and was confined to Christie Street for four months . . . On discharge from hospital proceeded to Meaford . . .



## RAINBOW SCHEME

(Continued from page 23)

guards whether tanks or infantry will lead in an attack, the determining factors will always be the terrain and especially the nature of the enemy's defensive position and the degree to which he has been able to organize it. More often than not it will be the presence or otherwise of the enemy's mine fields that will produce the final answer.

Tanks must always be supported by infantry and artillery unless the enemy has become disorganized and his defensive fire plan has disintegrated. Then risks can be taken and tanks can operate by means of their own resources in fire power. Where mopping up has to be carried out infantry are essential for the purpose. Breeches must be made in enemy mine fields before tanks can pass through them. This demands parties of infantry, assault engineers and flail tanks in the first wave.

The volume of fire power and accuracy of both 3 inch and 4.2 inch mortars was well demonstrated. Taking into consideration the ground and the climatic conditions, smoke would have been of assistance to cover the advance to the first objective and blanket the enemy's OPs on the ridge. Smoke is, however, a very tricky thing to use in a demonstration since it is apt to hide much of interest to the spectators.

The problems of intercommunication between tanks and infantry in an attack still provides difficulties. In nearly every instance where this is required, it is needed by the infantry to direct the fire of tanks in the shortest possible time against targets (usually MGs) which are holding up the advance of the former. Simplicity, speed and clarity are the main necessities. R/Talk is unsatisfactory and takes too long. It is considered that a possible solution would be to provide the infantry with a 2 inch mortar bomb or rifle grenade firing coloured smoke with a maximum range of 500 yards.

When supporting fire from tanks is required, the infantry would fire one of these projectiles onto the target. The coloured smoke which should function for as long as half a minute would be easily picked up

by the tanks and be the signal for intense fire on that target.

A further point of interest is the use of Verey lights for signalling the capture of an objective. The value of these is doubtful. In a bright sunlight they are hard to distinguish and may not be seen. Furthermore they may lead to confusion if the enemy uses similar signals. Hence, alternative success signals should be used.

From the point of view of the troops which took part in the demonstration most valuable experience was gained. Opportunities for carrying out exercises with all arms working in co-operation are few and far between and hitherto have not been attempted.

It is to be hoped that further exercises of this nature will take place in the not too distant future.

### *Lip Microphone Eliminates Battle Noises*

A midget microphone, worn on the upper lip, which eliminates outside noises and leaves the hands free has recently been developed by Bell Telephone Laboratories for the use of the U.S. Signal Corps. Held in position by soft rubber bands around the ears, this "lip microphone" fits easily under gas masks and is designed particularly for use in tanks.

To meet war conditions, the microphone is very ruggedly constructed and even if soaked in water for ten minutes its efficiency is not affected.

Speech, of course, enters the mouthpiece from one side only and is transmitted clearly and without distortion. External noises, however, enter the mouthpiece from both front and rear. The microphone is so designed that any sounds entering in this manner are electrically cancelled. Thus men in tanks can talk to one another and to headquarters despite the deafening roar of the tank's engine, the crash of its cannon, and the rattle of its passage over rough ground.

This principle is one of the few fundamental improvements in the carbon microphones since its invention, and microphones of this type should find many applications in broadcasting and telephony after the war, especially for use in noisy locations.

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## Vern O'Donnell Reports from Meaford

The day was cool with not much sun and the zero hour was here. The entire striking force was poised ready for the final onslaught. There had been gains in the past few weeks but the enemy had staged a counter attack and were in a firm position. This was the final battle to decide who would gain that all important position for which the Army had been battling for the last four months. Weeks of war against injuries, replacements, shortage of first class fighting material were to be decided in a few short hours. The enemy attacked, and one hour from the time of attack the battle was at its height with each side straining its utmost and throwing everything they had to turn the tide and to decide who would raise their arms in the cry of victory. The enemy hit a home run with the bases loaded. Damn it, we lost the ball game.

And so instead of using this entire column to explain how we won the championship this summer we shall let the matter drop but say that the Range had more fun this summer than ever before and hundreds of troops were treated to very fine ball entertainment. We will be back again next year in the same league and it will be a different story. But we do not intend to wait until next year to avenge ourselves for we are going to take up the banner again this time with a bouncing basketball instead of a little white pellet. A basketball league has been formed with the first game to be played in the very near future. Borden ball will also make its debut on the Range.

I am sure each and every person on the Range joins me in saying goodbye and the best of luck to a swell chap, Lieut. 'Bud' Bunnnett, who has been transferred from the Range after a five month stay. Bud was the captain and coach of the Range team until his transfer two games before the end of the season. He was all out for sports for the men and yours truly really appreciated his help and co-operation. Sports circles received a boost though with the transfer of Lieut. Doug Pilkey and Serg.-Maj. Brent, both of whom are well known in sports in Borden. Doug was sports officer of No. 2 before his transfer. He had no sooner arrived at the Range than he was made sports officer up here. With two such sports enthusiasts on hand sports cannot help but flourish up on top of the mountain. Basketball is in top place on the list with Borden Ball a close second and in the near future hockey. We are fortunate in having an artificial ice rink not far from the Range so we hope to get started early this season.

At the present time in this season between seasons dancing is holding top spot in entertainment. The Sergeants dance in the K. of C. was first and the girls of Meaford spoke loud and long of the fun they had. Officers, not to be outdone, had the next dance and it also rated as one of the best. The Men's dance will be held in two days and I think it

safe to forecast that a good time will be had by all if the previous dances are any indication.

Our reporters in the Sergeants' Mess on the Range and from the Balacava unit are, if possible, even more tardy with their news than yours truly and missed this edition. Let's hope that they will have twice as much news the next copy time.

A few reports from Balacava say that the boys out there are at least eating well. And why not? Turkeys are just in their prime. It seems that farmers have daughters and the daughters have a lot of influence with their dads. Needless to say the boys of Balacava have a lot of influence with the daughters. By the way we hope if our plans go right that the soldiers stationed away from the main camp will have a picture show per week in the near future. Capt. Downing and his group of pup-tent pioneers have been busy lately with all these demonstrations. Orchids to the boys—we hear that they were very successful.

There have been big doings on the Range in the past month with three very large demonstrations during which Armoured Corps, Infantry and Medical Corps went through battle conditions to show how, while under the fire of whining shells, the three co-operate to complete a successful attack. The day of the last show was sunny and warm, something like the weather they have in Italy. The simile continued for when zero hour came, ears ached under the crash of 75s, thump of mortars, crackle of machine gun and rumble of the tanks. From our vantage point we could see the tiny camouflaged figure of the infantry creeping through the grass. Even though it was a demonstration and the safety zones were sufficient a lone soldier seems very small and insignificant in the middle of a man-created hell.

We don't think that there are any better soldiers than Canadians, and I am sure that those who have had the privilege to see them in action will repeat my words.

## Greeting Cards

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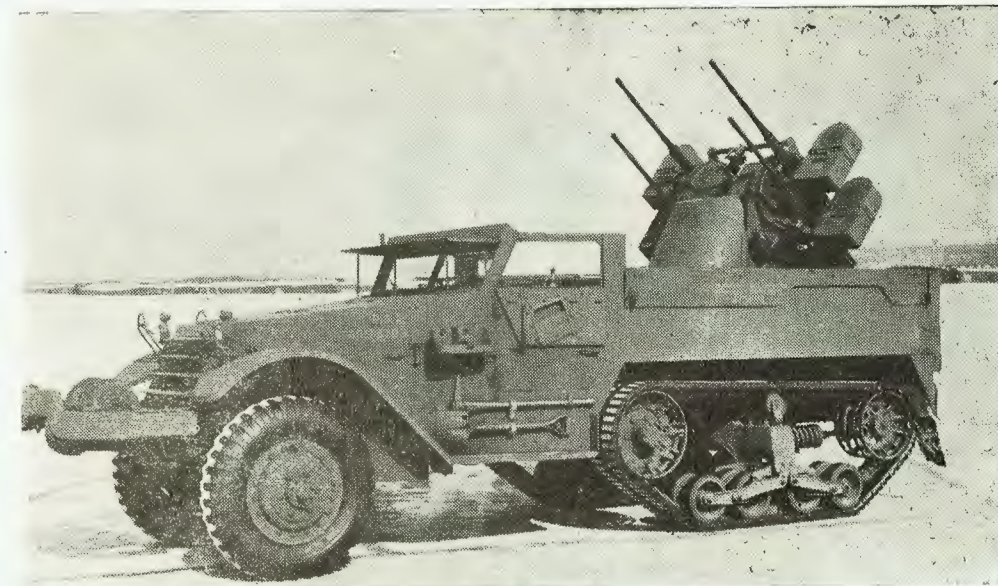
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*Latest  
American  
Vehicles*

The multiple-gun motor carriage is proving the bane of low-flying enemy aircraft. It consists of the Maxson armored turret, mounting four calibre .50 antiaircraft machine guns, on the half-track truck, combining intense fire power with high speed, manoeuvrability and cross-country mobility.

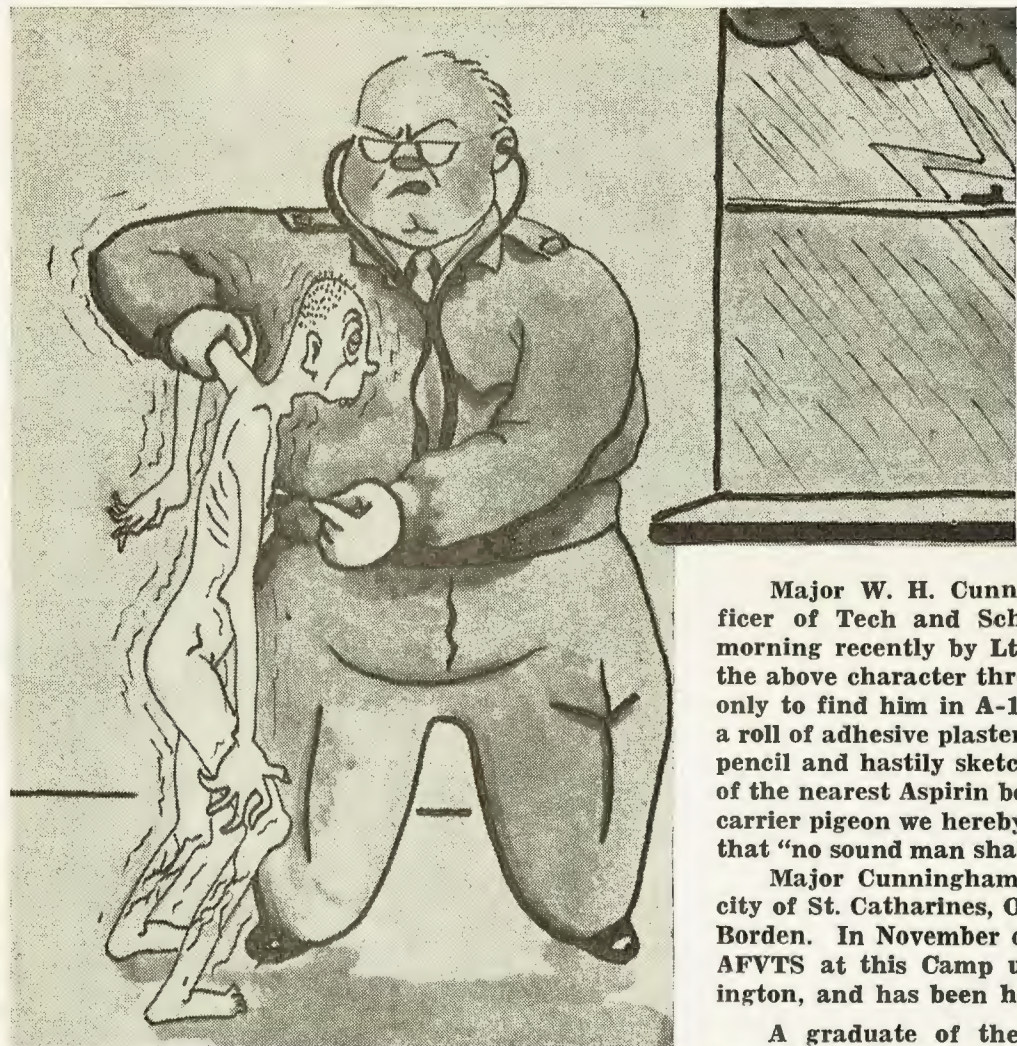


Developed by the Coast Guard for beach-patrol, the "Invader"—new version of the jeep, is shown at the right. This new model outrides and outperforms its hardy little brother, and laughs at the sand in which the smaller jeep gets stuck. The extra length is gained by sawing a standard jeep in half and adding three feet to the middle permitting the seating of ten men, while its oversized tires give good floatation in sand. Conversion from the standard jeep costs about \$100 per car.



Combining the speed and manoeuvrability of an automobile with the punch and armoured protection of a light tank, the new M-8 Armoured Car, left, mounts a 37mm cannon and a .30 calibre machine gun. Weighing 8 tons and with six wheels, this vehicle is capable of high speed over almost any type of terrain and has good grade-climbing qualities. It has a protective low silhouette, resembling a turtle's back and is used principally as a combat recon. car.





"See that lightning, hear that thunder, ye gods man, you're category A!"

Major W. H. Cunningham, Senior Medical Officer of Tech and Schools Wing, was caught one morning recently by Lt. H. W. Carter-Page, putting the above character through his paces for discharge, only to find him in A-1 condition. Jumping behind a roll of adhesive plaster Peter whipped out his trusty pencil and hastily sketched the scene on the bottom of the nearest Aspirin box. Smuggled out of camp by carrier pigeon we hereby reproduce it for you to show that "no sound man shall leave the Armoured Corps."

Major Cunningham, who hails from the garden city of St. Catharines, Ont., is no newcomer to Camp Borden. In November of 1939 he became MO of the AFVTS at this Camp under Major-General Worthington, and has been here ever since.

A graduate of the University of Toronto, he served in the last war on Trans-Atlantic duty with No. 9 Conducting Staff, and was demobilized in November of 1919. Immediately following discharge, he hung his shingle out in St. Catharines and despite a very successful practice, remained in contact with the military scene by serving as Medical Officer for the Lincoln and Welland Regiment in St. Catharines (NPAM).

When hostilities flared up in Europe, Major Cunningham signed on the dotted line in September 1939. When this show is over he intends to return to St. Kitts, dust off that old sign, sterilize his needles and again administer to the medical needs of the good people of the Niagara Peninsula.

2. Make certain jealousies and conflicts of authorities do not arise between the various agencies, public and private, working for the veterans.
3. Check on the qualifications of the personnel handling veterans' problems.
4. Persuade business men and industrialists to use daring and imagination in providing jobs.
5. Guard against cruel and stupid classification of nerve-shattered veterans as mentally unfit.
6. See that the problems of veterans are handled with intelligent sympathy and understanding as contrasted against sentimentality.

### Former Officer Becomes Manager Barrie Chamber of Commerce

After four years on active service Major J. R. Dudley of No. 2 CACTR received an honorable discharge and has taken over new and important duties as secretary-manager of the Barrie Chamber of Commerce.

Major Dudley enlisted in the last war at the age of 15, and received his commission in November 1918. Following the war he was engaged in sales promotion work in the automotive industry at Vancouver, B.C. In 1940 he became technical adjutant with the 9th Armoured Regiment and proceeded overseas where he attained the rank of captain. Returning to Canada he was posted to No. 2 CACTR where he served as a squadron commander, receiving his majority in October 1944.

The securing of new industries, the promotion of all community interests, publicity, and the rehabilitation of Barrie war veterans are some of the main problems he will deal with. Of interest to Army personnel are the following points Major Dudley has in mind.

1. Ensure all returning veterans can find answers to their problems.

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Units leaving Britain on D-Day took with them a Naafi invasion pack containing essential canteen supplies and comforts to last until military operations made it possible to transport Naafi's main supplies and personnel to the other side.

Now Naafi faces its biggest task—the development of a full canteen service in France—first Bulk Issue Stores, then a steady extension of mobile vans, base canteens, leave clubs, rest centres and entertainments. Men of the EFI, Naafi's overseas service, are already at work in France. Hundreds of Naafi girl volunteers are also standing by, eager for the adventure of service in Europe, where they will staff canteens, clubs and other establishments.

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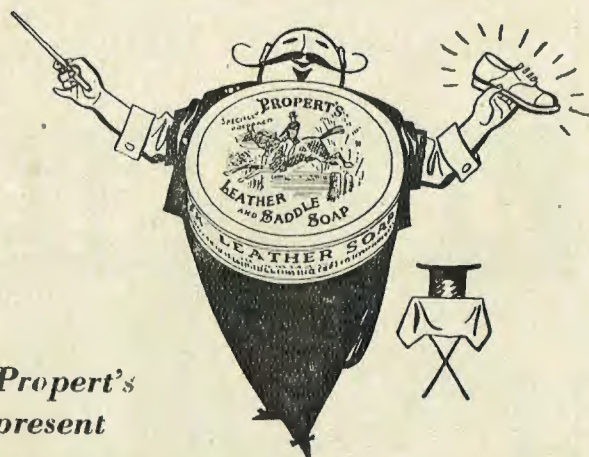
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## Canadians Hold Their Objective

The following is a statement by Capt. M. A. Searle, F.O.O. (Forward Observation Officer), of a British Medium Regt. who accompanied a task force of an Armd. Regt. and an Inf. Bn. to one of the Division's objectives.

"About 0330 in the morning, in strong moonlight, we started on our mission and after proceeding about 8,000 yds. we entered a small town which was 2,000 yds. from our objective. The enemy were taken completely by surprise. The town was overrun and set afire and enemy personnel and equipment destroyed."

"By first light the high ground was secured and the force prepared for the inevitable enemy counter-attack. At about 0700 hrs. 88 guns opened fire from the surrounding woods and 5 of the tanks were set afire and the C.O. of the Inf. Bn. seriously wounded. Throughout the day the position was continually mortared and shelled and about noon the wounded were loaded onto half-tracks and evacuated straight through the enemy lines. At 1830 hrs. a strong enemy counter-attack came in. It was met by the Inf. and tank crews with small arms and grenades. Serious losses were inflicted on the enemy who then withdrew. At this stage of the battle I saw one soldier shot through the thigh and with a broken leg still throwing grenades. Every man who was still conscious was firing some type of weapon."

"The second attack came in about 1930 hrs., this time German SS Troops and Tiger tanks. The Colonel immediately ordered his three remaining tanks to attack the Tigers. The tanks immediately moved off and that was the last I saw of our tanks and the Tiger tanks. The Infantry attack, although overwhelming, was met with the same dogged courage and the fight continued for some time. Finally all the other officers were killed or wounded and only 14 men remained. I ordered them to withdraw to a small wood. The enemy were afraid to enter the wood and remained outside calling to us to surrender. The men, although most of them were wounded and with very few weapons left, wanted to attack but I ordered them to break up into pairs and return to their own lines. I believe that most of them have now returned. I hope that if ever again I am in a party like that I will have Canadians around me."

### GREEN CENTRE LINE

(4th Cdn. Armd. Div. Paper) 12 Aug., '44

There is a field in Normandy that will forever be a part of Canada. Here, on the 9th Aug., '44, one of our Armoured Regiments and one of our Inf. Battns. reached their objective and for 18 hours, against overwhelming odds, held it almost to the last man and the last round. There is no doubt that this gallant stand had a great moral effect on the enemy and permitted the remainder of the Div. to establish itself in the objectives in the flanks. The glory of the men, who fought and died in that objective, will live forever.

## The Cambrai Shoot

Commemorating the capture of Cambrai in 1918 by the Canadian Corps, the third GOC's shoot was held on Monday, October 9. There were seven top-flight competitions run off under the watchful eye of Major L. J. Stiver, O.B.E., GSO 2, and the shooting produced all along the line was of an exceptionally high calibre.

The senior officers' rifle match was one of the big events of the day, with 31 competing. A firm believer in the principle that all ranks should be equally proficient in training, and that example should follow from the top downward, the Camp Commander, Major-General F. F. Worthington, C.B., M.C., M.M., proved his point by taking top honors with a superlative exhibition of marksmanship. Close behind was Lt.-Col. K. K. Mitchell of A10; 3rd, Col. D. S. Forbes, A11; 4th, Major G. P. C. Atwood, No. 1 CACTSR; 5th, Col. G. R. Elliott, A19; 6th, Major G. P. L. Drake-Brockman, A33 CACTE.

Lt. H. T. Ommanney, Yellow Knife, Yukon, No. 1 CACTSR, won the rifle competition for officers who had not competed in the senior shoot. Results were: 2, Lt. George Elder, Marlstone, Sask., A33; 3, Capt. J. G. J. Godfrey, A11; 4, Major G. W. Monger, A32; 6, Major R. B. Hope, A10.

In the rifle coaching contest, a team from No. 1 CACTR, composed of Tpr. J. E. Howitt, Guelph (firer), and Cpl. H. B. Strachan, Toronto (coach), took first place. 2, Tpr. V. T. Turner and L/Cpl R. A. Gridler, No. 3 CACTR. 3, Pte. G. W. Horsley and Sgt. G. M. Whalen, A10.

A team competition with rifle and Bren LMG saw No. 2 Coy, A10, finish on top, with School of Instruction, A10, second, and NCO's School, A33, third.

The coveted Small Arms trophy in the individual rifle shooting went to Sgt. E. G. Power, Oshawa, A33, with another Armoured Corps man, Cpl. George Ellis, Kelowna, B.C., No. 2 CACTR, right on his heels. 3, Pte. N. K. Lusk, A19. 4, Cpl. A. E. Harris, A33. 5, Cpl. W. L. Ewaswick, A19. 6, Tpr. C. J. Barefoot, A33.

Tpr. J. L. La Framboise, Cornwall, of Corps NCO's School, was the best firer with the Bren and as a result captured the John Inglis Challenge Trophy. Pte. B. Grassi of A19 was runner-up. 3, Pte. D. Davies, A32. 4, Pte. W. M. Kelly, A10. 5, Cpl. E. E. Kennedy, A33. 6, Sgt. R. McGrath, A11.

Pte. J. C. Richards of A10, one of the youngest firers on the range, proved to be the sniping ace with some deadly potting.

### LT.-COL. DOUGLAS GOES TO BROCKVILLE

Lt.-Col. W. D. A. Douglas, former chief instructor of A-33 CACTE, and for the past five months commanding officer of T & S Wing, has been posted to Brockville, where he will be a member of the Officers' Selection and Appraisal Board. Col. Douglas is one of the veterans of Corps and will be missed by all who knew him. In civilian life he is a high school teacher.



# Sergeants

WEDDING BELLS have been ringing (the cynics say tolling) for some of the best known three-hookers about Corps in recent weeks, and with three Centres concerned you can see the love-bug really gets around. SGT MIKE DAYHOLOS culminated a Camp romance at First Baptist Church, Barrie, as he entered matrimonial bliss with Miss Iris Jean Mitchell. It was a gala affair and the way Sgt. J. L. Lewis described it, especially the buffet luncheon, and the three-tier pink and white wedding cake had the boys at No. 1 drooling. SGT. JIMMY THOMSON of No. 2 middle-aided it on Oct. 7 with Miss Velma D. Patterson. Previous to the wedding the Mess brethren presented Jimmy with a silver tea service, and are now awaiting a bid for afternoon tea. The Orderly Sergeant has a tough job, and few sympathizers, but SGT. PAUL MILLER, who looks after the O.S.'s job at No. 3, has one now. Miss Kathleen Vera Waddell of Cannington will share Paul's trials and tribulations. While on the society agenda Staff Ted Yates reports a KITCHEN SHOWER of all things at T & S Wing. It seems that R.S.M. HERB YOUNG and Mrs. Young decided upon a new apartment, and the lads figuring Herbie would be doing the cooking at home for a short spell in the near future went to town and just about got every gadget possible.

THE POOL TABLES at No. 1, No. 2, and T & S Wing are getting plenty of play these days. FOUR OFFICERS are matching cues against Mess representatives each week at T & S, with the losers providing the refreshments. TOURNAMENTS in billiards and snooker are in the throes of final settlement at No. 3, and there have been quite a few surprises, one being the elimination of QUARTERS BERT PERKS. "Sir Basil," who fathered the purchasing and financing of the table, was below par during his matches. SGT. ART HODGSON, president of the billiard committee at No. 1 and one of the best sharpshooters on the green table, has departed from the Mess, and will be doing other sharpshooting a few months hence. HIGH RUN contests are the vogue at T & S with a cue and case being given to the player making the highest monthly run at each game. Only one cue can be won by a member.

SGT. "MUSCLES" BOWERMAN, of T.S.R., sometimes referred to as the "thin man," is the proud possessor of autographs from Bob Hope and Frances Langford. Undoubtedly that Charlie Atlas physique stood Doug in good stead in beating his way through the mob. Bowerman incidentally is pretty fair with pencil and paper and some of his sketches are being used for fundamental training purposes. DON'T BRING YOUR MOTHER TO THE MESS is the theme song at No. 2 these Sundays. Not long ago one of the members brought the mater for Sunday in Camp, only to find one of the lads thought it was his girl, and proceeded to swing into high gear with his alleged charms. Yes, it was the "father of all wolves," Pop Strawford, and was his face red when he learned the status quo.

IT'S MR. SMITH NOW! "Jock" Smith, former acting R.S.M. at Wireless Wing, now in charge at No. 3, received the coveted blue coat-of-arms this month, and to celebrate the occasion staged a "do" for his colleagues new and old. PROMOTIONS have been going the rounds for quite a few, and we notice "crowns" being worn by "Mickey" Rooney, Corps H.Q., "Tiny" Irving, No. 3, and Cecil Burton and Malcolm McAlpine of T & S. CHANGES are numerous too, KEN CAMERON of No. 3 has been transferred to R.C.O.C. at Calgary. The "old trapper," ALVIN FUDGE of 3 is now with R.C.E.M.E. in Borden following a course at London. STAFF FLETCHER of T & S is parked at Brampton dealing with Rehabilitation problems. EDDIE YOUNG of T.S.R. send epistles to Canada bearing an English postmark. BRAD. BRADBURY of the same unit is in the thick of things in France. FRED ABBOTT, once of the Horses, then boss of the Orderly room at A-28, and P.M. at No. 3, is westward bound with a discharge. C. H. DREDGE of No. 1 has reached Blighty. LES. CAIRNS another No. 1 vet is in the throes of D & M, having dropped a few pounds during a G.M.T. refresher. ART FEARNLEY, the Oscar Levant of T & S is shortening the war at N.D.H.Q. HARRY CROCKFORD AND RED LAVER of No. 2 are at N.C.O.'s school and

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shortly will be bound for Brockville. BILL PLATT, of 3, and MAC. McGLASHAN, of No. 2, messing experts traded jobs and bosses. ART YATES, head of the steak department at No. 3, is on course at Hamilton. ART BRUSTOW, ex-Fort Garry Horse, and No. 2 is now with "Reemy" at Calgary. MERVE BURKE is big game hunting as we write this in the wilds of Manitoba, and after 18 years' service he should be able to bring 'em back alive.

FROM THE RANGES comes the following story. Not long ago a certain Sergeant was highly exasperated at the marksmanship shown by his squad, and went to town on the troop in no uncertain terms. Finally two or three of the boys suggested he show them how. Well, you know how it is, the "Sarge" doesn't shoot much, but he has the style. Grabbing a rifle he aimed, fired, and missed the target completely. "Now that," said he, never batting an eye, "is how you do it, Rogers." Taking aim again, he pressed the trigger hastily and again missed. "And that," shouted he, trying hard to keep his temper, "is how Phillips and Johnson do it." In despair he fired again, muttering a few choice words. This time it was a bull. "There you are," he screamed in triumph, "that's how I DO IT. Now, you so-and-sos, remember what I've shown you and in future do it MY WAY."

## A. MCGILLIVRAY CHEMICALS

Manufacturers (in Canada) of the Famous

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AUTHORIZED BOTTLER OF COCA-COLA

ORANGEVILLE BOTTLING WORKS

ORANGEVILLE, ONTARIO.

OCTOBER, 1944

## WILL THERE BE JOBS?

(Continued from page 18)

rehabilitation. And U.N.N.R.A. is only one example of the results of that Agreement between the 'Big Three.'

If you're wondering what the bankers and other moguls of finance think of all this, listen to what Mr. Wilson, President of the Royal Bank, told the shareholders last January. "I personally believe that large outright gifts of food, raw materials, finished goods and machinery to backward and devastated countries will, in the long run . . . not only contribute most to human welfare, but both in the short and long run, be in the best interests of those nations which can afford to make these gifts". (Who said human nature doesn't change?)

So there you have it. We are going to create markets for our goods by lending or giving huge sums to the people of Europe and Asia which they in turn will spend in Canada. That way it won't be hard to double our 1939 exports.

Now, let's take a look at this home market. To double that over 1939 means that more Canadians must be able to buy more of the things they need, which in plain words means they must have more money to spend. That will be achieved partly through more people working and partly by people earning more money.

Those exports to other countries that we've been talking about will help because they will create more jobs in Canada and therefore more wages. But this alone won't be enough. Other ways must be found to get more money into people's pockets so that they can buy twice as much as in 1939. First of all, wages and salaries must be kept at a high level. We've seen before what happens when wages are cut and people laid off. It starts that vicious circle that winds up in depression. But aside from that angle there's something else. In many occupations and in whole sections of the country wages are below what is necessary to provide decent standards of living. Raising these sub-standard wages would be the first step toward enlarging the home market.

Another way is through a social security program which would provide for such things as family allowances, better old age pensions, sickness and accident benefits, and unemployment insurance to cover temporary unemployment. Some of this is already in effect, but it will probably need to be increased.

Still another method would be through public works financed by the Government. We all must know of such things as slum clearance, new hospitals and schools, forest and soil conservation, new roads and canals that are badly needed, and that only the Government could and would build.

All of these things would put more money, or purchasing power as the economists say, into the hands of the people, and help to double the home market over 1939.

THE TANK—CANADA—33

That's the picture of how jobs for all could be provided. It's only a very sketchy picture of course, but the all-important thing is there. And that is to keep production up to what it is today. By and large we can say that we have every reason to believe that can be done after we have buried Hitler and Hirohito and all their pals.

Now, of course, nobody ever gets anything for nothing, least of all a job. We won't get far if we just sit back and wait for the jobs to appear. We have to do something about them ourselves. There are still some people around who don't like all these new-fangled ideas about international cooperation, giving away money, raising wages, and all this social security business. Their grandfathers didn't believe in that sort of thing and neither do they. The old way was good enough for them—and to them—and they'd like to get back to it. In fact, I suspect their eyes are in the back of their heads and the only way they can look is backwards.

Now as soldiers and citizens of a democratic country we have responsibilities as well as privileges. Somebody will say "What can I do about it? I don't run the show." That's where you're wrong, friend. You don't run it alone, but you and your friends, your families, and all the rest of us do. That's what democracy is all about. "Government of the people, by the people, for the people" was what Lincoln said.

So the next time you vote, and incidentally VOTE, just make sure you don't vote for one of those johnnies with his eyes in the back of his head who can only see what's behind him and sighs about the good old days—you remember—with the million unemployed and the thin pay envelopes. For my money, I'll stick with Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin—and the president of the Royal Bank, too, and vote for those who see the future the way they do in terms of the Teheran Agreement.

\* \* \*

## THE WAR IN EUROPE

(Continued from page 8)

ey, and it appears possible that the latter will be in a very poor position to bargain in view of the unsatisfactory part she has played in the war.

Taking into consideration the sum total of all the factors affecting the war in Europe, the very best that Germany can hope to do is to obtain some type of compromise peace by inflicting heavy losses on Allied troops and prolonging the war as long as she can. With the losses in manpower she is suffering, and the ever mounting devastation in Germany itself due to air bombardment, and crumbling of her eastern front, she will have very great difficulty in surviving the coming winter. On the other hand, regardless of weather and other conditions the obvious advantages to be gained by finishing the war in Europe before the close of the year will doubtless induce the Allies to strain every nerve to achieve this end.



## Receives New Appointment



Brigadier A. C. Spencer, E.D., who was GOC at Camp Borden for a two-year period ending this spring, has been appointed acting-adjutant general at NDHQ. His appointment follows the transfer of Maj.-General H. F. G. Letson, C.B.E., M.C., E.D., to Washington, D.C., as commander of the Canadian Army staff there and the appointment of Maj.-General A. E. Walford, C.B.E., M.M., E.D., as adjutant-general.

## CAC WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 15)

The Auxiliary regards its efforts in sending cigarettes overseas and helping CAC men iron out difficulties at home as its routine job. What it is extremely proud of is having brought so many wives of Officers and Other Ranks together while their husbands were stationed in Borden. From the far West and from the Atlantic Coast they have come to Barrie to live for short periods and through membership in the Women's Auxiliary of the Canadian Armoured Corps have established a true Armoured Corps spirit that stems not from any one province, or group of provinces, but from coast to coast.

Mrs. J. C. Cave—President.  
Mrs. R. F. Jobson—Vice-President.  
Mrs. Angus McNabb—2nd Vice-President.  
Mrs. F. A. Landriau—Recording Secretary.  
Mrs. G. M. Alexander—Corresponding Secretary  
Mrs. C. I. Briggs—Treasurer.  
Mrs. J. Kovich—Ways and Means Convener.  
Mrs. B. Jobson—Visiting Convener.  
Mrs. S. Willis—Publicity.

Meetings at Active Service Canteen, Barrie, Mondays at 2.30 p.m. Business meeting 2nd Monday each month. Annual meeting second Monday in January.

## BAND CONCERT RAISES \$130 FOR LADIES' AUXILIARY

The C.A.C. band, now on tour for the current Victory Loan, gave a band concert on Sunday, October 15th, in the Roxy theatre, Barrie, which raised \$130 for the Corps Ladies' Auxiliary. A crowd of around 700 was present with Capt. I. H. Ettles of T & S Wing as chairman. The band was under the direction of W.O.1 Cyril Fowke and included on their program "The Vedette" and "The Kilties" marches; "Poet and Peasant" overture; "By the Swanee River;" "Night and Day;" Moskowski's "Bolero;" "Begin the Beguine;" "For All the Saints;" "Land of the Shamrock;" "The Mill in the Black Forest;" and the novelty "Three Blind Mice." Capt. Ettles sang "The Lost Chord," and Cpl. R. S. Little sang Malotte's "The Lord's Prayer." Musician A. Piehl was heard in a Euphonium solo in "Gaiety Polka."

Mrs. F. F. Worthington extended the thanks of the Auxiliary to the audience and explained the aims and purpose of the Auxiliary. The proceeds will be used to supply comforts for the boys overseas.

# BUY A

*Each day a little*

# VICTORY

*Spared from your pay*

# BOND

*Will pile up your Savings  
And bring Victory Day*

**56c PER DAY BUYS A \$100 BOND**  
**84c PER DAY BUYS A \$150 BOND**  
**\$1.10 PER DAY BUYS A \$200 BOND**  
**IN 6 MONTHS**

## The Wright Cleaners

88 DUNLOP STREET — BARRIE  
DIAL 2634.

# C. A. C. SPORTS

*by Sgt. Ab. Hulse*

## Lacrosse

Army lacrosse hit the headlines this month, when under the guidance of Capt. Silver Bennett, RCAMC, and Lt. Bert McComiskey, the Camp Borden finalists, Combines and No. 2 CACTR played their final game of the season at Toronto Maple Leaf Gardens as a prelude to a Mann Cup clash between New Westminster Salmonbellies and St. Catharines Athletics. In case you don't understand lacrosse it is the same as billing an Army hockey match as an opener to a Stanley Cup playoff.

Combines had previously won the Borden title by virtue of two wins in Camp at the RCAF box, 9-3 and 6-4, and the game was arranged as a reward for the knocks taken by the players and to give Canada's national game some needed publicity. Lacrosse has been more or less frowned upon as too dangerous and impracticable for the troops at most centres. Actually there is no better conditioner, or any game that can toughen up soldiers more than performing with the gutted stick. Injuries throughout the season were little more than those sustained in any other sport. One accident marred the final game, Slater of No. 2 receiving a fractured jaw.

The teams journeyed to Toronto by convoy, dined at the Elliott House, enjoyed the thrill of performing

inside Canada's largest sports palace, were well received by the crowd, and learned the finer points of the game watching the East-West classic which went to St. Catharines 11-10 by virtue of a Frank Merriwell finish. Referees for the clash were Joe Murphy, of Lakesides, winner of the OALA 1944 most valuable player award, and Wilf Haney, of Mimico.

Combines won the game 12-6, outclassing the No. 2 boys in the first two quarters by a nice margin, but from there in it was a ding-dong tussle, with the teams on even terms. Nick Turik, of Vancouver, Baz. Bastien, Bun White, and Flash McLean were the outstanding players for the winners, with Kenny Dixon, "Signor" Caruso the three stars for the CAC representative triple goal man, Lt. Jimmy Fennell, and goalie sentatives.

COMBINES—Goal: McCurdy; defence: Poirier, Ewens, Yeomans, Wright, Bastien, Hadden; forwards: Turik, Timloeck, D. Wright, McLean, White, Ruggles, Moore, Long, Harshaw, Barbeau.

No. 2—Goal: Caruso; defence: Young, Fennell, Lockhart, Redmond, McComiskey; forwards: Dixon, Slater, Wilson, Granton, Knowles, Yarkovitch, Gray, Squires, Yates, Dundas.

## SPORTS COMMITTEE — No. 26 CAC (B) TC, ORILLIA



Front Row: left to right—Cpl. Hughes, Sgt. Major Bond, H.Q., Lieut. Pickering, A Sqn., Capt. Choat, H.Q., Capt. Robson, Unit Sports Officer, Lieut. Dodds, D Sqn., Lieut. Cumming, B Sqn., L/Cpl. Mackett, B Sqn., Sgt. Brinn, N.C.O. School, Sgt. McAdam, A Sqn., Sgt. Buyers, HQ's.  
Back Row: left to right—Cpl. Resnick, C Sqn., L/Cpl. Gattinger, A Sqn., L/Cpl. Bentley, A Sqn., Pte. Clay, H.Q.'s, Cpl.

Crichton, C Sqn., Cpl. Corbett, D Sqn., Sgt. Thompson, D Sqn., Cpl. Graham, D Sqn., Cpl. Rossi, D Sqn., Cpl. Muir, B Sqn., L/Cpl. Lees, A Sqn., Cpl. Barrett, A Sqn., Cpl. Downey, C Sqn. Other Members of the Committee not shown in the picture: L/Cpl. Penry, L/Cpl. Justus, B Sqn., Lieut. Blois, Sgt. Stone and Cpl. Laurn, C Sqn.



# Softball Final

# 1944

OCTOBER, 1944

THE TANK—CANADA—37

## Softball Stardust

### All Star Team

#### First Team

FRANK MCGEE (No. 2)  
CHOW THORNE (No. 2)  
JIMMY FENNEL (Newmarket)

BERNIE GANTNER (Newmarket)  
ANDY TOMMY (T & S)  
BILL PAISLEY (Newmarket)  
JOHNNY CALLANAN (Newmarket)  
TOMMY GAUDET (No. 1)  
TOMMY DAIGNEAU (No. 3)  
CHIPS CIPPARONE (No. 3)

Catcher  
Pitcher  
1 Base

2 Base  
3 Base  
S. Stop  
Outfield  
Outfield  
Outfield  
Utility

#### Second Team

SAMMY HAYWARD (Newmarket)  
ERNIE CLARKE (No. 3)  
HANK MOCOM (No. 2)  
JOHNNY RHODES (No. 3)  
FRANK ROSS (No. 2)  
WALT CLARKE (No. 3)  
NIP SPOONER (No. 2)  
FRENCHY RENAUD (No. 2)  
GEORGE ELLIS (No. 2)  
TOMMY JAMIESON (Newmarket)  
CLAIR EXELBY (Newmarket)

Honorable Mention: T & S: Red Williams, Ed Leppan, John Burgess, Lefty Finnemore, Charlie Bag-nato, Fred Olynick; No. 2: Reg. Westbrooke, Al. Leonard; Newmarket: Jack Moon and Hugo Kuigel-mas; TSR: Len Mayrand, Gordy. Scott, Pinky Pickard; Orillia: Mac McCammon, Johnny Enright; No. 1: Billy Neal, Lefty Green, Pee-Wee Simourd, Frank Butler.

With the wide interest evinced this year in C.A.C. softball, we thought before the season had gone too far into the limbo of forgotten things, an ALL-STAR TEAM would be timely. We scanned the horizon for experts, but time being of the essence, and many changes having taken place we were unable to get choices from Orillia and T.S.R. THE SELECTORS were: Lt. Tony Teoli, coach and player of No. 1; Lt. Bob Kennedy, manager of Newmarket; Sgt. Bert Peters, utility player of No. 3; Lt. Andy Tommy, 3b and coach of T & S Wing; a three man board from No. 2 of player Frank Ross, coach Bill Jolley, and manager Lt. Ralph Rimmer; Lt. Bert McComiskey, the Corps Sports Officer, and yours truly. That we think was a fair, competent board. Five centres were represented, while Mr. McComiskey and I could be classed as neutrals. In no case did a player, or coach vote for himself, and there was very little evidence of partiality for the selector's own club. Two points were awarded a first team choice and one went to the alternate selection. From this was made the grand summary. We only received a first team from Mr. Kennedy, but this hardly would alter things in most instances. We asked the selectors to consider play over the whole season and not take into consideration just a few big games. This request was fairly closely adhered to by all.

CATCHER: There were three names submitted, and

FRANK MCGEE of No. 2 with a 10 point total was the first choice. McGee outthit both Hayward of Newmarket and Red Williams of T & S, the other two choices, and in addition probably had the hardest pitcher in the league to handle. SAMMY HAYWARD, of Newmarket, with 7 points, makes the second squad, his improvement over the year had much to do with Newmarket's strong finish. PITCHER: CHOW THORNE of No. 2 won the first team spot by a whisker over ERNIE CLARKE of No. 3. Both boys possessed plenty on the ball, with Thorne being the strikeout king of the loop. Clarke had no superior for control and brains, and in fairness it should be pointed out he was not around when the play-offs started. LEFTY FINNEMORE of T & S Wing received considerable support too, and rightly so on his fine work. Moon of Newmarket, while not voted on, was suggested for honorable mention, as was Lefty Green of No. 1.

FIRST BASE: LT. JIMMY FENNEL of Newmarket nosed out HANK MOCOM of No. 2 and JOHNNY RHODES of No. 3 by one point for, the first team. Mr. Fennell, a "Johnny-Come-Lately" to mushball, was going redhot as the season closed. Mocom, after starting out in all his pristine glory, went cold on end, while big Rhodes, possessed of a fighting heart and power hitting, undoubtedly suffered in the balloting by transfer overseas. John Burgess of T & S, and Reg Westbrooke

#### Opposite Page

On Thursday, October 5th, after five weeks of play, Newmarket defeated No. 2, 6-3 at Shear Park, Allandale, to take the C.A.C. softball pennant. Cameraman Jimmy Evans was on hand to do his stuff, and got some great action shots.

Left top to bottom.

1. Nip Spooner of No. 2 just fails to beat out a hit at first.
  2. Pitcher Jackie Moon of Newmarket warms up before his winning effort.
  3. The Newmarket bench breathe easier as the Redmen take the lead.
- Centre:
1. Chow Thorne, pitching star of No. 2, congratulates his rival, Jack Moon. Both boys hail from Windsor, Ontario.

2. Hugo Kuigelmas watches a ball go by. Yes, that white blur is the elusive pill tossed by the speedy Thorne.

3. Sammy Hayward, peppy Newmarket catcher, is not looking for Superman, he's wondering if that long drive is ever going to go foul.

- Right:
1. Lt. Bob Kennedy, the Newmarket manager, smilingly directs play from the sidelines. He just picked up that bat, it's not for protection.

2. Jimmy Fennell reaches for one as George Ellis of 2 comes down to first.

3. The No. 2 bench and their supporters follow the play at the plate eagerly. They were in front at this stage.



of No. 2 both received first team votes, but trailed on general support. **SECOND BASE:** BERNIE GANTNER of Newmarket is the first choice at the keystone sack with 10 points, FRANK ROSS of No. 2 makes the second team. Gantner regained his true form late in the season, while Ross was handicapped by injuries. Charlie Bagnato of T & S and Bill Paisley each received first team votes. **THIRD BASE:** LT. ANDY TOMMY, one of the hardest hitters in the league and a nifty fielder too, edged out WALT. CLARKE of No. 3 by one vote for the red-light corner. Clarke, who left in midseason on draft, in turn had a nice margin on the versatile Clair Exelby of Newmarket, George Ellis of No. 2, and "Pinky" Pickard of T.S.R.

**SHORTSTOP:** LT. BILL PAISLEY of Newmarket took an 8-7 verdict over the diminutive NIP SPOONER of No. 2. Spooner received more general support all along the line, but Mr. Paisley had four first team votes. Lepp n of T & S Wing, Mayrand, T.S.R. and Cipparone of No. 3 were others accorded support. **OUTFIELD:** There was, as might be expected, considerable leeway in the votes for the six pasture spots. The trios named can all fill any field with distinction and we have not assigned them to any particular patrol. JOHNNY CALLANAN of Newmarket was a nearly unanimous choice by the selectors, receiving 12 votes, the top total accorded any player. LT. TOMMY GAUDET of No. 1 was next in line with 10 marks, but from there on the race really tightened with TOMMY DAIGNEAU of No. 3 squeezing out the third first team place. There is an outfield that can really go get them! FRENCHY RENAUD and GEORGE ELLIS of No. 2 and TOMMY JAMIESON of Newmarket comprise another threesome almost as good. Six fine fielders and six good hitters! Jamieson was a late starter in the league, but was really potent in the clutch. Pee-Wee Simourd and Frank Butler of No. 1, Hugo Kuiglemas of Newmarket, Mac McCammon of Orillia, Joe Olynick of T & S, Lt. Al. Leonard of No. 2, were others who caught the eyes of the voters.

**UTILITY:** While we didn't ask for this, from the summary of votes of players who didn't make either team but really stand out, we have taken the liberty of choosing the best. CHIPS CIPPARONE of No. 3 makes the first team, and CLAIR EXELBY of Newmarket, the second. Cipparone caught, pitched and played both infield and outfield, and did them all well. Exelby played every spot on the infield, caught flies too. Johnny Burges of T & S was not far behind either one of them in all-round effectiveness. All three are dangerous pinch-hitters. Our personal opinion, based on Cipparone's Windsor record and observation, is that if necessity had allowed him to play behind the bat a year, Cipparone would have been the best catcher in the league.

## VEH SIGNATURE

(Continued from page 7)

Any disturbance on its "face" such as additional tracks, vehs scattered helter-skelter or parked like soldiers on parade, will never escape his eagle eye. Therefore, PARK IN DISPERSED GROUPS OF ONE, TWO OR THREE; either

(i) Under cover, PROVIDED that the cover is adequate and not an isolated target.

(ii) Against any feature on the terrain; viz. woods, hedges, corner of fds, bldgs and the like, with due consideration of the existing shadow and your OWN.

(iii) And don't neglect the recce for an alternate harbour.

Finally, before any driver can intelligently conceal the signature of his veh, he must become acquainted with the concealment possibilities of the landscape; how the rds, fds and woods appear from the air. He must become ground pattern conscious. Knowing this, is as important as knowing how to drive a veh.

## JACK FINK

King Edward Hotel, Toronto

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TORONTO

## Meet the Maple Leafs

### Hulse Harangues on Hap's Hopefuls

In a few short weeks the professional hockey season will open and thousands of service men and women will follow eagerly week by week for nearly six months, the fortunes and misfortunes of the six teams in the National Hockey League, by daily and weekly paper, the radio, and word of mouth. The majority of them have never seen a game by the salaried performers, yet debates will wax eloquent in the hut, the canteens, and the messes as to the respective merits of the teams, and the abilities of the various players. Each Saturday night, "hockey night in Canada" as announcer Foster Hewitt calls it, will find the lads and lassies glued by the radios and when the playoffs start, you can depend on it there'll be more grousing about turning off the radio in the hut than on any other occasion. The appeal of hockey knows no boundaries, and likewise there is no line of demarcation as to what teams the boys will be pulling for. Generally speaking, you are as likely to find some Joe from B.C. rooting for the Toronto Leafs, while a native Ontario boy tubthumps for Boston or Chicago. We realize that while the Toronto Maple Leafs may be the best publicized team across Canada, they are by no means the general favorites. We have often wondered just what a Gallup poll in this regard would show.

A few weeks ago as your eyes and ears we were privileged to attend a "meet the team" dinner sponsored by the Toronto Maple Leafs directorate and the Maple Leaf Gardens. Yes, it was a nice trip, we met a lot of interesting people, the cuisine was excellent and the speeches were short and to the point. The only fly in the ointment was when the editor intimated he expected a story and we had to go to bat with the trusty Underwood and the hunt system of typing.

Missing from the dinner for the second year in a row was MAJOR CONNIE SMYTHE, dynamic leader in peacetime of the Leafs. Last year Major Smythe was in England with his battery, this year he was in hospital in Toronto, on his back from wounds sustained in the battle of France, lucky to be alive. Ed. Bickle, the president of the club, assured the gathering that Con was past the worst and that he might be expected back at the Gardens shortly "to crack the whip as usual." It was good news for sportsmen everywhere, for Major Smythe, a veteran of the last war, is aces with the boys in the services. We know there has been quite a bit of controversy about the record of professional hockey teams during wartime, some justly so, some unfair, but offhand we can recall the following regular or signed members of the Toronto club in the services either now or previously: Turk Broda, Syl Apps, Baz Bastien, Lex Chisholm, Bob Copp, Ernie Dickens, Jack Forsey, Bob Goldham, Buddy Hellyer, Jack Ingoldsby, Buck Jones, Bingo Kampman, Joe Klukay, Nick Knott, Don and Nick Metz, Bud Polle, Jackie Hamilton, John McCredy,

Wally Stanowski, Gaye Stewart, Billy Taylor, Rhys Thomson, and others. A pretty fair team could be formed from that gang, over half of whom have gone overseas and seen service. We must not forget, of course, the gallant rookie, Jackie Fox of Winnipeg, who has paid the supreme sacrifice. That record speaks for itself, and we are not pounding the tomatoes for the Leafs at the expense of other clubs but merely pointing out facts that speak for themselves. How some fellows have missed being in the services is a mystery to each and every one of us, the only thing about it is that when fellows are known from coast to coast, like hockey players, their cases stand out like a beacon light apart from hundreds of others in the same rating.

Last year the Leafs made the play-offs, finishing third, and were ousted by the first place Montreal Les Canadiens club, who subsequently went on to win the Stanley Cup. Naturally the first question you will ask is what players are on hand for this year? The Leafs are fortunate to have lost but two players, Paul Bibeault, sensational young goalie of last year, has been recalled by Canadiens, and Jackie Hamilton has joined the Navy. In this respect the Toronto team by numbers alone are as lucky as any club in the league, but the loss of a netminder like Bibeault is a serious one, for it is an old adage in hockey that a team is no stronger than its cage custodian. Holdovers from last year include: defencemen REG. HAMILTON, GEORGE BOOTHMAN, ROSS JOHNSTONE, ELWIN MORRIS and BABE PRATT. Hamilton, according to coach Hap. Day, played the best hockey of his career last winter; Pratt, last year's winner of the Hart trophy for the player most valuable to his team looks fit for a big year; Morris, discharged from the Navy, played solid hockey as a rookie and should be better than ever; Johnstone, just turning 18, should be ready for more action, seeing little last winter; Boothman, who was frequently used as a forward, has taken over the honors of being the Beau Brummel of the team, and when we saw him he was just that, bow tie and all.

Up front are left veterans MEL HILL, BOB DAVIDSON and LORNE CARR, all over the 30 mark and well preserved, too, and rookies GUS BODNAR, TEETER KENNEDY, DON WEBSTER and TOMMY O'NEILL, who won their spurs last year, especially the Port Arthur youngster, Bodnar, and the Port Colborne kid, Kennedy. Jackie McLean, who is a University student now in his third year with the Toronto team, will also be back. Last year his studies and COTC training kept him from accompanying the team in every game and the same will apply this winter. FAMILIAR FACES returning to bigtime hockey this winter are NICK METZ after a two years' Army stretch, and SWEENEY SCHRINER, who stayed in the West last winter, expecting to join the Navy, and now has been okayed for the winter sport. Maes-



tro Day beamed all over his usually placid countenance when he mentioned these two, and what manager wouldn't. Red Metz and the wily Schriener have always been players to reckon with in any kind of going and with the league as it is, it is like handing a guy a couple of aces in a game of five and ten.

FORTY PLAYERS worked out with the Leafs at Owen Sound this Fall, the majority of them looking like rosy-cheeked high school kids. We got quite a kick watching them shyly take a bow, trying to appear as if dining at the Royal York was an every day occurrence, watching their elders out of the corner of their eye lest they make a faux pas, and dressed like "collegeiate bams" with ties we had thought they weren't making any more, but there wasn't a "zoot-sooter" amongst them, and no smart alecks, they were just like that kid who lives next door to you at home. THE CHIN BROTHERS, three Chinese boys from Lucknow, Ontario, were the centre of all eyes. Bill, 17, born in Newmarket, Ont., is the smallest, Albert, who was born in Hong Kong, is 16 and a dead ringer for boxfighter Joe Louis, George, 15, is the sturdiest and believe it or not too young to be signed to a professional contract. The three boys played juvenile hockey together last winter and worked on one forward line. We don't think they will make the grade in pro this winter but allee samee these brothers can be marked down for future stars, and gate attractions extraordinary. There was quite a fight between Toronto and Detroit for their contracts, but it was Chins-Up for the Meaple Leafs.

GOAL: Four candidates are trying out to fill Bibeault's shoes and we are frankly dubious if any of them will do, and don't be surprised if either Bibeault or somebody as good is pulled out of the hat by business manager Frank Selke. PAT BOEHMER, a Kitchener boy who performed for St. Mike's last winter in junior hockey, is a favorite candidate and Day says he looks a lot like Frankie Brimsek of Boston. LEO SARGENT of St. Catharines seniors, FRANK MCCOOL, ex-soldier and a Calgary boy, along with HARRY McQUESTON, for years one of the best senior amateur goalies in the East, are all seeking to beat Boehmer and it will be a tough battle. There is a strong possibility Boehmer, because of his age, will return to school, and in that case the burden of starting the season is likely to go to McCool, since McQuestion has not been able to work out because of a soccer injury. McCool had a trial previously with the Rangers, but illness cost him the job. He is an alumnus of Gonzaga College at Spokane, whose outstanding grad is Bing Crosby. The Leafs must do some gambling and Day may well decide to dress McCool and hope for a natural. McQuestion will be seen later if Frank fails to hold up.

DEFENCE: It is no secret the team needs strengthening in this spot. Especially needed is a basher. The rookies who will aspire for a starting post include PHIL SAMIS of Edmonton, said to be a second Eddie Shore, and highly touted; PETE BACKOR, a Thunder Bay product who has played well in senior with St. Kitts; DEAN McBRIDE, St. Kitts Jrs.; BOB GRAY and JIMMY THOMSON of Winnipeg, the latter with Junior A experience in the East, and FRANK

BENNETT, Toronto, another St. Mike's student. The first two and Thomson are the likely candidates to make good.

FORWARDS: You Western gents will wonder what's happened to Hogtown when you learn no less than five Winnipeg youngsters, mostly juvenile, one Calgary boy, and a lad from Fort William are on the club roster. McCORMACK and ARUNDEL are said to be the best of the Manitobans, while JOHNNY REYNAK, rejected for service, is likely to be a second Bud Poile, according to scout Squib Walker, who knows good ones and bad ones. RUDY FRIEDERICK, the Calgary boy, is a vet of the present war. GOOSE HEWSON, Brantford, ex-Army Daggers, LARRY WEILER, Woodstock, ex-Simcoe Camp (scouted by Syl Apps), UNGER, St. Kitts, and HEALE and SLOAN of Copper Cliff complete the list of young hopefuls. Surely you can get at least a couple of better than average players from a gang like that. At least the law of averages says so, and the club owners think so, too.

There you have it, and don't ask us the \$64.00 question, where will the Leafs finish? Your guess is as good as ours. IF good goaltending is secured and IF injuries don't ruin the hopes of Hap Day you can bank on it the Toronto team will be there or thereabouts. Day himself even without goal strength says: "The team is the strongest since 1941-2." What happened that year you ask? Well, the Leafs finished second in the league and went on to win the Stanley Cup. Was Day kidding or whistling through his teeth? Well naturally most people think their family is the best there is, but we have known Day for some years and one thing he isn't used to doing is boasting. We may not agree with him in his prognostications and no one can say what dirty tricks Dame Fortune will play, we settle by simply saying, when Day says he thinks he's got something the slogan can well be "Watch the Leafs." Yeah, we've heard of the Bruins, the Blackhawks, the Redwings, the Canadiens, and even the Rangers too.

P.S.—Since we wrote the above the Leafs have traded Boothman and Webster for BILL EZINICKI, Regina born and ace of the famous Oshawa Generals' junior A team. Ezinicki was the property of Eddie Shore at Buffalo, and should make the grade with something to spare in bigtime. —Ab. Hulse.

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# Soccer Siftings

Hail No. 3, winners of the Camp Army Soccer Cup series and Corps champions. In September, by virtue of sudden-death wins over Orillia and Newmarket the No. 3 eleven annexed the first CAC soccer championship and in October they won the Army Cup trophy, downing T & S Wing, A11 and A19 en route to the title. Two neat performances which netted two trophies, crests, and glory for the winners, with a victory party to come.

### The Army Cup Series

Lest there be any doubt about it, the official soccer champions of Borden are the RCAF who defeated the North Zone winners, No. 15 RCOC, in straight games. This brought soccer to a tentative close early in September, an untenable situation for Army players and officials who had just brought the game to its most popular point in years. In view of the fact Army teams cannot enter RCAF competitions, it was decided that a Cup series would be played to declare an Army winner and give the soccer elevens something to shoot for before the snow fell. In the semi-finals A19 eliminated RCOC and No. 3 defeated T & S Wing and A11. That set the stage for the finals and a bitterly fought series ensued. No. 3 took the first game, 2-0, Lefty Todd and Jack Duggan doing the scoring. The next night on RCOC field, Curly Phillips gave No. 3 a one goal first half lead which seemed sufficient, but in the final five minutes Ferrimand and McNabney of Service Corps broke through to get the tying and winning counters. Frankie Bolton, the winners' goalie, was the star of the game. Both teams were a bit leg weary as they met for the third night in a row on No. 3 field. Once again No. 3 carried the play, Service Corps playing for the breaks. A first half drive by George Wilson, sparkling centre half of the Tankers proved to be the winning effort. It was a terrific shot which Bolton just failed to clear. The last half was scoreless, with Service Corps putting on the pressure for about five minutes, to give the CAC boys some anxious moments and then fading badly on end. Every man on both teams deserves credit for the gameness and sportsmanship exhibited.

No. 3 CACTR—Goal: Halbert; backs, Ward and Mason; halves: Rose, Wilson, Robertson; forwards: Todd, Lane, Duggan, Ferris, Cheeseborough, Graham, Brooks, Phillips.

RCASC—Goal: Bolton; backs: Hunter and Southam; halves, Stroud, Craig, Day; forwards: McNabney, Fleming, Ross, McFarlane, McConnell, Partidge, Stapleford, Ferrimand, Poole, Zimmer.

### The Corps Series:

In the first round, No. 2 defaulted to No. 3, Newmarket took No. 1, 5-1, while Orillia and T & S Wing required two games to settle their differences with Orillia coming through to the next round.

TSR defaulted to Newmarket in the second round and Orillia bowed out to No. 3, 2-0 to set the stage for the finale. On a slippery field with a wet ball, No. 3 surprised the experts by taking Newmarket 2-1 right at Camp Young. There was no doubt about the No. 3 edge on the night and this despite the absence of such hearties as Lt. Red Wilson and Sgt. Chris. Cheeseborough who all season had paced the team.

Special mention must be accorded the Orillia team. With no competition all summer, they hastily organized a team, which went down with flying colors and it would be fair to say that if they had been playing together all year they might well have come through. The eleven from No. 26 was composed of: Goal: Cpl. R. Lamb, Hamilton; Backs: Tprs. T. F. Gray, Vancouver, and J. Anderson, Toronto; Halves: Tprs. J. F. Lane, Winnipeg, A. H. Osman, Victoria, and R. J. Veever, Bartonville; Forwards: Sgt. N. F. Campbell, SSM A. R. Ogilvie and Tpr. A. Rowarth, of Toronto, Sgt. A. Reilly, Sudbury, and RSM Charlie Burgess, Newtonbrook; Spares: Tprs. W. Owens, Winnipeg, and N. E. Davy, Entwistle, Alta., Sgt. A. L. Smith and Cpl. W. P. Knowles, Toronto.

New recruits to the No. 3 team for the finals in Camp and Corps were Sgt. Jack Mason, Guthrie, and British Columbia products, Curly Phillips, Bill Ford, Jack Anderson, G. A. Wilson, A. H. Lowe, and T. J. Halbert. Halbert has played sensationally in goal, Mason teamed well with Joe Ward at back, Wilson with Cpl. Gerry Rose, and Sgt. Jack Robertson formed a doughty half-line. S/Sgt. Lefty Todd moved up to the forward line proved to be a fine field leader. Drafts brought Lane and Rowarth of the Orillia team to round out the lineup.

Soccer has enjoyed one of its best seasons throughout Camp in many years, exhibition games, more playing fields and larger crowds all playing their part.

### T & D Series:

Dogged all year with injuries, SSM Sydney Bowman's boys kept all scheduled games and while put out of the running midway through the season, assumed the role of giant killers on end, defeating many of the leading elevens and upsetting the forecasters. The team deserves a big hand for their splendid showing under adverse conditions.



## The Passing Show

R.S.M. EDDIE BURKE of No. 2 is the new coach of Barrie Colts junior B hockey club. No need to mention Ed's ability on ice, and fighting heart, two items that should assure him of success this winter. The Colts are the farm club of St. Louis Flyers, and should receive some fine playing material from "Happy" Emms. Last winter Barrie were finalists, losing out to Toronto De La Salle. JOHN DAVID SPEYER, K. of C. supervisor, and champion stogie smoker of Borden is wearing the smile that won't come off these days. A few weeks ago little Miss Joy-Anne Speyer made her appearance at Dave's blue heaven. She's the first addition too, and while it was a tough ordeal, papa Speyer came through the whole thing with flying colors. Dave tells one about a recent dance at the hut, at which BINGO was also played. Seeing a lad standing alone and looking a bit lonesome Dave asked, "Play bingo?" The soldier never cracked a smile but simply said, "Naw, I'm a Presbyterian." NEWMARKET CAMP athletes will be seen in the cinema shortly. Cameramen visited No. 23 this month to take a technicolor short on Army Sports for N.D.H.Q. Soccer, boxing, P.T., cross-country running, tug-of-war, and the trip over the bayonet assault course were all filmed. FRANK ROSS, clever second-sacker of No. 2 softballers this year, whose absence from the play-off line-up did much to hamper the No. 2 boys, left this month for District Depot in Toronto and will shortly get a blue ticket. Frank for some years was one of the top-ranking infielders in the Queen City, and played with Bowser A.C. seniors in the Davisville circuit last year. ALLISTAIR CAMERON, sensational distance runner from Newmarket, ran in a road race at Guelph on Thanksgiving Day, finishing fifth in a field which included the cream of Canada's distance runners. MILT. WALLACE, one and three-mile champion of M.D. 2, former member of Canada's Olympic team, has been transferred from Simcoe Camp to Newmarket. Sort of like "taking coals to Newcastle." ERNIE CLARKE, pitching star for No. 3, JOHNNY RHODES for two years the hustling first-sacker at the same centre, and their buddies MICKEY MAGUIRE and TOM GANNY, two more mighty fine ball players, left No. 3 just when their team was leading the C.A.C. softball race. Overseas now, the quartette resumed mushball duties, to walk off with a Camp championship, and at last reports were finalists in a big series in London. "I LIKE THE FOOTBALL SEASON," one of the boys said the other day, "because it's the only time of the year when you can walk down the street with a blanket over one arm, a girl on the other without people asking so many questions." CAPT. SILVER BENNETT, paymaster at A-22 and headman of the champion Combines lacrosse team, played in the first Mann Cup game. We can't tell you how long ago. Silver was one of Ontario's greatest players in his day, and later sponsored and refereed the national game. LT. BOB FITZPATRICK, former Corps Sports officer and master of ceremonies extraordinary, finally made the grade and is in the outward bound class. LT. MARK MARCOLIN, sports officer at No. 2 for a short spell, following the Pilkey regime, is now on course at Hamilton and has been replaced by LT. RALPH RIMMER, who made a grand job of the staff work for the lacrosse trip to Toronto. Mr. Rimmer is an outfielder of more than ordinary ability too. One of Canada's best known golfers, LT. LOU CUMMING, is stationed at No. 26 B.T.C., Orillia. Mr. Cumming has been pro at the Toronto Club, The Toronto Ladies Club and for 12 years was at the swank Kingston Golf Club in Jamaica. He has been runner-up in the Ontario Open on three occasions, and his big ambition after the war is to win this big tournament. TOMMY JAMIESON, fleet outfielder of the Newmarket Camp softball club, whose hitting had much to do with the ultimate verdict in the final game against No. 2, bopped out two home runs against the crack Brantford Camp team as Newmarket edged out a 5-4 win at home over the boys from No. 20 B.T.C. in a post-season series. Jamieson is quite a pole vaulter too, being the M.D. 2 champion. Brantford won the return game 5-1. JIMMY ORLANDO, defence star of the Detroit Redwings, is among outstanding hockey talent said to be in Camp and available for the Camp hockey team, who will likely be performing in a Services senior league with Army Diggers, R.C.A.F., Navy and other entries at Toronto Maple Leaf Gardens. LT. JACK CHURCH of the Toronto Leafs,

Punchy Imlach, Nick Knott, Andy Brown, Rus. Bowman, Les Colvin, Bobby Weist, Jack Ingoldsby, Baz. Bastien, Bunny Glover are others reputed to be on hand for the Borden entry. ARMoured CORPS are seeking an entry in the same league, in fact are well on with negotiations and Major Harry Senkler has a strong player roster to drop on the ice come what may. Complete details of Armoured Corps hockey plans are not yet available. In addition to the Camp team a CAMP LEAGUE will operate with teams entered from the various centres. The K of C will again run a North Zone hockey circuit for the smaller units and the various wings of Armoured Corps. A CLOSED RINK right in Camp may be available shortly if present plans of the Camp Sports office materialize. Keep your fingers crossed on this tho' as the best laid plans oft go hay-wire as you know. A closed arena for Borden has been the subject of discussion every winter for the past four years, but this time the project seems to be a little more in the possible stage. That Borden is badly in need of a rink goes without saying, the usefulness of outdoor rinks, except for providing a bit of exercise, has been next to negligible the past two years. Let's hope it's a case of ACTION IMMINENT. One of Camp Borden's best known sports figures over the years has left for District Depot at Toronto and a return to civilian life. We refer to SGT. STAN FENWICK, who served faithfully and well as Camp Sports Sergeant. Stan possessed patience, knew how to relieve the tension with a well-timed story and generally kept everybody happy. In addition he had few superiors anywhere as a photographer, especially on groups. To Sgt. Fenwick go the best wishes of all ranks in Camp for a happy, remunerative future. BILL THOMS, the Chicago Blackhawk forward star, and one of the best in the business, dropped us a line from Hibbing, Minn., to say the Hawks are going to have a mighty strong team. One of the stars of the 1942-43 campaign, Thoms was forced to undergo a serious operation last year, and with him out of the line-up, Paul Thompson's hopefuls wilted. He is wearing a special pad this year, and in training has regained his old-time form. LONG JOHN CALLANAN, classy hockeyist and baseball and softball artist with Newmarket Camp, joined the ranks of the benedicts just prior to the softball finals. The lucky gal was Miss Mary Sigerson of Toronto. BOBBY McLAUGHLIN, centre for Army Diggers, and last year with Brampton Bullets, has transferred to the C.A.C. and right now is in training at No. 3. Bobby in civilian life was employed in the office at Maple Leaf Gardens and is the nephew of LT. BOB. KENNEDY, maestro of the Newmarket softball team. BASKETBALL is to go big league this winter. There will be a Camp league that will play three nights a week in the Camp gym, and once a week, turnabout the teams will journey to Barrie Armoury for a doubleheader, followed by A DANCE. That should go over big with the troops and with bargain prices prevailing Capt. Gerry Goodman is expecting four figure crowds. The idea has worked well at Pet-awawa Camp, with games in Pembroke drawing capacity crowds.

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BARRIE — ONTARIO



From Canadian Army Official Casualty Lists

### OFFICERS—DIED

ALLEN, Carleton, Lieut., Vancouver, B.C.  
ANDERSON, Edwin Walter, Lieut., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.  
ARDAGH, Ainslie Power, Lt.-Col., Quebec, Que.  
BARON, Thomas Spencer, Major, New Westminster, B.C.  
BALLACHEY, Alec Addington, Major, Calgary, Alta.  
BATE, Gordon Benjamin Anstey, Lieut., Quebec, Que.  
BICKNELL, William Harrison, Lieut., Vancouver, B.C.  
BOLES, John Joseph, Lieut., London, Ont.  
BOOTH, Eric Leslie, Brigadier, Penetanguishene, Ont.  
BRYDGES, Hugh Stanley, Captain, Montreal West, Que.  
BURNS, Robert Charles, Lieut., Montreal, Que.  
COLE, Curtis McLam, Lieut., Toronto, Ont.  
COONS, Leroy Duncan, Lieut., Vegreville, Alta.  
CRAWFORD, Ian MacMillan, Lieut., Washington, D.C., U.S.A.  
EARDLEY-WILMOT, John Vere, Capt., Ottawa, Ont.  
FINN, Emmett Patrick Joseph O'Dell, Lieut., Ottawa, Ont.  
FISHER, Fred, Lieut., Montreal, Que.  
FREEDMAN, Jules, Lieut., Toronto, Ont.  
GHEWY, Bernard Ernest, Capt., Hampstead, Que.  
HENDERSON, John Roper, Lieut., Toronto 12, Ont.  
HENDERSON, Steadman Bucknell, Lieut., Moncton, N.B.

JOHNSTON, Nelson Riff, Lieut., Montreal, Que.  
LAIDLAW, Robert Hall, Major, Medicine Hat, Alta.  
LOGAN, John Elmo Murray, Lieut., Victoria, B.C.  
MACKENZIE, Hugh Ellice, Capt., Montreal, Que.  
MacPHAIL, William Ward King, Capt., Ottawa, Ont.  
McCRIMMON, Ian James, Lieut., Toronto, Ont.  
MONDOR, Marc, Lieut., Montreal, Que.  
PAGE, Pierre Roger Joseph, Lieut., Knowlton, Que.  
POUPORE, Herbert, Lieut., Toronto, Ont.  
REED, Irwin James, Lieut., Toronto, Ont.  
READ, James John Chitty, Lieut., Ottawa, Ont.  
RICHARDSON, Keith Elwood, Major, Ottawa, Ont.  
SANDERSON, Charles Graham, Capt., Toronto, Ont.  
SCOTT, Donald John, Major, Cupar, Sask.  
SLACK, Charles Edward, Major, Ottawa, Ont.  
TIFFIN, Raymond Albert, Capt., Dresden, Ont.  
VOKES, Frederick Alexander, Lt.-Col., Winnipeg, Man.  
WILSON, Bruce, Lieut., Toronto, Ont.  
WORTHINGTON, Donald Grant, Lt.-Col., Vancouver, B.C.  
WORTHINGTON, John Robert, Major, Orangeville, Ont.

### OTHER RANKS—DIED

ADELMAN, Archie, Tpr., Montreal, Que.  
AIRHART, Wilbert Russell, Cpl., Nanton, Alta.  
ANDRES, David, Tpr., St. Catharines, Ont.  
BASTABLE, Gerald, Sgt., St. James, Man.  
BATEMAN, Arnold Edward, Tpr., Clearwater, B.C.  
BELL, Alvin, Sgt., Gilbert Plains, Man.  
BELL, Bruce Terence Bernard, Tpr., Port Colborne, Ont.  
BITSCHY, Eugene Edward, Tpr., Climax, Sask.  
BLAIN, David, Gdsm., Calgary, Alta.  
BOLDING, Stanley Fred, Cpl., Saskatoon, Sask.  
BORGALD, Everett Eugene, Tpr., Halifax, N.S.  
BOUDREAU, Vernon William, Cpl., Little Dover, N.S.  
BRADLEY, Frederick Wm., Cpl., Rosemount, Montreal, Que.  
BROYLES, William Ellsworth, Tpr., West Newton, Pa., U.S.A.  
BURKE, Herman Edward, Tpr., Thurso, Que.  
CANTELON, Robert Woodrow, Tpr., Meeting Creek, Alta.  
CARRAGHER, James Charlie, Tpr., Wabowden, Man.  
CAYFORD, Walter Frederick, Sgt., Montreal, Que.  
CHOLETTE, Laurier, Tpr., Cornwall, Ont.  
CLARINGBOLD, Thomas Vernon Michael, Tpr., Windsor, Ont.  
CLEMENT, John Henry, Tpr., London, Ont.  
COLWELL, Dexter, Tpr., Winnipeg, Man.  
CONERY, Frederick, Tpr., South Pender, B.C.  
CRAWFORD, Thomas John, Sgt., Penticton, B.C.  
CROFT, Wilfred Burton, Tpr., Liscombe, N.S.  
CUNNINGHAM, Howard Dawson, Cpl., Montreal, Que.  
DELLAR, Herbert, Sgt., Montreal, Que.  
EDWARDS, Grant Edwin, Tpr., Calgary, Alta.  
ELSBY, Cyril, Tpr., Toronto, Ont.  
ELY, Emery Ernest, Cpl., Graminia, Alta.  
FARQUHARSON, Gordon, Tpr., East Kildonan, Man.  
FAULKNER, John Bender, Cpl., Toronto, Ont.  
FAWCETT, Walter Major, Tpr., Fredericton, N.B.  
FIDLER, Edward, Tpr., North Hatley, Que.  
FLETCHER, Albert Edward, Tpr., Verdun, Que.  
FORSYTH, Alexander Steele, Sgt., Verdun, Que.  
FOSTER, Bryce Edwin, Tpr., Port Rowan, Ont.  
FURLONG, James Andrew, Tpr., Phepston, Ont.

GAREAU, Geneve Charles, Tpr., Cobalt, Ont.  
GATES, George Edward, Tpr., Windsor, Ont.  
GEIZER, Gerald Vincent, Tpr., Toronto, Ont.  
GELMAN, David, Tpr., Ste. Sophie, Que.  
GENDRON, Edward Ernest, Cpl., Medicine Hat, Alta.  
GIBSON, Robert Emmet, Tpr., Portsmouth, Ont.  
GILMORE, Kenneth James, Tpr., Bathurst, N.B.  
GIRARD, James Duncan, Tpr., London, Ont.  
GODDARD, Jack Macey, Tpr., Lansing, Ont.  
GODSOE, Joseph Henry, Tpr., Verdun, Que.  
GOODE, Ralph Kenneth, Tpr., Toronto, Ont.  
GOODWIN, Charles Percy, Tpr., Welland, Ont.  
HADDEEN, William Thomas, Tpr., Penticton, B.C.  
HAMILTON, Harry Roland, Tpr., Middle Sackville, N.B.  
HINSON, William Leslie, Tpr., Vancouver, B.C.  
HODGE, Thomas Albert, Tpr., Delson Junction, Que.  
HOLT, Gerald Bliss, Tpr., Fredericton, N.B.  
HOOKS, James, Tpr., Burlington, Ont.  
JENSEN, George Christian, Tpr., Vancouver, B.C.  
JONES, Edward James, Tpr., Glen Ewen, Sask.  
KENNY, Hugh Victor, Tpr., Montreal, Que.  
KERSELL, James Hugh Fairgrieve, Gdsm., Hamilton, Ont.  
KROWCHUK, Paul, Tpr., Oshawa, Ont.  
KVAMME, Clarence John, Cpl., Viceroy, Sask.  
LEFLEUR, Donald George, Tpr., Toronto, Ont.  
LAMB, Philip David, Tpr., Westmount, Que.  
LAPPIN, William John, Tpr., Toronto, Ont.  
LEBLANC, Alfred Joseph, Tpr., Montreal, Que.  
LEBLANC, Jean Daniel Joseph, Tpr., Dorval, Que.  
LEE, Clarence Douglas, Tpr., Ponoka, Alta.  
LILLEY, Roy Graham, Sgt., Montreal, Que.  
LINSTED, Kenneth Gordon, Tpr., Toronto, Ont.  
LINDSTROM, Lloyd Lewis, Tpr., Wadena, Sask.  
LEGG, James Frederick, Cpl., Brandon, Man.  
LOUTTIT, William Stanley, Tpr., Belwood, Ont.  
MAIRS, Donald Ernest, Tpr., Toronto, Ont.  
MacDONALD, Allan Bruce, Sgt., Bridgewater, N.S.  
McALEENAN, John Edward, Tpr., St. Stephen, N.B.



McCORMICK, Hugh Angus, Cpl., Montreal, Que.  
 McKENZIE, George Allan, Tpr., Marshall, Sask.  
 MAXWELL, Stephen Eugene, Tpr., Fulford Harbour, B.C.  
 MacLEAN, John Edward, Tpr., Hay Cove, N.S.  
 McCHESNEY, Hugh, Tpr., Jamaica, N.Y., U.S.A.  
 McDONALD, Allan Hector, Tpr., Kelso, Man.  
 McDONALD, George Alexander, Tpr.  
 McEWEN, Lloyd Edward, Tpr., Westmount, Que.  
 McGUIRE, John Lloyd, L/Sgt., Ottawa, Ont.  
 McKNIGHT, Arthur, Tpr., Vancouver, B.C.  
 MAYNARD, Victor Ernest, Cpl., Montreal, Que.  
 MARSH, Gordon Glynn, Tpr., Bunclody, Man.  
 MASSEY, Norman Edward, Tpr., Shellbrook, Sask.  
 McVEIGH, Samuel Thomas, Tpr., Montreal, Que.  
 MECHLER, Richard Edward, Tpr., Marshfield, Wis., U.S.A.  
 MERRITT, Kenneth Franklin, Tpr., Vancouver, B.C.  
 MERSON, Joseph, Tpr., Kirkland Lake, Ont.  
 MICHALKOW, Orest, Tpr., Flin Flon, Man.  
 MOONEY, James Edward, Gdsm., Montreal, Que.  
 MOORE, Arthur Frederick, Sgt., London, Ont.  
 MORPHY, John Nelson, Tpr., Humboldt, Sask.  
 MOROZ, Michael, Tpr., Transcona, Man.  
 NICHOLSON, Alfred, Tpr., Charleswood, Man.  
 OUELLETTE, Denis, Tpr., Bonnyville, Alta.  
 OWEN, Eurwedd, Sgt., Toronto, Ont.  
 OWEN, Charles Elwood, Tpr., Hamilton, Ont.  
 OWENS, Bernard James, Tpr., Chalk River, Ont.  
 PACHAL, William Frederick, Tpr., Edmonton, Alta.  
 PARKER, Walter Alexander, Sgt., St. Laurent, Man.  
 PATERSON, Hugh George, Cpl., Alberni, B.C.  
 PAGE, Russell, Tpr., Oakville, Man.  
 PEARCEY, Eric Kitchener, Tpr., Montreal, Que.  
 PETERSON, Alfred Scott, Tpr., Kelvington, Sask.  
 PINCHUK, John, Tpr., Thorhild, Alta.  
 PRIOR, Earl Duncan, Tpr., St. Thomas, Ont.  
 PUTINSKI, Harold John, Gdsm., Renfrew, Ont.  
 PUTNEY, William George, Tpr., Niagara Falls, Ont.  
 PUTTOCK, Robert George, Gdsm., Ridgeway, Ont.  
 QUINNELL, Clarence Leonard, Tpr., Battle Heights, Sask.  
 RASMUSSEN, Floyd Richard, Tpr., Valbrand, Sask.  
 RILEY, John William, Tpr., Sydney, N.S.  
 ROGERS, Francis John, Gdsm., Penetanguishene, Ont.  
 RYAN, Thomas, L/Cpl., Toronto, Ont.  
 RYAN, Thomas Harry, Tpr., Port Simpson, B.C.  
 SAWERS, William Daniel Peter, Tpr., Vulcan, Alta.  
 SAHALUK, Walter, Tpr., Winnipeg, Man.  
 SCOTT, Gerald Archibald, Tpr., Montreal, Que.  
 SHIRLEY, Mansfield Allison, Tpr., New England Settlem't, N.B.  
 SHEPHERD, William Frank, L/Cpl., Vancouver, B.C.  
 SHEPHERD, Lester John, Tpr., Montreal, Que.  
 SHIRLEY, Edgar John Herbert, Tpr., St. Thomas, Ont.  
 SIMS, Selven Garnet Wilbert, Tpr., La Riviere, Man.  
 SKAARUP, Harold Jorgen, L/Cpl., Centreville, N.B.  
 SLATOR, Michael Joseph, L/Cpl., Stoney Mountain, Man.  
 SMITH, William John, Tpr., London, Ont.  
 SNOOK, Edward Thomas, Tpr., Montreal, Que.  
 SOLNIK, Paul, Tpr., East Selkirk, Man.  
 STEELE, Richard Kenilworth, L/Cpl., Toronto, Ont.  
 STEEN, Earl Abner Robert, Gdsm., Ottawa, Ont.  
 STEVENSON, Malcolm John, Tpr., Ufford, Ont.  
 TANNER, John Wesley, Tpr., Toronto, Ont.  
 TAYLOR, Morris, Gdsm., Verdun, Que.  
 THOMPSON, Frederick Daniel, Gdsm., Atholville, N.B.  
 TILT, James Patrick, Cpl., Toronto, Ont.  
 THOMSON, Alexander James, Tpr., Toronto, Ont.  
 TIPPING, Vernon Royal, Tpr., River Hebert, N.S.  
 TOMBLIN, Thomas Edward Campbell, Tpr., Mozart, Sask.  
 UHLMAN, Murray Clayton, Tpr., Torbrook, N.S.  
 WAGNER, James Shoup, Sgt., North Edmonton, Alta.  
 WALTON, Harvey Wilfred, Tpr., Toronto, Ont.  
 WATSON, John William, Tpr., Inverness, N.S.  
 WHITE, William Francis, Tpr., Montreal, Que.  
 WOOD, Colin Earl, Tpr., Woodstock, Ont.  
 WRIGHT, Wilbur Clark, Cpl., Verdun, Que.  
 WYBURD, Alfred James, Gdsm., Verdun, Que.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(Continued from page 4)

Czechoslovakia is primarily concerned with its reestablishment as a sovereign republic. The United Nations, in accepting the principles outlined in the Atlantic Charter, are morally obligated to provide for such restoration.

Czechoslovakia also wants to see a new social and economic order evolve in Europe, a new political reorganization of Europe and the world, and a permanent peace guaranteed effectively by an international organization.

In November 1940 and in January 1942 Poland and Czechoslovakia signed agreements foreshadowing the creation of a Polish-Czechoslovak confederation as a possible nucleus for a larger Eastern European union. Since that time Russia has expressed definite opposition to the creation of blocs of small nations on her borders.

Czechoslovakia is facing realistically the evolution of the Soviet Union as a mighty power almost on her border and is not likely to enter into any union unless it is acceptable to Russia. In December, 1943, a treaty was signed between the two nations pledging friendship, mutual assistance and postwar collaboration.

At home the Czechoslovaks want simply to continue their former democratic traditions and to perfect a state in which a man can "speak without fear and live without want." A Free Czechoslovakia in a Free Europe.

## EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 2)

Canadians in the Service of their country around the world have endured the rigors of war magnificently. They have accepted defeat and rallied through untold hardships to the brink of victory. When a task seemed impossible, morale, fostered by the desire to win, has carried them through. They know what war is and through association with it have become hardened to all they would have detested in times of peace. May this morale and will to win carry them through the weeks and months of rehabilitation and readjustment. May those at home help them towards this end. Yes, the dangerous days, the days that will test a soldier's soul are just ahead.

—M.S.S.

LT. COL. RUSSELL LOCKE, ED, former Commanding Officer of the Governor General's Horse Guards, latterly Assistant Judge Advocate-General, MD 2, retired from active service last month. He has returned to the practice of law in Toronto.

ORILLIA CAMP'S CONCERT PARTY staged a show last month under the stars in Couchiching Park which netted the Orillia Overseas tobacco fund, \$125.00.

HAMILTON PEOPLE were disappointed at the MD 2 Track Meet when the crack Corps Motorcycle Squad were unable to put on their famous musical ride because of weather conditions. The Cyclists have won a province-wide reputation with their act.

FORMER SALLY ANN OFFICER AT NO. 23 OVERSEAS With the Canadian forces in France is Capt. Ernest J. Falle, former auxiliary services officer at No. 23 BTC, Newmarket, during the early days of the Camp.

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