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ROYAL SOCIETY DISCOVERS FACTS OF FRICTION

IN MAY 1952, The Royal Society published reports prepared by a number of the world's leading scientists who had been studying the cause of wear due to friction and problems of lubrication. Their findings proved that formerly acceptable theories of lubrication were based on false premises.

Many years ago it was discovered that even the most highly polished surface when viewed under a powerful microscope showed jagged peaks and valleys. During the experiments described by the Royal Society, it was discovered that flash temperatures of up to 1832°F occurred where these peaks met. These flash temperatures were photographed and computed by sliding a metal surface over a glass plate. The infra-red rays generated were recorded by an infarometer which was mounted under the glass plate.

Where metal slides over metal, these momentary flash temperatures destroy the oxide layer on metals, resulting, because of their like molecular nature, in a welding or bonding of the two metal surfaces. This results in metal exchange and wear. As hydrocarbon lubricants are destroyed at about 550°F some other substance in the oil is necessary to lubricate at these high temperature contact points. The Royal Society showed that the ideal substance to be added to the oil would be one that would be called to work at the same temperatures that destroy the hydro-carbon. This substance should be capable of providing a readily-deformable molecular lattice layer on metal surfaces and be capable of withstanding accelerating temperatures and pressures thereby preventing the welding.

A number of substances were named by the Royal Society findings as having the ability to provide the lattice layer formation needed. But of all substances named in the findings, one was described as having the greatest all-round values. It was particularly effective in keeping flash temperatures at lower values, thus preventing metal welding. The substance named is an integral part of the Bardahl formula. It is interesting to note that the additive oil Bardahl pioneered fifteen years ago introduced a theory of lubrication which only recently has been advanced and verified by leading lubrication scientists of the world as the best answer to modern friction and lubricating problems.

Experiments performed by W. A. Johnson, Chief Research Physicist of Skinner & Sherman Inc., Boston, Mass., recently made the following experiments. He added 20% of Bardahl to a top quality heavy duty motor oil. He found that the oil containing Bardahl lubricated up to 1300°F. while the same oil alone completely failed at about 600°F. This corroborates the findings of the Royal Society and explains why hundreds of thousands of Canadian car and truck operators are obtaining much longer engine life. Bardahl is now the world's largest selling additive for oil and motor fuels in its field.

The findings in the Royal Society report on lubrication are summarized in an illustrated booklet "New Dimensions". We have a limited supply. If you would like a copy, write to Bardahl Lubricants Ltd., P.O. Box 911, Station "O", Montreal.



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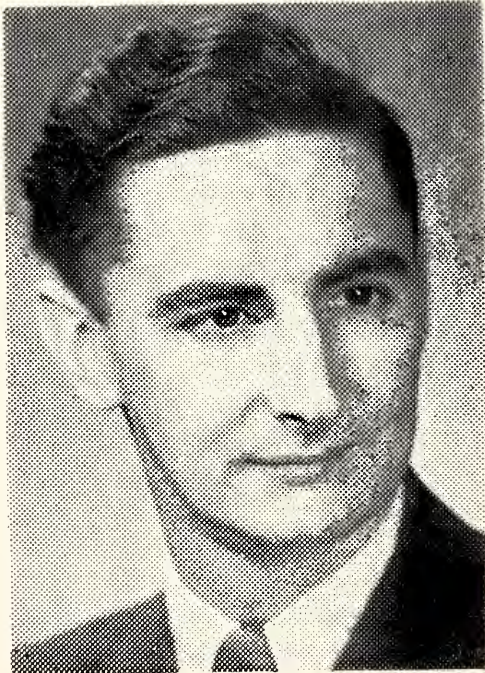
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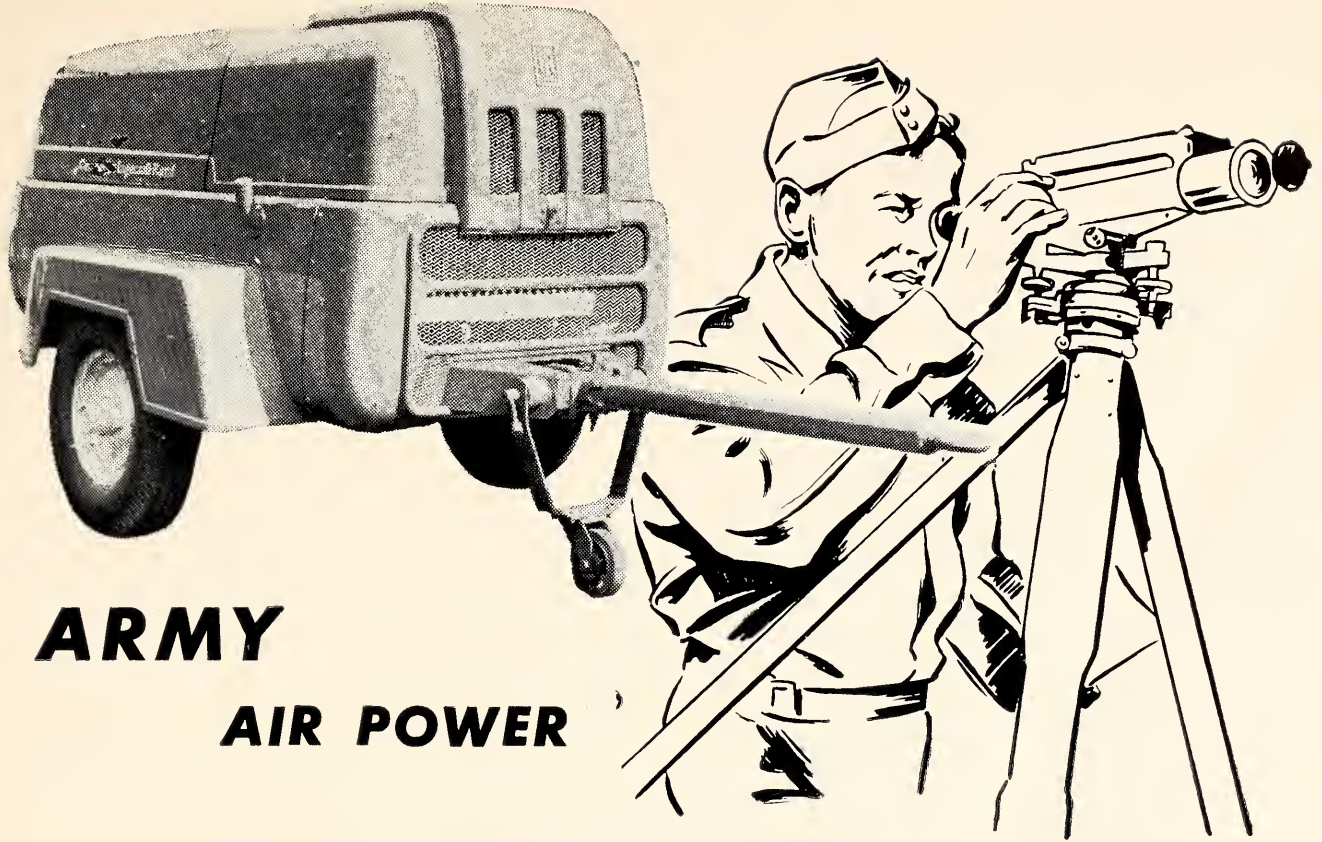
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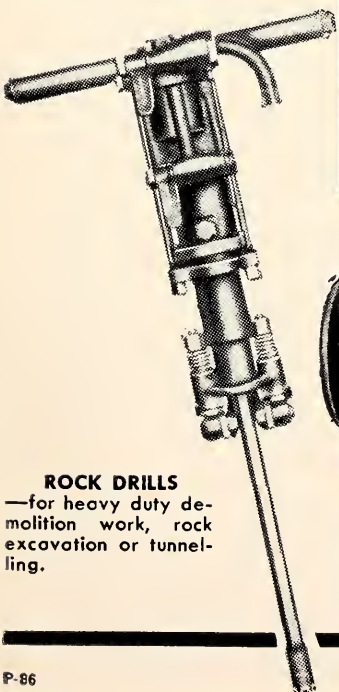
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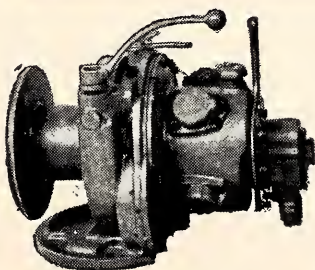
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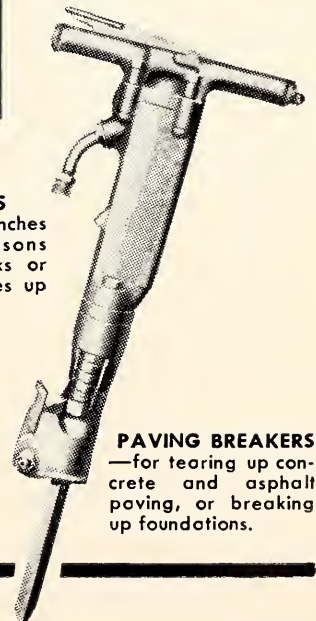
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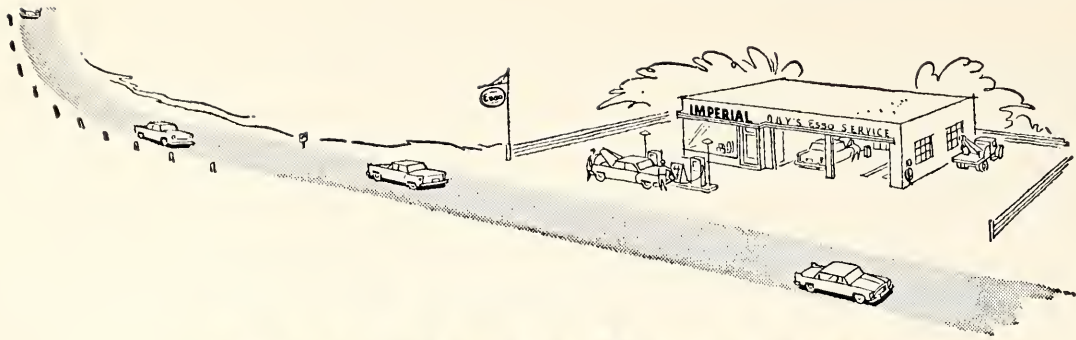
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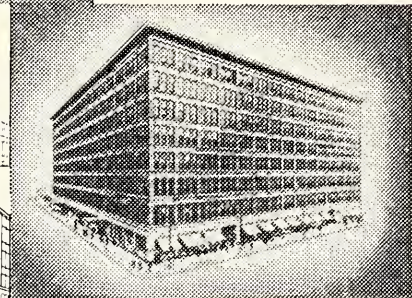
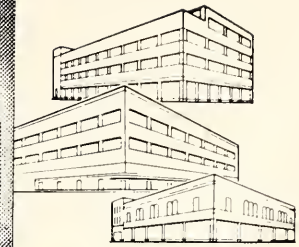
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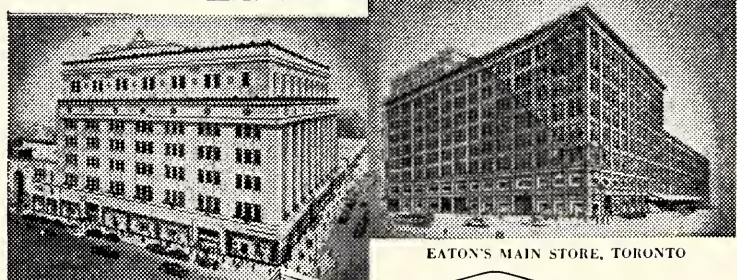
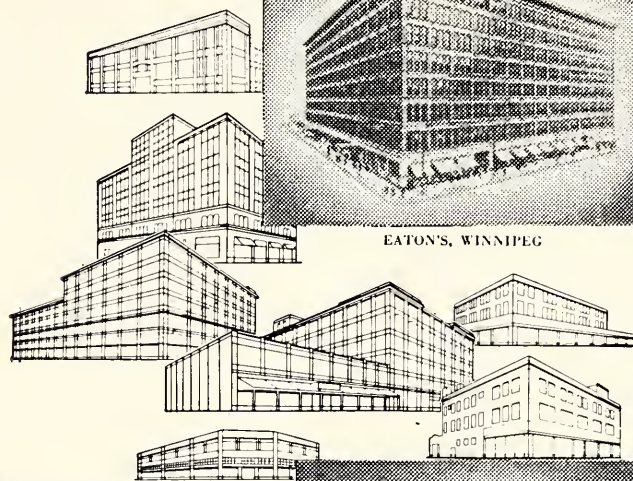
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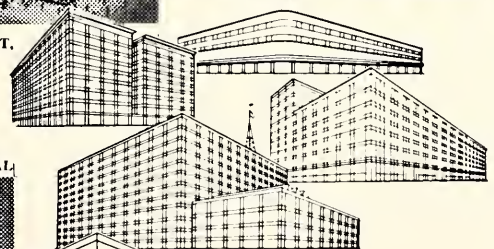


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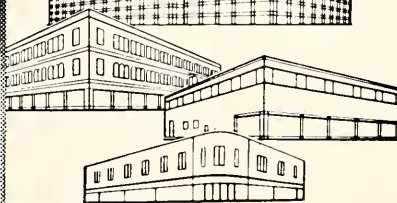
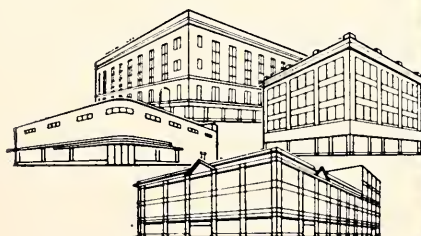


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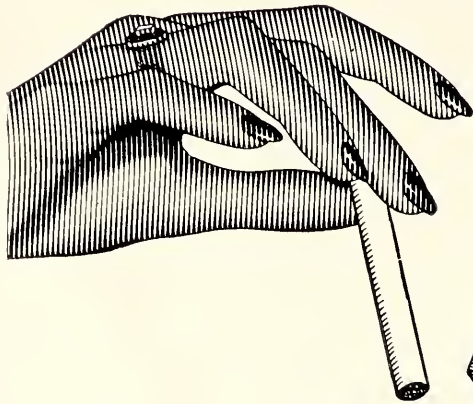
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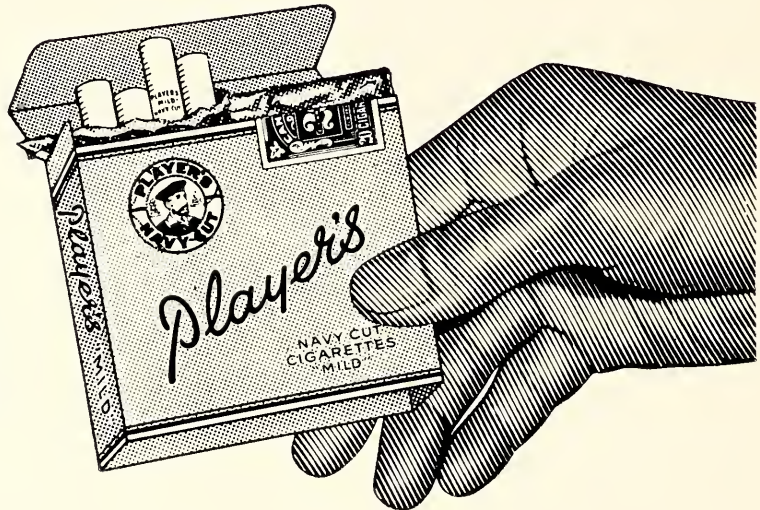
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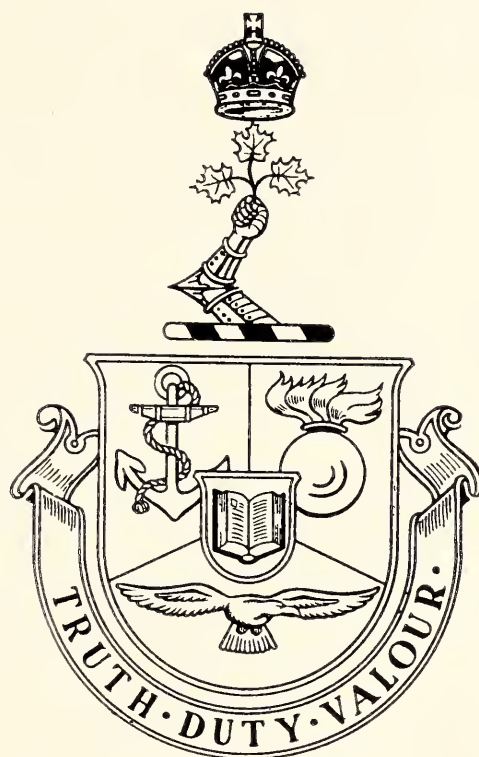
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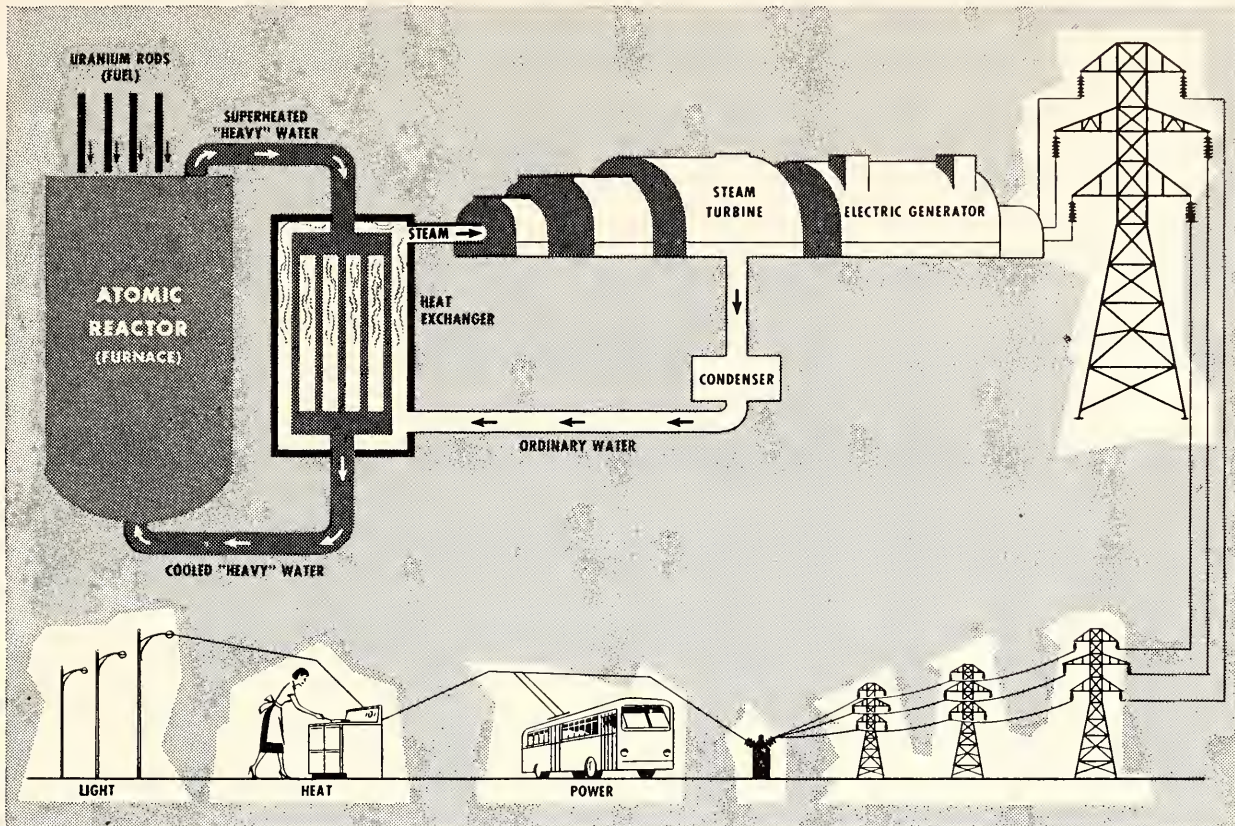
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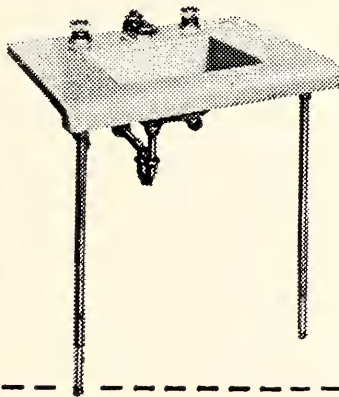
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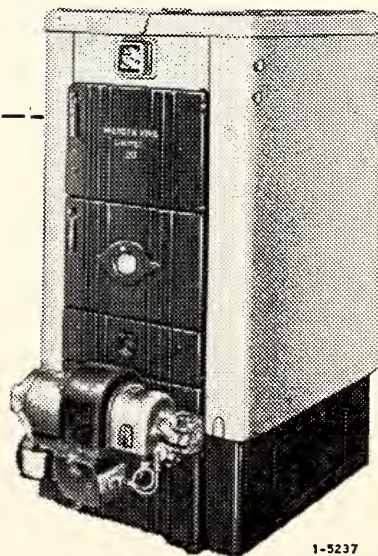
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

A Review of 1955-56	1
Her Royal Highness	3
Admiral Louis Mountbatten	5
Graduation Ceremonies	6
Graduation Exercises	7
Graduating Class	9
The Class of '56	48
Ex-Cadet Week-end	55
The Camera Club	55
Formal Dances	56
Pipe Band	57
Newman Club	58
Glee Club	59
Language Laboratory	59
Debating Club	60
International Relations Club	61
Drama	61
The Marker	62
Squadron Notes	65
Summer Training	75
Literary Section	89
Ici la section française	102
Sports	111
Distinguished Lecturers	157
Atomic Energy, 1955	159
North Atlantic Triangle	166
Notes and Proceedings of R.M.C. Club	173
R.M.C. Club Officers	175
No. 13: The Last Patrol	177
The Old Brigade	181
Births, Marriages and Deaths	182
American Service Life	189
Royal Canadian Military Institute	192
Military Standardization	198
An Account	202
Minutes of Annual Meeting	207
Branch Club Notes	214
Random Notes	219

CADET STAFF

OF THE

1956 R.M.C. REVIEW



Front Row — Stuart, Lamarre, Naudie, Cadieux, McClure, Springett, Tremain.
Center Row — Calver, Isbester, Brady, Valiquet, Volk, Lavallée, Harris-Lowe.
Rear Row — Hosang, Brabbs, Sears, Darling, Kurtz, Preston, Cepuch, Bertrand.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	Page
Cadet Staff	xxvii
Memorial Arch	Frontispiece
Princess Royal at R.M.C.	2
Admiral Lord Mountbatten	4
Graduating Class '56	9
Class of '57	49
Class of '58	50
Class of '59	51
Memorial Staircase	54
Pipe Band	57
Staff of <i>The Marker</i>	63
Royal Canadian Military Institute	64
The Old The New	74
Le laboratoire des langues vivantes	106
Football Firsts	114
Basketball Firsts	117
Football Seconds	120
Soccer Firsts	122
Soccer Seconds	123
Harriers, Track & Field	125
Swim Team	127
Ski Team	128
Rifle Team	129
Pistol Team	131
Senior Hockey	132
Junior Volleyball	134
Senior Volleyball	135
Fencing Team	136
Hockey II	137
West Point Weekend	139
C.S.C. Tournament	140
Obstacle Race	148
Boxing	153
Chalk River Project	157
"Nautilus"	160
No. 1474 Lt.-Col. deL. H. M. Panet	174
No. 13 Maj.-Gen. A. B. Perry	176
N.W.M.P. Post	179
Commissioner Perry Inspecting R.C.M.P.	180
American Service Life	188
No. 1272 Hon. A. Kelso Roberts	220
No. 1515 A. H. Zimmerman	221
No. 1878 Maj.-Gen. H. A. Sparling	223
No. 1800 Senator Molson	224
Ex-Cadets of Fort Frontenac	226
Royal Canadian Military Institute	229

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R. M. C. REVIEW

LOG OF H. M. S. STONE FRIGATE

VOL. XXXVII

1956

A REVIEW OF 1955-56

The college year 1955-56 marks the eightieth anniversary of the opening of the Royal Military College in 1876, and the eighth anniversary of its reopening as a Tri-Service College in 1948. It has been a year of notable events and achievements in the many phases of College life.

The death of No. 13, Major-General A. B. Perry on February 15, 1956, broke the last living link between serving cadets and the "Old Eighteen". In the minds of many, this one event has made the College seem very much older, since now it no longer has this firm bond with its early days.

The introduction of the pillbox and scarlet tunic as the No. 1 Ceremonial Dress of Canadian Services Colleges cadets marked the first time since the Graduation Ball of 1939 that they had been worn by the entire Cadet Wing. "Scarlets" brought with them vivid memories to which Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal referred during her October visit to the College: we have "a great reputation to live up to." It is significant that she also expressed the belief that "this reputation for the future is in good hands".

This year marks the first entry of cadets into Third Year from the Collège Militaire Royal de Saint-Jean. Next year will see the graduation of these cadets and the termination of the first complete cycle of the new Services Colleges organization. Increased cooperation and understanding among officers of the three services now embraces members of the two major Canadian cultures. The idea of Tri-Service College training of service officers was discussed by Lord Mountbatten in a rather informal address to the Cadet Wing in October, when he noted that military leaders were "watching this experiment with keen interest".

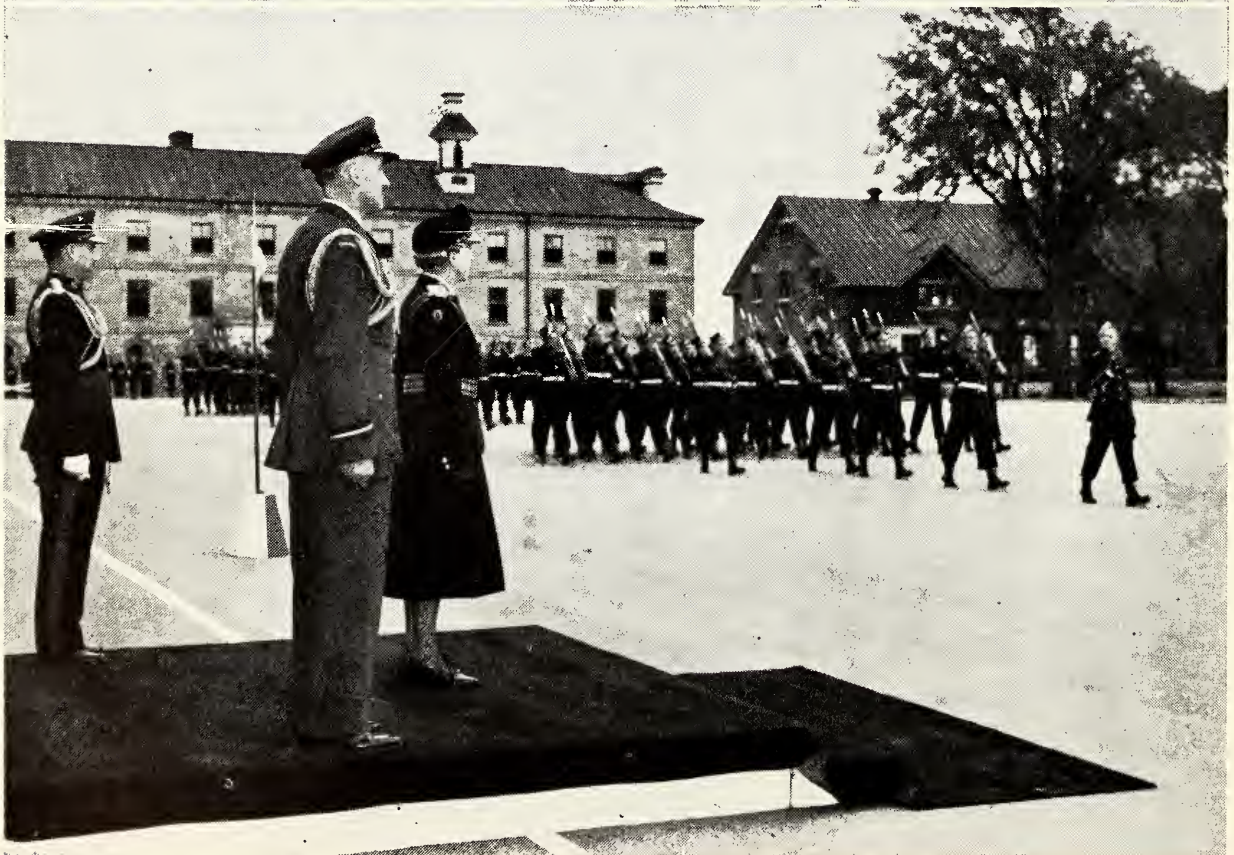
The College has done exceptionally well in sports this year. Ottawa-St. Lawrence Conference championships were won by the Senior Football, Basketball, Soccer, Track and Field and Ski teams. The only other major Championship in the Conference, hockey, eluded the Senior Hockey team's grasps, as did the annual game against the United States Military Academy. (It would appear that R.M.C. followed Canada's example in this year's hockey wars.)

An all-time high of four hundred and twenty cadets at the College this year, and a greater entry expected from Royal Roads and C.M.R. each year has made expansion of facilities and organization necessary. The Cadet Wing was enlarged from four to eight squadrons in September, and while these squadrons are relatively small now (approximately fifty cadets each), it is expected that they will reach their full complement of about seventy-five within a very few years. The fire hall and squash courts were demolished at this same time to make way for a proposed new Officer's Mess designed to relieve the strain on the two hundred and fifty seat capacity Cadet Mess in Yeo Hall. Once the fire hall was demolished, it was almost inevitable that a fire should break out. In the early hours of a Sunday morning in February, fire was discovered on the top floor of Yeo Hall and the alarm was spread by the new alarm system which had been completed and undergone final tryouts shortly before. The results?—one room was gutted, the remainder of the floor suffered smoke damage and three hundred shivering cadets lost some three hours' sleep.

The academic system underwent expansion as Engineering Physics was offered for the first time as a separate course in fourth year. An agreement has been made with Queen's University whereby each year certain number of cadets will be accepted into their degree year.

The Department of Modern Languages instituted a new language laboratory and an adjoining soundproof lecture room. The laboratory is equipped with soundproof listening booths, as well as recording and reproducing facilities.

This brief review of the highlights of 1955-56 shows that the College is undergoing a period of change and expansion. This year has been an active and successful one for R.M.C.: its eightieth anniversary has been one to remember.



Top — The Princess Royal, accompanied by A/C D. A. R. Bradshaw and C.W.C. P. D. Manson, inspects the Cadet Wing.

Bottom — The Princess Royal takes the salute as the Cadet Wing marches past in squadron column.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS ROYAL VISITS R.M.C.

Her Royal Highness, Princess Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary, the Princess Royal, is the only daughter of H. M. King George V. She was born on April 25th, 1897, and was declared the Princess Royal on January 1st, 1932.

The Princess Royal is Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Corps of Signals, the Royal Scots, (the Royal Regiment), the West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales Own), the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, the New Zealand Corps of Signals, the Indian Signal Corps, the Royal Australian Signal Corps and the Canadian Scottish Regiment. She is Commandant-in-Chief of the British Red Cross detachments and a Dame Grand Cross of the Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Princess Mary acted as a Counsellor of State during the absence abroad of His Majesty in 1939, 1943, 1944, and 1947.

Her Highness' October tour of Signals establishments and other military institutions in Canada included a visit to R.M.C. on October 8th, 1955. At the parade held in her honour the Princess Royal, after receiving the Royal Salute, inspected the Cadet Wing. A keen interest in the cadets' life and their service careers was displayed by her frequent talks to individuals during the inspection. When the uniformed Princess had completed her inspection, the Wing marched past, then advanced in review order.

After the parade, Her Highness toured the College and signed the Visitors' Book.

A fitting conclusion to Her Highness' visit was a luncheon in the Cadets' Mess, at which the Princess gave a short address to the cadets present. Her gracious address carried an important message to cadets past and present. An extract from the Princess's speech typifies her impressions of the College's reputation. "I would now like to tell you of the impression R.M.C. made on my uncle, Lord Athlone, who was Governor-General of Canada from 1940 to 1946. He said that wherever he went in Canada and inspected a really smart and well disciplined parade, or, in civilian life found a job really well done, there was always an ex-Gentleman Cadet from R.M.C. in charge. That is a great reputation to live up to. As I look round here today I am sure that reputation for the future is in good hands." As the Princess left Yeo Hall she was cheered by the remainder of the cadets, who were assembled outside to bid her farewell. Thus ended her visit to the Royal Military College. The stirring memory of this visit by a member of the Royal Family will remain for many years with the cadets of R.M.C.

—No. 4461 A. E. LANE



ADMIRAL LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN

1st Earl of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.S.C.I., G.C.I.E., G.S.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O.,

ADMIRAL LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN

Admiral Louis (Francis Albert Victor Nicholas) Mountbatten, 1st Earl of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.S.C.I., G.C.I.E., G.S.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., was born in 1900 and received his education at Locker's Park, Osborne, Dartmouth, and Christ's College, Cambridge.

Early in life he decided to make the Navy his career and became a Naval Cadet at the age of thirteen. In 1916 he became a Midshipman, in 1918 a Sub-Lieutenant, and in 1920 he rose to a Lieutenancy. In the next 33 years he advanced steadily until he became Admiral of the Fleet.

During his long career in the British Navy he served in many ships and commanded H.M.S. *Daring* and *Wishart* before becoming Personal Naval A.D.C. to Edward VIII in 1936. Following Edward's abdication he assumed this post for the late King George VI, and again for Queen Elizabeth II. From 1939-41 he commanded the 5th Destroyer Flotilla, and during the following years he was successively Adviser on Combined Operations (1941-42); Chief of Combined Operations (1942-43); Supreme Allied Commander in South East Asia (1943-46); Viceroy of India (March-August, 1947); Governor-General of the Dominion of India (August 1947-June 1948); Flag Officer Commanding 1st Cruiser Squadron, Mediterranean Fleet (October 1948-1950); Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, 4th Sea Lord, and Chief of Supplies and Transport (June 1950-52); and finally Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces Mediterranean, the position he now holds.

On October 26th, 1955, Lord Mountbatten arrived in Kingston by helicopter for visits to the National Defence College, the Canadian Army Staff College, and R.M.C. At 1600 hours he received the General Salute of the Cadet Wing. During the inspection, he stopped frequently to chat with cadets, and showed a keen interest in their careers. After the inspection, the Cadet Wing grounded arms, broke ranks, and gathered about the Earl. He remarked that he was very interested in tri-service colleges, as he had been instrumental in setting up a like institution in India. He also pointed out that in the modern services there were many new and complex technical instruments in use, and that it was only right that the young officer should take the large amounts of time necessary to master their use. He warned, however, that the same young officer should not forget that the machine will never replace the man in war and that the officer must still be able to lead. To be an able officer, he said, one must have a complete knowledge of one's duties, and must show consideration and fairness in his attitude toward those in other ranks. He closed his talk with the comment that, to him, as no doubt it was to the cadets, the best part of a speech was always the end.

Shortly afterwards, he took off in the helicopter by which he arrived, ending a very pleasant visit, long to be remembered by all those present.

—No. 4563 M. E. CAMPBELL

GRADUATION CEREMONIES

16 MAY, 1955

PRIZE LIST

- His Excellency, The Governor-General's Gold Medal*
No. 3346, Cadet Section Commander, JOSEPH HERMAN GREGG HOWARD
- The Sword of Honour*
No. 3403, Cadet Wing Commander, GRAEME MARTIN KIRBY
- The W. M. Carleton Monk Memorial Scholarship*
No. 3346, Cadet Section Commander, JOSEPH HERMAN GREGG HOWARD
- The Duncan Sayre MacInnes Memorial Scholarship*
No. 3357, Cadet Flight Leader, RICHARD ALVIN GERALD URSEL
- The Corps of Guides Prize*
No. 3408, Cadet Squadron Leader, WILLIAM HARVEY JOPLING
- The Harris-Bigelow Trophy*
No. 3397, Cadet Squadron Leader, RICHARD JOHN SETTEN
- Toronto Branch, R.M.C. Club, Prize*
No. 3403, Cadet Wing Commander, GRAEME MARTIN KIRBY
- The Edith Boulton Nordheimer Memorial Prize*
No. 3210, Cadet Section Commander, PETER CHARLES HITCHON FORTIER

SUBJECT PRIZES

- Military Studies*
No. 3356, Cadet Squadron Leader, ROBIN BATEMAN CUMINE
- English*
No Award
- French*
No. 3440, Cadet Section Commander, LEO VINCENT LEBLANC
- History*
No. 3397, Cadet Squadron Leader, RICHARD JOHN SETTEN
- Political and Economic Science*
No. 3393, Cadet Section Commander, FREDERICK PRYCE CHAMBERLAIN
- Mathematics*
No. 3393, Cadet Section Commander, FREDERICK PRYCE CHAMBERLAIN
- Physics*
No. 3390, Cadet Flight Leader, DONALD ARTHUR DAVIDSON
- Chemistry and Chemical Engineering*
No. 3340, Cadet Squadron Leader, CLIFTON ARNOLD SHOOK
- Civil Engineering*
No. 3347, Cadet Flight Leader, REGINALD RUTHERFORD WALLACE
- Electrical Engineering*
No. 3369, Cadet Section Commander, PAUL FLANAGAN
- Mechanical Engineering*
No. 3346, Cadet Section Commander, JOSEPH HERMAN GREGG HOWARD

GRADUATION EXERCISES 1955

On the afternoon of May 16, 1955 the Gentlemen Cadets of the graduating class passed by the reviewing stand in their final march past. Four wonderful years at R.M.C. were at an end; four years full of pleasant and unforgettable memories.

The parade itself was very brief. With the salute being taken by the Hon. Mr. Ralph Campney, Minister of National Defence, the traditional march past was held. The march past in itself was a tribute to four years of R.M.C. training, for operating for the most part on instinct the graduating class performed in a highly praiseworthy manner. Following the parade the cadets with their relatives and friends proceeded to Currie Hall to receive their long waited diplomas from Mr. Campney.

Mr. Campney, in his address, urged the graduating class to take heed of the achievements of their predecessors in the many endeavours to which they would direct themselves. He emphasized how vital it is that they should live up to the example set for them by Ex-cadets in promoting the interests of our young growing country, Canada.

After the prize giving a Tea was held in Yeo Hall, which provided an excellent opportunity for parents to meet the Professors who had guided their offspring through the past four years.

The Graduation Ceremonies themselves were merely a highpoint in four days of festivity, which saw us cavorting in square dances, imbibing at Beer and Oyster parties, cruising down the St. Lawrence, welcoming the rest, and dancing in an almost decorated gym. One feature of the entire festivities was the excellent food provided for all events. But with an honorary class member like Lt. A. Johnson, what else could we expect but perfection? And then we were graduates!

To us, this was the big day in four years of the most important time in our lives. It was the day we had looked forward to and counted the time to for almost as long as we had been shining number ones, marching on the parade square and reciting the old eighteen. It meant a little more than just having someone hand you a piece of paper and say, "Get thee hence, now you are a man." For that piece of paper, while plain, devoid of seals, stamps or other trappings which the world considers impressive, meant a good deal to us. It represented four years of getting to know our classmates and ourselves in a way that will remain with us a long time. It meant getting to know the Royal Military College and its ways until they were so much a part of us that they would direct our lives no matter what we did.

It was a big day for all of us. It was almost a reawakening. And even the most hypercritical of us saw the College for the first time as we clutched our diplomas and slowly grew into Ex-cadets.

—No. 3368 P. A. GIFFORD

—No. 3356 R. B. CUMINE



GRADUATING CLASS

THE CLASS OF '56

Royal Military College of Canada

No. 3528

C.W.C. PAUL DAVID MANSON

PEMBROKE COLLEGIATE & VOCATIONAL INSTITUTE



Cadet Wing Commanders at R.M.C. are chosen on the basis of outstanding achievement in all phases of cadet life. Paul Manson was an excellent choice. Despite the added responsibilities of his rank, he has kept up the same standards in leadership, marks and sports which so unmistakably pointed to his selection during his junior years. He has held his position of Wing Commander with a sense of proportion and understanding not often found, and has earned a "Well done!" from the entire College.

After a nomadic public and secondary school education (Trail, B.C. to Montreal) and a summer of making Carbon 14 at Chalk River, Paul entered Royal Roads in the fall of 1952. Then followed two spectacular years of football, basketball, volleyball, boxing and high marks culminating in his graduation as the C.W.C., as well as establishing him as perhaps the best "dance me loosely" performer of the year.

R.M.C. for Paul has been a repetition of the same thing. He played the same sports, got the same high marks and showed the same sort of leadership. He won the Tommy Smart Cup as the best athlete in the College and stood near the top of his class.

Successfully surviving the crucial first summer on Harvards, Paul has established himself as a better than average pilot. A summer in Europe,

however, has convinced him that reaction propulsion is the thing and his goal next summer will be pilot's wings on the kerosene burners.

The future holds a degree in Electrical Engineering at perhaps U.B.C., due no doubt to old school attachments, and then a career in the R.C.A.F. which for No. 3528 has no foreseeable limits.



No. 3620

C.S.L. PATRICK ALAN THOMSON

Chatham Collegiate Institute

Pat was born in Chatham, Ontario on March 17, 1934, and remained there to receive both his primary and secondary education. When he finally came to R.M.C., he was not entirely ignorant of the ways of the Army, having risen to the rank of Cadet Lt-Col. in the high school Army Cadets, and having spent 3½ years in the Reserve with the Kent Regiment.

On arriving at R.M.C. 'P.A.' became known among his friends as a modest, reliable and enthusiastic cadet, and a total abstainer. In his first two years he found time first to play on, and then to manage the junior basketball team. In his third year he changed to soccer, starting with the juniors and, in his final year, playing with the seniors. In academics, Pat has maintained a high grade, standing near the top of his course, Civil Engineering. In his fourth year, he became Treasurer of the R.M.C. Engineering Society and President of the Canteen Committee. With this outstanding strength of character and sense of right and wrong, Pat was finally appointed Cadet Wing Second in Command, a position which he well deserved and ably fulfilled.

During the summer months his time has been spent training with the R.C.E., his first two holidays being spent in Chilliwack, B.C., and the third in Germany. Having decided he enjoyed army life, Pat joined R. O. T. P. at the beginning of his third year, and has been paying pension arrears ever since.

P.A.'s future on leaving R.M.C. is quite apparent: the Army, and Anne. Whatever course he may choose to follow, his success is guaranteed by his sound judgment, sense of responsibility, keen sense of humour, and exceptional leadership qualities.

(C. R. S.)



No. 3529

C.S.L. FRED DOUGLAS LEESON

St. Thomas Collegiate Institute

Born near St. Thomas on November 12, 1934, Fred lived a normal existence and was above average student at S.T.C.I. His interests were wide and varied, including football, girls, basketball, students' council, girls, Cadet Corps, cars and girls. A keen enthusiasm and a sense of good sportmanship won for Fred the friendship and respect of all those he met.

Late in '52, Fred decided it was time to share himself with the rest of the world, so he came to R.M.C. He decided on the Air Force, and someone in HQ discovered his natural ability for getting lost, so he was classified as a navigator. This opened great new vistas for our young globe trotter, and for three years he was to bask in the sunshine of Summerside and Winnipeg. Something about Winnipeg appealed to Fred, so he requested a second posting there, acting as sixth junior assistant to the Adjutant and guarding the library. It was here that he met and won many new friends, got airsick, and won his Wings.

Hard play won Fred the Peter F. Birks Memorial Trophy for being the outstanding cadet in inter-squadron sports and hard work won him the Electrical Engineering prize for third year and a position among the famous four of Engineering Physies.

No. 1 (Frontenac) Squadron will always remember Fred for his quiet humour, a quick smile, a love of weekends and his famous "Address to Pogo".

In the future we see Queen's University, a career on civvy street and a million friends. Best of everything the future has to offer, Fred!

(R. G. C.)

No. 3671

C.S.L. NORMAN STARLING FREEMAN
Humberside Collegiate Institute

Norm, better known to all as Max, has always been a staunch supporter of the 'Queen City' and therefore it was with great reluctance that he left the East and ventured off in 1952 to Royal Roads.

At Roads it was soon seen that Max was right at home no matter where he was, as shown by his amiable manner and all-around popularity with his term. In the classroom he showed some signs of being a student and proved it beyond a doubt at exam time by standing well up in the top half of the class in both years. Max had other interests besides academics. On the sports scene, he always had something to do with everything. Both years he played on the football and basketball teams and hardly a game went by without Max showing up exceptionally well. His favourite activity is gymnastics, but at Roads we only got a hint at what he could do during gym periods, as there were no gymnastic competitions. All this ability and hard work did not go unrecognized, as he was made a C.S.L. in his second year.

Upon graduation from Roads, Max returned to his beloved East and R.M.C. Here he continued with his high standard of academic and athletic prowess. He has played on the Football IIs in both years and also on the senior basketball team. Squadron sports found him pitching in and helping his team on to victory. It was here he showed what he could do on the high bar as he took the College Gymnastic Championship by a wide margin.

Upon graduation from R.M.C., Max is going on to Civil Engineering at the U. of T. and from there into the wild blue yonder as a navigator. Whether he decides to remain a nav or go into civilian life, we all hope that he will be successful and wish him the best of everything. (L. R. C.)



No. 3565

C.S.L. ARCHIBALD COLLIER BROWN
Vernon Senior High School

Upon the completion of his senior matriculation at Vernon, B.C., Archie took his first stage of Canadian Services College life at Royal Roads. Here it would be easier to talk about the things he didn't do, rather than those he did. In both years he was a member of three College representative teams—football, volleyball, and basketball, and in his final year was chosen for the graduation slate of cadet officers as Cadet Flight Leader of LaSalle.

Archie's second stage of Canadian Services College life brought him to R.M.C. Here Archie found time to participate on the College representative football team, and after a two-year layoff he gained a position on the representative ski team. He also made the track team and was the "high hurdler" in the C.I.A.U. Meet event held at Queen's last fall.

Archie's collective work done at Royal Roads, at the Royal Canadian School of Military Engineers, Chilliwack, when he was chosen as Parade Commander for the C.O.T.C. graduation parade from all the third phase cadets, and at R.M.C., has earned him the position of Cadet Squadron Leader of No. 3 Squadron. He has started his squadron out at the "right of the line" and has led them to victory in the Regatta and the Track and Field Meet.

There are many superlatives that are applied to cadets who pass through R.M.C.—some good and some bad. Some of the good ones are "keen spirited", "unparalleled drive", high O.L.Q.s and "outstanding potential". All of these can be applied to Archie Brown, protector of the Okanagan.

But despite Archie's great potential of high O.L.Q.s there is something he has lesser people do not have and that is "originality". This, coupled with his "alert mind", has made Arch a "terrorizing influence" in his junior year, an able comrade in his second and third years, and the leader that he is, in this, his fourth year.

Archie's future includes that superior corps, the R.C.E. and a little lady whose warmth has won first place in his heart. Success for Archie is inevitable and we all wish it so. (A. C. W.)





No. 3625

C.S.L. ARTHUR CASEBOURNE WADE
Alexandra Composite High School

Alberta lost its biggest booster when Art left Medicine Hat to enter Royal Roads in 1952. There, Art very quickly became a popular and outstanding cadet—as was verified by his serving as C.S.L. of No. 1 Squadron in his last year. During both his years at Royal Roads, Art learned recognition as an excellent athlete, being a valuable asset to the College football, basketball, volleyball, boxing and soccer teams.

With this background behind him, Art's presence was immediately felt at R.M.C. His constant drive and high personal standard won the respect of all those that came in contact with him.

Here again, on the sportsfield Art was a mainstay of the football team. In the winter term Art occupied himself jointly with playing first string guard of the senior basketball team and trying to stay one step ahead of the D.S.O. In both attempts he came through with flying colours.

Beginning his career as a member of the silent service, Art showed his astute judgment by transferring to the R.C.E. early in his first year. Besides distinguishing himself as an excellent potential officer, Art earned the undying gratitude of B.C.'s used car dealers in his first phase summer training by acquiring two cars of rather doubtful performance within three weeks.

In his fourth year, as C.S.L. of No. 4 Squadron Art has steered "Wade's Wonders" to a high standard of proficiency and spirit. His quiet, commanding bearing, intense drive and ready comradeship have provided an excellent example to his squadron.

Art's future plans after graduation are not yet definite but signs point to Europe. U of A, a vine-covered cottage for thirteen, and a successful career of dropping bailey panels on his toes.

(A. C. B.)

No. 3616

C.S.L. CLINTON AYLMEY JUSTICE
Noranda High School

At Noranda, Quebec on a cold (it is always cold up there) winter day, February 19, 1934, Clint first saw the light of the world. The early years of his life were spent using the hockey stick he was born with, improving his skill at our national game. In the summers he traded in his hockey stick for a golf club and has proven master of many courses since then. Although he claims that nights aren't six months long in Noranda, his enthusiasm for late parties leads one to believe differently.

Since coming to R.M.C., "Juicy", as he is known to those other than his friends, has been very active in all sports. He has been a stalwart on the defence of the R.M.C. rep hockey teams for four years and even got a goal occasionally. Besides hockey, Clint has been active in all inter-squadron sports, excelling in most. For three years before being farmed out to No. 5 Squadron, Clint represented No. 1 Squadron in the regatta, track and field, swimming, basketball, soccer, baseball and floor hockey. In 1954, he made his supreme effort in the Harriers race placing 357th. However, he reinstated himself in the 1955 Harriers when he led his squadron to a College win and placed fourth himself.

Clint joined the Permanent Force Army in the fall of 1954 and intends to make it his career. His first summer of training was spent with the Engineers at Chilliwack, B.C. After seeing the life of the artsmen and eyeing his sack for a while, he decided that engineering wasn't for him and he transferred to the R.C.H.A., spending his second summer at Shilo, Manitoba. For his third summer, Clint was chosen to make an extended tour of the Continent combining some artillery training with a statistical study of European life, in particular German girls and breweries. After graduation he plans to spend another year in Europe with the Artillery. Then he aims to continue his studies at any university that will have him, the only prerequisites being that it doesn't have breakfast parades and that it is coeducational.



No. 3662

C.S.L. GEORGE DOUGLAS THACKRAY**McCARTER****Victoria College**

Doug was born on May 13, 1935 in Ottawa and since he is a service son, he received his education in many institutions of learning throughout Canada. He completed his secondary education at Victoria College.

As a member of the Army Cadets at University school in Victoria, Doug developed a love for the service and this, coupled with his distaste for the dull life of Victoria, led him to R.M.C. in '52 as an R.O.T.P. cadet. At College Doug has participated in many phases of cadet life. He is an active member of the Glee Club, senior soccer team and staunch supporter of inter-squadron sports at which he excels.

As a sapper, Doug spent two summers at Chilliwack with the Aultus Lake Boys. In his third summer Doug went abroad for final phase training with 2nd Canadian Field Squadron, R.C.E.

Doug's *latest* attraction in Montreal has inspired him to a new project—an attempt to organize Helicopter shuttle service between Kingston and Montreal.

Doug will always be remembered by his squadron for his love of the arts—opera—and his desire to see some of the College traditions properly carried on. (i.e., passing off the square.)

The many qualities necessary for a good officer are possessed by Doug. His determination, organizational ability, drive sense of duty, and ability to analyse difficult situations have earned for him the respect and admiration of his class-mates.

Doug is a 25-year man—all twenty-five years in the service (?) We wish Doug every success and the most of the best in anything he may undertake in the future.

(T. E. Y.)



No. 3504

C.S.L. FREDERICK LELAND REDDEN**Kingston Collegiate and Vocational Institute**

"Chief" was born in Kingson on February 22, 1935 and when thoughts of higher education entered his head he naturally came across the causeway to get it. He entered R.M.C. on a Dominion Scholarship and worked so hard on his boots that he succeeded in getting through his recruit year without being charged. This situation was recognized and rectified within two days of returning for his second year. In second year he was on the rifle team for the C.S.C. tournament at Royal Roads. In third year he went to West Point with the pistol team, acted as Secretary of the Rifle and Pistol Club and Advertising Manager of the *Review*. In addition, he managed to scrape through with top marks in Chemical Engineering.

Rumour has it that he has been practising for a pass-signing job for some time and at the height of his career was unofficially known as "Freddie the Pen".

Fred spent his first two summers at the R.C.A.F. Aeronautical Engineering School at Aylmer, where he graduated at the top of his class. His third summer was spent at Zweibrucken, where he acquired a fondness for Europe, as demonstrated by the large beer stein and the epidermal medal which grace his room.

Fred plans on a future in Chemical Engineering and plans to attend Queen's for his degree. Wherever he may go, however, we are sure that his cheery outlook and high ideals will lead him to success.

(T. M. E.)



No. 3672

C.S.L. CHAMPE CARTER McCULLOCH POWIS

Westmount High School

Carter was born in Montreal on May 18, 1934. It was there that he spent eighteen years receiving his primary education. Upon graduating from high school he proceeded to a one-year vacation at McGill University.

Born into an old army family, he naturally decided to follow in the footsteps of his forefathers both to R.M.C. and into the R.C.A. Carter gained marked distinction in his first year by being a member of 'Old Sailors' Alley'! By the time fourth year rolled around, Cart had advanced through eighty-eight positions on the seniority roster of his year. (Only the inspiration of a bet could have done that!) Having spent his first three years in the last, but best squadron (No. 4), it was only natural that he take command of the new last, but best squadron (No. 8).

Athletically, Cart rates among the best. He played College tennis, football and squash, as well as being a backbone on the squadron teams. His aquatic skills gained him the apt title of 'Chief Tippicanoe'.

Because of his intense interest and diligent application, Cart was selected by the R.C.A. for a tour of duty with the Occupation Forces in Germany during his third phase summer training. (It was a tour, anyway!)

Ambitionwise, Cart is divided between advanced education in the field of General Economics and a certain blonde attraction in Kingston. All his classmates wish him the best in both endeavours.

(E. J. H.)



No. 3512

C.S.L. JOHN AUGUSTUS WRIGHT

University of Toronto Schools

Few people have John's enviable capacity for living life to the fullest; whether or not Toronto society was the determinant, he is amply endowed. John says little of his first eighteen years, but they must have been quite instructive if his record as a cadet is any indication.

From the very beginning of his four years at R.M.C., John made his presence felt in many phases of College life. Enthusiastic and persistent in academics, he spent his first two years at the College showing struggling engineers that there was really little difficulty in mathematics and chemistry; and in third year he spurned the engineering faculty, finding instead a greater challenge in history. In sports, John was an ardent supporter of No. 2 Squadron for three years. By this time the inevitable had happened, and he sought every excuse for weekends in Montreal: Sports Editor of *The Marker*, member of the Debating Club, president of the International Relations Club.

His first two summers were spent at Camp Shilo with the Artillery, where he found that winning the award as "outstanding cadet" was easier than driving jeeps. Although a Reserve Cadet, John spent his third summer in Germany with the 2 R.C.H.A., and while he insists that he had a very quiet time, his *prix de guerre* tell another story.

As Cadet Wing Adjutant, John has spent his final year maintaining the traditions of his office: worn-down heels, shouts of "Wing Runner", and working in the prone position. But if these are the things of which he will be remembered, his outstanding organizing ability and efficiency will also not be forgotten.

John intends to enroll in Law at Varsity next year; after that, who knows! But this much is certain at least—that his future will be as rewarding as his past, and his friends as many.

(J. E. V.)



No. 3536

C.S.L. JOHN ELWOOD VANCE
Newmarket High School

Jack first saw the light of day near Tweed, Ontario in July 1933. He has been on the move ever since. He forsook the outside world in 1952 and gave signs of his outstanding academic ability by grabbing off a Canteen Fund Scholarship. Calculus and Physics could not deter him, and by third year he had established himself as a confirmed and aggressive Artsman. One of "Cappy's" boys, he distinguished himself as a prize Honour History student and a conscientious class senior, desperately explaining the absence of the most "forgetful" class in the College.

We will long remember our Recruit Cakewalk. The first really serious attempt to revive it as a permanent College feature was assured under Jack's capable and enthusiastic direction. He is also one of the last four and the only non-active member of the old No. 4 Squadron "Sailor Alley". After all this it was inevitable that he should play a leading role in the Entertainment Committee. In the fall terms he managed to play Senior Football, until his weakened collarbone gave out in his third year. For the last three years he has given fully of his time to decorate the gym for the formal dances. Needless to say, all this obvious organizational ability and drive made him the logical man for C.W.S.O. and the shortest C.S.L. in College history. The job is now twice as exacting with eight squadrons. The efficiency of the whole Wing Sports schedule is a tribute to his success.

Jack has always been a keen soldier, trudging around Borden for two summers in the R.C.I.C. It was here that he was awarded the Meaford Medal and Palm in the succeeding year for gallantry "above and beyond", losing his front teeth in the first summer and breaking his collarbone the next. All this obvious grandstanding made him a "shoo-in" for Germany, where he spent his final summer. Here he learned how to pass the cruet and be left forward Platoon Commander with 2 R.C.R.

Although Jack's future is at present undecided, the final result is plain to all-success. The Class of '56 will long remember Jack's cheerful personality, backed up by his firm convictions, all in the best traditions of the College.

(J. A. W)

No. 3573

C.S.L. ROBERT GEORGE MURRAY
Lisgar Collegiate

In the obscure village of Thorndale, Ontario, not far from London, "Bones" emitted his first ear-splitting belch on March 28, 1934. Born of a long line of long people who were noted for the serenity of their home life, he was brought up in the strictest of Scottish and military traditions. If his stay at Lisgar was expected to accomplish anything, it may be regarded as a dismal failure. In "Mark II's" case, child psychology did not prove to be the answer.

Much to his disgust, Bob was not allowed to report to R.M.C. attired in full Highland dress, but he soon found consolation in roaming about in obscene, lurid, multicoloured knicks. Early in his recruit days, he managed to endear himself to the brow wizards of the parade square and in his Fourth Year, he endeared himself to the same extent to the terrified recruit class.

His exploits on the basketball floor are especially worthy of note. His hook shots have drawn untold numbers of admiring sighs from the female section of the gallery. However, his membership in the Afternoon Hibernation Society has left his game relatively unimpaired.

His conscientious efforts on summer training marked him as a model cadet to such an extent that he was sent to Germany for third phase training. Bob returned in the fall a man of the world, "Tubes", along with a number of notorious companions, made himself a legend on the occasions of a moonlit excursion to Cedar Island, somewhat loose weekends in Montreal and hurling abuse at the civilians in the T & C.

His plans for the future include a term as an electrician in the service of Her Majesty, along with the completion of his education. We all wish him the best of luck in all his endeavours.



No. 3563

C.F.L. THOMAS PHILLIP ADAMS
DE LASALLE COLLEGE (OAKLANDS)



"Flip" left his buddies at Okefenokee Swamp in 1952 in favour of the pursuits offered at R.M.C. Born on September 7, 1932 in Windsor, N.S., he finally settled down in Toronto where he transferred his rigger talents to football to become the mainstay of the De Lasalle line.

At R.M.C., Phillip sparked the senior football team for three years with his humour and undying optimism. When finished with the tribulations of engineering subjects in his first and second years, Phil proved to be very much at home in his chosen field of Commerce. In connection with his part as Business Manager of *The Marker*, Phil called attention to, and stressed the need for a Cadet Wing Public Relations Office.

Devoted to ground-hogs and all things infantry, Phil joined their ranks at an early age. Tent pitching and ditch digging came easy to "Bird Dog" at Camp Borden and Meaford. Third phase training found "Bird" at London (Wow!) and Gagetown with 1 R.C.R.

Next year Phil will finally return to his beloved Toronto and dedicate himself to the muse of Commerce at the University of Toronto.

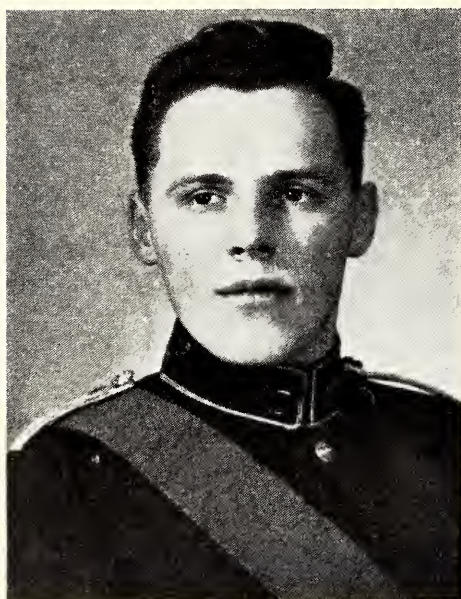
Phillip, a Reserve cadet, will always be remembered by his classmates as the designer of the "canted deck" intended to revolutionize aircraft carriers.

We will never forget Phil Adams!

(R. T. O'S.)

No. 3602

C.S.C. PAUL EDWARD ARGUE
KINGSTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE



On June 29, 1934 a blob of energy entered the world in Simcoe, Ontario and has been on the move ever since. After leading a rather nomadic life, Paul finally received his senior matriculation in Kingston but now makes Ottawa his home.

Athletics have contributed mostly to his fame, however. His brilliant goal-tending for the senior hockey team for three years has perhaps overshadowed his ability as a basketball player and his zest and all round ability in inter-squadron sports.

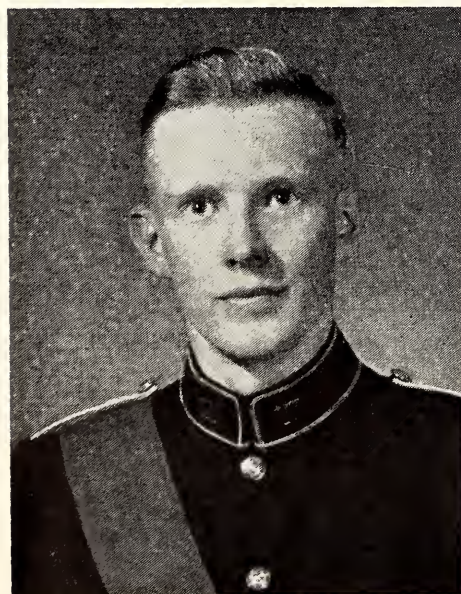
Since Paul already had his private flying license, it was natural for him to join the R.C.A.F. as an R.O.T.P. pilot. His first and second summers were spent at Claresholm and Penhold respectively where he was one of the top pilots. This flying ability was well illustrated when after an engine failure he managed to land successfully after only 18 hours Harvard experience. He claims that during the better part of his third phase training at Zweibrucken, Germany, he was submerged in a keg of Parkbrau; "good living" he called it.

If his present keen interest in the R.C.A.F. is any indication, a promising future is forecast for Paul. Next year he plans to attend university at government expense and complete an Honours Arts Degree—then matrimony.

(B. C. D.)

No. 3511

C.F.L. CECIL GORDON BALE
STAMFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE



I remember in the first few awkward days of our recruit year at Royal Roads how everyone rushed about the Junior Gunroom trying to associate printed names on dungaree shirts with a maze of unfamiliar faces. I think the first name we all knew was Bale, C.G., for it was he who was the first Junior Term Senior. I remember going out on breakfast parade one autumn morning and seeing him, probably frightened to death, but looking very proud. Of course, the rest of our year was livid to think that one man had been picked out so quickly as our leader. At that time we didn't realize that each of us would have his own horrible day.

Gord was born in Hamilton in 1933 and attended Stamford Collegiate Institute in Niagara Falls. In his first two years at Royal Roads he stood very near the top of his class and has since won the Lt-Governor of Quebec Medal for his work in third year Commerce. He was very successful as a C.F.L. at Royal Roads except for one red letter day, and is No. 8 Squadron Adjutant in his final year at R.M.C. During the summers Gord has been training in the Executive Branch of the R.C.N. and last year was fortunate enough to attend Tramid, an amphibious operation in Virginia.

After graduation, Gord is going to McGill University to take his B.Comm. and perhaps his Master's Degree.

No. 3505

C.F.L. PAT DOUGLAS CHARLES BARNHOUSE
BRANTFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND
VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

Pat is one of the few 'Kips' in our class, being born in Hounslow, Middlesex, England on February 28, 1935. He spent most of his early life disagreeing with British politics and as a result was "deported to the colonies" in 1947, his family taking up residence in Brantford, Ontario.

"Barnic" quickly adapted himself to Canadian life and established a reputation for himself in academics. He attained the honour of entering R.M.C. on a Dominion Scholarship and despite his insistence on being in the pit before tattoo, Pat has maintained his high academic standard, winning prizes in Mathematics and French.

A member of the famous Algerian Camel Corps, Pat has found time to participate in College sports, playing representative soccer and basketball, as well as all inter-squadron sports. He is also a well-known gymnastic "enthusiast"!

Pat has looked forward to a career in the Navy since entering R.M.C., and it appears that the Navy likes Pat, too. In first year summer training the chiefs were so enthusiastic about his method of tying left-handed knots that they invited him to repeat his course in order to become more adept at it.

Pat's wonderful sense of humour and his oft-proven ability, along with the best wishes of his many friends, assure him of a successful career in the Navy after a year of Civilian life at Queen's where he will obtain his degree in Engineering Physics.

(F. D. P.)



No. 3467

C.F.L. PHILIPPE YVON BEAUPARLANT
ECOLE SUPERIEURE DE HULL

Philippe Yvon Beauparlant, better known to us all as "Beau", entered our midst from the fair city of Hull, P.Q. He graduated from the Ecole Supérieure de Hull, but, not content with just a high school education, he took pre-engineering at Ottawa U. before descending on this institution of higher learning. He is a strong exponent of the Five Year Plan, having had some language difficulty in his first year, but despite a few "pheen-o-meenal" phenomenons he has mastered his second language. He is, perhaps, best known to us because of his prowess as a hockey player and his starry performances in the West Point games.

A reserve cadet, he has spent his summers training with the R.C.E. at Chilliwack, B.C., Dundurn, Sask. and with the 26 Wks. Coy. in Ottawa. Being of intrepid character and pleasing personality, he has managed to leave a string of broken hearts across the country and in the U.S.A. He plans on finishing his education at McGill, where he hopes to get his degree in Civil Engineering. He is well liked by all and we certainly wish him good luck in all his endeavours. Who knows, maybe someday we'll see advertised, "Beauparlant and Leadbeater", Consultant Engineers.

No. 3549

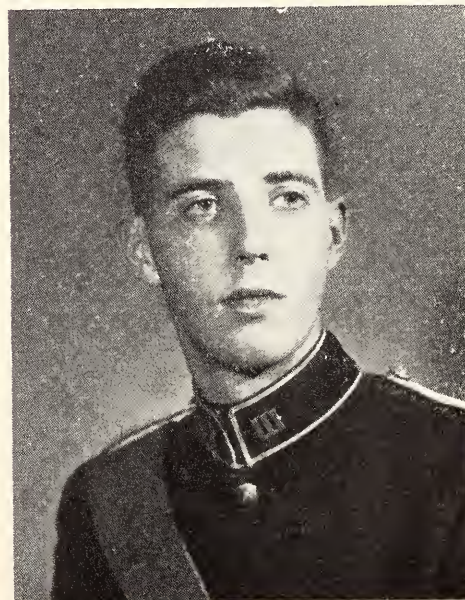
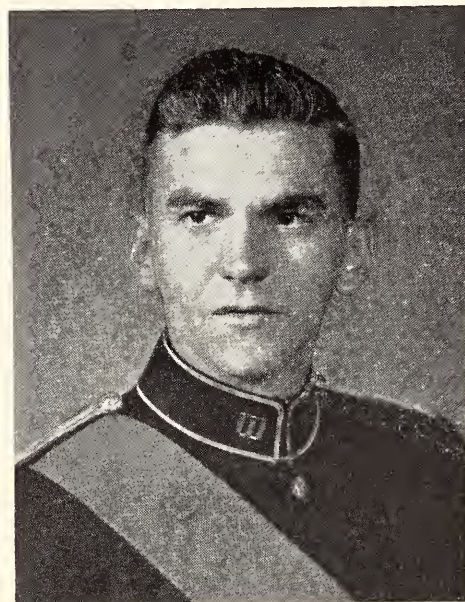
C.F.L. GORDON RONALD BENDER
COLBOURNE HIGH SCHOOL

Gord, better known as Ben, was born on November 8, 1933 in Noranda, P.Q. Several years later he migrated westward from the mines to the "pits" of R.M.C., where he began his career as a cadet. During his four years he took part in practically everything, including the entertainment committee and the *Review*. Academically, he was well above average, despite his numerous extra-curricular activities. Rumours that Civil Engineers went on "hikes" frequently convinced Ben that this was the course for him. The glamour of Air Force life appealed to him so much that he underwent pilot training at Claresholm and Penhold. His third summer was spent at Saskatoon, where he successfully won his Wings. It was during this period that he mastered all the evils.

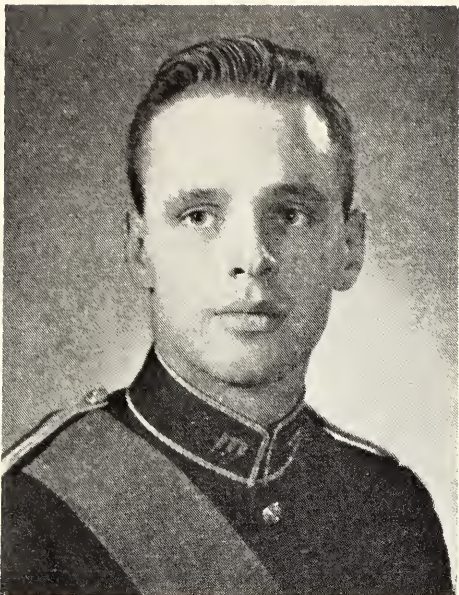
Ben will always be remembered for his interest in electricity, undying college spirit, love of electricity, satirical cartoons, fondness of electricity and being a determined U.R.T.P. type.

His cheerful disposition and determination leaves no doubt as to the success of his future plans to get his degree at Queen's and then settle down in South America.

(M. J. H.)



No. 3530
C.F.L. CHARLES DANIEL PIERRE BERNIER
MONT-ST-LOUIS



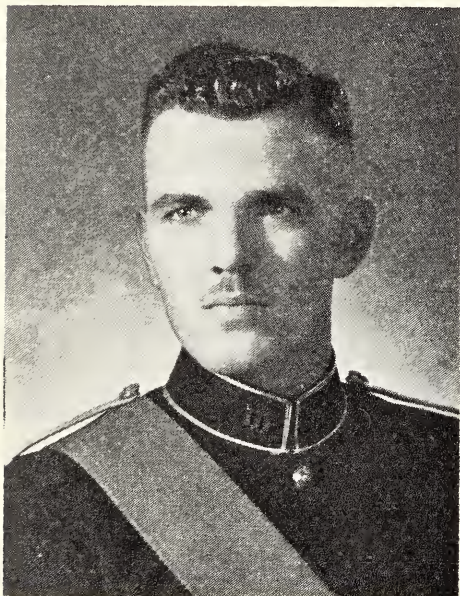
On October 16, 1933 one of the greatest setbacks in the history of French Canada occurred with the birth of Charles Daniel Pierre Bernier in the already highly inflammable town of Rimouski. Rimouski soon became aware of the dangerous influence of this rebel on the reputation of the Province of Quebec and packed him off to Montreal, in the hope that he would be swallowed up in the iniquities of that notorious city. However, to the dismay of all his countrymen, Pierre made good, graduating from Mont-St-Louis High School with a broad education which only the night life of Montreal can impart.

In 1952, he swaggered through the Arch where he was met enthusiastically by the disciplinarians of the senior year. After proving the despair of the Armoured Corps and Engineering Department at R.M.C., Pierre finally settled down as a confirmed artsman and infantryman.

During his stay at R.M.C. Pierre has distinguished himself in the field of athletics and academic achievement, winning the Lt-Governor of Quebec Bronze Medal in his recruit year. In the fourth year, Pierre was appointed Assistant Wing Adjutant and elected as Secretary of the Graduating Class.

Upon graduation, Pierre will invade the campus of Western University where he will complete his education in Business Administration. From this point on, Pierre's future is not too clearly defined; however, it is certain that Montreal will figure largely in his plans. Inevitably, his natural intelligence, determination and cheerful disposition will lead to success in whatever vocation he may choose. (F. S. A.)

No. 3639
C.F.L. RALPH GORDON BLAIR
NAPANEE & DISTRICT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE



On August 30, 1933, Canada's capital city was astounded by the entrance into the world of a child, clutching a slide rule in one hand and an army .303 in the other. This event was, not unnaturally interpreted as an indication of the career which Ralph was to follow. R.M.C. appeared to be the only institution where these two objects could be used simultaneously; consequently, Ralph moved to Napanee where he completed high school, graduating as a leading student of his year, after distinguished service as B.S.M. of the high school cadet battery. In 1952, Ralph entered R.M.C. with the glorious and decimated 108 and through his natural bent for engineering and conscientious devotion to his studies he has attained graduation in the difficult Electrical Engineering course. After a summer in Germany with the R.C.A., Ralph returned to Canada convinced that the Frauleins could not stand up with the girls from Belleville (one in particular). And so, on graduation from R.M.C., Ralph will take his commission with the R.C.A., get married, and then set out to face the future with a determination and capacity for work that will ensure his success. (P. B. H.)

No. 3435
C.F.L. CHARLES DONALD BROOKS
COPPER CLIFF HIGH SCHOOL



If I can just keep Don still and relatively quiet for a few minutes, I may be able to get some kind of a biography together to present to the reader.

Don was born in Copper Cliff, Ontario on October 25, 1932. He tells us there is no other place on this earth to compare with this section of Northern Ontario.

He graduated from Copper Cliff High School in 1951 and came to R.M.C. as a Naval Cadet—Reserve. On summer training with the Navy, he spent two summers in Esquimalt, B.C. and a third summer as a Cadet Captain in Halifax, N.S.

Since Don is on the "five year plan" here at the College, he spent his extra summer working with the Municipal Engineer, City of Sudbury.

While at the College, Don has been able to pursue his favourite hobby—photography—as president of the R.M.C. Camera Club and photographer for both the *Review* and *The Marker*. He has lent his talents to the College Glee Club, and was manager of the senior soccer team for one year. As a recruit he swam for the College swim team and boxed in the annual C.S.C. tournament.

Don's colourful personality and good humour will certainly be an asset to him in his chosen field—Civil Engineering—and we all join in wishing him the very best of luck. (T. W. P.)

No. 3506

C.F.L. RONALD GORDON CAPERN
ST. THOMAS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

"Cap" was born at some time on September 24, 1934 in St. Thomas, Ontario (he was too young at the time to remember the exact hour).

St. Thomas Collegiate Institute gained an able athlete in Cap, who played football and volleyball. This training stood him in good stead, as he became an outstanding participant in both inter-squadron and inter-flight sports at the College.

A superior student, Cap qualified for a Dominion Scholarship, but he turned it down in favour of R.O.T.P. (clever fellow?).

As a Naval Cadet in the engineering Branch, he spent his summers on the West Coast. Here he used his high-school-developed love of parties to the full. During the first two summers, cruises to San Diego and Vancouver gave Cap his sea legs and sea stomach. His days were spent down in the deep, dark boiler room cleaning out boilers. His nights were spent at beach parties and dances. Having developed an affinity for girls at an early age, "Bonnie B.C." agreed with him so much he went back for the third summer. It was during this phase that his drive showed up, and he won the Department of National Defence telescope for being the cadet with the highest standing entering the R.C.N.

On his horizon one sees graduation, wedding bells, Queen's (Mechanical Engineering) and an extremely successful career in the Senior Service.

(D. J. H. M.)

No. 3503

C.F.L. MARCEL MARC CHAGNON
MONT SAINT LOUIS

Marcel, the original French "Diddley Pip", arrived at R.M.C. in 1952 with all the good wishes of the natives of Saint Cesaire, Quebec, where he received most of his lower school education.

At R.M.C. his outstanding academic abilities won him prizes in Electronics and Civil Engineering in successive years. On the sports field Marcel's ruggedness and concrete nature made him a key man on the R.M.C. II's football line for the past three years.

Summer training with the R.C.A.F. saw Marcel proceed from Summer side to Winnipeg, where he obtained his golf ball of air navigation. The last summer was spent with 4 Transport (O.T.U.) where the intricacies of paper work and practical navigation were solved. The latter part of the same summer found Marc in Ottawa involved in numerous parties.

This year Marcel, as the spiritual and cultural head of "V" Flight, will always be remembered for his generosity in buying cokes after the Harriers race.

The future is certainly bright for Marcel. Upon graduation, Marc will don the red jacket of McGill and from there will carry on to invade industry with his winning smile and warm personality.

(J. M.)

No. 3507

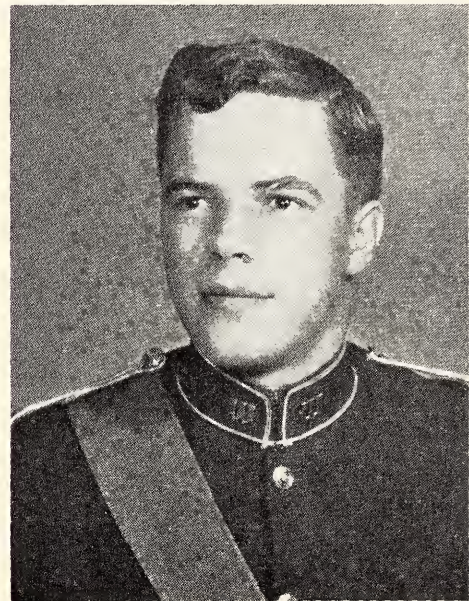
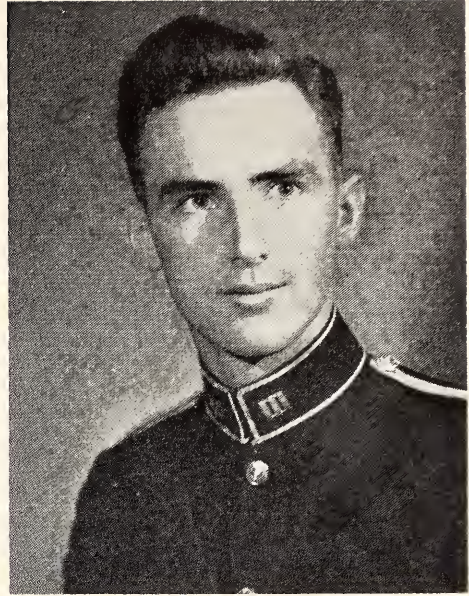
C.F.L. HERBERT WALL CLARKE
WEST HILL HIGH SCHOOL

Born in Montreal in 1934, "Herb" received his secondary education at West Hill High School where he graduated with high honours and entered R.M.C. as a member of the Class of '56. Starting from his recruit year, Herb revealed an undying love for sports and became such an active member in inter-squadron activities that it was natural he became No. 8 Squadron Sports Officer in his final year.

Two successful summers at Chilliwack acquainted him with the fundamentals of the pick and shovel and affected him to such an extent that he decided to make it his life's work; hence, he became a stalwart Civil Engineer. In his third phase of summer training, Herb ventured across the mountains to Edmonton where it is rumoured he managed to spend a fair share of his time exploring the bright spots.

Being an ardent "Reservist", Herb's future plans include an M.Sc. degree and thence onward to the challenges of the Far North. With his amiable personality and abundant energy, we are certain that success in his future endeavours is virtually assured.

(G. R. B.)



No. 3527

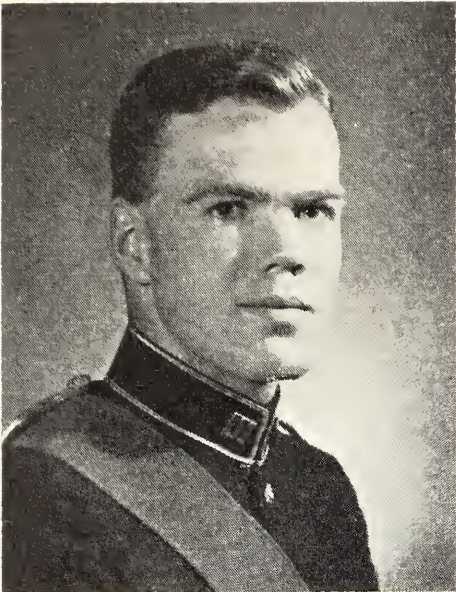
C.F.L. WILLIAM BRUCE HAMEL COOKE
CAMPBELLFORD HIGH SCHOOL

Being born in Harriston, Ontario on June 10, 1935 makes "Cookie" one of the youngsters of the Class of '56. He spent the last five years of his civilian life in Havelock, Ontario from whence he came to R.M.C. His chief interests have always been wine, women and bagpipes.

Bruce began his career at R.M.C. by taking up residence in the hallowed halls of H.M.S. Stone Frigate. From the first, the Pipe Band became his primary extra-curricular activity. For his ability and devotion to this noble institution, he was rewarded in his final year by being appointed Cadet Wing Band Officer, this being the first year that such an appointment has been made. However, we of the "Siberian Exile" were sorry to see one of our original members leave for the "Pansy Palace".

Bruce has always been a keen student and showed his worth by topping his course in Mechanical Engineering in his third year.

After graduation, he plans on a year at Queen's and then it's out on the "briny deep" and into some oil-spattered engine room for a career with the R.C.N. (J. P. M.)



No. 3518

C.F.L. JOSEPH COREJ

THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE HIGH SCHOOL

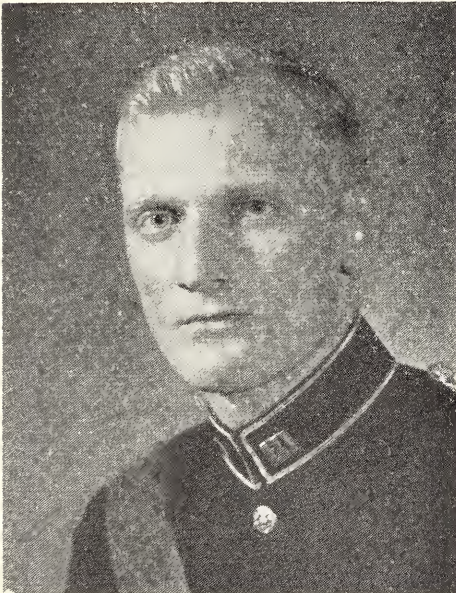
Fortunately, Joe was born a few days past the longest day of the year. He was introduced to life on March 29, 1934, and to R.M.C. in 1952. He landed "up" in C Flight and promptly disappeared into K.M.H. for a month. However, he finally re-appeared, all 6'4" of him. He remained in C Flight and finally and logically took over the helm in his final year. To Joe the "Sandstone Sailboat" is home and he is willing to take on anyone who cares to disagree.

Joe has been extremely popular with his fellow classmates because of his willingness to lend a hand or appreciate a good joke. The only mistake he ever made was to buy a radio from a fur trader. He has been throwing it around ever since, so that when he "opens" it he can "catch" C.K.L.C. A hard-driving athlete, Joe played basketball for the Firsts in his second and third years, and Yeo Hall will reverberate for a long time with "Cum-m-m-on Joe". In his fourth year he turned out for the senior football team and was, naturally, playing 60 minutes a game as a stone wall in the centre of the line.

Joe spent his first two summers with the Engineers in Chilliwack and his third with C.I.B. in Germany.

As for the future, Joe will probably be one of the best Civil Engineers ever to graduate from McGill. We wish him all the luck in the wor'd, but Joe is one of those remarkable people who can make his own luck wherever he goes.

Ich ban nicht vergessen Joe. (R. J. S.)



No. 3674

C.F.L. LEONARD ROY CREELMAN
RICHMOND HILL DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL

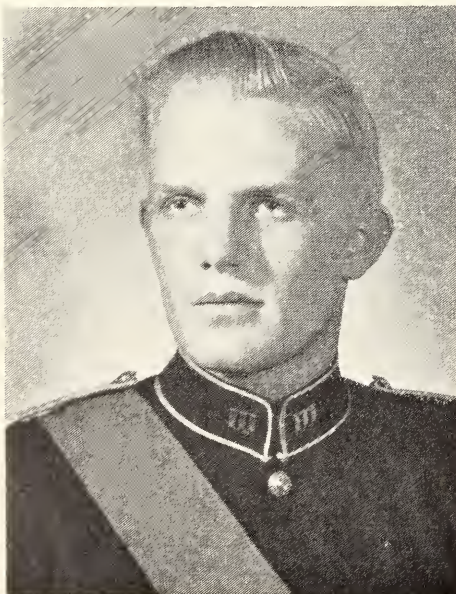
In 1952, after being born and raised in Ontario, Len surrendered to that proverbial saying "Go west, young man, go west!" and enrolled at Royal Roads in Victoria, where he stayed for two years. Last year, he returned to the east and R.M.C.

While at Royal Roads and then R.M.C., Len has proven himself to be an average student and last year he was one of few who succeeded in passing his year without a supplemental which was, in fact, a creditable achievement. After graduating this year, he hopes to eventually secure a degree in Civil Engineering, although he is undecided as to which university he will attend, U. of T. or U.B.C.

Len's prowess is by no means limited to academics alone. During the last four years he has proven himself to be a very reliable football and basketball player, this year playing for the R.M.C. Junior team. This year he added track and field to his list of sports when he threw the hammer just short of the College record.

This year, Len was rewarded for his excellent record by being appointed Cadet Flight Leader.

Whether it be as an Army officer or as a civilian, Len's amiable nature will be a great asset in achieving success and we all wish him the best of luck in whichever field he plans to enter. (P. S. S.)



No. 3576

C.F.L. THOMAS ARNOLD CROIL
ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL

To Tom, July 4 has much more significance than the mere fact that on this date the American Declaration of Independence was signed. For on this day in 1934 he made his debut to the world in no lesser place than Ottawa. Here he spent his early years and then moved to Vancouver.

In September, 1952, Tom entered Royal Roads. From the very beginning he took a keen interest in sports. However, his accomplishments are certainly not restricted to the athletic sphere, for he was President of the International Club and a Flight Leader of Cartier Flight.

For the past two years Tom has been one of the stalwart members of the senior soccer team, and in addition he has been an invaluable asset to squadron and flight teams. He is also an ardent skier. As a true Navy type, he has an intense interest in sailing and has been prominent in the regattas.

Accompanying Tom next year to U.B.C. will be the best wishes of his class. We are also certain that success awaits him in his chosen field of Chemical Engineering. (C. G. B.)



No. 3577

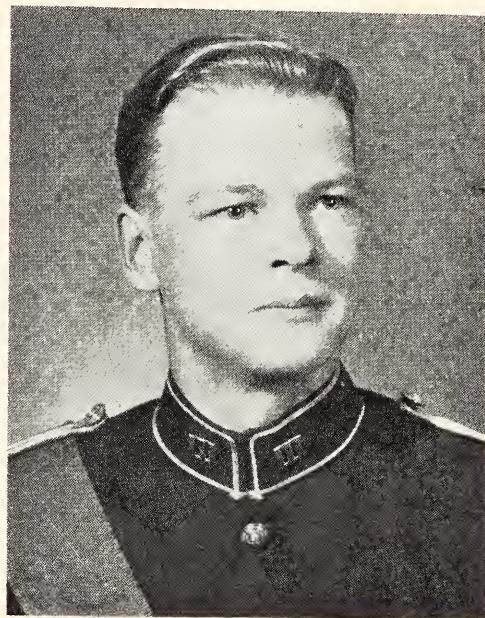
C.F.L. EARL BRYAN FLETCHER
DUKE OF CONNAUGHT HIGH SCHOOL

Fletch was born in the Okanagan but raised in the Queen City. He was always interested in going to a Military College and ended up at Royal Roads in the fall of '52. He went as a Reserve cadet but is now R.O.T.P., in spite of his declaration, "I'll starve before I go R.O.T.P." At Roads, Fletch became an experienced fairy dancer and was the only member of our year to have the College motto fully explained to him by Commander Timbrell.

On arrival at R.M.C. he started as a Civil Engineer, but after a look at the course quickly became a staunch artsman. He now maintains that an arts degree is more useful in the Air Force than an engineering degree. Between writing essays and sitting in wheelbarrows on weekends, Fletch is kept quite busy but still finds a little time to listen to good music.

After a short stay at Claresholm in his first summer, Fletch went to Winnipeg and has spent all the others there navigating over the surrounding countryside. Last summer he was appointed Vice-P.M.C. of the Trainee Mess and had an interview with the O.T. staff as to whether or not white bucks were legal dress in the Mess. Fletch said 'no' and was proven right.

For the future Fletch wants to find the right woman while practising long-range navigation over Europe. (W. C. F.)



No. 3652

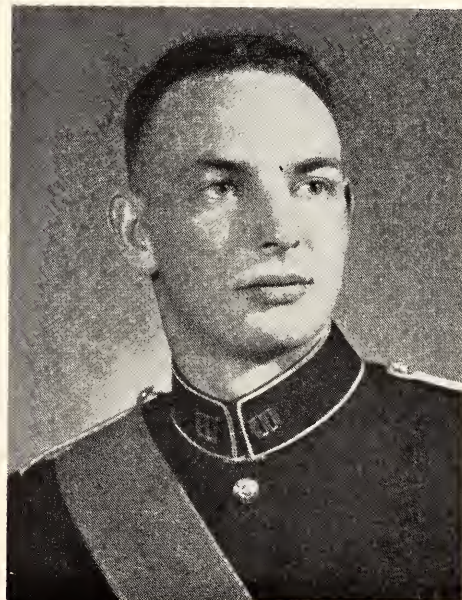
C.F.L. WILLIAM CLARENCE FRASER II
SALMON ACADEMY HIGH SCHOOL

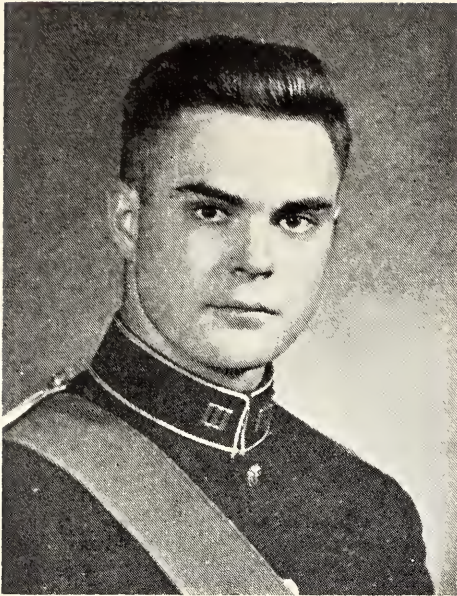
Bill first saw the light of day twenty-two years ago in the little valley town of Salmon Arm, B.C. September of '52 saw him follow his namesake explorer's route down the river and across the sea to Royal Roads. He was an energetic recruit and especially enjoyed the jaunts to various inns along the highway. His participation in flight and College activities earned him the rank of Leading Cadet in the first term of his second year and Cadet Flight Leader in the second term. Now the third term was rather different; Bill took one of his jaunts and ended up as the only member of our term to hold all ranks from Junior Cadet to Cadet Flight Leader in his senior year. For this accomplishment the 'big T' offered to let him leave his footprint on the square for all thereafter to see. Third year at R.M.C. was rather lonely for Bill since he left his love life back west; but he went on a recorded three parades and was given the appointment of No. 3 Squadron Cadet Sports Officer in his fourth year.

Bill's choice of service was the R.C.A.F. in which he has to date been very successful. A summer at Claresholm, one at Penhold, and the last at Marville, France have given him a broad education.

For the future, May-Lee, a year at U.B.C., and the R.C.A.F. pretty well fill his books.

Cheers est là!! (E. B. F.)



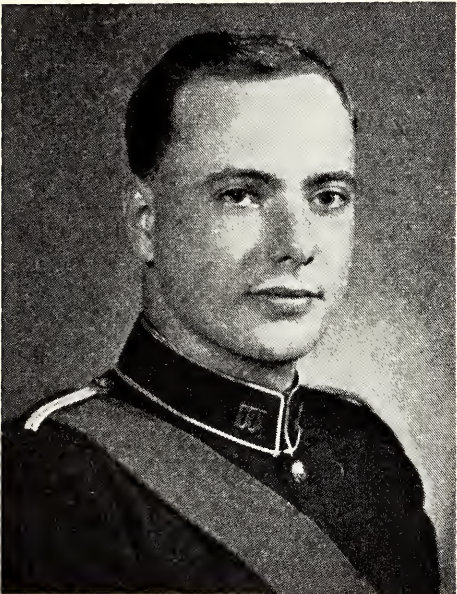


No. 3611
C.F.L. IAN MEREDITH GALBRAITH
ST. PETERS COLLEGIATE

A loud wail was heard in Ottawa on the morning of July 14, 1934. It announced the arrival of Uncle Gabby into the world. In 1947, he registered at Lisgar Collegiate in Ottawa but the following year he moved "down under" to Australia where he attended St. Peters Collegiate in Adelaide. After many adventures with "wild life" he returned to Canada in 1950 and again attended Lisgar Collegiate. The following year he went to U.N.B. to get his senior matriculation and then entered R.M.C. in 1952.

Gabby is a hard working man; for that reason we were not surprised to see that he achieved great success in academics and in various squadron sporting activities. Being an artsman of good standing he was made President of the R.M.C. Art Club. This year he was appointed No. 1 Squadron Training Officer and once again he is doing an excellent job. As an active force Armoured Corps cadet, he hopes to become a member of the Lord Strathcona Horse (R.C.); he has already spent one summer with them in Germany and another in Calgary. It was while in Calgary last summer that he met a charming gal named Mary Lou and was subsequently engaged to her; we all expect to hear wedding bells ringing in June. Best of luck to you in all your future endeavours, Gabby.

(H. F. C-D)



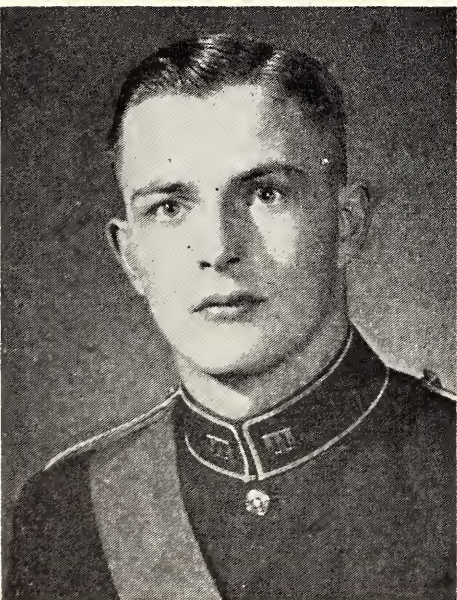
No. 3667
C.F.L. DONALD MELVILLE GRAY
KINGSTON COLLEGIATE AND VOCATIONAL INSTITUTE

Don Gray is a native son of Kingston, but knowing full well the benefits he would derive from spending some time on the west coast, he applied for and entered Royal Roads in the fall of 1952. Donny proved a great help in that endless first year, sticking by the everlasting motto of the oppressed "All for one and one for all."

Don's claims to fame at Roads were two outstanding years on the football squad and numerous direct hits during gun fights in the Gunroom. The football being over and the buns all gone out the window, he turned his helm towards R.M.C. and home, leaving behind him the odd broken heart and many broken bones.

With the goal just about in sight, Don settled down to a hard two years of Civil Engineering; at which he has been quite successful. Along with this difficult task of becoming an engineer, he has been a great help to the "big red squadron" in their athletic endeavours. We all say goodbye to Don and wish him luck with his chosen partner and for his further education.

(J. R. F.)



No. 3534
C.F.L. EDWARD JAMES HEARN
ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE

March 25, 1932 was an important day for the Hearn family, for on that day Jim was born. Receiving his schooling in Kitchener, Jim was a standout in all school sports. Prior to entering R.M.C. he spent the summer at sea with the R.C.N. where he acquired both his sea legs and a grand tour of Europe.

Upon joining the ranks of the cadet wing Jim was led astray by the esteemed members of 'Old Sailors' Alley' but managed to regain his footing by the time he reached his second year. Jim could often be seen during his recruit year entering his Section Commander's room saying, "Don't get up!" E. J. wasted little time while at the College and began by playing senior football (a yearly event) as well as junior basketball in his recruit year. An athlete of great ability and drive, Jim turned much of his attention to squadron sports where he both led and drove 'old No. 4' to many a win. Keen on drill and an enthusiastic worker, Jim was appointed training officer of No. 8 Squadron, at which he is doing an excellent job.

First phase summer training was spent on the West Coast with the R.C.N. Life must have been too quiet, as he spent the next two summers earning his wings. As one of the last two naval fliers who will graduate from R.M.C., Jim led his class, receiving an honour diploma with his wings.

Jim is studying mechanical engineering here and plans to take his degree at U. of T. After that, who can tell? Whatever he plans to do, we know he'll do well at it, and the class of '56 wishes Jim lots of luck.

(C. C. M. P.)

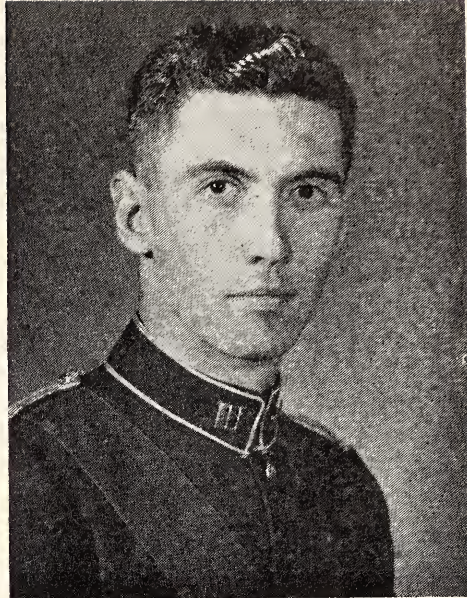
No. 3448

C.F.L. ANDREW CLINTON HODGES HENNING
STATHCONA HIGH SCHOOL

Andy was born in Kerrobert, Saskatchewan on April 15, 1932. After an exciting youth of dodging gopher holes, Andy struck out for the famous Pacific Coast. Here he entered Royal Roads and after having exchanged his old jeans for new jeans, his hayseed for a slide rule and the gopher holes for P. T. periods, he embarked on a stormy, lively first year. In his second year, he became the scourge of the juniors and the acknowledged leader of the non-swimmers club. It was for this reason that he joined the Navy to see the world. After seeing the "world"—various dives and sink pots in Alaska, Victoria, Frisco and Long Beach—and being well matured, "Gramps" struck out east for R.M.C. Here he remained for three years, he became engaged and was made president of the "Love those Eskis" club.

Both at Roads and R.M.C., Andy has distinguished himself as a tennis player and soccer player. He has been a keen competitor in inter-squadron football, basketball and hockey. This, coupled with his squadron spirit, earned him in his final year the appointment of Second-in-Command of No. 6 Squadron.

Andy is one of "the few" Mechanical Engineers and upon graduation plans to take his degree at U. of T. and then go on to a career in Naval Ordnance. (M. C. J.)



No. 3508

C.F.L. DAVID HOWARD HOOK
STAMFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

In September of 1934, into this mortal coil shuffled our Davey, strumming "Good Ole Mountain Dew" on his ukelele, and exclaiming, "My heavens!"

Dave entered Royal Roads from Stamford Collegiate on a Dominion Scholarship, and has made quite a mark for himself at both Roads and R.M.C. Tops academically in both his years at Roads he unsheathed his slide rule as a Mechanical Engineer at R.M.C. He now applies his knowledge to such problems as the design of light switches which can be operated from a prone position in one's pit.

Gifted musically, Dave played the organ on Sundays in Currie Hall and was a member of the R.M.C. Glee Club. A good rifleman, he shot for the Royal Roads rifle team at the C.S.C. Tournament in his second year and shot for R.M.C. in both of his final years. In second year at Roads he was literary editor of the *Log* and filled the same post in third year on the *Review* staff. This year he was cadet chairman of the R.M.C. Entertainment Committee.

"Hooker's" summers were spent with the R.C.A.F. as a student pilot. Last summer he was at No. 2 (Fighter) Wing, Grostenquin, France. Upon graduation Dave hopes to get his pilot's wings and then his B.Sc. before taking up a permanent career with the Air Force. We rest assured he'll do well. (N. K. S.)



No. 3590

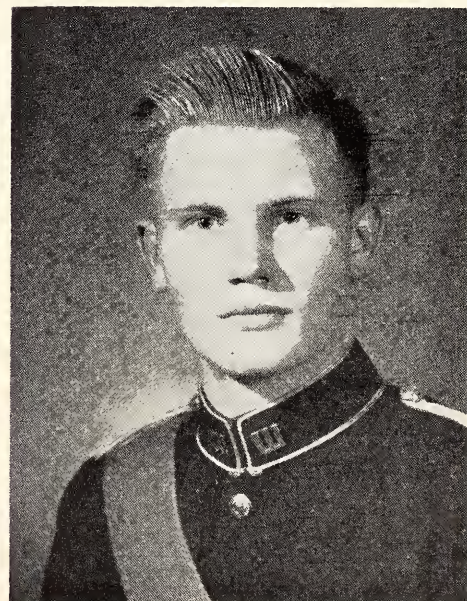
C.F.L. PETER GRAHAM HOWE
WESTDALE SECONDARY SCHOOL

Pete was born in Hamilton on February 7, 1935. Abdicating his throne at Fern he came to R.M.C., "athletic swagger" and all, in search of new conquests in the guise of a uniform.

Outstanding in sports, Pete has been a four year man with the varsity football squad and has done equally well in his basketball and skiing. He has participated in practically every sport the College has to offer and his keen competitive spirit is always to be admired. "Feel that bump, Char'ie."

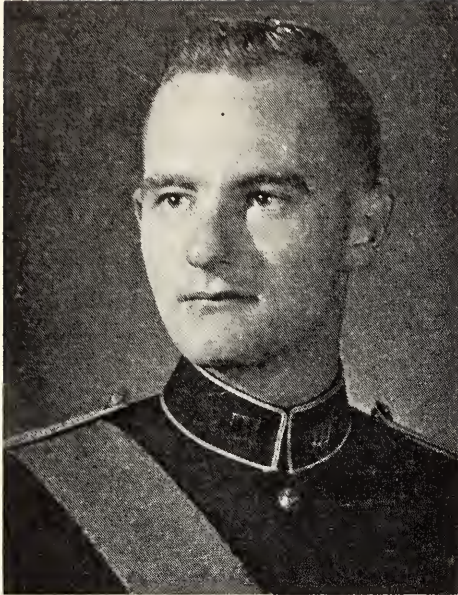
His last three summers were spent as a pilot in the R.C.A.F., graduating last summer from the Twin School at Saskatoon with his "wings" and "ticket". One of the last R.O.T.P. converts in his class, Pete is looking forward to many good hours jockeying "stovepipes".

After graduation, he plans to obtain a degree in Chemical Engineering at Queen's University, and perhaps work in another year of football. Noted for his "drive and guts", Pete is bound to be a success in his chosen career, whether it be flying or Chemical Engineering. Here's wishing you the smoothest of flights. (W. N.)



No. 3626

C.F.L. JACK STEWART INK
REGINA CENTRAL COLLEGIATE



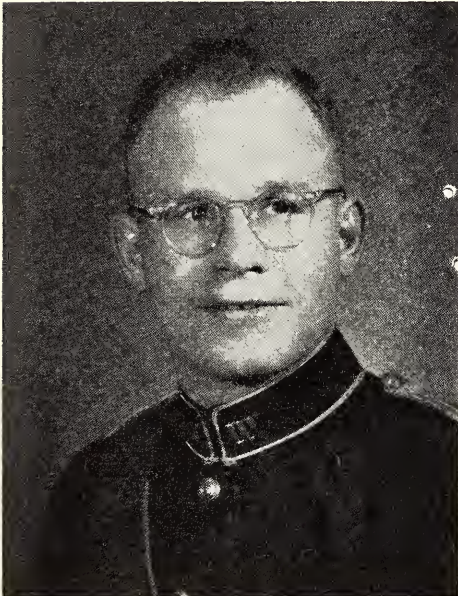
This young man of a thousand names (among them are: Johnnie, Jack, Inky, Stinky and Scripto) has received his education in various places. He has attended school in New Liskeard, Ontario, his birthplace, St. Catharines, Regina, Victoria and here in Kingston. As far as J. S. is concerned, however, the most beneficial, if not the most formal part of his education was gained far across the seas in France, for it was in this country that he learned to fly the T-33 last summer. No. 421 Fighter Squadron, based at Grostenquin, took Johnnie under its wing and gave him the much yearned-for training and experience on the silver stovepipe and other aspects of service life.

Flying is not John's only concern (although some may disagree); his life at the Colleges has meant very much to him, as his record at Royal Roads and R.M.C. has shown. In his final year he was appointed Squadron Sports Officer of No. 4 Squadron, a position he has held with excellent capability. This is only to be expected, since he has always shown a keen interest in the more vigorous forms of recreation, especially track and field, hockey and squash. Of late El Scripto has graduated to that select group of intellectuals who indulge in the infinite intricacies of contract bridge.

The future promises a degree in Civil Engineering and a career in the R.C.A.F. for this chippendale fellow from the Queen City of the West. With his exceptional determination and likeable character, he will surely find success in any endeavour. (P. D. M.)

No. 3550

C.F.L. MURRAY CAISTER JOHNSTON
RICHMOND HILL DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL



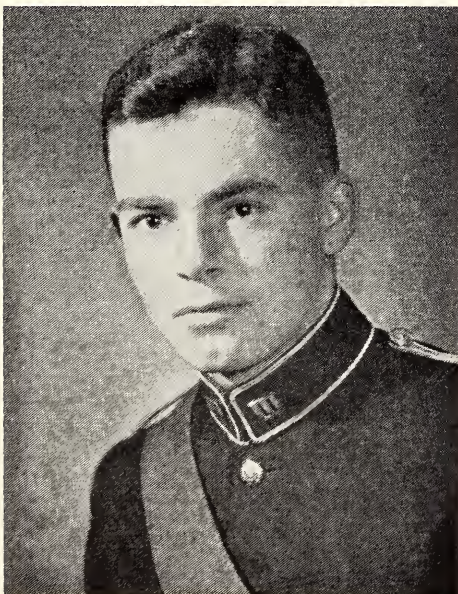
Born in the west, Winnipeg, educated in the east, Toronto, Murray has been able to combine the two cultures to form an amiable personality. An R.O.T.P.-R.C.E.M.E. man, he broadened his education by visiting Germany this summer and keeping company with pretty frauleins.

A Roads man at heart, Murray fell right in with the College life. His academic power and athletic ability at R.R. and R.M.C. earned for him the appointment of C.F.L. i/c No. 6 Squadron Training. Murray won the light heavyweight championship both at R.R. and R.M.C., was a member of the R.R. Harriers team, and is a terrific inter-squadron player. These are but a few of his athletic accomplishments.

Next fall will find him in Germany for a year, then on to U.B.C. for his degree. Murray's life has been marked by many milestones of accomplishments and as he leaves the College we wish him great success in building a happy and prosperous life. (A. C. H. H.)

No. 3586

C.F.L. NORMAN JOHN KELLY
DE LASALLE COLLEGE (OAKLANDS)



Norm hails from the big city of Toronto where he was born on July 9, 1934. He spent five carefree years at DeLasalle in Toronto, and as punishment was shipped off to R.M.C. in the autumn of 1952.

Norm entered the College as a Senior Service Cadet, but quickly saw the error of his ways and switched to the Army, choosing the R.C.E. as his career. For three summers he took the long trip out west to Chilliwack—the engineers' summer resort. The first two summers were apparently very instructive, but according to N. J. the only thing he learned in third phase was how to sail.

Always a keen competitor in inter-squadron and inter-flight sports, Norm found his inclinations directed principally toward hockey, and for four years he has been a stalwart defenceman of the R.M.C. senior team. A civil engineering student, Norm has never had any serious academic worries, and as a reward for his labours in the College he was appointed Flight Leader of J Flight.

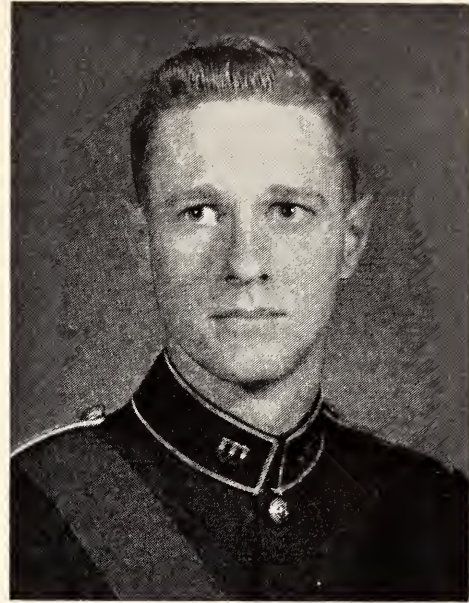
Norm's easy-going nature and ready smile have won him a host of friends throughout the College. The future? Marriage as soon as possible, and a degree at U. of T. After this, he will probably make the R.C.E. a lifetime job, a successful job beyond question. (W. I. M.)

No. 3516
C.F.L. IAN ROLAND KINGHAM
UNIVERSITY SCHOOL

Ian was born in Victoria in October 1933. He zipped into Royal Roads on a cadetship after a year at Victoria College and immediately applied himself with unparalleled zest to his academics, college sports and what might be termed "weekend activities". Ian excelled in tennis and rifle shooting while at Royal Roads and R.M.C., being on both rep teams each of the four years. He took great part and interest in all other sports and activities such as football, soccer, hockey, swimming and squash, and he particularly distinguished himself as a sailor while at R.M.C.—teaming up with Griz Simpkin one stormy afternoon.

At R.M.C., Ian selected Civil Engineering and continued his good record of always standing in the top ten of his class. For this, combined with his leadership and sporting record, he was appointed second-in-command of No. 4 Squadron in his final year. This good all around record is to be carried on as a civilian after R.M.C., for Ian is one of the few staunch Reservists left in the College. Next year, he will press on for higher learning and we shall probably see him at U.B.C., then perhaps M.I.T. After that, one can't be sure, but keep an eye peeled, particularly if you are in Victoria, for that grin behind the windshie'd of a slinky sportscar, and you'll have found him.

(P. M.)



No. 3552
C.F.L. WILLIAM SKENE LAIDLAW
ESQUIMALT HIGH SCHOOL AND VICTORIA COLLEGE

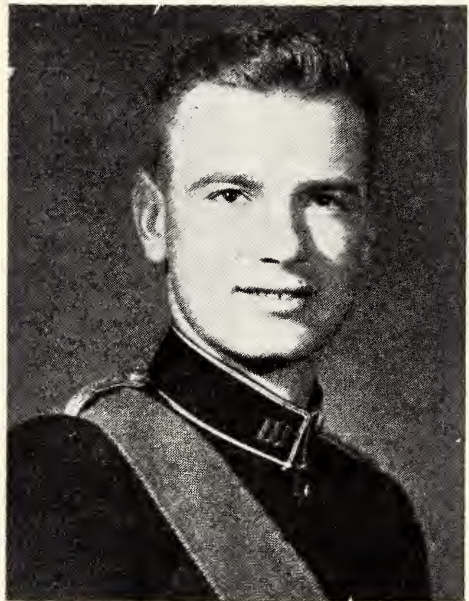
Bill was born in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, on September 11, 1932. In 1936 he moved to Victoria, B.C., and since, he has spent twenty-one years trying to leave the colony and two years trying to get back. Bill graduated from Victoria College in 1951 and spent a year trying to hold down various jobs in and around Victoria; before, in a moment of weakness, he got involved with Royal Roads.

Bill's keen mind and good sense of responsibility gave him the position of C.F.L. for two terms and C.S.L. for one term in our final year at Royal Roads. Likewise, "lump-lump" found his place at R.M.C. and in spite of long laboratory write-ups, he has found time to play Senior soccer for two years.

An Air Force man and navigator by choice. Bill spent a summer at Summerside P.E.I. and another at Winnipeg where he received his navigator's wings. As a competent navigator, he spent his third summer at Trenton and Goose Bay. Flying out of Goose Bay, he got as far afield as Scotland, England, the Azores, Bermuda and Baffin Island.

Willie is a staunch supporter of British Columbia and the U.R.T.P. and plans to obtain his degree in Electrical Engineering at U.B.C. His sincerity and willingness to work will certainly bring him success in future endeavours. Best of luck, Bill.

(R. C. R.)



No. 3540
C.F.L. DONALD JOHN HARVEY MacCAUL
TRENTON HIGH SCHOOL

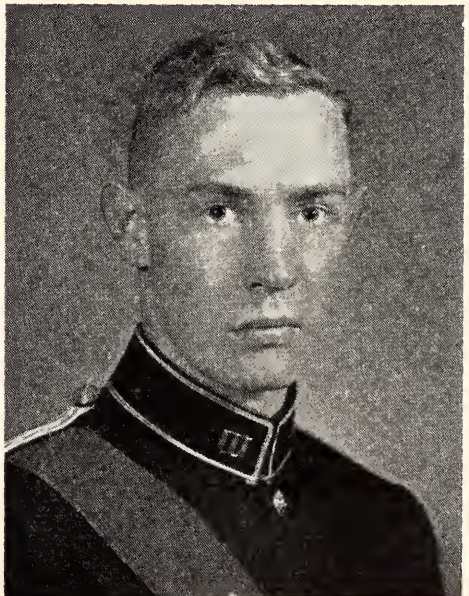
Don, alias Squeek, alias Flash, was born in Ottawa on June 13, 1934. The son of an Air Force officer (an Ex-Cadet as well), Don spent his early years at schools in various parts of Canada, finally gaining his Senior Matriculation at Trenton.

The fall of 1952 found the aspiring young jet jockey entering R.M.C. He spent his summers at Claresholm, Penhold and finally Zweibrucken, Germany where, incidentally, he acquired the nickname "Flash".

Academically, Don has done extremely well. Hampered by Arts subjects in his first two years, he still managed to stay near the top of the class. In the third year Engineering Physics course he won the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario Silver Medal, the Engineering Institute of Canada Prize and the Mathematics Prize.

In his final year Don has been appointed 2 i/c of Frontenac Squadron, a position he well deserves. If his stay at R.M.C. is any criterion, Don will go a long way in the Air Force with the one provision that he is not left unguarded in any research laboratory. Best of luck for the future, Don.

(P. D. C. B.)



No. 3581

C.F.L. JOHN PHILIP MacGOWAN
ST. JAMES COLLEGIATE

One never quite knows what city the good-natured "Magoo" (J.P. for short) calls home, but it has been determined that he was born in Toronto on December 3, 1933; graduated from high school in 1952 at Winnipeg and spends his leave in Kingston and Ottawa.

Since he arrived at R.M.C. he has devoted himself to his activities very conscientiously, playing a tenor drum in the band, singing in the Glee Club, and waving a broom madly with the Curving Club. Nevertheless, John managed to stand high up in his Civil Engineering Class and to support his squadron and flight in numerous sports, becoming Flight Leader of A Flight in his final year.

The right service was never a problem with John, but he had some difficulty in choosing a corps. After one summer with R.C.E.M.E. at Barriefield, however, he decided it would be nice to get away from Kingston once in a while. He selected Cultus Lake as his summer retreat for his second and third years.

Next year, John is off with the Engineers. Then he's heading for Queen's and his B.Sc. It's quite possible that wedding bells are in the not-too-distant future too. (W. B. H. C.)

No. 3641

C.F.L. WILLIAM IAN McLACHLAN
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO SCHOOLS

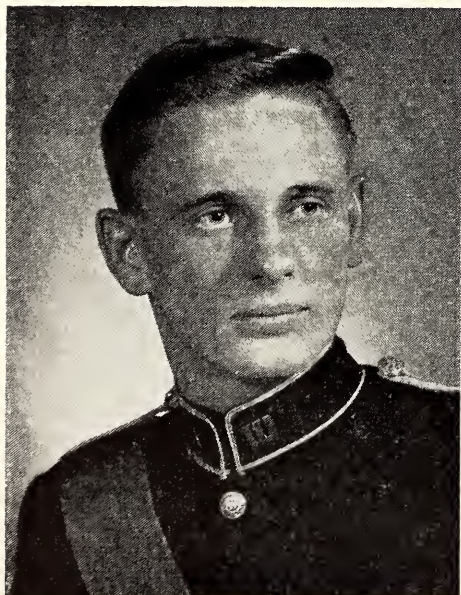
Christened William Ian in 1933, "Igor" has never answered to that name since. In 1947 he entered U.T.S. where he distinguished himself in athletics, the Cadet Corps, and any informal gathering.

At R.M.C. he has compiled an impressive record. An effective and tireless organizer, Igor was No. 3 Squadron Adjutant in his final year. He was also Secretary of the Debating Society, Advertising Manager of *The Marker*, an active member of the International Relations Club and Manager of "Golab's Goliaths" (i.e. Senior Basketball Team) for two years.

Igor was also one of the original members of the R.M.C.'s Pipe Band and will readily demonstrate his pipers technique at any Mess dinner, a performance which entails far more than mere musical talent. Ian not only learned how to clean a rifle in his three summers with the Infantry, but also how to use one. His skill on the ranges has earned him the Crossed Pistols and a place on both the R.M.C. pistol and rifle teams.

It would be superfluous to say that Ian, with his wonderful disposition and lively personality, combined with his emphasis on perfection, will become a success in any career. Those who know him take this for granted. (W. R. M.)

No. 3532

C.F.L. WILLIAM RASHLEIGH McMURTRY
UPPER CANADA COLLEGE

Young William descended upon an unsuspecting world on April 25, 1934. Entering U.C.C., he participated widely in hockey, football, track and boxing, and distinguished himself as the only student at the College not belonging to the Cadet Corps. With such a firm military tradition behind him, it was inevitable that our hero should choose R.M.C.

Bill and R.M.C. collided in 1952, and after a few major alterations on both sides, they settled down to enjoy one another. Undoubtedly one of the best athletes in his year, Bill has quarterbacked the senior football team for three years (leading them to the championship in his final year), played senior hockey, won the Harriers race, twice captured the canoe singles crown, as well as having boxed and participated widely in inter-squadron sports.

On the less athletic side of College life, Bill numbers the debating club and the I.R.C. as his favourites. Always near the top academically, he stood first in the third year history course, winning the history prize for his efforts.

Never one to hang back, Bill meets every situation with boundless enthusiasm, and his personality and good humour have won him wide popularity throughout the College. The next step will be Osgoode Hall and what promises to be an exceptionally successful career. (W. I. M.)

No. 3526

C.F.L. JAMES PARKER MUNROE
VICTORIA COMPOSITE HIGH SCHOOL

"Punch" first opened his eyes in a wee bed in Enderby, B.C. in the year 1934. Since that time he has spent most of his spare time in this horizontal position. The only exception to this was his boxing career. This year, Punch retired undefeated, after winning both lightweight and welterweight championships in his first three years at R.M.C.

After roaming the world at an early age with his father, Punch finally settled down in Edmonton, Alberta. It was only natural that in the oil capital he should acquire an interest in Chemical Engineering. Punch followed up his interest by coming to R.M.C. and joining the Engineering elite of the College—"Jack Hodgins' Twelve".

In addition to his prowess in boxing, Punch has been an active member of both Junior and Senior football teams, as well as the College Rifle Team. It was a combination of all-round ability, a pleasing personality, and a sincere interest in the College that led to his appointment of Adjuant of Wolfe Squadron in his fourth year.

Punch's plans for the future are currently directed toward a career in Medicine—starting at McGill University next year. In this or any other career you may enter, the best of luck, Punch!

(F. L. R.)



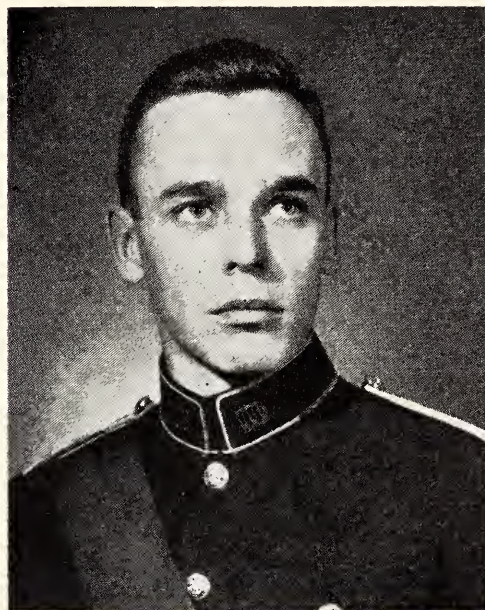
No. 3593

C.F.L. ROGER JAMES NEILL
WEST JASPER PLACE HIGH SCHOOL

Once upon a time, in the land of oil wells and Grey Cup Champions, there was born a bouncing baby Cadet Flight Leader by the name of Roger James Neill. It was rumoured that even before he could talk he was practising instrument flying under the hood of his baby buggy, skilfully using the meniscus of milk in his bottle as an artificial horizon.

Before finishing school at West Jasper Place in Edmonton, Rog had gained his private flying licence and in 1952 he set out for Royal Roads with an Air Cadet League Scholarship.

For his final year of university, Rog will be heading back to the land of his birth (the land of his fiancée) for a Chemical Engineering degree at the University of Alberta. If his "fly-boy" sign language descriptions of summer training at Baden Sollingen, Germany and Morocco are any indication of his interest in flying, one can be sure that whether he chooses engineering or the R.C.A.F. as a career, Rog just can't go wrong in either field.



No. 3543

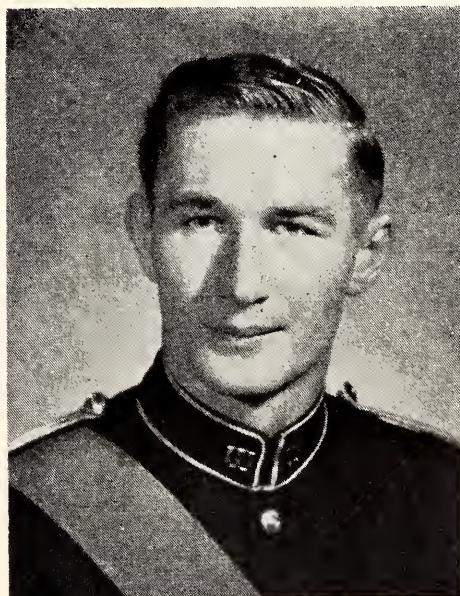
C.F.L. WALTER NIEMY
ST. CATHARINES COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

Walt first began to operate from Montreal on April 19, 1933, but before he could make full use of his talents in the big town he moved to St. Catharines where he attended St. Catharines Collegiate Institute. Always active in sports, his greatest thrill came when he rowed with the St. Catharines heavy eight crew in the Olympic trials of 1952. After graduation from high school and a year working, Walt decided to come to R.M.C.

At R.M.C. he has proven to be a very capable Electrical Engineering student and has become a permanent member of the "Midnight Coffee Club". He has shown athletic capability as well, having been a mainstay of the senior football team throughout his four year stay here. During the summers, "Neutral" trained as a pilot with the Air Force where he took great pleasure in buzzing Squadron Leaders and landing on abandoned fields. He received his Wings last summer on "Mitchells" at Saskatoon, and they looked so good on him (along with the sunglasses) that he joined the R.O.T.P.

Plans for the future include marriage, a degree from Queen's University, and flying. Whatever career Walt chooses after graduation, his ability to apply himself will ensure his success.

(P. G. H.)



No. 3583

C.F.L. DAVID STEPHEN OAKS
PORT ARTHUR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

On December 5, 1932 a smiling baby was born in Port Arthur and Steve has been smiling ever since. With his friendly, easy-going personality this fellow has an amazing ability for getting along with people and making friends.

On his arrival at Royal Roads, Steve rapidly became outstanding on the football team. His ability was not confined to one sport, as was evidenced by his performances on the basketball, volleyball and boxing teams.

At R.M.C. Steve rapidly established himself on the football team and has been playing the same excellent football that he played at Royal Roads. For his size he has absorbed a lot of punishing blows on the gridiron, but fate caught up with him in Montreal in the form of a broken collarbone, although while in the hospital he had a friendly visitor. His injury, however, limited his sports for the remainder of the year to a battle with the books. Steve has completed his course in Civil Engineering at R.M.C. and plans on rounding out his education at U.B.C.

Whether at U.B.C. or in civilian life, we all know that Steve will continue to be successful in making friends and accomplishing what he sets out to do.

(C. S. R.)

No. 3519

C.F.L. ROBERT THOMAS O'SHAUGHNESSY
KIRKLAND LAKE COLLEGIATE AND
VOCATIONAL INSTITUTE

The fine Irish baritone voice which was destined to echo in R.M.C. shower rooms was first heard in Haileybury, Ontario on May 29, 1933. In the fall of 1952, Shag won an Air Cadet League Scholarship to R.M.C., and arrived sporting a massive set of muscles obtained by digging underground for gold the previous summer at the 7800-foot level. By virtue of these muscles he won himself a position on the senior football team and slugged his way to the open heavyweight boxing championship as well. In the years that followed, his powerful offensive blocking and helmet-cracking tackling from the centre secondary position necessitated his presence on the field for sixty minutes of every game—and resulted in his election as co-captain second year and captain in fourth year.

Academically, he is taking Chemistry in the Science Option, and will obtain his degree next year at that other Kingston institution of higher learning. A Reserve cadet, Bob intends to earn his livelihood in industry—probably in the Kingston district, as his social as well as his scholastic interests seem to centre very noticeably about this area.

His past record seems to be indicative of certain success in the future, and he carries our best wishes with him.

(T. P. A.)

No. 3350

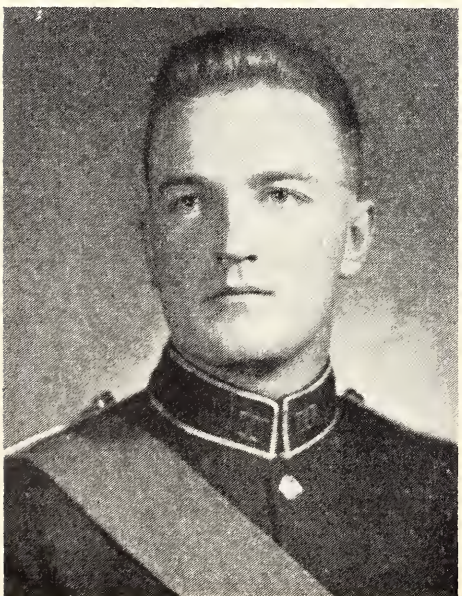
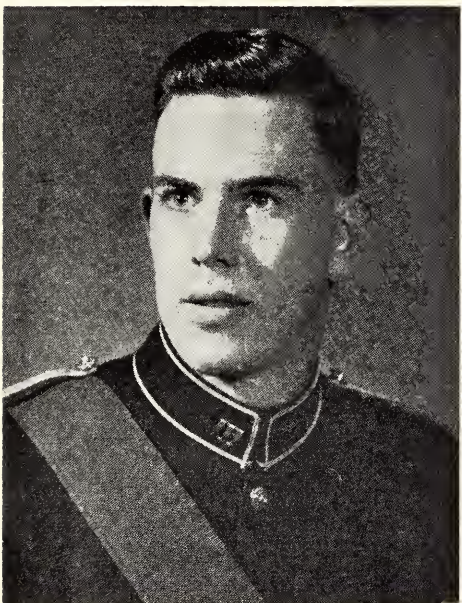
C.F.L. THOMAS WILSON PEARCE
QUEBEC HIGH SCHOOL

"Kips" was born on April 29, 1933 in Barrow in Furness, England, and came to the colonies in 1951 to promote soccer among the Habitants of Quebec City. After receiving the Governor-General's Silver Medal for his matriculation from Quebec High School, he came to R.M.C. to again promote soccer, which he did forcibly and successfully. In the off soccer seasons, Tom lent his talents to the decorations committee and spent two years as manager of the swim team. Tom has also been a faithful member of the Glee Club, being their star tenor soloist as well as president of the Club for one year. Electronics, his favourite pastime, has made it possible for him to remain in Kingston an extra year.

Tom has spent his summers, with the exception of two, with the Junior Service in Summerside and Winnipeg. In 1953 he received his navigator's Wings at Summerside and while at Winnipeg instructed navigation on week days and made navigational training flips to Kingston on weekends.

Tom plans a career in the R.C.A.F. and will attend university for a degree in Civil Engineering next year. His genial sense of humour and vigorous spirit will, without a doubt, aid in this endeavour. We all wish Tom success in his future career and expect great things from him. Cheers, Kips!

(C. D. B.)



No. 3365

C.F.L. THOMAS GILBERT PHELAN
D'ARCY MCGEE HIGH SCHOOL

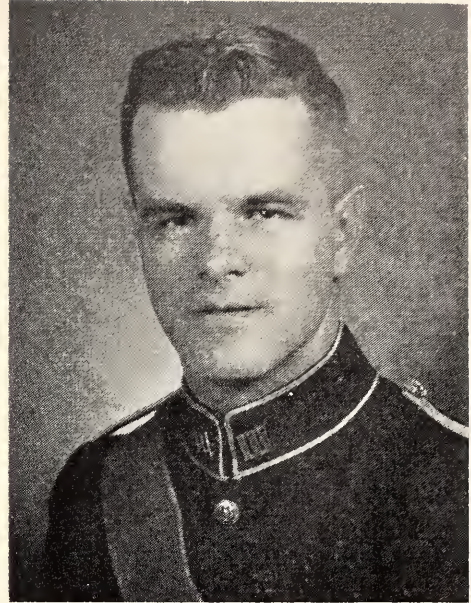
Tony, a native Montrealer, was born on March 3, 1932. In this same city he attended D'Arcy McGee High School where, besides obtaining an elementary education, Tony developed into an avid fan of "Les Canadiens". While at school, Tony also obtained considerable experience as a goalie which was later to prove an asset to R.M.C.

In 1950 Tony's career began at R.M.C. In his first year Tony found History so much to his liking that he decided to follow the five year plan in order to repeat the course. Despite his interest in arts, Tony turned to Maths and Physics in his third year. Besides playing with Fermi levels, Tony also found time to play goal for both junior and senior representative hockey teams.

During the summer months, Tony's interests were with navigation in the R.C.A.F. In 1951, he received his Wings at #1 Air Navigation School, Summerside, P.E.I. In the summer that followed, while Sports Officer at the R.C.A.F. Station in Winnipeg, Tony gained fame as the coach of the girls baseball teams. However, lost time as a navigator was made up for in the next year during which several trips were made across the continent, some of which, under the label secret, supplied an excellent excuse for disappearing.

Tony's plans for the future include a year at Queen's to obtain an Honours Math degree, which we hope will be the first M.A. in our year. He then plans a career with the R.C.A.F. which will undoubtedly prove more than successful.

(N. J. K.)



No. 3648

C.F.L. HUGH FRANCIS HASWELL PULLEN
DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

Hugh hails from the wonder city of the east, Halifax. Not forgetting the West Coast however, he went back in 1952, trumpeted through Royal Roads and was initiated into army life. Entering R.M.C. in 1954 as a student of History, he has been a member of the R.M.C. Pipe Band and quite a shot with a rifle.

Hugh's energies have been earnestly devoted to learning the different aspects of army life with the Infantry. He spent two summers with the R.C.S. of I. in Borden and during his third phase summer training had a chance to see some of Europe while serving with 2 P.P.C.L.I. in Germany.

Hugh's ambitions are set on a career with the army. He intends to spend next year serving in Europe and then obtain his B.A. from the University of Toronto. His warm personality and high sense of duty have won him many lasting friendships and these assets are sure to make his future an overwhelming success.

(M. M. C.)



No. 3545

C.F.L. GEORGE McAVITY RAMSAY
ROTHESAY COLLEGIATE SCHOOL

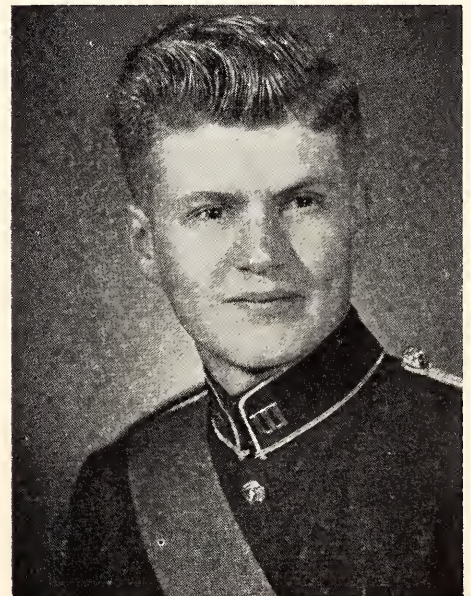
Born in St. John New Brunswick on July 20, 1934, "Mac" now has the distinction of being the only cadet from the maritimes in his year to successfully complete four years at R.M.C.

During his sojourn at the College he came to command great respect from his fellow cadets both on the tennis courts and in the rifle and pistol range. Although he has yet to win the College tennis championship, he has been a foremost contender each year. In pistol shooting however, his skill is unsurpassed and he wears the College pistol crown with just pride.

A staunch army reservist Mac spent his first two summers at Picton with the Artillery and then moved back to 'home country' in his third summer to help initiate Camp Gagetown.

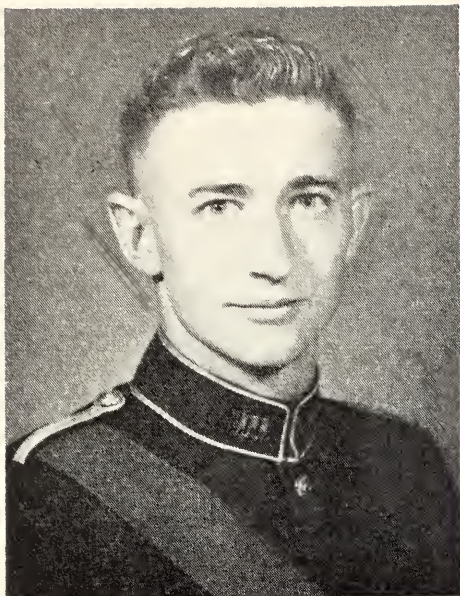
After completing his term at R.M.C. in S Flight of No. 6 Squadron, Mac plans to go to Queen's to complete his formal education and obtain his degree in Chemical Engineering. His main object is to 'go far', and with his good nature and drive we feel sure that he will be successful.

(K. I. A.)



No. 3510

C.F.L. ROBIN PETER DOUGLAS ROUND
CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL



Robbie is another staunch Westerner in our term, having been born in Castor, Alberta in 1934. From Castor he moved to the Stampede City, where he spent his public and high school days. After graduation from Central High he decided upon Royal Roads for his first two years at the Canadian Services Colleges. During this time, he was an enthusiastic member of Hudson Flight and through his efforts helped it in all its victories, particularly in soccer and basketball. He was on the College representative teams during his second year.

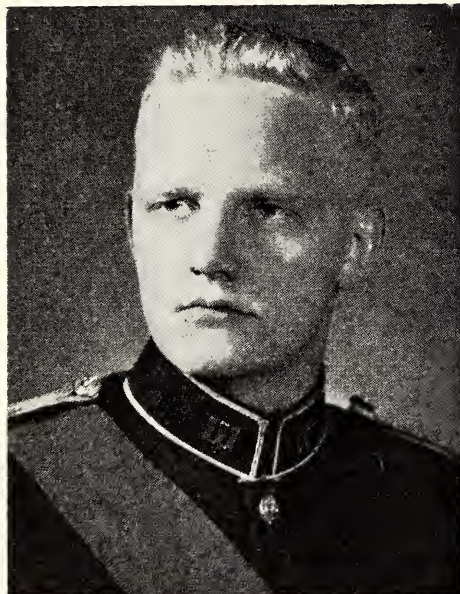
Robin joined L Flight and the illustrious Green Wave upon his arrival at R.M.C. His enthusiasm did not wane and he could always be counted upon to give his support to all squadron activities. For his spirit and drive he was justly appointed C.F.L. of L Flight this year. He holds the rare distinction of being the only cadet of our year to find an atom sub in a Corn Flakes box.

Robbie is one of the few remaining U.R.T.P. cadets in our term. His future plans include U.B.C., then on to professional Civil Engineering. There is no doubt that Robin will succeed in all his endeavours and our very best wishes go with him.

(R. J. N.)

No. 3578

C.F.L. RONALD CLIFFORD RUD
CAMROSE HIGH SCHOOL



"Bud" was born in Camrose, Alberta on April 25, 1935. Here his early schooling was started and completed on his graduation from Camrose High School in 1952. The same year he entered Royal Roads, where the "bevi'dered Svede" launched his campaign for the future.

Bud began his flying career with the R.C.A.F. at Claresholm, Alta. The outcome of the summer was 25 successful hours in a "Yellow Peril" and a new nickname "Henry". Second summer training was held at Penhold Alta., and his third summer at Grostenquin, France. At Grostenquin, he was employed as Operations Officer for No. 416 Fighter Squadron, through which he obtained his initial jet training. His tour of Europe with an 8-ton blow torch (R.C.A.F.) strapped to his flying suit leaves him many nostalgic moments of thought.

At R.M.C. his academics have been pointing towards a degree in chemical engineering which he plans to obtain at the University of Alberta next year. His ability in this field his sense of integrity and his capacity for leadership will take him far in the future. The very best of everything to you, Henry!

(M.S.)

No. 3557

C.F.L. JOHN ROSS RUTHERFORD
GLEBE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE



John arrived in the fall of '52 with his skates in one hand, his coffee pot in the other, and vague thoughts in his head of what R.M.C. was really like.

A well-rounded cadet, John's contributions to College life have been many and varied. He has played on the Hockey Is for four years, run in the Harriers for one year and played for the Football Is for one year. This year he was A.C.W.S.O. (these magic initials mean Assistant Cadet Wing Sports Officer). As such he won the Inter-Squadron Harriers Race this year, aided no doubt by the traditional head start given to Wing Headquarters.

All this and John has good marks too. He is one of the "brains" of Chemical Engineering. To set off this high powered education John felt the urge to swing a pick and shovel. Obviously he joined the Engineers and since has spent three summers at Chilliwack with the R.C.E.

Next year John plans to go to McGill for his degree and then back to picks and shovels in the Engineers. Amen!

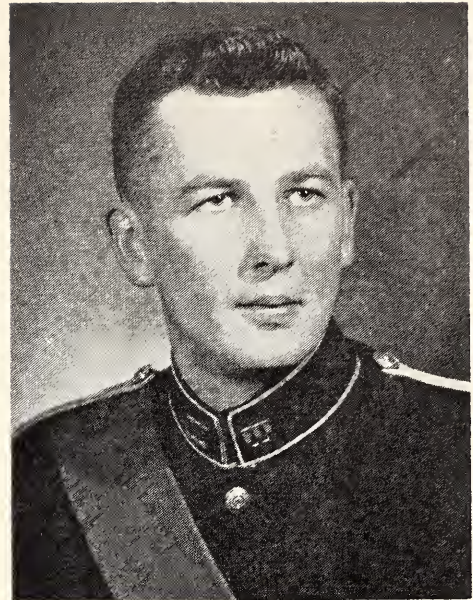
No. 3487
C.F.L. ERVIN ELDER SANDE
JASEER HIGH SCHOOL

Ervin (better known as "Erv" or "Sand") commenced operations in Edmonton on September 6, 1932 and has been quite an operator ever since. During his high school days, he was an avid Air Cadet and became a stalwart member of the international Drill Team. He was rewarded with an Air Cadet League Scholarship to Royal Roads. Shortly after entering R.R., he torpedoed the Air Force and switched to the Navy.

During his summers with the R.C.N. Erv very adroitly convinced the Naval Brass that he was a keen (?) and ambitious (?) cadet. Surprising as it may seem, his summer classmates recount many tales of bacchanalian revelry in which Erv played a prominent part. Despite these contradictory reports, he became a renowned Cadet Captain on the West Coast last summer.

Since coming to R.M.C., Erv has won fame as a man who loves drill and exercises. In addition, he very quickly joined, and has subsequently become a ranking member of "Ye Olde Inn Club" (meetings held every Friday and Saturday evening). As a reward for his multifarious activities, Erv was appointed to the position of No. 3 Squadron Training Officer this year.

After an excellent round of summer parties a couple of years ago, he found himself penniless, and, as many another man has done, joined the R.O.T.P. Thus, after completing his course in Civil Engineering next year, Erv will turn his energies toward becoming an "Old Man of the Sea."
(C. C. J.)



No. 3535
C.F.L. ROBERT JAMES SEXSMITH
NAPANEE HIGH SCHOOL

Bob was born in Kingston on May 30, 1935 and after living in Kingston and Belleville he moved to Deseronto. For four years he has been trying to make us accept this town but no one has been able to locate it on a map. Cheer up, Bob! Someday it may replace Toronto as Ontario's metropolis.

Bob's coming to R.M.C. was his introduction to wine and women, both in Kingston and on the west coast. He has adopted these as his pastimes but has been as successful in them as he has in getting off light duty.

However, in first year he played goal for the senior hockey team but he never had a chance to prove his talents until this year when he took over the reins as Senior Hockey Manager. Bob proved his organizational ability in his third year when he successfully directed C Flight in their sporting efforts. This earned him the position as Sports Officer of Frontenac Squadron.

The future holds much in store for Bob in spite of what Joe says. He has the capacity to work under any condition and he possesses a sense of humour which will win him many friends.

See you at the foot of the stairs, Bob!
(C. A. J.)

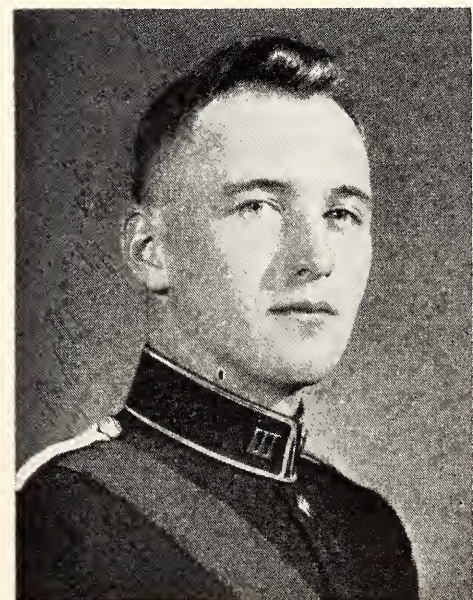


No. 3567
C.F.L. JAMES SHANTORA
AGINCOURT CONTINUATION SCHOOL

Jim comes originally from Central Europe. He left his home country of Poland in 1939 when he was seven years old. The European background has given him a quiet, forceful character. These qualities of character and leadership enabled Jim to earn for himself the rank of Flight Leader at Royal Roads and Squadron Training Officer at R.M.C.

After completing successfully two years at Royal Roads and another two at R.M.C., next year Jim plans to go on to University of Toronto for his degree in Electrical Engineering. Education in a military college is not limited to academics, and so Jim spent his first two summers at Camp Borden learning the fundamentals of Infantry strategy and tactics. With this knowledge, Jim went to operation "Rising Star" at Gagetown with the 1 R.C.R.

After graduating from U. of T., Jim plans to enter the Foreign Trade Service to see the world. If his success at R.M.C. is any indication of the future, Jim should be a great success in his chosen career.
(H. M. D.)



No. 3607

C.F.L. IAN PETER CAMERON SHERLOCK
KING ALFRED'S SCHOOL

Ian was born in Portsmouth, England on June 22, 1934 and set out on a life which, it is rumoured, was ultimately responsible for doubling the market value of ale stocks. One of the better travelled members of our year, Ian came to Canada in 1940, left for England and Germany again in 1944 and returned to Canada in 1951 where he lived down his reputation as an international wit and playboy par excellence for a year, before giving R.M.C. the benefit of his presence.

Although of generous proportion, his quickness of eye and speed of foot have made him a key player for the past three years on the senior soccer team and have enabled him to win the Recruit Heavyweight Boxing Crown. It is in this latter field he earned the nickname "shell shock" after the symptoms of boxing antagonists. No. 2 Squadron is also indebted to him, for his "steam rolling" work in inter-squadron sports and his athletic activity no doubt was responsible for his landslide to power as Sports Officer of this squadron in his final year.

Academically, Ian has found his *métier* in Electrical Engineering, a subject so simple apparently that third year exams are unnecessary. Next year either U of T or Queen's will claim him, and then he will go into the Air Force to tell the "joy-stick" boys where to go. Wherever he goes, we wish him luck, and it may truly be said, "Wherever he treads the grass will forever be crushed."

No. 3517

C.F.L. NORMAN KANE SHERMAN
REGIOPOLIS COLLEGE

Whenever discussions get around to the subject of the thin line dividing study time from sack time, they inevitably gravitate to "N. K. S."

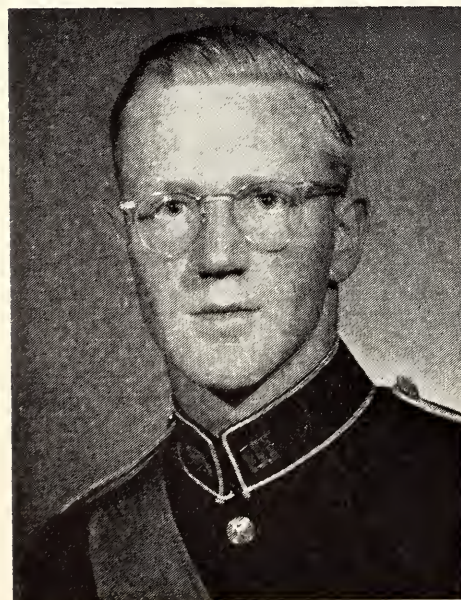
In his first year at R.M.C. Norm was introduced to "The System" of which he became an ardent supporter and in spite of which he captured both the top academic honours of the recruit year and the Queen's Challenge Shield.

Throughout his college career Norm has turned his energies to the Debating Society, the Harriers team, the Glee Club, the Newman Club, and the Engineering Society. He also made a marked contribution to the literary life of the College as editor of the *Review* in his third year and as a frequent contributor to *The Marker* as "N.K."

Having just successfully guided the bureaucracy of No. 4 Squadron as Adjutant, Norm is now looking forward to completing his intended formal education with a doctorate, and guiding rockets electronically. Perhaps one day Norm will be waving to us from the moon—that is, if he can find it on his navigation chart.

(D. H. H.)

No. 3521

C.F.L. CHARLES RICHARD SIMONDS
TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL

"Remember the time when Charlie . . ." will be a frequent expression whenever members of the Class of '56 gather to reminisce about life at R.M.C. From his first day at the College, Charlie never lacked ideas for creating considerable excitement. Undoubtedly, the most successful of his ventures was the firing of the cannons atop the Martello Tower, silent for so many years.

Charlie did not limit his unbounded enthusiasm to this one field but took an active interest in all College activities. He served both as Assistant Editor and Editor of *The Marker* and in his final year as President of the R.M.C. Engineering Society. In addition to playing all inter-squadron sports, he was a member of the inter-squadron debating team and an ardent "after exam" bridge fan. Throughout his four years he has maintained a high academic standing and was twice a prize winner. Charlie's first two summers with the Gunners at Shilo were followed by a well-deserved third phase posting to Germany.

The future includes marriage, a Chemical Engineering degree at Queen's, and then the R.C.A. Whatever Charlie's endeavour, success will surely follow, for enthusiasm, willingness to work and a cheery disposition are his.

(P. A. T.)

No. 3646

C.F.L. FREDERICK DOUGLAS SIMPKIN
BURLINGTON DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL

Fred was born in Noranda, P.Q. on August 15, 1933. Some time after this his parents moved to Burlington, where they now reside. Fred attended high school there and was a member of the Air Cadets before he graduated in 1952. He then moved on to bigger and better things at Royal Roads.

Big Bear played college football at Royal Roads as he did at R.M.C., and also by his all around ability earned the C.F.L. appointment at both Colleges. Fred is one of those fortunate people who doesn't have to study too much, and so gets his share of sleep.

For his final year at C.S.C. and second at R.M.C., Fred moved over to the Stone Frigate to become Sports Officer for No. 5 Squadron, a position he is well qualified to fill. One of those people who doesn't like being cold, he at first didn't appreciate all the advantages of the Frigate, but he is now getting used to it.

Fred rates high in the ranks of those taking Civil Engineering. Being one of the last of the Reserve types, he plans to go on to U.B.C. to get his degree. Then, as a Civil Engineer, he will start out to face the cruel world known as "Civvy street". Everybody wishes Fred the best of luck and we know he will be the first one back for the Ex-Cadet Reunion.

(J. E. R.)

No. 3587

C.F.L. PETER STUART SIMPSON
ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE

Pete was born in that great country to the south of us, in New York City, N.Y. on December 21, 1933. He later moved to Toronto, Ontario, but soon left to attend St. Andrew's College, Aurora, Ontario. In 1952, Pete decided to follow the sun, but was lost in a rainstorm and took refuge at Royal Roads.

Pete looked towards the Navy for summer employment and after first phase with the Executive Branch, began his pilot training. He received the coveted "Wings" this past summer with the R.C.A.F. Although hampered with a bad shoulder, Pete has proven his ability as an athlete. An excellent hockey player, he has also led his squadron's competitive teams in all sports. His hook shot usually results in a basket for the squadron basketball team.

Pete's leadership qualities gained him a flight at Royal Roads two years ago, and a flight in No. 8 Squadron this year. Pete is taking Mechanical Engineering and intends to receive his "iron ring" at Toronto.

All of us who know Pete are confident that he will do well in any endeavour, be it military or civilian.

(N. S. F.)

No. 3566

C.F.L. IAN JOSEPH HARROWER SMART
ST. ANDREWS COLLEGE

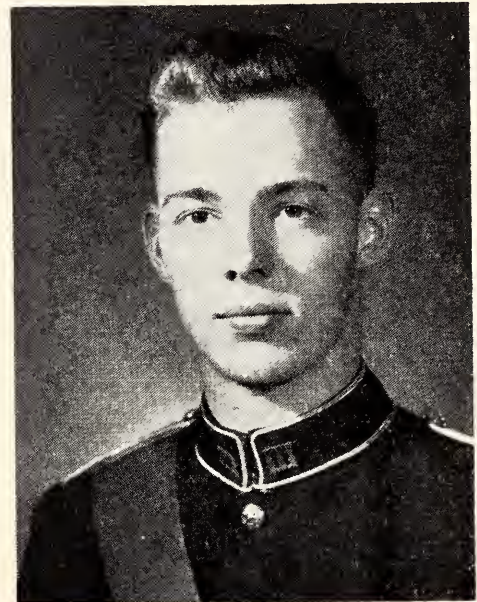
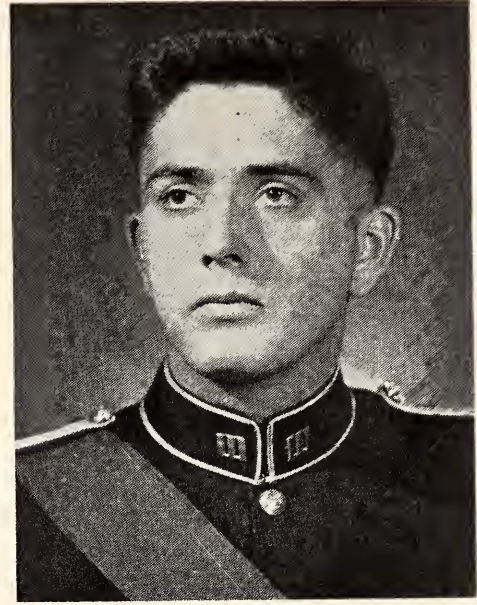
Ian first felt the heavy hand of the doctor on a warm December day in 1933. It happened to be warm because this earth-shaking event took place on the well-known island of Bermuda.

After learning the three 'R's' in Bermuda, Ian decided that it was time to visit God's country, and attended St. Andrews College in Toronto before proceeding to Royal Roads in 1952. There he played representative soccer and distinguished himself on the swimming team, which he captained, holding the college breast-stroke record for two years.

Entering R.M.C., Ian became a staunch Frigateer and this year is bossman of 'B' Flight. He divides his spare time among coaching swimmers, being captain of the Soccer IIs, and making frantic preparations to visit Smith College at every available opportunity.

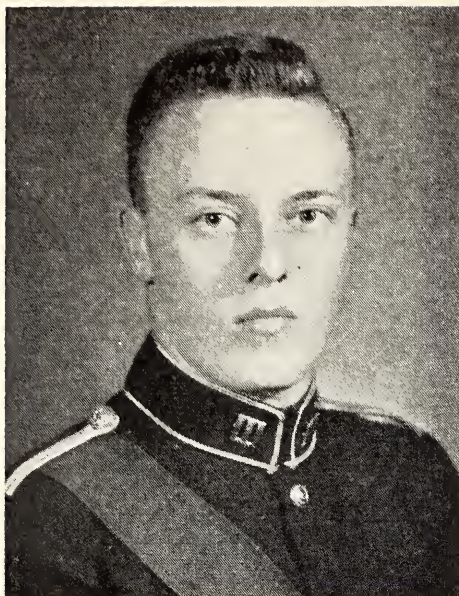
An artsman 'from way back' Ian has chosen the Infantry as his profession, and his post-graduation plans include marriage and a very interesting career in the Regiment of Canadian Guards. With his balanced judgment, reliability, and his own brand of humour, the only road open leads up.

(R. P. S.)



No. 3629

C.F.L. ROBERT PYNE SMITH
PRESTON HIGH SCHOOL



Bob was born in Swansea, Wales on February 8, 1935, but it was not long before Wales thoughtfully deported him to Preston, Ontario. Here Bob attended Preston High School until 1952, when he was accepted for Royal Roads.

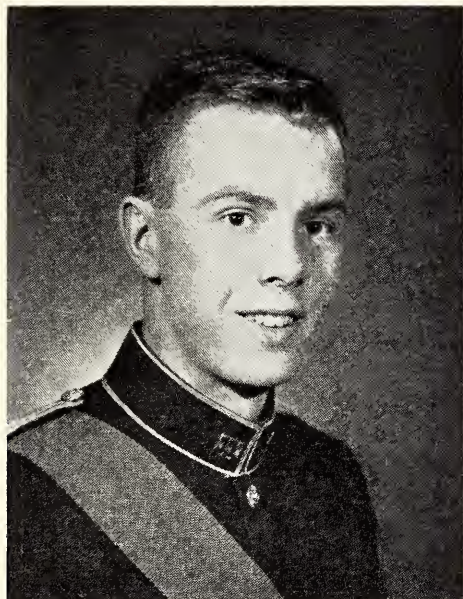
His bubbling sense of humour flattened the tribulations of that bewildering first year and carried him into second year as a staunch supporter of Champlain Flight. During his two years he excelled in sports, playing on the senior soccer and rugger teams, in addition to all squadron sports.

R.M.C. presented no problems last year: Bob settled down happily to a year of majoring in politics and history plus such activities as the senior soccer team, the Drama Club, the Decorations Committee and an intense study of the fair sex. His ability in all these fields of endeavour did not go unrecognized, for the College sent him a letter which mentioned marks, officerlike qualities and such, then wound up by congratulating him on his appointment as Second-in-Command of No. 8 (Montcalm) Squadron.

Bob has been forging ahead during his entire career and will continue to do so whether it be here at R.M.C. or in his chosen profession, the Army. All our best wishes to you on your way to the top, Bob. (I. J. H. S.)

No. 3610

C.F.L. PAUL ALBERT SOUTHALL
BURLINGTON HIGH SCHOOL



Paul first set his eyes on the world on April 30, 1934 in Hamilton, Ont. His early youth was a quiet and uneventful one until one day he saw a poster saying "Join the Navy and see the World". This inspired him to apply for a taste of this adventurous life as a naval cadet at R.M.C.

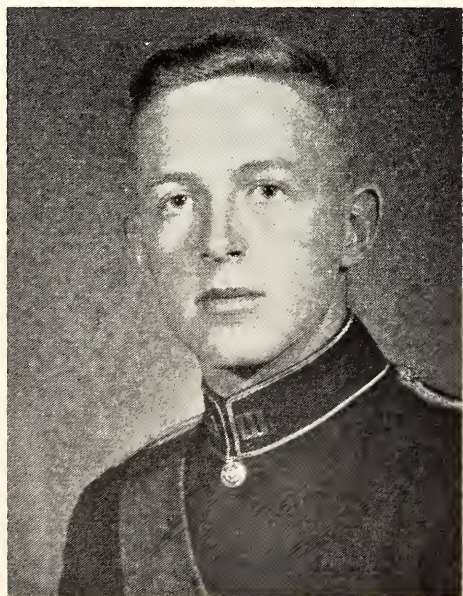
At R.M.C. Paul had the good fortune to be posted to the squadron with all the naval tradition behind it, and it is not unusual to hear him reprimanding anyone who speaks ill of the Stone Frigate. Because of his great liking for spares, and the thrill of handling "fantastic" sums of money, he shied away from engineering, and today is one of the few survivors of the Commerce Course. He still contends that he is not a slăc-artsman, and argues that his course in Commerce is much tougher than any engineer's one. (Now who are you trying to convince, boy?)

The future holds a Masters Degree in Commerce from Western for Paul, as well as a long and happy civilian life. There is no doubt in anyone's mind about the high degree of success he will achieve.

(J. C.)

No. 3659

C.F.L. MURRAY CLARE STEWART
STRATHROY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE



Murray or "Stew" as he is sometimes known, was born in 1932 in Leamington, Ontario where he received most of his education, but he graduated from Strathroy Collegiate Institute near London.

Murray was a guest at Royal Roads for the usual two years. An ardent artsman he was one of the converted few in his second year there. A conscientious student, Murray is keenly interested in the humanities. He will graduate from R.M.C. in Arts and then who knows which ivied cloister of learning will beckon.

Stew's qualities have been readily recognized, for he finished Royal Roads a Leading Cadet and was chosen as a Squadron Adjutant in his final year at R.M.C. He was a keen bandsman at Roads and is a proficient fencer who has represented both Royal Roads and R.M.C. at tournaments.

With his sense of humour, determination and obvious qualities of leadership, Murray can be assured of a fine career in his chosen service.

(K. F. S.)

No. 3513
C.F.L. JOHN WILSON STORR
LOWER CANADA COLLEGE

Born under the fleur-de-lis in Montreal on April 30, 1934, John has been a staunch supporter of les Alouettes, the Chateau Maisonneuve, Mayor Drapeau, Maurice Duplessis, and all the ouier nationalistic sentiments of Quebec.

Given a liberal education (what else can you expect in Montreal) he developed a discriminating taste in night-club singers and the ability to reduce anybody to speechless rage by caustic comments. "Stache" (second attempt) arrived at R.M.C. in black denim trousers and motorcycle boots and started a notable career in the service. His only war story concerns a near-dunking in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but has been told so often that it does not bear repeating here. Some of "Cashew's" more interesting pastimes at the College include moonlit canoe trips to Cedar Island, sleeping on the square, observing the Human Comedy (i.e. the T & C) and visits to Sports Stores. Having mastered the long splits in his final year, John confined the rest of his athletic endeavours to being close-hauled to the pit.

An above-average member of the R.C.A.F., John sees in his crystal ball trips to Europe, many hours of sleep whilst completing his engineering at McGill, some good parties and above all, he hopes, graduation.

No. 3637

C.F.L. KENNETH FREDERICK STUBBINGS

VICTORIA COMPOSITE HIGH SCHOOL

"Root" or "Louie" was born in Regina in 1934 and he probably has lived in more cities than anyone else in our term. He has, at varying times, hailed from Whitehorse, Calgary, Edmonton and Winnipeg, but finally found his home in Ottawa and has now become a staunch Easterner.

Ken applied for R.M.C. and found himself at Royal Roads. He showed up well on the soccer team and was proficient also at hockey and boxing. In his second year, he saw the light and started the drift towards an Arts Course. Ken, as the shortest member of our class, will always be remembered striving and straining trying to keep up to the rest of the class marching down to the Engineering School.

At R.M.C. "Root" impressed us all with his determination and drive in holding prominent positions on the first hockey and soccer teams. At the same time, he maintained a good average in his chosen option of Political and Economic Science. In his fourth year, Ken received the appointment of Flight Leader, a responsibility which he handled very well in spite of his occasional week of duty for sleeping in.

It is certain that Ken will be successful in his chosen profession as a navigator as he plots his way "through the stars to confusion".

(M. C. S.)

No. 3630

C.F.L. MOMORU SUGIMOTO

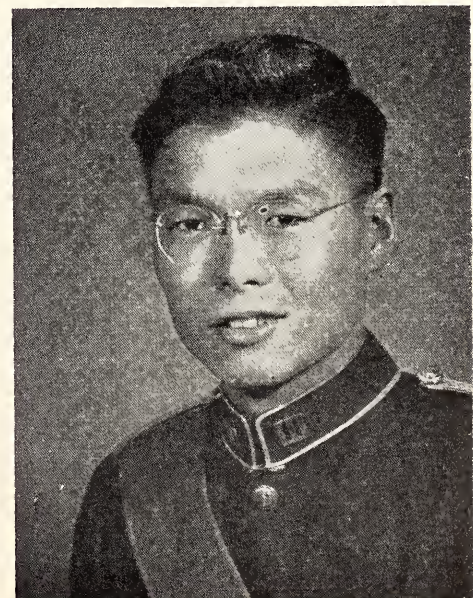
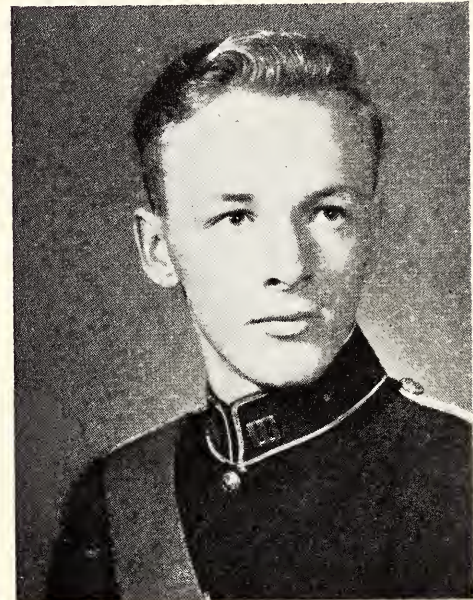
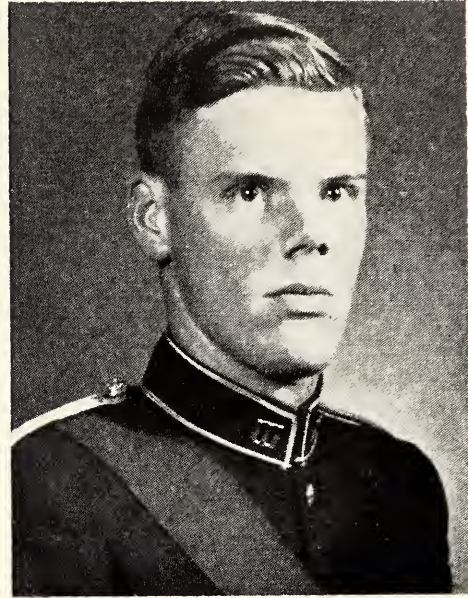
RAYMOND HIGH SCHOOL

The suntanned Irishman from the plains of Alberta, alias "Brem", "Tad", "Japanese Sackman" or just plain "Sugi" was hatched on November 4, 1931 at Raymond, Alberta. After completing his Senior Matriculation he joined the R.C.A.F. where he spent most of his time creating havoc in the telecom sections of various stations across Canada. The Air Force, realizing something had to be done about the situation, sent him off to Royal Roads in 1951. His career at the Services Colleges has been highlighted by good marks, an unrestrainable sense of humour, a tendency towards drooping eyelids in classes, and the faculty of conjuring up weird devices to ease the life of Services College cadets. His latest proposed project is the design of a nickel slot-machine for Electrical Engineering lab reports.

The telecom empire of the R.C.A.F. employs "Sugi" during the summer training periods. Clinton Ontario was the station chosen to cope with this dynamic personality during his first two summers. Marville, France being allocated the task in his third summer.

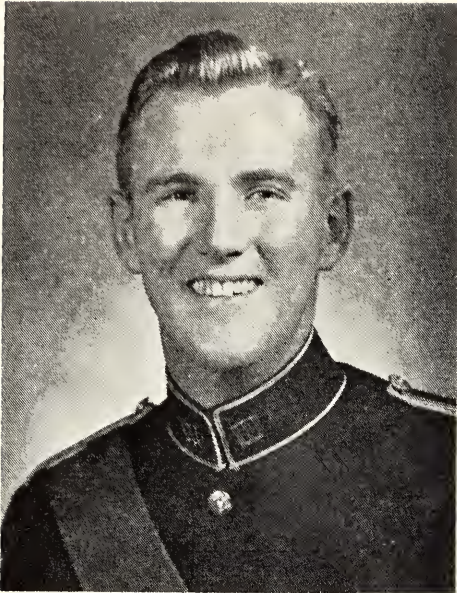
His future lies in the attainment of an Electrical Engineering degree at an as yet unspecified university, and subsequent employment in the Tech/Tel branch of the R.C.A.F.

(W. S. L.)



No. 3661

C.F.L. TERRY EDWIN YATES
LEASIDE HIGH SCHOOL



Terry was born in Toronto on February 20, 1934 and has lived in the Queen City all his life. Graduating from Leaside High School in 1952 he entered R.M.C. of his own free will as a Reserve Cadet in the Class of '56.

Terry is a "Gunner" and as such gazed on the burning sands of Shilo for his first two summers. In his third phase he was posted to 1 R.C.H.A. (H is for HORSE) at Winnipeg. As one of the few Reserve Cadets in existence, he plans to get his C.A. sometime in the next ten years.

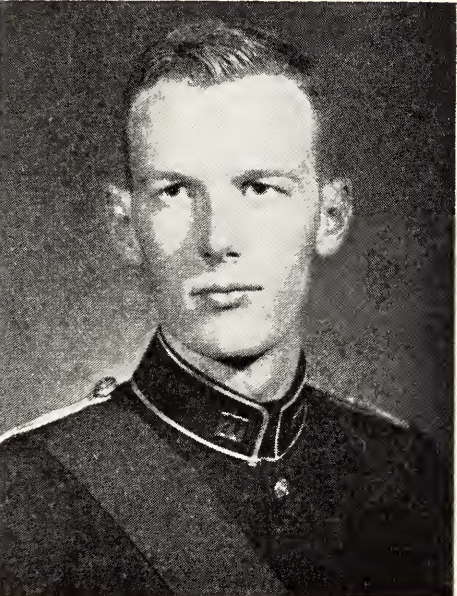
Terry is a first class hockey and basketball player, but he has confined his time to the former playing Senior Hockey for four years. In his second year, before old age caught up with him, he was the highest individual scorer in the league.

He enjoyed a "single" status for his first two years. Last year, after several tries with the Kingston League, he finally met his match in the form of a young lady from Toronto.

Terry's easygoing personality and warm smile have won him the admiration and friendship of the entire Class of '56 and we wish him well for the future. (G. D. McC.)

No. 3627

C.F.L. CHARLES ROBERT YOUNGER
ASHBURY COLLEGE



Rob came to the College in a blaze of red glory and, although the barbers have done their duty, it remains his most telling trait.

One might have been excused for thinking, "Blimey, another limey" when meeting Rob for the first time in recruit week. However, the records have it that he was born in London but moved to Canada in '39. Since 1944 he has made Ottawa his home.

Rob is an Executive type in the Navy and spent his first two summers on the West Coast. During second phase he rose to the dizzy heights of cadet captain. The third summer was spent on the East Coast wooing the girls of P.E.I. with renditions of "The Shooting of Dan McGrew" and qualifying as a Lieutenant in his spare time.

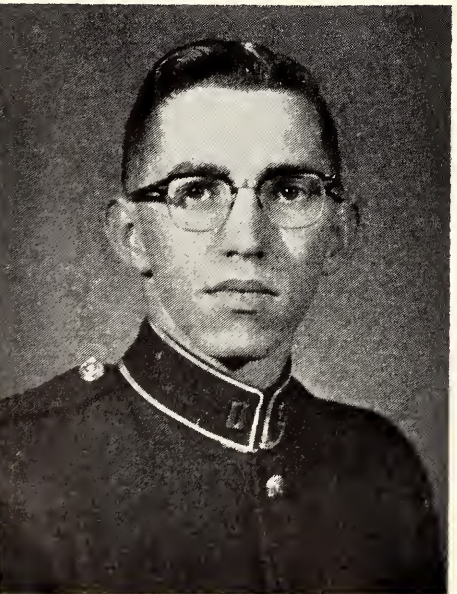
The representative pistol team, skiing and presiding over the Drama Club have been Rob's main extra-curricular activities while at the College. (Perhaps it was not only the skiing, though, that he enjoyed in Ottawa.)

One of the "Redman's" chief topics of conversation is sports cars, but he was not misguided enough to become a Mechanical Engineer and has taken Economics instead. Lack of sleep has never been a difficulty as Max Stewart must know full well. Next year, Rob plans to get his Master of Commerce at McGill, then go the way of all Commerce men—Chartered Accountancy.

Being one of the very few Reserve cadets left, he will be going straight out into civvy street where his drive and good humour will stand him in excellent stead. (I. P. C. S.)

No. 3546

C.S.C. KENNETH IVAN ANDERSON
GUELPH COLLEGIATE VOCATIONAL INSTITUTE



Born in Simcoe, Ontario on June 5, 1932, "Andy" has since claimed Guelph as his home town. His graduation from Guelph Collegiate Vocational Institute in the spring of 1952 was followed by what seemed like a short summer and then Andy found himself doubling the hallowed square with the rest of the Class of '56.

While here at the College, Ken has shown his prowess on the range by winning both his crossed rifles and crossed pistols, a feat few have accomplished. During his last year Andy earned the position of president of the Rifle and Pistol Club. Among his many and varied activities are curling, a member of the Glee Club for three years and Circulation Manager of *The Marker* in his third year.

Because of his versatility and ability to get things done, he is holding down not only the position of 2 i/c of H Flight but also Assistant Sports Officer and Assistant Training Officer.

In his third year he decided on Chemical Engineering as his chosen profession but later went R.O.T.P. and thus will be spending at least three years with the R.C.E.M.E. Corps where I am sure he will do well. We all wish you the success you deserve, Andy. (G. M. R.)

No. 3525

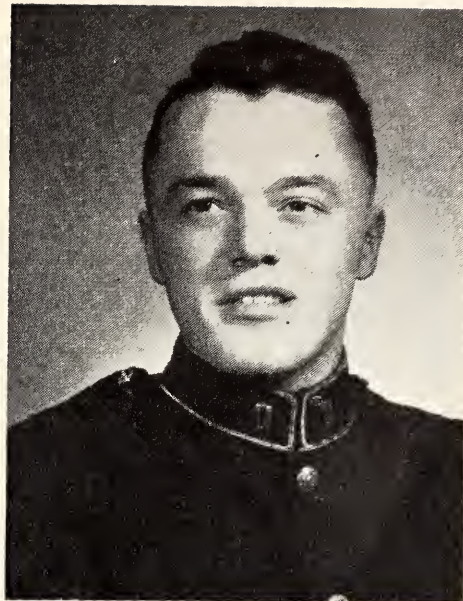
C.S.C. FRANK SEVERIN AUF DER MAUR
D'ARCY MCGEE HIGH SCHOOL

On October 6, 1934, the city of Montreal, delighted in the birth of a favourite son marked by the hand of destiny to become on of the honoured members of the Graduating Class of '56 at R.M.C. After a successful stay at D'Arcy McGee High School, Frank decided to abandon the worldly pleasures of city life and retire into the more ascetic surroundings of Kingston.

During his four years at the College, Frank always maintained the same happy, debonair attitude which made him many friends and a reputation for being always ready for a party. Always an active competitor, Frank was for two years a solid bulwark of the Junior Football team before graduating to the Seniors in his final years.

Frank is a devoted Chemical Engineer and his future along this line is very bright indeed in the light of past achievements. After graduation from the College, our friend talks of entering McGill and possibly U. of Alberta. It seems that the west also presents certain definite social attractions difficult to neglect. His last summer's training with the 13 Works Coy in Edmonton has turned his ambitions westward. The very best to you, Frank!

(C. D. P. B.)



No. 3580

C.S.C. RICHARD GEORGE BETHELL
WEYBURN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

Weyburn, Saskatchewan, a small city in the south east of this balding wheat province, was the beginning of Dick's success story.

During Rick's two years at Royal Roads his determination and drive were rewarded by his academic success. At sports, Rick displayed his skill and athletic ability in tennis where his smashing service and booming backhand made him the terror of the courts. Basketball showed Dick's versatility, which proves prairie boys can play other sports besides baseball and hockey.

Summer training found Dick at Camp Borden at the end of his first year; here he took his basic army training with the R.C.I.C. The second phase saw him at Meaford where he excelled in schemes and Infantry tactics. This past summer, training at Ipperwash, Ontario and Camp Gagetown, New Brunswick gained for Dick valuable practical experience as a Platoon Commander in the 4th Canadian Guards.

After graduation Dick plans spending a year in Germany with the Canadian Army, after which his intentions are to attend a civilian university and obtain his degree in Civil Engineering. Dick's determination and magnetic personality will take him to the top in whatever he chooses—best of luck, Dick.

(R. M. G.)



No. 3533

C.S.C. WILLIAM RAYMOND BOAL
RIVERDALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

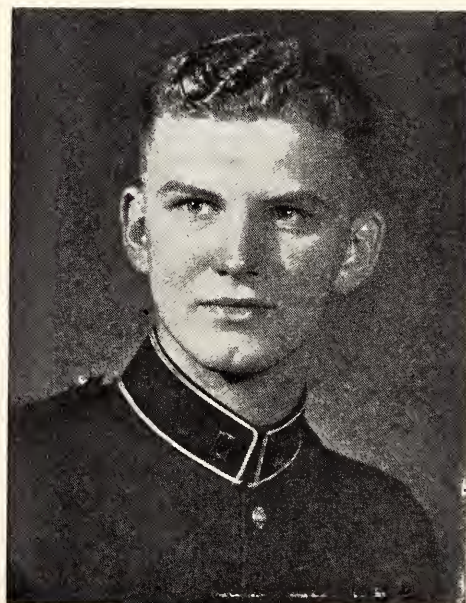
Born in Toronto on July 22, 1932, Ray has had the good fortune (or misfortune) of living in Toronto ever since. After graduating from Riverdale Collegiate, he worked for a year as one of the mad delivery truck drivers before R.M.C. beckoned to him.

He arrived at the College standing at attention and has tried to maintain this pose for four years. He's had some trouble in doing this, though, as in second year he was told that his right shoulder was low. He took great pains to correct this, only to be told some weeks later that his left shoulder was then low.

His activities in the College have included the Pipe Band, the Glee Club and the Drama Club, through which he will always be remembered, by those who saw the play, for his beautiful inflection and intonation in the classic statement "I'm Charlie's aunt—from Brazil—where the ants come from."

Next year, Ray is off to U of T and a B.Sc., then it's to civvy street and an Electrical Engineering job (probably in the power field),

(W. B. H. C.)



No. 3606

C.S.C. ROBERT GEORGE BURNIE
PRINCE ALBERT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE



Bob joined the Class of '56 with the fortunate group which began their C.S.C. training at Royal Roads on Vancouver Island. During his early days there, Bob established himself as a noteworthy character by applying, with unfortunate candour, some P.T. instruction to the cadet officers. These defenders of our faith (T.D.V.) wisely recognized his ability and entered him in the trials for the representative "gaiters team". With the help of the D.C.S.L., Bob became one of the staunchest members of the team where his flair for original humour delighted the Cadet Wing and eased the conscience of the cadet officers.

In his senior year at R.M.C., Bob joined the new No. 5 Squadron as 2 i/c of N Flight. An interested participant in College sports, Bob supported No. 5 in their assaults on the Wing Sports Notice Board and besides played rep football on the College team where he earned the cheerful sobriquet, "Silver".

Although the picture would belie it, Bob is actually not too bad looking, and this, coupled with an affable nature, added much colour to the social activities of this popular cadet.

The end of Bob's story in one sense, the beginning in another, this is meagre testimony of the gentlemanly qualities of a good cadet and a promising officer.

(F. A. G.)

No. 3475

C.S.C. FRANKLYN H. CHAMPION-DEMERS
ST. PATRICK'S HIGH SCHOOL



Dum Vivimus. Vivamus!—While we live let's live! In the early morning of October 10, 1932, a resounding slap followed by a loud wail announced the arrival of "Champ" into the frenzied activity of New York City, U.S.A. Champ was immediately placed in a crib and from that time until the present day he has inhabited various types of apparel used only by those fortunate people afflicted with a constant desire to "slack"! Champ soon moved to Quebec City where he received the first part of his education; in 1951 he was invited to be the guest of Her Majesty the Queen at Royal Roads; he "graduated" in 1954 and immediately rushed down to R.M.C.

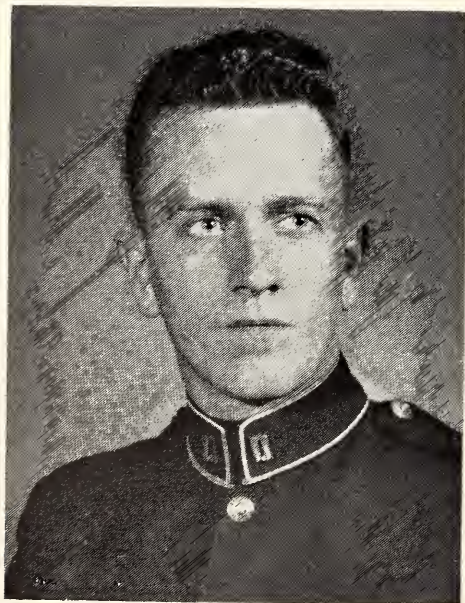
Champ entered many fields of endeavour in College activities and acquitted himself admirably; he played on the R.M.C. Junior Hockey team, a curling team and several of No. 1 Squadron's teams. Champ maintains a constant smile on his face and infuses his cheerful disposition into all who come in contact with him. His personality seems to charm vast numbers of the opposite sex; indeed, he has "friends" in all sections of Canada.

Champ looks forward to graduation day and to his future career in the R.C.A. We all wish you good luck in your future career, Champ!

(I. M. G.)

No. 3613

C.S.C. BARRY ALEXANDER CULHAM
LISGAR COLLEGIATE



Even though from Ottawa, where he was born on October 2, 1933, Barry could almost claim residence in the Province of Quebec for all the evenings he spent in Hull.

Finding it too hard to skip classes at St. Pat's College, Barry registered at Lisgar Collegiate for his Senior Matriculation years.

He joined a reserve Artillery Regiment while at High School and, finding himself militarily inclined, he trained his sights on R.M.C.

In his first year at the College, Barry was thought of as a confined and quiet individual, but due to his good nature, joviality and rare sense of humour, he became one of the best-known cadets of his class. He is very popular when adding colour to punch lines of somebody else's stories.

For summer training, the Artillery found Barry in its ranks at Shilo, where, he says, the sand offered a sight long to be remembered.

An advocator of R.O.T.P., Barry will undoubtedly make at least a short career in the army. Another thought in his mind is a one-year attendance at U.B.C. for a degree in Civil Engineering.

His plans for the future are limited, but definite, and we all wish our friend the very best of success.

(P. Y. B.)

No. 3589

C.S.C. BEVIL CHURCH DIMOCK
KITCHENER-WATERLOO COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

Born on July 15, 1933, Bev hails from Kitchener-Waterloo.

"Dim" has always been an avid sports enthusiast and is particularly noted for his gymnastic prowess and diving ability, as well as his whole-hearted participation in all squadron sports.

Bev was first enrolled at R.M.C. as a naval cadet; however, he managed to escape that dire fate and joined the R.C.A.F. in the pilot branch. In the field of flying, Dimmy has greatly distinguished himself. His most noteworthy effort occurred during second phase training at Penhold, where he single-handedly mounted an attack upon the Alberta Hydro Electric Commission by running down a high tension line during a low flying exercise.

The trials and tribulations of College life have never denied Bev's composed outlook. His good nature and sound sense of humour have won him many friends here and in the R.C.A.F. His future plans include a year at university and a career in the Air Force.

(P. A.)

No. 3575

C.S.C. HENRY MAYNARD DOKKEN
OTTAWA TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL

On the evening of January 10, 1934 a small stork dropped "Hank" down the chimney of an Ottawa house where, after being accepted into the family, he was surnamed Dokken (Doc for short). Here he remained until he finished high school. Because of his interest in the Air Force he followed the crows west to Royal Roads.

At Royal Roads Doc was a staunch supporter of his flight—in birdwatching and skulling. Two years were sufficient to graduate in this and so he travelled east to honour R.M.C. with his presence. Here his interests changed to engineering—plumbing especially intrigued him.

As a navigator, Doc has travelled across Canada. His first summer was spent among the potatoes on P.E.I. at Summerside where he was initiated into the Air Force. The following two summers were spent at Winnipeg among the friendliness of the Westerners. While at Winnipeg in his first summer, he earned his Wings and then, much to his dislike, returned as a member of the staff at A.N.S. the following summer. This last summer is best known for its migrations to Grand Beach and its parties.

While most of his buddies are planning to get married next year, Hank has no such plans. He expects to attend University of Toronto to obtain a degree in Mechanical Engineering.

(J. W. S.)

No. 3612

C.S.C. THORSTEIN MAGNUS EYOLFSON
BOOTH MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL

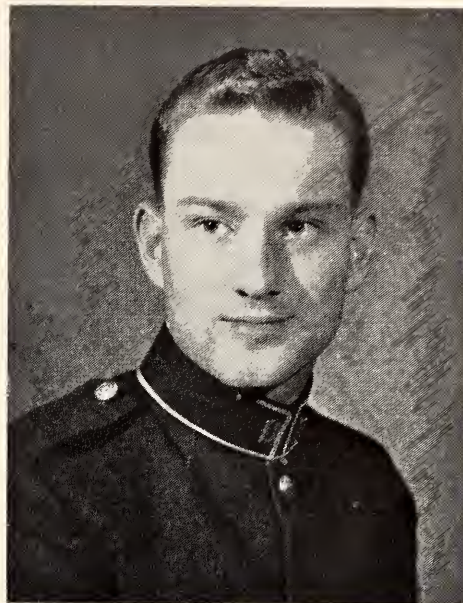
Thor was born on November 30, 1932 on a farm near Lundar, Manitoba, the third son of parents of Icelandic origin. Being a country boy at heart, he did not enter school until he was seven years old, after the family had moved to Prince Rupert.

Thor has had a varied academic career, starting most notably in Prince Rupert, where he was the only student of his class to graduate from the high school. This kind of record was continued at R.M.C. when he became the first recruit to flunk first year calculus and yet carry on to become a successful engineer—albeit a slowly mechanical. He chose M.E. because of a psychological drive to take things apart and a natural ability to put the parts together again in the proper order.

Yole went R.O.T.P. with the R.C.A.F. as soon as he arrived at the College and has taken his training as a navigator, first at Summerside and then at Winnipeg. Having won his Wings on August 27, 1954, "Oley" was posted to 4 (Transport) O.T.U. at Trenton for his third summer. While with 4 O.T.U. he did considerable travelling, ranging from Paris to Whitehorse.

The future looks bright for the Big Blond fellow in No. 7 Squadron, with marriage in the near future and a year at U.B.C. to get a B.A.Sc. The years immediately following university will be spent in the Air Force but what comes after that, no one knows. Best of luck, Thor.

(J. R. R.)





No. 3635

C.S.C. JOHN ROBSON FOURNIER
DUKE OF CONNAUGHT HIGH SCHOOL

Jack ventured to Royal Roads as an experiment in 1952, and he is still waiting for the results . . . so is everyone else. At Roads, Jack was extremely well known for his Gunroom antics, athletic ability in inter-flight sports and the restful weekends he threw in Vancouver.

On arrival at R.M.C. he decided Engineering was not for him and he is now in the Economics line—"doing quite well, thank you."

As Jack passes to the ranks of the hallowed ex-Cadets, we know the College will never be the same without that blood curdling scream "Jawsy!" echoing through the halls of Fort LaSalle . . . but we are sure the rest of the cadets can bear it.

The Football IIs got a big boost this year when Jack stormed out and won a spot on the squad. Rumour has it he is doing quite well!

Although Jack does not plan to stick with the Air Force Navigators he does plan to go to U.B.C. We know he will find the success he deserves and all our best wishes are extended to him.

(D. M. G.)

No. 3559

C.S.C. RICHARD MITCHELL GIRLING
NORTH BATTLEFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

Out of the badlands of the great Saskatchewan prairie came a personage known as "Gitch". He graduated from the North Battleford Collegiate Institute in 1952.

Dick received his first year summer training at Claresholm, Alberta, where he had his first taste of piloting Harvards—then a final year at Roads.

Dick spent last summer close to home. He graduated from Harvards to Mitchells and completed his training at Saskatoon where he received his Wings.

This fall found Dick running again for R.M.C. at Montreal. The rest of the year will be devoted to fourth year engineering, after which he will attend a civilian university and get his degree. Dick, I am sure, will make as noted an engineer as he is a Spillane critic, and I am certain the Highway Department of Saskatchewan will be looking forward to the spring of '57.

(R. G. B.)



No. 3631

C.S.C. FREDRICK ARTHUR GUNTER
PEMBROKE COLLEGIATE VOCATIONAL INSTITUTE

On October 29, 1932, the population of Peta-wawa, Ontario was increased by ten per cent. with the arrival of one Frederick Arthur Gunter. Nine years later, this amazing child spoke his first word—"food".

Fred is a very talented musician; he was a trumpeter in the Royal Roads College Band for two years. In his fourth year he organized a squadron orchestra which performed with varying degrees of success at squadron parties.

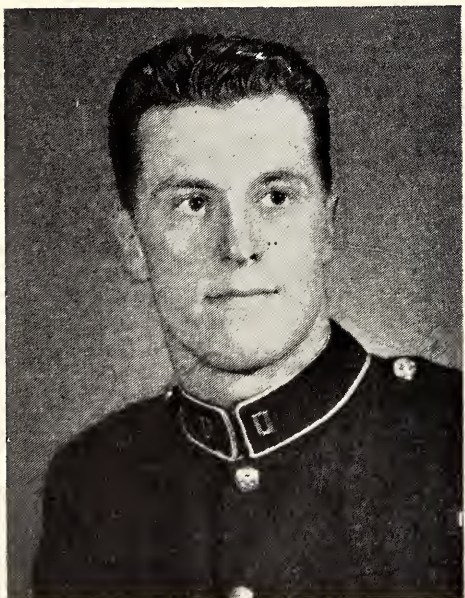
At Royal Roads, Fred played flying wing on the College football team for two years and was instrumental in helping the team win the League Championship in 1953. In his second year, Fred won the College welterweight title and represented Royal Roads in the Tri-College Tournament. In his third year Fred won the lightweight boxing championship at R.M.C. At that time he was also helping to coach the R.M.C. representative boxing team.

In his third year Freddy proved to have an aesthetic side to his nature, too, and elected to take the Arts Course. He also represented No. 1 Squadron in the inter-squadron debating finals. This year he was a member of the R.M.C. representative debating team which took part in several out-of-town inter-collegiate tournaments.

Fourth year found Fred second in command of B Flight in "left of the line" No. 1 Squadron.

With his capabilities and cheerful disposition, Fred is assuredly destined for a well-rounded, successful life.

(R. G. B.)



No. 3654

C.S.C. MARC JOSEPH RONALD HEBERT
GUELPH COLLEGIATE VOCATIONAL INSTITUTE

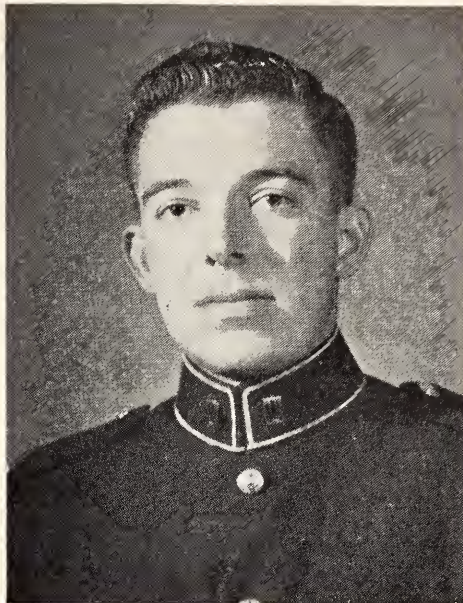
Marc was born in Guelph, Ontario on October 19, 1934, and it was in this city that he received his secondary education. In his final year at high school he joined the Guelph Squadron Air Cadets and was elected to serve as bar steward in their Mess on numerous occasions. He was so proficient at this task that he was recommended for and accepted at R.M.C.

Outwardly, Marc appears to be a quiet, reserved individual, but his dry sense of humour and tendency towards practical jokes have revealed a lively character to his colleagues. In his four years at R.M.C. he has displayed considerable drive and has done well in his studies and on the sports field.

For two summers, Marc trained as a navigator at Summerside and at Winnipeg, and successfully won his Navigator's Wings at the end of his second summer. His third summer's training was taken at Greenwood with 405 Squadron where he divided his time between navigation trips and assisting at the bar.

Marc's future includes a degree in Civil Engineering and possibly a permanent career in the Air Force. It is a certainty that his steady drive will carry him far in whichever field he chooses.

(H. W. C.)



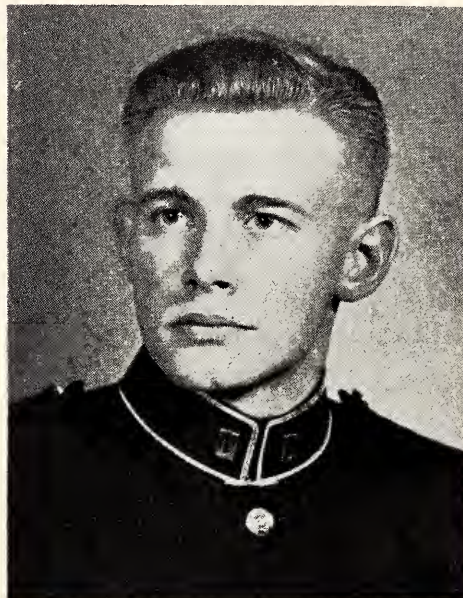
No. 3595

C.S.C. JERRY EDWARD HURLEY
MONT SAINT LOUIS COLLÈGE

Jerry was born in Guelph, Ontario on October 11, 1932. Seven years later he moved to St. Denis of Kamouraska, Quebec where he learned to speak French. After several pleasant years devoted to attending high school in Montreal, Jerry came to R.M.C. in September, 1952 as a Reserve cadet.

He brought a remarkable rifle shooting record with him and soon became firmly ensconced in the College's rifle and pistol teams, where he has been prominent ever since, winning the crown as the College top marksman in his third year.

Jerry spent his first two summers training at the R.C.A.F. Officers Aeronautical School at Aylmer, Ontario where he became acquainted with the mysteries of Air Force extra-curricular activities. His third phase was taken at Grand Bend Beach which is near Servicing Squadron, Centralia. Jerry found his summer training experiences so interesting that he intends to follow a career in the Air Force after spending a year at McGill for his plumber's degree. We all wish Jerry the best of luck in his future career.



No. 3541

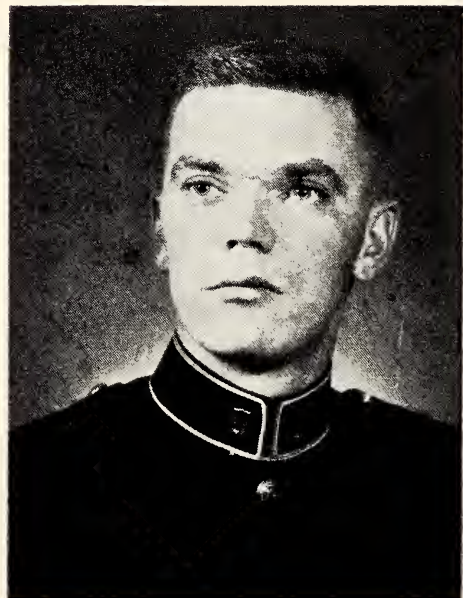
C.S.C. ALASDAIR BRUNSWICK MacARTHUR
MALVERN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

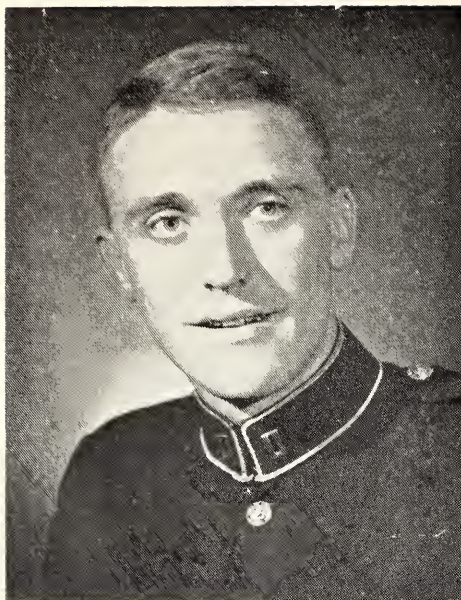
On July 15, 1932 the city of Toronto was gratified by the birth of one future favourite son, a stern looking baby lovingly baptized Alasdair Brunswick or "Slack Mac" as he later came to be known to his classmates. After having received his high school education in the Queen City, Mac decided that military life had a certain concrete appeal and departed for a four year stage at R.M.C.

Summer training saw him toiling on the West Coast at the School of Military Engineering. During his spare time at Chilliwack our friend inadvertently decided to become a motorcyclist. His experience on this treacherous vehicle was short lived and left him with a fractured ankle and a dejected impression of the driving habits of certain Westerners. However, a posting at Camp Petawawa in third phase made him regret certain delectable aspects of British life. Montreal was the intended primary target for his period of training, but the higher command was in dire need of a capable engineer at Petawawa, and friend Mac got the job.

Next year U of T will gain another back-bencher in its faculty of Civil Engineering. With his stubborn determination and energy, Mac has all the assets to obtain the desired degree and we wish him the best of luck.

(C. D. P. B.)





No. 3675
C.S.C. PAUL MOODY
RAVENS COURT SCHOOL

Paul came to the Services Colleges full of energy and enthusiasm that can be described as a real zest for living. His spirit carried through his years at Royal Roads and at R.M.C., contributing greatly to the morale of his year.

In September 1952, Paul went to Royal Roads to begin a most successful four years of military college life. Paul has done almost everything in the way of sports and hobbies in those four years. He was active in all the intramural sports and in his second year an outstanding lineman with a championship football team. Here at R.M.C., he has been a representative squash player and this year has put a considerable amount of time organizing and creating interest in trap shooting. Sailing has also been a favourite pastime of Paul's and in the regatta, no one was surprised to see his sloop win for No. 8 Squadron. In the summertime, Paul has flown for the Air Force, being fortunate that he did not have to repeat pilot training with his classmates. In his third summer he worked for Dominion Bridge, gaining valuable experience for a civil engineering career. Perhaps Dominion Bridge holds a career for Paul, but whatever he decides to do, he will have his classmates' best wishes behind him all the way.

(R. I. K.)

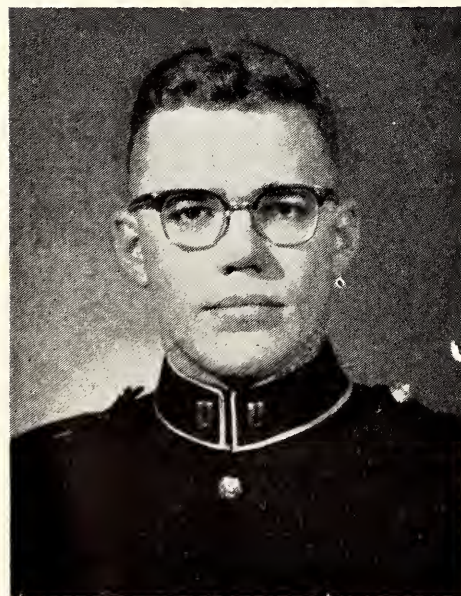


No. 3572
C.S.C. FRANCIS JOHN NORMAN
TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL

"Sports Car" was born in Montreal on September 26, 1935, but in spite of this he still maintains that it is the centre of the world's social life. Where else could one find such a delightful assortment of debts, wealthy and eligible?

After leaving a permanent impression on the previously steadfast and timeworn system of T.C.S., his adventurous spirit carried him to Royal Roads and launched him upon a career which may lead him anywhere. At R.M.C. he distinguished himself by cultivating a violent passion for the R.C.R. (1st Battalion, of course—they shine their cap badges and wear moustaches) and an equally violent dislike for the R.C.N. He has exhibited his athletic prowess by curling up each day at 4 o'clock and saying with a yawn, "Drama Club practice tonight, chaps." However, his efforts with the Drama and Glee Clubs deserve special mention.

Frank's aspirations for the future include indefinite bachelorhood, a brilliant military career, and skiing in France and Switzerland. Whether he finds his niche leading a South American Revolution or entertaining on Long Island in a Norfolk jacket and plus-fours, we feel sure he will make a reasonable success of it. Good luck, old chap!



No. 3412
C.S.C. DONALD ALAN NORTHEY
PETERBORO COLLEGIATE AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

"Digger" was born on November 11, 1931 in Peterboro where he spent his pre-R.M.C. days. After graduating from high school his steps took him to R.M.C. for a course in engineering and some military experience.

At R.M.C. he has participated in track, football and college rifle shooting, in which field he has proved to be an asset to both his squadron and to the College; he is also a bridge enthusiast and applies himself to other interesting extra-curricular activities as well.

His first two summers were spent at Ch'illi-wack, B.C. with the Royal Canadian Engineers, his third at Meaford and Camp Borden with the Infantry, and his fourth in the Yukon where he had little luck with prospecting although he found a marital interest.

After his first year here he was pleased with R.M.C., after his second he was positive that he liked it here, and so Don joined the Five Year Plan.

Next year he hopes to go to U of T to get his degree in Civil Engineering, after which he intends to become a world traveler; this desire to see the world is his main reason for not joining the Regular Army—so far he has evaded the clutches of R.O.T.P.—Chapeau Bas, and may your luck last.

(J. E. H.)

No. 3562

C.S.C. CHARLES STEWART ROBERTSON
MOUNT ROYAL HIGH SCHOOL

In 1952 "Chuck" left the booming metropolis of Montreal, where he was born on May 2', 1934, to further his education at Royal Roads. With his genial, sincere personality, he too became well liked by the rest of the term.

In sports, Charlie was quick to make a name for himself on the gridiron. He excelled on both the Royal Roads and R.M.C. teams as a lineman and his "talented toe" has netted him many points on converts. He has played on representative volleyball teams from both colleges and his drive and ability has made him a definite asset in squadron sports—swimming, floor hockey and water polo in particular.

Charlie is a camera enthusiast, and has spent much of his time in gathering a record of College life in pictures. This year, Charlie is president of the Music Club. He is one of those talented individuals who "pits" during lectures and still maintains a high average in his academics. After graduation and a year in the Services, Charlie plans to complete his Civil Engineering course at McGill.

He has spent his past three summers learning to become an Engineer officer at Chilliwack. His spare time was spent at parties in Vancouver and Chilliwack, driving around in his old car and chasing about Cultus Lake.

With his geniality and determination we are certain that Charlie will make a success of either a military or civilian career.

(D. S. O.)

No. 3603

C.S.C. JOHN ERIC RYMER
PEACE RIVER HIGH SCHOOL

Jack was born in Edmonton, Alberta on June 21, 1935, and has since proven his loyalty to the "old home town" by making a small fortune on the Grey Cup Games of recent years.

After obtaining a high school graduation diploma and a private pilot's licence, Jack headed west to Royal Roads and a career in the R.C.A.F. While at Roads, John ceased to be Jack and became "Coco" and has been known as such ever since.

Coco spent his first two summers flying at Claresholm and Penhold, and last summer went holidaying in Europe where, in his spare time, he held an important admin. post with Air Div. H.O., Metz, France, as assistant to the Assistant Adjutant.

Jack has displayed outstanding scholastic ability during his college years and, in spite of the fact that he is R.O.T.P., he is sincerely interested in making his career in the Air Force. We all feel that Jack will make an excellent service officer and expect that on his next tour in Europe he will be promoted to Assistant Adjutant.

(F. D. S.)

No. 3585

C.S.C. ALAN DOUGLAS SHERWIN
YORKTON COLLEGIATE

The only cadet whose morale, sense of humour, spirit and enthusiasm have never failed him is "our boy Al" from Yorkton, Saskatchewan.

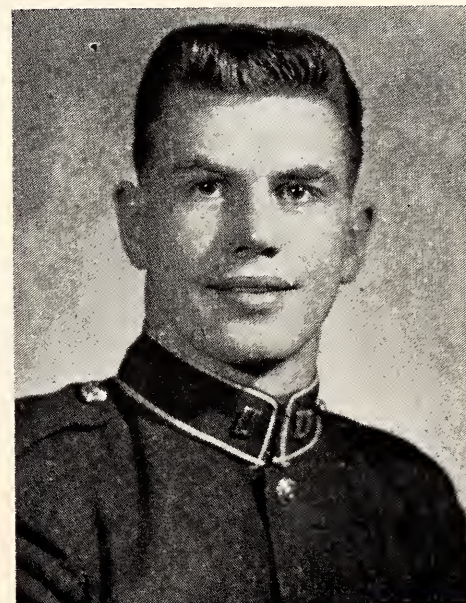
Seriously, Al came to Roads with great potentials. He had been a member of the Students' Council in Yorkton Collegiate. He had already received his Air Cadet Wings. Even though he was eligible for an Air Cadet Scholarship on his entry to Roads, he chose to go R.O.T.P.

In his recruit year, Al ranked first in drill. In his second year, as a Leading Cadet (i.e. drum section) he organized and whipped the Roads' band into shape. At R.M.C., he continued making use of his talent in the R.M.C. Pipe Band (after he found out Section Commanders had to carry rifles.)

In sports, Alan is keen on gymnastics, soccer, skating and baseball. On his first try at debating he was acclaimed "a convincing and extremely honest" orator.

Al has been a confirmed artsman, majoring in Politics. After graduation, he expects to obtain his pilot's Wings with the Air Force. Then he plans to make the R.C.A.F. a career. With his qualifications, ability, spirit and personality he is no doubt destined for an interesting and rewarding career.

(W. J. S.)



No. 3554

C.S.C. WILLIAM JOSEPH SHEWAGA

REVELSTOKE HIGH SCHOOL



One day in the wild and bleak hills of the Rockies in the heart of B.C., a young lad of high potential came into the world. For twenty years the metropolis of Revelstoke was blessed with "it". Although almost destined to be a railway man, Bill saw the error of his ways and in 1952 was greeted at Royal Roads with open arms. Right from the start he showed his great ability by standing second in his first year.

On arrival at R.M.C. in 1954, Bill again showed his remarkable ability in his chosen course, Electrical Engineering. He was given the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario Award for his high standing in Electrical Engineering subjects. At R.M.C. he proved his skill in diving and became a member of the swimming team. He has also shown his ability as an actor by becoming a member of the R.M.C. Drama Club. He did a sensational job on his four line part (even though he forgot one of them).

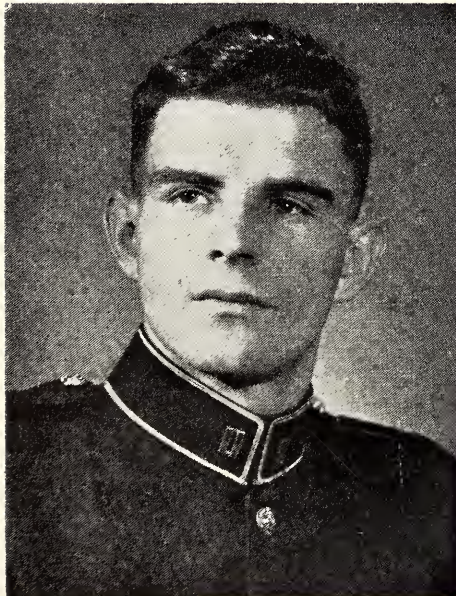
After two summers training as a navigator, Bill received his Wings. During his second summer at Winnipeg, the powers that be saw fit to make him Squadron Cadet Commander, one of the top appointments, thus proving his leadership ability. Although Bill enlisted as a Reserve cadet, he changed his mind early in his first year and joined the R.O.T.P. ranks. The future will include one year at U.B.C for his Electrical Engineering degree, and although he is undecided as yet about an Air Force career, we are sure he will be a success in any field of endeavour.

(A. D. S.)

No. 3553

C.S.C. GRAHAM ELLIS WRIGHT

SOUTH PORCUPINE HIGH SCHOOL



G.E., our twenty four year old four year old, was born (and we murder the term loosely) in the metropolis of South Porcupine, Ontario on January 6, 1932.

Graham came to R.M.C. as a result of seeing an advertisement in the "South Porcupine Whig-Standard" and swears that his children will not be taught to read.

Despite this beginning, G.E. is known as one of the keenest cadets in the squadron and the mainstay of the squadron water polo team. In his final year, the "Gimp" captained No. 2's tackle football squad and led us to the finals.

G.E. is a confirmed "system" worker, and, as such, is one of the better bridge players in the College. An Electrical Engineer, he has conducted exhaustive research into the load carrying capacity of dormitory wiring.

A good Navy type, Graham has followed the birds to Victoria for the past three summers, where he aroused quite a guffaw by turning up for a navigation exam in wing collar and bow tie.

Next year, G.E. plans on getting his degree in Electrical Engineering at Queen's, and then going into the Navy.

(C. T. S.)

MIDSHIPMEN

No. 4150

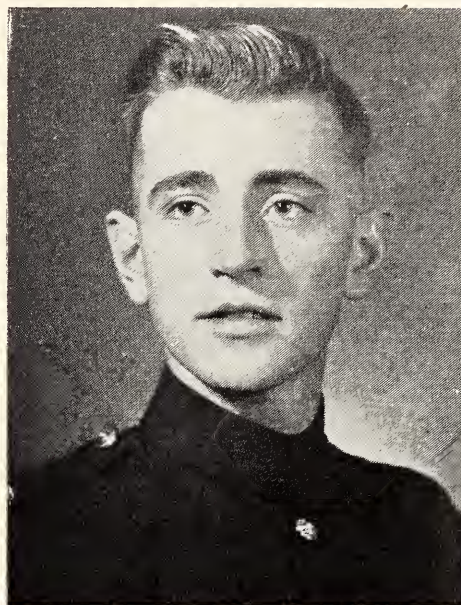
NIGEL HARVEY HUGH FRAWLEY

RIDLEY COLLEGE

On the foggy London morning of June 7, 1936, "Nige" made his debut into the world. After living in London for the first three years of the war, he came to Canada late in 1942 where he resided in St. John, New Brunswick before settling in Hudson Heights, P.Q. Upon graduation from Ridley College in 1954, Nige entered R.M.C. with a view to an engineering degree. However, his first summer with the R.C.N. convinced him that the life of an officer in the Executive Branch was for him.

Nige's various activities at R.M.C. have included swimming, debating and a hectic social life. During both years he was a member of the R.M.C. swimming team and represented the College in two C.S.C. Tournaments. In his second year, he joined the debating team in which he was an enthusiastic participant. Nige's beaming smile and jovial disposition have made him a favourite with his fellow cadets both in and out of classes.

During his two years at R.M.C., Nige has combined the qualities of sportsmanship and humour with a strong sense of duty in such a way that we are confident he will go far in his chosen career.



No. 4166

BOHDAN HARASYMIW

Born August 30th, 1936, Bud attended the North Battleford, Saskatchewan, Collegiate Institute during his high school days. Originally planning to go into medicine, he was wooed to engineering by R.O.T.P. recruiting posters and came to R.M.C. as a cadet of the Class of '58. This year Bud felt the "call of the sea" and left to take up a naval career in the Executive Branch of the R.C.N.

While at the College he distinguished himself with a good disciplinary record, having been charged on few occasions; with a better-than-average academic standing; with a reputation as a fine artist (as exemplified by his cover for the Christmas 1955 *Marker*), and as a good all-round cadet.

Of his new endeavour Bud confesses he may find it new and strange, but being imbued with a love for the sea he is anxious to embark upon his chosen career.

We of his class salute him with a kind "au revoir et bon voyage" and wish him success in his new undertaking in the Navy.

G. W. H.



No. 4194

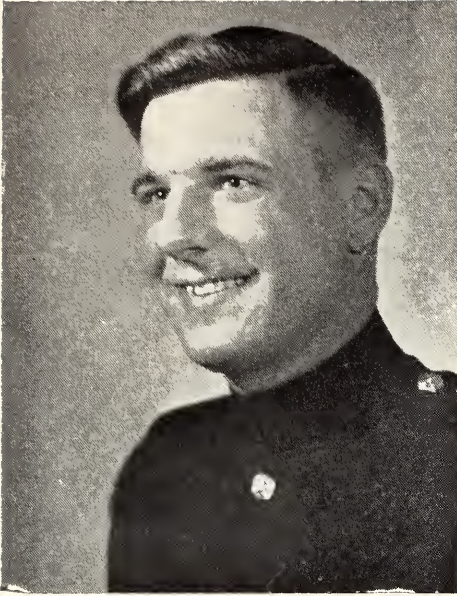
EDMUND JOHN KULIN
D'ARCY MCGEE HIGH SCHOOL

Ed got his first look at the world on December 2nd, 1935 in the big city of Montreal. When Ed started attending school he was soon given the nickname "Big Ed" because of his huge size and amiable humour. At an early age he became interested in ships and while still in high school he became a member of the R.C.N.R.

Ed's interest at R.M.C. lies mainly with the football team. He has played both Junior and Senior football with noteworthy contributions to each. Playing left tackle, Ed has more than once crushed one of the opposing team's plays. Ed has also played intersquadron hockey, water polo and floor hockey. His outside interests include sailing, stamp collecting and photography.

Ed plans to go to the Royal Naval Engineering College this year to continue his studies in Mechanical Engineering. Later he plans to specialize in marine engineering and to make a naval career of it. Ed's ambition is, of course, to get some "scrambled eggs" on the peak of his forage cap. With his keen interest in the Navy and naval affairs, Ed should make a fine officer and I am sure all the cadets at R.M.C. wish him every success in his future plans.

C. R. W.



No. 4146

WILLIAM EDWARD PAYNE
WALKERVILLE HIGH SCHOOL

Bill first saw the light of day in Windsor, Ontario on July 7, 1933. After graduating from Walkerville High in 1951, Bill joined the ranks at Ford of Canada. In January 1952, he succumbed to the call of service life and enlisted in the R.C.N.

After nineteen weeks of New Entry Training and thirty-four weeks of Communications School at H.M.C.S. Cornwallis, A.B.C.V.1 Payne boarded H.M.C.S. Quebec and steamed out to sea. If Bill didn't see all the world, he saw a fair portion of it: U.K., West Indies, New Orleans. However, his sailing days were cut short when in August, 1953 he was summoned before the Fleet Selection Board and was subsequently drafted to R.C.N. Preparatory School at H.M.C.S. Naden. The following year the old sea dog appeared at R.M.C.

Since the day he arrived at the College, Bill has been one of the most popular cadets of his year. His quick spirits and ready wit have made him a welcome visitor to any group. Bill's main interest and hobby, other than writing letters, has been the College Track Team of which he has been a member for two years. Bill has been a keen cadet and his constant ravings about Navy life indicate that he will be a pussier officer. I know that his classmates feel that with his qualities of leadership, his sense of humour and his love for service life, Bill's career will be a successful one. Good sailing, Bill!

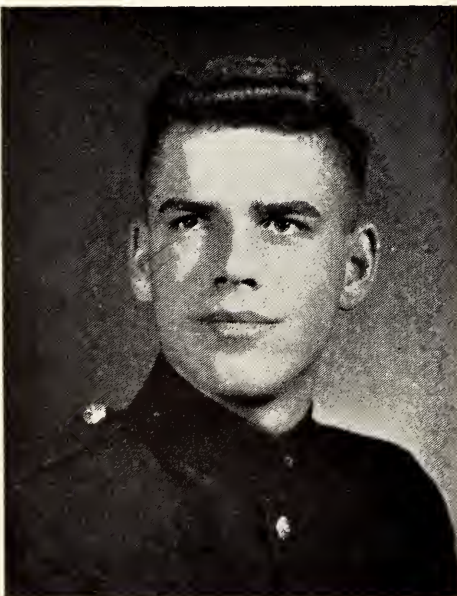
No. 3953

JAMES DOUGLAS SINE
NEWMARKET HIGH SCHOOL

Jim was born in Brooklin, Ontario on June 29, 1935, which may explain why he is a Dodger fan. After spending his high school years in Newmarket, his interest in service life brought him to R.M.C. where "Jim O'Sinasy", the smiling Irishman, started on a happy-go-lucky, typically Navv career. During his first summer, Jim went on his training cruise to Longbeach on the H.M.C.S. Stettler, which arrived just in time for the Miss Universe contest. A confirmed bachelor though, Jim has so far succeeded in resisting any who would tie him to the land. His interest in the Navy was shown by his top marks in navigation last summer.

Following graduation, one year spent as Midshipman and another year on the Sub-Lieutenant Course in England, Jim hopes to get into the Fleet Air Arm to do a bit of above-the-waves work. Jim is best known at R.M.C. for his skill in floor hockey and basketball and his affinity for water-fights, snap courses, the Navy, and skylarks of any type. We all wish Jim the best in his career in the R.C.N.

(W. C. W.)



No. 4273

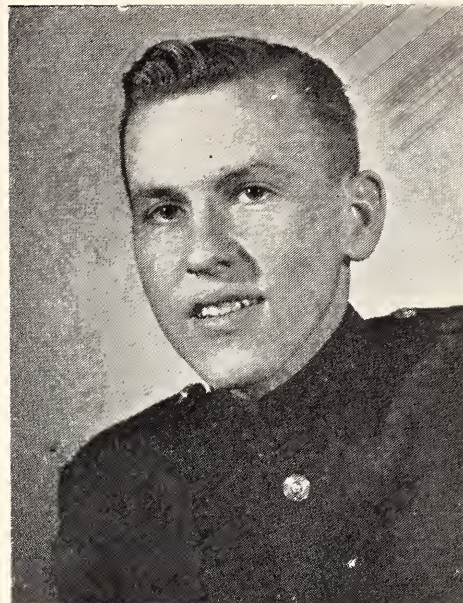
CHARLES ROBERT WARD
QUEEN ELIZABETH HIGH SCHOOL

Bob was born on March 26th, 1937 in the town of Windsor, Nova Scotia, moving to Halifax in 1939 where he came under the influence of the Navy during the war years. As a faithful "Blue-nose" he decided his future career should be at sea.

After finishing his preliminary education at Queen Elizabeth High School in 1954, Bob came to R.M.C. as a Naval Cadet and decided he would specialize in Mechanical Engineering. While at R.M.C. Bob distinguished himself on the junior fencing team. His proficiency with foil and sabre enabled him to attain the senior team in his second year here. Bob also took part in squadron hockey and volleyball, doing credit to his squadron.

Bob derives pleasure out of sailing, stamp collecting, and photography and has few dislikes other than being called an American due to his accent and (shades of Nelson) he despises Navy Rum. His ambition is to own an Austin-Healey and while in England he most likely will obtain one. With Bob's success in all his undertakings there is little doubt that he will succeed at Manadon where he will specialize in air engineering. Good luck Bob!

E. J. K.



No. 4190

RUSSELL EDWARD WOLICKY
HARBORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

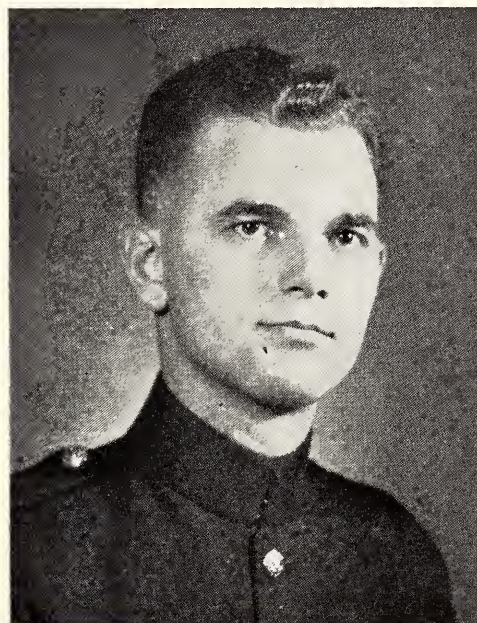
"Russ" was given his first spanking in Regina, Sask. on March 5, 1936. At the tender age of 3 he was carried off to the sprawling metropolis of Toronto. At school Russ was active in the Sea Cadets for four years and was sufficiently exposed to the Army Cadets to realize that his career lay in the Navy's Executive Branch.

In September, 1954 Russ entered the limestone portals of R.M.C. He lent his organizational ability to the Entertainment Committee and took an active part in ensuring the success of the First Year Mess Dinner and of the College balls. In his second year, he played representative football on the Junior Rugby Team.

Russ spent the first phase of his summer training on the West Coast where he had an interesting time, although he did not make any spectacular voyages. He will realize a long-held ambition when he goes to sea this summer with the Navy as a Midshipman, then to the U.K. in 1957 for further training.

We know that with his love for the Navy and his outstanding personal qualities he will become an officer that R.M.C. can well be proud of. The Class of '58 joins me to wish him a *bon voyage* and success in every venture.

(P. B. K.)



No. 4277

WILLIAM JOHN WOOD

Bill was born in England in 1935. He attended high school at Lisgar Collegiate in Ottawa. On his entry into R.M.C. his all-around athletic ability was quickly noticed. As a recruit at R.M.C., Woody played both representative tennis and basketball. He also came second in the Recruit obstacle race. In his second year, Bill played representative tennis, but owing to female and academic duties he did not further represent the College; however, he played squadron football, basketball, volleyball, soccer and hockey. His keenness on parade was always to be observed, especially with the shiny boots and white running shoes. Bill is leaving R.M.C. this year. Following one year of practical training, he will take a Navy Executive course in Greenwich, England. Hope to see you a Captain soon. Bill. Good luck from all the boys!

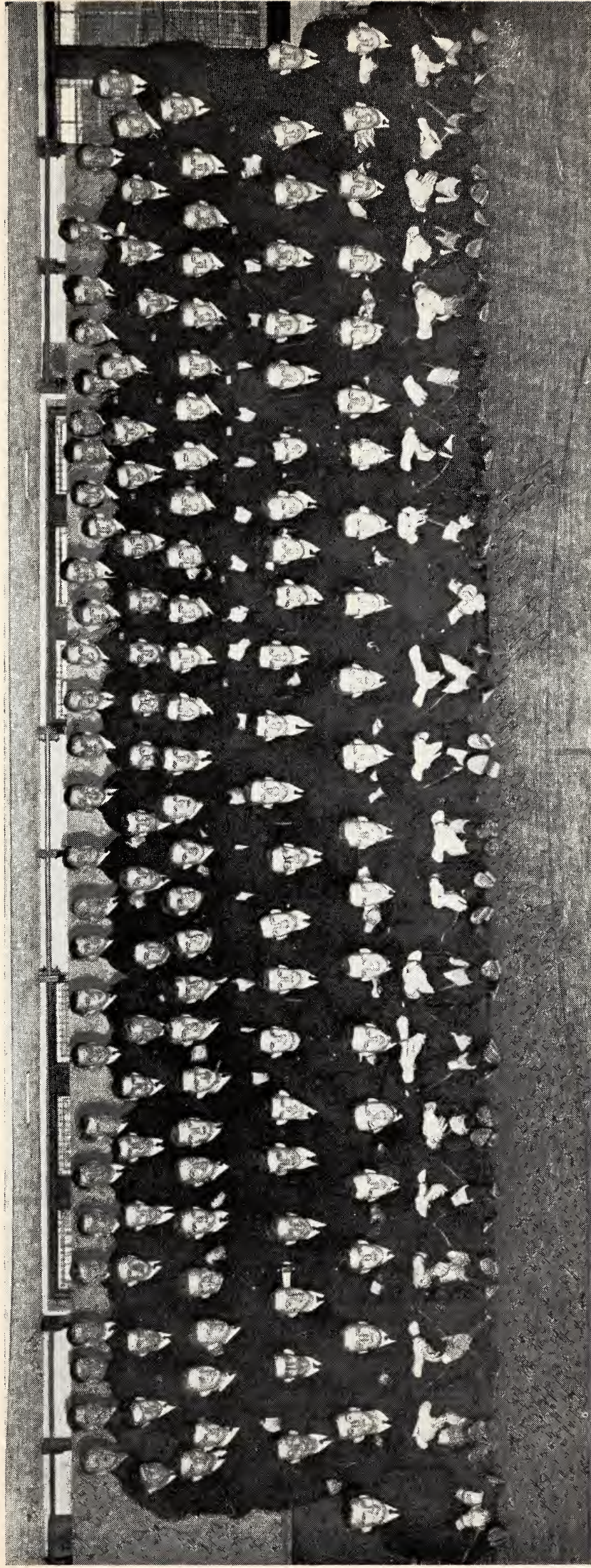
(J. D. O.)



THE CLASS OF '56

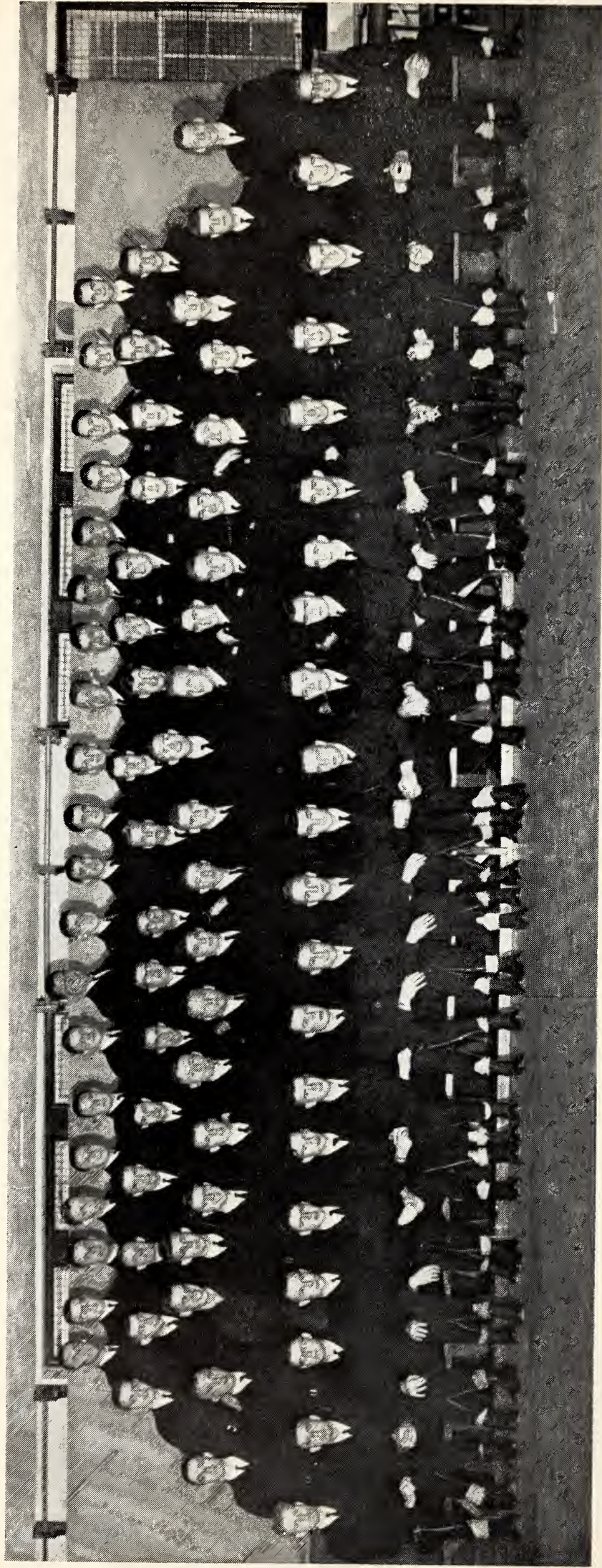
College Number	Name	Address	College Number	Name	Address
3563	ADAMS, T. P.,	50 Strathallan Blvd., Toronto, Ont.	3541	MacARTHUR, A. B.,	8 Beachview Crescent, Toronto, Ont.
3546	ANDERSON, K. I.,	17 Glasgow St. South, Guelph, Ont.	3540	MacCAUL, D. J. H.,	c/o G/C D. H. MacCaul, R.C.A.F. Air Attaché, Warsaw, Poland. c/o Dept. of External Affairs, Ottawa, Ont.
3602	ARGUE, P. E.,	164 Begonia Ave., Ottawa, Ont.	3581	MacGOWAN, J. P.,	550 Broadview Avenue, Ottawa, Ont.
3525	AUF-DER-MAUR, F. S.,	4455 Coolbrooke Ave., Montreal, Quebec	3662	McCARTER, G. D. T.,	3986 Telegraph Bay Rd., Victoria, B.C.
3511	BALE, C. G.,	2015 Franklin Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont.	3641	McLACHLAN, W. I.,	35 Ridge Drive, Toronto, Ont.
3505	BARNHOUSE, P. D. C.,	24 Lorne Crescent, Brantford, Ont.	3532	McMURTRY, W. R.,	306 Glenayr, Toronto, Ont.
3467	BEAUFARLANT, P. Y.	30 Vercheres, Hull, Que.	3528	MANSON, P. D.,	55 Hillcrest Ave., Decp River, Ont.
3549	BENDER, G. R.,	R.R. #2, Colborne, Ont.	3675	MOODY, P.	Lot 78, St. Norbert, Man.
3530	BERNIER, C. D. P.,	315 St-Germain, Rimouski, Quebec	3526	MUNROE, J. P.,	11527—77 Avenue, Edmonton, Alta.
3580	BETHELL, R. G.,	Weyburn, Sask.	3573	MURRAY, R. G.,	305 Goulburn Crescent, Ottawa, Ont.
3639	BLAIR, R. G.,	Morin Heights, Quebec	3593	NEILL, R. J.,	10363—149 Street, Edmonton, Alta.
3533	BOAL, W. R.	307 Wolverleigh Blvd., Toronto 6, Ont.	3543	NIEMY, W.,	110 Church St., St. Catharines, Ont.
3435	BROOKS, C. D.,	28 Serpentine St., Copper Cliff, Ont.	3572	NORMAN, F. J.,	550 Park Avenue, New York City, N.Y., U.S.A.
3565	BROWN, A. C.,	c/o Gunnar Mines Ltd., Uranium City, Sask.	3412	NORTHEY, D. A.,	657 Roger St., Peterborough, Ont.
3606	BURNIE, R. G.,	149—15 Street West, Prince Albert, Sask.	3583	OAKS, D. S.	322 Rosemary Rd., Toronto, Ont.
3506	CAPERN, R. G.,	498 Talbot St., St. Thomas, Ont.	3519	O'SHAUGHNESSY, R. T.,	Haileybury, Ont.
3503	CHAGNON, M. M.,	St-Césaire, Co. Rouville, Que.	3350	PEARCE, T. W.,	16 Melrose Ave. S., Hamilton, Ont.
3475	CHAMPION-DEMERS, H. F.,	1195 Belvedere Ave., Queber, P.Q.	3365	PHELAN, T. G.,	4274 Deserables, Montreal, P.Q.
3507	CLARKE, H. W.,	R.R. #2, Franklin Centre, Que.	3672	POWIS, C. C. M.,	389 Metcalfe Ave., Westmount, Quebec
3527	COOKE, W. B. H.,	Omenee, Ont.	3648	PULLEN, H. F. H.,	Admirals House, H.M.C. Dockyard, Esquimault, B.C.
3518	COREJ, J.,	1642 St. Dominic St., Montreal, Que.	3545	RAMSAY, G. M.,	Rothesay, N.B.
3674	CREELMAN, L. R.,	62 Roncesvalles Ave., Toronto, Ont.	3504	REDDEN, F. L.,	245 Alfred St., Kingston, Ont.
3576	CROIL, T. A.,	2991 Mathers Ave., West Vancouver, B.C.	3562	ROBERTSON, C. S.,	66 Dobie Ave., Town of Mount Royal, Montreal 16, P.Q.
3613	CULHAM, B. A.,	Box 260, Kemptville, Ont.	3510	ROUND, R. P. D.,	1511 Shorncliffe Rd., Victoria, B.C.
3589	DIMOCK, B. C.,	R.R. #2, Kitchener, Ont.	3578	RUD, R. C.,	5615—49 Ave., Camrose, Alta.
3575	DOKKEN, H. M.,	1043 St. Laurent Blvd., Ottawa 2, Ont.	3557	RUTHERFORD, J. R.,	111 Sunnyside Ave., Ottawa 1, Ont.
3612	EYOLFSON, T. M.,	1468 East 6th Avenue, Prince Rupert, B. C.	3603	RYMER, J. E.,	10727—110 Street, Edmonton, Alta.
3577	FLETCHER, E. B.,	1107 Hamilton St., New Westminster, B.C.	3487	SANDE, E. E.,	Patricia St., Jasper, Alta.
3635	FOURNIER, J. R.,	1530 Hamilton St., New Westminster, B. C.	3535	SEXSMITH, R. J.,	Deseronto, Ont.
3652	FRASER, W. C.,	Box 895, Salmon Arm, B.C.	3567	SHANTORA, J. R.R. #2,	Agincourt, Ont.
3871	FREEMAN, N. S.,	3 Berry Drive, Rexdale P.O., Rexdale, Ont.	3607	SHERLOCK, I. P. C.,	Box 179, Streetville, Ont.
3611	GALBRAITH, I. M.,	2236 Alta Vista Drive, Ottawa, Ont.	3517	SHERMAN, N. K.,	339 King St. W., Kingston, Ont.
3559	GIRLING, R. M.,	1322 Frederick St., North Battleford, Sask.	3585	SHERWIN, A. D.,	215 Betts Ave., Yorkton, Sask.
3667	GRAY, D. M.,	235 Nelson Street, Kingston, Ont.	3554	SHEWAGA, W. J.,	Revelstoke, B. C.
3631	GUNTER, F. A.,	Petawawa Village, Ont.	3521	SIMONDS, C. R.,	383 Maple Lane, Ottawa, Ont.
3534	HEARN, E. J.,	R.R. #4, Glasgow Rd., Kitchener, Ont.	3646	SIMPKIN, F. D.,	530 Brant St., Burlington, Ont.
3654	HEBERT, M. J.,	7244 17th Ave., Ville St-Michel, Montreal, P.Q.	3587	SIMPSON, P. S.,	R.R. #3, King, Ont.
3448	HENNING, A. C. H.,	7903—112 St., Edmonton, Alta.	3566	SMART, I. J. H.,	"Braes-O-Donne", Shelly Bay, Bermuda
3508	HOOK, D. H.,	2195 Dorchester Road, Niagara Falls, Ont.	3629	SMITH, R. P.,	370 Hamilton St., Preston, Ont.
3590	HOWE, P. G.,	Montgomery Drive, Ancaster, Ont.	3610	SOUTHALL, P. A.,	34 Ontario St., Burlington, Ont.
3595	HURLEY, J. E.,	St-Denis, Cty. Kamouraska, P.Q.	3659	STEWART, M. C.,	R.R. #2, Komoka, Ont.
3626	INK, J. S.,	2731 Regina Ave., Regina, Sask.	3513	STORR, J. W.,	4150 Hingston Ave., Montreal 28, Quebec
3550	JOHNSTON, M. C.,	4090 West 35th Ave., Vancouver, B.C.	3637	STUBBINGS, K. F.,	21 Barker Blvd., Ottawa 2, Ont.
3616	JUSTICE, C. A.,	121 Third Street, Noranda, Que.	3630	SUGIMOTO, M.,	P.O. Box 27, Raymond, Alta.
3586	KELLY, N. J.,	215 Brookdale Ave., Toronto, Ont.	3620	THOMSON, P. A.,	19 Dufferin Ave., Chatham, Ont.
3516	KINGHAM, R. I.,	3485 Upper Terrace, Victoria B.C.	3536	VANCE, J. E.,	Perth, Ontario
3552	LAIDLAW, W. S.,	529 View Royal Ave., Victoria, B.C.	3625	WADE, A. C.,	230—3rd St. S.E., Medicine Hat, Alta.
3529	LEESON, F. D.,	10 First Ave., St. Thomas, Ont.	3553	WRIGHT, G. E.,	70 Charles St., South Porcupine, Ont.
			3512	WRIGHT, J. A.,	40 South Drive, Toronto, Ont.
			3661	YATES, T. E.,	11 Bessborough Drive, Toronto 17 (Leaside), Ont.
			3627	YOUNGER, C. R.,	Ramsayville, Ont.

THE CLASS OF '57 — THIRD YEAR



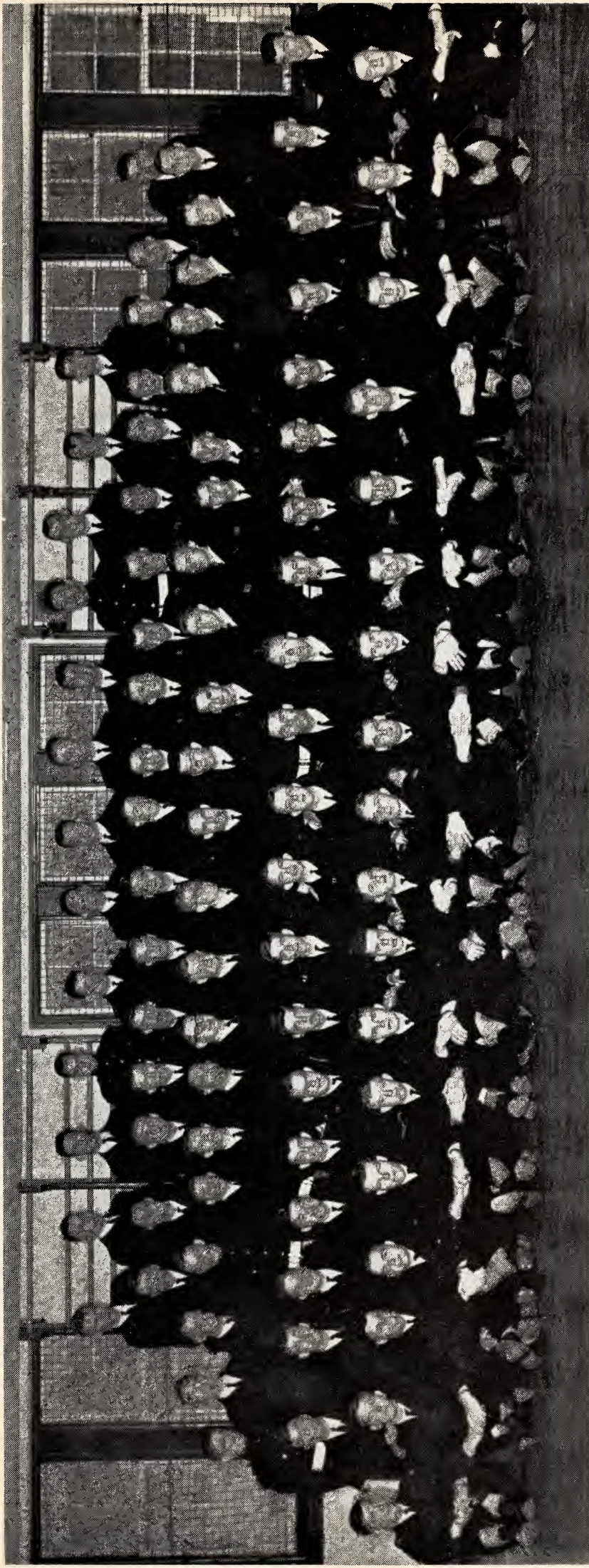
- 5th Row* — Lewis, Volk, Lalancette, Desbarats, Dion, Culley, Campbell P. S. G., Farrington, Wainwright, Hyatt, Crook, Badger, McClure, Gregory, Andrews, Lefroy, Lowthian, Grimster, Froebel, Cross, Moggridge, Maurais, Mainer, Cadieux, Grainger, Howes, Hargraft, Silver, Gallinger.
4th Row — Kato, Golphin, Hicks, Smallman-Tew, Perrin, Coulter, Gaylord, Russell, Scott, Armstrong A. S., Copeland, Harding, Mathieu, Walsh, Schaubel, Steuart, Gilpin, Fox, Kennedy, Stothers, Wigmore, Lebel, Valiquet.
3rd Row — Springetti, Richard, Giddings, Tufts, Ross, Romyn, Doyle, Cook, Graham, Lynn, Morin, Petersen, Armstrong W. G. B., Patterson, Hlohovsky, Hunt, Campbell W. M., Carlsen, Naudie, Rochester, Jeffries, Mahood, McPherson, Mullarkey, Albrecht, Gagosz, Renaud, Shearing, Wellsman.
2nd Row — Alexander, Lavallée, Doupe, Broughton, Blakely, Greenfield, Beare, Russell J. A., Logan, Roberts, Hersey, Hale, May, Chaumette, Kirk, Theakston, Tremain, Muir, Pitura, Drummond, Hughes, Cutler, Law.
1st Row — Muir D. W. A., Kearley, Côté, Taylor, Blacker, Isbester, Clare, McKinnon, Causier, Jutras, Valihora, Ryley, Goodwin, Bizon, Kirkham, Wright, Woodbury, Mongeau, Romano, Leprohon, Brady.

THE CLASS OF '58 — SECOND YEAR



Back Row — Brabbs, Ryley, Rennie, Gooderham, Smith, Morrison, Hosang, Kulin, Amiro, Filion, Swidinsky, Zagrodney, MacDougall, Eaton, Sine, Cooke, Newcombe, Kidd, Strickland, Wolicky.
3rd Row — Whitehead, Hunter, Faulkner, Ogden, Boyington, Smedmore, Morton, Cramm, Caswell, Simpson, Osborne, Sears, Frawley, Stein, Engh, Lanctot, Paukstaitis.
2nd Row — Barlow, Harasymiw, Harris-Lowe, Rose, Kurtz, Ward, Wood, Cepuch, Forrington, Kristjansen, Joyce, Sheldrick, Meincke, Tattersall, Darling, Gardner, Preston, Almey, Engh, Vallentgoed, Armitage, McLeod.
1st Row — Eggett, Brownley, Urry, Hallworth, McCrimmon, Argue, Dunbar, Whatman, Payne, Didicher, Wilson, Hutchinson, Bertrand, Brown, Calver, Neville, Hallas, Davis, MacDougall, Burleigh, Lewis.

THE CLASS OF '59 — RECRUIT YEAR



5th Row — Hall, Vrana, Urie, Joy, Callaghan, Ingalls, Howard, Brooks A. R., McCulloch G. D., Bryga, Logie, Barrigar, Green.

4th Row — MacArthur, Fryer, Kompf, Crofts, Low, Bell, McCulloch J. A., Telfer, Ferri, Mierzynski, Armstrong, Stankus, Yarymowich, Lane, Frayne, Jacek, Walker, Karn.

3rd Row — Boggs, Wilkerson, James, Sharkey, Brooks O. J., Sheridan, Reid, Klenavic, Dibden, Smale, Dickson, Defoe, Cutler, Smith R. E., McManus, Bagshaw, Kidnew, Moffatt, Hutton, Weese, Brewer, Larrigan.

2nd Row — Morrison, Smith R.D., Anderson, Takahashi, Ashley, Scott, Cook, Slade, Stenton, Dean, Ferguson, Norgate, Steiner, Benedet, Temple, Kells, Higson, Paproski, Reagan, Fell.

Front Row — McIntosh, Mahood, Jacques, McBride, Henriksen, Smuck, Welch, Wilcock, Pollard, McCubbin, Rohne, Methven, Hawkins, Galloway, Klimoff, Gilchrist, Friesen, Cullen.



MEMORIAL STAIRCASE

News



THE CLASS OF '56

On that memorable first day, our recruit class was an excited and later a bewildered one. Our first impression of R.M.C. was that of iron discipline and a prevailing demand to have everything done immediately. The following days after our arrival saw a mass destruction of hair styles, an intensive drill programme, and a heavy sports schedule. To prove that the College was also concerned with academics, the seniors made our first task that of perfecting bed-making to engineering specifications. During the next few days, we were introduced to the word "froust" and to the occasion when "froust" is most commonly found—breakfast parade inspections. Just as the fog that usually surrounds the confused recruit had begun to lift, the other Second, Third and remaining Fourth Year cadets returned, and down poured a chaos much greater than that existing when we first took up the art of doubling the square.

The first few weeks of classes ironed out most of our problems, and we soon fitted into the College routine. However, we were still confronted with the task of learning College history, the Old Eighteen, and the names of almost every cadet in the College, in particular the names of the cadet officers. Although the beginning of classes increased the mental strain, it fortunately lessened the physical strain. The professors and the studies, being much to our liking, did not present a barrier; rather, on the contrary, they presented a welcome relief to the arduous military routine.

Ex-Cadet Weekend came and went before we knew it as did the passing-off-the-square campaign, which was only briefly interrupted by the long weekend. This weekend, being our first leave, was a well appreciated change, but on returning from our homes, we were met with the harriers race. The recruits, having had extra practice in running circles, were, as would be expected, well represented in the first one hundred to cross the finish line.

Next on the agenda, in the way of relaxing sports, was the obstacle course. It was a perfect day for the event; the sky was overcast, the air was cool, and altogether there were fairly positive indications of snow. Although the much talked about obstacle course was a good event to regard in retrospect, it actually was more easily said than done—as we found out. We were, to the last one, a tired lot following the ordeal. After showering, muddy clothes and all, and after wildly celebrating the traditional "lids off", we flopped exhaustedly into a welcome "pit" to sleep off aches and pains.

Also arriving quickly were the Christmas exams and their heavenly two weeks of slackness, during which we all studied fervently. Next came the Christmas Ball; then again another heavenly two weeks, but this time spent at our homes.

The holidays quickly passed by and we once again found ourselves at R.M.C. Since the big recruit event in February was boxing, we returned, not too overjoyed with the prospect of having to take part in a fist-to-fist brawl. The boxing, even though it had its nervous moments, proved to be a good experience.

Perhaps the only real opportunity we recruits had to express our honest opinions concerning the system was the night of the Cakewalk. The upper crust and their very few shortcomings were well portrayed by the able First Year cast. Following the grand production, the usual riot took place and lasted until midnight, at which time we returned once more to the lowly status of a recruit for the remainder of the academic year. A few days later, West Point Weekend arrived, and then we settled down to concentrated study for the final examinations.

R.M.C. has caused a considerable, and in some cases, difficult change in our lives. We hope that we have met these changes well and that we have lived up to the College's expectations.

EX-CADET WEEK-END

The 1955-56 academic year was officially opened by a parade and prize-giving ceremony on the morning of Saturday, October 1st. As usual the ceremonies were held in conjunction with the annual Ex-Cadet week-end and were well attended by many ex-cadets and their families. The Cadet Wing formed up in squadron column and saluted the inspecting officer, Major-General J.B.D. Smith, CBE, DSO, CD, Commandant of the National Defence College. Major-General Smith is an ex-cadet. His RMC number is 2120.

After the inspection the Cadet Wing marched past in flight column and then in column of route, to the music of the RMC pipe band. After the Advance in Review Order and General Salute, the parade formed hollow square for the presentation of prizes by Major-General Smith.

The prizes were general proficiency medals and subject prizes. The medal winners were, CFL MacCaul, CFL Bale, Cdt. Cadieux, Cdt. Meincke, and Cdt. Brownley.

CSC Shewaga accepted the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario Scholarship, and CFL MacCaul received the Engineering Institute of Canada Prize. Cdt. Meincke received the Queen's Challenge Shield which is presented annually to the best all-round cadet of the first year.

After the presentations, Major-General Smith addressed the Cadet Wing briefly, pointing out that the Cadets to-day at RMC face greater responsibilities and require more leadership qualities than did the cadets of previous years because of the present world situation, and that here at RMC they receive the best possible training to meet these responsibilities.

He also remarked that the parade was a special one because it marked the return of the famous pill-boxes and the first appearance of the RMC pipe-band on a ceremonial parade.

In the afternoon the College football and soccer teams put on an impressive display for the weekend visitors. The football team defeated Ottawa University very convincingly by a score of 18-1. At the same time the soccer team downed Macdonald College by 5 to 2. The presence of the pipe-band and the cheerleading squad made the afternoon a most enjoyable one for both the spectators and the players.

The weather was perfect on Sunday morning and the ex-cadets were cheered by the present cadets as they marched out to the Memorial Arch for the traditional memorial service. The entire week-end was a complete success for all concerned.

—No. 4119 C. W. W. DARLING

THE CAMERA CLUB

To start the Camera Club off on its fifth year, a meeting was held in early October. Plans were laid for the future and Cadets L. J. Chaumette and J. W. Beare were elected as president and secretary respectively.

The Club unfortunately has only a temporary darkroom in Fort Haldimand. With this handicap the Fourth Annual Salon had to be restricted to colour transparencies but nonetheless was a notable success. Ninety entries were judged at the show. The judges, Dr. J. R. Dacey and Dr. H. J. Dow chose the following winners: Pictorial: First, Cadet R. Bertrand; Second, Cadet C. D. Brooks; Third, Cadet C. G. Bale. Sports: First, Cadet R. Bertrand. Summer training: First, Cadet L. J. Chaumette. Winter Scenes: Cadet L. J. Chaumette. Honourable mention went to the following: Cadet J. W. Beare and Cadet R. Bertrand. The Camera Club wishes to congratulate all the winners.

The Club would like to thank Dr. Dacey for the work he has done as Staff Adviser during the year. This year's results have proved that the interest in colour photography has certainly not declined in the College. The interest in black-and-white will undoubtedly grow with the forthcoming new darkroom. Possibly next year both black-and-white will be included in the salon.

—No. 3561 L. J. CHAUMETTE

FORMAL DANCES

The first formal dance of the 1955-56 year was held in the New Gym on Saturday, November 5th. The orchestra was from the R.C.A.F. Central Command Band at Ottawa which had played at previous dances.

The decorations were well done and were on the theme of fall sports such as football, soccer and sailing. To add realism to the scene, an actual dinghy was brought from the boathouse and set up in the gym against a background of rippling water on a mural of Navy Bay and Fort Henry. Just inside the entrance doors was a large television set with a stadium and football players on the "screen". Mike Valiquet should be congratulated for his excellent job on the cartoons. The dance was well attended by the staff and the Cadet Wing who enjoyed the humorous cartoons and the good music.

The Christmas dance was a very gala affair because everyone wanted to enjoy himself after the exams and was looking forward to the holidays. In spite of having only two or three days in which to work on the gym, the decorations were excellent. The cedar boughs provided a scented atmosphere and the huge murals on the walls added colour to the scene. The bright murals were painted on large sheets of brilliantly coloured paper which created a wide panorama of colour. Near the entrance was a large three-dimensional wreath with angels inside, and a realistic fireplace with moving flames was set up at the far end. Lighted Christmas trees were placed around the gym and the finishing touch to the decorations was supplied by a large box which revolved over the dancers' heads at the centre of the gym. The box had the traditional greetings printed on it and midway through the dance a string attached to it was pulled and the bottom opened up cascading balloons down onto the dancers below.

The orchestra was from the band of the Royal Canadian Guards, and their music added much to the already gay occasion. Carols were played over a loudspeaker system at the entrance to Yeo Hall to greet the guests. During the intermission, everyone in the gym, participated in carol-singing led by the R.M.C. Glee Club.

This year the annual R.M.C.—West Point hockey game was held here, and immediately following the game all the cadets and their guests attended the ball in the New Gym. The ball was the most colourful seen at the College in recent years. A large number of R.M.C. cadets were wearing their new scarlet tunics and these contrasted with the grey of West Point, the dark blue of R.M.C. and the many different uniforms of officers from the United States and Canada.

The decorations for the dance were developed on a circus theme with huge murals of circus scenes and a "ceiling" of red, green and yellow paper which created the effect of a "big top". A carousel with a realistic moving horse greeted the dancers as they entered the gym. Also at the entrance was a circus wagon with two monkeys inside it. At the other end of the floor was a fun house which contained a phosphorescent skeleton, a mummy, and a huge black spider—articles which are usually found in a house of horrors.

The circus scenes on the walls were extremely well done, especially the big top scene and the one showing a calliope pulled by a team of zebras.

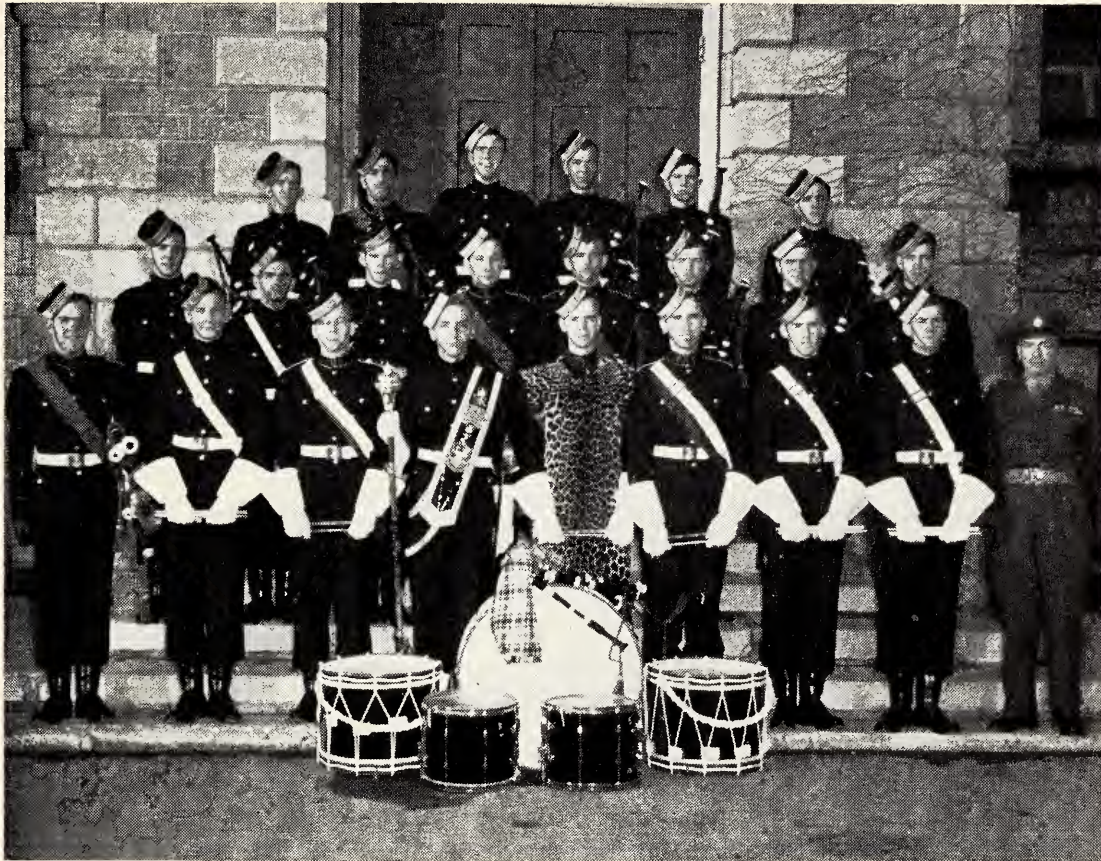
H.M.C.S. Stadacona provided the orchestra which featured a vocalist and an expert drummer.

An excellent supper was served in the Mess during the dance. This was the last formal dance of the year for the Cadet Wing as a whole (the Graduation Ball is for Fourth Year only) and was well worth the efforts of everyone who worked on the decorations.

—No. 3887 M. L. TAYLOR

PIPE BAND

The pipe band has become an integral part of R.M.C. this year. With increased co-operation and the creation of the position of Cadet Wing Band Officer held by C.F.L. Cooke, the pipe-major, the band has progressed greatly and is now becoming a familiar and welcome sight on parades, sporting events, and special occasions. New colour has been added with the acquisition of new pipe bag covers, new side drums, and the mace and sash carried by Cadet Doyle, the drum-major. More time has been allotted for practice this year and the quality of the music and the special drills has greatly improved. Every member of the band has worked hard to try to give the College a good band and they may all take a share of the credit for the success which has been achieved. However, special mention must be made of Major Anderson, without whom much of the progress of the band would have been impossible, and C.F.L. Cooke who has devoted much time and effort to the training of new members and the general direction of the band. Sgt. Mackenzie and Sgt. Blackely of the R.C.A.F. pipe band at Rockcliffe also deserve much praise for providing the pipers and drummers with invaluable professional instruction.



PIPE BAND

Front Row — Cooke, Sharkey, McGowan, Doyle, Theakston, Capern, Coulter, Dunbar, Major Anderson.

Second Row — Methven, Lebel, Greenfield, MacLachlan, Pullen, Wigmore, Kurtz, Maurais.

Rear Row — Stenton, Simpkins, Sheldrick, Steuart, Hale, Stothers.

Absent — Gregory, Boal, Sherwin.

Much more extensive use has been made of the pipe band this year than ever before. The skirl of the pipes was heard on the three ceremonial parades in the first term and the band was in attendance at many of the football games. It was remarked by members of the team that at Ottawa the members of the pipe band outcheered the whole Ottawa section and did much for the morale of the football players. The band has also played at several hockey games and is planning a special display for the West Point game.

Unfortunately, the band will lose many of its more experienced members through graduation this year. C.F.L.s Cooke, MacLachlan, Pullen, Simpkin, MacGowan, Capern, and C.S.C.s Boal and Sherwin have been the nucleus of the band and they will be sorely missed next year. However, Wigmore, Greenfield, Stothers, Steuart, Sheldrick, Coulter, Dunbar, Theakston, Gregory and Doyle will be back to carry on and form an experienced core. New members, such as Hale, Kurtz, MacIntosh, Jutras and Hicks are now well on their way to mastering the intricacies of the bagpipes, a difficult instrument to play, and Sharkey, Smithies, Maurais and Lebel have been busy this year learning drumming in preparation for next year so that, though many of the "Old Boys" are leaving, enough new talent is on hand to enable the band to start off next year.

The pipe band has become a part of the College this year and with continued work and co-operation, it can be something of which R.M.C. can be justly proud. The Cadet Wing has given the band its support and if enough new members can be trained each year there is no reason why the pipe band cannot become a permanent part of the activities at R.M.C.

—No. 3591 D. H. GREGORY

NEWMAN CLUB

Once again, a very successful Newman Club year draws to a close, a year during which the cadets of the College took a noticeable interest in the Club. The most notable occasion in the 1955-56 session of the Queen's Newman Club, to which the R.M.C. Club is attached, was that our chaplain, Rev. Fr. J. G. Hanley, was raised to the position of Monsignor in recognition of his outstanding work.

This year, there was much more emphasis placed upon discussion groups at the "Newman Nites". To facilitate this, C. F. L. Sherman, the intellectual convener, organized an impressive slate of topics for discussion. Among these were such subjects as Communism, Scholastic Philosophy, Psychiatry and, seemingly the most popular, Marriage Preparation. This year, the cadets were called upon to organize one of the monthly Communion breakfasts, at which Air Commodore Bradshaw, and Colonel Barry of the United States Air Force were guests of honour. Another important lecturer of the year was the Honourable Mr. MacAulay, the Irish Ambassador to Canada, who spoke to us on the diplomatic service.

The R.M.C. Newman Club boasted of some ninety members and was always well represented at functions held by the parent club. The executive of the R.M.C. section for 1955-56 was made up of C. F. L. Sherman, President, and Cadet Doyle, Vice-President, with the able assistance of Cadets Bertrand, Whatman, Swidinsky and Lanctot as the squadron representatives.

The year's activities were opened with the annual Freshman Reception at the Cathedral High School which saw many cadets present to meet their fellow Newman Clubbers, and were closed for the year on February 26th with the closing dinner and the final "Newman Nite". During the middle of February, the elections of the R.M.C. executive for 1956-57 were held. The results were as follows: President—Cadet Doyle; Vice-President—Cadet Paukstaitis; Secretary-Treasurer—Cadet Lavallée. Also in parent club elections held at the same time, the following cadets were elected: President—C.F.L. Sherman; Public Relations Officer—C.F.L. O'Shaughnessy; Intellectual Convener—Cadet Lamarre.

In every activity of the Club this year, there was a splendid representation from the Catholic cadets; and it can be hoped that next year the Club will be as successful and as enthusiastically supported as it was this year.

—No. 3669 J. E. DOYLE

THE R.M.C. GLEE CLUB

As past president of a former enthusiastic and successful Glee Club of the past few years, it is with deepest regrets that I have to admit the complete failure of the club this year.

After nine vain attempts at meetings of the Glee Club, the total number of cadets interested enough to turn out amounted to seven—five of which were in Fourth Year and therefore would be of no value as a nucleus for future years. There were, in addition, approximately six staff members who indicated their desire to sing with us if we could organize a Glee Club.

On behalf of the few cadets interested enough and who were able to turn out to the meetings this year, I wish to offer sincere apologies and thanks to the following three people who gave unselfishly and very generously of their time and energy. First to Mrs. di Cenzo who very kindly offered her services as pianist and spent a great deal of her own time learning all our music. Mrs. di Cenzo is a newcomer to our group this year, and I sincerely hope she does not have the opinion that all R.M.C. extra-curricular activities are shown such enthusiasm—whether this be true or not! Secondly, I would like to thank Dr. Diaper, our very capable and industrious chairman. Enthusiastic to the end, he finally had to admit defeat. Last, but by no means least, thanks go to our colourful and very able director, Col. Gelley, who tried every trick he knew—and that includes quite a large number—to attract the cadets to the Glee Club, but who was finally forced to admit an almost negative response. He, together with Dr. Diaper, had prepared a very interesting programme for this year, but their efforts turned out to be wasted time.

In conclusion, it can be seen that, apart from a small group gathered together for carol singing at the Christmas Formal, the Glee Club was virtually non-existent this year. There have been several opinions put forth as to the reason, but I will not discuss them here. This is the last remaining cultural group left at R.M.C.—please do not allow it to be crowded out in the manner in which the others have been. If you can sing and enjoy good music, support the Glee Club with your presence next year—you will find it a very enjoyable and worthwhile endeavour.

—No. 3350 T. W. PEARCE

R.M.C. LANGUAGE LABORATORY

The French Department had been, for many years, dreaming of a language lab. Their dream has finally come true this year. When we returned here in September, the old offices of the French Department on the first floor had been changed into a language lab. In one of the rooms there are 24 listening booths, each one being equipped with a record player, earphones and, in the future, a tape recorder. Each individual cadet may listen to a different programme if he so wishes and can communicate with the professor at the main controls. The professor in turn can converse with each individual cadet or to all the class through a loud speaker system. He can also have three different programmes going on simultaneously for his class. In this way no cadet is held back because of his neighbour. We can say that the listening room allows each cadet to receive a maximum of instruction. In the recording room we find tape recorders and a record-cutting machine. The cadets of Third and Fourth Years who use this room can improve their conversational accent. Professor A. E. Lauzière, M.A., D. de l'U. has been placed in charge of this lab and it is his belief as well as that of the complete French Department that a cadet who studies French for four years under these conditions should be able to speak the language fluently when he graduates. For further information about this lab, see the French article and photographs in the French section.

—No. 3475 H. F. CHAMPION-DEMERS

R.M.C. DEBATING CLUB

This year the R.M.C. Debating Club's activities opened with an extemporaneous debate on the resolution "that capital punishment should be abolished". Cadets Renaud and Lefroy successfully upheld the affirmative against Cadets Almey and Cepuch. Another impromptu debate was between affirmatives Croil and Naudie and negatives Frawley and Kearley. Croil and Naudie won on the resolution that "Monarchy is an obsolete institution".

Many of the year's debates were in the inter-squadron series. The first round was on the resolution that "The Engineer has made a more significant contribution to modern society than the Artsman". Lee and Hosang of No. 8 Squadron opened the series in a debate against the No. 6 Squadron team of Frawley and Kearley. Lee and Hosang successfully defended the affirmative. Another debate on the same subject was between No. 2 Squadron and No. 4 Squadron, when Renaud and Naudie from No. 2 Squadron defeated affirmatives Lefroy and Dormer. The last debate in the preliminaries was between Wing Headquarters and No. 7 Squadron. C.S.L.'s Wright and Vance defeated No. 7 Squadron affirmatives Harrison and C.F.L. Pullen.

In the semi-finals the resolution was "American Investment in Canada is a beneficial influence in Canadian development". Cepuch and Almey, the No. 3 Squadron affirmatives, defeated Lee and Hosang of No. 8 Squadron. Withdrawal of Wing Headquarters left No. 2 Squadron as the remaining competitors.

The inter-squadron debates ended with Renaud and Naudie of No. 2 Squadron supporting the resolution that "the Olympic Games create more international tension than good will". They defeated Cepuch and Almey of No. 3 Squadron, winning the inter-squadron championship for No. 2 Squadron.

The first inter-collegiate debate was at Carleton College, where the home team defeated C.F.L. McLachlan and C.S.C. Gunter. The R.M.C. team was defending the affirmative of the resolution that "the activities of Billy Graham are in the best interests of Christianity".

In the Inter-University Debating League, R.M.C. met Queen's on the resolution that "Canada should have a separate, codified Bill of Rights". R.M.C. negatives Renaud and Roberts were defeated by Queen's, while affirmatives C.S.L. Wright and C.F.L. McLachlan won their debate. Because of a wider margin in defeat, R.M.C. was eliminated from the series.

One of the more colourful debating competitions was at McGill University in the International Debating Conference. Competing against seventeen American and Canadian colleges, R.M.C. sent two teams: C.F.L.'s McMurtry and McLachlan, who won two debates and lost one; and Cadet Roberts and C.S.L. Wright, who lost three debates. The topic was the Olympic Games tension or goodwill question mentioned above. At these debates, as at all others, our Staff Adviser, Mr. Stewart, was ready to lend a guiding hand if the need arose.

In the last and possibly most significant debate of the year, R.M.C. met U.S.M.A. on the Engineer vs. Artsman question. In this, the R.M.C. Club president, C.F.L. McMurtry, and the secretary, C.F.L. McLachlan, joined forces to uphold their artsman's point of view against West Point engineers, Hetland and Smith. They were successful, giving R.M.C. the only victory of the West Point Weekend.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS CLUB, 1955-56

The International Relations Club, under the able guidance of Dr. Preston, enjoyed a very successful year. This year the Club participated in several enjoyable and enlightening discussion groups, and sent members to both Canton, N.Y. and Caledon Hills Farm to participate in discussions with other colleges.

In the first of our highly successful discussions the Club welcomed Mr. Gordon Wells, a student from Queen's, who spoke to us on Jamaica, his native country. Mr. Wells, who is well known to most of the Navy cadets here, having spent a summer with them at Royal Roads with the U.N.T.D., got the year under way with an enlightening picture of the problems facing his country and the West Indies. For the next meeting, the Club was fortunate enough to have as its guest, Mr. Duden from the Defence College. Mr. Duden had just completed a mission to Cambodia as head of the Canadian representation on the United Nations truce team there, and was able to give us a first hand picture of the problems that face Indo China. He was also able to clear up the many false impressions which we had gathered from the reports which have come from that country. Shortly after our second meeting, two of our members, Cadets Hyatt and Howes journeyed to Caledon Hills Farm which is owned and operated by Hart House, University of Toronto, to take part in a United Nations Conference. This trip proved to be both an enjoyable and a valuable experience for both members. The conference was conducted as a seminar with each talk being followed by a discussion.

After the Christmas break, the Club quickly got under way again with a talk by Mr. D. C. Farquharson who, of course, lectures here at the College. Mr. Farquharson talked to us on the very controversial subject of South Africa, his native country. This year the Club again sent a representation to the Model Security Council which was held in Canton, N.Y. and which was sponsored by St. Lawrence University. Four cadets made the trip to represent Russia on the Council. The trip was again very successful and our delegation was named the best in the Council. Everyone agreed that it was a very worthwhile trip and that the experience gained was very valuable. At our last supper discussion group, we had Mr. Gobin from Queen's University as our guest. Mr. Gobin gave us an excellent picture of modern France. Thus, the 1956 season came to a close. The experience gained has been most valuable. The meetings all proved to be highly interesting and informative, and those who are returning next year can look forward to what we hope will prove to be an equally successful year.

In conclusion, on behalf of the Club I would like to offer our thanks to Dr. Preston for his interest in the Club and for obtaining the many fine speakers, and to C.S.L. Wright for guiding the Club from the cadet end.

—No. 3845 D. W. A. MUIR

DRAMA

The R.M.C. Drama Club warmed up for their 1955-56 season with a one-act curtain-raiser, *The Man in the Bowler Hat*, as a prelude to the informal dance of November 26th.

The cast consisted of the old soldiers of the club—Bob Smith (and cigar) as the Man in the Bowler Hat, Rob (ahah!) Younger as the villain, Frank (I'll never tell) Norman as the hero, Willy Shewaga (Just a little bit, Gov'nor?) as the bad man, and Ray Boal as poot plain John. This group was considerably enhanced by the presence of two young ladies from Queen's—Bea Yates (the heroine) and Mary Richardson (Mary—John's wife).

The play was a "terribly exciting affair" involving a melodramatic hero, heroine, villain and bad man which suddenly takes place in the parlour of average folk, John and Mary (to whom nothing ever happens). All are involved

in a quest for "IT", i.e. the "Rujah's Raby" . . . er the "Rajah's Ruby" which is in a hatbox at the station at St. Eustace (. . . St. Pancras? . . . Earls court?).

Bob Smith, playing with great subtlety his somewhat taciturn part, held for the audience a somewhat surprising ending.

A second one-act play again introduced an informal dance in the second term. This, the 3-scene "Monkey's Paw" was a change of pace for the club and an adventure into serious dramatics. This story unfolds in the parlour of the White family, elderly Mr. and Mrs. White (Frank Norman and a talented young lady from Queen's, Lorie Ryback) and their only son, Herbert, (Bill Albrecht) an engineer at the local power works. They are introduced to the charmed paw by Stgt.Maj. Morris (Bob Smith) and obtain it from him along with an ill-heeded warning about the curse on it. Through the "paw" they gain a much needed two hundred pounds only at the possibly coincidental loss of their son at the works. The bearer of this tragic news and the two hundred pounds is the apologetic Mr. Sampson ("J. C." Kennedy) from the works. Mrs. White wishes on the paw for her son's return from the grave only to have the "eleventh hour" reversal of her wish by Mr. White, using the third and last wish in the climatic third scene.

Production on the two plays, admirably done, too, was, in the former case by Bill Albrecht (sitting one out—an actor, you know) and with the latter by Rob Younger and Ray Boal (two more "actors" dibbling backstage). The lighting in both cases was rushed in by Dick (last minute) Patterson, a refugee from the Mechanical Lab.

A fourth visitor from Queen's, Miss Anne Bodnarchuck, was kind enough to be our efficient, though somewhat audible prompter in the last production. Many thanks to her.

These plays were under the able direction of Mr. Cory, staff director for the season. We would like to extend our thanks to Mrs. Avis and Mrs. Edwards, our makeup masters and to Queen's Drama Guild who assisted us with both props and personnel.

—No. 3857 R. N. PATTERSON

THE MARKER

Each year, it has been the custom of *The Marker* to submit a summary of its activities and progress to the *Review*. It is felt that 1955-56 has seen great change and advance in "the unofficial newspaper of the Gentlemen Cadets of the Royal Military College."

The Marker, while remaining in a sound financial condition, has expanded circulation and introduced additional sections to its staff.

The editorial staff would like to feel that they have been responsible for the innovation of a great many projects, as well as the promotion of a few noteworthy "crusades" for change.

The first issue of *The Marker* was published earlier than in any previous year and sixteen hundred copies were available in time for the Ex-Cadet Weekend—at which time complimentary copies were distributed. Further complimentary copies were forwarded to the Secretaries of Branch Clubs. For the second and subsequent issues the number of copies was reduced to twelve hundred: a figure that fits in very well with the greatly expanded circulation.

This year the first time the paper has been listed in *Canadiana*, the official publication of the National Archives of Canada. It is understood that it has been used to assist in the preparation of a brief for the Canservcol Advisory Board.

Because the paper has a wide circulation beyond the "Inner Enclosure" it has been difficult at times to determine editorial policy. Since *The Marker*



STAFF OF *THE MARKER*

4th Row — Badger, Strickland, Cepuch, Harasymiw, Taylor, Kurtz, Hall.
 3rd Row — Meincke, Harris-Lowe, Roberts, Woodbury, Wellsman, Stewart.
 2nd Row — Stein, Payne, Lee, Lanctot, Valiquet, Renaud, Lavallée.
 1st Row — Wigmore, Stothers, Gooderham, Mainer, Coté, Campbell, Rose.

undoubtedly moulds the impression of R.M.C. formulated by “outsiders” the general attitude has been that it is inadvisable and undesirable to wash cadet laundry in the pages of *The Marker*.

In past years it has always been a pressing problem to get articles for the paper. This problem was anticipated by reorganizing *The Marker* along newspaper lines as opposed to magazine lines. The distinction is that in the latter case the editor prays for rain in the form of articles while in the former case the editor makes certain departmental editors responsible for filling a certain amount of space while he coordinates and selects from the resultant mass of material.

The time has come to end a pleasant and valuable association with *The Marker* and in so doing the Staff would like to thank Prof. P. F. Fisher, M.C., Staff Advisor of *The Marker*, Editor of the *Review*, and Head of the Department of English for his timely advice on the many occasions in the past year. Dr. Fisher may be regarded as the founder of the paper and his interest in it has never flagged. He has kept it going in lean years and takes no credit when it is a success. Since he deals only with the editor there are few people who realize the actual extent of his help.

In conclusion the outgoing staff would like to wish every success to next year’s editor, G. W. Gooderham, and his staff. We are looking forward to reading the paper through unbiased eyes as members of that much-respected group—*The Marker’s* readers.

—No. 3923 G. G. MAINER



ROYAL CANADIAN MILITARY INSTITUTE, UNIVERSITY AVENUE, T'ORONTO.

THE DRAWINGS OF POGO

Characters for this book are copies made by cadet S. J. Volk with the permission of Walt Kelly. These drawings are copyright 1956 by Walt Kelly and are not to be further reproduced without permission.

The editor and staff of the 1956 *Review* wish to thank Mr. Walt Kelly for his kindness in allowing these drawings to appear.

SQUADRON
NOTES



NO. 1 (FRONTENAC) SQUADRON

The first thing noticed by returning "Frigateers" was that No. 1 Squadron was sharing its hallowed halls and dog sleds with a very welcome partner, No. 5 Squadron. Since they were almost all ex-members of No. 1 Squadron, we didn't have to spend too much time showing them how to make it over to breakfast in the morning.

Before we were too well settled we learned that the long shadow of Lt-Comdr. D. S. Bethune was no longer to cast itself across the Frigate. Lt-Comdr. Bethune left R.M.C. to take command of the fleet minesweeper, H.M.C.S. "Wallaceburg", and his shadow was replaced by a somewhat shorter but no less inspiring one—that of Lt. R. F. Smyth.

Although we had no spectacular wins in sports, Frontenac Squadron was a strong contender in just about every competition. Sparked by Bob Burleigh, we managed third place in the track and field meet, and our aquatic crew brought home fourth place in the regatta. Bill Broughton, free from the reins of senior football, led the swimming team to second place in the swimming meet. In touch football we won second place and in rugby football we took fifth place.

The cadet officers enjoyed a pleasant diversion during the Christmas exams when they formed a colourful guard of honour at the wedding of Lt. Smyth and Miss Jean MacLeod. Afterwards, at the reception, the "Frigateers" displayed one of their notable qualities, that of endurance, in that they were the last to leave the reception.

After the Christmas exams we returned with renewed vigour. Fred Gunter got the boxers in shape and their combined efforts won first place in the boxing tournament. In inter-squadron sports we continued as strong contenders. The basketball teams won a few games and the water-polo team had only been beaten by No. 2 Squadron at this time. Our floor hockey team had some sweet victories while our ice hockey team seemed to be going the way of all Frontenac hockey teams.

The Frigate seemed to benefit from the split in certain respects. Although No. 1 Squadron stayed close to its traditional position in the right-of-the-line competition for the first half-term, the second half-term found us soaring to second place. The prospects are that the "dark blue" will head for an almost unheard-of position in the final parade.

For the success we have enjoyed, not little of the credit is due to Fred Leeson. As Cadet Squadron Leader, he has kept No. 1 Squadron in good hands. He has enjoyed the cooperation of all years in all but one respect, the exception being fourth year and their desire to attend breakfast. Notable among the exceptions was Bob Sexsmith, who claims that he "just can't get up".

The junior years seemed to be instilled with the friendly spirit and comradeship, synonymous with "Stone Frigate". I am sure they will continue to lead Frontenac Squadron to even higher goals than we have attained this year. The departing fourth year wish their successors the best of luck in their future responsibilities.

—No. 3610 P. A. SOUTHALL

NO. 2 (LaSALLE) SQUADRON

When the former members of the squadron came trooping back in the fall, half of us found, to our great joy, that we were still members of that fabulous organization—No. 2 Squadron. We watched the other half mournfully climb the stairs to the floor above us and ultimately don a rather foreign looking, sickly yellow shoulder patch. We were sad at their parting.

We were determined in sports to better the standard reached last year. As in previous years, however, our commitments to the representative teams (no

less than 27 served on some college team) caused our inter-squadron sports to suffer, especially during the first term.

In the harriers race, in spite of the incentive of Max's offer to buy cokes for all those who preceded him over the finish line, we were not able to place first. We were very close behind, at any rate due to the efforts of several of our recruits. Our ability in soccer left much to be desired and we soon found ourselves trailing in this event. We were not without talent in this field however; Brady was voted the most valuable player on the team. In track and field we had some outstanding competition—Bethell, Creelman, Dickson, Hutton, Whatman, Fell and Payne did very well but we were still not able to take a top spot.

The Recruits Obstacle Race showed that we had a lot of potential in that year as, led by Dickson, they clinched first place. At last we were away. The recruits' privilege of "lids off" after the obstacle race provided some rather amusing incidents and some insight into the characters of our heretofore rather timid recruits. With the threat of no violence causing actual bodily harm to fourth year hanging over their heads, our recruits appeared to vent their feelings on our rooms—some of us still haven't got the pumpkin seeds out of our basins. At the mock orders held in the evening, some members of fourth year were subjected to some rather degrading punishments; one in particular involved a race down the hall on hobby horses.

The regatta convinced us of only one thing—the futility of 0600 practices on Navy Bay, except to those who like to watch the sun rise. Our final hopes rested with Younger and Doyle who did some excellent sailing in the Admiralty Dinghy to win their heat. Unfortunately, in the final they overturned while tacking—something about a tiller being turned the wrong way at the wrong time.

The squadron did quite well in tackle football. Outstanding in the backfield were Hutton, Goodwin and Wright as well as Fell and Reid in the line. "Freeman's Demons" made it to the semi-finals in this event. Our hopes were high on taking the swimming. Fine performances by Morin in the diving event and 50 yard breast stroke as well as Dickson in the medley and free style sent us well on our way to win. But, for some reason, the novice relay which we had to win, was lost and we dropped to second place—wha' happened, Dan?

In the second term, things began to brighten up considerably. Sheridan won in the middleweight division of the recruit boxing, while Dickson and Larrigan also showed up well in their divisions. Bethell, Stubbings and Sheridan were the sparks on our forward line in ice hockey with Niemy and Naudie holding down the defence; in this event and in floor hockey as well, we should obtain at least second place. The final standings in basketball and volleyball have not been determined yet, but with only a few games to go it is fairly certain that we will be back on top again. Morin, Wright, McManus and Sherlock have contributed much to water polo, and it is quite definite that we should take first in this event. We finally came into our own in the second term when former representative team players could take part in intersquadron competition.

On the party side, we have had two excellent squadron parties this year. In the first term we had a masquerade party, which was a great success. Prizes were offered for the best costumes, with Captain and Mrs. Collingwood acting as judges. This was a difficult job, as the costumes were very colourful and original. In February, another party was held in conjunction with several other squadrons; this one consisted of skating, swimming and tobogganing, followed by food and a very, very informal dance.

Getting around to the inevitable discussion of the "right-of-the-line" it can be said that we didn't do very well in the first term. After Christmas, however, we stood consistently at or near the top in drill, but our shooting was not the

best. The other considerations taken into account here—room inspections—are unpredictable, although we might say that we ought to do well, as we have the very finest door cards in the Wing!

For No. 2 Squadron it has been a busy year, but a good year. A year full of spirit, we have had a lot of laughs and we have had our moments, too, but everyone will probably agree that it has been a rewarding year.

—No. 3659 M. C. STEWART

NO. 3 (HUDSON) SQUADRON

As the new college year opened No. 3 Squadron once again took its place in the Cadet Wing; spirits were high, and we were all determined to make ourselves recognized as a formidable force in the fields of athletics and College activities. Our hopes were not unfounded, for Hudson has placed an extremely successful and worthwhile year in the annals of R.M.C.

Hudson's 'Social Swing' began on September 24th with a weiner roast on the Point with a dance afterwards in the New Gym. On this occasion, we said good-bye to F/L Murray and welcomed F/L Broughton as the new Squadron Commander for Nos. 3 and 7 Squadrons. The only social event of the second term was a very successful party held on February 4th in conjunction with the Confederates upstairs and Nos. 2 and 6 Squadrons of Fort Haldimand.

Ex-cadet Weekend brought back quite a number of the old No. 3 Squadron stalwarts. In the presentation of awards Pete Meincke was awarded the Governor-General's Bronze Medal and the Queen's Challenge Shield, as well as prizes in physics and chemistry. Clare Woodbury walked off with prizes in chemistry, engineering drawing and descriptive geometry, and Bill McMurtry was awarded a history prize.

Chief coordinators "Petter-engine" Gaylord and "Slime" Russell had some formidable surprises for the recruits in their obstacle race of November 8th, but No. 3 Squadron showed themselves to be no dullards by placing second. During "lids off" in our Kangaroo Court, Defence Counsel Tommy Croil stormily pleaded for the cases of "Capone" Brown and Irv Sande but to no avail, as A/C.S.L. "Big John" Logie ruled with an iron glove.

With regard to sports, this whole volume could easily be filled with details of our victories, but in the cause of modesty only the highlights can be issued. The first major sports victory came when the regatta proved to be no obstacle to the sailors in this squadron—in the Admiralty class, in spite of three drenchings, a broken shroud and a hull full of Lake Ontario, K. I. Anderson and Don Coulter sailed over the finish line to give Hudson the point that won the day. The same weekend we chalked up the track and field meet. Special mention must certainly be given to the efforts of Len Yaryowitch, John Logie, George Kells and Bill McMurtry. The swim meet brought us a tie for second place with Bill Fraser as the hero of that occasion. Bill has since proven that he is as capable with a pair of skis as he is in the pool. Our western curling champions proved quite invincible and our squadron hockey team was able to come through the series unbeaten—as did our floor hockey team. The College representative teams were also well padded with men from No. 3. The C.S.C. Tournament team found Cadets Joyce, Meincke, Darling, Vallentgoed, Logie, Barlow, Preston and Cepuch travelling to Royal Roads.

Igor McLachlan reached great fame when news of his engagement on November 22nd brought notoriety to No. 3 Squadron from all parts of the Wing. Igor was certainly the most popular cadet in the Wing on February 14th when he was the proud recipient of well over fifty passionate valentines. While on this fateful subject, heartiest congratulations must also go to three other members

of the squadron who have severed their link with the fold—Archie Brown, Norm Kelly and Bayne Perrin.

Hudson can hardly call this year anything but a complete success. Our success in all activities has shown a determination and spirit that goes far beyond mere skill. "Spirit" is a difficult word to categorize, but it has certainly been this factor that has made 1955-56 Hudson's year. To those who are leaving go our very best wishes; to those who remain may 1956-57 complete the subjugation of the "other" squadrons.

There's no doubt about it, "you otta be in Squadron Three".

NO. 4 SQUADRON

The academic year 1955-56 has seen many changes take place in this, the Green Wave's fifth year of existence. The innovation of four new squadrons has halved the squadron size, thereby greatly increasing the individual participations of all in squadron activities. The further innovation of "father-son" relationships (but not the way this scribe remembers them) between the fourth and recruit year has furthered a sense of harmony within the squadron. The introduction of reveille set to doubtful verse has produced various reactions, particularly from Wing H.Q. (against whom the first trials were conducted). Since these early days, however, they have come to set the tone of the day with the squadron's performance varying directly with the amount of originality and metre. The following sample occurred on the departure and promotion of Don Brooks to Wing H.Q.:

"Three cheers for Brooksy, our old C.S.C.
 Away with the two bars and on with the three
 Away goes my rifle and on with the red
 What a heck of a relief, that's what Brooksy said."

Traditionally, the Green Wave wins the track meet and regatta, but despite the efforts of "N.K.", Hyatt, Badger and Vrana in the track meet and Sailors Ward, Kurtz and Smedmor, we fared unhappily. Despite the initial set-back the old Green Wave, gathering momentum, rolled over all comers with a strong soccer team led by Hook, Round, Neill, Norman and Lewis. Obstacle Course day dawned bleakly, the morning rhyme was terrible and, consequently, except for Hall's time, our recruits did not fare well. Spirits rose, however, during the ensuing "Lids Off" with Smuck, Artie's sword in hand, leading the recruits through fourth year "corrective drill" and "defaulter" parades.

Our first football game, quartered by Wainwright, was a tremendous success, but a defeated team bowed to No. 6 Squadron in the semi-finals. Our stars in the swim meet were Brooks, Hargraft, Andrews and Badger.

There followed a bleak period of exams, brightened only by caricatures posted by Hook each day, depicting his impressions of the latest examining professor. "Hooker" also made a rather natural looking Santa at a small stag ending the Christmas term.

The spring term, traditionally one of terror, has put a further emphasis on sports rather than defaulter parades, although Somerville must be close to copping Wing honours in the latter field. Floor hockey, volleyball, basketball, ice hockey and water polo have been participated in with considerable gusto and varying success, with Wade managing to play representative volleyball, besides every Squadron Sport. McClure, Howard and Lamarre played representative hockey. Bill Culley, the junior representative goalie, was unfortunately side-lined due to illness at Christmas, to the less polished but more demanding job of squadron net minding.

Squadron shooting has been under the capable organization of Andrews, and Lewis has emerged top squadron shot. Lefroy and Romano have been active in

representative fencing all year, and Kingham, before breaking both ankles, won the College tennis tournament.

Our squadron commander, Lt. (S) H. T. Cocks (who is also expecting a blessed event very soon, sir?) has had as his capable Brock Squadron Leader, Art Wade whose personnel example and spirit have pointed the way for the whole squadron. The squadron wishes Wood and Ward the best of luck in their Naval careers starting this spring.

The fourth year take this opportunity of wishing Brock Squadron the very best of luck in the future years.

—No. 3626 J. S. INK

NO. 5 (PONTIAC) SQUADRON

Along with the many changes which appeared in the "system" at R.M.C. at the opening of the 1955-56 college year was the birth of four new squadrons, among them the great No. 5. Shortly after the beginning of the first term, history repeated itself in a new Pontiac uprising. It all began when the followers of Pontiac were greatly offended at being referred to as Wolfe Squadron by the associates of *The Marker*. So strong was this feeling that the forces of Pontiac and those of *The Marker* met on St. Lawrence Pier in furious battle. The result of the conflict was a complete victory for the forces of Pontiac as *The Marker* staff quickly disbanded when their "Chief" was thrown into the bay. The new squadron continued to grow and wax strong, continually showing superiority over the "boys in the basement" and eventually over the entire Cadet Wing, for at the end of the first term we found ourselves on the "right of the line".

Shortly after the year began the "Sandstone Sailboat" welcomed her new O.C., Lt. R. F. Smyth, R.C.N. who came to us from H.M.C.S. "Nootka", Lt.-Cmdr. Bethure having departed for H.M.C.S. "Wallaceburg". In charge of both squadrons, Lt. Smyth spent many of his evenings wearing his double-barreled hat around the Frigate until he was married in mid-December. Now he wears a triple-barreled hat—or no hat at all.

In the second term under the sharp eye and constant reminders of our boss, C.S.L. Clint Justice, we continued to live in keenness and were rewarded once more by being chosen as the Commandant's squadron. Unfortunately, it looks as though we will have to give way for the third term to No. 3, the only squadron in the Wing with cleaner gash buckets. We are quite determined that no more Fourth Year shall sleep in the R.S.M.'s drill lectures and confident that we will again be at the right of the line for the final parade.

In college athletics, our squadron has fared quite well; it must be admitted, however, that we have experienced the feel of both ends of the rope at various stages throughout the year. End-of-the-rope standings in tennis, boxing, and swimming were met with heavy hearts and temporary frustrations. On the other hand, first place standings in softball and the Harriers brought forth new life within the squadron. The upper half held up the Frigate tradition by losing the regatta by half a point, despite the organizing ability of Tremain and the work of our champion paddler "Indian" Galloway. First Year put up a very commendable effort in the track meet which indicates bigger and better things for the future. We were sparked in the various sports by "Roger B." Justice in the Harriers, Ferguson and Steiner in football, Barnhouse in basketball and Caswell and Galloway in swimming, to mention but a few.

We have a scattering of representatives throughout the college teams. In football we placed Simpkin, Law, Gallinger and Burnie; Barnhouse, Laidlaw and Leprohon in soccer; and Steiner in track and field. The heaviest representation was in hockey; here we placed Justice, Law, Gallinger, Pitura and Tremain.

A most noticeable characteristic of Pontiac is the manner in which every member has co-operated in all endeavours during this infant year of the new squadron. Under the excellent organization of the Third Year, the numerous

squadron parties and sports activities were very successful. This tremendous spirit will not be forgotten. We, of the graduating class, are confident that this spirit will continue to grow, and that the future of the squadron rests in very capable hands.

NO. 6 (BRANT) SQUADRON

After hearing the many rumours which were being freely passed around at the end of last April, few cadets were surprised at the changes which had taken place at the start of this academic year. The most outstanding of these was the reorganization of the Cadet Wing, and somewhere in this shuffle, last year's No. 2 Squadron was split in twain. While a genuine attempt was made to have an even division, the result seems to have weighed heavily to one side. The better half was not long in showing itself, as No. 6 Squadron soon proved to be superior not only to her older sister, but to all her cousins and aunts as well.

On looking at the sports results, however, this superiority is not immediately apparent. Fifth place seems to be the predominant standing, Big Six holding this spot in the Regatta, track and field, soccer, touch football and the swimming meet. In the Recruits' Obstacle Course and softball we slipped quietly into sixth place. We did have two near victories, standing second in the Harriers and third in the tennis tournament. The biggest upset of the year, however, came when the "Golden Boys" overcame all opposition to take first place in tackle football.

The winter sports have apparently shown a little more promise than those of the Fall. Although quickly eliminated in ice hockey, the squadron seems to have proved above average ability in floor hockey and water polo.

Outside the field of athletics, the competition for the right-of-line has well shown the unpredictable nature of the squadron. Tying for second place in the first results, the second attempt to reach the top proved to be somewhat disappointing, to put it optimistically. In the last analysis, however, the squadron will doubtless display her ability to stand at or near the top when she sets her mind to it.

The year has not been without its lighter side. The masquerade dance was undoubtedly one of the best squadron parties the College has seen, and the skating party ran a close second. The numerous spontaneous and informal gatherings that took place from time to time kept spirits flowing high (and probably freely) and made life more bearable.

On the whole, the year has proved to be a highly successful one. Under the guidance of the 'Brigadier', Doug McCarter, the cadets of No. 6 Squadron have learnt to maintain high moral, physical and intellectual standards, and to watch their manners. Much credit goes to our Squadron Commander, Capt. Collingwood, who has given us a gentle push when necessary, a great deal of encouragement when spirits are low, and a friendly smile anytime. Let's hope that No. 6 Squadron which got off to a first class start this year, will continue with every success in future years.

—No. 3521 C. R. SIMONDS

NO. 7 (WOLFE) SQUADRON

As a result of an increased enrolment at R.M.C., September 1955 marked the birth of "Wolfe" Squadron.

Like any new organization, we have had growing pains intermingled with our moments of triumph. First among the former came the Regatta with No. 7 Squadron registering only one victory—a second in skiffs for Beauparlant, Dion and Desbarats. In the track and field events, No. 7 Squadron came through with a major victory in the tug of war, which was appropriately celebrated with our Sports Officer's memorable "baptism" in Lake Ontario. Cadets Dion and Desbarats also managed to register seconds in throwing the hammer and discus respectively.

Softball was a source of points towards the sports competition with Doug (Speed-ball) Gilpin's team losing one game all season, 11-10, to Clint Justice's squad.

The Obstacle Course gave "T.G.R." an opportunity to shine. Led by Cadet Jaques, they came through with a fine performance to place No. 7 Squadron third.

To make up for our first disappointment, the Regatta, No. 7 Squadron turned around and proved itself to be much better in the water than on it. Paced by I. K. Steuart's three firsts, (75 yard medley, 200 yard free style, 100 yard breast stroke) for 12 points, No. 7 Squadron won its first inter-squadron competition. Steuart was ably supported by "Ben" Dion who placed first in the one metre diving, and Bill Shewaga who placed second in the three metre diving. Also, Graham Cooke came second in the 50 yard free style and third in the 100 yard free style. The competition was extremely close just two precious points separating us from the next two squadrons who tied for second place with 22 points each.

To celebrate the victory, Roy (where's my sword) Strickland and Hughie (where's my mustache) Pullen paraded the "colours" before Saturday night's basketball audience in the new gym. Cadets Steuart, Cooke, Dion and Shewaga did well for the squadron.

The next big moment of triumph was L. J. (Louis Joseph) Ferri's fantastic boxing display. His unpredictable right carried him to victory in both the novice and open middleweight division, and earned him the distinction of "Best all around boxer" in the College. Five of his six fights were knock-outs. Cadet I. K. Steuart also proved his ability in the ring by taking the open heavyweight division, while Cadet Welch worked his way into the semi-finals of the recruit heavyweight division. In recruit boxing, No. 7 Squadron placed second.

In the social sphere, Nos. 3 and 7 Squadrons held a combined squadron party early in November to bid farewell to our old Squadron Commander, F/L G. K. Murray, and to welcome F/L H. L. Broughton. It would appear that a weiner roast and dancing were too mild for two of our recruits who managed to show the corridors of Fort Haldimand to their lady friends. T.V.S. showed a marked academic interest in the "strategy" of these certain members of the T.G.R.

In January, the second term squadron party was shared with three other squadrons with skating, swimming, tobogganing, dancing and girls the main attractions. Bill Shewaga's rendition of "The Rescue of a Fair Damsel in Distress" kept the spectators guessing.

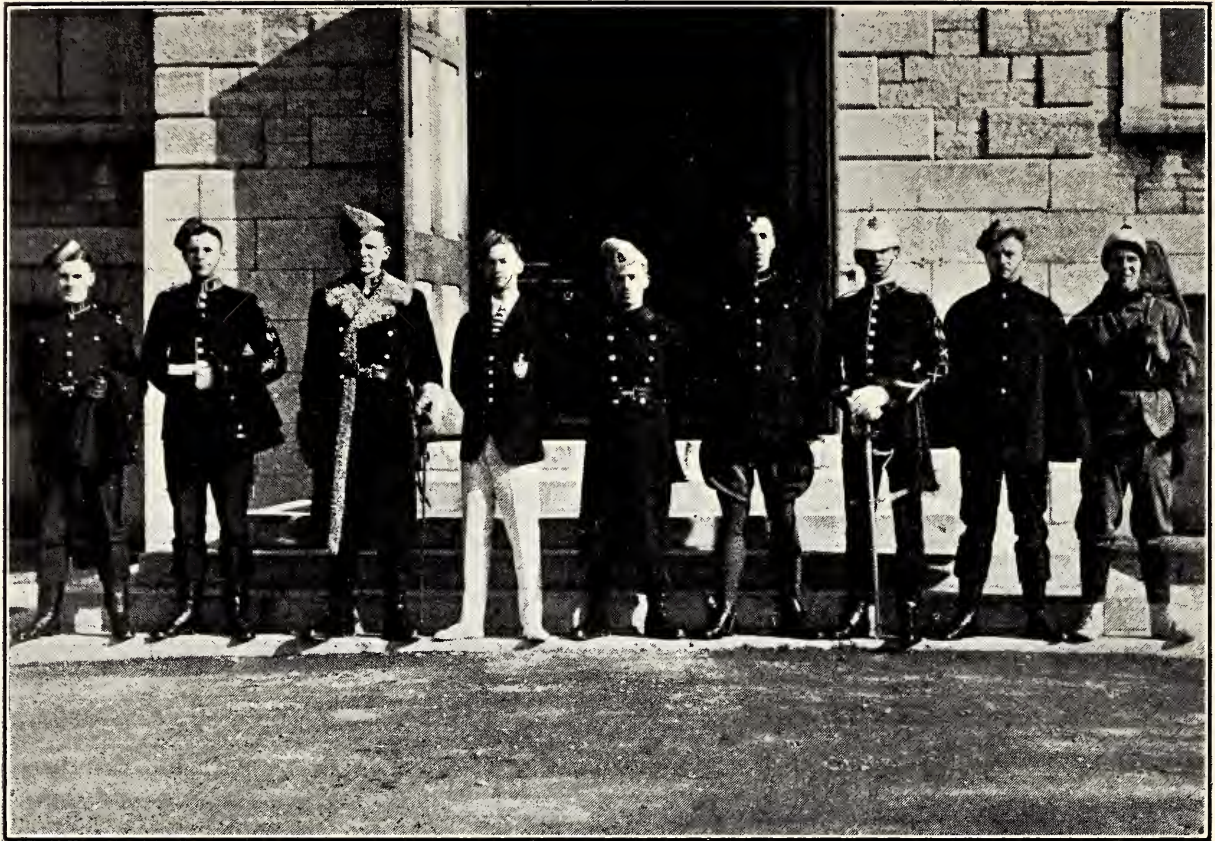
In closing, I would like to say that it is widely felt throughout the squadron that, although we have not been outstanding in some competitive fields, what has been achieved is largely due to our Squadron Leader, F. L. Redden.

—No. 3949 A. S. ARMSTRONG

NO. 8 (MONTCALM) SQUADRON

The academic year of 1955-56 saw the appearance of eight squadrons for the first time in College history, and, under the guidance of Lt. (S) H. T. Cocks, R.C.N., Montcalm Squadron became the stable-mate of No. 4 Squadron. The guiding lights of No. 8 were Cart Powis as C.S.L.; Bob Smith as 2 i/c; Gord Bale, C.S.A.; Jim Hearn, C.S.T.O.; Herb Clark, C.S.S.O.; and Pete Simpson, Gord Bender and Bryan Fletcher as C.F.L.'s of X, Y, Z Flights respectively.

As soon as we arrived to start the year, we were swept into Jack Vance's high pressure sports schedule. With eight squadrons participating in every event this year, the chances of obtaining top honours have become more limited than ever before. In spite of this, Montcalm's Marauders have stacked up a very creditable list of achievements and have come through their first year of existence with flying colours.



THE OLD . . .



THE NEW

SUMMER TRAINING

1955



NAVY



FIRST YEAR NAVAL TRAINING

For the first year Naval Cadets of the Services Colleges, the first five weeks were spent at Royal Roads learning the fundamentals of Naval life and discipline, and it must be admitted that the transition from D.F.'s and D.I.'s to A and B punishment came rather painfully. During the first week we took a very concise course in communications, including semaphore, flashing and signal flags. On the Friday we wrote examinations, and most of us decided that we would rather be in some other branch of the Navy.

During the next four weeks we took an elementary course in navigation. This included pilotage, fixing papers, ship and fleet, ship handling, elementary meteorology, and instruments. We wrote some of these off after three weeks and the remainder at the end of the fourth week. The technical branches of the Navy recruited a few more people with each examination.

However, all was not work and no play for the "salts" at Royal Roads. In the gunrooms the only sound which could be heard above the general roar was the cry "fourth for bridge". Intricate skylarks were devised daily to make the task of Cadet Captains more miserable. A few experts in this art were such stalwarts as Engh, Frawley and Morrison.

The navigational course was dramatically culminated by a formal dance, held on the Quarterdeck at Royal Roads. Due to the potency of the ingredients found in the punch bowl, this was perhaps the most memorable dance of the season.

On the Saturday, finishing the last week of navigational courses, we were transferred to the two frigates H.M.C.S. "Stettler" and H.M.C.S. "Sussexvale". Conditions on board ship differed considerably from those at Royal Roads. We were surprised when we were told that the little shelves in our mess were actually bunks and that we were required to sleep on them. We finally managed to pack all our kit into the match boxes provided and then proceeded to get lost while trying to find the cafeteria.

The following Monday we slipped harbour early in the morning and an hour later we moored in Bedwell Harbour, and at first actually admired the scenery. This was before we learned that Bedwell Harbour consisted of five hundred sheep and one store. For three and a half glorious weeks we remained moored in Bedwell Harbour learning the rigours of shipboard life. From 0545 hrs. when we mustered for boat-pulling until 2300 hrs., we seemed to be continuously working, either learning seamanship or working part ship.

Finally, when most of us were beginning to feel that we were real sailors, we slipped from Bedwell for a short cruise to Portland, Oregon. After a few hours at sea, only a few of us still felt like sailors, and the rest felt like . . . We arrived in Portland two days later and stayed for three days. Leave was granted and taken by all those who were not on watch.

After the three days in Portland we returned to Bedwell Harbour for a week of examinations, regattas, general drills and work. The cruise then terminated with the "Stettler" taking the "cock-of-the-walk" in a very close competition with the "Sussexvale".

The remaining two weeks of the summer were spent at Royal Roads taking a divisional course, which included a day at Heal's range; bruised shoulders were nursed for the next week. There was a final parade and dance. Rear-Admiral Pullen, Flag Officer Pacific Coast, was the inspecting officer and he was highly impressed by the calibre of the cadets which he reviewed. Thus ended a summer of romance and adventure for the first year Naval Cadets.

—No. 4107 R. F. B. HARRIS-LOWE

BRANCH TRAINING—R.C.N. CADETS

Halifax and Esquimalt once again were the settings for the majority of the R.M.C. types taking branch training with the "silent service". The bulk of the cadets (as usual) were engaged in technical training in either the Engineers, Ordnance or Electrical, although a few odd numbers were subjected to instruction in Supply and Executive matters.

The contingent that travelled west consisted mainly of Cadet (E)'s with a few Ordnance thrown in for spite. This heterogeneous group was quite elated to find, upon arrival at Royal Roads, that a cruise to San Francisco was first on the summer agenda.

Three modernized frigates, the "Stettler", the "Ste. Thérèse" and the "Sussexvale", comprising the 2nd Canadian Escort Squadron, found themselves possessed of a group of probers, tinkers and fixers, who were determined to revolutionize Naval Engineering. Under the tutelage of such experienced hands as Capern, Cooke, Sande and "Handy Andy" Henning, the Squadron reached the sanctuary of Treasure Island (under the shadow of Sing Sing) and passed four glorious days visiting the numerous museums and galleries found along the Barbary Coast.

The usual period of sea training was spent at Bedford Harbour before returning to Esquimalt and the branch schools.

A hardy lot of engineers guided by Andrews and Silver left the shop course without a dull moment. One has never discovered if these were the pair responsible for welding Don Goodwin's cap within a rapidly constructed steel frame or not.

While the Engineers were playing games around the dockyards, the hard working Ordnance class studied late into the night in order to complete their elongated course. Very rarely could one be seen lounging at the bar in the Cadets' Mess or attending the occasional dance on the Quarterdeck.

Meanwhile on the East Coast, the Electricals were enjoying some colourful cruises around the Atlantic seaboard. Words of complaint were barely audible from the lips of Coté, Grimster and Hale after almost a week in Philadelphia.

Those rare animals, the Executives, were thrust into the ranks of their U.N.T.D. counterparts. "They faded into obscurity and were briefly mentioned only during lulls in the conversations" at the Lord Nelson.

While the largest part of the R.C.N. trains on either coast, R.M.C. naval cadets (two in number) were reported to be practising deck landings in the middle of the prairies. Some reports that returned to the College with Jim Hearn and Pete Simpson had the "Magnificent" anchored just off Moose Jaw.

To relate all the salty tales and experiences arising from the summer of '55 would fill a ship's log. Perhaps this brief attempt will present the desired impression that the past summer's training was quite enjoyable.

—No. 3961 G. E. MCCLURE

ARMY

SUMMER TRAINING AT THE R.C.A.C. SCHOOL 1955

Summer training at the RCAC School this past summer was under the direction of Colonel M. R. Dare, D.S.O., C.D. who is now the Commandant of the School. The training was vigorous as is always the case in the Armoured Corps, and was carried out in the face of one of the worst heat waves that has hit Ontario in many a summer.

Camp Borden has a reputation for being a hot place any summer but the mercury soared to new heights this summer, much to the displeasure of both the cadets and instructors.

The cadets of the first phase took ten weeks of basic training, which culminated in a two-day overnight exercise. First Year cadets were also required to take a two-week wireless course, after which time they were finished with the compulsory training for the first practical phase. However, filler courses were offered to cadets of both first and second phases if they wished to stay on at the School for a longer period than the required twelve weeks of training.

The second practical phase of RCAC training was broken into three parts, gunnery, driving and maintenance, and tactics. Three and one-half weeks were devoted to both gunnery and driving and maintenance while tactics received five weeks of the cadets' time.

The gunnery course was conducted for the first two and one-half weeks in Camp Borden at the gunnery wing of the School. The final week was then spent at Meaford where the cadets put into practice the theoretical training which they had received in Borden. All of the people taking part in the course were given ample opportunity to get acquainted with and fire the 76 mm gun.

Dale Crook, recently of Royal Roads and now from R.M.C., was one of the top men in the gunnery course.

Driving and maintenance was thoroughly enjoyed by all. As little time as possible was spent in classroom work and as much as possible devoted to the actual driving of the tanks. Davy "Ox" Springett made quite a name for himself as a mechanic in this course. If you need anything fixed just call on Dave. He practised all summer on his car. The renowned Salsbury Plains and all their sand are well known to those who took part in the course, as the cadets were still removing sand from their hair, eyes, noses, and ears for months afterwards. If you don't believe me, just ask Stewart O'Keefe or Ted Tremain. Incidentally, if anyone is interested in some of the thrills of tank driving they should ask Johnny "Mac" McCrimmon how to knock down guard rails on bridges. Mac is an expert.

Tactics in the RCAC School is the final course before graduation and it brings out the utility and the basis for all parts of training which were taken before. It is probably the most interesting course in the two year schedule as the cadet for the first time actually takes the command and responsibility. The whole of the time on tactics is spent at Meaford ranges and only two of the five weeks there are spent in a classroom. Thus the student is given every chance to show his practical ability in the field.

The highlight of the summer's activities was the cadet weekend which included the cadet parade, the presentation of the Worthington Sword to the top cadet, and the cadet ball.

The Worthington Sword is presented to the cadet who has attained the highest gradings during his first and second years of training at the RCAC School by Major-General F. F. Worthington, C.B., M.C., M.M., C.D., the Honorary Colonel Commandant of the Armoured Corps School.

The Annual Cadet Ball was held in the Officers' Mess of the RCAC School and the cadets and their guests were royally entertained by the officers of the School.

A good time and a lot of hard work was enjoyed by all cadets in the summer of 1955. To those who will be taking the second phase next year I believe it is safe to promise another good time and more hard work.

—No. 3873 A. M. J. HYATT

R. C. A. S. SHILO

I was tumbling through a well-worn volume of the "Canadian Army Journal" the other day, when I came upon an article concerning the "Gunner Centennial". Suddenly, I remembered that I was required to write an article on the summer days of the R.M.C. gunners, and that if it was not submitted within the week, George McClure had threatened to confiscate my "I like Mike" pin, and/or tear up my leave cards. In deference to the axe which George was holding over my head, and not wanting to goad him beyond a safe degree, I sat down with pen in hand and proceeded to list the various occurrences which most profoundly affected my fellow gunners and myself in that dear, dry utopia on the banks of the Assiniboine.

Shilo (pronounced like "silo" with an "h") is approximately 150 miles southwest of Winnipeg, 20 miles east of Brandon and 75 miles south of "nearby" Clear Lake. It lies in the Atacama of Canada (I even found a cactus there one day, which I cherished till it died of thirst), a sandy wasteland with just enough bush and swamp dotted around the countryside to engender a prolific genus of mosquitoes the size of the aircraft by the same name. In all, however, the setting was perfect for the various manoeuvres to which the second phase cadets were subjected in their 3 months sojourn there.

It was into this setting that the eight R.M.C. notables staggered, tongue in cheek, past the vultures rampant on human skulls, which stood as the figurehead on the gate. After a few hectic days of bickering with quartermaster's assistants, cleaning our rooms, and pasting pamphlets into their amendments, we were ready to begin our twelve weeks course.

The purpose of the second phase course was to bring the students up to the standard required for Gun Position Officers and Troop Leaders in a field regiment, thus preparing them for in-job training in their third phase with one of the four active Horse Artillery regiments in the R.C.A. Whether or not the course did in fact, achieve its intended purpose is a bone of great contention. The frequent recourse made to the twelve unpronounceable syllables by our instructors might perhaps have led a less hearty crew of cadets to a negative conclusion. However, I feel that I speak honestly, at least for the eight R.M.C. gunners, when I say that we did indeed derive an invaluable amount of knowledge from the heavy course that was thrown at us. This belief is perhaps justified by the fact that the R.M.C. cadets for the most part stood well above average in the class.

After eleven weeks spent in a sweltering classroom digesting lectures on ballistics, fire orders, gun drill, maintenance, organization, and so on ad infinitum, we had an opportunity to show just how much we had retained of our knowledge during a full week's scheme in the cosy no man's land which lies south and east of Shilo.

The scheme, which is definitely the highlight of the entire summer's training, is where all the little boo-boos are magnified to the point where the seething eyes and

comments of the instructors become insufferable. And believe me, we dood it—we made a lot of little boo-boos. One of our most eminent cadets, for instance, tried to dig for oil with the barrel of his gun, or, at least, that is what we surmised after his gun numbers allowed it to plough into the dust twice in the process of unhooking it from the field artillery tractor. Then again, there was the heroic troop leader who, oblivious to the annoying whine of enemy aircraft as they “shot up” his troop, courageously brought the guns into action in the face of the enemy attackers. (It just ain’t done!!). Finally, there were the happy hours spent travelling in circles or lying in the cool shade of our vehicles, while some well-meaning but highly frustrated G.P.O. tried to orient his map.

Despite the heat, the malevolence of the odd beady-eyed I.G., and the endless walks from our quarters to the classroom and back (some mathematician in the troop estimated we averaged about five miles a day in those jaunts alone), most of us managed to have a very enjoyable summer, taking the odd trip up to Clear Lake or to Winnipeg to view the scenery or just loafing in the off-hours.

Even now in the middle of the academic year at R.M.C., the gunners are itching for the time to roll quickly around to summer training, and hoping that they will be lucky enough to draw a posting to Germany. What about going back to Shilo again? You’re kidding, of course!

—No. 3696 M. I. VALIQUET

R. C. E. CAMP CHILLIWACK

If one were to fly over southern British Columbia on a very fine day and look for the only spot in the area encircled with black rainclouds, he would without doubt find under them Camp Chilliwack, home of the Royal Canadian School of Military Engineering. Then, if that day happened to be in early May of 1955, he would have noticed swarming in from most of Canada’s universities and Service Colleges a tribe of lusty young men, all with various motivations, bent on a summer of training with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

Soon these young men were segregated into first, second and third phase C.O.T.C., tents sprang up, barracks were occupied, the bar in the Mess was lined, and army life began its normal course for these young heroes.

For first phase men who were new to army life, the visions of an engineering summer spent directing the building of beautiful bridges and long paved highways were soon dispelled by the realities of life in a tent and good old army basic training. Their time was fully occupied by such pastimes as boot shining, drill, playing infantryman (shooting, yelling, crawling, running, etc.) and many of the other worthy pursuits which the army has to offer to an aspiring young officer cadet. Directing these proceedings were such experts as “Pogo” and his fellow conspirators who managed to keep first phase life full of surprises. Such a life, with its repressions, also has great rewards, however, in the companionship and group spirit which cadets find in their first summer training.

Under the leadership of Lieutenants Keen (a symbolic name) and Fisher, second phase got off to a roaring start with No. 7 troop’s participation in exercise “Sailing Boat Dock”. After that cold, wet episode, training went along quite smoothly, however, with the emphasis on engineer tasks. Such practical subjects as bridging, roads, demolitions, water supply and rafting, to mention a few, were studied, while interest in the impractical and erratic side of life was maintained by the instructor’s stories during smoke breaks.

Of course, the training part of the summer wasn’t all facts. Everybody learned the hard way how much work has to go into a highway before one can zoom over it in a hotrod and what it takes to build a “close support raft” before one can go out and play “spintop” with its four engines. Then, too, there was the tactics course during which officer cadets were allowed to roam the countryside in Burma jeeps, doing recces. The tactics Sergeant-Major got quite a surprise

when he drove through Yarrow and found the whole troop doing a "recce" of the village restaurant looking for "local material".

Third phase was much more like that of a true engineer officer. Several of the cadets had the hard job of looking busy as troop 2 i/c, while the others kept the camp administration rolling.

Life at Camp Chilliwack was not all training, however. There were such things as troop parties (for lack of a more suitable, printable word), formal dances and the Cultus Lake society to vary things. Then, too, there was the Cherry Carnival parade in which the local inhabitants got their chance to see Canada's military might—the C.O.T.C.—on parade. Other big events in the summer were the graduation parade, tabloid sports and the aquatic sports day.

To sum up our account of a summer of regimented training, how can we omit the mention of the few outstanding individual deeds of R.M.C. cadets which marked the summer's progress. Long will the tale be repeated, among the Chilliwack farmers, of Scotty, who bravely beat down the front door rather than take the easy way in the back door, of Don "Chief" Mangeau, who braved the anger of a whole Indian tribe for a fair maiden's sake, of Rochester, who became a traffic cop to save his wreck from becoming an even greater wreck, and of Al Roberts, who led his brave followers into the teeth of the sleeping enemy, 8 Troop, to wreak havoc on their carefully constructed waterworks. Then, too, we must not forget Don LaMarre, who won the Hertzberg Sword for the favour of the fair maiden of Eagle Crest.

All in all, a good summer was had by all.

—No. 3874 E. J. KEARLEY

THE INFANTRY IN THE SUMMER OF '55

Both First and Second Phase Infantry training were conducted at the Royal Canadian School of Infantry in Camp Borden last summer. This was a new experience for the Second Phase cadets; usually they are sent on to Camp Meaford for their field training. A shortage of tents disallowed this, owing to the jamboree and the Gagetown exercises.

Generally speaking, everyone had a good time; training was conducted five days a week, and most of the weekends were at the disposal of the cadets. To predict whether the cadets enjoyed their weekends more than their training, or visa versa, would undoubtedly lead us into numerous arguments. Suffice it to say, if but a fraction of the weekend tales were accurate, a number of people should possess a very interesting background.

Nevertheless, it is only proper to devote this space to activities more closely akin to those prescribed by the Commandant of the School of Infantry.

The aim of First Phase training is simply to teach the cadets to be nothing, more or less, than first class private soldiers. This is called basic training. Here, the cadets learn the handling and operation of most infantry weapons and equipment, such as the rifle and bayonet, pistol, sten, bren, to mention a few. In addition, they spend considerable time on the parade square, and most of the week nights are devoted to cleaning quarters, shining boots, webbing and so forth.

The Second Phase, in contrast, devotes practically all its time to infantry tactics. It tries to give each cadet experience in handling a platoon tactically under simulated war conditions.

Some highlights of the summer at Camp Borden naturally stand out. The first that comes to my mind was the terrific heat wave we experienced. There were several days during which training had to be cancelled and conducted during the night instead. Another was the Camp sports meet in July. The School of Infantry practically ran away with the meet, although some competition was noted from the Armoured Corps. Creelman stood second in the hammer throw. Lewis did

well in the pole vault and the Ryley brothers chalked up many points for the School on the track.

Our Mess Dinner was a success. Jerry Wharton from C.M.R. won the McMannis Trophy as the best all-round officer cadet of the School. This is an especially coveted trophy, since the cadets themselves decide the winner.

Some cadets attended Exercise Globemaster at Camp Meaford at the end of their training. Here the five phases of war were conducted under realistic war conditions. The participants lived in the field for a number of days, soon doing an attack, then a withdrawal followed by a defence and a counterattack and so forth.

There were, of course, numerous humorous experiences and occasions during the training which cannot be retold here as space does not permit. All told, the summer of '55 spent at the School of Infantry was a well spent and profitable summer both for good times and hard work.

—No. 3848 S. C. CARLSEN

FIRST CANADIAN INFANTRY BRIGADE

The first draft of officer cadets arrived in Dusseldorf, Germany by T.C.A. super constellation on May 13. The purpose was to complete our third practical phase of summer training with active force units overseas.

The experience gained was invaluable. Serving with units in foreign countries and fulfilling the post of junior officers, we were presented with many problems that those serving in Canada would not meet. Also, commanding men for the first time enabled us all to gain confidence and to test our ability in this field.

Those serving with the 2 R.C.H.A. had a disappointment as practice camp had been completed. Consequently, we had little actual artillery training in the field. The summer was mainly passed by inter-unit competitions at Sennelager in small arms, driving competitions and many other activities. Wright and Simonds were lucky (?) enough to be posted to British S.P. units for a month. It was an experience, anyway, which apparently they enjoyed.

The morale of our Canadian troops in Europe is generally quite high as can be evidenced by such events as the giant Brigade outing held at Dortmund, July 1. A track meet, carnival, massed bands and general good time was enjoyed by members of the Brigade and their families.

In early August, the various units left their base camps for the Hohne ranges (near Hanover). A two-week period was spent in the field by all units of the Brigade. The first part of the period was spent practising for a fire power demonstration, an event planned to show the infanteer just what support he could expect to receive during his various roles, the advance and withdrawal especially. As a good part of the Brigade has never seen combat, the demonstration was most revealing, and perhaps comforting. Fox battalion of the 2 R.C.H.A. laid down a smoke screen for three minutes that all observers swore must have been engaged in by the whole regiment. All in all, a most successful day.

It was during this time at Hohne that most of us were able to visit the old concentration camp at Belsen, where several hundred thousand Jews were exterminated during the war. A shattering experience! Most of the camp has been dismantled and all that is left are the acid baths and many monuments.

On the social side, we are all given ample opportunity to see various parts of Europe. Several long weekends were well spent by us all; during the summer, all the officer cadets also were granted seven days leave. Favourite spots visited were Paris, Amsterdam, Rome, Venice and such lovely countries as Switzerland and Austria. A wonderful opportunity came our way and we took advantage of it. Arnhem was a city visited by many of us. Knowing the details

of that historic battle, we were able to follow the course of the fighting. A most moving sight is the Airborne Cemetery where many fine men are buried.

I'm sure the others will join me in thanking all the officers of the various units overseas for the many hours they spent in furthering our training and also for making our stay in Germany a most memorable and happy one.

—No. 3672 C. C. M. POWIS

CAMP GAGETOWN 1955

During the period from the seventh to the twelfth of August, 1955, an exercise took place which marked the conclusion of the first field concentration held by the First Canadian Division since it was reactivated in 1953. The name of the exercise was 'Rising Star', and the place was Camp Gagetown.

Camp Gagetown, the largest of Canada's military establishments, is situated in New Brunswick, mid-way between St. John and Fredricton (a fact which enables easy access to the bright lights of these two centres, such as they are), occupying an area of some six hundred square miles. Here, for the six weeks previous, the hills had been dotted both day and night by the men of the various units, who were being trained up to the required standards. The curriculum included fighting and patrolling by day and night, defense and attack, and even a few attempts at river crossings after the Engineers failed to get the bridges built in time. Valuable experience had been gained by all, including the large representation of cadets from the College who were employed in th capacity of junior officers in charge of their own troops.

The purpose of the concentration was to give the units the opportunity to work as a complete formation under operational conditions. This was achieved throughout the period, and saw its peak during "Rising Star". This exercise saw the Division function as a whole against a live enemy. It was kept as realistic as possible by the publishing of propaganda newspapers on both sides to create the atmosphere under which the troops must function. The weather did its part by being consistently bad, and the threat of "Hurricane Connie" forced the exercise to be completed a day earlier than was originally planned. Air cover was provided by planes from the nearby Naval and Air Force establishments, and greatly added to the authenticity of the movements.

The cadets, although their jobs were small when compared to the whole effort, were constantly employed in their jobs as junior officers. It is foreseeable in the future that a Naval cadet will be employed on the ship taking part in an amphibious assault which lands his Army confrere, whilst an Air Force cadet will be providing a part of the necessary air cover. Here we will have a concrete example of the product of a Tri-Service College.

—No. 3572 F. J. NORMAN



AIR FORCE

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R.C.A.F. FIRST YEAR PENHOLD PILOTS

This is the tale of the First Year C.S.C. 3 pilots at Penhold, Alberta. Due to revision of R.C.A.F. policy, they did not spend the entire summer training period at 4 Flying School. Following the final exams, the Air Force cadets spent a month on temporary duty at eight and a half shekels per day for playing ping-pong, sitting around, and so on, at R.C.A.F. recruiting units across the country. There was a nasty rumour to the effect that some fellows did in fact do some career counselling, and that a select group at the Institute of Aviation Medicine in Toronto became the station pool sharks—when they were not at 40,000 feet trying to write their names until they passed out.

Most of us were not as fortunate as Norm Lee who managed to take the government for a T.C.A. warrant and arrived out west via first class "North Star". Others of us trudged our way out via the "Canadian", enjoying very much the trip across the *scenic* prairies, (at night). Did you notice the *new tree* just west of Shilo?

Arriving at our barracks, we found that we had to scour the linoleum floors as they were covered with cigarette burns, old wax, etc. This process, we found to our chagrin, was to continue for the rest of the training period. The daily routine started at about 7 a.m. as we had to be up, dressed, fed and have our rooms ready for inspection by 7.15. At 7.30 we formed up to wander over to Ground Instructional School or Flights. In G.I.S. we strove in vain to stay awake and absorb the theory that Doug Smith and his associates were pumping into us. After donning our flying suits in Flights, we would sit around and read—perhaps even fly. From 1200 to 1300 we had lunch, followed by a four hour afternoon, after which we ceased to be in the Air Force. Weekends were free from Friday at 1700 until Monday morning.

The initial period in G.I.S. soon taught us that flying was a little more than merely jumping into the cockpit of the "ole" Harvard and roaring off down the runway. We learned of artificial horizon gyros, D.I.'s (not R.M.C. type), inverted spins, operating the Radio Compass in the circuit, and other useful information and procedures.

Then began the painful period of carrying out the Check Procedures while trying to raise those gigantic "Yellow Perils" into the wild blue yonder. That circuit certainly was a wild place to be when everybody began to reach the ten to fifteen hour stage. Frequently one could hear "Squint" Morton's instructor over the R. T.: "No, no—not the tarmac! Overshoot!" Then, too, Bob Hunter decided to streamline AJ984 by stripping off the undercarriage and fairing the propellor around the cowling— all while landing, of course. George Hosang went on a low-level cross-country "run", but just scraped a wingtip. (That x-ray technician in Red Deer was cute!)

Our solo procedure was notable—a picture was taken of the hero clambering out of the cockpit half elated over soloing and half dejected after the hairy landing; a reception party awaited him with a hose and a liberal dousing with cold water, and later his tie was clipped and pinned on the board provided for this purpose. After the fifteenth hour Preliminary Clear Hood test, we lost but one R.M.C. type—Ray Faulkner decided that Armament was more suited to shooting off his mouth than aircrew (in their "little tin planes").

Dave Cummings and Ozzie Osborne's lucky number was fourteen (years old—hustlers.) Gord Forrington managed to bottle up the "Belcher" in Calgary and came back to squeeze in about fourteen hours. Most of the fellows, except Didicher, Hunter, Cepuch and Hosang, racked up the required forty-one and a half hours.

Weekend trips to Calgary, especially during Stampede Week, to Banff, Edmonton, and other points gave us an opportunity to see western hospitality in action. (Remember Dave and Hodge's car, and the Sheppard-Ruel-Amyot limousine—it made it to Banff and back twice . . . remember the party at Banff, Oz? . . . remember the solo party at the station?)

En somme, we had an opportunity to see the R.C.A.F. in action and to indulge in our first love—flying. Both lived up to our expectations admirably. And so, until next summer, "A reservoir" and "Semper in excretia sumus".

—No. 4135 G. W. HOSANG

SECOND PHASE PILOT TRAINING

Pilot training for the Second Year cadets last summer was unique in the history of C.S.C. summer employment. We were sure that some change had taken place in the normal routine when we learned at the College that Harvard training was to be completed by the 15th of July. This news left two questions in our minds. First, what would we do after the 15th of July? Go home? We surely hoped so. Secondly, how could we possibly complete our 180 hours of flying Harvard aircraft in such a short time?

Both our questions were promptly answered when we arrived at No. 4 Flight Training School at Penhold, Alberta. There we learned that because of the extra burden placed upon the flying schools by summer trainees our course was to be lengthened from the normal two years spent flying Harvards to three years. After the 15th of July we were to report to No. 2 Air Navigation School at Winnipeg where we were to fly as second pilots on Beechcraft Expeditors. Of course, many were disappointed about not getting the extra long holiday we had dared hope for, but we were all more than reconciled by the prospect of learning to fly the trim Expeditor. It was to be an opportunity that pilots in training had never had before.

At Penhold the cadets from all three Services Colleges soon got down to work. After the first few hours spent getting the "feel" of the aircraft again, we began to concentrate on instrument flying (flying without reference to the ground) and pilot navigation. By the time we had flown fifty-five hours we had all received our Final Basic Instrument Test and our Final Navigation Test. These brought our total time spent on Harvard aircraft up to 120 hours.

Everyone thoroughly enjoyed his second stay at Penhold. Many made trips to Banff, Jasper, Calgary and Edmonton, but usually we enjoyed flying so much that we were almost regretful when a week-end interfered. One of the highlights of the summer for No. 1 Squadron which included Cadets Armstrong, Wilson, Hallworth, Cadieux, Russell, Petersen, Albrecht and Hughes was the moving of the whole squadron to an abandoned airfield near Penhold called Innisfail. It took the squadron half a day to move those Coke machines, but they proved invaluable during hot afternoons. During the days while not flying or repitching the tents after the last breeze, nearly all the cadets tried a turn at cricket under the persistent but capable instruction of our British friends training with us under the N.A.T.O. scheme. Morley Taylor and "Buns" Cross were the only ones who didn't move to Innisfail. Those poor fellows unfortunately were not members of No. 1 Squadron.

The flying during the summer was almost uneventful. Serge Morin from C.M.R. didn't do any of his famous take-offs and George Kato from Royal Roads

let his record rest at a total of three disabled aircraft. "Mac" MacKinnon from C.M.R. created quite a sensation at Innisfail by trying to land on a fence post. Unfortunately, he landed a little long and just left his starboard aileron on the post. Mac, who pleads that he was out of gas, still cannot understand why Wing Commander McCarthie was so angry. The aileron only cost \$2.98.

Arriving at Winnipeg in the middle of July, we were shocked to find that we were to take a basic course in navigation. In conjunction with our course we were to fly student navigators in the afternoons. It took nearly the whole seven weeks before we recovered from our indignation; in fact, "Gus" Armstrong never did recover. Everyone enjoyed flying the Expeditor and gained valuable experience from handling it. Most of the cadets were quite capable of managing it in all respects, but Air Force regulations forbade unqualified pilots to fly solo in the aircraft.

We are looking to more advanced aerobatics, night flying and formation flying next summer. If it is as equally enjoyable as the past one we will be satisfied, for we truly did experience a wonderful time.

—No. 3853 W. N. RUSSELL

SECOND PHASE NAVIGATION

Stevenson Field, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Towards the middle of May last year, the remnants of CSC 54 (LR) began to trickle into 2 ANS to resume where we had left off the previous year. A roll-call of the members of the class of '56 who are also members in good standing of CSC 54 would include: "Max" Freeman, Brian Fletcher, Jack Fournier and Bob Burnie. Garry Friesen, an interloper from U.B.C. having gone regular, is no longer with us. Dave Wright and Bill Causier paid a mid-summer visit to I.A.M. in Toronto last year and are now in other branches of the Air Force. The rest of us, sixteen in number, will be returning to Stevenson Field in a few weeks to get our wings and to then spend a couple of weeks on Survival up at Jasper. We are certainly looking forward to this coming summer with more anticipation than the last two.

But last summer was not as bad as all that. After a considerable delay, the beautiful new Ground Instruction School had finally been opened for our use. We also began five hour trips and night flights. These two were by far the greatest contributing factors to our enjoyment of last summer's training. Many of these trips were flown down into North and South Dakota. The thought of a possible interception by Scorpions and Starfires added much to the confusion in the mind of the first navigators. We also discovered that it is most difficult to find Polaris in a sextant when the damned thing is not wound up!

A few members of the course (to wit: Giddings, Romano, May, Fletcher, Friesen, Carter, Graham and Gooderham) were lucky enough to get week-end trips to Vancouver, Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa during the summer. These trips were found to be extremely valuable in giving us an insight into some of the problems connected with operational navigation.

Around the middle of July we were joined by the majority of the second phase pilots from Penhold, Alberta, who arrived to take a watered-down navigation course and to fly navigational trips as second pilots. For some reason they seemed to steer clear of our flights. Perhaps they did not trust our proficiency with the B-3. At any rate, they should now have a better understanding of the problems confronting the "Golf Balls".

As I said before, this year most of us will once again return to the hallowed halls of 2 ANS—the luckier ones as officers and the rest as mere flight

cadets. Nevertheless, we shall hold (not perhaps in our hearts, but we shall hold them just the same) fond memories of those long week-ends up at Clear Lake, and of those sessions in the mess when the "war stories" waxed fast and furious.

—No. 3861 G. W. GOODERHAM

AIR FORCE SUMMER TRAINING IN EUROPE

This summer, due to several factors which prevented our taking our third phase training on jets, we were sent to No. 1 Air Division in Europe for contact training. When we arrived at Air Division Headquarters we were divided up and all but four of us were sent to the fighter wings or to 30 AMB in the U.K. As far as possible, we were given jobs which would give us practical training pertaining to the courses we are following at R.M.C. For example, "Squeek" MacCaul was sent to the telecommunications section at No. 3 Wing at Zweibrucken and "Bongo" Johnston was placed in the Construction Engineering section at Langar. A couple of the artsmen got "soft" jobs at Headquarters; Al Sherwin ended up in Officers Postings and Careers where he spent his time reading magazines and personal records and dreaming about the weekends. Don't worry Coco, I knew all the time he wouldn't slip that adverse report into your records.

Some, especially those on the wings, complained that their presence was taken somewhat lightly and they weren't employed to advantage and, indeed, had little to do most of the time. The only explanation that was offered was that this was the first time that Flight Cadets had ever invaded the Air Division in any number and the authorities were at a loss as to what to do with us. As we used to say to the "Gremlins of Grostenquin", Ink, Hook, and Rudd, where else could they have had the time to become experts in bridge or connoisseurs of "*les bons vins de France*".

Those posted to the fighter wings were able to get an advance preview of what they might expect should they be posted overseas after graduation as well as acquire a taste for Parkbrau or Pernod. They came to consider themselves the elite of the summer types and participated in the friendly rivalry which marks the relationship between the squadrons in the Air Division.

Though there were sixteen "summer enjoyment" types at the headquarters in Metz only four were from R.M.C. They were looked upon with great pity by the others at first, but this turned to envy when the extra allowances we received started fattening our pay cheques. Each of us at the H.Q. was given a specific job to do and thus we gained much valuable administrative experience as well as an insight into the general roles of the R.C.A.F. as a part of N.A.T.O.

One of the most memorable things (apart from the weekends) was the full scale N.A.T.O. training exercise, "*Carte Blanche*", which was held this summer. For a week, the Air Division was engaged in a mock war and everyone worked and lived under wartime conditions. Some of the squadrons were deployed to new airfields and the headquarters was moved into the field. This exercise, besides giving us good experience, demonstrated to all of us how seriously the R.C.A.F. takes its job in Europe.

Oh yes, the weekends. Those of us who had the necessary funds were able to travel around and on any weekend we could be seen gazing at the sights of Paris, London, Copenhagen, Amsterdam, Geneva, and many other places of interest on the continent and the British Isles. Cameras were used to advantage and I am sure each one of us has a good pictorial record of our trip to Europe, compliments of the Department of National Defence and the R.C.A.F.

—No. 3591 D. H. GREGORY

THE SASKATOON STORY

Summer Training 1955

From the far flung corners of Europe returned the third phase R.O.T.P. Air Force Cadets overflowing with narrative tales of adventure, travel, romance and, of course, the ever popular "hero stories". For we few reservists, Pete Howe, Dick Girling, Walt Niemy and Gord Bender, it was a different kind of story—a story unglamorous if you speak in terms of foreign lands (after three summers the prairies are pretty familiar) or in terms of jet flying (our brand is a little slower). However, it is a story worth telling, for our story possesses proof, a sort of legendary pot of gold at the end of the rainbow in the form of a pair of Air Force Wings and a little white ticket.

Saskatoon is said to be the hub of Saskatchewan; but everyone knows that it is a mere suburb of North Battleford, the unwritten capital around which lie the multitudinous tribes of the Mushiwas and the Gitchegumas. It was into this fair land that our stalwart guide and Honorary White Chief of the Mushiwas, Gitch Girling led us. 'Twas here we pitched our teepees and remained for the better part of 3½ months.

Our course, known as U.R.T.P. (University Reserve) consisted of eight members of R.M.C. (four now ex-cadets) and twenty other third phase university pilots from many colleges across Canada. Our task was first to convert from the single-engined Harvard to either the twin-engined Mitchell or the lighter, more notorious Expeditor, and secondly to become proficient in instrumental flying with the navigational aids on the aircraft. As a result of the large number of students and a shortage of aircraft, only eight of our group flew the Mitchell, among them Walt Niemy, Dick Girling and Ex-Cadet John Jory. The remainder, including Pete Howe, Gord Bender and Ex-Cadets Bob Morrison, Ted Taite and John Whiteley were assigned to the Expeditor.

Of course, ground school entered into the picture, lasting until mid-July when we devoted all our time to trying to keep up with the flying schedule—a no means easy task. A word about the aircraft. The Expeditor is familiar to everyone in the Air Force. It is a light, twin-engined aircraft with metal enclosed cabin, used chiefly for the ferrying of V.I.P.s and navigators on training. Its most notorious characteristic is its "pogo stick" bounce which one almost always encounters when landing. The Mitchell, on the other hand, was a medium bomber in the Second World War, is heavier, flies faster and higher than the smaller Expeditor. Both contained the required instruments necessary for our training.

Instrument flying—long hours of practicing and attempting to learn all the intricacies of "blind" flying: S.A.R., I.L.S., radio compass, beam bracketing, runway procedures, these and many more. Then came the final test and success for the entire course.

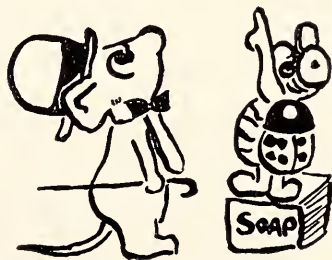
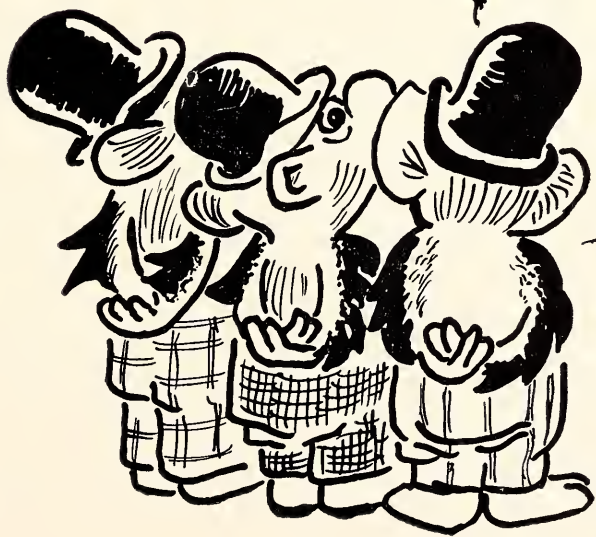
The memories: the navigation trips to Edmonton, Calgary, Winnipeg and Vancouver; the day Pete Howe and CAP-100 expert F/O Habel became lost somewhere between Malton and Downsview Airports; Gitch and "Mexican Mo" practically living in the city swimming pool; Walt and Pete's excursions on the golf links; the occasions when Benny was caught "sacking" in the flight room by the O.C. and the C.F.I. And who could forget the familiar sight of long, lean F/L George Staples leaning on the desk in Link Section screaming into the mike at the poor, bewildered student under the hood to—"get into overdrive, man—Think!-Think!-Think!"

Proof? 4000 flying hours as a course and not even a minor accident. Or even better, that in the whole U.R.T.P. course of three summers we did not have one fatal accident—the answer to every mother's prayer.

In closing, a hearty thanks to Station Saskatoon for the splendid instruction; and to the entire U.R.T.P. course, the best of luck for all the years ahead.

—No. 3549 G. R. BENDER

To WHO it may CONCERN
Herein ARE THE
LITERARY
SECTION



THE PLEASURES TO BE DERIVED FROM GOOD LITERATURE

The tempo of modern life, with its continual rush, combined with entertainment such as movies, radio and television has been, I feel, mainly responsible for the great decline in one of the most rewarding partimes known to man—that of reading. The statement, “I am going to spend the evening with a good book,” is one very seldom heard nowadays, especially among young people. In many cases it is the effort required to read a long novel of some sort that causes people to avoid this recreation, while in other cases time is a factor, and it is more convenient to read only pocket books or abridged versions. These people who fail to take advantage of their great heritage in books are indeed denying themselves one of the most delightful experiences possible.

The variety of subject matter available to the reader is unlimited, and if one is interested in some particular subject he will undoubtedly be able to satisfy his hunger for information in that field. When one refers, however, to a person who reads a great deal, we automatically think of a wide reader—one whose interests are not confined to some narrow group of subjects, but one who finds pleasure in almost any type of book he may see. Naturally we will think of this person as being well educated, and, in fact our assumption is very likely to be correct. The world's great men have been, almost without exception, avid readers. Whether or not this habit has contributed to their success is hard to say, but it certainly has done them no harm. The fact that it has helped them has been, however, secondary in their mind. They have read not for the concrete knowledge they would gain but for the pleasure and relaxation derived from the printed page.



NOTHING LIKE A GOOD BOOK

The familiar sonnet by Keats which begins:

“Oft have I travelled in the realms of gold,
And many goodly states and kingdoms seen” . . .

refers to his “adventures” in books. Unable to travel to the far corners of the earth and see the wonders of man and nature, he has “travelled” through the media of writing and seen more than would have been physically possible had he started on a world tour. He goes on to point out that books afford access to all ages, not just the present that is available to the actual traveller.

So it is with us today. We may travel to far corners of the earth, see the wonders of our universe, witness the opening of a new land, discover the marvels of science, share the triumphs and failures of statesmen, walk beside generals or look in on the homely atmosphere of the life of common folk, through the pages of our books. The scope is as wide as one’s imagination.

Reading is a tested and tried recreation and has been acclaimed since first books were available to be read. I think we of this generation would do well to consider our relationship to books, and the pleasure we may gain from their pages before we sentence them to the role of ornaments and allow the more modern forms of entertainment to entirely replace them.

—G. D. BOGGS

MOMENTS TO REMEMBER

This spring before our last parade,
They say a demonstration’s made
By all cadets who will display
Just how at college we earn our pay.
The P.T. staff are all aglow
With suggestions flying as how to go
About this spectacle of plight
Which many feel will be quite a sight.
With ease and grace the moves are made,
But what a difference is this parade
No rigid arms or stamping feet
But style which ballerinas can’t beat.
Gliding by with arms held wide
Dressing by the front and side,
And moving lightly on the toes
Watch that form as around he goes.
If but a chuckle should be heard,
From some cadet as he makes like a bird,
We know the crowd will understand
And probably give us a helping hand.
There is but one request we make,
Which is that for all our sake
We do these movements in darkest night
Or behind high walls out of public sight.
It isn’t the whistles that we fear,
From Queen’s they’ve come for many a year,
It’s just the thought that when we’re through,
Someone might ho’ler out of the blue—
In a high and squeaky voice
That he thought our dance was very choice.

—No. 4133. S. W. CALVER

WANKER'S DOOM

The evening was starry-eyed and the air was still. Excitement was the emotion of the hour and revelry the bolster. Every shaggy Goth was happy and restless for the morrow. There was talk and laughter and song of battle and deep content with thoughts of vengeance.

Wanker, as grubby as his grubby fellows and self-assured, roasted slabs of horse over the coals and led the conversation concerning their coming conquest. Had he not this very day proved himself the fiercest warrior of the younger group? Horsed and whirling an axe he was as brutish as any of his wild elders. His ape-like stature would have classed him with Al Capp's "Hunk", and his great zest for battle could only have been due to his shining ignorance.

At one of the nearer fires the chiefs caroused with a dull roar. Kalbschnitzels, borst and weiners having not yet been invented, they partook with relish of a savoury feast largely prepared by one of their number who had no mean claim to the title "da chef". All were eager for the first course, hoof glue stew w/ crispie crackers, served from a big battered tureen and being as brown as "da chef's" thumb, many calls for seconds were heard. Brackish goulash w/ schmo berry sauce increased the din by a power. "Da chef" was not only a master stew and goulash maker, he was also the most circumventive inventor of the tribe. Nor had he overlooked the vitamins—green spherical buttered peas, fresh green oblong buttered beans, squashed amorphous buttered squash, cubed quartered parsleyed buttered aardappels and diced guled snake eyed buttered beets.

"Truly, da chef is a genius", quoth Schmeil, "let us drink to him a cup of smerry berry brew w/ powdered peat, and hope that his great imagination will carry the wonderful tradition of his master-minded menus through all ages." A roar of approval was followed by silence as cups tilted, gripped in fists shiny with imaginary butter.

And so there was carousing to the west of the Danube while to the east many frogs croaked harmoniously "The Blue Danube", later to be plagiarized by one Strauss.

Before light did the fiery Goths gird up and make ready for battle. Wanker with a knowing leer and dark-ringed eyes mounted with an agile bound, skilfully avoiding four ragged hooves and two rows of teeth. He wrenched his buckler from between his mount's incisors and unclamped his own from its dusty ear. Brief obedience on the part of the horse was indicated as it rolled its eyes in mock terror and moved off at a jolting gait. The mass of cavalry trotted west, strung out in a broad formation with much dust, cursing and rattling of arms. Over a rise they sighted the advancing Romans, and a cheer went up.

Enter Marcus Viciousius, brave warrior and captain of legions, riding wide legged and imperious in his war chariot. The sun gleamed on his breast plate and helmet and the tattoo on his forearm said "Matrona te amo". He was humming "It's Almost Tomorrow" when the hideous roar mentioned above burst upon him. His helmet plume bristled as he surveyed his tactical position more closely. Yes, the hordes of the illeterate were preparing to charge upon his legions. But thunder filled the air and shook the ground, for the unschooled had charged without preparation. The sky became obscured by arrows, stones, spears, horses, flying sod and men at arms. Marcus was rudely thrown to the turf as the first wave struck. Rude, indeed, for he had only time enough to hack one brute in half and had not been able to tell whether it had been a horse or a barbarian. Near the dazed Roman hero lay our fallen Wanker who had become dismounted by a slinger's missile of billiard ball dimensions. His faithful charger, immediately aware of a lightened load, sought its oafish master with malice in its red rolling eye. In that moment did Marcus feel sorely insulted and mistreated, for a mad horse had mistaken him for one newly down from the trees. All around, the battle rolled

as said horse came for him, skip-jumping on all fours, teeth bared in a wicked grin. It ver' ner tromped him into the turf but he saved himself by diving under a stray scutum. This retreat was shortly invaded as a hoof came crashing through. Soon peace was restored to Marcus by a stray arrow, which, approaching from the rear, drove the fiery beast back through the enemy ranks at a fast canter.

All around the battle surged as Marcus, thoroughly aroused, sprang up hurling curses after the fleeing horse, only to be confronted with a recovered and virulent Wanker. A hand to hand struggle ensued as the battle boiled. There were fisticuffs with many underhand blows. Marcus seized the Goth by his hairy head, but was shaken loose as Wanker tore his breastplate off. The Roman stood revealed in his scarlet worsted woolies adorned with bright brass buttons.



WANKER HORS DE COMBAT

Pomp and colour, a dynamic advance in armament and history, had a disastrous effect on our Wanker, for he became acutely addicted to that common civilian disease, slack jaw. Round-eyed and mentally paralysed, he was easy prey for Viciousius M., who stepped in and plowed him on the knob with the butt of his gladius. Then, donning his breastplate like a quick change artist, he dashed once more for the fray, shouting: "Drive! Drive! Drive!" Prisoner Wanker, having been trussed by the Provost Corps, was dragged to the rear and labelled, "Handle with care—for circus use".

SOVIET MILITARY LAW AND ADMINISTRATION

The following is a review of *Soviet Military Law and Administration* edited by Harold J. Berman and Miroslav Kerner, Cambridge, Mass., 1955. (Published in U.S.A. by Harvard University Press).

This book is the first account in any language of Soviet military law and administration. It portrays and evaluates not only the government, party, police and military controls within the Soviet armed forces, but also the disciplinary standards and procedures and the system of military courts and military legal procedures. It illuminates the inner strengths and weaknesses of Soviet military life. It will deeply interest cadets who have a turn of mind for military law in general or for our own code of military justice.

The book opens with an analysis of the interlocking controls exercised by the top leadership and Communist Party, security and military agencies. The structure of the Ministry of Defence is described. The system of military service and of civil defence is presented briefly. The authors then analyze Soviet military discipline, the disciplinary powers of non-commissioned and commissioned officers and the system of penalties and rewards. They compare the Soviet Disciplinary Codes of 1919, 1926, 1940 and 1946 to illustrate the striking shift of Soviet conceptions away from revolutionary doctrines of comradeship among all ranks to doctrines of strict subordination and ceremonial formalism. They discuss Soviet military criminal law and the system of military courts and criminal procedure. While their chief emphasis is upon typical military crimes such as desertion and insubordination, attention is also given to so-called counter-revolutionary crimes, including those for which Beria was tried and executed in 1953, as well as those which formed the basis of the great purge trials of the 1930's. In the final chapter, the authors evaluate the Soviet system of military law and administration as a means of maintaining efficiency, discipline and morale in the armed forces.

The book analyzes the most important Soviet legal materials, including cases in the military courts, as well as experiences of former Soviet officers. One most interesting chapter contains the personal and informal observations of one of the authors, gained while serving as a colonel with the Czechoslovakian army fighting under Soviet command in the Carpathian Mountains.

It is the authors' final conclusion that although there are certain aspects of the Soviet military system which would be intolerable to most Westerners—such as the power given to party officials and counter-intelligence officers in the armed forces, the punishment of innocent relatives of a soldier who deserts, and the trial of political offenders by military courts—nevertheless there are other aspects of Soviet military law which deserve our consideration.

—No. 3876 E. C. BRADY

R.M.C. IN PARADISE

The notion of R.M.C. in Paradise initially came to me one typically auspicious Monday morning during a typically auspicious Physics 23 lecture. Being a prospective artsman (and I mention that with a certain note of pride), I possess a chronic allergy to this baffling course which, I am told, involves moving of charged particles (recruits I presume) through magnetic fields, determining sensitivities of ballistic galvanometers and other similarly odious activities. Unfortunately, I am far from being enthusiastic about Physics and, consequently, it is more than a coincidence that in this particular lecture I lapsed into that happy, semi-comatose stupor called sleep. As humans will, I apparently began to dream for I retained a vivid recollection of strange and surprising events when a nudge of a slide rule in my ear roused me from my

beloved element. My dream must have been sponsored by Friday's P.T. display class which is of a rather ethereal, if not fairylike nature, for R.M.C. had been transported through the realms of the celestial to Paradise. I was shocked by my own dream for I detected in it a definite trace of a bitterly cynical and almost rebellious train of thought. Having recently been asked to contribute to the *Review* in a literary way, I've decided, without any further apologies, to relate the events of my dream in the exact sequence in which they rushed through my mind.

I guiltily approached the Pearly Gates and rapped with my swagger stick. An aging ex-Cadet with a clean-shaven countenance announced my arrival and glanced through my cadet record. "4130, eh," he mused, "pretty poor cadet record. Nevertheless, we'll have to let you in. You spent three weeks at K.M.H.—you've had your hell on earth." He pushed a card into my hand, then added, "Report to Q.M. and pick up a halo and a set of size 42 wings."

I soon discovered that I had been lucky enough to alight in Paradise on a Saturday morning while Wing Drill was in progress. The eight squadrons had formed up on Fort Henry hill and were preparing to fly past in squadron column. The flying was generally a shambles. On an attempt to form up for an advance in review order, Nos. 2 and 6 squadrons were forced to overshoot and to remain in the circuit until the other six squadrons had touched right. Furious cries, which were obviously incongruous to the happy surroundings, filled the air.

"You'll never pass outside the Gates at that rate. Put that angel on corrective harp playing. That emaciated looking Flight Cadet—I'll hide you."

It was interesting to note that the rank of Flight Cadet had been universally adopted in lieu of Officer Cadet. I do not know whether this was a result of R.M.C. becoming engulfed by the R.C.A.F. or whether the rank of F/C was adopted to suit the characteristics of the angelic horde of cadets. In Paradise, everyone could and did fly. C.T. fliers were nonexistent. However, only those who put in four hours wing drill per month qualified for their \$30.00 monthly risk pay. I felt that risk pay was rather ridiculous in a community where neither a risk of life or limb existed, but I decided that this being an old Air Force custom it had not been dispensed with although its necessity had vanished. Later, however, I learned that the cadets still possessed human weaknesses. Many of them still liked to sleep. On the particular Wing Parade I witnessed, the cadets upon dismissal literally flew to their rooms to "hit the pit". Human shortcomings were further manifest in examination results. Some third year engineers had failed Principles of Flight at Christmas and Spring mid-term results in Celestial 23 were reported to be disgraceful. Worse than this, some cadets were still not proficient in gymnastics, and as a result corrective cartwheels had been introduced as a compulsory extra-curricular activity. Calculus had become increasingly difficult with an increased interest in infinite series. The fatality rate in Calculus was so high that anyone passing second year Calculus automatically had crossed integral signs sewn to the sleeves of his scarlet tunic and his battledress blouses.

Defaulters paradés and charges still existed in Paradise. One cadet was charged on the particular Wing Parade I witnessed when his halo slipped and tripped him, causing a serious mid-air collision between the centre and rear ranks of his squadron. I soon discovered that halos presented a definite problem. Not only were they difficult to keep well polished but they had the embarrassing habit of slipping down around the cadet's neck when the particular cadet showed traces of selfishness, dishonesty, moral impurity or a lack of considerations of his fellows. The few cadets who were unfortunate enough to be tripped by their own halos were not necessarily more morally defeated than the average offender but suffered from narrow shoulders and oversized halos. Q.M. even had an issue problem in Paradise. Small and medium ~~in~~ halos were particularly scarce.

In Paradise an honour system was in vogue and met with general favour. Although human weaknesses still existed in many of the cadets, each cadet was somewhat of an angel. Undoubtedly this accounted for the faultless operation of the honour system. I did not notice any marked attempt on the part of the cadets to "beat the system." Charges were avoided, not for the inconvenience they involved in the course of repentance on defaulters parades, but rather for the disgrace involved in being charged. In Paradise, one could charge himself either positively or negatively. Charges which involved a deficiency or an omission in carrying out a duty were generally classified as negative charges, while charges involving an over-indulgence in or an extension of privileges were classified as positive charges. Thus, those two famous words, "Charge yourself" now had an immediate sequel, "negatively or positively?". I noted that the power of charging was used with considerable discretion, and as a result the cadet in question invariably felt that the charge was justified. Charging was obviously a less frequent occurrence but was completely devoid of hypocrisy.

Unlike the present system, cadets were enrolled throughout the academic year. On the particular day I passed through the Gates, seven other cadets enrolled. Only six were admitted as the gate-keeper stopped the seventh with the words, "Son, you acquired a magnificent record of shovelling it while attending R.M.C. on earth. A wire just came through. We have an opening for you down below."



DESCENDED THROUGH THE WILD BLUE YONDER

The cadet, not abashed by his unexpected posting picked up his shovel and stirrup pump, and descended through the wild blue yonder. Not wanting a similar fate to befall me, I decided to make my stay in Paradise a successful one. I attacked Physics 23 with tenacious determination. I found myself absorbing resonance in a-c circuits with ravenous ferocity. Inductive and capacitive

reactance were conquered. Vector impedance diagrams flashed by. Dynamometers, voltmeters and lines of flux converged on me from all sides and once again I found myself sitting in Room 200 trying to absorb Physics 23.

—No. 4130 S. G. BOYINGTON

A SUGGESTED SOLUTION FOR TRAFFIC PROBLEMS

Every paper contains stories of accidents. Accidents have become trite and commonplace subjects for discussion; the papers are too full of them every night for them to be interesting. However, travelling along the highway, as I have had numerous opportunities to do commuting between Kingston's own R.C. School of Sigs and Toronto in the summer, the long hours had led me to much ponderous thought. These are some of my observations.

Most serious accidents are caused when cars are travelling at high speeds. Most cars travelling at high speeds are inter-city traffic. Therefore, the death rate can be cut down by eliminating or minimizing inter-city traffic.

This being a tremendous mental accomplishment, I decided to rest on my laurels and pursue some more relaxing hobby such as dreaming of the pleasant hours ahead with a certain young lady—ah, young love. However, no true R.M.C. intellectual can be held by these wordly, mundane pleasantries for long.

In the past fifty years, I started thinking, the speed of travelling humanity has increased from ten to fifty miles per hour and can go as high as one hundred (if you are non-R.O.T.P. and can afford a good car). How can speed go on increasing as it rightly should, and yet keep the favourite American pastime of indulging in the traffic accident to a minimum?

To this question many high priced engineers have attempted to provide an answer. So far, there is one idea I have not yet heard, and so will present it here "for your consideration and approval" as the memorandum goes. This is to remove inter-city traffic, the producer of the worst accidents, from the roads, by the use of special railroads. The best way to understand the workings of such a railroad would be to take a trip on one, so hang onto your hat, and here we go.

You are in Kingston and wish to go to Toronto, so you get into your late model Cadillac and drive down to the "highway" entrance. At the gate the attendant collects the fare, which, for the system to be economically sound, must be equivalent to, or lower than the price of gasoline ordinarily required for the trip. All there is left for us to do is drive on to a special sort of flat car. Of lightweight aluminum construction, it derives its power from either a gasoline turbine driving a generator, or from electricity taken from a special power rail, fed into motors mounted on the axels. The top is streamlined with a plastic shield for all round visibility and streamlining. With proper design of tracks and these carrier cars, average speeds of 100 m.p.h. should be attainable at first.

This high speed would be attainable because of automatic control devices not possible on highways. Speeds would be all preset and centrally controlled to prevent scenery watchers from slowing down others, a bad cause of highway tie-ups. A block system similar to the one now in use on many heavily travelled American railways would prevent one car catching up with the one ahead.

In this system the track is divided up into intervals known as blocks. A vehicle two blocks ahead of the one we are in on our imaginary trip shows up as an amber signal on our control panel. This automatically reduces our speed. A vehicle in the next block before us causes an automatic application of our brakes, thus preventing any possible collisions.

The instrument panel is similar to a drive-in theatre speaker, and would contain speedometer, block warning lights, an emergency brake and power cut-off, and a two-way radio-telephone connected with central control. This radio need

only be low powered, pick-up receivers being spaced periodically along the track and leading to ordinary telephone lines.

These carrier units will be in various sizes, carrying one, two or more cars. Possibly a number of one-unit carriers connected together to suit traffic load will prove most economical. This system will, of course, require the building of tracks between cities, tracks which must be well designed because of the high speed of travel. The weight load will be much less, however, than regular railroads are required to carry, resulting in the cost of construction per mile being considerably less.

Upon arrival at our journeys end, our carrier, with its preset destination automatically switches onto a side track permitting safe deceleration without obstruction through traffic.

What will be the effects of such a system? The immediate effect will be, for example, the ability to cover the three hundred miles from London to Kingston in three hours instead of the normal nine hours required to overcome the multitude of stop signals, towns with speed limits, and the Toronto obstacle race known as Lakeshore Drive. And the trip will be made with a minimum possibility of accident.

Why can not trains make the trip in this sort of time now, you ask? Simply because they must stop so often with innumerable delays in taking on and letting off passengers. The carrier will stop only once, when it reaches its destination. Will not this system require expensive carriers for every car as well as other expensive equipment? Of course it will, but capital is not the real problem. The real problem is to make it pay its own way. It must also be remembered that by doubling or tripling the average speed of travel, there will be only one-half to one-third of the present number of travelling cars using the system at any given time.

Methods of travel must be improved. Our present system must not be considered the be-all and end-all while we sit back, relax, and enjoy our civilization as it is. A civilization can be in two states, only progression or retrogression, it cannot stand still. Let us continue to progress as we have in the past. The engineers of this country have a great challenge before them to develop systems such as have just been outlined. Trains, automobiles, then aeroplanes were once uneconomical but engineering has made them commonplace. Will inter-city transport be next? Mr. Engineer, it's up to you!

—No. 3828 W. C. WOODBURY

THE QUEST FOR THE HOLY PAIL

Many, many years ago in the county of Plowshire, England, lived a medieval little knight called Sir Egbert. Being a feudal little knight, Sir Egbert lived in his feudal little castle, with several feudal little serfs and his feudal little squire, Herman. Sir Egbert was a very poor knight; his castle was prefabricated from papier-maché blocks; he had made his own armour from the ten-gallon marinated parsley cans which he had obtained from his catering officer, Master Yohansen. Egbert himself had attended the Really Medieval College under the Royally Chivalrous Training Plan, where he had obtained his degree in Dragon Slaying (advanced) and Elementary Differential Damsel Saving.

Times had become quite difficult for Sir Egbert. He and his little barony had not eaten for seven days, and that certainly makes one weak. The mortgage on the manor was due; Egbert could no longer support his serfs in the manor to which they were accustomed. He decided that he must sally forth in search of gold and adventure. But whither should he sally?

Then he remembered: he had heard from a group of knights errant that a beggar arriving from the Hold Land had brought with him a container used by

the late great Saint Albert the Coward, who had used it as a finger-bowl. By Sir Egbert's time this container was over six centuries old and of very great sentimental value, and was therefore quite a collector's item. Egbert decided to join in the quest for the Holy Pail.

With the help of Herman, his feudal little squire, Sir Egbert donned his armour and was soon ready for the open road; with the admonition to his serfs: "Don't take any wooden portcullises", he and Herman rode out into the world.

Now it so happened that Herman had many contacts among the lower class lords of London's underworld. Egbert knew that it was through these channels that the Stone of Bone had been recovered several years before, and that these same environs enveloped a great deal of information regarding the traffic in goods between the U.K. and points east.

It turned out that Herman was extremely well known and popular among London's sewers; this was indeed fortunate since the inhabitants thereof were relatively unimpressed by the obviously low Brinell Number of Sir Egbert's armour, and sneered openly at his four carat gold spurs. They were, however, instantly at Herman's service. Yes, they did have information about the Holy Pail.

Madman McNutt, the used spittoon dealer, had been in the neighbourhood lately attempting to sell what he had termed a valuable family heirloom. He had tried to palm it off at the local mead shop by saying that this oriental piece had been owned by a little old lady from North Kensington who didn't chew. The merchant had finally sold it for a song at "Ye Medieval Hocke Shoppe" in Cheapside. Sir Egbert said that he would investigate.

In Cheapside he carefully examined the battered, tarnished bucket. While a student of the Really Medieval College, Sir Egbert had studied Arabic and Syrian as his Arts Option, and was able to translate readily the script engraved on the bottom of the container. The inscription read:

*Abdul the Receptacle-Maker
Made in Occupied Syria (24 B.C.)*

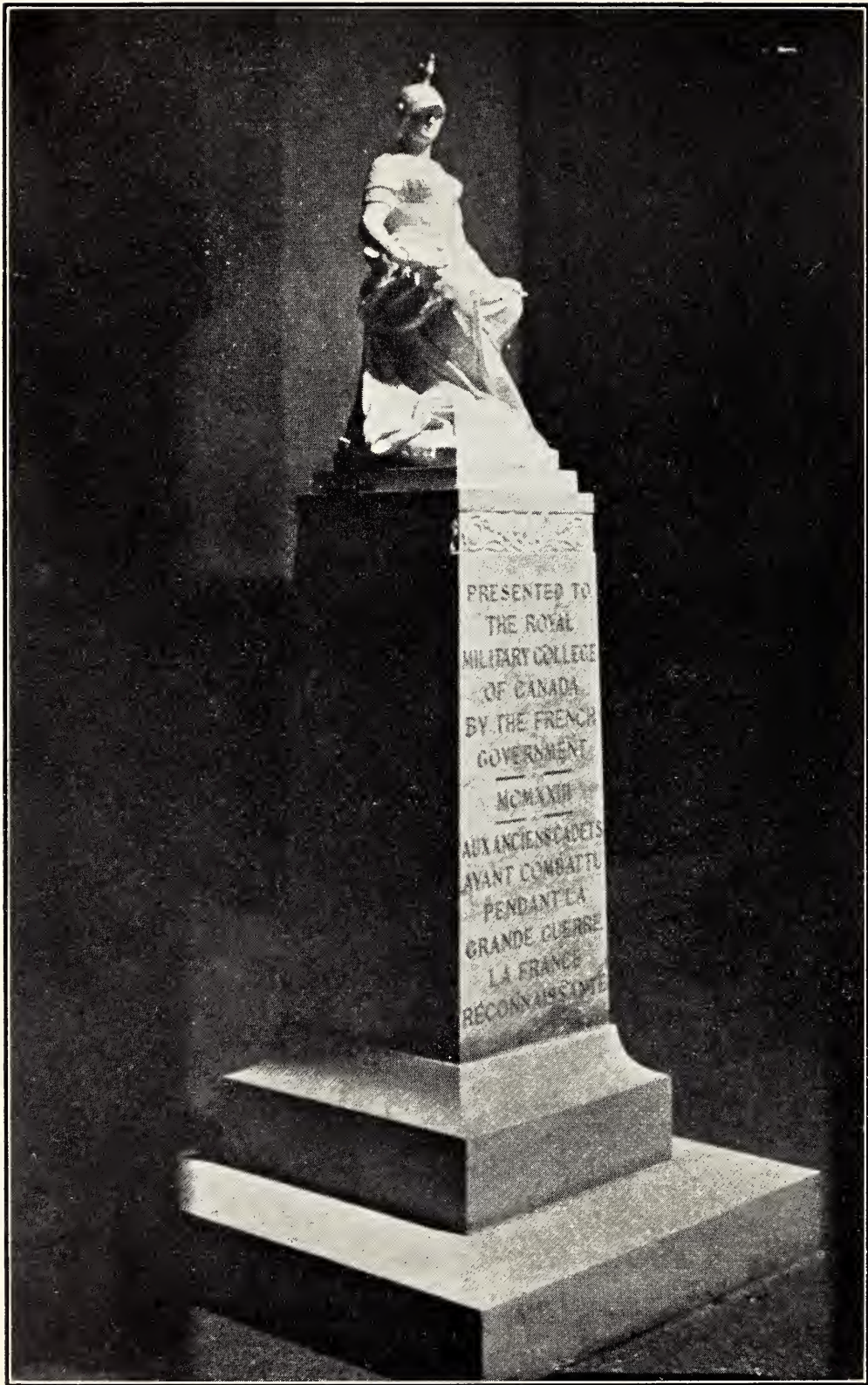
Being an old student of Archimedes, Sir Egbert cried "Eureka", did a fast soft-shoe minuet out of the shop, and galloped off to the British National Museum, his purchase clutched in his hot little mailed glove. He was almost there before he realized that he had forgotten his charger, which was double parked outside the pawnshop. Almost certainly faced by a parking ticket he carried on undaunted to the museum curator's office, his feudal little squire panting behind.

"Aye," quoth the curator, "this is indeed ye genuine article. In these days of austerity I can offer thee only ten thousand gold pieces, (sterling)."

Now Egbert had been in debt for so long that he could no longer afford enough red ink to balance his books. Ten thousand gold pieces! But what then? One must look to the future. He meditated for a full thirty seconds; then he knew.

He accepted the museum's offer and immediately left for home. Within a few weeks the castle of Sir Egbert had been completely renovated; there was a sign in front offering lodging to all passers-by for a mere pittance: two gold pieces for a room with bath and jester.

Thus did Sir Egbert put his name in the world's history books. In one fell swoop he had invented a feudal motel, and contributed to posterity a valuable antique, the beauty of which would otherwise have been lost to man.



PRESENTED TO
THE ROYAL
MILITARY COLLEGE
OF CANADA
BY THE FRENCH
GOVERNMENT

MCMXXIII

AUX ANCIENS CADETS
AVANT COMBATTU
PENDANT LA
GRANDE GUERRE
LA FRANCE
RECONNAISSANTE

ICI
LA SECTION
FRANÇAISE!



UN NOUVEAU CHAPITRE

Lorsqu'au début de cette année scolaire, le rédacteur en chef de la Revue m'a demandé d'agir en qualité de rédacteur français, il a spécifié qu'il désirait augmenter la section française de la revue, en qualité et en quantité. Quant à la qualité je n'y suis que pour très peu, pour ce qui est de la quantité je lui ai promis de faire mon possible. Cependant ce geste du rédacteur en chef ne doit pas être attribué au fait que le dit rédacteur porte un nom français mais bien plutôt parce qu'il veut que la Revue soit la plus représentative possible du Collège même, pour être fidèle au but proposé par chacun des rédacteurs depuis la fondation.

D'aucuns se poseront la question, "Mais le Collège a-t-il tellement changé qu'il soit nécessaire de changer la Revue?"

Je répondrai que le Collège, cette année, ajoute une nouvelle page à son histoire déjà très brillante; espérons que cette dernière page sera non moins brillante.

Pour être d'accord avec les faits historiques il faudrait peut-être cependant dire que cette nouvelle page dans la vie du Collège commença en réalité en juillet 1952 lorsque le désir du Ministère de la défense donna au RMC un jeune frère, assez révolutionnaire, car son nom est CMR.

Cependant le nom n'était pas la seule différence entre le RMC et son jeune frère; en effet le nouveau Collège des services armés canadiens devait être situé dans la province de Québec sur le site historique du fort de St-Jean et était destiné à donner aux Canadiens de langue française accès à une carrière militaire sur un pied d'égalité avec son compatriote de langue anglaise qui jouissait déjà de l'avantage du RMC et de Royal Roads.

Ces deux derniers Collèges admettaient les cadets de langue française aussi bien que les cadets de langue anglaise mais il faut admettre que pour les premiers le saut était en général trop brusque.

CMR devait adoucir ce saut abrupte. Comme tous le savent, le cours donné à St-Jean est d'une durée de trois ans et prépare à l'admission dans la troisième année au RMC. En mai 1955 avait lieu la première promotion et en septembre de la même année le premier groupe de gradués du CMR arrivait au RMC. L'élimination avait été rigoureuse à St.-Jean et le groupe était minime, soit 24 gradués sur une classe de 129. Au RMC c'était le premier contact du personnel enseignant avec les cadets de St.-Jean, sauf pour ceux du personnel enseignant qui avaient déjà rencontré un groupe de sept cadets transférés l'année précédente à cause, dit-on, du manque d'espace. Était-ce à titre expérimental? Je ne sais.

Au RMC les cadres de l'enseignement en troisième année sont restés les mêmes, sauf pour l'inauguration d'un nouveau cours de langue et de phonétique anglaises. Cependant pour les cadets ce n'était pas la même chose. Pour ces cadets déjà au RMC depuis deux ans et pour ceux venant de Royal Roads, la venue des cadets du CMR signifiait l'addition d'un groupe de confrères d'une langue qui leur est étrangère et d'un autre groupe de confrères ayant été en contact avec une mentalité différente pendant les trois années précédentes. L'amalgamation se fit très rapidement et dès les premiers jours la distinction était disparue. Pour les cadets de langue française l'amalgamation sociale se fit aussi très rapidement, mais le travail académique dès le début s'annonça beaucoup plus sérieux que par le passé et les cadets comprirent qu'une nouvelle expérience venait, hélas, de commencer. Il est à espérer que l'expérience sera couronnée de succès.

La création du CMR a aussi eu un autre effet dans la vie du RMC. En effet, un simple coup d'oeil sur les classes de première et de deuxième années au RMC, en comparaison avec ces mêmes classes avant 1952, laisse voir une baisse appréciable dans le nombre de Canadiens de langue française enregistrés

au RMC au début du cours. Cette baisse devrait cependant être compensée par la venue en nombre imposant, dans les années futures, des cadets de langue française venant de St.-Jean. Alors cette section française de la Revue pourra être augmentée considérablement. Espérons messieurs, venant de St.-Jean, que le désir de notre rédacteur en chef actuel se réalisera pleinement.

—No. 3746 P. R. LAVALLEE

“TOI, HOMME DE DEMAIN”

Je me propose de semer, ici et là, quelques pensées, quelques réflexions qui devraient te préoccuper, toi, homme de demain, qui dois te préparer à donner à la société autant que tu auras reçu d'elle.

L'homme ne peut vivre seul; il est, par nature, un animal social. Il doit vivre en groupe, en communauté, afin de pourvoir à tous ses besoins physiques autant que moraux. L'enfant naît de l'union d'un homme et d'une femme, et après sa naissance il a encore besoin de son père et de sa mère pour en recevoir la nourriture, le vêtement, l'instruction et mult autres choses. C'est là l'origine de la famille, et la famille constitue le noyau autour duquel se développe la société. Car l'homme ne peut vivre seul. Il ne possède pas des aptitudes universelles; l'un est meilleur chasseur que l'autre; celui-ci peut devenir médecin, et celui-là possède une aptitude toute particulière et naturelle à fabriquer des souliers, ou des vêtements ou bien du pain. Ainsi chaque homme possède des qualités et des aptitudes différentes et c'est dans l'union de tous ces hommes possédant des aptitudes différentes que chacun trouvera son bonheur. C'est de là que résulte la société dont le principe essentiel est l'échange. Tel individu produit des souliers et les échange pour des pains; tel autre construit des maisons et les échange au jardinier pour des légumes, au chasseur pour de la viande et de la fourrure, au tailleur pour des vêtements, et l'on pourrait continuer ainsi l'énumération. Ceci démontre bien que la société est basée sur le principe de l'échange, et si tu regardes autour de toi, tu verras que c'est évident. L'élément monétaire n'est qu'un moyen plus efficace d'effectuer ces échanges, mais partout le principe demeure.

Je voudrais que tu réfléchisses bien à ce sujet, jeune homme, et que tu essaies de transposer ce principe dans ta vie actuelle et dans ta vie future. Quel est le rôle que tu joues maintenant dans la société et quel est le rôle que tu devras jouer plus tard?

Aujourd'hui, tu reçois; demain, tu devras donner.

Que reçois-tu aujourd'hui, jeune homme? Eh bien! tu reçois une éducation supérieure en même temps qu'un cours universitaire. Il est vrai qu'il t'est difficile maintenant d'admettre que cette éducation est supérieure; mais je suis assuré que si tu prends le soin d'y réfléchir sérieusement, tu t'en convaincras facilement. Venant au collège, un jeune homme n'a guère d'expérience. Tout dans la vie lui a été facile. Si, toi-même, tu crois que tu diffères des autres en ce que tu as été mal partagé, souviens-toi que les problèmes d'enfance ne sont que poussières comparés à ceux auxquels tu auras à faire face plus tard, et que les sacrifices augmentent en nombre et en difficulté à mesure que tu vieillis. D'abord, ta seule peine était ce bonbon, cette crème glacée que ta mère t'avait refusés; après, c'était ce gant de balle dure, cette bicyclette que tu ne pouvais obtenir; maintenant, c'est le règlement que tu ne peux endurer, cette discipline qui te tue, ces examens que tu as failli miserablement; plus tard, ce sera ta femme qui sera malade, tes enfants dont la conduite sera mauvaise, ou tes affaires qui iront mal. Enfin, si tu réfléchis bien, tu verras que subjectivement ces problèmes peuvent être égaux, mais, qu'objectivement il y a une gradation ascendante dans la grandeur des sacrifices qu'il te faudra faire. Cependant, si tu persistes encore

à dire que tu as été plus mal partagé que cet autre enfant dont la famille est riche et à qui tout semble réussir, eh bien! n'en soit que plus heureux, car tu possèdes une expérience supérieure qui plus tard t'aidera à surmonter plus facilement les sacrifices qui se présenteront. Même si, ici au collège, tout semble aller à l'encontre de tes idées, de tes goûts, de ta personnalité, accepte . . . accepte toutes ces contrariétés. Et lorsque tu auras fait cet acte d'acceptation volontaire, alors seulement tu acquièreras cette formation supérieure dont je t'ai parlé. Si, au contraire, tu souffres ces contrariétés sans jamais les accepter, ta formation ne sera que superficielle, et ces quatre années te feront tort plutôt qu'elles ne t'aideront. Je ne crois pas nécessaire de comparer la formation que tu reçois ici au collège à celle qui se donne aux universités civiles; car si tu réfléchis bien tu trouveras par toi-même le grand avantage d'étudier ici, et cette opinion sera confirmée par ta dernière année que tu passeras à l'université et où tu seras plus en état d'émettre une opinion fondée.

Ainsi, jeune homme, tu reçois maintenant une formation supérieure; demain, si tu veux remplir ton rôle dans la société, tu devras donner et tu devras donner plus que ces gradués d'une université civile et beaucoup plus que cette masse de jeunes gens, tes égaux, qui n'ont pas eu la chance de recevoir une éducation et une instruction analogue à la tienne. Souviens-toi que tu devras donner beaucoup parce que tu auras reçu beaucoup.

Souviens-toi, aussi, que maintenant, au point de vue de la société, tu es encore un enfant, comme cet enfant qui reçoit la nourriture de sa mère. Tu es un enfant parce que tu n'as pas encore produit, parce que tu n'as pas encore donné. Demain, tu seras un homme; non seulement tu pourras, mais tu devras produire, et donner en autant que tu auras reçu.

—No. 3830 B. DION

“TOI, OFFICIER DE DEMAIN”

Pour faire suite à l'article intitulé: “Toi, homme de demain”, il serait bon de jeter un regard sur la carrière militaire que nombre de cadets embrasseront après leur graduation.

Les articles ne manquent pas, qui traitent de l'art de se maîtriser soi-même, de l'art d'être chef. Cependant quelques considérations sur le sujet et une rapide révision des principales qualités nécessaires pour être un bon officier pourraient peut-être t'aider, jeune homme, et futur officier.

Il y a deux types de chef. D'abord, celui qui est né avec ces qualités extraordinaires qui, dès sa jeunesse, en font une sorte de type supérieur, et qui, par la suite et presque sans effort, sera naturellement un officier exemplaire. Il y a aussi cet individu qui, sans avoir reçu dès sa naissance des dons extraordinaires, possède un potentiel, c'est-à-dire certaines qualités et aptitudes qui, par suite d'un travail constant, se développeront et deviendront les bases d'une personnalité énergique et efficace.

C'est à ce dernier type plus qu'au premier que nous allons nous attacher, d'abord parce que tout le “système”, ici au collège, est destiné à développer ce genre de personnalité et aussi parce que le cas en est plus général.

De même que nous avons démontré qu'un jeune homme, qui reçoit un cours universitaire, contracte une dette envers la société, ainsi, du fait que ce cours est donné dans un collège militaire, le jeune homme contracte aussi une dette envers le service vers lequel il s'oriente. Il devra par la suite payer cette dette, c'est-à-dire être à la hauteur de sa tâche. Il devra acquérir les qualités de bon officier auxquelles on s'attend et être pour son inférieur, autant que pour son supérieur, l'exemple d'un officier sans reproche.

Pour accomplir cette tâche, jeune homme, tu dois t'efforcer d'accepter volontairement toutes les contraintes que t'impose la discipline. Ceci aura pour

effet de former ton caractère et aussi de développer ta volonté. Par les nombreux exemples de bonne et de mauvaise conduite, tu dois développer chez toi une morale dont les règles sont de simples conclusions tirées de la vie de chaque jour. Ces règles de conduite que tu acquièreras imposeront le respect de tes inférieurs à ton égard, car ils te considéreront comme leur supérieur et il faut qu'il en soit ainsi. Les hommes ne demandent pas que leurs officiers soient comme eux. Non! ils exigent beaucoup de l'officier et ils veulent que sa conduite soit de beaucoup supérieure à la leur. Ils veulent trouver chez lui, ces marques de discipline personnelle, de perspicacité d'esprit, de bon jugement, de caractère énergique qu'ils ne possèdent pas eux-mêmes. Il faut que l'officier soit admiré de ses hommes, afin que sa personnalité suscite chez eux cette inspiration qui sera la force motrice qui les poussera à le suivre courageusement.

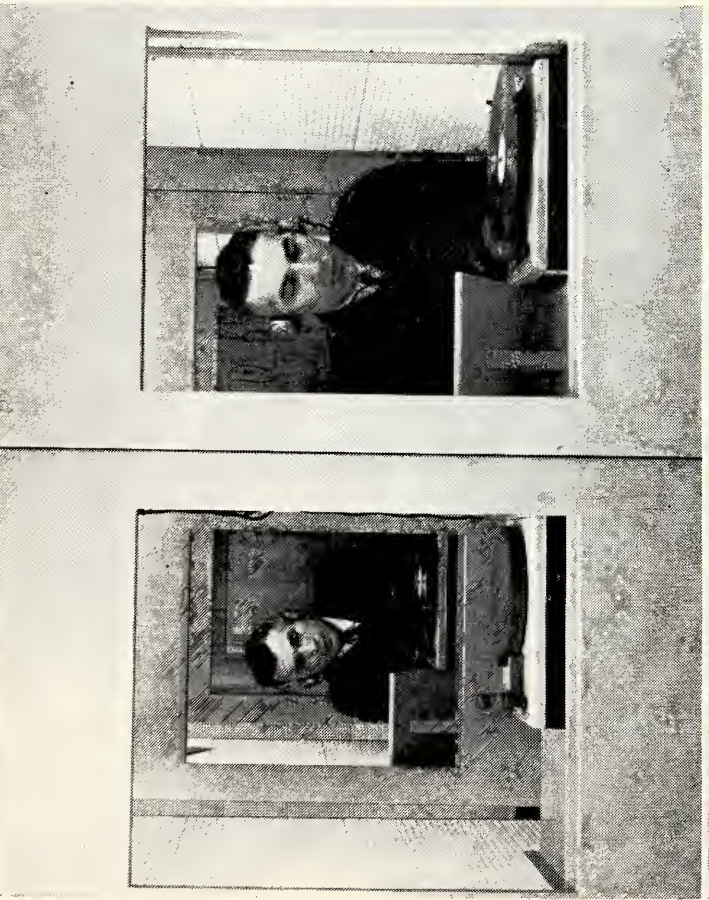
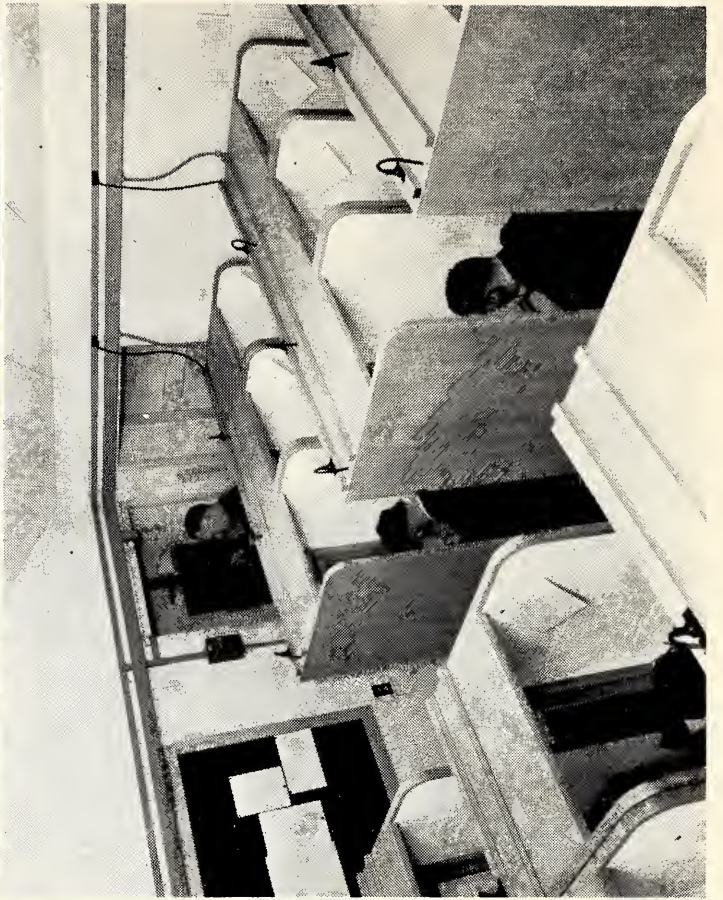
On pourrait continuer l'énumération des qualités du bon officier. Cependant, comme le tout est subjectif plutôt qu'objectif on ne peut pas établir une règle générale, mais, les cas particuliers étant trop nombreux, il serait bon d'essayer de simplifier un peu les différentes données à ce sujet. Pour ma part, j'aime résumer les nombreuses qualités requises pour être un bon officier en ce simple énoncé: "Sois un exemple."

Oui, sois un exemple en tout temps et en tout lieu. Sois un exemple d'efficacité dans ton travail, d'enthousiasme dans tes entreprises, d'esprit de décision, de perspicacité, de jugement, de discipline personnelle et de loyauté envers tes supérieurs, envers tes inférieurs et aussi envers toi-même . . . Sois un exemple, essaie de dompter tes défauts et d'acquérir le plus de qualités possible, et ce, au plus haut degré. vise à la perfection en tout temps et dans toutes tes entreprises.

Et c'est ainsi, jeune homme, que tu deviendras aux yeux de tes subordonnés le meilleur officier qu'ils aient rencontré et c'est ainsi aussi que tu paieras la dette que tu contractes envers la société et envers les services armés.

—No. 3830 B. DION





LE LABORATOIRE DES LANGUES VIVANTES

Ce laboratoire consiste en une salle où les étudiants équipés d'appareils scientifiques, peuvent apprendre les éléments essentiels d'une langue qu'ils sont appelés à connaître. Le but d'un tel laboratoire est donc de simplifier l'enseignement en donnant à l'étudiant l'opportunité de s'exprimer et de se juger lui-même en comparant son travail avec celui de son instructeur. Ce dernier peut donc donner l'attention individuelle nécessaire à chaque étudiant sans interrompre le travail du reste de la classe. L'étude du langage est donc accélérée par l'emploi efficace de chaque moment. Plus encore, le laboratoire permet le progrès individuel de chaque étudiant qui n'est ni limité par les moins avancés ni poussé par les plus brillants.

La nécessité d'un tel laboratoire est reconnue dans toutes les universités de renom; il est largement employé dans les suivantes: Brooklyn College, Columbia University, Yale University, University of Washington, University of Wisconsin, et enfin Georgetown University, où l'on enseigne trente-huit langages. Mais ce laboratoire devient particulièrement important dans ce Collège qui a pour but de former des officiers pour les Services Armés canadiens. Il est donc reconnu de plus en plus que nos officiers canadiens seront appelés à converser couramment dans les deux langues officielles du pays. C'est pourquoi le département de Français de notre collège multiplie ses efforts pour l'amélioration constante de ce projet qu'il a établi. Le nombre de connaissances nécessaires à la formation d'un officier est tellement grand que chaque département vise à employer chaque minute d'instruction le plus efficacement possible. On reconnaît donc ici la nécessité d'un laboratoire de langues vivantes, le plus parfait et efficace qui soit.

Notre laboratoire est divisé en trois départements: la salle d'écoute, la salle d'enregistrement, et enfin une unité mobile de laboratoire. La salle d'écoute se compose de vingt-quatre cabines individuelles et d'un bureau de contrôle. Chaque cabine contient un phonographe, une discothèque et enfin une boîte d'écoute. Le phonographe remplit deux fonctions: il joue les disques nécessaires pour l'étudiant et, grâce à un microphone intérieur, il permet à l'étudiant de converser avec son professeur sans avoir à manipuler aucun appareil, ce qui répond bien à notre besoin de simplicité, pour sauver du temps. La boîte d'écoute donne accès à trois programmes différents, choisis par le professeur, qui permettent à l'élève d'avancer rapidement grâce à un enseignement varié et adapté à ses capacités. Ces programmes sont fournis par le bureau de contrôle. Ce bureau de contrôle, d'où le professeur surveille les activités, consiste en un tableau d'échange qui permet un contact personnel du professeur avec chacun des étudiants grâce au système d'intercommunication combiné aux phonographes individuels. Ce bureau comprend aussi un meuble où deux phonographes jouent les programmes dont les élèves ont le choix. Ces programmes consistent soit dans des enregistrements de cours donnés par d'éminents professeurs, soit de lectures faites par des maîtres de la langue, soit encore de morceaux plus vivants tel des récits ou même des chants, à la portée des élèves plus avancés. Grâce à ce tableau d'échange et au système d'intercommunication, le professeur peut aviser l'étudiant du programme à choisir, et de plus, entendre ce qui se passe dans chaque cabine individuelle sans déranger ses élèves dans leur travail. Le troisième appareil au bureau de contrôle mérite plus d'attention car il s'agit d'un phonographe magnétique, très nouveau, qui permet d'enregistrer et de reproduire, sur le même disque tout ce que l'on désire. Le professeur peut donc, grâce à cet appareil, enregistrer ce qui se passe dans les cabines individuelles et corriger chacun de ses élèves sur les fautes qu'ils auront pu faire.

Ceci nous amène dans la salle d'enregistrement où l'on trouve un tourne-disques combiné avec un appareil d'enregistrement, qui permettent à l'étudiant d'enregistrer immédiatement tout ce qu'il entend sur le disque qui tourne, et de

le faire jouer aussitôt, ce qui lui donne l'occasion de comparer sa propre prononciation à celle du maître et de se corriger lui-même: là, plus encore qu'ailleurs, l'étudiant est son propre maître et peut rapidement améliorer sa conversation.

L'unité mobile de laboratoire consiste présentement dans un magnétophone que le professeur peut transporter à ses cours soit pour fournir à ses élèves quelques moyens de s'entendre eux-mêmes, soit pour leur faire entendre quelque morceau choisi qu'il a copié et conservé sur le ruban magnétique. Mais l'arrivée des nouveaux appareils à enregistrement magnétique rendra de grands services parce qu'il fournira aux professeurs un moyen plus efficace de soutenir l'intérêt de leurs élèves en leur permettant un contact personnel avec les maîtres du langage qu'ils étudient.

Avant de passer aux projets futurs de notre laboratoire, il serait peut-être bon de considérer en quoi consiste réellement l'étude d'une langue étrangère. Nous comprendrons mieux pourquoi, en dépit de son efficacité présente, notre laboratoire de langues vivantes pourrait profiter beaucoup des améliorations projetées.

Un langage se compose de sons, de mots, de phrases logiques, et enfin de toute la culture nationale qui accompagne ce langage. Jusqu'à présent, les appareils employés dans notre laboratoire permettent à l'étudiant d'acquérir non seulement des habitudes physiologiques mais aussi un vocabulaire dense et coloré, un vocabulaire, non plus de mots ou d'expressions toutes faites pour un usage immédiat, mais un vocabulaire vivant ou sur le point de l'être. Le grand nombre de ceux qui peuvent lire cet article mais qui seraient perdus s'ils avaient à le dicter est une autre preuve vivante que l'enseignement de la grammaire est loin d'être suffisant. Les résultats acquis par les universités faisant usage de laboratoires sont des preuves de l'efficacité de cette méthode qui, toute nouvelle qu'elle soit, n'en est pas moins excellente. Mais le but ultime de ce laboratoire est de permettre l'acquisition d'une langue souple, grammaticale, vivante. De plus la possession d'une langue implique aussi la connaissance de la culture du peuple qui l'emploie et c'est pourquoi l'on reconnaît la grande importance d'un appareil, qui non seulement donnera à l'étudiant la facilité de pouvoir s'exercer continuellement, mais aussi la possibilité d'entrer en contact personnel avec les maîtres de cette culture. A cet effet le phonographe magnétique sera d'une valeur incalculable. Non seulement il augmentera les facilités qu'offre maintenant la salle d'enregistrement, mais aussi il permettra aux professeurs d'apporter en classe la partie du laboratoire la plus utile et efficace.

Puisque tout s'apprend par les sens, il est question d'ajouter des films, des programmes de télévision et de radio, enfin, tout ce qui pourra rendre l'étude de la langue étrangère attrayante en même temps qu'efficace. En employant tous ces développements scientifiques au service de l'enseignement on ne rend pas cet enseignement plus mécanique mais on supprime le mécanisme, surtout dans le cas des langues vivantes, qui ne sont pas faites de règles rigides, mais d'expressions vivantes d'un peuple qui se meut, et qui est en état constant d'évolution.

Il ne faudrait pas croire que parce que le département de français de ce collège est l'âme vivante de ce laboratoire, qu'il en a le monopole; le laboratoire sert à la fois au département d'anglais qui fournit l'enseignement pratique de l'anglais aux Canadiens de langue française qui cherchent à améliorer leurs connaissances de l'anglais.

Pour terminer, un mot de remerciement à tous ceux qui contribuent au fonctionnement de notre laboratoire, dont nous pouvons être fiers, et espérons que les projets sauront être réalisés pour le bénéfice des futurs officiers canadiens.

LA GALERIE NATIONALE DU CANADA, OTTAWA

La Galerie Nationale fut fondée en 1880 par le marquis de Lorne, gouverneur général du Canada, et par sa femme, la princesse Louise, qui choisit un groupe de peintures pour ainsi former le noyau de la collection. Depuis cette époque la collection originale s'est enrichie par l'acquisition de plusieurs autres oeuvres grâce aux subsides fédéraux et aux dons particuliers. En 1913, la Galerie fut incorporée par un acte du parlement canadien, et placée sous la tutelle d'un comité de cinq membres nommés par le gouverneur général. Par cet acte la Galerie fut chargée non seulement du soin et du développement des collections mais aussi de l'éducation artistique du public. En 1910, la Galerie Nationale se transporta au site qu'elle occupe aujourd'hui, c'est-à-dire l'aile est du musée Victoria, endroit que même à l'époque on disait temporaire. Durant la période 1916-21, les parlementaires canadiens, chassés de leurs logis par l'incendie de 1916, tinrent leurs débats dans le musée forçant ainsi la Galerie à plier bagage. On inaugura donc un système de prêt par lequel un groupe de peintures pouvaient être exposées dans diverses villes canadiennes et même à l'étranger. Depuis lors, ce système de prêt est demeuré une des activités les plus importantes de la Galerie. En 1951, un nouvel acte augmentant de cinq à neuf le nombre des membres du comité fut passé par le parlement canadien. Dorénavant ces membres devaient faire leur rapport au ministre de la citoyenneté et de l'émigration. En 1952, le comité annonça qu'une compétition serait bientôt tenue en vue de choisir un architecte pour le plan de la nouvelle galerie. Peut-être que dans un avenir assez rapproché, le plan sera mis à exécution!

La Galerie Nationale contient plusieurs collections de peintures, en grande partie européennes, britanniques et canadiennes, dans sa collection générale. Elle possède aussi quelques pièces qui appartiennent à d'autres écoles. De plus, elle abrite également des eaux-fortes, des sculptures et des travaux par des artistes des guerres 1914-18 et 1939-45.

La plus vieille peinture de ces collections est le portrait d'une momie qui remonte au premier siècle avant Jésus-Christ. Nous voyons ensuite des tableaux de l'école italienne du quatorzième siècle. L'art de la renaissance florentine est illustré par Boticelli, Neri di Bicci, di Casimo, da Settignano, del Sarto et Branzino. L'art de la renaissance dans le nord de l'Italie est représenté par Montagna et Luini. Plusieurs peintures parmi les plus importantes de cette collection appartiennent à l'école vénitienne. Nous y trouvons trois sujets religieux par Véronèse (le Christ avec les anges, la Madeleine, et Le repos pendant la fuite en Egypte), un par Tintoretto (Adam et Eve) et un groupe de portraits fameux par Cariani, Tintoretto, Le Titien et Moroni. La peinture italienne du dix-huitième siècle est aussi représentée; nous remarquons spécialement quatre scènes de Venise par Cavaletto et "L'adoration des mages" de Tiepolo.

Les ouvrages espagnols comprennent un tableau du quatorzième siècle par les frères Serra, des peintures par El Greco, Ribera, José Leonardo, et enfin des exemples du style capricieux de Murillo.

Les écoles du nord de l'Europe sont représentées par les travaux des maîtres flamands, hollandais et allemands. Quentin Massys, Sir Anthony Mor, Rubens et Van Dyck sont tous des peintres de marque dans cette catégorie générale. Dans la peinture du dix-septième siècle, l'école hollandaise nous offre des travaux de Rembrandt, de Van Goyen et de Van Ruysdael.

Passant maintenant à la peinture française, nous trouvons "Le portrait d'un homme" qui date de la fin du quinzième siècle. Des maîtres tels que Poussin, Claude, Le Brun et Rigaud viennent nous régaler par la perfection et la pureté de leur style. L'école française moderne est représentée par Corot (Pont de Narni) de la période romantique. Daumier (Le Char de troisième classe) et Combet viennent illustrer le mouvement réaliste. On étudie le développement

de l'impressionnisme avec Jongkind, Boudin, Monet, Degas, Renoir, Pissaro et on assiste ensuite au triomphe de l'intensité impressionniste et de la vibration avec Van Gogh, Gauguin et Cézanne. Nous voyons aussi quelques oeuvres par des artistes de la période Fauve.

La collection de peintures anglaises est probablement la plus représentative sur ce continent. En commençant avec la période Tudor, nous admirons Hans Eworth (*Lady Dacre*) et nous pouvons suivre l'évolution du portrait anglais avec Mythens, Sir Peter Lily, Kueller, Ramsay, Gainsborough, Reynolds, Hopper et Lawrence. Dans cette collection, nous trouvons également le fameux tableau de Benjamin West, "*La mort de Wolfe*", qui est un des plus célèbres du genre au monde. Les grands maîtres paysagistes sont représentés par Wilson, Crome, Turner et Constable; le mouvement pré-raphaélien par Hunt; et le début de l'art moderne par Whistler.

Enfin nous arrivons à la collection Massey que nous devons à la générosité de notre gouverneur général. Cette collection couvre toute l'histoire de la peinture anglaise à partir de la fin du siècle dernier jusqu'à nos jours. Elle comprend des oeuvres de Steer, Sickert et de plusieurs contemporains comme A. John, Nash, Smith, Moore et Sutherland.

La collection de peintures canadiennes est la plus complète et la mieux ordonnée du genre. La plus vieille pièce existante est un portrait de lui-même du peintre François Beaucourt qui vivait au dix-huitième siècle. Viennent ensuite les peintres de moeurs du début du dix-neuvième siècle comme Berczy et les portraitistes comme Plamondon et Théophile Hamel. Du milieu du siècle dernier, nous pouvons examiner les tableaux de Paul Kane et de Cornélius Krieghoff. La fin du siècle est illustrée par les travaux de peintres tels que Peel, Watson, Walker et Brymner. Ceux-ci sont notablement plus riches par le style et la poésie de leur art. Le siècle présent amena au Canada la peinture moderne avec Suzor-Coté, Maurice Cullen et tout particulièrement James Wilson Morrice. Ces artistes préparèrent la voie au mouvement national lancé par Tom Thompson et inspiré par le groupe des sept. Les mouvements divers qui accompagnèrent cette phase importante sont illustrés par des oeuvres de Clarence Gagnon, Emily Carr, David Milne et un nombre toujours grandissant de peintres contemporains et de sculpteurs où l'on distingue le groupe de l'avant-garde.

La Galerie Nationale est une institution progressive qui s'efforce toujours d'agrandir ses cadres pour satisfaire les goûts artistiques des Canadiens. Chaque année, de nouvelles pièces viennent s'ajouter à l'imposante collection qu'elle possède déjà. En 1954, par exemple, la Galerie fit l'acquisition de peintures par les célèbres artistes allemands Dürer et Lochner qui furent les véritables maîtres de l'art germanique au seizième siècle.

Cette visite à la Galerie Nationale a été pour moi une source inestimable de profit tant au point de vue esthétique qu'au point de vue éducationnel. Bien des Canadiens vont dans la capitale pour diverses raisons mais rares sont ceux qui se donnent la peine d'aller voir notre Galerie Nationale. Chaque homme a un sens artistique inné qu'il lui suffit seulement de nourrir pour sentir se développer en lui cette soif culturelle qui doublera et même triplera son pouvoir d'apprécier les belles choses. Le Canadien devrait se faire un point d'honneur d'enrichir son horizon artistique par l'étude et la compréhension de cet art merveilleux, la peinture. S'il ne l'apprécie pas à sa juste valeur, du moins devrait-il, par orgueil national, se renseigner sur l'art canadien. Hélas! Souvent on a perdu même ce sentiment patriotique. Pour les étudiants, la Galerie Nationale est certainement une étude complète en elle-même, étude d'autant plus intéressante que, dans une ville comme Ottawa, on peut bien rencontrer une jolie jeune fille qui veuille bien nous accompagner durant notre visite. Ce n'est pas improbable, ça m'est arrivé à moi!

SPORTS

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EDITORIAL

Should success be praised or should it be taken as a matter of fact? Looking back to R.M.C.'s achievements in Inter-collegiate Sports through the 1955-56 season, one will find them very satisfactory indeed. There is a tendency, however, to feel that such success in sports activities be most fitting, but plainly a matter of fact for a military college such as R.M.C.

Most fitting it is indeed, but matter of fact? . . . On the contrary! . . . A winning team requires hours of constant and directed practice, time and excellent coaching, and maximum effort from the participants.

Obviously, in R.M.C.'s overcrowded curriculum, time is a very precious and scarce element. As a consequence, coaches and players must put forth an even more concentrated effort—coaches must be most proficient and players must work harder. An average effort would not produce the winning teams which the College has produced this year.

Pride and enthusiasm in R.M.C.'s accomplishments, therefore, are legitimate and called for. We must be proud of our coaches and thank them. They are not professionals who receive pay for their services; they are staff members, who are most interested in the College's achievements and are willing to devote a great part of their "spare" time in order to contribute to them. And an extremely fine contribution they have made!

We must be proud of our players and praise them. Absorbed by the many other activities of the College, they nevertheless managed to give excellent cooperation to their coaches and teams and put maximum effort in their playing. Thus, they have maintained and accentuated the tradition of fine athletics and good sportsmanship for which R.M.C. has always been noted.

Let us not rest on our laurels, however; let us not become a decaying empire. R.M.C.'s supremacy in inter-collegiate sports can be maintained and reasserted, but only if the effort and hard work is kept up.

—No. 3808 D. LAMARRE
Sports Editor

Championships Won By R.M.C. Teams

1955 - 56

OTTAWA — ST. LAWRENCE CONFERENCE

R.M.C, Football I:	Conference Rugby Champions; awarded the Coronation Cup
R.M.C. Soccer I:	First place in Regular League Schedule
R.M.C. Basketball I:	Conference Basketball Champions; awarded the Georgian Trophy
R.M.C. Ski Team:	Conference Ski Champions
No. 3833 B. L. Rochester:	Skimeister Award for best overall performance in Championship Meet
R.M.C. Track and Field Team:	Conference Track and Field Champions; awarded the Van Wagner Trophy
No. 4281, R. M. Burleigh:	High aggregate score
No. 4441, J. W. Logie:	Runner-up

CANSERVCOL TOURNAMENT

Rifle Team:	Winners of Rifle Competition; awarded the Duke of Edinborough Trophy
No. 4281, R. M. Burleigh:	Selected as first winner of the Marshall Memorial Award for Sportsmanship

KINGSTON CITY SMALL ARMS LEAGUE

R.M.C. "A" Rifle Team:	Champions; awarded the D'Esterre Trophy
R.M.C. "B" Rifle Team:	Runners-up; awarded the Hawley Trophy

KINGSTON CITY VOLLEYBALL LEAGUE

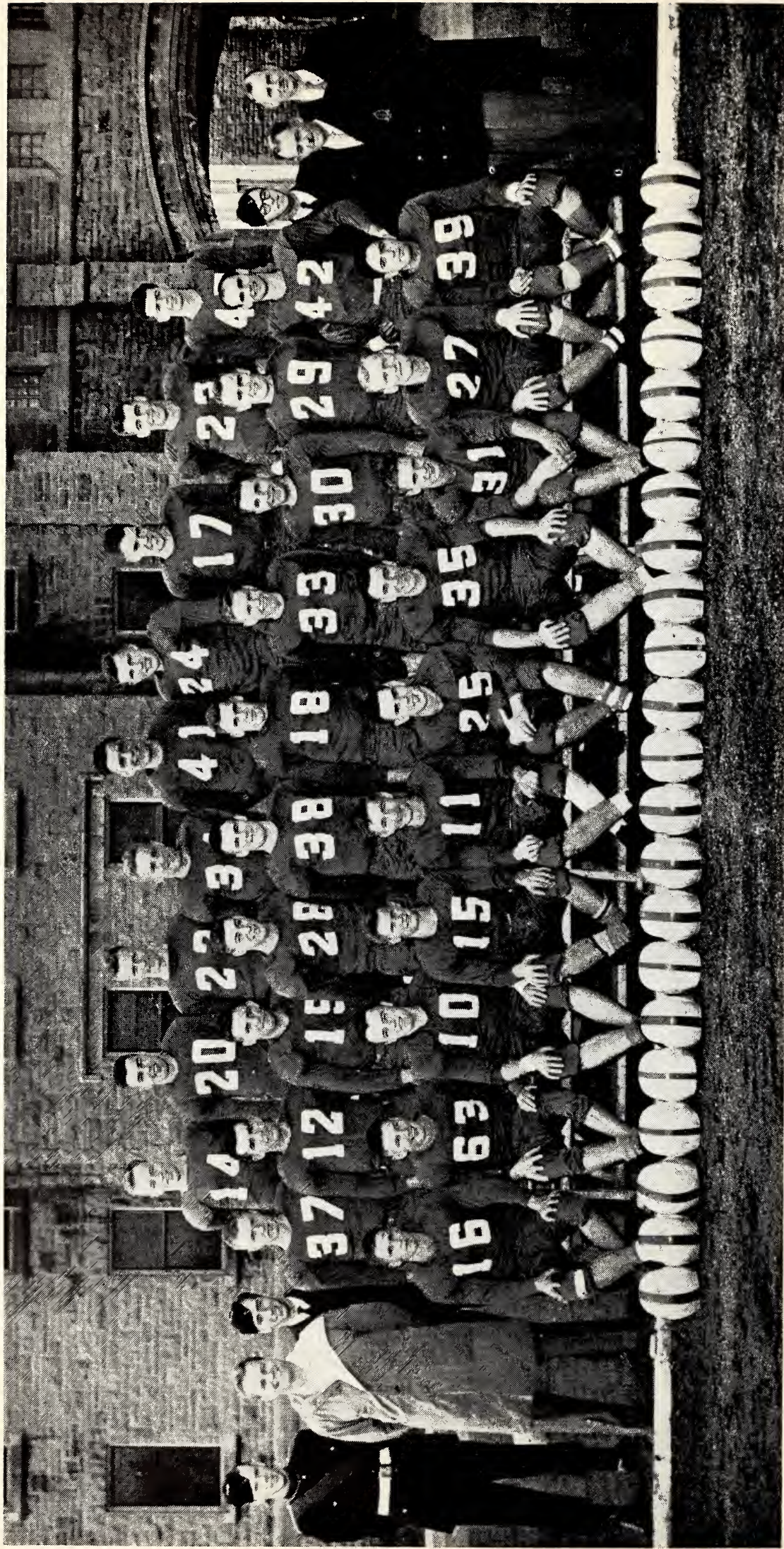
R.M.C. Volleyball I:	League Champions; awarded the W. S. (Bill) O'Hara Trophy
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KINGSTON GARRISON BASKETBALL LEAGUE

R.M.C. Basketball II:	League Champions
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KINGSTON GARRISON HOCKEY LEAGUE

R.M.C. Hockey II:	League Champions; awarded the Hiram Walker Trophy
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FOOTBALL FIRSTS

Front Row — Oaks, Wade, Auf-der-Maur, Howe, Niemy, O'Shaughnessy, Adams, McMurtry, Corej, Simpkins.

Centre Row — Storr (Manager), S/L Golab (Coach), Morin, Munroe, Campbell, Springett, Armstrong, Gallinger, Joyce, Broughton, Rennie, Law, Patterson, Roberts (Ass't. Manager), Sgt. Whipple (Trainer), Prof. Dolphin (Staff Chairman).

Back Row — Badger, Gardiner, Hallas, Darling, Kulin, Larrigan, Harrison, Naudie, Cadieux.

SENIOR FOOTBALL

Since two-thirds of the 1954 senior team were available this year, the 1955 team started the season with a solid nucleus of players familiar with coach S/L A. C. (Tony) Golab's "system". The cadets lost only one game in the league schedule and won the Coronation Cup, emblem of the Ottawa-St. Lawrence Conference Football Championship.

The season opened with an exhibition game against the H.M.C.S. Shearwater team (then supreme on the East Coast), who flew up from Halifax. Against a considerably heavier team, the cadets showed much speed and endurance and their effective attacks were mainly in passing. The first half featured all the thrillers. In the opening quarter, Niemy speared a long high pass from McMurtry and crossed the goal line standing, only to be called back; three plays later, McMurtry rushed through the line for the first touchdown of the season, which was converted by Robertson. Immediately at the start of the second quarter, Niemy's kicking and Patterson's tackling combined to give R.M.C. another point. Later, Patterson took a pass from McMurtry and ran 40 yards to the goal line; Robertson again converted. The only scoring in the last half was Niemy's kicking for a rouge, finally giving R.M.C. a 14-0 win. H.M.C.S. Shearwater looked their best in this quarter but they were unable to score despite a seemingly weakening R.M.C. defence.

The team, therefore, was confident when Ottawa U. arrived on Ex-Cadet Weekend for the first league game of the season. It was a treat for the 300 cadets and the many ex-cadets to watch R.M.C. whip their opposition 18-1. The end sweeps and running pass option off the split-T formation were again R.M.C.'s best plays. At first, both teams were playing hard and fast with outstanding running and blocking, but Ottawa soon weakened. As the first quarter was ending, Howe received a lateral from McMurtry and ran 25 yards to a T.D. which Robertson converted. Half way through the second quarter Howe again went over, this time on a hand-off from the one yard line. After half-time, Niemy kicked for two points, the first conceded and the second made good when Naudie made a tremendous tackle behind the Ottawa goal line. Towards the end of the third quarter, R.M.C. scored again when Gardner went through the centre after a long pass caught by Harrison had brought the play to the one-yard line. The fourth quarter featured Ottawa's only point when Pelletier kicked for a rouge to make the final score 18-1.

Saturday, October 8, R.M.C. travelled to Montreal and rolled over Loyola to a 23-5 win. The cadets outclassed the Warriors offensively and defensively and racked up 14 first downs and completed four of eight pass attempts compared to four firsts by Montreal and four pass completions in 15 tries. The team was sparked mainly by the passing combination of Bill McMurtry and Walt Niemy and powerful running by Pete Joyce. Majors were scored by Bill (How's that knee of yours?) Badger, Walt Niemy, Chick Gardner and Pete Joyce. Three of them were converted by Robertson.

In Ottawa, the following weekend, R.M.C. played their first close game, against Ottawa U. Handicapped by the mud on the field plus injuries to "Shotgun" Bill McMurtry, Q.B. and co-captain, to halfback Pete Howe and fullback Art Wade, the team had to fight hard against a heavier Ottawa line, but they managed to edge their opposition 10-8. In the opening minutes, Pete Joyce carried 15 yards for the initial five points. The other major was scored when Bill Broughton fell on the ball behind the goal line after Ken Gallinger had blocked an Ottawa kick on their 10 yard line. In the fourth quarter, Earl Law proved himself an able, though not yet fully experienced substitute to regular Q.B. Bill McMurtry, in a series of long gains off the option play.

During the last half, however, a determined Carleton backfield seemed to find new holes in the R.M.C. line and weaknesses in their pass defence and Carleton came out on top 33-22. For R.M.C., the majors were scored by Oaks, Joyce, Howe and Gardner, while Robertson converted twice.

To keep in the run for the championship, R.M.C. had to defeat Carleton, at Ottawa, the next Saturday. At no time during the season were spirit, drive and will-to-win more evident than at practices during the following week. The entire team turned out sharply at 4 and many remained after practice to correct faults and perfect plays. The "extra" everyone contributed paid off and, although the absence of Bill (you're sick!) McMurtry and Pete (I've got a lump on my shoulder, Sir, but I can play anyway) Howe was being felt, the cadets played a much sharper game than in the first meeting. A firm defence coupled with an offensive sparked by the passing of Earl Law and the running of Pete Joyce and Walt Niemy gave R.M.C. a well deserved 12-6 win.

The league now featured an R.M.C.-Carleton first place tie and the championship would have to be decided by the results of the following Saturday's games. R.M.C. was playing Loyola at R.M.C. while Carleton faced a much improved team from Ottawa U.

Against Loyola, R.M.C. started slowly, and at one point in the first quarter was trailing 11-6. However, the cadets soon settled down and, with their pass defence working well, took full command of the game. It was only the brilliant play of the Loyola quarterback, Gallery, that kept the Montrealers in the game; his passing, kicking and running was definitely the best individual display put up against the cadets this year. For R.M.C., Oaks was sensational in running back kicks and, at one time, brought the ball up from deep in R.M.C. territory to the 50 yard stripe; Joyce ran two sensational T.D.'s from centre field through the whole Loyola team; Niemy took a long pass from Law to score on an 80 yard play, Dick Patterson also got a major on a pass from Law; and "Jake" Cadieux followed Bob O'Shaughnessy and Roy Naudie over the goal line twice to score the first two majors of his football career at R.M.C.; Law converted four times and Gardner once. Although R.M.C. defeated Loyola College 40-17, the happiest news of the day was that Carleton went down 16-6 at the hands of Ottawa U. Thus R.M.C. were undisputed "Football Champions of the Ottawa—St. Lawrence Conference."

In an anti-climax, the team was defeated by a much stronger team at the Ontario Agricultural College in Guelph the following weekend. Many injuries resulted from the O.A.C. team's weight advantage. Pete Campbell, who had been a standout in tackling and pass defence throughout the season, received a dislocated shoulder and was in a cast until the Christmas exams; Chick Gardiner lost a few more teeth; Roy Naudie received a knee injury; Dick Patterson was knocked unconscious but left standing; Bill McMurtry aggravated his ankle injury; (it goes without saying that Joe Corej suffered the usual scraped nose).

Although scorers have been mentioned, it is essential to remember that the team play along the line was an important factor in all R.M.C. victories. "Bird dog" Adams, Bill Armstrong, "Fire 'em up, Joe" Corej (who served as a rallying point for many an R.M.C. drive), Ken Gallinger, Bill Broughton, Dave Springett, Roy Naudie and Fred Simpkins deserve a great deal of credit for this year's success. Special thanks are due to co-captain Bob O'Shaughnessy who acted as line coach, W. O. II McConnell, assistant coach and scout, Professor J. W. Do'phin, staff manager, C.F.L. Storr and Cadets Roberts and Morin, cadet managers. Last, but certainly not least, the entire team wishes to thank S/L Golab for his patience, advice and friendship as coach of the 1955-56 Football I.

—No. 3808 D. LAMARRE

—No. 3814 J. P. A. CADIEUX



BASKETBALL FIRSTS

Front Row — Burleigh, Howe, Murray, C.W.C. Manson, Darling.
Back Row — McMurtry (Manager), Barrigar, Benedet, F/L Moran (Coach), Simpson, Mainer (Asst. Manager).

SENIOR BASKETBALL

For the first time, R.M.C. this year won the "Georgian Trophy", emblem of the Ottawa-St. Lawrence Conference basketball championship.

The Conference was rather unbalanced, with three strong teams—Ottawa U., last year's champions, Sir George Williams College and R.M.C., last year's runners-up—and seven teams fighting for the fourth playoff position. At the conclusion of the regular league, the three strong teams were tied, each with ten wins and two losses, and no less than four teams were tied for fourth place with six and six records.

R.M.C. faced a strange schedule when the league started in December. All six home games were to be played first and then the six away games were to be played on three weekends in January and February.

In the first game at R.M.C. on November 25th, the cadets met Ottawa U. It was a very tight ball game throughout with Ottawa ahead 34-33 at the half. Ottawa U. won from the foul throw line, 66-64. It looked like another year of almost winning ball games.

However, the team proceeded to win over Laval—87-40, St. Pat's—75-40, Carleton—66-53, and C.M.R.—69-50.

On January 21st, R.M.C. met the Ex-Cadets. This was a pleasant interlude in a busy schedule. Bishop's were originally scheduled but had to default. In order to provide a game, as planned, before the dance that evening, Aus Cambon ('54) organized many other Ex-Cadets attending Queen's or in the vicinity and obtained the services of a professional, WO II "Uncle Fred" McConnell (R.M.C. basketball coach 1951-54) to play a game. For the many cadets and their girls watching, the game was much more entertaining than a league game. Between moments when they were almost helpless with laughter, the current cadets outscored the old-timers, despite the partisan refereeing of Lou Bruce and Jack Perry of Queen's who provided many laughs themselves. No one knows the correct score.

In the next two league games, R.M.C. defeated C.M.R. 68-60 and Bishop's 56-41. Then on February 10th, they returned to the only team to whom they had lost—Ottawa U. R.M.C. found the concrete floor and the lighting of the Ottawa gym strange, and were outscored by the home team 37-27 in the first half. Changing both their defensive and offensive style, concentrating on careful attack and ball control, the cadets played excellent ball in the second half to outscore the high scoring Ottawa club 39-26 and win the game 66-63. This was Ottawa U's first loss, and, with R.M.C.'s loss in their first game 66-64, left the cadets one point up for the two games.

The next day, playing on the best floor in the league at Fisher Park High School, R.M.C. faced Carleton, a team fighting for a playoff spot. For the first ten minutes, the scoring was about even. With about eight minutes to go in the half, the cadets adopted a different defence which was so successful that Carleton did not score again until about three minutes of the second half had elapsed. Finding the court to their liking, R.M.C. played good offensive and excellent defensive basketball to romp home from a 35-23 half time lead to a 77-37 win.

The following Friday, the cadets scored an easy victory, 60-44, over Loyola. The following night, however, they lost their last game of the regular schedule to Sir George Williams, 80-62. Against an experienced and well-balanced club, R.M.C. suffered its only decisive defeat of the year. Sir George Williams had a remarkably high shooting average, seldom missing with push shots or set shots from well out.

With three teams ending in a tie for first place, R.M.C. won the toss and the right to play the winners of the fourth place playoff between Loyola, C.M.R., Carleton and Laval. The playoff game was won by Loyola.

On March 2nd, after watching Ottawa U. edge Sir George Williams by a single point in a very close game, R.M.C. had little trouble winning 59-34 over Loyola who were playing their fourth game in seven days. Thus, R.M.C. entered the finals against Ottawa U., the defending champions.

Playing on the excellent Fisher Park floor, the cadets stunned Ottawa U and their supporters by running in 17 points in the first 4½ minutes while holding Ottawa scoreless. Checking superbly and completely controlling rebounds from both backboards, the cadets won the game in the opening minutes. While Ottawa tried hard to organize an attack in the second half, R.M.C. were still able to outscore them by 2 points in the half and win the game 84-64. And so R.M.C. became champions playing their best game of the season, when they needed to, and in championship style.

For most of the season, the team was composed of only 8 players, less than any of their opponents. Very limited substitutions were made, the team operating on the theory that frequent substitution created disorganization. While this was hard on the players on the bench, they were the loudest supporters of the team on the floor.

Profiles:

Bob Murray, centre, co-captain. "Bones" was a very strong two-way player, averaging 20 points a game in league and playoff play, and rebounding at both ends. He had remarkable ability to shift his way through very tight defences to score lay-ups.

Pete Howe, guard, co-captain. Pete defeated any height disadvantage by superb co-ordination and rebounding ability. A deadly set shot and the ability to drive through for a lay-up made him a very valuable two-way player. Over the season, he averaged 14 points a game.

Paul Manson, forward. With Bob Murray and Pete Howe, Paul was one of the three main scoring threats, averaging 16 points a game. A fine defensive man,

Paul was usually the pay-off man from the fast break, with the ability to score with his unexpected left-handed hook.

Bob Burleigh, guard. Bob's ability to out-rebound opponents taller than he, and his amazingly "sticky" fingers, meant possession for R.M.C. almost anytime the ball was within three feet of him. An extremely steady player, Bob almost never made a mistake. He was a superb team player throughout.

Norm Simpson, forward. Norm developed an excellent ability to score from rebounds during the year, and from his close-in position, was capable of setting excellent screens. Norm produced his best two games of the year when they were most useful: in the two playoff games.

Calvin Barrigar, forward. "Burgie" was a marvellous playmaker, seeming to know instantaneously the right thing to do. Although he was short, he could defend capably against much taller players.

Dino Benedet, forward. Though not tall, Dino was a shifty forward with an excellent fake and a reliable one hand push shot. He had the ability to score from rebounds against taller guards.

Bill Darling, guard. Bill had a deadly eye from outside, using a very quick, flatheeled set shot that usually dropped clean through. Short as a guard, he played outside in the zone defence.

Ian McLachlan, manager. "Igor" was an important member of the team, handling the many organizational chores of the games in his very efficient fashion, and acting as the team representative at the scorer's table.

George Mainer, assistant manager. Like Ian, "Chief" did many of the tasks, large and small, involved in preparing the team for games and for trips. On some trips, in Ian's absence, he capably managed all the details. Much credit and gratitude must go to the team managers from the players and the coach.

It was an excellent year by a good team. Their impression on the league can be judged from their championship and the following, quoted from a letter to the Staff Adjutant from Magnus Flynn, Athletic Director and Basketball Coach of Sir George Williams College, ". . . You are to be congratulated for the excellent showing of a team and for the good sportsmanship they displayed at all times throughout the year."

—F/L J. E. MORAN, Coach

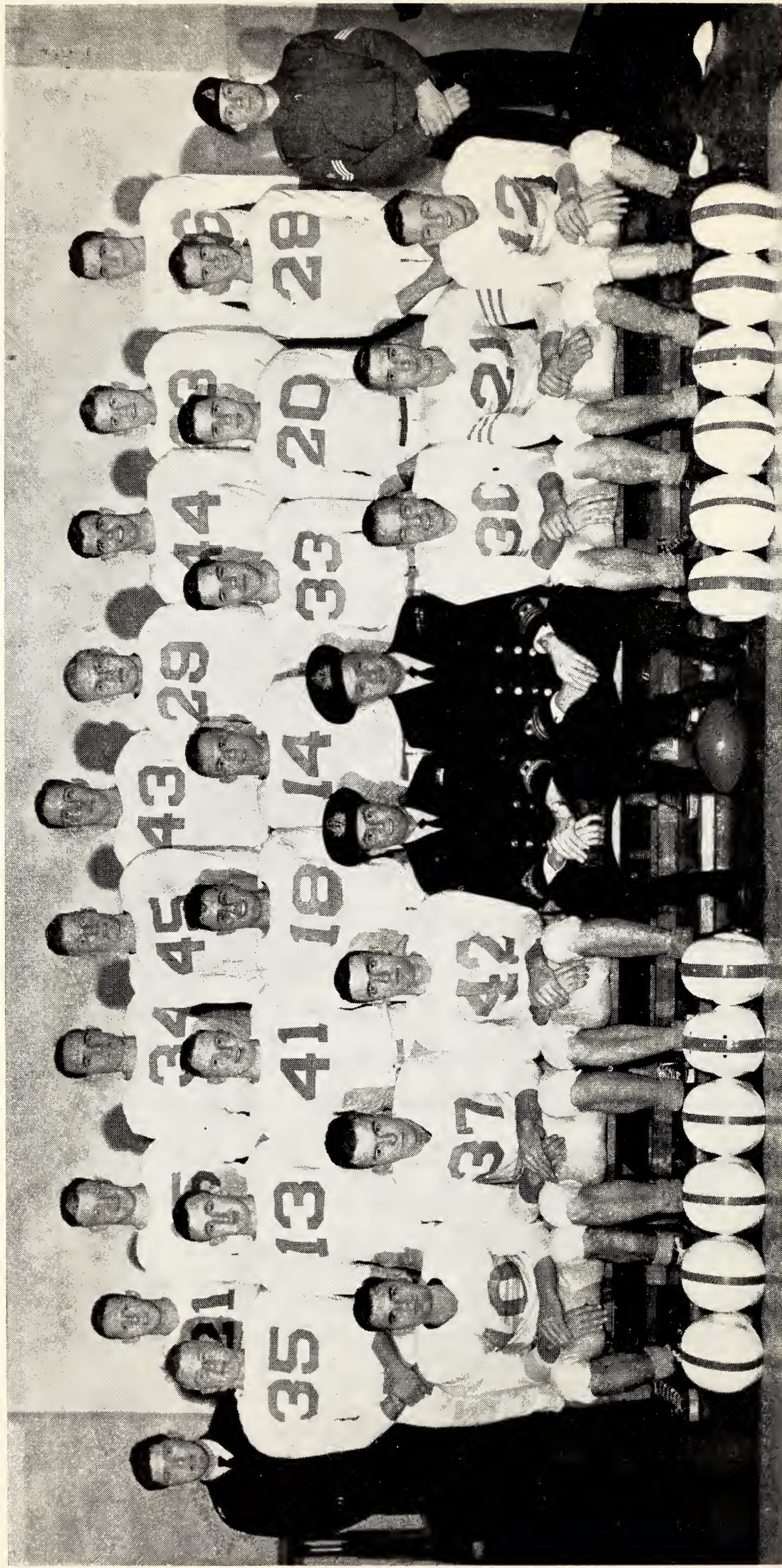
THE BADMINTON CLUB

Since the Badminton Club is a small organization, most cadets are not usually impressed by its modest programme. For the cadet who likes badminton, however, the club provides the opportunity to carry on at R.M.C. the development of an athletic skill which may have demanded many hours a week during high school years. To encourage interest in badminton, a couple of tournaments were arranged during the year.

In the fall, a team of five cadets went to Ottawa one Saturday morning, to compete in a tournament against Macdonald, Carleton and the University of Ottawa. An early arrival in the morning gave the R.M.C. team an hour's practice before the stiff competition of the afternoon's round robin. Because of that practice, and the expert showing of Bayne Perrin, the R.M.C. team managed to gain second place.

In the spring, the college championship tournament was eventually played off with the two top players Cadet Perrin and C.S.L. Powis meeting in the final round. In an exciting match one Wednesday night after tattoo, Perrin came from behind, after losing two games, to win three out of five (14-18, 16-18, 15-10, 15-6, 15-3) in the final round.

—No. 3891 D. S. VANDUSEN



FOOTBALL SECONDS

Front Row — Wolicki, Crofts, CWC Manson, Lt. (S) Cocks (Coach), Lt.-Cdr. Cocks (Staff Chairman), Hutchinson, Burnie, Freeman.
 Centre Row — Dormer, Smallman-Tew, Morrison, Jacques, Kompf, Chagnon, Karn, MacDougall, S/Sgt. Griesbach (Asst. Coach).
 Back Row — Johnson (Manager-Trainer-Coach), Tufts, Dibden, Dixon, McLeod, Fournier, Creelman, Fortier, COC Osborne, Zagrodny.

FOOTBALL II

The Football II opened their season this year with an impressive 21-0 victory over the Ottawa St. Pat's in Ottawa. In this game Freeman picked up two T.D.s with Graham and Jacques each scoring one. The R.M.C. attack featured good passing by quarterback Jacques and strong running by Freeman and Graham. Rutherford stood out on defence.

It was a confident team that faced C.M.R. on the Memorial field a week later. However, C.M.R. proved too strong for the R.M.C. boys who lost 13-8. Freeman scored the only R.M.C. T.D. The team put up a good fight, but the injury-riddled squad could do nothing against the strong C.M.R. ground attack. Auf-der-Maur played well on both offence and defence.

Football II then took to the road again, travelling to Lennoxville to face Bishop's. This game proved to be the deciding one for the Conference championship. Both teams were at full strength for this all-important contest. On the first play of the game MacDougall recovered a Bishop's fumble to put R.M.C. in front 5-0. The convert by Jacques was good. Bishop's came back with several successful passes which ultimately led to a T.D. when Lynch carried over from the one yard line. R.M.C. fought hard to regain the lead, but their passing and running attack, although effective, failed to pay off. Bishop's capitalized on an interception on the R.M.C. 25 yard line and scored a few minutes later on a pass to Stringer. R.M.C. again moved into Bishop's territory but were forced to settle for a field goal by Jacques, making the final score 12-9. In the dying minutes of the game R.M.C. worked hard, marching from their own five to the Bishop's thirty before time ran out on them. Dixon and MacDougall played well in this game.

In spite of the fact that R.M.C. could no longer win the championship, the players retained their spirit, gaining revenge on C.M.R.'s home field the following week. Led by C. W. C. Manson, Tufts and Creelman who scored T.D.s, and backed by the strong defensive play of Kompf and Dixon, R.M.C. rolled to a 16-5 victory. A week later, at home, the R.M.C. team finished the season with an impressive display of power, defeating MacDonald College 51-0. T.D.s were scored by Morrison, Manson, Creelman, Graham, Freeman and Jacques.

The Conference does not choose the most valuable player at the end of the season but if they did I am sure it would have been a toss-up between Freeman and Jacques of the R.M.C. team. Kompf, Morrison and MacDougall all played well throughout the season. Fournier, Burnie and Rutherford were surprising in their first season of organized football. Lt. Cocks, our able coach, molded a shaky looking team into a strong contender which finished second in the Conference. The team wishes to express their appreciation to Lt. Cocks, his assistants Staff Griesbach and Cadet Johnson, and to the "bus driver".

—No. 4138 W. M. OSBORNE

SENIOR SOCCER

In early September the call went out once again for all those who were interested in soccer and once again we were forced to draw two teams from only a bare minimum.

From the very beginning we worked hard at forming a First XI and in the end we were rewarded. Petty Officer Ruebottom, our new coach, soon got us to understand the value of physical fitness and in the early weeks we were constantly trying to improve our wind and speed.

Our first game was on October 1st against MacDonald College. It was a good day for soccer and we started out well but we played an uncoordinated game and I venture to say won on some lucky shots.

Our next game was against Loyola where we seemed to work more as a team, using effective forward combinations and being strongly supported by the halves and full backs. And so we developed, week after week, beating C.M.R., McGill, and tying with Sir George Williams. Here we finally met our equals and it was our hardest and best fought game.

Subsequent games between the other teams placed us in top position and we were the winners of the Ottawa-St. Lawrence League. However, another game with Sir George Williams took us out of the running for the Championship Cup and the season came to an end.

I should not fail to mention two games we played outside the league. The first was against Kingston United, and a real epic it was, too! The soccer pitch held about two inches of water at the beginning of the game and a constant downpour throughout the first half made it impossible to stand up. It can only be described as some outgrowth of water polo. Fortunately, the game was called off at half time but the cadets held persistent confidence in a victory had they finished that muddy episode.

Next year the Firsts will be missing seven of its players, but from all reports about the Seconds there will be no trouble in filling the vacancies. We all wish them the best of luck. I must also take this opportunity to thank, on behalf of the team, Petty Officer Ruebottom for his help and interest and hardwork, and Don Brooks for his excellent management.

It was a good season and one to be remembered—for the hard games, the team companionship, the weekends away and one famous saying of the P.O., "You're loafing!!"

—No. 3576 T. A. CROIL



SOCCKER FIRSTS

Front Row — P. Smith, Croil, Pearce, McCarter, R. Smith.
Centre Row — P.O. 1 Rhuebottom (Coach), Stubbings, Laidlaw, Culley, Preston, Barnhouse, Mr. Reiffeinstein (Staff Chairman).
Back Row — Brooks (Manager), Sherlock, Slade, Thompson.
Absent — Stankus.

SOCCKER II

Under the capable and experienced coaching of Mr. Bratt the 1955 Soccer II experienced one of its more successful seasons. Although not entered in any particular league, the team more than proved its increasing ability in the home-and-home exhibition series with Ashbury College and climaxed its season in a hard-fought game against C.M.R.

The season opened late in October with the R.M.C. II being guests of the Ashbury Eleven in Ottawa. Under very unfavourable weather conditions the game ended in a scoreless draw.

In the return game, played before a poor crowd, the IIs displayed soccer which was greatly improved from the pre-season playing, winning 5-0. Terry Mahood was the big scorer with 3 goals, while Ashley and Hallworth counted the others.

To climax the season, the Soccer Seconds travelled to C.M.R. and under very adverse field and weather conditions, fought to a 3-3 draw. R.M.C. opened the scoring with Ashley scoring from Leprohon. C.M.R. retaliated almost immediately and then went ahead at the end of the first half. Nearing the final minutes of the game, C.M.R. again tallied, making the R.M.C. situation quite dark. With but a few minutes remaining Stankus scored from Ashley and then Ashley scored from Stankus to tie.

Special credit is due the R.M.C. goalie, Fox, who was a standout, kicking out 18 shots as opposed to C.M.R.'s 6.

The R.M.C. Soccer Seconds here concluded a very satisfactory and successful season. Everyone worked and played hard and enjoyed doing it, despite the seeming lack of interest shown in representative soccer by the Cadet Wing in general.

—No. 4519 L. A. Ashley



SOCCKER SECONDS

Front Row — Leprohon, Gagosz, Fox, Smart, Didicher, McCrimmon, Ashley.
Back Row — Golphin, T. Mahood, Kearley, Mullarkey (Manager), Wilson, Hallworth, Romyn.

HARRIERS TEAM

The 1955 fall season saw the College harrier meet take place on October 19th. Following this event, attempts were made to organize a College harrier team from the more promising competitors.

Despite the enthusiasm displayed by the team's excellent coach, Mr. T. D. Macdonell, and the staff manager, Captain Coupland, only a few cadets showed enough interest in running to turn out for the team. Hence the College was forced to relinquish an opportunity to enter the senior intercollegiate meet which took place in Kingston on November 12th.

Later in the season, however, a team was organized to represent R.M.C. in the C.M.R. cross-country run. After a brief week of training under the able guidance of Mr. Macdonell, the team, consisting of Dickson, Kells, Sheldrick, Kearley, Clare and Lalancette, left for C.M.R. on Friday, November 18th, the meet being held the next day.

The day of the race was ideal—cold and clear. The course, about four miles over pavement, fields and through woods, was in excellent condition. The teams entered in the race were from R.M.C., C.M.R., the Montreal Track and Field Club and the Francs Amis of Montreal. Among the competitors were such performers as Michaut, the Canadian three mile champion, Chisholm, the C.M.R. ace and various other top Canadian runners, including two former English stars.

The C.M.R. team, led by Chisholm who came first, won the meet. Despite the strong competition, the R.M.C. team put up a good show, placing most of its runners in midway positions with Kells leading, but the team stood last in total standing in the run. This was the only event in which R.M.C. participated during the season.

In the past R.M.C. has turned out many renowned harrier teams, which is indeed a fitting thing for a military college where the physical and mental stamina developed in running is of great value. So let us hope that the future sees more and faster harriers carrying on in the great tradition of Pheidippides, the first great military runner.

—No. 3874 E. J. KEARLEY

R. M. C. TAKES TRACK AND FIELD

The Royal Military College scored a total of 69 points to outpace their closest opposition, C.M.R. and Sir George Williams College of Montreal by 38 points in the Ottawa-St. Lawrence Track and Field Meet at Macdonald College on October 19th.

R.M.C. showed its greatest power in the field events. The R.M.C. team took top honours in all the field events and gained seconds or thirds in many of them. R.M.C. was no slouch on the track either, winning the high hurdles, the mile medley relay and the 440 yard dash. The high aggregate scorer and the runner-up were R. M. Burleigh and J. W. Logie with 15 and 12 points respectively. The win coincided with Coach Macdonell's birthday and stood as a fitting tribute to the many hours of hard work he put in getting the team in shape. The team with their points:

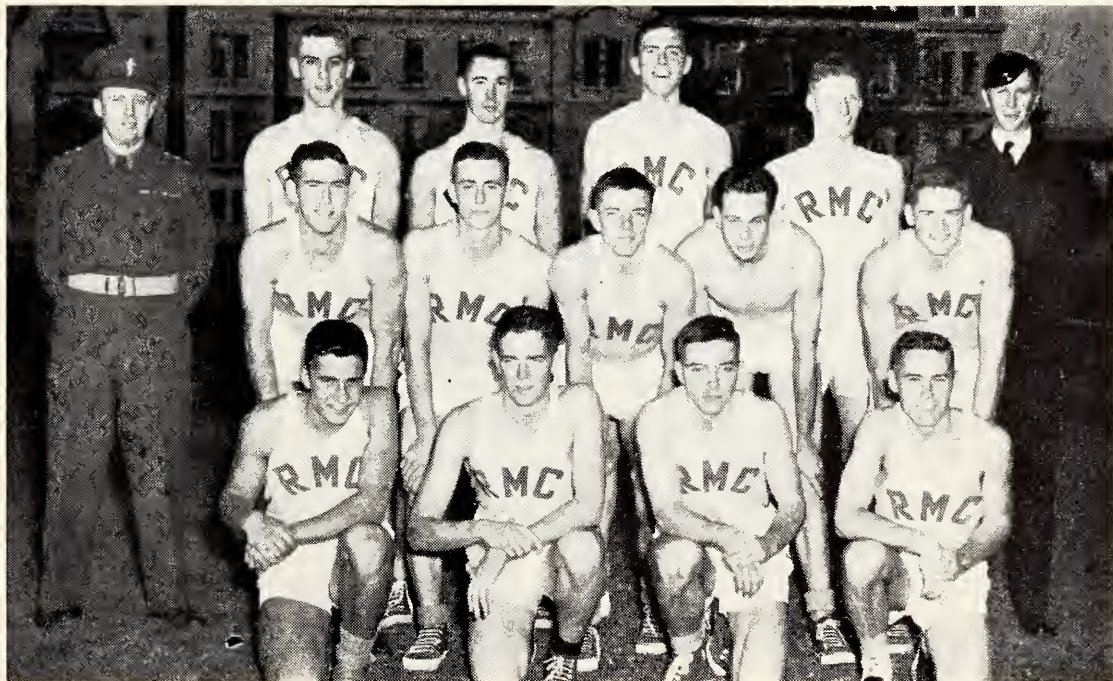
Burleigh—first in pole vault, high jump and high hurdles; Logie—first in discus and shot-put, third in javelin; C. Ryley—second in high hurdles, third in the 220 and fourth in the 100 yard dash; R. G. Bethell—first in broad jump; G. S. Kells—first in the 440; McLeod—first in the javelin; R. M. Girling—second in the 440 and fourth in the 880; J. Ryley—second in low hurdles; W. E. Payne who injured himself part way through the low hurdles and still came third; Clare—third in the high jump; Steiner—third in the broad jump; Sheldrick—third in the 880; and Yarymowitch—fourth in the pole vault. The winning mile medley team was R. M. Girling, C. Ryley, G. Kells, and K. Sheldrick. Frank Hlohovsky was team manager.

—No. 3738 R. G. A. CLARE



HARRIERS

Back Row — Capt. Coupland (Staff Manager), Sheldrick, Dickson, Mr. T. D. McDonnell (Coach).
Front Row — Kearley, Kennedy, Kells.



TRACK AND FIELD

Front Row — Yarymowich, Kells, Ryley, Payne.
Centre Row Bethell, Steiner, Ryley, Clare, Burleigh.
Rear Row — Capt. Coupland (Chairman), Logie, Girling, Sheldrick, McLeod, Hlohovsky (Manager).

JUNIOR BASKETBALL

From the numerous candidates turned out at the first practice of the season, it was apparent that basketball enthusiasm at R.M.C. this year was great. Being able to absorb only 12 players into the senior team, F/L Moran, the R.M.C. basketball coach, organized a second team and entered it into the Kingston Garrison League. Mr. Preston accepted the coaching position and worked faithfully with the team till the end of the season when it brought the championship to R.M.C.

The league consisted of four teams: Cataraqi, R.C.E.M.E., Vimy and R.M.C. II. R.M.C., from the very beginning, appeared strong and remained so by winning all of their five league games. The scores were as follows:

R.M.C. II vs. Cataraqi	— 64-58	R.M.C. II vs. R.C.E.M.E.	— 74-67
R.M.C. II vs. R.C.E.M.E.	— 75-57	R.M.C. II vs. Vimy	— 52-46
R.M.C. II vs. Vimy	— 78-44		

The only games that worried our team were the fourth and the last games. The fourth game, against R.C.E.M.E., found R.M.C. without substitutes; nevertheless, the cadets coped with the situation and edged out the engineers by 7 points. The last game was played at Vimy where a cement floor and a big court made them strangers. Vimy, on the other hand, exhibited a driving spirit which made them look better than in previous games. However, the cadets were not overcome even in this encounter as they emerged on top of the score.

Valentgoed, the playing manager of the team, was outstanding in play-making and passing to such forwards as Gardner, who was constantly outrunning his guard and going in for a lay-up shot, or Stankus, whose one-hand set shot seldom missed. Joe Corey's 6'5", aided by Sears' consistently good work under the baskets, dominated in the rebound department and provided "seconds" in shots when the first ones did not go in. Hallworth's cool manner often lulled the opponents into relaxation and gave him a clear shot at the basket. Others who made appearances with the team were Sheldrick, Darling, Benedet, Cadieux and Paukstaitis.

—No. 4170 R. V. PAUKSTAITIS

TENNIS

This year saw a great deal of enthusiasm for tennis in the College. All years were represented and a very successful tournament, organized by C.F.L. Ramsay, was held in the fall term. Although hampered by inclement weather, many matches were played and from nearly thirty entrants the winner, C.F.L. Kingham of No. 4 Squadron, emerged just as the snow began to drift earthwards. He defeated C.S.L. Powis of No. 8 Squadron 6-4, 6-3, 6-3 in a thrilling match. Due to the large number of entrants, most of the squadrons picked up points toward the intersquadron competition.

The points were allotted as follows:

No. 4 Squadron — 4 points	No. 3 Squadron — 2¼ points
No. 8 Squadron — 3½ points	No. 1 Squadron — 2 points
No. 6 Squadron — 3 points	No. 7 Squadron — 1 point
No. 2 Squadron — 2¼ points	

The Ottawa-St. Lawrence I.A.A. held the annual inter-collegiate tennis tournament at R.M.C. this year, and four players—C.F.L. Kingham, C.S.C. Bethell, Cadet Mathieu and Cadet Wood—represented the College. The team was doing very well when, unfortunately, rain again interfered and persisted, thus cancelling all further play. Teams represented were R.M.C., C.M.R., Sir George Williams College, Carleton College and Ottawa University. C.F.L.

—No. 4277 W. J. WOOD

SWIMMING TEAM

This season was one of the most active for the swimming team since the reopening of the College. Three exhibition meets were held to prepare the team for the big events of the year, these being the Canservcol Tournament at Royal Roads and the Ottawa-St. Lawrence Conference Swimming Meet.

The exhibition meets were against University of Toronto (B team), Trinity College School and Laval University. Although R.M.C. was only able to secure one win of the three meets, this being against T.C.S., the team did put in excellent performances, losing both by very close margins. In all these meets, I. K. Steuart was the big point-getter for R.M.C., winning practically every event in which he was entered. He received strong support from such swimmers as Dickson, Badger, Broughton, Neville, Frawley and Caswell as well as from our divers, Cadets Dion and Shewaga.

The Ottawa-St. Lawrence Conference Swimming Meet which was held at Montreal was the highlight of the year for the R.M.C. squad, and here again the team finished a close second to Laval University, followed by Ottawa U. and Sir George Williams College. Again, Steuart contributed most of the R.M.C. points. In this meet, he won the 220 yard freestyle and the 100 yard backstroke and came a very close second in the 100 yard breast stroke. Caswell and Broughton received seconds in the 100 yard backstroke and the 100 yard freestyle. Broughton also contributed to the R.M.C. point total by placing third in the 75 yard individual medley. The R.M.C. relay team, consisting of Broughton, Brooks, Meincke and Lewis, gathered the rest of the R.M.C. points by placing second in the 200 yard relay.

In the final meet of the season, the team proved itself to be one of the finest R.M.C. has ever produced. Even though we only won one meet of the four, the team members are very pleased with the results. In conclusion, we would like to thank Flight Sergeant Vanderwater and Dr. Edwards for their able assistance and cheerful cooperation.

—No. 3900 B. D. SMALLMAN-TEW



SWIM TEAM

Back Row — Lewis, Kristjansen, Smallman-Tew, Badger, Engh, Shewaga.

Centre Row — Dr. Edwards (Chairman), Caswell, Steuart, Morin, Dion (Team Captain), Hallas, Frawley, Neville.

Front Row — Sgt. Vandewater (Coach), Broughton, Brooks, Dickson, Meincke.

SKI TEAM

Although Mr. Vigneau, the team's coach for the past two seasons, had left the College after the fall term, the team found a very able successor in Mr. Bodnar. The latter did not profess to be able to coach the team, but he organized things to permit maximum time for practice.

During the week, the skiers kept in shape by running when there was no snow or by cross-country skiing when there was. Towards the end of the season, a few afternoon trips were taken to Gananoque for jumping practices.

On weekends, they spent their Saturdays and Sundays in Ottawa, not, as is the common belief, watching the form of other skiers (female), but taking part in zone races which took up much time. These races were mostly C class. Ross, after winning several of the slalom races, was promoted to B class. Fortier and MacLeod, because of last year's performances, were also in this class. They were, therefore, not allowed to compete in any but the few open and B class races held.

Two weeks prior to the Ottawa-St. Lawrence Conference championship meet, the team participated in the Ottawa University invitation tournament held at Camp Fortune. The meet was a downhill and slalom affair. The final results showed R.M.C. (A) in second position to Queen's who took the Paul Allen Trophy; the R.M.C. (B) team came sixth out of ten teams entered from University of Montreal, Loyola, C.M.R., St. Pat's, Carleton, Ottawa University and Queen's.

Finally came the Ottawa-St. Lawrence Conference Ski Tournament, held at St. Sauveur on February 24th and 25th. There, Mr. Bodnar's administrative ability showed at its best and so did the team members' skiing ability.

The slalom and downhill races were run under very fine conditions: they had been well planned by Jack Bruce, professional (as the rules state) and friend of the hosts: Loyola. The following day, Saturday, the conditions were the opposite. The jumping competition was held in freezing rain. The cross-country was run on a thick crust, which caused many falls and cuts (if the head was used to break the crust).

The best three men out of each of the teams entered in each event counted for their team. There were four teams in the competition: R.M.C., Loyola, C.M.R. and Bishop's.



SKI TEAM

Rear Row — Norman, Younger, McLeod, Rochester, McManus.

Front Row — Badger, Ross, Mr. Bodnar (Coach), Fortier, Fraser.

The R.M.C. standings in each event were as follows:

- Downhill: 1st — Fortier
4th — Rochester
9th — McManus
Totalled 91.6 points for 1st place
- Slalom: 2nd — Rochester
3rd — Ross
4th — Fortier
Took 1st place again with 99.3 points
- Jumping: 1st — Fortier
2nd — Fraser
3rd — Rochester
- Cross-Country: 1st — Rochester
2nd — Fortier
3rd — Ross

Both groups gave R.M.C. first place with 100 points

Winner of the meet, obviously, was R.M.C., followed by Loyola in second place. Rochester received the Skimeister award for the best overall performance. It was an excellent showing.

Before concluding, our sincere thanks must go to Mr. and Mrs. Younger for turning their home into a ski chalet mostly every weekend. Frank Norman must receive credit for: "Let Ross go, so he can hurry." The season was well finished with a quiet party at, it is not hard to guess, the Younger's.

—No. 3894 W. W. BADGER
—No. 3729 J. P. FORTIER

R.M.C. RIFLE TEAM

The rifle team started off on its busy schedule with a bang (that seems to be an appropriate word) by travelling to Ottawa to shoot against our old rivals, the R.C.M.P. Unfortunately, the Mounties were a bit too good for us this time and defeated the team quite convincingly. However, the team members were reconciled the next weekend when they went to Toronto to outshoot the University of Toronto C.O.T.C.



RIFLE TEAM

- Front Row — Ramsay, Hurley, Perrin, Paukstaitis, Hook, Andrews, Shearing, Morton, Carter.
- Center Row — Lewis, D.G., Kidnew, Gagosz, Armstrong, R. K., Munroe, Preston, Silver, Northey, Almey.
- Back Row — Bell, Russell, W. M., Laidlaw, Gregory, Alexander, Cepuch, Simmonds, Faulkner.

In January, it was our turn to play host to the Toronto C.O.T.C. The result of this shoot was another win for R.M.C. In the same month the rifle and pistol teams travelled to Toronto where they were defeated by the old veterans of shooting, the Toronto Anglers and Hunters. This annual match is unique in that because the T.A. and H. use a much better class of rifle than our standard army MO.7, the match is fired in two parts: one part with each team using its own rifles and the second part with the rifles exchanged. To illustrate the calibre of the shooting in this match, five cadets (Hook, Anderson, Cepuch, Paukstaitis and Bell) shot perfect scores of 100, while seven of the ten-man Toronto team shot 100's.

On February 4th the senior members of the rifle team were invited to attend the McGill Tri-Service Ball and to shoot against the McGill C.O.T.C. rifle team the next day. Although scores from both teams were low, the R.M.C. team won. On February 11th the R.C.M.P. visited the College. This time we almost caught up to them. The final results showed the Mounties winning by only 3 points in 1000.

On February 18th a team of 20 cadets travelled to Camp Borden, where they spent a whole weekend firing and watching demonstrations of the latest infantry weapons, shooting a rifle match and being entertained by the R.C.I.C. Officer Cadets. Although the Borden team, picked from members of the whole camp, defeated the cadets in the rifle match, the demonstrations put on by the infantry school made the weekend well worthwhile.

Near the end of the busy month of February, while the first and second year team members were at Royal Roads winning R.M.C.'s only victory in the C.S.C. Tournament, the third and fourth year members fired against the Toronto Anglers and Hunters at R.M.C. This time we cut the differences between the teams down considerably, but still couldn't beat the team which, after all, includes some of the best riflemen in Canada.

The members of the College rifle team who deserve the most credit are those who fired in the Kingston Small Arms League. The members of our two teams (R.M.C. "A" and R.M.C. "B") entered in the league have turned out once a week to fire against such teams as P.W.O.R., Signals, R.C.E.M.E., Frontenac Rifle and Pistol Club and the sharp shooting Alcan team. Both our teams shot their way into the final shoot-offs and then took first and second places. In the final awarding of prizes, R.M.C. cadets took 14 of 30 individual awards. Winners of spoons were Henlev, Anderson, Munroe, Kingham, Hook, Northey, Russell, Andrews, Lewis D. G., Silver, Morton, Cepuch, Paukstaitis and Bell.

The teams that R.M.C. fired against this year through postal matches were the U.S. Coast Guard Academy, U.S. Naval Academy, R.M.C. of Australia, R.A.F. College at Cranwell, and Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst. It is hoped to have a postal rifle tournament next year between five Commonwealth Military Colleges.

The most important of all our postal matches is the D.C.R.A. (Dominion of Canada Rifle Association) in which over 20 cadets took part this year. The D.C.R.A. hold three rifle shoots each winter when teams from all across Canada fire targets on their home ranges and then send them in to compete for cash awards. Our three teams which were entered more than paid their own way in the first shoot alone.

On looking back over the year's activities, do you not agree with the members of the rifle team when they say that theirs is the busiest representative team in the College?

—No. 3853 W. N. RUSSELL

THE PISTOL TEAM

The pistol team started the 1955-56 season with high hopes of breaking the losing streak inherited from previous years. These hopes were boosted by the acquisition of ten new automatic pistols to be used exclusively by the pistol team. Previously, team members had either to buy their own automatics or use College revolvers which are a great handicap in timed and rapid fire.

Before Christmas the team shot matches against Hart House in Toronto and the R.C.M.P. in Ottawa. After Christmas the team again visited Toronto for a match with the Toronto Anglers and Hunters Association, and hosted the R.C.M.P. and T.A.H.A. in return matches at R.M.C. Two postal matches were fired against the United States Naval and Coast Guard Academies. The R.M.C. team was defeated in each of these competitions, but the aggregate team score was an improvement over the showing made in these matches the previous year.

The team's activities for the year came to a climax with the West Point shoot on March 10th. The shoot took place at R.M.C. this year, with the usual three teams competing—U.S.M.A., R.C.M.P. and R.M.C. Members of the R.M.C. team were: Ramsay, Shearing, Carter, Andrews, Bell, Cepuch, Preston, Fraser, Anderson and Hurley. High scorers were: Zavitz (R.C.M.P.) with 282; Rogers (U.S.M.A.) with 280; and Ramsay (R.M.C.) with 250. The best five scores were counted by each team, and the aggregates were: U.S.M.A. 1370; R.C.M.P. 1320; R.M.C. 1203.



PISTOL TEAM

Front Row — Silver, Hurley, Ramsay, Carter.
Center Row — Bell, Paukstaitis, Shearing, Preston.
Back Row — Perrin, Cepuch, Andrews, Morton.

Despite the team's rather poor showing this year, morale was quite high. On the whole, scores were better than the year before, though still not quite good enough. It must be realized that, as opposed to teams such as West Point who shoot shoulder to shoulder competitions once a week and enjoy certain privileges which R.M.C. team members do not enjoy, the R.M.C. team gets very little chance to fire in competition. Team aggregates as high as 1330 were turned in just a few days previous to the West Point match.

With a little more experience in firing under tension, perhaps next year's team can do as well in competition as this year's did in practice. Participation in matches arranged by a pistol league which is now being formed in the Kingston vicinity will no doubt reduce this "competition tension" to the point where the team will provide stiff competition in future years for the R.C.M.P. and U.S.M.A. teams.

—No. 4112 L. O. S. CEPUCH

SENIOR HOCKEY 1955-1956

Senior Hockey this year did not turn out to be too successful. The team finished fourth in the Ottawa-St. Lawrence Conference and lost the close West Point match 3-2. There was a big change in the style of play introduced by the new coach, Major Carr-Harris. Those who turned out to the games (and there were many) will remember the team 'dumping' the puck as a feature of the offensive pattern, and the defence stopping at the red line with the wings backchecking down the boards as the new defensive style. Perhaps the reason for the slow start was the team's inability to grasp this style of play quickly enough to make the season a success. The team, however, improved steadily throughout the season and in their last league game trimmed C.M.R. by the high score of 9-2.

Terry Yates, Len Pitura and Earl Smith were the season's high scorers, and the top scoring line turned out to be Smith at centre, with Pitura and John Cutler on the wings. Clint Justice was the mainstay on the defensive aided by the 'second goaltender' Bill Dibden; John MacDougall played well in the home games, but studies prevented him from travelling with the team.

The team played four exhibition games. The first against Osgoode Hall, saw R.M.C. coming out on top 6-2. They dropped a close one to Queen's 4-2 (which they made up for when they beat Queen's in a practice game later in the season). O.A.C. travelled to Kingston to lose a close one to the cadets 4-3, and the cadets travelled to Bancroft to play the Intermediate C Bancroft Pontiacs and to win 11-4. The league play wasn't quite so successful as we dropped two to Loyola, split with C.M.R. and Sir George Williams and won and tied with Bishop's.

We are sorry to see that this year we will lose 'Tony' Phelan, Bob Sexsmith, and Paul Argue who have shared the goaltending chores for the last three seasons. Defensemen Clint Justice, this year's captain and a stalwart player for four years, will also be graduating; while forwards Terry Yates, this season's high scorer, 'Beau' Beuparlant, Norm Kelly and John Rutherford will leave large gaps in the forward lines. We hope that C.M.R. will send a few strong



SENIOR HOCKEY

Back Row — Logie, Grainger, Smith, Cutler, Dibden, Law, Rutherford, Isbester (Manager).

Second Row — Walker, Dr. W. S. Avis (Chairman), McBride, Roberts, McClure, Howard, Ashley, Kelly, Froebel, Sgt. Whipple (Trainer), Major P. R. V. Carr-Harris (Coach).

First Row — Beuparlant, Yates, Argue, Justice, Sexsmith, Pitura, McDougall,
Absent — Naudie.

players to the College next year, and we feel sure that the next season will produce a better record.

Individual Scoring: League and Exhibition Games

NAME	PLAYED	GOALS	ASSISTS	TOTAL	PIM
Yates	13	10	12	22	6
Pitura	13	13	4	17	22
Smith	13	6	10	16	16
Cutler	12	5	7	12	12
McClure	13	7	4	11	12
Kelly	9	3	7	10	4
Justice	13	2	7	9	4
Beauparlant	13	1	8	9	10
Grainger	5	4	3	7	2
Dibden	9	2	2	4	4
Gallinger	5	1	3	4	2
Law	12	3	0	3	2
Rutherford	2	3	0	3	2
Naudie	3	0	3	3	8
Hallas	1	0	2	2	0
Roberts	5	0	2	2	~
Macdougall	7	0	1	1	14
Romyn	2	1	0	1	0
Howard	7	0	1	1	0

Goalkeepers	NAME	PLAYED	GOALS AGAINST	AVERAGE
	Phelen	5	16	3-2
	Sexsmith	4	14	3-5
	Filion	1	4	4-0
	Argue	3	21	7-0

—No. 3935 E. W. N. TREMAIN

RECREATIONAL SKIING

A Sample Day of the Recreational Skier

Before the sun rises on Sunday mornings, R.M.C.'s skiers are up and dressed for a full day at Camp Fortune. Breakfast over, these athletic cadets wind their way to Ottawa, seeing nothing (they're asleep again). Some of our skiers debark in Ottawa to pick up skis, etc., and join us later.

Arriving at Fortune, these sportsmen purchase tickets and are off to attempt to conquer Slalom, Alexanders and other slopes. Lunch is generally provided by our accommodating messing officer, and hot soup, coffee *et al* are to be found at the chalet. During the afternoon, many of Ottawa's more genteel skiers arrive to enliven the scene with attractive femininity. But Daily Orders say they are there to ski, so they ski and are not deterred by lesser interests. The day generally ends about 1700 hours when the bus returns to Ottawa where the non-residents generally sample exotic Chinese dishes. The residents meet the bus at 1900 hours or thereabouts, after carefully depositing their precious cargos of skis, etc. By 1930 hours the cadets are asleep again after a tiring day.

Pete Bernier and Hugh "H.F.H." Pullen were the organizers of this sport event and their efforts are appreciated by all. Camp Fortune is an ideal spot, providing small hills for the more timid and the learners, and steeper slopes for the professionals among us. A fine assortment of trails are also available which provide some very exciting scenery combined with well laid out slopes. The majority of injuries were to bruised pride as faces were removed from the snow, but Sherwin and Shewaga managed to pick up a reminder of fond memories at Camp Fortune from K.M.H.'s plaster room. By next season, our pride will have healed and all concerned will be looking forward to another full season.

—No. 3965 P. S. G. CAMPBELL



Front Row — Morrison, Scott, Cook W. G., Vrana.

Back Row — Dickson, S/Sgt. Griesbach (Coach), Lt. (S) Cocks (Chairman),
Dibden, Joyce.

JUNIOR VOLLEYBALL 1955-1956

Although there was only one member from last year's team present, the Junior Volleyball team started practices with high hopes for the season. The first practices were devoted to the learning of fundamentals; having mastered these, the team was soon looking for competition. Many games were lost to the Seniors, and some matches were played against the Canadian Army Staff College and the Kingston Y.M.C.A. Participation in the Kingston Volleyball League was confined to those days when our Seniors were out of town, and although some difficulty was experienced against the Staff College, the team won regularly over the R.C. Sigs team.

A match was arranged with the Business Men's team of the Central Branch of the Toronto Y.M.C.A. Despite the loss of Al Tattersall, through an ankle injury in the last practice before the trip, the team set out determined to win. The cadets did not fare too well in Toronto, winning but one game in four.

As the C.S.C. Tournament approached, the team buckled down to improving its game and actually began beating the Seniors with some regularity. In the tournament at Royal Roads, the team did not fare too well placing third after Royal Roads and C.M.R. R.M.C. played C.M.R. first, losing by scores of 6-15, 13-15 and 15-17. It is interesting to note that the C.M.R. team has been playing for over two years, while the R.M.C. squad has been together for only a little over two months. R.M.C. also lost the series with Royal Roads 8-15, 11-15 and 14-16. The principal problem with this year's team was the lack of experience. The spirit was willing but the flesh was weak. Prospects for next year seem much brighter with four players having another season as Juniors. What success the team did meet with is due largely to the tireless efforts of S/Sgt. Griesbach, and on behalf of all the team members I would like to thank him for so willingly giving up his spare time to coach us.

—No. 4167 G. P. JOYCE

SENIOR VOLLEYBALL

The R.M.C. senior volleyball team topped off the season by winning the W. S. (Bill) O'Hara Trophy in the Kingston League playoffs in the R.M.C. Gym on Saturday, March 17. The senior team finished on top of the Kingston League, followed closely by the Canadian Army Staff College first team, the Vimy Signals and the Staff College second team. In the tournament, the R.M.C. squad eliminated the C.A.S.C. seconds, while the C.A.S.C. firsts eliminated Vimy Signals. In the play-offs for the championship, R.M.C. took the first game on extra points with a final score of 16-14. In the second game of the set, the C.A.S.C. team out-spiked R.M.C. to the tune of 14-5 to tie the set at a game apiece. In the third and deciding game, R.M.C. came back with a good aggressive game to down the C.A.S.C. team 14-8, and to win the W. S. (Bill) O'Hara Trophy. The trophy was presented to team captain "Maxie" Freeman by the president of the Kingston Y.M.C.A.

On the Invitation Tournament Weekend, the R.M.C. team thrilled the spectators with a close series with the Toronto Estonians. The Estonians took the first game handily, but R.M.C. countered with a brilliantly played second game to tie the set at a game apiece. In the third game, the powerful Estonian team broke through the R.M.C. defence to take the set. In the same tournament, R.M.C. dropped two games to Ottawa Y.M.C.A., and defeated the C.A.S.C. team to place third.

Although the team is losing four of its top players—Captain "Maxie" Freeman, Art Wade, Walt Niemy and Charlie Robertson, all of whom are graduating—another good season is anticipated next year. Several promising juniors will graduate into senior ranks to boost the team's power. Much credit is due to Lt. Cocks and S/Sgt. Griesbach for their services in organizing and coaching the team.

—No. 3738 R. G. A. CLARE



Rear Row — Graham, S/Sgt. Griesbach (Coach), Lt. Cocks (Chairman), Robertson, Clare.

Front Row — Volk, Freeman (Captain), Wade, Copeland.

FENCING

The fencing team had one of its most successful years since the College reopened. With a large increase in membership, due to the influx of the cadets from Collège Militaire Royal in the fall, we looked forward to a very good year.

In the fall term, there were two tournaments. In the first one against McGill University in Montreal, we came up with a tie, winning in foil and losing in sabre. A week later there was a foil tournament with the cadets from Collège Militaire Royal here at the College and we defeated them.

There were three tournaments in the second term. On January 13th we competed with the Toronto University team in Toronto and lost both the sabre and foil bouts. A week later, we travelled to Saint-Jean and came up with a close victory in foil and a decisive victory in sabre. The next week-end Toronto visited us and again won both the foil and sabre matches. However, this time the matches were more closely competed and we lost the sabre match on the basis of hits against, since we were tied in bouts.

We had hoped for another tournament with McGill University and also to enter the Ontario-Quebec championships, but due to technical difficulties, we were unable to do this. Next year, we all hope, will be an even more successful year for the club in all respects. Many good fencers should be coming from C.M.R., and this year's fencers should show added interest after their success of 1955-56.

Our thanks must go to Dr. M. H. Edwards, who started as our staff member, and to Mr. R. L. Preston who later took over. R. S. M. Coggins, coaching at the beginning, proved also to be of invaluable help.

—No. 4107 R. L. HARRIS-LOWE



FENCING TEAM

Front Row — Albrecht, Carlsen.

Centre Row — Lebel, Lefroy, Mr. Preston (Chairman), Stewart, Maurais.

Back Row — Hunter, Ward, Harkness, Morin, Lanctot, Romano, Mongeau.

JUNIOR HOCKEY TEAM

This year R.M.C. saw their junior hockey team win the Hiram Walker trophy, emblematic of the Kingston Garrison League Hockey Championship. This was probably due to the fact that our senior team had many a good player and could spare excellent ones for the junior team: incidentally, the juniors tied the seniors, in a practice game, to the despair of their coach.

We were numerous at the beginning of the season, but with regular Tuesday night practices, the regular Thursday night trips to Gananoque, and the Christmas exams, our numbers dwindled steadily to the great regret of those who left and those who remained. The coaches, Messrs. Dowsley and Donahue, were very pleased with the spirit which sparked the team throughout the season. The practices were never too hard, and were enjoyed thoroughly.

An interesting feature of the season was the trip to Montreal where we played the CMR second team. We did not have with us our regular and excellent goaltender Marcel Fillion, but Bob Stewart did an excellent job for us that night. After much effort, and repeated assaults, we managed to hold against the strong attacks of their players and ended the game in a 5-5 tie.

The season was culminated with the play offs. In the semi-finals we met the R.C.S. of S. who had won all their previous games against us. We lost the first game of a two game series 3-2, while we were missing three of our best players. At full strength in the second game, we came out with a 9-0 victory. We went on in the finals against 1 LAA Regt., a team which had given us much trouble during the season. However, we proceeded to annihilate them 10-3 in the first game and 14-4 in the second.



HOCKEY II

Front Row — Low, Rochester, Fillion, Cummings, Argue.

Center Row — Mr. Dawsley (Coach), McCrimmon (Manager), McCullough, Whatman, Kells, Lamarre, Larrigan.

Back Row — Cpl. Myers (Trainer), Crook, Ferri, Fenton, Romyn, Fox, Harding, Froebel, Mr. Donahue (Coach).



This showing points out that, thanks to our coaches, we improved our team work throughout the season. However, we must not forget to mention Romyn and Cummings who led most of the attacks, scoring respectively 19 and 27 goals. At the blue line, Rochester, Froebel and Crook distinguished themselves by blocking their sometimes "meaty" opponents with vigour and skill. Pete Fenton played only a few games with us but he managed to score nine goals before an unfortunate toboggan accident took him away to KMH for the remainder of the season.

As a fitting conclusion a party was organized. It was a jolly reunion after a successful season. Messrs Dowsley and Donahue, who are leaving us this year, received well earned tokens of our appreciation on this occasion. We did not forget our "Doc", Tony, who, besides patching up the injuries of both teams, himself joined the injured list in our last play-off game.

Let us hope that next year's junior team carries on the tradition of good spirit and keeps "Hiram Walker" in the College.

—No. 3638 J. A. F. RENAUD

THE WEST POINT WEEKEND

The first event of the weekend was the debate on Saturday afternoon in Currie Hall, which saw the United States team taking the affirmative on the resolution "Resolved that the engineer has made a greater contribution to modern society than the artsman". Cadets D. Smith and J. Hetland of West Point had C.F.L.'s W. I. McLachlan and W. R. McMurtry as the negative opposition. Although the speakers of both sides made extremely impressive presentations, the judges decided unanimously in favour of the R.M.C. team.

Almost at the same time, the U.S.M.A., R.C.M.P. and R.M.C. pistol teams were firing off a match in the miniature range. Final scores gave West Point a victory with 1370, the R.C.M.P. second place with 1330, and R.M.C. third place with 1203. High scorers were Corporal Zavitz of the R.C.M.P. with 282 and Cadet Rogers of West Point with 280. Following the match, spoons were presented to the two high scoring teams by Captain J. Collingwood, Staff Advisor of the R.M.C. Rifle and Pistol Club.

In the highlight of the weekend, the annual U.S.M.A.-R.M.C. hockey game, the heavier West Pointers edged out R.M.C. 3-2 before a large crowd which included the Minister of National Defence, the U.S. Ambassador to Canada, and many very senior officers of the armed forces. The game, played on very poor ice, opened with a first period score of 2-2, Tom Harvey scoring twice for West Point and Clint Justice and Len Pitura each scoring a goal for R.M.C. The second period featured five penalties, probably the greatest number ever recorded in one period of the annual contest. Under ice conditions which at this time were becoming increasingly bad, West Point took the lead in the third period when Tom Harvey again scored in spite of Tony Phelan's fine work in the R.M.C. nets. The remainder of the game saw a great drive by R.M.C., with Tony Phelan being pulled out of the nets in the last few seconds for an all-out R.M.C. attack with six men up. Although two goals were nearly scored, the end of the match saw West Point win their seventh victory in twenty-five starts. It was a hard played game, with much spectacular play on the part of each team. At the end of the game, the Honorable R. Douglas Stuart, the U.S. Ambassador, presented the trophy (given to R.M.C. in 1939 by the U.S.M.A.) jointly to team captains Ralph Chesnaukas and Clint Justice.

Following the game, a ball was enjoyed by perhaps the largest number of people ever to attend a function of this nature at R.M.C. Much colour was added to the event by the first appearance of several R.M.C. cadets in scarlet tunics.

—No. 3707 D. E. STOTHERS

THE CANADIAN SERVICES COLLEGES TOURNAMENT

Bright and early on the morning of Tuesday, February 22nd, 1956 a North Star aircraft took to the air from R.C.A.F. Station Trenton, carrying the R.M.C. Canservcol contingent. On board were 37 cadets, 4 officers, the R.S.M., 2 N.C.O.'s and the Marshall Memorial Award for Sportsmanship—all of which (except for one cadet who was hospitalized in Victoria with the measles) were destined to return to Trenton a few days later after standing last in the tournament.

The next day was spent in practice, and in getting to know the other competitors from Roads and C.M.R., and in looking around the College. Especially interesting was the daily "colours" ceremony in which the Commandant and cadets of Royal Roads, with the newly-formed brass band, pay their respects as the Naval Ensign is raised on the flag-staff.

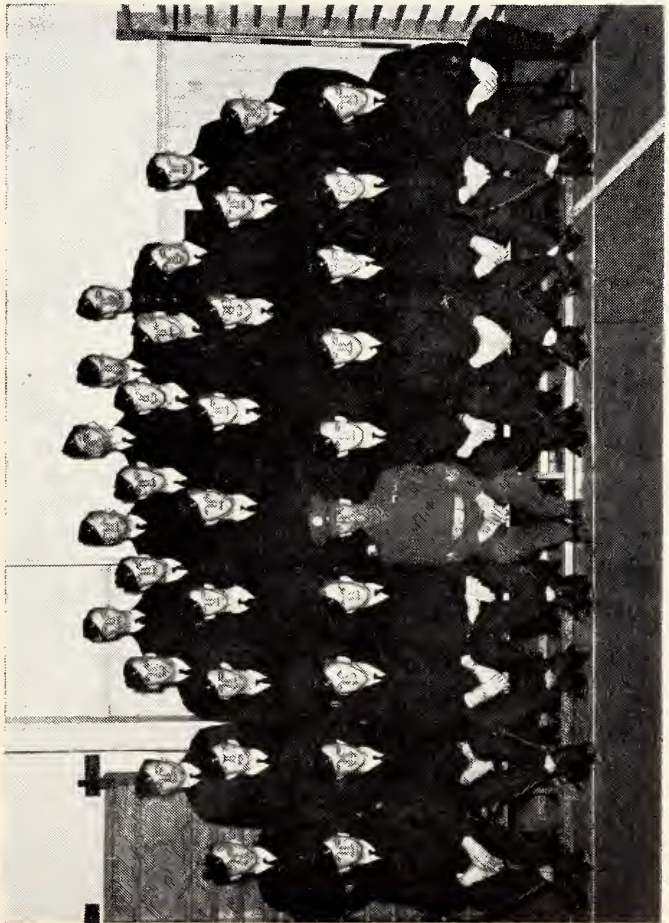
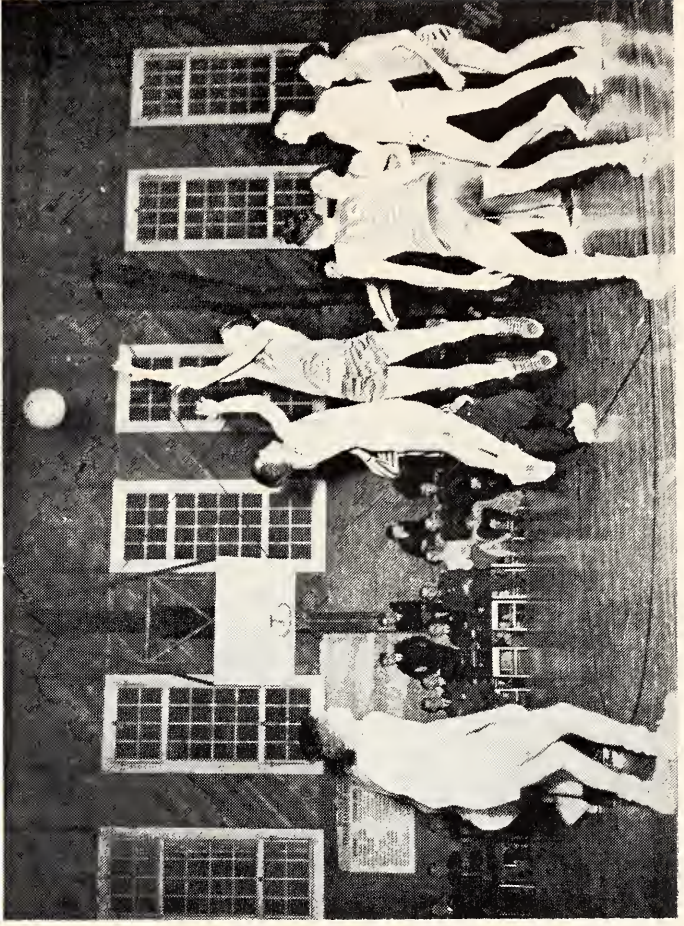
The following day the tournament began for the R.M.C. party with a basketball game against Royal Roads. The game—which was won by Roads—featured some fine sportsmanlike playing by Burleigh, Simpson, Gardner, Darling and Barrigar. Vallentgoed and Hutton proved an aggressive combination and Benedet turned in a good account of himself.

At half time the Roads team, sparked by Binnie and Devaney, led by 10 points and the R.M.C. players were unable to come from behind. Incidentally, Tony Manson (brother of Paul, R.M.C.'s C.W.C.) was playing for Roads in this game. He doesn't have Paul's left hand hook from behind the basket, but will likely prove to be a valuable player to both Roads and, when he arrives here, R.M.C.

The afternoon saw the R.M.C. basketball team once more in the breach. In a closely fought game with C.M.R., the team once again acquitted itself creditably. Burleigh played another game which caused many observers to predict that he was in line for the Marshall Award. Mention should be made of Simpson's excellent checking and Darling's long shots, as well as the fine showing by the rest of the team. R.M.C. won the game by 1 point, 80-79, with C.M.R.'s Aichinger, Bedard, Curleigh and Matheson (who, unfortunately, fouled out) deserving mention.

The R.M.C. volleyball team played its first tournament match the same afternoon. Joyce, Vrana and Dickson kept the ball moving but were unable to cope with the fast playing of C.M.R.'s St. Pierre, Deladurantaye, Doucet and Mongeau. For R.M.C. Morrison, Scott and Osborne played their part, but the team was unable to seize and maintain the initiative.

That evening the tournament continued in the boxing series. R.M.C. had two wins in eight entries—Urie took the decision over Copeland of C.M.R. and Dickson took it over Austin of Roads. Two R.M.C. boxers had had a strenuous day before the flights in the evening. Burleigh had played two basketball games (in which he had scored 40 points) and Dickson had played one game of volleyball and had practiced swimming for the meet the following day. One of the biggest disappointments for the R.M.C. party was the defeat of Ferri. This outstanding fighter had won the Gold Cup in the open boxing at R.M.C. and there were high expectations for his win. However, Royal Roads had an even more expert boxer in the person of Taylor who had reached the Golden Gloves competition in Saskatchewan before joining Roads. The bout was quite a good one in spite of the disappointment. In the other bouts, Burleigh was knocked out in the second round by Whelan of C.M.R., Larrigan lost by decision to Nordick of Roads and Mierzynski, Sheridan and Logie all lost by first round knockouts respectively to Mitchell of C.M.R., Simpson of Roads and Hinton of C.M.R. The R.M.C. boxers showed much aggressiveness but the opposition proved too strong.



The following day the R.M.C. volleyball team took on the Roads team. Joyce, Morrison and Dickson again distinguished themselves as Royal Roads captured the points—not without good R.M.C. opposition.

In the afternoon, at the H.M.C.S. Naden pool the swimming meet was held. Dickson came second in the 50 yard freestyle, Neville third in the 50 yard breast stroke, Caswell third in the 50 yard backstroke, Frawley third in the 100 yard freestyle. The team of Dickson, Neville and Caswell came third in the 150 yard medley and the team of Meincke, Lewis, Frawley and Dickson third in the 200 yard relay.

In the diving events—in which the combined points placed R.M.C. in the first spot—Darling did the 3 meter diving and Engh (in spite of a sprained ankle sustained in the previous day's practice) did the 1 meter diving.

Meanwhile, the rifle team of Bell, Cepuch, Morton, Paukstaitis, R. K. Armstrong, Barlow, Preston and Faulkner won the rifle meet with 494 points out of a possible 500. Bell, incidentally, shot two perfect targets—one at the meet and one during practice the day before the meet. After returning from the range he was taken immediately to the hospital where he spent a few days recovering from a bout with the measles.

The tournament over, everyone looked forward to the Canservcol Tournament Ball. The orchestra of H.M.C.S. Naden provided excellent dance music as the Royal Roads cadets played hosts to the visiting contingents, the C.S.C. Advisory Board and other distinguished visitors. Soon the time came when the various trophies were to be presented. It was fully realized that the Claxton Cup would go to Royal Roads as winners of the tournament and that the Duke of Edinburgh Trophy would go to R.M.C. as winners of the rifle competition. But the winner of the Marshall Award was still unknown. It is not out of place to mention here that the Duke of Edinburgh Trophy is one of those awards that has been christened before being cast. However, when the silverware does materialize it will be added to the impressive array of R.M.C. trophies.

It was very pleasing to hear the announcement that R. M. Burleigh of R.M.C. had been awarded the Marshall Memorial Award for Sportmanship—donated by the Class of 1954 to perpetuate the memory of No. 3300 J. A. Marshall.

It proved impossible to judge the winner on sportmanship alone, although fine character and sportmanship are present in the winner to a marked degree. The three judges for the award were the three O.C.C.W.'s of the Colleges who considered cadets nominated by the Colleges. The final decision was made in conference with other members of the staff, including the D.O.S.'s and Commandants. Mrs. Marshall, mother of J. A. Marshall, presented the award to the winner, saying:

"I sincerely appreciate the opportunity to be present for such a hallowed and heart-felt occasion as this is for me today, and I sincerely thank the Class of '54, Royal Military College, who made this occasion possible. I am truly grateful and humbly proud that Alick's classmates should wish to confer this honour to his memory. It seems most fitting that Alick's name should live on through the achievements of other Canadian Services Colleges cadets who are also living by the same principles he himself lived by. I feel sure that Alick was happy to contribute all that he was able to these principles of sportmanship during his term here and at R.M.C., the precepts so necessary for a true democracy. Cadet Burleigh, it is a great privilege for me to be able to make the first presentation of the Alick Marshall Memorial Award for Sportmanship to you. I know that you richly deserve it."

The following morning the visiting contingents drove past the Roads Cadet Wing (lining the road giving a raucous cheer), thus bringing the Canservcol Tournament to a fitting conclusion.

—No. 3923 G. G. MAINER

INTRAMURAL SPORTS

The purpose of the intramural sports programme at the College may be defined under the following points: to help develop officer-like qualities and to afford an opportunity to assess these qualities; to provide exercise and encourage physical fitness for all cadets; to stimulate sportsmanship and healthy competition among the squadrons; and to enable cadets to learn how to organize, play, and officiate in the various sports.

The attainment of this purpose is governed by the degree of participation of each cadet in a wide variety of sports. Maximum participation is most nearly realized by playing sports on the inter-flight level. Practically, this was impossible this year with the increased number of squadrons. In order to avoid a serious limitation of playing time per cadet, a plan was adopted by which two leagues were played in soccer, softball and basketball, each squadron entering one team in each league. To ensure that the inevitable tendency of playing only the best athletes was avoided, only one league could win points to be counted toward competition. A daily participation record shows the success of such a policy; each cadet averaged approximately 415 playing hours during the sports year.

An attempt was also made to further co-ordinate athletics with other College activities. A weekly policy of three days compulsory participation and two days voluntary was effected to allow cadets time for extra classes and for non-athletic activities. While this policy necessarily restricted the number of team games to some extent, it provided a realistic approach to the problem of a crowded weekly schedule. At the same time, it partially removed the emphasis from team sports and afforded time for such individual sports as gymnastics.

In the fall term, cadets made full use of unusually good weather, playing touch and tackle football, soccer, softball, and outdoor volleyball on the inter-squadron team level, and tennis, track and field, and harriers on the individual level. The indoor period, beginning in mid-November, presented the usual problem of limited playing space. During the winter season, basketball, volleyball, floor hockey, water polo and hockey were played on the team level, while curling and gymnastics occupied the spare periods. Special emphasis was placed on gymnastics this year, an average of forty cadets practicing twice each week. When cadets were unoccupied with these sports, they played winter soccer or skated on Navy Bay.

The most important factor in any sports programme is enthusiasm and co-operation among the participants. If sports at the College this year were successful, that factor made a full contribution.

—No. 3536 J. E. VANCE
Cadet Wing Sports Officer

ANNUAL INTER-SQUADRON REGATTA

The Annual Regatta was held on a very windy Saturday afternoon, October 8th. Although the sky was fairly clear, the wind was strong and gusty, thus providing some difficulty for both the sailing and pulling events.

Since the cadet wing had been broken down into eight squadrons this year, eliminations were necessary on the two previous Sundays. This made for keener competition in the finals, the winners of the two previous days meeting each other.

Due to the strong winds, all the sailboats were forced to carry a single reef. Although there were some complaints, by the end of the afternoon it was obvious that a double reef wouldn't have been too much. One of the bluenose sloops was forced to run back because of a broken stay and Robin Younger took his admiralty dinghy to a watery grave while jibing around the second buoy. It was clearly a test of endurance and survival of the fittest. The rough water also plagued the pulling events and the fact that they had to pull into the very windy and choppy water erased any hopes of new records being set.

Regardless of the weather conditions, the afternoon was highly successful and CFL D. M. Gray is to be complimented for his very efficient organization of both the eliminations and the regatta itself.

Final Standings:

Whaler—6 Squadron—Henning
 Canoe-Single—5 Squadron—Galloway
 Canoe-Double—2 Squadron—Rochester, Fell
 Canoe-Fours—5 Squadron—Tremain, Ferguson, Justice, Simpson
 War Canoe—3 Squadron—Carter
 Skiff—3 Squadron—Forrington, Cepuch, Logie
 Admiralty—8 Squadron—Silver, Gooderham
 Ackroyd—1 Squadron—Neville, May
 Sloop—8 Squadron—Moody, Grainger, Gagné
 Winning Squadron—3 Squadron — No. 3610 P. A. SOUTHALL

INTER-SQUADRON SOCCER

This year saw intramural soccer played at one of its best levels, perhaps not the highest with regard to the calibre of play, but at least considering the interest shown by everyone in the game. This was due to two major factors: (1) Representative players were not permitted to participate and (2) an A and a B team took part from every squadron. The fact that representative players were not allowed to take part lowered somewhat the standard of the game, but it had a great advantage in that it allowed the novices and those with little ability to take part, to improve their playing and to learn more about the game. This is one of the main objects of the intramural sports at the College. This aim was even further accomplished with the setting up of the two leagues. However, this idea, tried for the first time this year, did not meet with the fullest of success: on occasion, squadrons could not produce enough players to complete two teams. Next year this method, should have very high success with more cadets expected at the College.

Breaking intramural soccer down into A and B teams allowed for much keener and closer competition through the entire season, and great enthusiasm was shown by all who took part in the game. Rain-soaked fields often increased the spirits rather than dampened them.

In the final standings No. 4 Squadron had the lead with 26 points. Then followed No. 1 Squadron with 22 points, Nos. 3 and 8 Squadrons with 16 points each, No. 5 Squadron with 15 points, Nos. 6 and 7 Squadrons with 14 points each and No. 2 Squadron with 9 points.

—No. 3913 D. G. Lewis

INTER-SQUADRON TRACK AND FIELD MEET

Thanksgiving Day, Monday, October 10th saw No. 3 Squadron take over completely the 1955 inter-squadron track and field meet. Tough competition came from all parts of the Wing, including W.H.Q., but No. 3 Squadron was able to edge out their closest opponents, No. 8 Squadron, by a margin of 28 points.

The meet, coordinated by C.F.L. Rutherford, was very well organized and efficiently conducted. During the morning, all the heats necessary for the afternoon finals were run. At the same time a few final events took place.

Sheldrick took the half-mile and was followed closely by Girling, Justice and Ogden. In the 100 yard dash, Yarymowich scored a close and surprising victory over the two Ryleys. Steiner outdid Murray and Joyce in the hop, step and jump. In the 120 yard high hurdle, Tim Ryley took a close first over Burleigh, Ross and Fell. Creelman scored a win against Dion, Armstrong and Shantora in the hammer throw. And finally, in the open mile McMurtry took an exciting victory over Dickson, Sherman and Burleigh.

At the end of the morning's events, therefore, No. 3 Squadron led the pack with $66\frac{1}{2}$ points. The afternoon events were preceded by a March Past of the athletes with the Commandant taking the salute.

The meet reopened with the 200 yard dash in which Tim Ryley took a second first over Steiner, J. Ryley and Johnston. In the 3 mile, McMurtry very slightly edged Romyn, while Sherman came in third. Cummings won the 220 yard low hurdles and was followed closely by Broughton, Payne and Ross. Kells took the 440 yard over Ryley, Sheldrick and Hersey.

Meanwhile, in the field events, Logie was outthrowing Desbarats, Law and Preston in the discus throw; Burleigh was outjumping Hutton, Yarymowich and Hunter in the pole vault; McLeod was setting a new College record of 133'9" in the javelin throw, Logie and Whatman taking second and third places respectively; Burleigh was taking the high jump over Clare and McLeod, and Bethell the running broad jump over Steiner and Takahashi.

In the tug-of-war, No. 7 Squadron who had hardly scored any points in the individual events, displayed a strong element of team work when they took the final over the heavy men of No. 8 Squadron.

The team of Gardner, Girling, Sheldrick and Kells took the medley mile relay for No. 3 Squadron. Finally, W.H.Q. took an easy win in the Four Bar Relay.

The presentation of awards was made by Mrs. Bradshaw. C.S.L. A. C. Brown received the Artillery Association Cup awarded to the winning squadron, while all the individual winners received medals. Special mention must be made of Cadet Burleigh who obtained $39\frac{1}{2}$ points, the highest number in all events and, consequently, was awarded the D.B.V. Rainnie Bugle and Silver Medal. In the field events, both Cadets Burleigh and Logie scored $29\frac{1}{2}$ points and tied for the J. G. Stephenson Trophy. Tim Ryley obtained the highest number of points in the 100, 200 and 400 yard dashes collectively, and was awarded the Ryerson Cup.

Briefly, the 1955 track and field meet proved quite exciting and displayed much new talent which would serve to score good success in the Ottawa-St. Lawrence Conference Meet.

In the standings toward inter-squadron competition, Nos. 3 and 8 Squadrons were followed in order by Nos. 1, 2, 6, 5, and 4 Squadrons, while No. 7 Squadron, despite its tug-of-war win, brought up the rear.

INTER-SQUADRON SOFTBALL

In spite of its entertaining value, softball does not occupy too much room in the intersquadron sports. It is still part of our schedule, however, and the competition is active. It can claim many cheers and heated arguments.

The teams were divided into "A" and "B" teams; the "A" team gathered the "best" players who played the other squadron's "best", while the "B" team played the remainder. The good plan did not quite work. Many players were gone to representative football or soccer, and there were not enough cadets left in a squadron to form up two teams. The amusing fact, though, is that after the amalgamation of "A" and "B" teams of a squadron, nobody could see any difference between "A" and "B" team players.

Many talents remained hidden because of the standards of the games, but many new ones were discovered. A player who had been a catcher throughout his (according to him) brilliant career, found himself to be a pitcher. A center field found himself to be a star at first base. Many others who used to keep a good batting average found that they had much better aptitudes for golf or fishing.

To the hilarious spectators, these new "stars" made up for the mud and rain which always kept the dust down. Darkness usually came half way through the game and many players had the opportunity to learn through rather painful experiences the value of guesswork.

All considered, we had much fun playing softball in spite, or perhaps, because of the handicaps. We merely hope that next year will see an earlier season to permit the spectators and even the players to see most of the game. These hopes are not the results of disappointments but rather of a new taste developed for a sport which has very highly entertaining potentialities.

At the end of the season, No. 5 Squadron stood first with 26 points. Then followed No. 7 with 21, No. 4 with 19, No. 8 with 18, No. 3 with 16, No. 6 with 14, and No. 1 and No. 2 Squadrons brought up the extreme rear with 4 and 2 points respectively.

—No. 3638 J. A. F. RENAUD

THE HARRIERS RACE

The morning of October 27 dawned bright and clear, a perfect day for pitting, or rather running. Yes, that happy day of "the great migration" was here again.

The enthusiasm throughout the day at the prospect of such great sport is hard (!) to describe. Four o'clock finally came and the classrooms were cleared in a flash. After mad preparations the square was filled with "volunteers" from every year and squadron, excluding only we disappointed light duty. Even Wing H. Q. could not resist the lure of such a race, and soon joined the rest of the Cadet Wing, much to the joy of all, in their proper positions—in front, of course. A shotgun was raised by the Commandant and with the blast the square was emptied in a blur of squadron colours, almost engulfing the R.S.M. The race was on!

Once past the guardhouse, the line of competitors soon lengthened out with the distance runners and better conditioned cadets taking the lead, followed by the traditional line of hoofers.

The course itself was longer than last year, and, combining the natural obstacles on the route with the mud and hindrances of construction work, it was a hard drive.

C.F.L. Rutherford of Wing H.Q. finished strongly to win with a time of 17 min. 39 sec. He was followed closely by Dickson, Romyn, Justice and Cadieux in that order. A line-up soon formed on the square as the rest of the Wing finished. Last year's winner, C.F.L. McMurtry, was on light duty as a result of his great running in the track and field meet, and he was unable to participate.

The winning squadron this year was No. 5 Squadron led by C.S.L. Justice who finished fourth. The remaining squadrons finished in the following order: Nos. 6, 8, 2, 3, 4, 1, and No. 7 Squadron brought up the rear. On learning of the results, the Pontiac insurgents rose and made the traditional trip to the Lake.

—No. 4133 S. W. CALVER

INTER-SQUADRON TOUCH FOOTBALL

As a preview to the climactic tackle football series, the touch football schedule proved very interesting. Since all the passing and kicking specialists were taken away by the Junior and Senior teams, the playing seemed somewhat erratic and the scores were low. Drive and a lot of luck proved to be the most important factors of victory. Consequently, the competition was fairly close. The victory had to go to No. 8 Squadron which in addition staged such powerful runners as the Ryleys, but even without such talent the other squadrons succeeded in giving them much trouble. Immediately behind No. 8 Squadron came No. 1, then Nos. 3 and 4 who tied for third place. No. 6 Squadron took fifth place and was followed by Nos. 2 and 5. No. 7 Squadron brought up the rear.

—No. 3808 D. LAMARRE

INTER-SQUADRON TACKLE FOOTBALL

The inter-squadron tackle football games each year are the climax of the fall term's touch football series. These tackle games are eagerly anticipated by many of the more hardy type cadets who love a game featuring body contact. For some cadets who perhaps have been overlooked by the College representative teams, the inter-squadron games are a subtle medium for showing that they are capable of playing very fine football. These are the reasons for the spirit and enthusiasm aroused by the series.

The eight squadrons played off on a straight elimination basis with the standing of the final four teams being determined by their "points for". In the first round No. 5 Squadron lost to No. 6 Squadron 0-26, No. 3 Squadron to No. 8 Squadron 0-18, and No. 7 Squadron to No. 4 Squadron 0-6. This left either No. 1 Squadron or No. 2 Squadron to require only one "point for" in order to pass the last three teams in the final standing. However, they generously allowed each other about a dozen points as No. 2 Squadron won 12-11. The passing of Hutton and plunging by Goodwin for No. 2 Squadron was good enough to overcome touchdowns for No. 1 Squadron by Burleigh and Doupe.

As No. 6 Squadron readied for their semi-final with No. 4 Squadron, a great "hassel" arose over the eligibility of Bill (Bongo) Johnson of No. 6 Squadron who had worked out with the senior team and was a formidable all-round player. From the higher echelons of authority came Bongo's clearance and he was instrumental in No. 6 Squadron's victory over No. 4 Squadron. The other semi-final was decided when No. 2 Squadron defeated No. 8 Squadron.

The struggle for R.M.C.s Grey Cup was thus fought between the sister squadrons, No. 2 and No. 6. If No. 6 Squadron had the power, No. 2 Squadron had the smoother plays and it turned out to be a close game. Dimock fed the ball to the No. 6 Squadron backs who invariably followed "Bongo" in brute force rushes. Under the pressure No. 2 Squadron couldn't work a scoring combination and were trapped twice behind their touch line. These two safety touches meant four points for No. 6 Squadron as they won 4-0 for the championship.

—No. 3631 F. A. GUNTER

RECRUITS' OBSTACLE RACE

When the recruits crawled out of their pits on Wednesday, November 8th, 1955 it was snowing—the first snow of the season. By noon, a thin blanket of snow covered everything but the square. "Perfect weather," we said. "We won't run if the snow keeps up," they said. Unfortunately, the snow melted soon after it stopped falling, and by 1600 hours it had all disappeared. Nevertheless, the obstacle course had been thoroughly gone over with the fire hose; it was ready for the recruits.

The race itself was run in four waves of two squadrons each at ten-minute intervals beginning at approximately 1615 hours. The starting line was in front of the Old Hospital and, at the gun, approximately two dozen recruits headed for the Fort. They soon encountered their first obstacle—a crawl trench covered with wire and tarpaulin—admirably constructed by Pete Kirkham to thin out the mob. To the next obstacle they hurtled. John Beare had placed several beams horizontally well above the ground, which served as an excellent test of the team co-operation of each squadron.

Doubling slower now, they headed for the Fort wall, over which Bill Armstrong had thoughtfully draped a few ropes. Up one side and down the other they went, then, following the white line, down to the low-lying ground just east of the jet engine shed. Since a Petter engine had been (and in fact still was) pumping water into this area since 1000 hours that morning, it was ankle deep in water. They clambered over an 8-foot wall, built by Ian Isbester, and then got their first taste of water in manoeuvring Dave Richard's earthenworks. On completing this, they crawled up the hill under a stretched tarpaulin and headed for the old standard—the slide into the mud hole. Joe Hurst had done a marvellous job at it; the pit at the bottom was filled with water, and there was a ridge of earth in the centre which tripped anyone who tried to stand up. This, plus the beam laid across the end of the hole, forced the recruits into a wet episode.

From there, they went directly to the moat, where Morley Taylor had done his work. Again, the theme was crawling, this time with the variation that water was filtering through on top. Around the Martello Tower to the other side they now dragged themselves over the hill on the west side, down to the bottom, and then up again. At this point, voices were shouting, "Keep your head down all the way through." "It's all downhill now." "Keep moving." So, into the tarpaulin covered slide they flung themselves. They encountered a little mud, but through wire and tunnel they went till finally they came to a water-filled mud pit. Into the open again, they stumbled out, shaking off the mud and water. That last obstacle, built by Mike Hargraft, caused serious bottlenecks with the second and fourth waves, but it did serve to thin them out for the final race to the finish line.

They were tired bodies which crawled to the showers and sat there with their clothes on, welcoming the stream of hot water; but they were built-up spirits and smiling faces which gave the Seniors a rough and wet episode, when "lids off" was announced. The recruits had been good sports and had run the race very well; and now, ignoring broken bones and sprained joints they satisfied their vengeance.

The final results saw No. 2 Squadron as the winner, followed by Nos. 3, 7, 5, 4, 6, 1 and 8. Cadet Dickson of No. 2 had the best time at 8 minutes, 47.1 seconds. He was closely followed by Kells of No. 3, Bagshaw of No. 2 and Hall of No. 4.



INTER-SQUADRON SWIM MEET

Saturday, November 26th, 1955, 1930 hours—the annual inter-squadron swim meet is under way. The Wing Coordinator, C.F.L. Gray, had run the elimination heats on the three previous days, with the result that in any event only four competitors remained; the competition promised to be keen; most of the squadron had good hopes— after all, I. K. Steuart could only be in three events.

The meet got under way with the 150 yard medley relay. Cadets Morin, McManus and Dickson took it for No. 2 Squadron in 1.42.1. In the 220 yard freestyle, Steuart of No. 7 Squadron established a new R.M.C. and inter-squadron record with a time of 2.30.1.

No. 7 Squadron scored again when Ben Dion won the one meter diving and I. K. Steuart swam the 75 yard medley in 0.49.3. In the 100 yard freestyle, Broughton of No. 1 Squadron took a close win over Grimster of No. 8. His time was 1.04.0. Steuart came back in the 100 yard breast stroke to win with a time of 1.17.0. The 100 yard backstroke was taken by Fraser of No. 3 Squadron who edged out Ross with a time of 1.20.0.

No. 2 Squadron scored their second and third wins when Morin won the 3 metre diving and Dickson swam the 50 yard freestyle in 27.6 seconds. In the 200 yard 4-man relay, Hargraft, Brooks, Badger and Andrews swam an exciting race to give No. 4 Squadron its only win of the evening and produce a new inter-squadron record of 1.56.3.

Then No. 3 Squadron took its second first in the final event— an exciting 200 yard 8-man relay. Harding, Joyce, Brown, Green, Stewart (Bob), Tattersall, Walker and Girling produced a time of 1.54.9.

In the final standings, No. 7 Squadron's win with 24 points was no surprise, but second place was a three-way tie between Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Squadrons with 22 points; then came No. 6 with 20, No. 4 with 15, No. 8 with 13 and finally No. 5 in last place with 1 point.

—No. 3808 D. LAMARRE

INTER-SQUADRON VOLLEYBALL

This year, volleyball was played exclusively in the Old Gymnasium, and since there was no interference with basketball, more time was allotted to volleyball than in previous years. The resulting increase in time available for volleyball enabled a complete round-robin series to be scheduled with 28 games in all.

The calibre of volleyball being played this year is very high. Most of the contests are closely fought as shown in the many 2-1 scores. Although the teams are, for the most part, held together by a few strong players, most teams use a liberal substitution policy, enabling a large number of cadets to take part in the game. Play at the end of the season was markedly improved from that at the beginning, with more co-ordination and team-play in evidence, along with fewer rule infractions. The only factor that did not improve during the year was the number of spectators present to support their squadrons.

At the time of writing, twenty-four games have been completed, with No. 8 Squadron holding down first place with a 6-1 average, and No. 3 Squadron in second place with a 5-1 average. The standings at the time of writing are as follows:

No. 8 Squadron	175 points	No. 4 Squadron	120 points
No. 3 Squadron	170 points	No. 5 Squadron	34 points
No. 1 Squadron	120 points	No. 6 Squadron	34 points
No. 2 Squadron	120 points	No. 7 Squadron	34 points

—No. 3864 M. A. HARGRAFT

INTER-SQUADRON WATER POLO

Within the past few years, like many other past rugged sports of this kind, waterpolo has attracted the attention of many. At R.M.C., in spite of the lack of a representative team, we do manage to have an inter-squadron water polo competition. Since these games are usually well attended by spectators as well as by players, and since their outcome affect final squadron standings in sports, they become highly competitive, both sides putting forth a maximum effort. As a result of this competitiveness the referees must not only be able to detect the slightest violation of the rules but must also back up their decisions with a fluent knowledge of these rules. In future, it is hoped that classes will be given to instruct those chosen as referees with a view to increasing the number of cadets now familiar with the rules. A few of the referees deserving credit for a job well done this year are Brooks, Desbarats and Thomson.

No. 2 Squadron had a very strong team this year and with such stalwarts as McManus, Morin, Dickson, Wright and Sherlock in goal, they managed to win the waterpolo crown for the second time in three years. The squadron standings were as follows:

Standing	Squadron	Won	Tied	Lost	points
1	2	6	1	0	13
2	6	4	2	1	10
3	1	4	0	3	8
4	7	3	2	2	8
5	4	2	2	3	6
6	8	2	1	4	5
7	3	1	2	4	4
8	5	1	0	6	2

Cadets Broughton, Brooks, Steuart, Desbarats, Ross and McCarter also should be given credit for strengthening their respective squadron teams.

Waterpolo is a fine sport for those who enjoy swimming. When played properly, it demands team drive and co-operation. Although the goalie at the deep end is at a definite disadvantage, this is compensated for by switching ends every quarter. Therefore, a team with a strong defense when occupying the deep end and a fast offence when occupying the shallow end should overwhelm their opponents quite readily. In addition, the team must have a rover who is a fast, well-conditioned swimmer.

—No. 3833 B. L. ROCHESTER

INTER-SQUADRON BASKETBALL

Consistent with his aim of maximum participation in sports, the C.W.S.O. drew up a much more extensive schedule in basketball than the previous years had seen.

The squadrons formed two teams—the more proficient played with the “A” team, while the remainder scrambled with the “B” team. Thus, most of the bodies who weren’t busy with the various representative teams were kept occupied.

In most of the 28 “A”, 25 “B” and 11 “A” and “B” combined games which were played, competition was extremely keen. The few tie scores and the many results such as 21-22, 15-17, 24-25, etc. will evidence the fact.

It was obvious from the beginning that Nos. 2 and 8 Squadrons were staging superior teams and that No. 1 Squadron did not stand much of a chance despite its driving spirit. But with the other squadrons it was a close race to the end.

No. 2 Squadron proved to be the better team. They finished on top with 13 points, followed by No. 8 with 10 points. Nos. 3 and 7 Squadrons shared third place with 7 points each, while Nos. 4, 5 and 6 each accumulated 6 points for fifth position. No. 1 Squadron trailed the pack with 1 point.

—No. 3808 D. LAMARRE

RECRUIT BOXING

One of the features of R.M.C.'s sports programme is that every recruit must box to get a general knowledge of the sport; and, if he possesses no self-confidence he might gain a little in a success; a loss, however, might take some out of him, if he perhaps has too much. Every recruit experiences the normal pre-fight sensation of loss of appetite, a numb feeling in the pit of the stomach, and fear. As he steps into the ring, he forgets all his instructions and becomes weak and blind. By the end of the fight, however, the tension is gone and he may actually be trying to box and be thinking he could have done better. This is the annual story of boxing for the recruits who are never sorry for having had at least the experience.

This year, R. D. Smith and Wilkerson were the only featherweight; they became finalists at the weigh-in. Smith had more style and won handily by decision.

The lightweight final featured Ashley and Mierzynski, both of whom threw a multitude of ineffective punches. Mierzynski was a little stronger, however, and won the decision.

Sheridan and R. E. Smith in the welterweight division were quite evenly matched, but Sheridan's boxing proved to be better.

The middleweight match featured Urie, a good boxer, and Ferri who threw bombs. Urie managed to stay away longer than any other recruit, but was T.K.O.'d in the third round.

Dickson was overpowering Callaghan, his smaller opponent in the light heavyweight division, but he was disqualified when he hit Callaghan on the back of the head.

Logie and Welch were the heavyweight finalists, and they pounded each other heavily for three rounds. Logie, however, looked much meaner than Welch and carried off the decision.

Many of the recruits proved to be fair boxers. It is hoped, therefore, that the 1957 R.M.C. open boxing will see most of them back in the ring.

SUMMARY OF NOVICE BOXING

<i>Featherweight</i>	R. D. Smith decisioned Wilkinson	Rifle League Cup, 1913
<i>Lightweight</i>	Mierzynski decisioned Ashley	Rogers Challenge Cup
<i>Welterweight</i>	Sheridan decisioned R. E. Smith	Hamilton Branch Cup
<i>Middleweight</i>	Ferri T.K.O.'d Urie	Rifle League Cup, 1911
<i>Light Heavyweight</i>	Callaghan disqualified Dickson	Bonner Challenge Cup
<i>Heavyweight</i>	Logie decisioned Welch	Shine Cup
		—No. 3631 F. A. GUNTER

OPEN BOXING

This year the open boxing finals had a number of preliminary bouts, showing possibly a slight renewal of interest in the manly art. In the light heavyweight division, Burleigh secured a place in the finals by warding off a head-down charging Auf der Maur for three rounds. Auf der Maur, with more fortitude than boxing knowledge, had trouble reaching Burleigh and resorted to charging tactics which were quite spectacular. Also in the light heavyweight class, Rochester decisioned Hindmarch to carry on to the finals. Hindmarch, a converted south paw, was well up on points initially, but found Rochester's persistent right hook a very difficult blow to contend with.



*Front Row — Gunter, Calver, Sheridan.
Center Row — Ferri, Mierzynski, Callaghan.
Back Row — Stuart, Logie, Burleigh, Smith.*

What could be considered an upset was Cadet Ferri's decision over Jeff Graham. Graham, an experienced boxer with an impressive list of wins in the past three years, was taken by surprise in the second round by an aggressive opponent whose hard right was impossible to predict. The third round found a tired Graham and a very determined Ferri who amazed the spectators by causing Graham to take a short count for the second time. Also in the preliminary open middleweight was a very close fight between Cadets Sears and Sine. Sears maintained a narrow lead in the last two rounds giving him the decision in an evenly matched bout.

The finals of the open boxing were held in the Old Gymnasium on the afternoon of February 6th, with A/C Bradshaw presiding as chief judge. Captain J. A. Gillanders (R.C.R.) officiated as referee and C.S.L. Wright acted as Master of Ceremonies.

In the first open bout of the afternoon, "Old Pro" Gunter tangled with Hawkins for the lightweight title. Gunter, with a difficult style to match, unslashed from his characteristic crouch to tire Hawkins out and to easily win on points. The open featherweight division found last year's novice winner, Calver, carry on to capture the title over Lebel. The latter preferred long distances which made rather a slow bout.

In the heavyweight division, Stuart had no serious trouble in decisioning Preston who had a considerable height disadvantage. Preston was forced to move in close but was thwarted by Stuart's superior reach. In his second appearance

of the afternoon Gunter had an easy win over Anderson of No. 1 Squadron. Anderson had the reach, but Gunter's efficient in-fighting stopped the bout in the second round.

The middleweight series found Ferri pulling another coup by defeating Sears with a T.K.O. in the first round. Ferri, not wasting any time, opened the round quickly with hard blows to the head and body which quickly proved too much for Sears.

The best bout of the afternoon was the final in the open light heavyweight class with Cadet Burleigh of No. 1 Squadron tangling with L/C Rochester of No. 2 Squadron. These boxers were equally matched in determination and stamina. Burleigh had a slight advantage of reach which he exploited continually. Very good flurries and exchanges of blows proved this to be an exciting bout throughout. Both contenders were tiring in the final round but skirmishes were still frequent and plenty of action prevailed. The M.C., after congratulating both boxers on a well-fought match, announced the decision in favour of Burleigh.

The actual bouts were followed by the presentation of the trophies by A/C Bradshaw. Cadet Ferri was the panel's choice for the winner of the Gold Cup, awarded to the best individual boxer.

It is hoped that next year a larger number of boxers will participate in the open boxing. For a College where boxing is compulsory in the first year course, the number to even show a mild interest in continuing is pitifully small. Perhaps exhibition bouts with Queen's or the neighbouring army establishments would help motivate the boxers or at least give them a chance to get some practice. This would be an immense help in the preparation of a boxing team for the C.S.C. Tournament. Trips away, sparring with local opposites, and a longer and more rigorous training session would also tend towards improvement if for no other reason than the individual's desire for self-preservation. It is time for a change of attitude towards boxing if it is to survive with standards worthy of a Military College.

SUMMARY OF OPEN BOXING FINALS

<i>Open Lightweight</i>	Gunter defeated Hawkins	Staff Course Cup
<i>Open Featherweight</i>	Calver defeated Lebel	Kent Cup
<i>Open Heavyweight</i>	Steuart defeated Preston	Hutton Challenge Cup
<i>Open Welterweight</i>	Gunter defeated Anderson	Church Challenge Cup
<i>Open Middleweight</i>	Ferri defeated Sears	Officers' Long Course Cup
<i>Open Light Heavyweight</i>	Burleigh defeated Rochester	Rifle League Cigarette Box
Gold Cup (donated by Her Majesty's Canadian Grenadier Guards 1926) presented to Cadet Ferri.		—No. 3526 J. P. MUNROE

INTER-SQUADRON PISTOL

Four shoots were held in the inter-squadron pistol competition this year; three have been fired at the time of writing. No. 3 Squadron again produced a powerhouse, having a large proportion of the College pistol team within its ranks. At present, they hold a very large lead and there is no doubt that they will once again be pistol champions.

C.F.L. G. M. Ramsay won the Major Spoons for the first and the third shoots, while Cadet J. D. Bell took the second.

At present, the squadron totals are as follows:

No. 3 Squadron	— 4324	No. 8 Squadron	— 3439
No. 6 Squadron	— 3787	No. 5 Squadron	— 3357
No. 2 Squadron	— 3557	No. 7 Squadron	— 3542
No. 1 Squadron	— 3722	No. 4 Squadron	— 3157

—No. 3968 A. V. ANDREWS

INTER-SQUADRON RIFLE SHOOTING

This year, as with all college sports, rifle shooting was organized on an inter-squadron instead of inter-flight basis. There was, therefore, a bigger pool to draw from and, consequently, keener competition and higher scores.

The first shoot was held in November. No. 3 Squadron won by a small margin over No. 5. Cadet W. N. Russell, high individual scorer, was awarded the spoon. Again, in December, Hudson Squadron came first, followed by No. 5. This time, C.F.L. McLachlan won the spoon.

In January, No. 5 Squadron managed to come up with a win as Hudson's score dropped slightly. To win the spoon, C.F.L. Munroe had to shoot 100 8x, as Lewis from No. 4 Squadron also turned in a possible.

February saw No. 3 Squadron win again, this time with a score of 1420, giving a 94.67 average. The individual winner was Andrews of No. 4 Squadron.

Even with the March results not yet in, it seems probable that No. 3 Squadron will finish with the highest aggregate over the year. Up to now, they have accumulated 5587 points out of a possible 6000 and lead No. 5 Squadron by 80 points. Their 93.1 average over the five shoots shows a trend toward better shooting in the College.

The other squadrons follow quite closely, and the final shoot will have to decide some of the places further down.

All those who took part in making this year so successful should be congratulated; it is hoped that next year will see even better inter-squadron rifle shooting.

—No. 4110 T. U. MORTON

INTER-SQUADRON FLOOR HOCKEY

Following the Christmas holidays the intra-mural sport schedule got under way and floor hockey took its usual prominent place in the winter squadron competition. This year, instead of the worn-out nets which usually greeted the teams when they took the floor, they met with well made and sturdy nets. New pucks were provided and with this interest shown by those in charge, the cadets were ready to participate and enjoy the game to its fullest.

As the Wing had been divided into eight squadrons this year, the competition was on a squadron basis rather than a flight basis as in previous years. It was a round robin schedule with each squadron playing seven games. The teams took the floor early in January and the participants soon realized the "corporations" that they had acquired over the festive season would have to disappear if they wished to stand the fast pace that floor hockey requires of them.

The early scores which appeared showed that the league would be very competitive and very evenly matched. As the season progressed it was noticed that the teams always had a large representation of their squadron participating and the game always drew a good number of spectators. This is firm evidence that floor hockey is a sporting event which the cadets look forward to and want to take part in.

Again, as in previous years, there were very few injuries and the few bruises that were received were well worth the discomfort, if they had been attained while body-checking a senior. The rules were laid down quite definitely at the beginning of the schedule and as a result the game was played at a rapid pace without anyone receiving an injury to speak of.

As the season draws to a close it shows No. 3 Squadron on top with 12 points out of a possible 14. No. 4 Squadron is right behind and in close succession come No. 5, No. 6 and No. 8 Squadrons. The games were all very close affairs and only once did a team reach double figures in the scoring column—that was No. 4 vs No. 7 and the score was 10-8 for No. 4 Squadron.

—No. 3952 R. K. WAINWRIGHT

CURLING 1956

The brow laddies from R.M.C. who went to the Kingston Curling Club each week to take part in the College Curling competition were under the direction of C.S.C. Champion-Demers who organized the tournament and also took an active part in the curling himself. Mr. Champion-Demers supervised the curling and drew up the tournament for the 1956 season.

Due to lack of funds, the curlers each had to contribute in order to obtain the ice from the Kingston Curling Club. As a result of this, the competition was keen and the curlers were enthusiastic. Each squadron entered two teams in the league and a round robin tournament was played. The teams were classified as "A" and "B" teams and they played alternately on Tuesdays and Thursdays, beginning slightly before Christmas and finishing in March.

The competition was very close this year and more interest was shown in the sport than has been in previous years. Each squadron played a total of fourteen games and no team was able to win more than nine of these. The calibre of curling was generally good; although most of the cadets will agree that they are not yet ready for the MacDonal'd Briar.

It is to be hoped that curling will be continued at the College and if the interest this year is any indication, it certainly will be. It would be extremely helpful in future, if money could be found to at least subsidize the curlers in getting the ice from the Kingston Club.

The final standings were as follows:

Standing	Squadron	Won	Lost	points
1	3	9	5	18
1	3	9	5	18
3	5	8	6	16
4	1	7	7	14
4	4	7	7	14
4	7	7	7	14
7	2	6	8	12
8	6	2	12	4

—No. 3873 A. M. J. HYATT

INTER-SQUADRON HOCKEY

Since the College has no artificial ice of its own, it proves quite difficult to draw up a good inter-squadron hockey schedule keeping the cost of rent to a decent figure. However, for a couple of weeks after the Christmas holidays, Navy Bay was suitable for skating and the squadrons were able to get a minimum of practice.

Nos. 8 and 6 Squadrons had to drop out early when they lost their first two games. The other teams proceeded to eliminate one another; and as the season progressed so did the competition become closer, keener and more fiery. Fortunately, since all the teams were out to score and win, the usual dirty deeds associated with hockey today were kept out of the game, and the referees—mainly C.F.L. Rutherford—were able to maintain good control.

The final game opposed No. 4 and No. 3 Squadrons. No. 4 had forced its way through to the finals, losing only one game but depending thoroughly on Culley's goaling and Callaghan's scoring. No. 3 Squadron, on the other hand, staged a stack team with players such as McMurtry, Mathieu, Girling and others. No. 4 drove and tried and worked, but their efforts were insufficient to stop the superior team of No. 3 Squadron or to find weaknesses in Bob Stewart's netting; thus the game ended in a 7-2 victory for the pale blue boys and the green wave had to settle for second place.

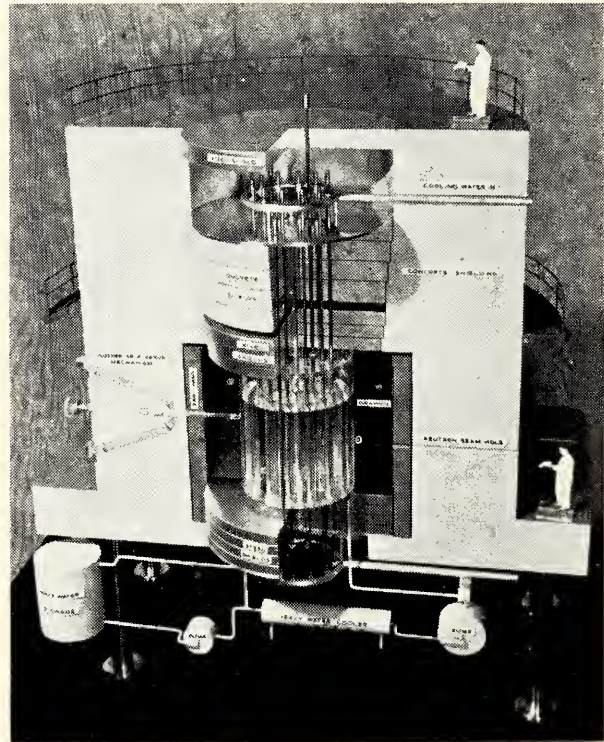
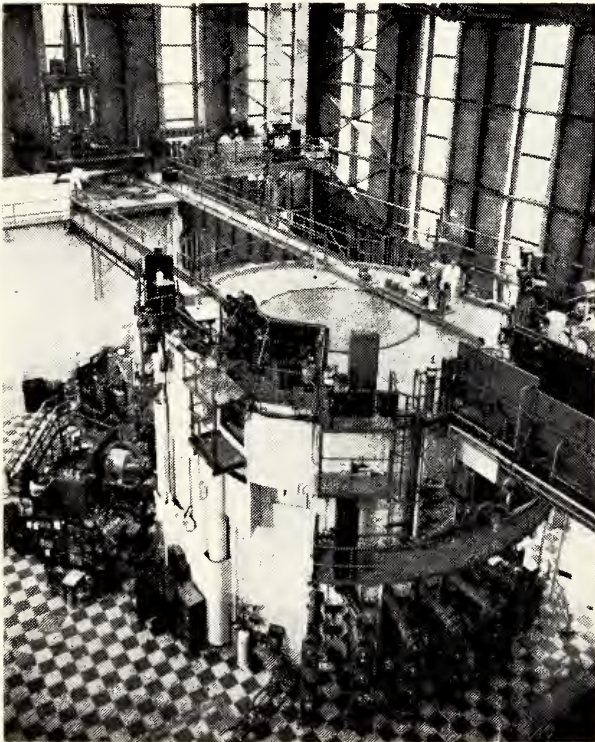
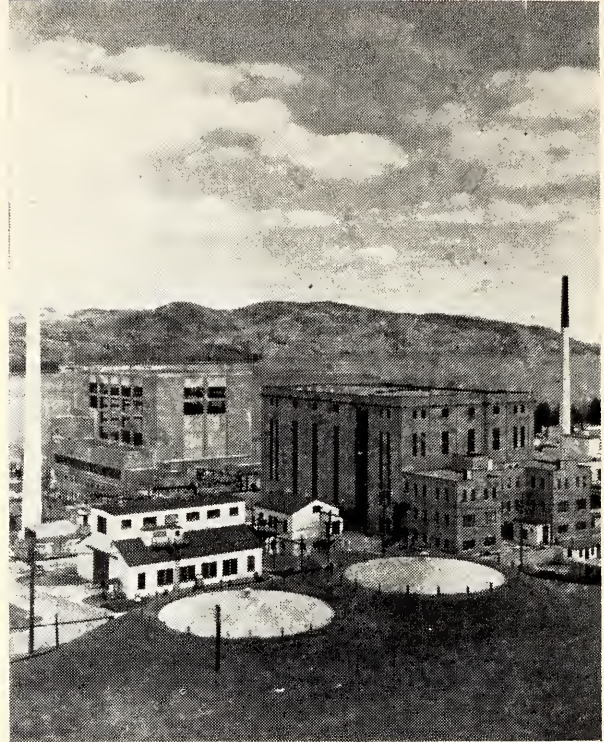
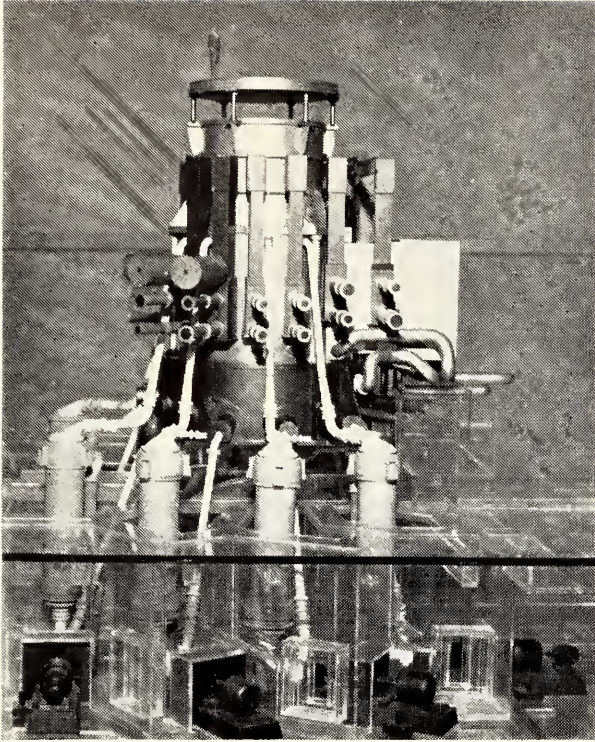
The results of the previous games showed No. 5 Squadron in third position, followed by Nos. 2, 1, 7, 6 and 8 Squadrons.

—No. 3808 D. LAMARRE

Distinguished Lecturers



—With the permission of Walt Kelly



CHALK RIVER PROJECT OF ATOMIC ENERGY OF CANADA, LIMITED

Upper left: Model of new NRU reactor.

Upper right: The three reactor buildings, Chalk River, Ont.

Lower left: The NRX reactor.

Lower right: Model of the NRX reactor.

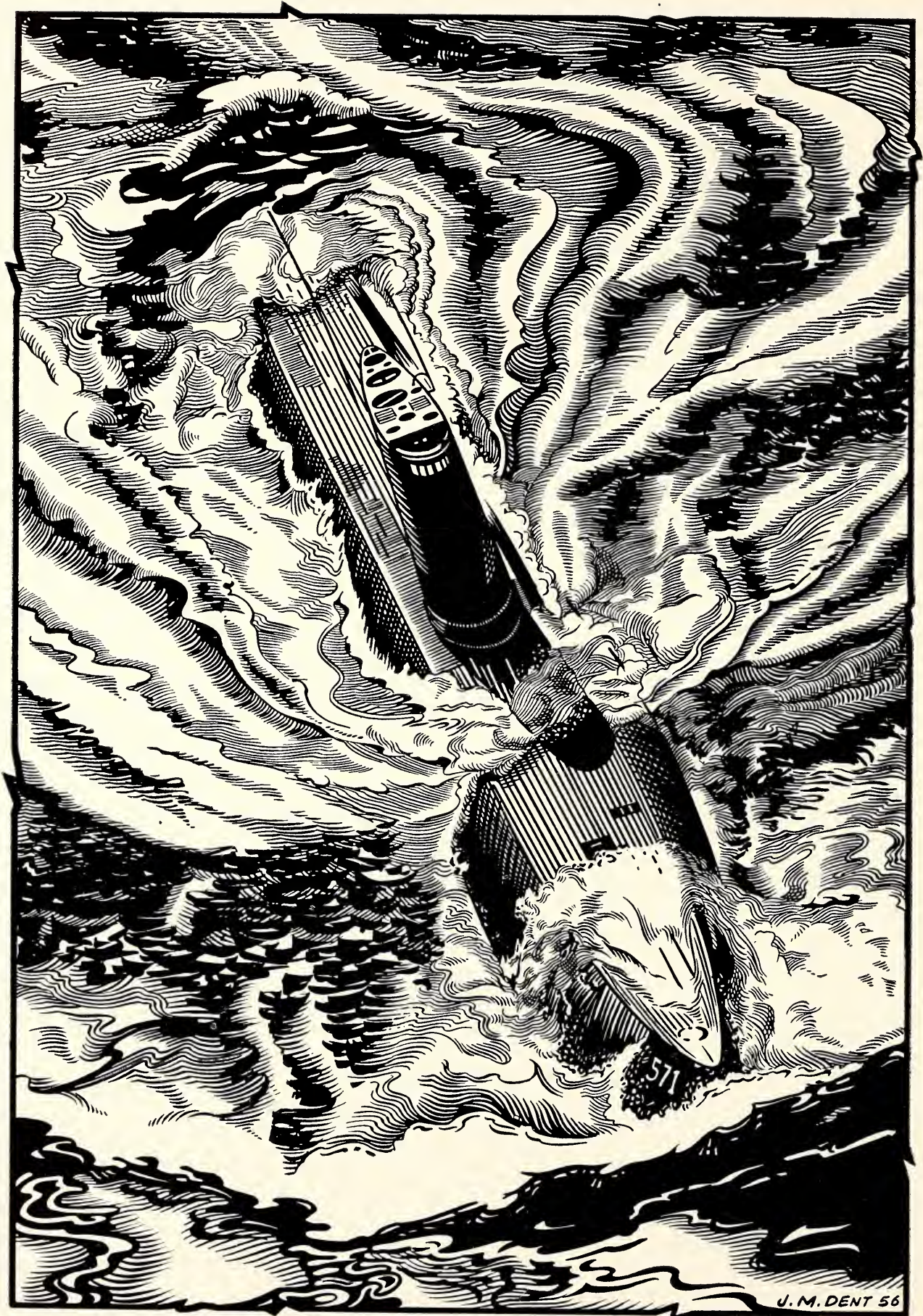
ATOMIC ENERGY, 1955

By W. B. LEWIS, C.B.E., F.R.S., Vice-President, Research and Development,
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, Chalk River, Ontario.

There is a double difficulty in speaking on atomic energy: not only is it a scientific subject with its own special words and meanings that are strange to philosophers and, in fact, to all other than those versed in it, but also it has been cloaked for many years in secrecy that has increased its isolation. Up to 1955 those on the outside who wished to take an intelligent interest in the subject found themselves frustrated and baffled when they came up against the secrecy boundary which produced in many an aversion to going even as far as was possible. Now, in 1955, the position is suddenly transformed. The great event of 1955, the United Nations Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy at Geneva, emphasizes the transformation. At that Conference so much information was exchanged that it is not yet possible to digest it. Not only were there the 1100 papers and the discussion that formed the official proceedings of the Conference, but there were 900 reporters writing their own accounts of what passed at the Conference sessions and at press conferences held by individual nations as well. Moreover, the United States presented every nation with a set of books—nine volumes, some of them very thick. There was also extra literature from many nations. All this provides a great opportunity for spreading information, much of which should prove interesting to a wide range of people.

To illustrate the transformation from information strictly limited by secrecy to an abundance of information extending to the bounds of knowledge, we may take knowledge on plutonium. For years the United States laws had not permitted citizens of the United States to discuss even with us in Canada scientific experiments on the fission characteristics of plutonium. We had, however, made some measurements at Chalk River and had been able to compare notes with our opposite numbers in the United Kingdom. Independent measurements had been made and published in France. Then at last, after ten years of secrecy, at Geneva, the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. told of their measurements. The results established in the U.K., the U.S.S.R., and the U.S.A. were found to be practically identical. The measurements are difficult to make, so we can say that all those concerned felt relieved that their results were confirmed. It turned out, however, that no one had a complete set of measurements: two important quantities still have to be determined; so now we can all go forward to attack these tough problems. I will explain them and their importance later.

A year or two ago a visitor to the NRX nuclear reactor at Chalk River inquired in great detail about the fission process in uranium and we explained how uranium has two different kinds of atom—isotopes that we distinguish as 238 and 235. Although in natural uranium, as it is found and mined, there is only one atom of *uranium-235* for 138 atoms of *uranium-238*, this one atom of *uranium-235* has such a big mouth for slow neutrons that it catches and swallows about as many neutrons as all the 138 times as plentiful atoms of *uranium-238* together. Now when *uranium-235* swallows a neutron, it usually fissions and yields not only two medium-weight atoms but also two to three new neutrons. As long as just one of these neutrons is swallowed by another *uranium-235* atom to make it fission, the chain reaction is maintained. The visitor relates that on his return home he expected to surprise his son, aged twelve by telling him about fission; but when he told of the chain of fissions his



THE NUCLEAR POWERED "NAUTILUS"

son reminded him that this only happens in natural uranium, if the neutrons are slowed down by a moderator. The boy had read this in the comics. You may take this story in any way you please. It certainly illustrates the confused state of education in atomic energy a year or two ago, and I suspect it is much the same today.

In the NRX reactor at Chalk River we use heavy water as the moderator to slow down the neutrons to get the big-mouth effect in *uranium-235*. Heavy water is rather expensive; at Geneva it was announced by the United States that they had heavy water for sale at \$28 per lb. We need 35,000 lbs. for NRX, and at this price it costs a million dollars. NRX also needs 10 tons of uranium, which at \$18 per lb. costs \$360,000. These may seem to be large sums of money, and it is true they are, but one of the main points made at Geneva was that the energy derivable from such a reactor is so large that it is much cheaper than that from coal—always assuming that you have the 10 million dollars or so needed to build the reactor and that you have a need for so much energy.

Let us inquire into this matter of costs by choosing an actual power station. The Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission has at Toronto the R. L. Hearn generating station which generates 400,000 kilowatts. They buy their coal at about \$8 per ton, but even so, the annual coal bill may run to \$8 million. To get the same energy out of uranium, supposing that as little as 1% of the total latent fission energy is taken, the annual bill for uranium would be only \$2 million. This leaves \$6 million over in only one year and a lot of heavy water could be bought for that.

This seems to me the most practical way of appreciating the attraction of nuclear power. Before I give you a rest from figures, let me run over it again. The R. L. Hearn generating station—admittedly a large station, but one single station on the Ontario system—has a coal bill of up to \$8 million a year. For the same output, the consumption of uranium in a nuclear power plant would cost only \$2 million if only 1% of the total latent fission energy is taken. This statement deserves a word of explanation. Remember that only one atom in 139 in natural uranium is the fissile *uranium-235*, but I am talking about getting 1% of all the atoms to yield fission energy. To explain this needs some more figures, but if I may be forgiven for repeating a story I have used publicly elsewhere, we can hang a conundrum on these. The story goes that in a certain large city a club was formed among some of the poorer citizens called the fag-end club. The members got their smokes by collecting discarded cigarette-butts. These were reckoned as three to a cigarette, and the question is, if twelve fag-ends were collected, how many cigarettes could be smoked? Three ends make one cigarette, so twelve ends give four; these leave four ends, giving one more. Well, how many? The answer is six, because two ends smoked is one cigarette and to smoke the last two a third end can be borrowed from another member of the club.

It is similar with the fission of uranium. For every neutron swallowed by *uranium-235*, almost one can be swallowed by *uranium-238*. The result is not fission but a new fissile nucleus, *plutonium-239*. Suppose that for each *uranium-235* atom destroyed we get on the average 0.8 atom of plutonium, and when this is destroyed an extra $0.8 \times 0.8 = 0.64$ of plutonium. Well, the example of the fag-ends reminds us that this is a long way to calculate it, and it is simpler to say that for every fissile atom destroyed we lose only $1 - 0.8 = 1/5$ atom, so we can destroy five times as many as initially supplied. We might get up to 3% of the uranium atoms fissioned. I have, however, oversimplified the picture. You might well ask, if it is as simple and money-saving as I have indicated, why hasn't everyone rushed in and done it already. At Geneva also the reasons for this were explained.

First, notice the size of the expenditures involved in building reactors costing tens of millions of dollars apart from the uranium and heavy water. Translated into terms of human affairs, this means that a lot of cooperative work is involved. There are many possible designs of reactors to choose from. The financial backing has to be obtained. Engineers have to learn the special problems of reactor design and to invent solutions for them. Fabricators have to learn how to work the special metals to meet the nuclear purity specifications. This educational phase involves much work having to be done over again because of mistakes. Material becomes scrap. The cost rises and the financial backing for building reactors can only be obtained from sources with large reserves and long vision. Recalling the question why we have no nuclear power stations already operating, and bearing in mind the need for coordinated effort involving large expenditures, progress may in fact seem quite rapid. Perhaps we can really go no faster.

Then there are technical problems. The greatest are set by the fission fragments, the medium weight atoms that result from fission. There are the "ashes" from a fission furnace. Like the ashes from a coal furnace, they have to be removed at intervals to allow the reaction to proceed. The trouble lies in their high radioactivity. The radiations they emit make them highly toxic, so they have to be handled remotely behind shielding and prevented from escaping into the atmosphere.

Many points of interest occur in the life of fission products. A considerable fraction are isotopes of the rare gases *xenon* and *krypton*. When these gases were discovered last century there was some scientific excitement because they were found to be chemically inert—they would not form compounds even with the most reactive metals such as *magnesium* or *sodium* and remain uncombined with the reactive metals. Now it is curious that when these fission product *xenon* and *krypton* gases are produced inside uranium metal they seem to be bound in some way by the metal and do not come out readily. This is very interesting but is not beyond scientific understanding. Elementary science textbooks correctly describe these gases as chemically inert. Chemists as envisaged in these textbooks work with high temperatures and pressures and even electrolysis, but it is considered rather outside the range of chemistry to use ionizing radiation, which of course is what we have in a nuclear reactor—very intense ionization. If one studies the behaviour of the rare gases when ionized, one finds some very different effects. They quite readily enter metals and inside the metal the rare gas atoms diffuse about much like metal atoms in an alloy. I have oversimplified the matter—erudite chemists are not bound by their elementary textbooks, and radiation chemistry is a rapidly growing branch of chemistry. Metallurgists will also say I have oversimplified the matter and that what seem to be simple metals are really complexes of crystals with internal defects, intergranular surfaces, and larger cracks and inclusions. The actual behaviour of the fission product gases in our uranium metal is not simply governed by the laws of interaction between the metal and the ionized gas, but by all these defects and boundaries. The solid-state physicist also comes in with rather fancy mechanisms for the movement of foreign atoms in crystal lattices. This is atomic science—1955.

To the engineer, however, all that matters is that the gases stay in the solid uranium metal at least up to 600° Centigrade, and even when a considerable number of the atoms have fissioned, up to say 1% of all atoms. The engineer must design to keep the metal solid—it must not melt although that could easily happen. We have unintentionally melted a little uranium inside the NRX reactor on two or three occasions, but we don't recommend this. The engineer must also prevent the metal from being stressed so that it breaks. He

must, in addition, see that it is protected from chemical corrosion. Provided he does all this, then, fortunately, the fission products including the rare gases are securely held in the metal in the reactor. Even when the metal is removed from the reactor it must be kept cool, for the radiation energy from the fission products could be enough to melt it. If the metal is kept under water for a few months, then most of the radioactive rare gases will have decayed away, just because they were highly radioactive. We are left, however, with one isotope of krypton, *krypton-85*, which decays with only a half-life of about 10 years. In small scale operations *krypton-85* can be released to the atmosphere, but it might be trapped instead if there were some use for it.

At this stage it is not the gases which present the problem, however, but the gamma-rays *caesium*, *zirconium*, *niobium* and some other fission products. These demand that the operations be conducted behind concrete shielding three or four feet thick. We have learned how to dissolve the irradiated uranium, extract the plutonium, recover the uranium and concentrate the fission products. Then comes the disposal of the fission products to some permanent storage. So far at Chalk River we only do this on a small experimental scale.

But let us return to the plutonium. Plutonium is very highly toxic in a slow way, because in the body it behaves rather like radium and lodges in the bones. The radiations it emits, however, are alpha-rays which do not penetrate through even a sheet of paper. It is handled in a closed atmosphere in what we call a dry-box, a box almost sealed tight but under slight suction so that any air will leak in, and the air sucked out is filtered. The whole dry-box is enclosed in another ventilated space, and if any of these precautions fail, the operator breathes only a special air supply in an air mask. In this way tens and hundreds of grams of plutonium can be handled safely, so that the operator in his lifetime would not breathe in a microgram.

Working under the conditions described is expensive. These are some of the reasons why everyone has not rushed in and produced cheap electric power from the abundance of energy in uranium. Making our approach towards power generating reactors, most of our thinking at Chalk River has been towards using solid uranium fuel that will contain the fission products securely and safely and allow us to postpone any chemical processing until as much energy as possible has been extracted.

This leads us into quite an intricate problem with plutonium. I have mentioned how we first arrive at plutonium by capturing a neutron in one of the majority (138:1) atoms of uranium, *uranium-238*. $Uranium-238 + 1 \text{ neutron}$ produces *uranium-239*, but this changes radioactively in a short time into *plutonium-239*. Now *plutonium-239* has a very big mouth for slow neutrons, even bigger than that of *uranium-235*, and when it swallows a neutron two things can happen: sometimes it fissions, but sometimes it doesn't, in which case it produces *plutonium-240*.

Now *plutonium-240* behaves in a queer way with neutrons; we found this out many years ago but until Geneva nobody would talk about it. *Plutonium-240* doesn't fission, it has a fair-sized mouth for slow neutrons but in addition for neutrons of a certain precise energy its attraction is so great that it just won't let them pass. This is described as a resonant absorption, a phenomenon which is also important in *uranium-238* and is responsible for some of the difficulty in designing reactors, but in *plutonium-240* it is acutely developed. The resonance is so narrow in energy and so tall or grasping in absorption that so far it appears that no one has been able to measure it accurately and it is quite important. This is one of the difficult measuring problems I referred to at the beginning.

Let us see why this measurement is important. Remember that in a reactor in the uranium, *plutonium-240* will be made, and because it has resonant absorption it will capture neutrons. It therefore "poisons" the chain reaction. In fact it was for long regarded as setting a limit to the irradiation, but in 1951 we realized that this was only an organizational limit; for when *plutonium-240* captures a neutron a new fissile atom, *plutonium-241*, is born. This is as good or better than *plutonium-239*, so the *plutonium-240* is to be regarded only as equivalent to extra *uranium-238*. How to reorganize the reactor to operate with *plutonium-240* present is quite a problem, and the best solution depends on the exact magnitude of the resonant absorption.

I said at the outset that there were two important quantities still to be measured. The second is the exact yield of neutrons from *plutonium-241*. These quantities determine how much energy can be obtained from uranium before the chain reaction is poisoned and a new supply of uranium is required.

Now I want to touch on the most complex problem of all in atomic energy: the choice of the most economic reactor. Probably there is no individual in the world who can make a really competent appraisal of this problem, so I cannot make you all experts tonight, however I can perhaps make you aware of the problem so that you will not make any hasty conclusions. The most popular theory appears to be that the fast neutron-breeder reactor is ultimately the best. This idea most commonly arises from pursuing the argument of fuel economy to a so-called logical conclusion. I have spoken about extracting 1% of the fission energy from uranium. By the breeding process (that is to say, one in which the amount of new fissile material produced is greater than that consumed) it might prove economic to extract 30% or even 60% of the energy from uranium. But at 1% we saw that the fuel cost was about 1/4 that of coal and at that rate would contribute less than 20% to the cost of generating electricity; therefore long before we get up to 30% the fuel cost has become negligible. There is no indication that other costs could be reduced similarly with a fast neutron-breeder. Moreover, operation of such a reactor involves more chemical or metallurgical processing than many alternatives, so the overall costs are not necessarily the lowest. I admit that backing for the idea of the fast neutron-breeder as an ultimate goal can be found in the official statements both from the U.S. and U.K. but it was made clear at Geneva that the reasons supporting this were complex and do not necessarily establish the supremacy of this type of reactor. It can well be argued that fuel costs should be balanced against others in the choice of the optimum. On this basis a certain degree of regeneration of fuel is required but not necessarily breeding. In argument on these lines at Geneva, it was pointed out that even for a sodium-cooled, graphite-moderated reactor, which is admitted to have a very poor neutron economy, it was possible to envisage adequate regeneration of fissile material on the cycle, using *uranium-233* and *thorium*.

At Geneva the U.K. put forward strong reasons for their programme using gas-cooled, graphite-moderated reactors, while the gas-cooled, graphite-moderated reactor was not even on the short list of reactor types advocated by the United States. This illustrates the uncertainty of decisions in the field.

It can be said of the heavy water reactor type that we are developing, that it does not lie at any extreme and is a well supported candidate.

To sum up the general picture, the goal of economic nuclear power is still bright; a lot of effort is needed to gain it; a number of promising routes are open, and the heavy water reactors offer good prospects. It takes about five years to design and build a competitive reactor, so the rate of progress may seem slow.

While this major endeavour is going forward, the wealth of by-products is growing rapidly and was also spread out on exhibition at Geneva. The use of the radioactive tracer in scientific research makes it possible to look forward to unravelling the complex metabolic processes in living matter from the flow of sap in trees to the thyroid activity in man. Gamma-rays from cobalt, thulium and fission-product caesium are being put to work on radiography in industry, and medically for radiation therapy. The fascinating variety of these applications is so great in 1955 that I can best suggest you look around and see.



"JOURNEY'S END"

Courtesy Capt. J. M. Dent

THE NORTH ATLANTIC TRIANGLE

By Professor F. H. Underhill

Professor Underhill has been a member of the Department of History at the University of Toronto for many years. Last year he was appointed curator of Laurier House in Ottawa.

I WANT to start with the idea of the famous English historian, Arnold Toynbee. Toynbee threw out the suggestion, which he has now developed in ten volumes, that societies grow through a series of responses to challenges, and that the society continues to grow as long as it makes successful responses to new challenges as they come along. But if it fails in making a response, it reaches a breakdown, and then it begins to go to pieces and finally dies. Now, the North Atlantic Triangle, I think, is one response that Canada has made to past challenges in our history. It has been a very successful response so far, but what I want to suggest is that, since 1940, we are up against some new challenges that will require some new responses. We are not showing any very clear signs of being able to make those responses, and it is around that theme of challenge and response that I want to develop what I have to say.

The North Atlantic Triangle is a phrase that has become popular in our day, since Professor Bartlett Brebner's book was published in the series of Canadian-American relations. The North Atlantic Triangle has been something that has been essential to Canada. The Triangle of course is that of Canada, the United States and Great Britain. It has not been essential to Great Britain or to the United States. Britain and the United States are two great powers. They would continue to exist whether we existed or not. They have interests in all other parts of the world. They also have interests in Canada. Canada has no interests, or not until very recently, except in Great Britain and the United States. All our existence in its external aspects has been comprehended in that North Atlantic Triangle. It is much more essential to us, but we are beginning to realize we have some interests outside it that we have not yet realized. We have always been acutely aware that we have an Atlantic frontier and a Southern frontier. British Columbia is aware that we have a Pacific frontier, though most of us neglect it. All of us are becoming consciously aware that we have an Arctic frontier now, too. We are passing out of the range of the North Atlantic Triangle but, on the whole, we have not yet quite passed out of it. All of our life has been lived in it, and the function of Canada as everybody knows has been to balance delicately between the American influence and British influence, American pressures and British pressures; we have done that most brilliantly. We do it now instinctively, intuitively. Every Canadian is a natural-born balancer.

I presume that when Canadians arrive at the great gates of Paradise, that is the claim they will give to St. Peter for being admitted—that they have spent their lives balancing between Great Britain and the United States, and have done it very successfully. When the last trumpet sounds and the last Canadian arrives before St. Peter, I have no doubt that when he asks the usual question: "What is your claim for admission?", he will say again: "Sir, I spent a long, arduous life delicately balancing between British influences and American influences." St. Peter by this time will have heard this for quite a few generations, and I suspect at that moment he will rise up in wrath. He will glare at that unfortunate Canadian, and he will shout at him: "Get to hell out of here, you and your other Canadian balancers!" However, balancing is what we have learned out of our history. Britain does not have to balance Canada against the United States, nor does the United States have to balance Britain against Canada. We are the people

who have to do the balancing, and we have done it exceptionally well, in spite of the fact that we are a nation with a small population and they are two big powers.

The Rowell-Sirois Report back in 1940 made a famous remark about this Canadian role. It said that Canada is like a little man sitting in at a big poker game; and this is one of the most accurate descriptions of our position in the North Atlantic Triangle that has ever been made. The Rowell-Sirois Commission consisted of two professors, two judges and a businessman, all very respectable citizens, and I suspect that that sentence came out of one of its younger secretaries rather than a member of the Commission itself. Still, it was a very striking description of our position.

Because we have to carry on this balance, it has been necessary for us to make ourselves well informed about Great Britain and about the United States. It is not necessary for them to be well informed about us. If you have ever met many Englishmen, you will have been struck, not just by the fact that they are ignorant about us, but that they are complacent in their ignorance—and of course the same is true about Americans. Two or three years ago a Canadian writer in the *Saturday Review* of New York remarked that the real trouble between Canada and the United States was not in differences of policy, but consisted in a psychological fact that Americans were benevolently ignorant about Canada, whereas Canadians were malevolently informed about the United States. Well, the balance has worked because we have had to get that information.

Now I want to go on to talk largely about the history of that balance during the last century, and then to lead up to what seems to me likely to happen in the near future. I want to deal first with what I shall call the British century—the century almost exactly one hundred years from 1839, when Lord Durham published his famous Report, to 1940, when we signed the Ogdensburg Agreement with the United States. During that period, Canada lived under the protection of Great Britain and we always balanced our loyalty to Britain against American pressures. In 1940 we entered a new era, the American century, and we are going to live for the next one hundred years in the American century. It is going to be a much tougher century for us than the British century was because, on the whole, the Americans are a more dynamic, more selfish, if not a more intelligent people than the British.

I want to deal with certain aspects of that British century first of all. My main point is a point Toynbee is very fond of making: that people out of their past successful experiences develop a complex of sentiments, emotions, prejudices, predilections—a mental equipment to deal with new challenges—but that the mental equipment they bring with them from the past may not always be the correct equipment to deal with new challenges. One mark of that British century, the outstanding mark of it in developing the Canadian attitude, was that it made us more and more anti-American. Anti-Americanism was the mark of that period before 1940, and it is especially important because anti-Americanism was the one thing on which English-Canadians and French-Canadians agreed. They disagreed about nearly every other issue which has come up in our Canadian history but all agreed on that one thing—we are not going to be Americans. We have different reasons, the Frenchman and the Englishman, for that conclusion, but we all reach the same conclusion.

The first thing about the British century was the anti-Americanism of Canadian opinion. It started of course long before Lord Durham arrived. It started in 1775 when the Americans invaded Quebec. Our ancestors, the French-Canadians, made the 'great refusal' in 1775-76. They refused to become citizens of the American republic; and ever since then, right down to the present, we have been making the 'great refusal'. That has been the dominant mark of our

history, our refusal to become Americans. We made it the second time in the War of 1812, which the American government thought would be merely a matter of marching. But they had to march back as well as forward. We made it again in 1837, when there were rebellions in the neighbourhood of Toronto and Montreal, led by men like Mackenzie and Papineau who had been filled with American Republican and Democratic ideas. We refused to accept their gospel and we determined we would not follow the American way. As an alternative to it, we took the British liberal way, the doctrine which we call responsible government, rather than the American-inspired presidential government, and we have been working on it ever since.

Then later in 1867, we made the 'great refusal' again. The whole meaning of Confederation is that it was an effort of British North America to save the northern half of this continent from the American intrusion. That is one of our great historic successes. It was an anti-American act of statesmanship to save us from American military pressure, from American commercial pressure and the pressure of American immigration coming into what we hoped would be our North-West. Twenty years after 1867, when Confederation was not working very well, there developed a movement for unrestricted reciprocity in the United States which led to the famous, exciting election in 1891. Once again, the Canadian people refused to go in the American direction. It was in that election that Sir John A. Macdonald coined his famous phrase: "A British subject I was born, a British subject I will die", and convinced enough of the Canadian electorate that the Liberal opposition was moving in the pro-American direction. In 1911, twenty years after that, we again made the 'great refusal', again over reciprocity, when we confirmed that we would have no truck or trade with the Yankees. Twenty years later, by the 1930's, Mr. Bennett was saving us from the United States by the highest tariff in our history.

Now it is twenty years after 1930 and it is quite obvious that the anti-American fever is running in our blood again. You see, if you go back into this history the fever recurs, not at exact intervals, but at rough intervals of about once every twenty years. I was discussing this with an American professor who spent a good many years in Canada recently, and I was remarking that the fever was dying down, and he said he did not think so. As far as he can judge, anti-American fever is more inflamed today than it has been for a generation. I pointed out to him that, while that does seem to be true, on the other hand, the Canadian people are now voting pro-American. They are voting for the Liberal party which is the pro-American party. I am not prepared to say they are wrong in this respect. They indulge in anti-American outbursts but when it comes to voting they will vote for Mr. King or Mr. St-Laurent.

That is one side of the British century. Out of that we have developed a set of psychological complexes, anti-American and pro-British; also a set of slogans—and people cannot live without slogans today. There is another aspect to this British century worth looking at; during that period we developed very successfully a new relationship with Great Britain. We started as a dependent colony and we became completely independent. We do not use the word *independent* in Canada because it has suggestions of 1776; we use the word *autonomous* but it means the same thing. We developed a new relationship with Britain, a very happy relationship.

Now that was a very successful experience of ours, this relationship with Britain, especially in the matter of foreign affairs. The British wanted to commit us to back them up in world policy, but we always refused to do so. We said it would be all right when the day came, and it always was all right. We refused to accept any treaty commitments of any kind. We worked out the peculiar Commonwealth relationship by which we and the British and other Commonwealth countries are all tied to each other but are not tied by any definite obligations—

a kind of relationship that works. We have developed a kind of British Commonwealth team, but it has no coach; try to explain a team to the Americans without a coach; they just cannot understand it. Especially the Canadian players on the team have always refused to accept the British coach, but we all hold to one solid conviction: the Commonwealth relationship with no commitments, no promises as to what we will do in the future is the proper kind of international relationship.

It is worth knowing that in working out this Commonwealth relationship we ruled out certain other forms of association; one of them was Chamberlainism. Chamberlain, in his rule, wanted to build up closely integrated British power, and we refused to do that. Canada took the lead and now Chamberlain is almost completely discredited; the last living follower of his is Lord Beaverbrook. When he dies all that is left of Chamberlainism will be deposited with the Beaverbrook papers in the archives of the University of New Brunswick. But the Chamberlain way of uniting the British people was rejected by everyone. In our day the Commonwealth relationship has been expanded to India and Pakistan and Ceylon and it may in the near future be expanded still further.

One of our difficulties in the North Atlantic Triangle is that the Americans have had a different kind of experience altogether. They believe that federation will solve all the problems. Now, we of the British have rejected federation in the form of international relationships. That is another thing that developed in the British century. Then something else developed too which we had not quite expected: the British and Americans began to come together without paying any attention to us. In 1871 they signed the Treaty of Washington which settled all outstanding issues between Britain and the United States. Sir John A. Macdonald signed it very much against his will. We got nothing out of it. From 1871 on, American and British relations began to become friendlier and friendlier and that has made it rather difficult for us to keep up this balancing.

On the whole the British and American people came together because they discovered they had more in common than they had with the Germans or French or other lesser peoples. We only discovered the importance of that very slowly, and we had not discovered it by the 1870s. In 1887 the head of one of the great Kingston families, Sir Richard Cartwright remarked that all Canada owes to Great Britain is a great deal of charitable forgiveness. His thesis was that Britain had been giving away one thing after another of ours to the United States.

Another thing happened at the end of this British century, the most important of all, and that was the decline of British power. That meant for Canada greater and greater difficulty in keeping up this balance. Since World War II everyone recognizes now the reality of this new problem. Britain had to pay a price for a victory in two world wars that she could not afford to pay. New military techniques have destroyed the security of Britain but they have not destroyed as yet the security of the United States, and so in 1940 we entered into a new era. In 1940, Hitler overran Europe and it looked for the moment that he was going to overrun Britain. He failed to do so, of course, but Britain was in trouble, and almost immediately Mr. King signed the Ogdensburg Agreement with President Roosevelt, setting up a permanent joint defence committee of Canada and the United States. I think that was the turning point in our history. He took this step without consulting parliament at all or without consulting the Canadian people, as he took all the vital steps in his career. But still more remarkable was the fact that, while he did this without taking the Canadian people into his confidence, there were no protests against him.

We accepted what he had done without quite realizing the implications, and we accepted the permanent military tie with the United States such as we

have always refused to accept with Great Britain. We are now bound in a permanent military alliance with the United States. We have never had that with Great Britain—an alliance in a real sense, based on a written treaty with each side indicating certain commitments. How can such a thing happen and nobody get excited, especially after this long century of anti-Americanism? That is something Canadian historians should get to work on. That was 1940; since then, we have joined in the Korean War under American leadership. We are keeping troops and an air force in Europe, again under American leadership. We have joined NATO, again under American leadership. We have tied ourselves up in all sorts of things with the United States—definite military commitments. We are building three radar lines of defence which are joint Canadian-American projects which involve a very considerable number of American armed forces on Canadian soil. The American Army of Occupation is going to become more and more a permanent picture on the Canadian landscape. I can see that as the new way of life. We are undertaking commitments such as we never dreamed of before. During the long British history we always calculated, we never boasted about it, but we always calculated, if a bad war came, Britain would bear the burden, while we had time to raise our troops and get them ready. We assume that is her function and America assumes it too. That is the way the North Atlantic Triangle works. Britain would get into the war and spend her resources and eventually we would come along and rescue her. While in the American century, of course we cannot assume that it will not start on Canadian territory or over Canadian territory, and then we would be in it from the start.

We have tied ourselves up with the Americans in another way, and that is by economic balances. During the British century, we worked out a rather intricate economic system in which we sold more to Britain than we bought from Britain. In return we bought more from the United States than we sold to her, and every year we balanced our accounts with Britain. That technique is now dead; it will not work, and various politicians denounce our government for not selling more wheat to Britain and for buying more British manufactures. The fact is: the British can buy wheat more cheaply from other countries, and we can buy manufactures which suit us better than the British do. The old system is gone, it is gone forever, not as a result of the nefarious workings of Ottawa, but as a result of economic forces.

We are now dependent on the American market to a degree that we have not been dependent in all our past history. As far as one can see, that dependence is going to grow because the things we produce—raw materials, metals and various products—are exactly the things the United States needs. Whether we should sell them in a semi-final form or in a manufactured form is a question about which we are going to have a great deal of argument. But we sell them to the Americans because the Americans still buy them. Also, we are tied up with the Americans in another way that none of us had ever dreamed of; we are part of the dollar area, and Britain and the rest of the Commonwealth belong to the sterling area. Unless Britain can produce some kind of economic rehabilitation, there does not seem much likelihood that the sterling area can recover its position of equality with the dollar area. On one occasion, it was said that the British Chancellor of the Exchequer for some years referred to Mr. Douglas Abbott, the Canadian Finance Minister and the Canadian representative at a Commonwealth Conference, as the skeleton at the feast.

There is another tie which we have been developing with the United States during the American century. It is not new but it has become much more important, and that is the social and cultural tie—a tie that is produced by mass communication. We all now model ourselves upon the American way of life. We all live like Americans—except only the anaemic parts of Canada like

the Maritime Provinces that pretend to live a way of life of their own—but we are all Americanized, inescapably Americanized. There is apparently no escape from it, because we read American periodicals, watch American television and movies, and chew American gum. That is inevitable. We grumble about it, we set up cultural associations to try to save ourselves from it, but what we do not realize is that this pressure of Americanization is going on all over the world, only we have gone further in it than any other country. Take these new forces that have developed the military and political ties with the United States, new economic ties and all these intangible social and cultural ties. We are getting closer and closer ties with the United States, and we are not building, as a balance against it, effectively closer ties with Britain.

Our whole technique, inherited from the last century, is not going to work in this century. What Canadians should be worrying about is what they are going to substitute for this old North Atlantic Triangle. We could substitute, of course, an Ottawa-Washington axis but I do not think any Canadian wants to do that. A small power cannot have a purely bilateral relationship with a big power and develop satisfactorily. By trying a purely Ottawa-Washington axis we would end up as a satellite. All our life has been devoted to avoiding that, but if we cannot find something to take the place of that British corner of the triangle, I think we are heading for trouble.

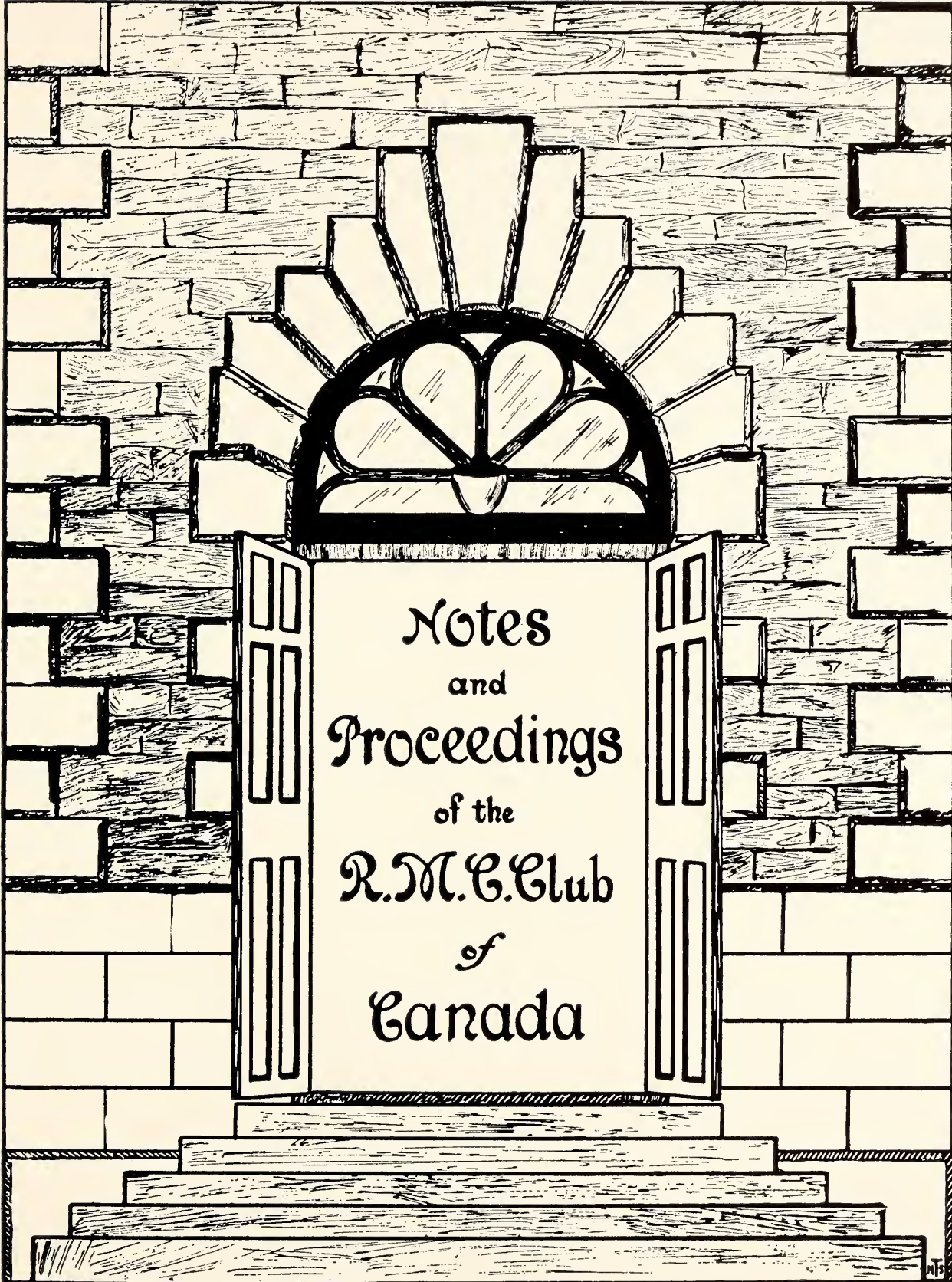
What can we do? Well, of course, we could do our best to build up distinctive institutions, but the more you look at them the more difficult it is to pick out features which differentiate us from the Americans. I think we could do a good deal more than we do, but I do not think we will get very far. We cannot isolate ourselves from American culture. We are just too close, and if we did isolate ourselves from the American culture, what would we end up being? We would end up as Australians. Nobody wants to do that. We have got to develop some new kind of triangle, something to substitute for the other corner, so as to keep up this balance on which Canada's survival depends. I would like to suggest that what we need is to develop something which will have Britain in it, something that will not exclude Britain but which will be bigger than Britain. That means putting Western Europe in the place of Britain in the North Atlantic Triangle. In a way, that is what NATO started out to do. NATO was an alliance of Canada, the United States and the Western European countries. But NATO is not flourishing very well, and I think instead of patting ourselves on the back, we Canadians should be asking ourselves whether we have gone far enough, whether we were not too lax in pushing this new NATO idea.

The British response to the new challenge after 1945 should have been to plunge in with both feet into a new Western European union, not a federal union—the British might have insisted that they would not stand that—but a cultural, social and financial union. Instead of that, the British have sabotaged the whole idea. I think what Canada should have done was to do everything to encourage Western European countries to unite, and to give them all the support possible. We did not do that. We took a stand-offish attitude. What Western Europeans wanted most after 1945 was a good example; we gave them good advice. We sent a very minute military force to help them—we, the second richest country in the world; we could have sent far more forces without straining our economy at all, but we refused to send more. I think that was setting a bad example. I think we might have done much more. But, of course, that would have meant higher taxes, it would have meant trouble about raising the forces, it would have meant the raising of the old issue of conscription.

We were faced at the end of the Second World War with a new challenge. We suffered from what Toynbee called the nemesis of creativity. We have been

creative in the nineteenth century, we have created this North Atlantic Triangle, worked out a good technique by which it functions. It has been so successful, however, that we have become set in our ways. We became dogmatic instead of experimental. When the new challenge came along we failed to realize the meaning of it quickly, and the result is that the old North Atlantic Triangle is going. You see, the challenge is that we should be prepared to make some sacrifice in the next few years, sacrifice not for other people's good but in the long run for our own good, for our own preservation. If we are not prepared to do that, we are heading for grave trouble. The challenge is especially to you young men who are sitting down here. In my generation and earlier, we worked out the old North Atlantic Triangle. In your case there is a new situation. You will have to have some new responses to the new challenges, and God help you.





Notes
and
Proceedings
of the
R.M.C. Club
of
Canada



No 1474 LIEUTENANT-COLONEL deL. H. M. PANET
President of the R.M.C. Club of Canada, 1955-56

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No. 13 MAJ.-GEN. A. B. PERRY, C.M.G.

NUMBER THIRTEEN: THE LAST PATROL

NO. 13, Aylesworth Bowen Perry, the last surviving member of the "Old Eighteen", died in Ottawa on 15 February, 1956. His funeral there on 17 February was attended by No. 2682, Major R. A. Gartke, C.D., L.S.H. (R.C.), and No. 3625, C.S.L. A. C. Wade as representatives of the Commandant, Staff and Cadets. His remains were laid to rest in Lachute, Quebec. His death removes from the scene the last link the College has had with the time of its foundation in 1876.

Since his retirement in 1922 from the R.C.M.P., he had been living quietly in Ottawa, and in more recent years had lived with his daughter and son-in-law, Colonel and Mrs. G. L. Jennings. He was ninety-five years of age at his death—a tribute to a remarkable constitution and to an indomitable spirit with which, for forty years, he faced the adventures of a frontier country.

Major-General A. B. Perry was born in Napanee on 21 August, 1860. On 1 June, 1876, he entered the Royal Military College, and was given the College number 13, but this did not prevent his abilities bringing him to first place when they all graduated in June, 1880. He won the Governor-General's Gold and Silver Medals and reached the rank of Company Sergeant-Major and Cadet second-in-command. On his twentieth birthday he was gazetted but he later suffered a compound fracture of his right leg in a carriage accident. He saw a medical specialist in London, who gave him an unfavourable report, and felt it necessary to resign his commission in 1881.

For a few months after his retirement from the R.E., he held a position in the Geological Survey of Canada, but on 24 January, 1882, was appointed to the North West Mounted Police as an Inspector and for his services in the North-West Rebellion was promoted to the rank of Superintendent on 1 August, 1885. In 1900, after eighteen years of service, he was appointed Commissioner of the Force and retained that position until he retired in April, 1922, with the rank of Major-General. From the time when his first assignment took him to the slopes of the Rockies in 1882 until his retirement, he was concerned with most of the historical highlights of the West.

He was at Fort MacLeod when the Riel Rebellion of 1885 broke out. On one march, he led his forces 928 miles in 38 days, and it was this campaign which gave him an understanding of the problems of the half-breeds and Indians. In April of that year he was sent to Calgary where his force was increased to 250 of all ranks, and the march to Edmonton was commenced. Included in his command were members of the 65th Mount Royal Rifles. Edmonton was reached on the 13th day. Considerable difficulty was experienced in crossing the Red Deer River, when Perry, assisted by Constable Diamond, almost lost his life in landing a tow-rope attached to an improvised raft on which were the field gun and its equipment. After the rebellion he was placed in command of "F" Division, with headquarters at Prince Albert, where, during the summer of 1887, suitable barracks were erected.

On 30 November, 1887, as Superintendent, he wrote the Commissioner: "The Mounted Police must therefore have the confidence of the public, as an Offensive as well as a Defensive Force, if its full benefit is to be obtained." On 3 December of that year Perry made the following significant remark in a report to his superiors: "Whenever it is found that aid must be given an equivalent in the shape of work should be demanded, that is, employment should be offered rather than relief, except of course to the widowed, infirm, and sick."

After leaving Prince Albert on 19 September, 1889, he was in command of Regina until 16 March, 1897, and was then given the command of the Calgary

district (which he held until the autumn of that year). While in command of Southern Saskatchewan he found time to take up the study of law and became articled to the firm of Haultain and Mackenzie at Regina. At the end of three years he passed all examinations with honours, and was called to the Bar of the North-West Territories.

In 1897 he left Calgary for special duty in British Columbia, and in the following year, visited the Yukon to maintain law and order during the excitement of the Gold Rush. This move led, on 26 September, 1899, to his succeeding Superintendent S. B. Steele to the command of the Yukon. At that time there were two divisions in the Yukon: "B" at Dawson under Superintendent Primrose and "H" at Tagish under Superintendent F. T. Wood. During April, 1900, he handed over this command to F. T. Wood, and in the following August was promoted to Commissioner of the Force.

At this time the Force was in rather an unsettled state; its total strength was about 900 men, of whom 250 were in the Yukon. Nearly 200 had left to join the Canadian Contingent for service in South Africa. With Commissioner Perry began the modern era of the Force. He made changes in the uniform, introducing modern dress and equipment. As the population of the North West increased in numbers from about 113,000 to 350,000, so the numbers of crimes to be dealt with increased also.

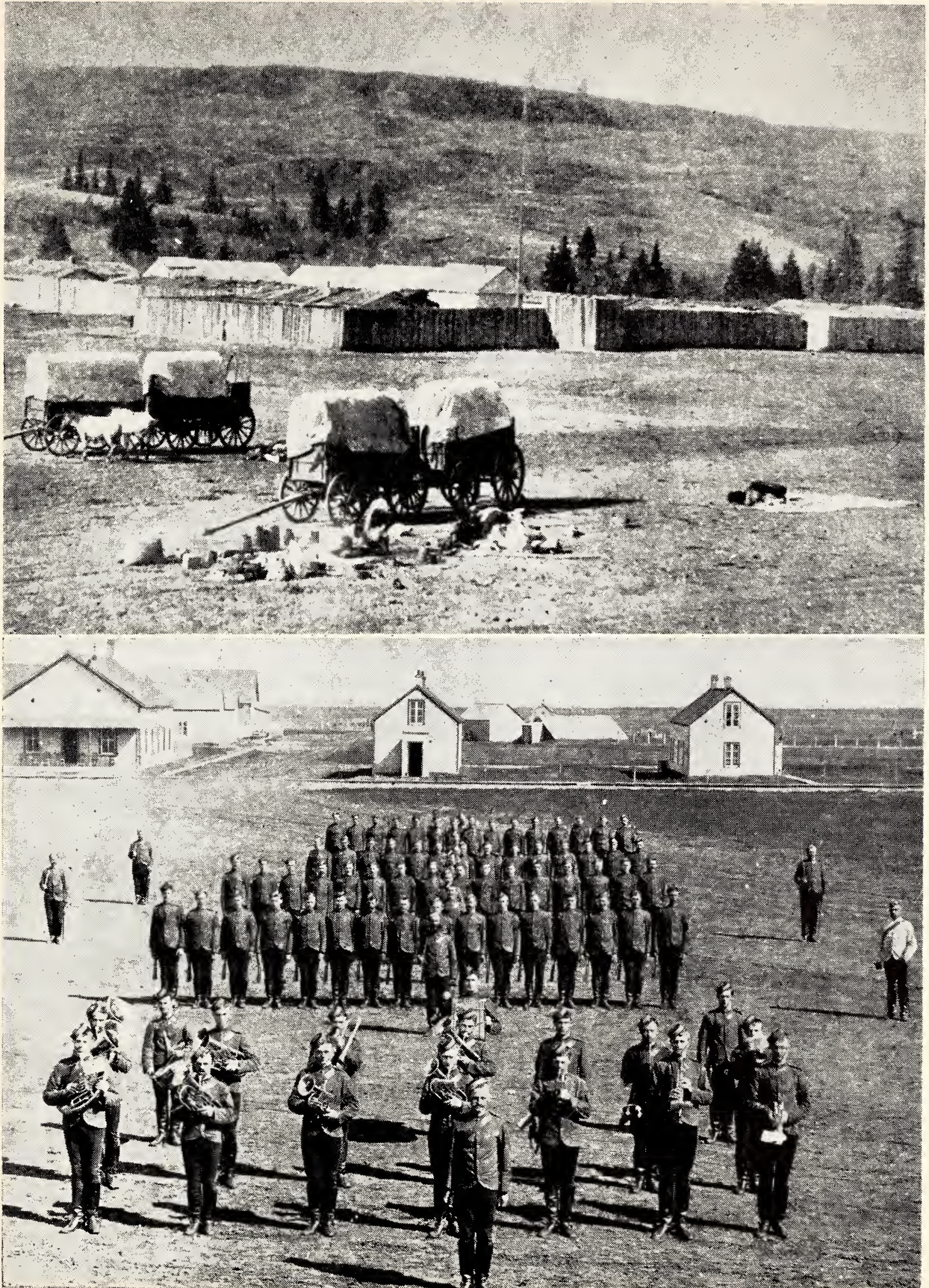
On 24 June, 1904, the *Canada Gazette* announced that His Majesty the King had been pleased to confer the title of "Royal" upon the Force. During 1905 the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were formed, but by arrangements with the new governments the Force continued to function until 1917. On 9 November, 1909, Commissioner Perry was made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

In 1897, on the first occasion for a detachment of the North West Mounted Police to go overseas, the command of 30 N.C.O.'s and men had been entrusted to him to take part in Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee Celebrations. Again in 1911, he was given command of the contingent of 6 Officers and 83 men sent to England to represent the Force at the Empire Celebrations held in connection with the Coronation of King George V.

In 1914, on the outbreak of war, Perry suggested the Force should go overseas and act as a Cavalry Unit. Subsequently, squadrons from the Force were spared to go overseas to Europe and Siberia.

The Canadian Government looked to Perry for accurate information respecting internal conditions of Western Canada and were never disappointed. After the Great War, in 1919, there was a serious strike in Winnipeg. The advice given by Perry to the Government led to the successful ending of the trouble.

In 1919 the Government decided to form one Dominion Force to act in its behalf throughout the whole of Canada, with Headquarters at Ottawa. The former Dominion Police, which gave police supervision to Government buildings at Ottawa, the Naval Dockyards at Halifax, and elsewhere, were absorbed by the Royal North West Mounted Police Force, and instead of two Federal Police Forces, only one remained, which was called the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. From 1 February, 1920, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police has carried out Federal duties from one end of the country to the other. Working out the necessary details threw an immense amount of work upon Commissioner Perry, but they were all completed by 1 February, 1920, and the Force, which had been increased in strength to 1500 men, was ready to face the afterwar period of reconstruction.



Upper: N.W.M.P. post, Fort Walsh, Cypress Hills, 1878.

Lower: N.W.M.P. parade, Regina Barracks, 1890.

The development of the West, the extension of duties to the North and Hudson's Bay required him to make many and difficult decisions, but brought out his ability and leadership, which will ever remain a great example to present and future officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Mention should be made of his work in organizing police patrols in Canada's great northland, including one on Ellesmere Island. In this way he fortified Canada's claim to those vast tracks of land which run northward to the Pole. Amongst his friends were such notable individuals as Father Lacombe, the Rev. John McDougall, the War Chief of the Black Foot Confederacy, Jerry Potts, Sam Steele, Cecil Deeny, and many others.

When he retired in 1922 he was given the rank of Major-General by the Government in recognition of his outstanding service to Canada. For many years he was an Honorary Vice-Patron of the R.M.C. Club of Canada, and on many occasions in recent years he took the salute of the march past of the ex-cadets at their annual reunion at the College.

To keep alive the memory of his name, General Perry leaves behind him the record of a long lifetime of influence for good. He added so much to the tradition and fame of the Mounted Police. By emphasis on respect for justice and fair play he sought to break down racial hatred. He helped to make the frontier country of the West a place where lawlessness could not abide. He showed that modesty can be a regular companion of greatness, that a first-class job can be done without thought of reward or recompense. He loved the Great Plains where the horizon kept beckoning to the early adventurers and luring them westerly and northerly, ever receding as they followed. He so often spoke of the feeling that came to him as he travelled far and wide on his patrols of the utter immensity of the Western plains.

Perry of the Prairies has gone on his last patrol. The example of his life of service, efficiency, and leadership will be an inspiration to every cadet and ex-cadet. His name will forever be honoured at this College.

—T. F. G.



Commissioner Perry inspecting R.C.M.P. Horse Lines, "N" Division, Rockliffe, 1920.



Thirteen members of the "Old Brigade" attended the special Old Brigade Dinner this year during the Annual Meeting of the Royal Military College Club, held in Kingston, 30 September to 3 October. This is the group of Ex-Cadets whose entry into R.M.C. dates back fifty years or more, and whose numbers are added to each year.

This year the surviving members of the Graduating Class of 1908, who entered the College in 1905, were added to the roll. Including this class, there are thus possibly a third of the 722 cadets who had entered prior to 1906, now living and eligible for Old Brigade membership.

Those attending were as follows: No. 297, Captain H. R. Poussette; No. 487, Lt.-Col. Fred McParland, D.S.O.; No. 562, Major G. D. Hall; No. 565, Lt.-Col. R. W. Bishop; No. 580, J. F. Templeton; No. 588, Brigadier G. P. Loggie; No. 599, Lt.-Col. L. F. Grant, E.D.; No. 624, Major General W. H. P. Elkins; No. 647, Major R. C. Knight, V.D.; No. 667, Lt.-Col. E. G. Hanson, D.S.O., E.D.; No. 698, Major Everett Bristol; No. 699, Captain H. G. Cochrane; No. 718, Lt.-Col. D. W. Walker, D.S.O., M.C., C. de G.

Under the chairmanship of Captain H. R. Poussette, the senior Old Brigade member present, a short business meeting was held. Discussion centred on ways and means of increasing interest and attendance. Lt.-Col. L. F. Grant, 115 Gore St., Kingston, Ont., was elected as Secretary. It was agreed that local R.M.C. clubs should be contacted for names and addresses of surviving Old Brigade members, and two notices should be mailed to each of them in future years, the first, three months in advance, and the second, shortly before the meeting, giving place, date, time and general arrangements for the dinner.

The *Review* is grateful to No. 699, Captain H. G. Cochrane, for this account.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

BIRTHS

- BOIVIN—On December 1st, 1955, to No. 3197, Sub-Lieutenant Neil Boivin and Mrs. Boivin, a daughter, Janice Deborah.
- DONAHUE—On February 4th, 1956, to No. 3035, Lieutenant J. J. Donahue and Mrs. Donahue, a son, Brian.
- FERGUSON—On February 23rd, 1956, to No. 2899, Lieutenant W. A. Ferguson and Mrs. Ferguson, a daughter.
- GREENLEES—On June 11th, 1955, at Sarnia, Ont., to No. 2633, A. A. Greenlees and Mrs. Greenlees, a daughter, Elizabeth Louise.
- HOFFER—On June 16th, 1955, at Saskatoon, Sask., to No. 3287, Flying Officer K. F. Hoffer and Mrs. Hoffer, a son, Kenneth.
- PICKERING—On July 28th, 1955, at Edmonton, Alta., to No. 2908, Flying Officer Alan Pickering, R.C.A.F., and Mrs. Pickering, a son, Brian Charles.
- SHICK—On January 31st, 1956, at Barrie, Ont., to No. 3314, Flying Officer L. W. Shick and Mrs. Shick, a daughter, Melodie Annette.

MARRIAGES

- BAILEY—SHORTT, in Currie Hall, R.M.C., on May 21st, 1955, Alice Jerraldine Shortt to No. 3355, Flying Officer Denis Norman Bailey, R.C.A.F.
- MACDONALD—WATKINS, at St. Paul's Church, Kingston, Ont., in June, 1955, Betty Joyce Watkins to No. 3402, Flying Officer Verne Foster Macdonald, R.C.A.F.
- MORIN—STAGG, at the United Church, Glenburnie, Ont., in July, 1955, Shirley Joan Stagg to No. 2941, Flying Officer Augustin Norbert Morin, R.C.A.F.
- ORSER—WRIGHT, at Mount Pleasant United Church, Mount Pleasant, Ont., in July, 1955, Agnes Anne Wright to No. 3497, Flying Officer George Vincent Orser, R.C.A.F.
- POTTS—HEMSHELL, in Currie Hall, R.M.C., on April 11th, 1955, Carol Hemsill to No. 2700, Major R. M. Potts, R.C.E.
- SIMMONS—BRITT, at the United Church, Collins Bay, Ont., on July 18th, 1955, Verna Elsie Britt to No. 3168, Thomas George Simmons.
- SINNETT—SOMERVILLE, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Kingston, Ont., on Saturday, November 5th, 1955, Helen Theresa Somerville of Kingston, Ont., to No. 3428, Flying Officer Earl Joseph Sinnett, R.C.A.F.
- SLATER—MEERS, at Antwerp Belgium, on November 19th, 1954, Barbara Elaine Meers to No. 2483, Col. T. F. Slater.
- THOMPSON—MACDONALD, at Sacred Heart Church, Wolfe Island, Ont., Mary Corinne Macdonald to No. 3323, Robert Gordon Thompson.

DEATHS

No. 13, MAJOR-GENERAL AYLESWORTH BOWEN PERRY, C.M.G.

Major-General Perry died in Ottawa on February 15th, 1956 at the age of 95. He was the only surviving member of the "Old Eighteen", and his death severs the last link of the College of today with the time of its foundation in 1876. An account of General Perry's life and an appreciation of his work will be found on pages 177-80 in this issue of the *Review*.

No. 111, COLONEL GILBERT EDWARD SANDERS, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Colonel Sanders died in Calgary, Alta., on April 19th, 1955, at the age of 91. He entered the College on September 9th, 1880, and received his diploma on June 26th, 1884. He joined the Royal North West Mounted Police on September 1st, 1884. He served under General F. C. Middleton, Commander of the Canadian Militia, during the Riel Rebellion in 1885. He served with the U.S. Troops in Dakota on behalf of the Canadian Government during the suppression of the Sioux uprising in December, 1890. He saw service in South Africa, 1899-1900, with the C.M.R., and was twice wounded. He returned to Canada in 1901 and was appointed Commandant of the R.N.W.M.P., in Calgary. At the request of the Provincial Government of Alberta he retired from the R.N.W.M.P. after 27 years' service, and received the appointment of Police Magistrate in and for the Province of Alberta and the City of Calgary on December 1st, 1911. He served overseas in the First World War, and assumed command of the 2nd Battalion, Canadian Pioneers. He was twice mentioned in despatches and was awarded the C.M.G. and the D.S.O. He was for many years a most colorful figure in the West and was very highly regarded by the Indians.

No. 206, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENRY SCHOFIELD ROGERS, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rogers died at Woking, Surrey on August 3rd, 1955, at the age of 86. He was educated at R.M.C. which he entered in 1885. He graduated in 1889, winning the Governor-General's Gold Medal for general proficiency and the Sword of Honour for military subjects. He was commissioned in the Royal Engineers in 1889 and was posted to India, where he took part in the Tirah Expedition and the Mahsud Waziri blockade of 1899-1901, receiving the thanks of the Puniab Government for his services. After three years as a Staff Captain at the War Office he was transferred for employment as surveyor of prisons in 1907. At the outbreak of the 1914-18 War he was recalled to the Colours and served at the headquarters of the Third and Fourth Armies and later as Commander, Royal Engineers, XVII Corps. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel on retirement to the Reserve of Officers in 1919, and returned to his duties as surveyor of prisons until he retired in 1935. He was President of the Institution of Structural Engineers in 1938-39.

No. 278, COLONEL FRANCIS FERGUSON DUFFUS, C.M.G.

Colonel Duffus died on December 1st, 1953. He was born in Halifax on October 8th, 1870. He joined the College on September 1st, 1888, and graduated on June 28th, 1892. He was commissioned with the Cheshire Regiment in 1892 and rose to the rank of Colonel. He saw service in the South African War and during the First World War. He was Deputy Director of Supplies in 1916. He retired in 1920 and lived in England.

No. 331, RUSSELL BLACKBURN, ESQ.

Mr. Blackburn died in Ottawa on December 19th, 1955. He entered the College in 1891 and left in June, 1893. Mr. Blackburn was a director of the Bank of Nova Scotia and General Manager of the Ottawa and Hull Power Corporation. He was a Life Member of the R.M.C. Club of Canada.

No. 350, COLONEL CHARLES MERTON STEPHEN, C.M.G.

Colonel Stephen was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, on September 6th, 1874. He entered R.M.C. in 1892. He graduated on June 25th, 1896, winning the Sword of Honour. He was gazetted Second Lieutenant, Cheshire Regiment. He served in the South African War (Queen's Medal, 2 clasps), and in 1904 he transferred to the Royal Army Ordnance Corps. Colonel Stephen served with distinction in the First Great War, and was decorated with the C.M.G. in 1916 and was Mentioned in Despatches several times. From 1918 to 1923 he was Assistant Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores, War Office. In 1923 he was promoted to Colonel and retired in 1931. He was re-employed in 1939-41 as a temporary Brigadier. Colonel Stephen lived at Shepherdswell, Dover, where he died on March 24th, 1955.

No. 463, COLONEL TRAVERS KIRKLAND, D.S.O.

Colonel Kirkland died in Southern Rhodesia on February 11th, 1956. He entered the College on September 1st, 1898 and left on May 23rd, 1900. Upon leaving the College he was gazetted as a Lieutenant in the R.F.A. From 1906 to 1908 he was employed with the Canadian Forces. He served in the First World War and was wounded; he was awarded the D.S.O. In 1930, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel. During the Second World War he served at the War Office, London, England. He retired in 1945 and moved to Southern Rhodesia. Colonel Kirkland was a Life Member of the Royal Military College Club of Canada.

No. 527, ARTHUR WINLOW BIXEL, Esq., Q.C.

Mr. Bixel died in Strathroy, Ont. on September 4th, 1955. He received his early education in Strathroy and at Bishop Ridley College. He joined the College on September 16th, 1899, and received his diploma on June 24th, 1903. After graduation he entered Osgoode Hall Law School, Toronto, and graduated in 1907. He practiced Law at Strathroy. He was a Life Member of the Royal Military College Club of Canada.

No. 587, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HAROLD ST. GEORGE HAMERSLEY, D.S.O.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hamersley died at Milford-on-Sea, Hants, England on November 10th, 1955. He received his early education at Collegiate School, Victoria, B.C. He entered the College on September 3rd, 1901, and graduated on June 23rd, 1904. He joined the Imperial Army and received his commission in the Army Service Corps on August 6th, 1904. He served in France from August 16th, 1914 to June 30th, 1916, during the retreat from Mons and with subsequent advance. He was stationed in England at Grove Park Depot for M.T. from July, 1916 to April, 1917. He joined the expeditionary force operating in Salonika from May, 1917 to January, 1919; after the war he was posted to India from January, 1921 to January, 1926; "Q" Branch A.H.Q., Simla, India, from March 1922 to December, 1925, as D.A.D.G., M.T. (Technical); transferred to the Indian Army Service Corps for M.T. duties in January, 1928. Upon his retirement from the Army he lived at Milford-on-Sea, Hants, England.

No. 630, MAJOR ALPHONSE ARTHUR PARE

Major Pare died in Montreal on October 26th, 1955. He received his early education at Whitforth College, Tacoma, Washington, U.S.A., and entered the College in September, 1903. He graduated as C.S.M. on June 29th, 1906. He served in the First World War with the 6th Bde., C.F.A., and 4th Division Ammunition Column. In civil life he was associated with his uncle, the late Noah Timmins, in the development of Hollinger Gold Mines, Noranda, and many other mining ventures in Canada, New Zealand, the United States and South America.

No. 668, MAJOR GEORGE SACKVILLE BROWNE, D.S.O.

Major Browne died in London, Ont. on December 6th, 1954. He received his early education at St. Alban's School, Brockville. He entered R.M.C. on September 1st, 1904, and received his diploma on June 27th, 1907. Upon graduation, he received his commission as a Lieutenant in the R.C.H.A. He served overseas in the First World War as a Battery Commander and later was in command of the 53rd Battery. After the War, he was posted to Winnipeg. He retired from the Army on December 9th, 1921. In civil life he was associated with the real estate firm of Craddock, Simpson & Co., Montreal. He served during the Second World War as an Artillery Instructor in Petawawa.

No. 688, MAJOR ALBERT ERNEST HUMPHREY, D.S.O.

Major Humphrey died in Chilliwack, B.C. on December 27th, 1955. He received his early education at Ridgetown Collegiate Institute, Ridgetown, Ontario, and entered the College in 1904, graduating with honours in 1907. He served overseas in the First World War with the Canadian Corps Cyclist Battalion. He was a Civil Engineer by profession. From August, 1907 to May, 1909 he was employed by the Department of Marine and Fisheries on a hydrographic survey of the Great Lakes. From May, 1909 to November, 1914 he was engaged in Civil Engineering and land surveying in British Columbia. From 1919 to 1955 he was in private practice as a land surveyor and civil engineer in British Columbia.

No. 740, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN C. BALL, D.S.O., O.B.E., E.D., M.D.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ball died in St. Catharines, Ontario in May, 1955. He entered the College on August 29th, 1906, and received his diploma on June 24th, 1909. He served overseas in the First World War with the C.F.A., and was wounded twice. He was appointed Honorary Colonel of the 44th Field Regiment, R.C.A., on February 26th, 1955. He was a physician and surgeon by profession and practiced in St. Catharines, Ontario.

No. 743, BRIGADIER L. C. GOODEVE, D.S.O.

Brigadier Goodeve died in Ottawa on November 12th, 1955. He received his early education at the Collegiate Institute, Ottawa. He entered the College on August 29th, 1906, and received his diploma on June 24th, 1909. He was commissioned as a Lieutenant in the Ottawa Field Battery in 1909. He attended McGill University from 1909-1911, and graduated with the degree of B.Sc. He served overseas in the C.F.A. in the First World War. He was the Brigade Major of the 4th C.D.A. from May, 1917 to March, 1919. He attended the Staff College, Camberley, England in 1919, and on his return to Canada was G.S.O. (1) M.D., No. 11, from January, 1920 to February 1st, 1926. He spent two years at the War Office, England from March, 1927 to March, 1929. He was appointed Professor of Tactics at R.M.C. in 1929 and interested himself in

athletics. He was coach of the rugby team and produced two championship teams, one being the Dominion Rugby Football Champions, Intermediate Division. In the Second World War, he was Chief of Staff, Atlantic Command, and later commanded the Canadian Troops in Newfoundland. He retired from the Army in 1946 after 37 years service.

NO. 824, MAJOR HENRY JOHN WOODMAN

Major Woodman died in Regina, Sask., on January 25th, 1956. He received his early education in Tuckwell Private School, Winnipeg, Man. He entered R.M.C. on August 26th, 1908, and received his diploma on June 26th, 1912. He served overseas in the First World War and was commissioned as a Lieutenant in the 6th Bn., C.E.F., on September 24th, 1914. He served with the 1st Cdn. Div., Cyclists and the Special Service Squadron, Div. Cavalry in 1915. He was Mentioned in Despatches on January 5th, 1916. Major Woodman was employed for many years by the Province of Saskatchewan as a highway construction engineer, and latterly as Assistant Chief of the Trans-Canada Highway Division. He was a member of the Engineering Institute of Canada.

NO. 890, COLONEL ALEXANDER THOMAS PATERSON, D.S.O., O.B.E., E.D.

Colonel Paterson died on January 30th, 1956. He entered the College in August, 1910, and received his diploma in June, 1913. He served in the First World War in the C.F.A., was awarded the D.S.O. and bar, and was mentioned in despatches three times. During World War II he served with the 5th Canadian Armoured Division and was promoted to the command of No. 1 Canadian Armoured Corps Reinforcement Unit. He was decorated by King Haakon of Norway with the Cross of Liberation in 1947, and awarded the O.B.E. in 1944. Colonel Paterson was President of Alex Paterson & Company, Stock Brokers, Montreal.

NO. 897, CAPTAIN ROBERT LAWRENCE SMYTH

Captain Smyth died in Quebec, P.Q., on September 3rd, 1955. He received his early education in St. John's School, Montreal. He entered the College on August 29th, 1910, and received his diploma on June 24th, 1914. Upon graduation he was commissioned as a Lieutenant in the R.C.A., and served overseas in the First World War. Captain Smyth was Secretary of the Quebec Branch of the R.M.C. Club from 1930 to 1935, President from 1937 to 1938, and again Secretary from 1939 to 1949. He was also for many years a member of the Executive Committee of the Parent Club. During the Second World War he was employed with the Inspection Board of the United Kingdom and Canada for Munitions and Supplies.

NO. 1124, NORMAN GRAHAM BETHUNE, Esq.

Mr. Bethune died in Toronto on December 29th, 1955. He joined the College in August, 1915 and left in November, 1916. He served with the Canadian Army in the First World War. He joined the Home Insurance Company of New York in 1923, and was appointed Manager for the firm in Canada in 1947. He was President of the Fire Underwriters Bureau of Canada. President of the Insurance Institute of Ontario, and a member of the Council of the Dominion Board of Insurance Underwriters.

NO. 1287, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ALAN GRANT HUTCHEON

Lieutenant-Colonel Alan Grant Hutcheon joined the College on August 28th, 1916 and left on August 21st, 1917. He was commissioned in the Royal Garrison

Artillery in 1917. He served in France with 249 Siege Battery R.G.A. until he was taken prisoner of war when the Germans overran Kemmel south of Ypres on April 25th, 1918. He was a prisoner of war in Grandenz, West Russia, until after the armistice despite unsuccessful attempts to escape. He then decided to remain in the Regular Forces and served in Indo-China, West Africa; in fact, he always seemed to be on the move to some distant part of the world. He had a turn at the War Office and passed the Staff College at Camberley. In 1949 he retired from the Army with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He became Sports Officer of the British Army on the Rhine until he became ill and was flown over from Germany to Millbank Military Hospital in December, 1951. He died on February 27th, 1952, at the age of 53 years. Lt.-Col. Hutcheon was held in very high esteem by his classmates and was an enthusiast for the British Empire. Between the two Great Wars he was in Canada on exchange and impressed Petawawa Camp with his thorough knowledge of artillery and its role in future wars.

NO. 2112, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THOMAS MILLIDGE POWERS

Lieutenant-Colonel Powers died in Lancaster, N.B., on July 25th, 1955, following a car accident near Camp Utopia, N.B. He received his early education at Winter St. Public School and High School, St. John, N.B. He entered the College on August 28th, 1929, and graduated on June 14th, 1933. He joined the R.C.M.P. (Marine Section) on September 29th, 1933, and served with that Unit until 1939. He enlisted in the Army at the outbreak of the Second World War and from 1948 to 1951 commanded the West Nova Scotia Regiment overseas. In recent years he represented the Civil Service Commission in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

NO. 2236, MAJOR THOMAS ALFRED MCPHERSON, R.C.E.

Major McPherson died in Montreal, P.Q., on July 28th, 1955. He entered the College on August 24th, 1931, and received his diploma on August 29th, 1935. He was a graduate of McGill University in Civil Engineering.

NO. 2782, CAPTAIN JOHN G. MARTIN

Captain Martin died in Vancouver, B.C., on November 28th, 1955. He entered the College on August 31st, 1940, and graduated on June 20th, 1942. He served overseas in the Second World War. Captain Martin was Secretary-Treasurer of the Montreal Branch of the R.M.C. Club of Canada.

NO. 3140, FLYING OFFICER ROBERT WILLIAM KOSTIUK, R.C.A.F.

Flying Officer Kostiuk was accidentally killed on June 12th, 1955, in a jet fighter plane crash during a flight over Germany. He was a member of No. 444 Fighter Squadron. No. 4 Fighter Wing was based on Badensollingen, Germany. He entered Royal Roads on September 12th, 1949, and came to R.M.C. on September 14th, 1951, and graduated on June 1st, 1953. Upon graduation, he joined the R.C.A.F.



Clearing mines in the South-West Pacific.



Putting in a permanent camp near Panama.

AMERICAN SERVICE LIFE

By No. 2472 MAJOR P. T. NATION, R.C.E.

Major Nation was Staff Adjutant at R.M.C. and is now Canadian Army Liaison Officer with the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army. He is stationed at the Engineer Research and Development Laboratories, Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

ALMOST three million men and women can be counted in various phases of the armed services of the United States of America. Some of this number, it is true, have been drafted against their better judgment but the others are volunteers who find in their role the activities and interests that make for them a good life. I can speak less directly for the Navy and Air Force, as I have seen less of them, but for my fifth year I am close to members of the U.S. Army and for the second year live and work at a U.S. Army Post.

What do these people find which brings them satisfaction? Generally speaking, they are well educated and the attractions of civilian life in the United States are at present very great. For a good many years now business of every kind has boomed, jobs and money are plentiful, credit freely available, and all material goods in ample supply. All forms of engineering are expanding, especially the newer ones such as electronics, nuclear physics, and the development of aircraft; similarly, all the arts are seeing a tremendous upsurge in interest through every medium. Yet, in spite of this, military service holds its own in the minds of the people. Many service leaders are found among the great men in their country's history from the early days of borrowed French and English officers like Lafayette and Washington (once a Lieutenant in the 60th Rifles) to their own Admiral Nimitz and General MacArthur and Spaatz and to their great President of today, General Eisenhower. Of these the cadet has been well aware for as long as he can remember. In a public opinion poll conducted in January by the Gallup Organization, civilian adults rated the life of an Officer seventh in the list of nineteen occupations and that of Other Ranks sixteenth. Teen-agers had an even better view of this, rating the Officer fourth and the Other Ranks fourteenth.

All these factors are in the mind of the American boy as he grows up. He sees them reflected favorably in his parents or in some of his acquaintances, in books, broadcasts, movies and in the daily paper. A remarkable number of private schools, academies, and high schools require either four- or two-year membership in service cadet organizations. To many Canadians it is news that unexpected places like Cornell, Jesuit University of San Francisco, Southern Methodist and Texas A & M and almost all the "State" colleges are in this position, and so are many others. So far, except for the broader cadet training in schools and colleges, a close parallel is found by growing Canadians, and they have the fuller British and French traditions to draw on, if they so desire.

Cadets of military colleges hear even more about the benefits of service life. They hear of good starting salaries, regular employment, steady advancement, the pleasures of life in a cheerful community of friends and opportunities for many and various kinds of duty. Sometimes they will admit to the strength of patriotic spirit which grows within themselves and most men, and some may see a Service career as the best way to express this spirit.

The actual career pattern in the United States Army is most favourable. Compulsory retirement does not come until the age of 65, if progress is particularly good, though 30 years' service is considered normal. The standard programme for the successful officer includes regimental duty at all ranks up to Lieutenant-Colonel, special, extra regimental employment chiefly in the ranks of Major and above, and command and staff duties in all ranks up to the highest. This pattern applies in all of the services and it, too, is familiar to the Canadian.

I find in six features, however, noticeable differences between the Canadian and American service life. These may be summarized as: Junior Officers have smaller responsibilities; Senior Officers have larger responsibilities; postings are available to almost all parts of the world; great specialization is possible; there is a greater accent on "schooling"; and there is a broader understanding of the integration of races. The first two of these are complementary and are dealt with together. The greater size of typical posts and camps, Navy and Air Force as well as Army, means that those in authority are invariably at least Brigadier or Major Generals. Scarce indeed are the units where a Colonel has an isolated command. Even scarcer are company-size units which have any degree of separate responsibility. They are usually found in battalion or equivalent groups, and seven or eight battalions will be found grouped for administrative purposes on many a post. Several of the larger training areas hold two entire divisions in addition to a huge headquarters and the administrative services required to run the camp. There are exceptional cases of course, but all too seldom are company officers, or even the company or battalion commanders, able to work and train beyond the shadow of a group of staff Colonels. This drawback necessarily extends itself into the life of the senior NCOs as well. In the course of the passing years, however, this condition is reversed, and the senior officer finds that he has control of very large camps, very large quantities of valuable storage and equipment and, most important of all, very large numbers of men. His ideas of command and control can grow rapidly in this atmosphere, whether to be a Commander of Infantry or Armoured Troops or the engineer responsible for a huge construction job (such as the control of the Mississippi River), the head of a great supply base or the director of a sizeable shipping line. He is thus in a better position to know the feel of the critical and extensive duties which would be thrust on him in time of war. He becomes used to thinking in big numbers.

While it could perhaps be deduced from a close study of national magazines, the degree to which United States Services have spread across the world since World War II is, I think, seldom realized even in the United States. Considering only friends and acquaintances posted away from the place where I live, officers have gone with their families to Japan, Korea, Okinawa and Formosa in the Far East, to many points in the Southwest Pacific, to many places in North Africa and the Middle East, to many countries in Central and South America, to every part of Western Europe and, of course, to Canada. The probability of an overseas posting in peacetime is very high, comparing favourably with the former situation within the British Army. Duties cover occupation forces, NATO defence forces, Peace and Truce Commissions and missions which plan, advise, train and/or organize. It seemed more than strange to see a recent newsreel depicting American Infantry NCOs training German soldiers. This could hardly have happened twenty years ago. All this travel has brought a greater understanding of the problems of others, an awareness of other cultures, a knowledge of other educational systems and an appreciation of other people. It is always instructive and usually enjoyed, even if not always anticipated with pleasure.

In a large army which is doing its best to be self-sufficient, there are necessarily almost as many different trades and professions represented as there are in civilian life. Few fields are untouched in the United States Army. Further, in spite of the effort to make officers "all-around" and therefore able to carry out several types of duty, there is much greater scope for the specialist. To take a simple and rather non-military example, positions exist for Public Information Staff Officers from Colonel down to Second Lieutenant and for members of their staffs from M/Sergeant down to Private. The "expert" in almost any field can find a promotion ladder up to Colonel in front of him. He may sacrifice travel and possibly some promotion to do it, but if he insists, and has only a very little luck to help him, he can remain wedded to his specialty if he so desires.

A greater interest in advanced "schooling" is evident. This is undoubtedly made easier by the large numbers of officers that the Personnel people have to juggle with, but the idea that it is necessary and desirable is widespread. While rather fewer officers get to the Command and General Staff College in proportion to the number of Canadian Officers who get to the Canadian Army Staff College, most officers will have had an as additional training a ten months' advanced course run by his own branch of service at about his tenth year of service. A great many officers in the technical services go back to a university or college to get masters' and even doctors' degrees in a wide range of specialties running from such technical subjects as nuclear physics and civil engineering to business administration and economics. Short courses in management and business administration for senior officers are on the increase, and there are many other short specialist courses run by the Army. For Lieutenant Colonels and Colonels there are, in addition, the Armed Forces Staff College and the Army War College and, at the top command, the Industrial College of the Armed Forces and the National War College. The system is designed to help the Army Officer prepare himself for the major responsibilities which he is likely to hold, both in peacetime and in war.

American services have been completely integrated for several years. This means to most people that the American negro has the same rights and privileges as a white man while in uniform. This has the same meaning for the much smaller minorities of the yellow and brown races found in this country, but they have been accepted for many years, while the inclusion of the negro has an entirely different significance; it is a relatively new attitude. Complete integration of the American negro with the white man, even discounting intermarriage, will not occur for many generations and, in fact, in some areas it may never occur at all. With this thought in mind, one can realize the effect on hundreds of thousands of draftees serving two years in a society where integration is so completely accepted. When service units are stationed in areas where integration is not acceptable to the local population, their officers and men get a remarkable education in how peoples' philosophy can vary. Canadians are not likely to live through this experience, nor would I wish it on them merely for their own good. But to shun or to be ignorant of a problem is not to know its solution, and those who go through it find it a useful and practical study in human relations. Consider also that when a white draftee returns to his segregationist home town he finds, even if he did not realize it before, that his whole approach may have been changed; he is aware of what can be done. The services had led the country in this matter.

Useless discussion can rage whether these differences constitute advantages or disadvantages. Individual opinions on all of them can be supported and, curiously enough, the opponents of the extra "schooling" often include those who have benefitted by it rather than those who have not. Like the ungrateful hound, they bite the hand that fed them, giving the credit for their increased ability to their own cleverness. Such discussions are, however, no part of this story. I believe that all except the last of them resulted entirely from the greater size of the American Service and from the high level of the country's economy, and the last one comes only from coincidence. The personal philosophy of individuals is markedly similar to that of Canadians, and while these differences exist and need to be recognized, they are superficial in their nature and need in no way cloud the harmony in which American and Canadian Service people can work together.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN MILITARY INSTITUTE

by

No. 1472 S. Tupper Bigelow

THE aims and objects of the Royal Canadian Military Institute remain today much as they were when the Institute was founded well over half a century ago, on January 14, 1890, but they were ambitious if not actually pretentious then. With only a skeletal organization and without even a clubhouse, the founders set forth that the aims and objects of the Canadian Military Institute were "to provide in an Institute for the defence forces of Canada a Library, museum and club for the purposes of the promotion of military art, science and literature; to gather and preserve the records of the defence forces; and develop its specialized field in Canadian history."

The last of the founders to die was Col. J. B. McLean, Honorary President of the Institute from 1948 until his death in 1951. The first President was Sir William Otter, C.V.O., who will be remembered by military historians as Canada's first General and the commanding officer of the Battleford Column in the North-West Rebellion of 1885. A little over a year ago, Major G. H. Needler was guest of honour at a dinner meeting when one of its members gave a speech on the history of the Institute for the benefit of its new members. Major Needler was introduced to the surprised new members as a former corporal who had served under General Otter in his historic campaign and quickly belied his age by a witty and scintillating speech.

The first Vice-President was Col. J. M. Gibson, later Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and father of the Honourable Mr. Justice (Col. Colin) Gibson, the latter an Honorary Life Member of the Institute, an honour accorded him for services beyond the call of duty to the Institute, as will shortly appear.

But of more interest to cadets and ex-cadets will be the Institute's first secretary. He was Lt. Homfray Irving, a member of the Old Eighteen, and I shall not insult my readers, if any, by mentioning his college number as we all, so to speak, learned it at our mothers' knees and of course, could never forget it. (His number was 7—Ed.). Irving, furthermore, was the first B.S.M. and winner of the Sword of Honour. His final claim to distinction was that he was the first President of the R.M.C. Club of Canada.

The founders' objective was to enroll 50 to 100 members by the end of 1890, derided by some pessimists as a hopeless goal, but by the target date, 162 Resident and 122 Non-Resident members had joined. In 1948, a record membership of 2389 was established, and this has dwindled somewhat to a present membership of 1925.

Membership is limited, of course, to officers and ex-officers of Her Majesty's forces. Before 1940, it was limited to Army officers only, but in that year, it was felt that the Navy and Air Force should be given some recognition. Perhaps the Battle of Britain has something to do with it or perhaps the deathless remark of a member at the bar contributed a little. He was a serving officer of the Air Force but had been a member of the Institute by virtue of having held commissioned rank in the Army. He outraged most of his hearers by saying, "I wonder if this war will last long enough for the Army and Navy to get into it?"

Whatever the reason, the powers that were decided that Navy and Air Force officers should be put on the same footing as their Army brothers.. Naturally, there was no trouble with the Air Force, as all their officers were very pleasant, docile and agreeable types and their application forms and their money streamed into the Institute. It was a stallion of another pigmentation, however, with the

members of the so-called Senior Service. (By the way, when the R.C.A.F. was formed in 1923, there was no Canadian Navy, so actually, the order of seniority of the Services in Canada is Army, R.C.A.F., Navy, so the Navy is really the junior service. If I get any argument about this, I'll write another article to prove it.) (Ed. Note: Please, please, let's just forget about the whole thing.)

With typical arrogance, the Navy types insisted on two things: first, that the name of the Institute, hallowed by tradition, be changed to (of all things!) The Canadian Officers' Club and Institute; and second, that they be given a wardroom (I think that's what they called it) of their own where they could commingle without being contaminated by the rougher, more vulgar members of the other two Services. For some reason obscure to me, and which the Institute's archives do not disclose, the weak-minded Executive Committee of the time agreed to these preposterous conditions. So grudgingly, as if they doing a spot of slumming, naval officers for the first time in the Institute's history became members.

But in fairness to the then Executive Committee, perhaps they were not so much weak-minded as they were very clever con.-men, because after the naval types had joined, there was not the slightest move made towards fulfilling either of the two conditions.

Until 1946, that is. In that year, the Institute had for the first time, a naval officer (Commander A. C. Turner) for President, and he drew to the attention of the Executive Committee its debt of honour. He did not, it is true, insist on a naval officers' wardroom, as his brother officers had discovered, much to their surprise, that a good many of the Army and Air Force officers were virtually, or in all ways that really mattered, more or less human, and he would forego that promise, but he did insist that the name of the Institute be changed. Hastily, the Army and Air Force members of the Executive Committee looked up the minutes and found to their chagrin that the solemn promise had been made. In vain, a lawyer-member of the Committee argued that one Executive Committee could not bind a later one but the honourable stand prevailed. A highly intelligent Army member of the Committee argued, likewise in vain, that "military" meant "of or pertaining to all forces carrying on combat against an enemy" or something like that. He had dictionaries with him, too, but he lost out, too. The consensus was that a debt of honour had been incurred, and it must be paid. And so, for a short time, the Institute's name was "The Canadian Officers' Club and Institute".

In 1948, the Secretary of State was the Honourable Colin Gibson, to whom reference has been already made. For long, he had been a member and friend of the Institute and it was decided to honour him at a dinner meeting. Over the port, he was asked if the Institute could be granted the prefix "Royal", as it is the Secretary of State who decides such things after consultation with the Sovereign through the proper channels. Unhesitatingly, he said he thought it could be done, provided the Institute changed its name back to what it was before; certainly, he would make no recommendations if this change were not made.

That made things very simple. By this time, the Institute had its first Air Force officer as President. Known far and wide as a curmudgeon who had little sympathy or affection for the Navy or most of its officers (due, I suppose, to his having been reminded everywhere he went in World War II that the Navy was the Senior Service and the R.C.A.F. the Junior Service), he moved quickly, and buttressed with the intelligence that Col. Gibson had afforded him, he put into motion the necessary machinery to change the name of the Institute back to what it had been. This machinery operated with the oiliest efficiency and after the change had been made, an application was made in the most formal and approved manner to be granted the right to use the prefix "Royal" in the name of the Institute.

In due time, the application was granted. It was the first time since 1903 that any Canadian club had been so honoured. Shortly after, Col. Gibson was elected

to Honorary Life Membership in the Institute, as has been mentioned, and for that matter, the members would have arranged for his canonization if they had known how to go about it.

As has been said, membership is limited to officers and ex-officers of H.M. Forces. So it was in 1943. On one unhappy occasion in that year, a Captain of the C.W.A.C. who had somehow got hold of a copy of the Institute's By-Laws, to say nothing of a membership application form, presented herself to the Secretary with the application duly moved and seconded and demanded membership to which she was obviously entitled. Somebody had blundered in leaving out the word "male". I don't know how this dreadful crisis was handled, but handled it must have been, as membership has always been and remains sacrosanct to males. However, some concessions have been made to the ladies: on "Open Nights", held from time to time, usually once a month, the distaff side gathers to see or guess at what their husbands have been up to when they vaguely reported that they were "only down at the club". The Ladies' Lounge, where members may entertain their women guests, is a very attractive part of the Institute and is open every day at five o'clock. Drinks and dinner are available.

The Institute Library is a priceless Canadian asset. On the founding of the Institute, 200 military volumes were presented by the Militia Institute (organized in 1878) and from this nucleus, over 12,000 military (in the widest sense of the word) and quasi-military books have been accumulated, including the finest military works that have ever been published in the English language. There are many books published in the Napoleonic era, and Army Lists are complete dating back to 1746. A collection of Canadian regimental histories is complete. One of the Library's proudest possessions is a definitive collection of *all* the formal correspondence exchanged in the United States Civil War in 134 volumes; there are said to be only four such collections in existence; one in the Congress Library at Washington; one in the Smithsonian Institute at Baltimore; and no one seems to know where the fourth copy is. Col. George A Drew wrote his splendid "Canada's Fighting Airmen" exclusively in the Institute Library and it was Col. Drew who once said, at a dinner meeting at which he was the guest of honour, that the Library was "a unique treasury of British and Canadian military literature and journalism." Others who should know have stated that this is the finest and most complete military library in the world, although this is difficult to believe, when one considers that there must be much bigger military libraries in London, Washington, Berlin and other important military centres.

About seven or eight dinner meetings are held each year at the Institute, and to these have been invited the leading military figures of the English-speaking world. I do not know of anyone who has been invited to be the Institute's guest of honour who has either declined or charged a lecture fee, although one obscure Canadian Major-General sent a bill for travelling expenses. As this made history, the bill was paid without a murmur.

The financial fortunes of the Institute have varied with wars and depressions. In 1907, it acquired as its clubhouse the rear of the present premises, 243-5 Simcoe Street, and on August 29 in that year, the then Governor General, Earl Grey, laid the corner-stone. In 1912, the front of the present premises were bought and the Governor General then incumbent, the Duke of Connaught, performed the same duty. Members of the Institute at that time were almost exclusively serving officers of the Militia, with a few old soldiers who were veterans of the North-West Rebellion and the Boer War, and some greybeards who had seen service in the Crimea.

But as 1914 approached, the Institute fell on evil times and there was loose talk to be heard here and there to the effect that since it was operating at a financial loss, the only prudent thing to do was close up. The optimists won out,

however, and the outbreak of hostilities in 1914 created a large number of potential candidates for membership. By 1919, with a record membership, the financial position of the Institute had never been rosier and so things went on until 1930, the membership dwindling a little each year, as deaths and resignations reduced the total.

Then came the depression, when many members could not even afford the yearly membership fee of \$15, and resignations poured in, offset somewhat by new memberships for those more affluent citizens who had been obliged to resign from their \$100-a-year clubs, but still wanted a club to belong to. Nevertheless, in the early 1930s, either one of the cannons standing in front of the Institute could have been fired through the windows of the lounge without hitting a member, so little was the Institute patronized, and even the dinner meetings brought out only a corporal's guard. But a small group who had fanatic loyalty to the Institute were there every day, even though their only topic of conversation was the evil days upon which the Institute had fallen which encompassed them all.

Then in 1935, the cobra struck. The genial Secretary, no ex-cadet like his earliest predecessor, was found short in his accounts to the tune of \$12,000 and change. True, he was bonded for \$5,000, but as is well known, bonding companies in such cases insist on criminal prosecution before paying up; a provision to this effect will invariably be found in the fine print in the policy of any business-like bonding company. Criminal prosecution was pointless, so far as collecting the balance was concerned, but as luck would have it, the President of the bonding company was a former President of the Institute and a cheque for \$5,000 arrived at the Institute before the ink on it was dry.

The \$7,000 was written off to profit and loss; there was nothing else to do. In 1935, a loss of this magnitude was almost a death-blow to the Institute, and again, there was talk of closing up shop. But more optimistic and perhaps wiser heads prevailed and after some reorganization, a new Finance Committee was set up under the able Chairmanship of Lt.-Col. F. S. McPherson, M.C., M.M., who enunciated a new financial policy of the Institute. It was simply this: an annual budget was prepared in advance and adhered to; once a dollar was banked, it stayed in the bank; entrance fees were banked and the Institute operated on annual fees; the "chit" system was abolished and members were put on a cash basis. These sound financial principles prevail today.

From 1936 until today, the Institute has operated at a profit and some years, at a substantial one. In fact, in 1948, the Institute could have remitted all annual fees to their members and still have shown a slight profit. But that was the record year, and as time has gone on, and as World War II recedes, the membership is falling off slowly—very slowly—even though there are over 35,000 male officers and ex-officers in the Toronto metropolitan area who are eligible for membership. And as in the years before 1914, the Reserve is taking an interest in the Institute and many Commanding Officers are urging their officers to join. The Institute has encouraged this interest by reducing the \$25 entrance fee and \$35 annual dues to serving officers of both the Reserve and the active services.

The Institute has all the facilities of any other club in Toronto, if you except swimming pools (only two other Toronto clubs have swimming pools) and squash or badminton courts (five others). Entrance and annual fees of the other Toronto clubs are, by comparison, astronomical, and yet wages paid the Institute's employees, with fringe benefits, are as good or better than those of any other Toronto club.

It will have been gathered that the Institute today and indeed, since the end of World War II, has been enjoying most excellent financial health, and so it has. The Institute brass became aware of this some years ago, and it was thought that the time had come to build a new clubhouse. With this idea, an impost of 4c a

bottle was placed on beer, the members' favourite beverage, bringing the price up to 25c a bottle, and the tax went into a "New Building Fund." So did some surpluses and in hardly any time at all, the Executive Committee found they had around \$75,000 lying around doing nothing. They decided to buy a 75-foot lot immediately to the south of the present clubhouse for a price that turned out, by some coincidence or another, to be \$1,000 a foot. There was much criticism of this move by the "Beanery Gang" (those estimable members who sit at a round table in the bar lounge and complain about how the old place is going all to hell and how things are a lot worse since A, B or C became President) who offered the almost unanimous opinion that the Institute had no right to be going into the real estate business.

There were many plans for a new clubhouse, but it was finally decided in 1955 to reconstruct the present premises, tearing down the back part, over 100 years old and a serious fire hazard, rebuilding it and making it and the front part of the building as fireproof as human ingenuity could contrive. To assist in this laudable endeavour, the lot to the south was sold for \$150,000, so what's wrong with going into the real estate business? In eight years, the 4c impost on beer had added to the Institute's coffers the sum of \$50,000, give or take a couple of dollars, which might give a wrong idea of the members' drinking capacities, unless I explain, as I quickly do, that this particular fund was as well swollen by the surpluses already mentioned and a number of bequests by deceased members, notably one from Major James Bell, M.C., of \$15,000.

This reconstruction has now been completed and a most comfortable clubhouse has been provided which will be adequate in every way for many years to come.

Ex-cadets have played an important part in the life and development of the Institute. Its third President was No. 425 Col. F. C. Denison, C.M.G. and other past Presidents have been No. 797 Col. William Hendrie, V.D., No. 186 Maj.-Gen. V. A. S. Williams, C.M.G., No. 181 Maj.-Gen. J. A. Gunn, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., No. 1472 S/L S. Tupper Bigelow (whose name, for some obscure reason, is unadorned with initials; there is quite probably something disgraceful in his file at Ottawa), No. 1446 W/C H. E. Boulter, E.D. and No. 1783 Lt.-Col. W. W. G. Darling, D.S.O., E.D.

Officer-holders of the Victoria Cross are automatically elected Honorary Life Members of the Institute and two ex-cadets qualified by winning this incomparable decoration: No. 943 Air Marshal W. A. Bishop, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C. and No. 1866 Lt.-Col. C. C. I. Merritt, V.C., E.D. In addition, as has been mentioned, The Honourable Mr. Justice (Col. Colin) Gibson, C.M.G., M.C., V.D. is also an Honorary Life Member, and so is Lt.-Col. F. S. McPherson, M.C., M.M., V.D. who, although not an ex-cadet, played such an important part in the financial affairs of the Institute, keeping it operating in the black during the period he was either President or Chairman of the Finance Committee, from 1936 to 1953 inclusive, except for two years he was overseas on active service. His election to Honorary Life Membership was simply a token of the immense debt the Institute owes him for his labours in the vineyard, particularly in the parlous times of 1936 to 1939, when it was touch-and-go whether the Institute could survive.

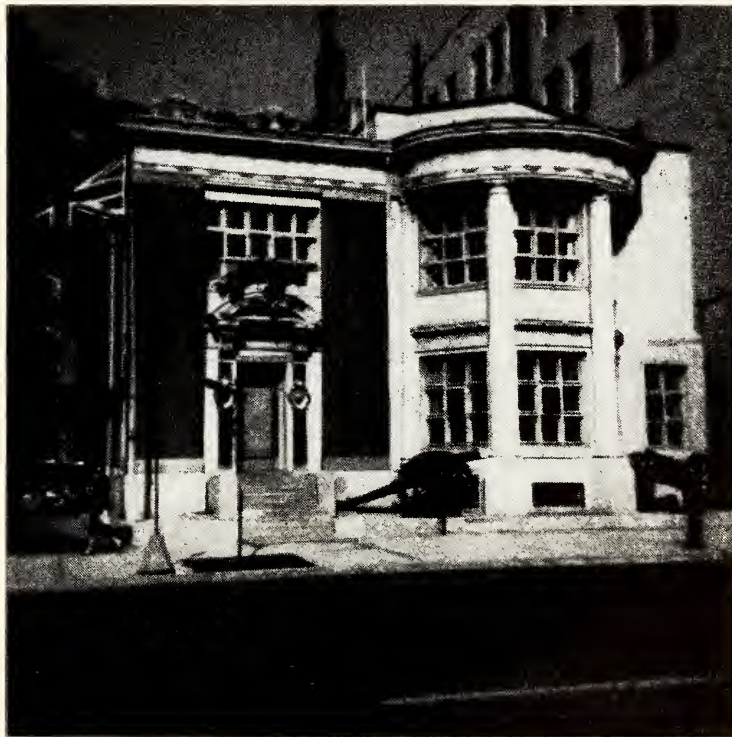
Ex-cadets are welcomed as members of the Institute and of course, the vast majority of ex-cadets in the Toronto area are members. Many other ex-cadets who live in various parts of Canada but visit Toronto from time to time find it well worth the paltry \$10.00 per year Non-Resident membership fee to have a club in Toronto where they will meet old friends and other ex-cadets again.

But the Institute is a club as well as having a remarkable military museum and the library already referred to. Applications are made for membership, moved and seconded by other members, posted on the board for a minimum period of 14

days and voted on by the Executive Committee. There are no membership drives and no organized efforts to bring in new members. It operates in this way much as any other club. Yet I have never heard of any ex-cadet who was proposed for membership having been rejected, any more than I have heard that an ex-cadet was ever jailed. (Shush, Junior! He was drummed out of the regiment, don't you remember? So we don't call him an ex-cadet any more.)

The Royal Canadian Military Institute holds a unique place in Canadian affairs. There is nothing else precisely like it in the country. It is the only club in Canada that gets a grant from the Dominion of Canada (all too little, of course; far less than it deserves); and it is the only club in the country to be honoured by the prefix "Royal" since 1903.

Come up and see us sometime.



MILITARY STANDARDIZATION AND ITS APPLICATION TO N. A. T. O.

by

No. 2435 Colonel R. T. BENNETT

ALTHOUGH it is acknowledged that standardization is a dull subject, it is certainly not a new problem. The following extract from a commission signed by Charles I in June, 1631 on the subject of standardizing arms and armour indicates that it was plaguing our ancestors even then, some three hundred years ago.

And because we are credibly given to understand that the often and continual altering and changing of the fashion of armes and armours, some countrys and parts of the Kingdome having armours of one fashion, and some of another, do put many of our subjects to a great and unnecessary charge, and more than need requireth; for the avoiding whereof, our will and pleasure is, and we doe hereby appoint and command, that hereafter there shall be but one uniform fashion of armours of the said common and trayned bands throughout our said Kingdome of England.

Accepting that it may be dull, the subject of standardization is nevertheless an essential one when considered in relationship to the efficiency of armed forces of the NATO Alliance. Hence, some knowledge of the broad principles and aims of standardization in the light of current NATO requirements and the organization which has been established to deal with it is of value to Canadian service personnel.

To standardize is simply to make matters—materiel or non-materiel—conform to a standard or pattern. There is no validity whatsoever in standardization as an end in itself, and to adopt such an end would be a denial of all progress. Thus, from the military point of view, it is only necessary to standardize when to do so will clearly result in an improvement in the efficiency of the fighting services.

The aim of NATO military standardization is: "To enable the NATO forces to operate together in the most effective manner." In the furtherance of this aim, there are two distinct fields of activity in which it is possible to standardize: (a) the non-materiel field, covering procedures, tactics, techniques, terminology, etc.; (b) the materiel field covering equipment.

In the non-materiel field, it is quite clear that the adoption by all NATO nations of similar operating procedures, similar tactics, similar terminology, and so forth, is absolutely essential if our individual forces are to be able to fight effectively side by side in the field, on the seas, or in the air. It is pointless attempting to dance a tango with a partner who insists on doing a Scottish reel! For this reason, it is the declared NATO policy that in the non-materiel field the maximum practical degree of standardization should be achieved on a NATO-wide basis so that all forces of the Alliance can operate together effectively. Considerable progress has already been achieved along these lines.

In the materiel field, the problem is not quite so simple. From the point of view of the idealist, it is easy to say that Allied forces equipped with common weapons and sustained by common stores are more likely to fight effectively together than forces using dissimilar equipment. However, this contention entirely ignores the fact that in these days of total war, it is the nations which fight and not merely the armed services. Thus, for good or ill, it is necessary to take into consideration national requirements, national idiosyncrasies and national industrial practices before it is possible to standardize any given article of equipment.

Take, for example, a relatively simple item such as the ubiquitous Jeep. The American automobile industry is geared to produce this vehicle in quantity. But, suppose that for reasons of national economy and employment policy the British and French Governments decide to produce their own Jeeps. Inasmuch as the industrial practices of all three countries vary widely, would it be wise or practicable to standardize and adopt a NATO Jeep which would require the re-tooling of perhaps General Motors, Renault and Austin? Obviously not! For this reason there now are, and will continue to be (much to the despair of the idealist) American Jeeps designed to run on the right side of the road and British Jeeps designed to run, for perfidious British reasons, on the left or "wrong side" of the road. Here then is a simple example of why—for reasons of domestic employment policy coupled with domestic industrial practices—it is not always possible to standardize even a comparatively simple article of military equipment.

There is, however, another, and perhaps more difficult hazard standing in the way of materiel standardization. This is the security of individual nations. For the idealist it is easy to say that in the field of new developments, particularly armament development, there should be no difficulty in establishing military characteristics and common specifications for the manufacture of entirely new articles of equipment. Theoretically, the idealist is correct—but, obviously, in practice it does not work that way because, in fact, most new developments are originally conceived as items specifically designed for the defense of national sovereignty and territory. Few countries are permitted by their laws to disclose information which, should it get into the hands of the wrong people, would prejudice national defense. Consequently, many modern developments are excluded from the field of NATO standardization by the security laws of the originating country. The idealist may contend that such caution among friends is exaggerated. But this is not so! No duly elected democratic government can possibly guarantee to its electorate that national security is as good as can be devised, if that government permits defense secrets to be passed beyond the limits within which the national security authorities can themselves physically and effectively control security.

It is at this point that the idealist usually retires in despair! Fortunately a number of practical men still remain, and to these it is self-evident that the ideal solution upon which nobody can agree is almost invariably the enemy of an adequate solution which can be accepted by all. Within this latter area we find such items as the standardization of fuels and lubricants, components, adapters, ammunition and so forth. These, if standardized, do much to make it possible for NATO forces to work effectively together.

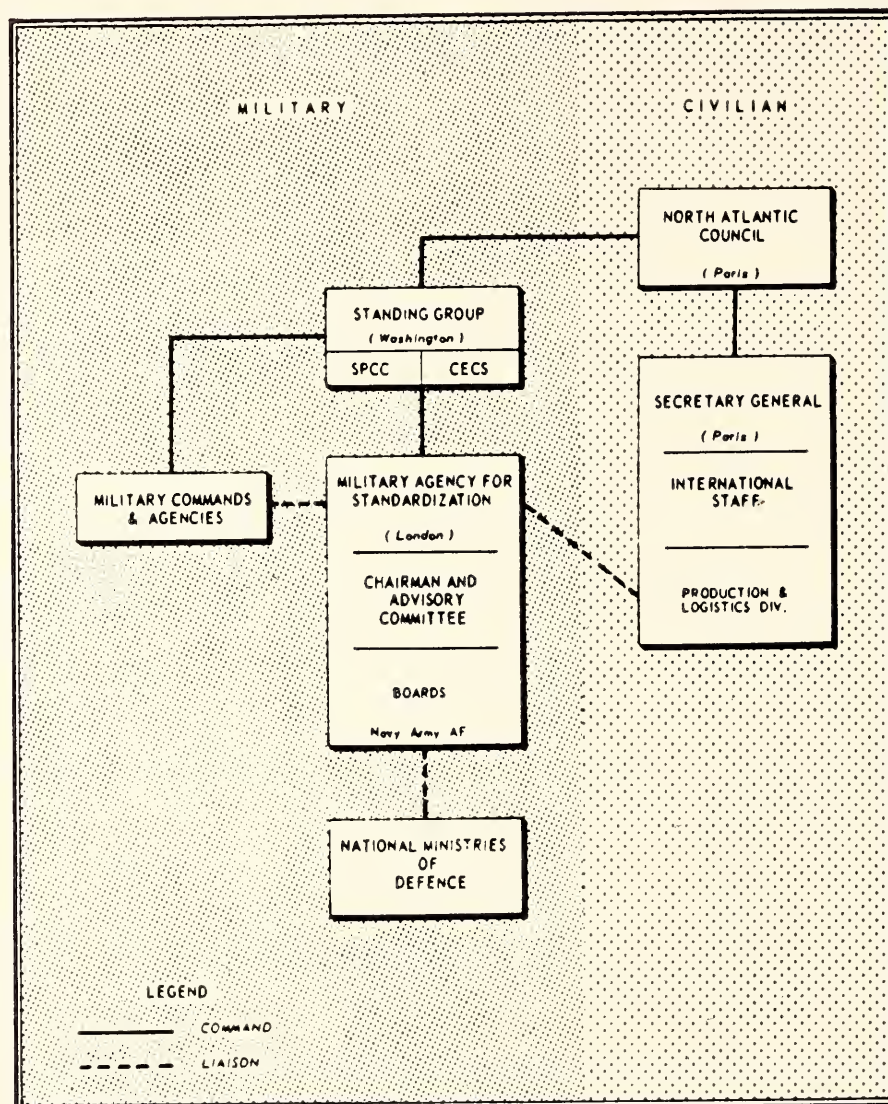
Thus in the non-materiel (or procedural) field the NATO policy is to achieve the maximum practical degree of standardization while in the materiel field the policy is to achieve the maximum practical degree of standardization whilst recognizing the many intractable problems which militate against complete success.

The military Standing Group of NATO is responsible for formulating the military policy on standardization as a guide to the fifteen countries of the Alliance, military commands, and agencies. To do this, the Standing Group has established the Standardization Policy and Coordination Committee (SPCC) drawn from the Washington staffs of the member nations (France, U.K., and U.S.) together with a Canadian Representative.¹

This committee advises the Standing Group on the policy, procedures, and organization required for standardization, and also exercises certain coordinating functions between the agencies and commands concerned with standardization.

¹ Lieutenant Colonel C. R. Elmsley, C.D., RCEME.

The Communications-Electronics Coordination Section (CECS) is of equal importance but confines its work to formulating the electronic characteristics of items of communication equipment. Of the external Standing Group agencies, the Military Agency for Standardization (MAS) in London is the principal one concerned with military standardization.



In parallel with the military organization is a civil establishment functioning under the direction of the Secretary General of NATO which, in addition to a vast array of political, economic and financial problems, is concerned with the production and supply aspects of military standardization. The primary agency in this case is the Production and Logistics Division of the NATO International Staff, with whom MAS has a close liaison.

Finally, there are the NATO military commands who are the chief beneficiaries of standardization, and who are the main breeding ground for new proposals. MAS is authorized to enter into direct negotiation with all these agencies and commands, as well as with all Ministries of Defense in the Alliance.

Proposals for standardization may be initiated by the North Atlantic Council, the Standing Group, national authorities, NATO military commanders, or MAS. Those which have a NATO-wide application are considered by MAS

while those made by groups of countries within NATO (such as ABC or WEU) are processed by the countries concerned. In this latter case, provided national security policies allow, these agreements may then be filed with MAS who will invite non-signatory nations to subscribe to them.

When final NATO-wide agreement on any subject or item is reached, MAS promulgates it in the form of a Standardization Agreement (STANAG) and it is of course, the duty of the Supreme Commanders to inform MAS subsequently of the effectiveness of the agreement under operational or exercise conditions.

Within the organization of MAS there exists a Chairman; an Advisory Committee consisting of the Chairman, his deputy, and the chairmen of the three Service Boards; three Service Boards—Army, Navy, and Air— each consisting of a representative of Canada, France, U.K. and U.S.; accredited representatives to each of the Service Boards from NATO countries other than the four permanent members; and an International Secretariat.

The Chairman represents MAS in the international field and administers the Agency in such a manner as to facilitate and expedite the work of the Boards, though he does not determine or influence their position in the detailed matters of standardization.

The Advisory Committee assists the Chairman in coordinating the work of the three Service Boards, and in allocating joint service matters when they arise to one of them. (The Boards are organized on a single service basis).

The main function of the Boards is to seek national agreement in their own fields on all matters put before them for standardization.

The work is slow, laborious and sometimes frustrating, as indeed it is bound to be when you consider that within NATO there are fifteen nations, two Supreme Commands, the Channel Committee, and a large number of subordinate commands, all of whom have to be consulted. Except in unusual circumstances, quick results are scarcely the order of the day! The task, however, is not unrewarding—for it has the great merit of being at best essential, and at the worst extremely useful.

Perhaps some may argue that the whole business is so fraught with difficulties that it is hardly worth the effort presently being put into it. But looking back some six years to the practical beginning of the Western Alliance, it is all too evident what enormous strides have been made. Military manoeuvres are conducted today which would have been quite impracticable in the early days before procedures and tactics had been agreed upon— or standardized. And in the materiel field, tribute must be paid to the large measure of effective standardization which has grown out of the North American military aid programme.

All this should give the member countries of the NATO Alliance the fortitude to press on with a humble but useful task, realizing that the policy for achieving the aim of military standardization is severely practical but that the ideal solution is often impossible of attainment.

AN ACCOUNT OF HIS EXPERIENCES, ATHLETIC AND OTHERWISE

By No. 292, J. J. B. FARLEY

Acting on a request from the *R.M.C. Review*, No. 292, J. J. B. Farley has sent a long but interesting letter of his experiences, chiefly in the athletic field. Mr. Farley now lives at Nairobi, Kenya, British East Africa. His post office box number is 91, for anyone who may care to correspond with him. The *R.M.C. Review* is very grateful to him for his kindness in taking the trouble to record these interesting reminiscences.

A LITTLE time ago I received a request from the Royal Military College for a list of the prizes which I have won. I have never kept a record of them, and the actual trophies were all stored away. However, I have lately had access to them, and if the matter is still of interest, I shall endeavour to make out as comprehensive a list as possible.

When I joined the Royal Military College, I brought with me a quite unjustifiably exalted idea of my ability as a sprinter; at the Quebec High School, where I spent three years preparing for the R.M.C., I won the hundred yards, the long jump and putting the shot each year—we were allowed to take only three prizes at each sports meeting—and on the last occasion a classmate timed me for the hundred, and clocked me home at a shade over nine seconds, a little better than the then existing world's record! Possibly he borrowed twenty-five cents from me afterwards, I don't remember.

However, at the R.M.C. I found that Bertie Armstrong in my class was a real flyer, and until he put his knee out and had to give up running, he always made me swallow his dust. Then, in the senior classes, there was always someone who could reduce one to the category of "also ran". The only events which I have a recollection of winning were, in my third year, the long jump with 18 feet 9 inches, and a tight race against Heneker in the 220 but only for second prize, as someone in the first class was in front, and in my fourth year I won putting the shot, but could not take part in any other events owing to a strained tendon in my leg.

Then, in the R.M.C. rifle club I won a pewter mug and a silver-plated cup, as well as several spoons; but, what I prize above everything, I won the Sword of Honour.

On my graduation day in 1893 I was awarded the prize for "Drills and Exercises" which took the form of a silver-mounted riding whip.

I got my commission in 1893 and sailed for Malta that autumn to join the first Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, the old 64th, then stationed in Verdala Barracks.

We did nothing worthy of mention in the sports line except plenty of rugby football, and a certain amount of rowing in our 6 oar boat; at the annual regatta I was one of our crew and we should have won the race but the course was not fairly laid out, the start was at the mouth of the quarantine harbour, and we drew No. 7 which was on the left of the line, and owing to the contraction of the harbour, the finishing flags had to be narrowed to about the width of two boats, and were opposite to boats one and two, the distance was half a mile, and obviously some of the boats had a little farther to row than others, and if that was not enough, our cox lost his head and steered rigidly to his front for two-thirds of the way, before he realized he was not heading for the winning post at all, and had to cut across diagonally to the finish. As it was we beat all the other boats excepting the Royal Canadians who won from us by half a length. They had drawn No. 1. The only other event I entered for in Malta was an officers' race, 100 yards; wishing to do well, I ordered from Mr. Briffa, the shoemaker, a pair

of running shoes. They were not delivered until I was just setting out for the Marsa, where the race was to take place, so that I had no opportunity to try them on. When I got into them, I found they were an inch too long, and the soles were so thin that the spikes caused great pain to the soles of my feet. It was a large entry, fifteen at least. Nevertheless, in spite of my handicap, I did actually beat one man. I made no excuses and had to put up with a considerable amount of good-natured chaff. However, I did improve with the years, which I attribute to some extent to the fact that I have never acquired a taste for alcohol and I have never smoked, and, leading an active life I was always in fairly good training.

In the latter part of 1895 we were transferred to Cairo and in 1896 took part in the Dongola Expedition up the Nile. On our return to Cairo a sports meeting took place at which I won the officers' fencing, the prize being a pair of silver candlesticks, and next year in 1897, I won a silver cup for the same event. Also, in that year 1897, I was very successful in the rifle meeting, winning substantial money prizes in all the matches as well as a case of meerschaum pipes—which I gave away—and a flask. I also won the grand aggregate, the prize being a set of brown leather brass mounted pony harness which, having no pony, I sold to the Colonel of the Connaught Rangers on the spot for £10. In the autumn of that year we were transferred to Umballa in the Punjab, in India, and soon after I was sent to the central gymnasium, Lucknow, for a six months instructor's course of gymnastics and swordsmanship, on the completion of which I was appointed superintendent of the central gymnasium in Umballa, and before I had finished my second year at the gymnasium I got my promotion as Captain and was sent out to join the second Battalion of my regiment in South Africa, the 98th. They were in Johannesburg when I joined up, and I was at once sent out to take command of Pretoria Road Piquet. and here, if I may be pardoned, I should like to make a digression from the subject of prizes. At that time the war in South Africa had reached the stage where the Boers were holding Pretoria and doing their best to sweep the Transvaal and Orange Free State. Pretoria Road Piquet was on the road from Johannesburg to Pretoria, about six or seven miles out, and when I took over I was shocked at the set-up. There were two or three tents for the men and N.C.O.s and one officer's tent; in front, and on the flanks of the position was a long straggling half-hour shelter trench facing the direction of Pretoria; from the shelter trench the ground sloped down for about two hundred yards where, masking our entire front, was one of those big wattle groves which were established to grow pit props for the gold mines. There was nothing to prevent an enemy from getting round behind us and attacking from the rear as we were not in touch with the picquets on either flank which were a couple of miles away. I had half a dozen troopers of the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles to do patrol work and they were excellent fellows, and did their work well.

Reverting to that wretched half-hour shelter trench, I found that it had nowhere a field of fire of more than twenty yards, and a sentry could see nothing. I at once began to rack my brains for some of the field engineering that Sergeant Major Birtles taught us, and here may I say that I like to think that Lord Kitchener's blockhouse line, which stretched for hundreds of miles all over the country, penning the Boer commandos in until they had to "call it a day", may have had its inception with me. Having cut broad lanes through the wattle grove and thrown up banks in front of the trench as sentry posts, I built a circular redoubt in the centre of my position, large enough to take my whole picquet; it had no entrance through the parapet, but there was a creep hole underneath; it had barbed wire in the ditch and our water tank of corrugated iron, which was six feet high and between three and four feet in diameter, I let into the ground in front of the creep hole until the top was level with the ground, and made steps down to the tap. Of course, the reserve ammunition and rations were buried inside. It

had loopholes and head cover all around and a firing step and an excellent command over all approaches. I'd just got it nicely finished when Lord Kitchener's Chief Staff Officer came round inspecting, and he was at once greatly interested; he was a Major, Royal Engineers, and he inspected every detail thoroughly and then told me to make drawings of my redoubt, plan, elevation and cross sections, and he'd come round in two day's time and collect them, which he did. It was after this that the blockhouse line started; each one was the same size as mine but of aluminium and with an aluminium roof, and they were all linked up. After some weeks I was ordered to hand over my picquet to some other Regiment and march to Springs to join the Regiment. This was the beginning of General French's grand sweep, I forget of how many columns, across the Transvaal to the Zululand and Swaziland borders, and the Regiment had already joined General Dartnell's column which was forming at that place, Springs.

Well, after tramping between one and two thousand miles, all over the Eastern Transvaal, we finally found ourselves at Volksrust where the column broke up with a grand sports meeting, and it was here that I won my first sprinting event in the Regiment. There was a handicap race for officers, 150 yards, one yard start for every year of service, and the betting was on Captain Johnston of my regiment, a New Zealander and recognised as the fastest sprinter in the Regiment. There was a very large field, and to some we had to give from ten to fifteen yards. I had to give Johnston two yards, and after the hardest race I ever ran he and I finished off to win in dead heat! This shook "Johnnie" badly, he kept muttering "gave me two yards, must be losing my grip". He was shot by a sniper in the first world war, when, as General F. E. Johnston he was in command of the New Zealand Contingent.

I just recollect that shortly after joining I won a 5/- prize for a wrestling match; it was in the ante room, after a guest night dinner, and Ralston, our heavy-weight subaltern, challenged the world to wrestle. Nicholson, of the Cameron Highlanders took him on and was defeated. Ralston then challenged all comers to wrestle for 5/- a side and to my surprise, someone called out my name; now, until I was fourteen, I had always attended a little country school in Ontario, and as we had no games except rounders, which we glorified by the name of baseball, most of us went in for wrestling, and finally Tom Hurley and I became the best in the school, and in the course of years had picked up a few useful tricks. Although I never scaled more than 11 stone to his 14 and he was very powerful, I did not feel that I should disgrace myself, so I came forward and we were sent to our corners by the referee, Captain Johnston—then a Lieutenant. When, at his word, we met in the centre, I paused for a moment looking for the opening I wanted and then, in half a minute he was on his back and counted out; we changed ends and this time he ducked and darting in low, caught me round the body, lifting me off my feet. I knew the answer to that one too, and that round ended as the first one did; I never got the 5/-. we both forgot all about it. The poor lad died of enteric soon after we went to India, greatly lamented by all who knew him, especially by me, as he was my greatest friend.

Upon the break-up of Dartnell's column at Volksrust the Regiment was sent to Wakkerstroom and my company to outpost duty to "Hurricane Hill", well named, about five miles outside that town. After some weeks there I, with my Company, was sent in to Volksrust where half the Company was despatched to "Opperman's Kraal", a big concrete blockhouse about 10 miles away across the Velt, while I, with the remainder, went to Charleston in Natal to guard the railway station, and there we remained until the end of the war. While in Charleston there was nothing in the sports line that I could enter except a 50 yards handicap race for officers, for a small cash prize, which I won from scratch. There was a sports meeting but only one event for officers, a 220 yards race, which I won but I didn't

deserve any feathers in my cap because I wore something on my feet suitable for running, whereas, of the very large number of young officers who entered, only three or four followed my example, the rest just threw off their tunics and ran as they were, in parade boots, some with leggings, and they ran splendidly too. I have often wished that it had occurred to me to refuse to take the prize; the one who ran me a very close second was wearing Veltschoen, which are light and very good for running in.

We remained in Charleston until peace was declared and soon after the war ended we and the Grenadier Guards were the first two regiments to sail for England—on the same transport—in our case the reason was because we were on the roster for India.

And now the prizes: In addition to those already noted, I have a small silver cup, won in a yacht race under the auspices of the Naini Tal Sailing Club in India, with a yacht named Sheela, on the 27th August, 1909. About the same time I won a canoe race there, a party of ladies were supposed to be marooned on some desert island out in the lake and their “champions” raced to their rescue. In this case I had very little difficulty as none of the other “champions” knew anything about paddling a canoe, and I had almost lived in one all my young days in Canada.

I have too a silver cup won at the military tournament in Umballa for sabre v. sabre about 1908; a silver cup as winner of the “flight” shoot in Toronto in the archery tournament of 1931, I forget the exact distance but something between 300 and 400 yards; a silver cigarette case for officers’ handicap in a rifle match in October, 1904, won shooting from scratch. The officers’ scores, sans handicap, also counted in a match, officers vs. sergeants, won by the officers.

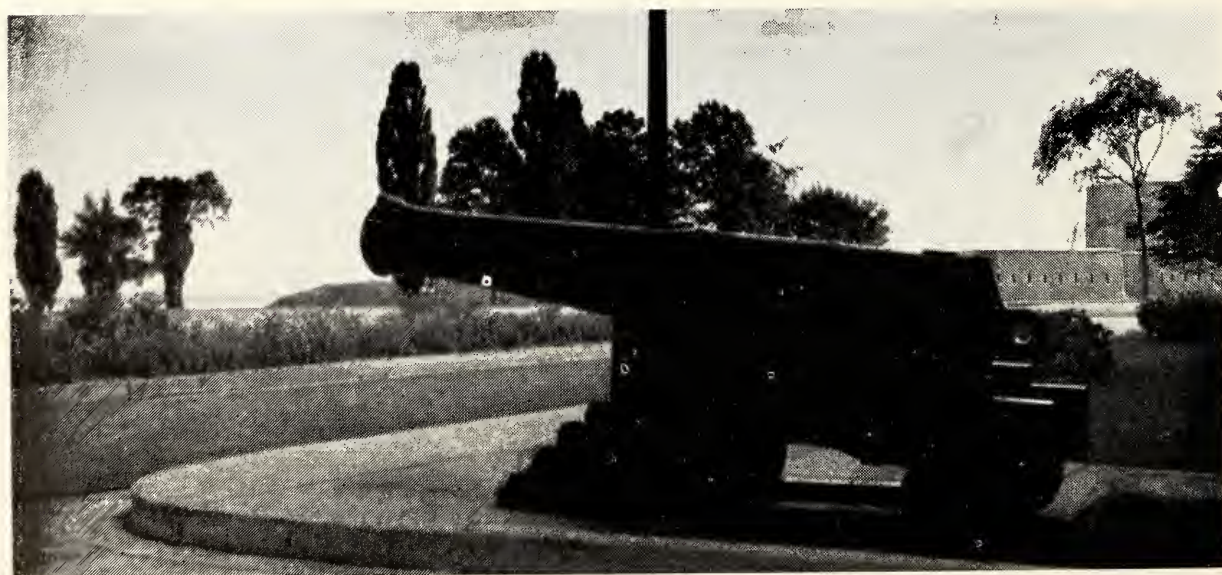
I have a handsome gold and enamel medal in the form of a six-pointed star, which is awarded to a champion archer of England—which I was in 1925—by the Grand National Archery Society, when the honour is passed on to a successor. A silver medal with clasp, Oxford 1924, awarded to one of the six leading archers of England and a silver gilt medal with clasps, Oxford 1925-6-7-8 and 9 for one of the leading four archers. I was really runner-up except in 1925 when I was champion. I have a handsome medal with seven clasps, as champion of the Western Counties for seven years, but the Grand Western Archery Society asked me to give it to them for insertion in the centre of the challenge shield as representing the longest period during which any archer had held the honour. Then I have a very beautiful solid gold medal designed by the artist Sickert, and awarded by the “Worshipful Company of Bowyers” for an archery meeting in the grounds of the Royal Toxophilite Society in London on July 1st, 1925. It represents an old time archer in the ancient uniform standing out in relief and shooting an arrow, while a trophy of bows, an ancient helmet, shield, etc., make it exceedingly handsome. I have a bronze medal with clasps “Devonshire Gentlemen” 1928 to 1929, awarded by the Grand National Archery Society for meetings those two years. Another small silver medal to members of a team, winners of the County Challenge Cup, won by Devon, awarded by the G.N.A.S. 1926. A handsome bronze medal, awarded by the Ranelagh Club, for an archery meeting, May 22nd and 23rd, 1930.

I have a handsome silver medal inscribed 2nd N. Staffordshire Regiment Rifle Meeting, 1904, Officers’ best aggregate, won by Captain J. J. B. Farley; a very pretty little tortoise shell medal with a picture of “Sagittarius” in silver which I won at some time, but have forgotten all particulars; a decoration in the form of a Maltese Cross in enamel, awarded as a compliment upon my winning the championship of England, by the Belgian Archery Society of Saint Sebastien, The Chevaliers de Saint Sebastien.

Then I once wrote a poem entitled "The Jungle Maid". It was inspired by running across a very pretty little Indian girl in the heart of a forest in India, when I was hunting one day. She was playing all alone under a big tree, near a little stream with no hut or habitation to be seen anywhere. A French baron whom I knew, editor of a paper, was pleased with the poem and published it in his paper; he also read it before some literary society in Rome, who awarded me a silver decoration. And now, in conclusion, I must not forget the golf ball which I won for a regimental round. I could do no better than runner-up the next year,, however, as I was badly beaten by the Colonel.

I sincerely apologize to you, Professor Fisher, for the length of the letter; when I started I thought a short letter of an explanatory nature would be in order, but it got out of hand and I did not know where or when to stop, but you will know what extracts, if any, to make, should you decide to make any use of it.

26 September, 1955



MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE CLUB OF CANADA

Held at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario, Saturday, October 1st, 1955.

I. PRESENT:

College No.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 297 H. R. Poussette, Esq., | 1856 Lt.-Col. E. W. Steuart-Jones, M.B.E.,
E.D. |
| 503 John S. Leitch, Esq. | 1899 Lt. F. J. Donahue |
| 562 G. R. Hall, Esq. | 1913 J. I. MacLaren, Esq. |
| 610 B. D. Hall, Esq. | 1914 H. T. Markey, Esq. |
| 667 Lt.-Col. E. Gerald Hanson, D.S.O.,
E.D. | 1919 Dr. M. Cedric Mooney |
| 698 Major Everett Bristol, C.M.G., Q.C. | 1921 Asst. Commissioner Geo. B.
McClellan, R.C.M.P. |
| 699 Capt. H. G. Cochrane | 1936 Col. N. J. W. Smith, D.S.O. |
| 718 Lt.-Col. D. W. Walker, D.S.O., M.C.,
C. de G. | 1938 J. G. Stewart, Esq. |
| 759 Major Horace H. Lawson, E.D.,
O.L.S. | 1944 Capt. F. Howard Wilson |
| 980 Maj.-Gen. M. H. S. Penhale, C.B.E.,
C.D. | 1998 Lt.-Col. A. G. Sangster, E.D. |
| 1103 Capt. Hugh Ryan | 2104 W/Cdr. C. W. E. Miles |
| 1131 Brig. P. A. S. Todd, C.B.E., D.S.O.,
E.D. | 2118 Lt.-Col. T. E. Sisson. O.B.E., E.D. |
| 1138 Major G. F. Benson | 2205 Major H. Beverley Armstrong |
| 1141 W. H. O'Reilly, Esq. | 2214 Major H. P. Davis |
| 1146 C. D. D. Stanley, Esq. | 2221 Capt. D. S. Gillies |
| 1147 F. L. Foster, Esq. | 2223 Lt.-Col. J. A. Hornibrook |
| 1149 P. E. Durnford, Esq. | 2243 R. M. Powell, Esq. |
| 1151 Lt.-Col. A. M. Ramsay | 2245 Lt.-Col. J. H. Ready |
| 1153 Lt.-Col. F. I. Carpenter, V.D. | 2256 Major R. B. Wotherspoon |
| 1167 Col. G. LeB. Ross | 2269 T. F. Burton, Esq. |
| 1215 Brig. A. E. D. Tremain, C.B.E., E.D. | 2289 D. F. McLean, Esq. |
| 1230 Col. S. H. Dobell, D.S.O. | 2326 Capt. G. Hudson Hall |
| 1278 Capt. Walter M. Moore | 2366 W/Cdr. R. C. A. Waddell, D.S.O.,
D.F.C. |
| 1291 Guy Carr-Harris, Esq. | 2375 Lt.-Col. Norman B. Buchanan, M.C. |
| 1394 Major the Rev. S. W. Williams, B.A.,
B.Sc. | 2391 Col. R. E. Hogarth, D.S.O. |
| 1413 P. A. DuMoulin, Esq. | 2456 Major S. A. Gillies |
| 1456 Lt.-Col. A. Powis | 2476 Lt. J. C. O'Brien, R.C.N. |
| 1474 Lt.-Col. DeL. H. M. Panet | 2503 Lt.-Col. H.E.C. Price, M.B.E., C.D. |
| 1478 Lt.-Col. D. C. MacDonald, D.S.O.,
E.D. | 2530 Lt.-Col. W. K. Lye, M.B.E., C.D. |
| 1512 Major R. H. Wallace, M.B.E. | 2544 Major T. A. Somerville |
| 1596 Lt.-Gen. G. G. Simonds, C.B., C.B.E.,
D.S.O., C.D. | 2618 N. B. Baylay, Esq. |
| 1607 Lt.-Col. Howard C. Fair | 2639 L. P. Kenyon, Esq. |
| 1679 Major C. H. Campbell, C.D. | 2640 Lt.-Col. C. H. Lithgow, C.D., R.C.R. |
| 1620 Lt.-Col. R. R. Labatt, D.S.O., E.D. | 2652 Major A. B. Smith, M.C. |
| 1632 G. A. C. Holt, Esq. | 2675 Majors T. O. Cadham |
| 1641 G. C. Heron, Esq. | 2700 Major R. W. Potts, D.S.O., R.C.E. |
| 1642 John A. Ross, Esq. | 2716 Capt. J. E. Wilkin, M.B.E. |
| 1647 J. A. Anderson | 2753 J. D. Densmore, Esq. |
| 1653 J. G. Brough, Esq. | 2790 H. J. O'Donnell, Esq. |
| 1695 Lt.-Col. H. C. MacDougall | 2804 L/Cdr. J. W. Scott, R.C.N. |
| 1717 Lt.-Col. N. L. C. Mather, O.B.E.,
E.D. | 2805 Major G. H. Sellar, C.D. |
| 1743 Lt.-Col. D. A. M. MacLaren | H2828 Professor W. R. P. Bridger, M.A. |
| 1758 Lt.-Col. Gordon C. Smith, C.D. | 2901 S/Lt. (L) D.S. Lothead |
| 1762 G/Capt. C. M. A. Strathy, E.D., Q.C. | 2917 F/O M. A. Rhodes, R.C.A.F. |
| 1766 Col. K. H. Tremain, O.B.E., E.D. | 2919 R. E. Simpson, Esq. |
| 1783 Lt.-Col. W. W. G. Darling, D.S.O.,
E.D. | 2951 Lt. R. M. Withers, R.C.C.S. |
| 1822 Supt. J. F. Thrasher. LL.B., R.C.M.P. | 3046 Lt. C. Y. Gagnon. R.C.O.C. |
| 1827 Lt.-Col. W. F. Baylay | 3062 A. R. Kear, Esq. |
| 1841 Brig. D. G. Cunningham, C.B.E.,
D.S.O., E.D., Q.C. | 3103 J. R. Wright, Esq. |
| 1855 Brig. Ian S. Johnston, C.B.E., D.S.O.,
E.D., Q.C. | 3143 Wm. J. Law, Esq. |
| | 3186 W. R. Allan, Esq. |
| | 3201 Lt. A. E. Cambon |
| | 3218 Lt. G. B. Holt, R.C.E. |
| | 3235 Lt. R. F. Mann |
| | 3260 P. H. Wright, Esq. |
| | 3261 Lt. A. L. Altwasser, R.C.E. |
| | 3279 F/O I. F. Flemming, R.C.A.F. |
| | 3303 J. R. Neroutsos, Esq. |
| | 3347 R. R. Wallace, Esq. |

2.

The President, Colonel K. H. Tremain, acted as Chairman, and called the meeting to order at 9:30 a.m.

3. MINUTES

It was moved by W. H. O'Reilly, Esq., and seconded by John A. Ross, Esq.: "THAT in view of the fact that the Minutes of the last Annual Meeting have already been published in the *R.M.C. Review*, they be taken as read and adopted."

CARRIED.

4. PRESIDENT'S REPORT

The President, Colonel K. H. Tremain, reported on the activities of the Club for the past year, as follows:

GENTLEMEN: On behalf of the General Council and Executive Committee, I beg to report on the activities of the Club during the past year. You have already received the two Bulletins that were prepared and sent out to you in January and August and, in order to keep my report brief, it is not intended that information provided at that time should be repeated in this report.

PROCEEDINGS: Your Executive Committee has met three times since the last Annual Meeting: once in October 1954; once in February and once yesterday. The General Council has met twice: once in October 1954 and once yesterday.

R.M.C. Review

The Club guaranteed to the *Review* the sum of \$1,500.00 for the year 1954. One thousand and twenty-nine (1029) copies were mailed to Ex-Cadets, and the sum of \$1,543.50 was paid to the *Review*. The sum of \$1,439.00 was collected from Ex-Cadets and the balance represents the cost of *Reviews* mailed to Life Members who receive the *Review* free of cost. It is the hope of the Editor, Professor P. F. Fisher, that 1100 Ex-Cadets would subscribe for the *Review* in 1955, which would mean a revenue from the Club of \$1,650.00. The Club has received, during the first nine months, subscriptions for the *Review* amounting to \$1,438.00.

Ex-Cadets, who are in a position to do so, are urged to advertise in the *Review*. Articles and news items would also be most acceptable.

The Marker

The Editor of *The Marker* has also asked me to announce that he would be pleased to receive articles from Ex-Cadets.

Ex-Cadet Editor of the "Review"

We were fortunate in having our able and hard-working Secretary, Mr. R. D. Williams, acting as Editor of the Ex-Cadets Section of the *Review* again this year. He was assisted by Lt.-Col. T. F. Gelley. Material for the Club section of the *Review* was received by Mr. Williams who checked it and forwarded it to Mr. Gelley for preparation and editing. We are greatly indebted to these two gentlemen for the extra work involved, and the Club owes them a hearty vote of thanks for their untiring efforts. I would ask the Branch Secretaries to be good enough to forward material for the *Review* to Mr. Williams as it becomes available during the year.

Back issues from 1920 to 1954 will be available tonight from Cadet on duty in the *Review* Room.

Financial Statement

Comparative financial statements are printed on the reverse side of the Agenda. The statement also shows the paid membership for the past three years. The operations for the year 1954 showed a profit for the year of \$356.02. Nine hundred and fifty-three (953) Ex-Cadets paid their dues in 1954; 788 through the Branch Clubs and 165 paid direct to the Parent Club. In addition, there are 73 Life Members who are not required, under the Constitution, to pay annual dues, making a total membership of 1026 for the year 1954. Ex-Cadets who have not yet paid their dues for 1955 are urged to do so as soon as possible.

Life Membership Fees

The question of the amount of the Life Membership Fee was discussed at the last meeting of your Executive. The present Life Membership Fee is \$100.00. The Meeting approved the following resolution which will be presented to this Annual Meeting:

"THAT this meeting recommend to the Annual Meeting that the Constitution be amended to provide for increasing the amount of the Life Membership Fee from \$100.00 to \$150.00."

Constitution

The Constitution approved at the last Annual Meeting was printed in the 1955 issue of the *Review*. Copies of the Constitution may be obtained from the Secretary-Treasurer of the Parent Club.

Visitors' Register at the College

The College Visitors' Register has been repaired and rebound. The work was done under the supervision of Mr. John Spurr, the College Librarian, at a cost of \$75.00. The Executive has expressed the thanks of the Club to the Commandant, Air Commodore D. A. R. Bradshaw, for having this work done, and advised him that the Club would be pleased to pay this account.

Advisory Board

The first meeting of the Canadian Services College Advisory Board, since the Second World War, was held at the Royal Military College on January 31, 1955. At this meeting the Club was represented by Brig. Ian S. Johnston, C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D., Q.C.

Unfortunately, our other representative, Col. S. H. Dobell, D.S.O., was out of the country and was unable to attend.

Your Executive received a report from Brig. Johnston at the Meeting held in February. The Commandant, Air Commodore D. A. R. Bradshaw, D.F.C., also gave us a résumé of the discussions that took place at the Meeting of the Board.

Associate Membership

Under the provisions of the Constitution Ex-Cadets of Royal Roads and Collège Militaire Royal de St-Jean, who have received honourable discharge, shall be admitted to Associate Membership upon their making written application to the General Council. Twenty-two (22) applications have been received from Ex-Cadets who left Collège Militaire Royal de St-Jean. These applications have been approved by the General Council and their names placed on the mailing list of the Club.

No applications have yet been received from Ex-Cadets of Royal Roads.

Inter-School Rifle Competition

The Royal Military College Club of Canada Inter-Schools Rifle Competition has again been conducted by Army Headquarters and was completed in June. The winning team was St. Coeur de Marie High School, Shediac, N.B., with a score of 995 out of a total of 1,000 points. One hundred and ninety-one (191) teams from schools across Canada competed in this year's competition. The Royal Military College Club Shield, together with ten silver medals, donated by the Club, were presented to the winning team. The Club has received the thanks of the Department of National Defence in fostering this type of competition in the schools and providing the awards.

1955 Graduating Class

The 1955 Graduating Class, which graduated in June, numbered 93. The Members of this Class have been added to the Club rolls. The Secretary has written to each of these new Ex-Cadets welcoming him into the Club and wishing him, on behalf of the Club, every success in his future endeavours.

Branch Clubs

During the year 12 Branch Clubs continued to operate. Unfortunately, the paid-up Membership of one or two branches was down last year compared with other recent years. I would ask the Secretaries of the branches concerned to make a special effort, between now and the end of this year, to try and collect the dues of the delinquent Members.

Efforts were made, by correspondence, to get Ex-Cadets in Calgary and Edmonton interested in forming a Branch in these cities but with no success. It is suggested that anyone living in these cities, who is interested, should take the matter up with the Executive of the Club.

Empress of Scotland—Branch Club

A Meeting of Ex-Cadets was held on the S.S. Empress of Scotland, 5 September, 1955, during a voyage from Montreal to Liverpool. It was convened and presided over by No. 1484, J. M. Packham, and was attended by:

No. 3574	R. H. Banning	No. 3929	J. G. Buchanan
No. 3847	D. R. Boyle	No. 3948	J. B. Plant
No. 3880	E. J. Healey	No. 3962	H. R. Coutts

(Minutes of the Meeting were forwarded on the Wine List).

Appointment to Senate

I am proud to report that on 28th July, 1955, the appointment of No. 1800 H. DeM. Molson, to the Senate, was announced by Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent. I am sure that the Club would wish to join me in congratulations to Senator Molson.

War Memorial

The question of a War Memorial to Ex-Cadets killed on active service in World War II has been discussed by your Executive. No action was taken in the matter, and it will be given further consideration at the next Meeting.

Deaths

Your Executive announces with regret the deaths of the following Ex-Cadets:

College No.

- 111 Col. G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O.,—died Calgary, Alta., April 9, 1955.
- 153 A. L. Davis, Esq.,—died Daytona Beach, Fla., October 2, 1954.
- 206 Lt.-Col. H. S. Rogers, C.M.G., D.S.O.,—died Woking, Surrey, England, August 3, 1955.
- 210 Godfrey B. Patterson, Esq.,—died Ottawa, Ontario, April 7, 1954.
- 216 J. W. Domville, Esq.,—died Montreal, Quebec, July, 1954.
- 221 Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles M. Dobell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.,—died London, England, October 17, 1954.
- 278 Col. F. F. Duffus, C.M.G.,—died England, December 1, 1953.
- 350 Col. C. M. Stephen, C.M.G.,—died Dover, England, March 24, 1955.
- 527 Arthur W. Bixel, Esq., Q.C.,—died Port Elgin, Ontario, September 4, 1955.
- 556 Major G. L. Peterson, O.B.E.,—died Fleet, Hants, England, March 1, 1955.
- 668 Major G. Sackville Browne, D.S.O.,—died London, Ontario, December 6, 1954.
- 669 Lt.-Col. Douglas B. Bowie, D.S.O.,—died Lancaster, Ontario, 1954.
- 719 Major C. J. Swift,—died 1954.
- 740 Lt.-Col. J. C. Ball, D.S.O., O.B.E.,—died St. Catharines, Ontario, May, 1955.
- 897 R. L. Smyth, Esq.,—died Quebec, P.Q., September 3, 1955.
- 975 Lt.-Col. P. W. Cook, E.D.,—died Montreal, Quebec, December 30, 1954.
- 1179 G. Ford Jones, Esq.,—died Montreal, Quebec, May 31, 1953.
- 2112 Lt.-Col. Thomas M. Powers,—died Pennfield, near Camp Utopia, N.B., July 23, 1955.
- 2236 Major T. A. MacPherson,—died Montreal, Quebec, July 28, 1955.
- 2067 C. S. C. Wisdom, Esq.,—died Montreal, Quebec, March, 1954.
- 3140 F/O Robert W. Kostiuk, R.C.A.F.,—accidentally killed June 12, 1955, in F-86 jet fighter crash during a flight over Germany.
- 3481 F/O R. F. Slee, R.C.A.F.,—accidentally killed February 8, 1955, in Sabre Jet crash at Chatham, New Brunswick.

Conclusion

In conclusion I should like to thank, on your behalf, the retiring Members of the General Council and the Executive Committee for their excellent services during terms of offices. We are most fortunate in having Mr. R. D. Williams as our Secretary-Treasurer. He is tireless in his efforts to help the Club and has been of the greatest assistance to me during the past year. I should like, in your behalf, to thank him most sincerely for the excellent manner in which he carried out his duties and for his great interest in the Royal Military College Club of Canada.

Gentlemen: I beg to move the adoption of this Report.

5. FINANCIAL REPORT

It was moved by P. A. DuMoulin, Esq., and seconded by J. E. Wilkin, Esq.:
"THAT the financial report be adopted and filed".

CARRIED.

6. R.M.C. REVIEW

It was moved by Brig. P. A. S. Todd and seconded by Lt.-Col. W. W. G. Darling:
"THAT the Club approve of the financial support being given to the *Royal Military College Review*, and that the matter be left to the General Council to decide the amount for the year 1956."

CARRIED.

7. FIXING TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT ANNUAL MEETING

It was moved by Major S. A. Gillies, and seconded by G/Capt. C. M. A. Strathy:
"THAT the next Annual Meeting of the Club be held at a time and place to be decided by the General Council."

CARRIED.

8. AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION

It was moved by Brig. P. A. S. Todd, and seconded by Lt.-Col. W. W. G. Darling: 'Any member may, on application, be made a Life Member on payment of \$150.00 thus relieving such member of further fees to the Parent Club.'

CARRIED.

9. ELECTION OF OFFICERS

It was moved by G/Capt. C. M. A. Strathy and seconded by W/Cdr. R. C. A. Waddell:

"THAT the following slate of officers prepared by the General Council be elected for the ensuing year:

(a) Honorary Officers

Honorary President—Lt.-Col. E. G. Hanson, D.S.O.

Honorary Solicitor—Brig. Ian. S. Johnston, C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D., Q.C.

Honorary Chaplain—Major the Rev. S. W. Williams, B.A., B.Sc.

Honorary Associate Chaplain—Rev. G. K. Hackett.

(b) Officers

President—Lt.-Col. deL. H. M. Panet

First Vice-President—G/Capt. Paul Davoud, D.S.O., O.B.E., D.F.C.

Second Vice-President—Lt.-Col. W. P. Carr

Secretary-Treasurer—R. D. Williams.

CARRIED.

On completion of the election of officers Col. K. H. Tremain invited the President-elect, Lt.-Col. deL. H. M. Panet, to take the Chair.

Lt.-Col. Panet thanked the meeting on his election to the office of President, and asked the members for their active support during his term of office.

Major Everett Bristol spoke to the meeting regarding the Endowment Fund, and stated that certain recommendations had been made by the Trustees for the funds to be used for scholarships for cadets, purchasing books for the new library, etc. The Chairman advised the meeting that the report of the trustees has been received and considered by the General Council last night, and that the Trustees would be notified in due course the decision arrived at at this meeting.

Major Bristol referred to the President's Report and in particular to the appointment of Hartland Molson, Esq., as a Senator. He advised the meeting that another Ex-Cadet has been recently appointed Attorney General for the Province of Ontario—No. 1272 Major A. Kelso Roberts, Q.C. He is the first Ex-Cadet to be appointed to this post.

Lt.-Col. E. G. Hanson addressed the meeting and said he was highly honoured on being elected Honorary President of the Club.

10. DEATHS

It was moved by Major H. P. Davis, and seconded by W/Cdr. R. C. A. Waddell: "THAT this meeting expresses its sympathy to the relatives of those Ex-Cadets who have died during the past year."

CARRIED.

11. VOTE OF THANKS—RETIRING OFFICERS

It was moved by Major H. P. Davis, and seconded by Major A. B. Smith:

"THAT a vote of thanks be given to the retiring officers and members of the General Council."

CARRIED.

12. GENERAL COUNCIL

(a) It was moved by P. A. DuMoulin, and seconded by Major H. P. Davis:

"THAT all acts, or proceedings taken, or payments made by the General Council, the Executive Committee, and the Officers of the Club during the year 1954, be, and the same are hereby ratified, approved and confirmed"

CARRIED.

(b) It was moved by G/Capt. C. M. A. Strathy, and seconded by Lt.-Col. W. W. G. Darling:

"THAT the General Council or its Executive Committee be empowered and authorized to transact all business of the Club until the next Annual or General Meeting of the Club."

CARRIED.

13. VOTE OF THANKS—COMMANDANT AND STAFF

It was moved by Maj.-Gen. M. H. S. Penhale, and seconded by Lt.-Col. H. C. MacDougall:

"THAT a vote of thanks be given to the Commandant and Staff for making the facilities of the College available to the Club for the Annual Meeting and the Annual Dinner."

CARRIED.

14. VOTE OF THANKS—OFFICERS COMMANDING, DEFENCE AND STAFF COLLEGE, R.C.E.M.E., AND R.C.S. OF SIGNALS

It was moved by Major S. A. Gillies, and seconded by Capt. J. E. Wilkin:
"THAT a vote of thanks be given to the Officers Commanding the Defence and Staff College, R.C.E.M.E. School, and R.C.S.S., for making available to Ex-Cadets accommodation during the week-end."

CARRIED.

15. VOTE OF THANKS—KINGSTON BRANCH

It was moved by G/Capt. C. M. A. Strathy, and seconded by Lt.-Col. Alfred Powis:
"THAT a vote of thanks be given to the officers and members of the Kingston Branch for the excellent arrangements made on our behalf for the meetings during this week-end."

CARRIED.

16. ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business the meeting then adjourned.

COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
CAPITAL ACCOUNT
BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31 ST

ASSETS:	1952	1953	1954
Cash	\$ 3,132.75	\$ 3,112.82	\$ 1,968.84
Dominion of Canada Bonds	6,100.00	6,100.00	7,900.00
	<u>\$ 9,232.75</u>	<u>\$ 9,212.82</u>	<u>\$ 9,868.84</u>
LIABILITIES:			
Life Membership Fund	\$ 5,700.21	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,300.00
Surplus	3,532.54	3,212.82	3,568.84
	<u>\$ 9,232.75</u>	<u>\$ 9,212.82</u>	<u>\$ 9,868.84</u>

REVENUE ACCOUNT

REVENUE:	1952	1953	1954
R.M.C. Review Subscription	\$ 1,048.00	\$ 1,007.66	\$ 1,439.00
Dues	2,088.00	2,034.00	2,866.26
Dominion Government Grant	300.00	300.00	300.00
Interest on Bonds	183.00	183.00	226.72
Bank Interest	60.14	66.19	47.70
	<u>\$ 3,679.14</u>	<u>\$ 3,590.85</u>	<u>\$ 4,879.68</u>
EXPENDITURES:			
Salaries	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,500.00
Postage and Stationery	661.61	637.30	746.42
Miscellaneous Expenses	546.67	658.55	714.21
R.M.C. Review	1,500.00	1,100.00	1,543.50
Bank Exchange	11.01	14.72	19.53
	<u>\$ 3,919.29</u>	<u>\$ 3,910.57</u>	<u>\$ 4,523.66</u>
Profit for year	—	—	\$ 356.02
Loss for year	\$ 240.15	\$ 319.72	—
Balance forward from Previous Year	3,772.69	3,532.54	3,212.82
	<u>\$ 3,532.54</u>	<u>\$ 3,212.82</u>	<u>\$ 3,568.84</u>

ENDOWMENT FUND

Invested Capital	\$ 4,915.03
Accumulated Income	1,777.49
	<u>\$ 6,692.52</u>

PAID MEMBERSHIP

BRANCH CLUB	1952	1953	1954	Life Members
Halifax	20	23	16	—
Quebec	23	22	22	—
Montreal	200	200	202	8
Ottawa	116	131	108	4
Kingston	51	38	49	1
Toronto	211	200	188	12
Hamilton	52	52	45	3
London (Western Ontario Branch)	33	33	39	4
Winnipeg	7	12	19	—
Vancouver Island Branch	33	31	29	1
Vancouver B.C.	35	38	33	2
United Kingdom Branch	44	28	38	15
	825	808	788	50
Parent Club	169	191	165	23
Total Paid Members	994	999	953	73
Life Members	70	73	73	
	1,064	1,072	1,026	

EX-CADET DINNER AT SOEST, GERMANY

A very successful reunion and dinner was held in "A" Mess, Headquarters 1 Canadian Infantry Brigade on 23 July, 1955. Lt.-Col. K. H. Stevens acted as Mess President and Major J. C. Gardner, C.D. was the Secretary for this function. Brigadier D. R. Agnew, C.B.E., C.D., former Commandant of the R.M.C. introduced the guest of honour, Lt.-General Sir Hugh Stockwell, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., Commander of 1 (BR) Corps and former Commandant of the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst.

One of the arrangements which present cadets appreciate greatly was the invitation to Third Year cadets, then in Germany, to attend as guests of the Ex-Cadets.

The following were present at the dinner: Brigadier D. R. Agnew, Chief Administrative Officer, Imperial War Graves Commission, Brussels, Belgium; Brigadier W. A. B. Anderson, Commander, 1 Canadian Infantry Brigade Group; Colonel G. H. Spencer, Commander, Canadian Base Units, Europe; Lt.-Col. K. I. T. Stevens, 23 Fd. Engr. Regt.; Lt.-Col. J. Carr, C. R. E., Paderborn; Major J. C. Gardner, B.M., 1 Cdn. Inf. Bde.; Major J. D. Hazen, 2 Cdn. Fd. Sqn. R.C.E.; Major W. J. P. Styles, 1 Cdn. Inf. Bde.; Signals Officer; Major R. Caldwell, Att. 7 Armd. Div.; Major G. G. Brown, 2 P.P.C.L.I.; Lt. M. E. Rich, 2 R.C.H.A.; Lt. A. F. Isbister, 2 R.C.H.A.; Lt. W. G. Richardson, 2 R.C.H.A.; Lt. M. C. Barlow, 2 R.C.H.A.; Lt. A. S. Derrick, 2 Cdn. Fd. Sqn.; Lt. D. M. Youngson, 2 Cdn. Fd. Sqn.; Lt. G. M. Douglas, 2 Cdn. Fd. Sqn.; Lt. P. Letellier, 2 Cdn. Fd. Sqn.; Lt. R. J. Setton, 2 R.C.R.; Lt. A. V. Jones, 2 R.C.R.; Lt. K. J. Perry, 2 P.P.C.L.I.; Lt. G. M. Kirby, 2 P.P.C.L.I.; Lt. J. S. Upton, 2 P.P.C.L.I.; 2/Lt. G. M. J. Lessard, 2 R22eR; Lt. L. V. LeBlanc, 1 Cdn. Inf. Div. O.F.P.; Lt. F. A. Dixon, 43 Cdn. Inf. Wksp.; Lt. T. A. Noon, 43 Cdn. Inf. Wksp.; Lt. J. F. Rae, 43 Cdn. Inf. Wksp.

BRANCH CLUB NOTES

R.M.C. CLUB OF CANADA

TORONTO BRANCH

President's Report

The January 1956 newsletter from the President of the R.M.C. Club showed that during the past year our paid-up membership stood at slightly in excess of that of the Montreal Branch. However, the Secretary informs me that the 207 members attributed to us in this letter is a slight exaggeration, and at the present time our membership is 197. It should be pointed out that provision has been made in the by-laws of the parent Club for ex-cadets of C.M.R. and Royal Roads to become associate members, but none have joined as yet.

Four representatives from this Branch attended the General Council Meeting held in Kingston at the time of the Annual Meeting of the R.M.C. Club in October 1955. At that meeting I was elected to serve as a Toronto member on the Executive Committee and attended a meeting of the Executive Committee held in Kingston on February 10th of this year, together with Brigadier Wotherspoon.

Once again it was not practical to attempt any entertainment of visiting cadets during the fall of 1955. However, during the Christmas season the Branch again held a mixed cocktail party for Serving Cadets visiting this area and for local ex-cadets. This party was held in the Ward Room of H.M.C.S. York, and we wish to record our appreciation to Captain Len Stupart (an ex-cadet) and his officers for making this available to us. The party was a great success except from a financial angle. We entertained 80 cadets from the three Military Colleges, and also about 80 ex-cadets attended, all accompanied by their wives or ladies. There were about 300 present, and the deficit, which we are happy to write off to good public relations, amounted to something over \$200.00. We recommend the continuance of this pleasant custom to our successors.

We are continuing this year the custom which has been established in the past of presenting an annual prize for "Conduct and Drills and Exercises", which is awarded to a cadet at R.M.C. in the graduating year. This prize takes the form of a watch to be purchased at Henry Birks at a cost not exceeding \$100.00, and to be selected by the winning cadet.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the members of the Executive Committee for their counsel and co-operation during the past year, and particularly to express on your behalf, as well as my own, our appreciation of the services rendered by our very efficient Secretary, Bill Law.

C. M. A. STRATHY
President

R.M.C. CLUB OF CANADA

QUEBEC BRANCH

President's Report

Our forty-third year witnessed a 27 percent increase in membership to 28. We were happy to welcome the return of No. 2670, Major L. P. Bélanger, No. 2881, L. J. Richard, and No. 2704, Major M. J. M. Richard. The new members whom we had the pleasure of greeting were No. 3209, J. B. Ford, No. 3810, J. D. Provencher, and No. 2488, Lt.-Col. R. C. D. Stewart.

No. 2236, Major Thomas A. McPherson who had only recently arrived in Quebec, died on July 28th. His passing was sincerely regretted by his associates of the Royal Canadian Engineers. No. 897, Robert L. Smyth died on September 3rd. He had been a member since 1919, a Branch Officer on several occasions, and our capable Secretary for many years. He will also be remembered as an effective member of the Parent Club Executive Committee. His devotion to our common interests was most marked, and we were sorry to lose this good friend.

Our Annual Meeting was held at the Quebec Winter Club on April 28th, with one-third of our members attending. In answer to an inquiry, the Secretary reported that no information was available concerning last year's suggestion that the cadets of each of the Tri-Service Colleges wear distinctive shoulder badges. The membership status of ex-cadets from the other Colleges was discussed and the consensus of opinion was that Associate Membership served all present purposes, since such ex-cadets usually passed along to Kingston before graduation. It was noted that a complete course at St-Jean would tend to make full membership more appropriate, and might consolidate our joint strength in mutual association for common objectives. An interesting discussion followed the meeting, which dealt with aspects of modern warfare on land and at sea during the Korean Campaign.

The year was highlighted by the invitation of Col. Marcellin Lahaie, D.S.O., for a group of our members to visit the Military College at St-Jean on November 5th. We were greatly honoured by the warmly hospitable reception which was given to our representatives. Those present were particularly impressed by the high morale which pervaded the establishment, and the surprising progress which had been made. They were glad to again meet our old friend Lt.-Col. C. A. Chabot who is now the Senior Professor. They were fortunate in being able to watch a very close football game with the cadets from Kingston, and commented on the marked display of sportsmanship.

At Christmas, we were again glad to accept the invitation which Dow Brewery Limited extended to use their ancient Jean Talon Vaults for our Reunion on December 28th. We were pleased to welcome many cadets from all three Colleges, and some of the professors from St-Jean.

RAYMOND MAHER
President

R.M.C. CLUB OF CANADA MONTREAL BRANCH

President's Report

Our current paid-up membership numbers 196 which is a decrease of four from last year. I ask especially that members knowing any ex-cadets who have just arrived in the Montreal area, or just left it, please let the Branch Secretary know by phone or memorandum.

It is with deep regret that I announce the death during the past year of No. 2057, J. Irving Roy and No. 890 Colonel A. T. Paterson, D.S.O., O.B.E., E.D. It is with special regret that I announce the death of our Secretary, No. 2782, John Martin, who died in Vancouver on November 28th, 1955 having carried on his job despite very severe suffering from that great killer cancer. He was a great asset to the Club and his loss is keenly felt.

A total of 7 ex-cadets from C.M.R. have joined us as associate members and to the best of my knowledge participated in and enjoyed the activities of our Local Branch. We look forward with pleasure to more ex-cadets of C.M.R. joining us in the future.

During the past year your President and Executive have had a number of informal meetings with the Executive of the Quebec Regional Branch of the Royal Roads Ex-Cadet Club. The result of these discussions is a mutual agreement between the respective Executives that, subject to the approval of the membership, all members of the Quebec Regional Branch of the Royal Roads Ex-Cadet Club become associate members of the Montreal Branch of the R.M.C. Club upon payment of the Branch dues. This arrangement to be on a trial basis and reviewed at the end of two years.

Our Annual Dinner had a paid attendance of 99 together with 4 guests; the Commandants of R.M.C., C.M.R., the Senior Cadet of C.M.R., the President of the Quebec Regional Branch of the Royal Roads Ex-Cadet Club. The Senior Cadet from R.M.C. could not attend because of academic requirements and his presence was greatly missed. An innovation was the limitation of all speakers to a maximum of five minutes which was well received by those attending.

The Montreal Branch was represented at the Meeting of the General Council of the R.M.C. Club, Kingston, on Friday, September 30th, 1955 and reported that plans had been made for expansion of the R.M.C. to a capacity of 650 cadets and close to \$1,000,000 had been earmarked for new buildings and improvements. It was also reported that a Pipe Band had been authorized for the College and was under process of formation and training being guided by the Padre, Jack Armstrong. All cadets were wearing pill boxes for the month of September and cloth for scarlet uniforms was available, but no forecast was made as to when scarlet uniforms would be ready for the cadets.

The trophy for C.M.R. was finally designed and manufactured and consists of a solid crystal decanter with a silver medallion, all mounted on a detachable base. The trophy has been named "The Montreal Branch Trophy" and will be for inter-squadron hockey. It will first be presented to the winning squadron on Graduation Day, May 12th, 1956. It will be officially presented to C.M.R. at a Mess Dinner at St-Jean sometime during March. Colonel Marc Lahaie, Commandant, C.M.R., has issued an invitation to all members of the Branch to attend this Dinner with himself and his Senior Cadet Officers, and it is hoped many of the members will be able to accept this kind invitation. Details will follow at a later date.

Once more a holiday Luncheon was held for the Services Colleges Cadets in Montreal over Christmas. We had 113 attend and our guests were the President and Secretary of the Quebec Regional District of the Royal Roads Ex-Cadet Club, 20 cadets from R.M.C. and 18 cadets from C.M.R. Our special thanks go to the 19 members who, although not attending, sent in their cheques. This effort enabled the Luncheon to show a small profit.

Our finances are sound and reserves of such a magnitude that it is suggested thought be given to further donations in suitable form to the Services Colleges at a later date.

During the year we have received great assistance from the Gunners' Mess, Vics' Mess, St. James's Club and Molson's and I would like to express my most sincere thanks and appreciation for their help.

I would also like to thank Hugh Morrissey, our new Secretary, for doing such a wonderful job of picking up the threads from Johnny Martin and John Ross, our Honorary Auditor, for his cheerful and most helpful cooperation at all times.

My Executive Committee was a great help and guidance throughout the year and I thank them most sincerely.

My year as President has been a pleasant one and I thank you all for the privilege of serving.

C. H. DRURY
President

R.M.C. CLUB OF CANADA WINNIPEG BRANCH

Our paid-up membership remained as last year, 19, although we have 32 ex-cadets listed. This can, to some extent, be attributed to the movement of recent graduates within the Armed Services.

New arrivals to this district are as follows: No. 1984, Lt.-Col. J. H. Larocque, C.D.; No. 2778, W. G. A. Macdonald; No. 2958, M. C. W. Piddington; No. 3086, M. E. Rich; No. 3169, J. W. Smallwood; No. 3220, W. O. James; No. 3674, G. McA. Savage; No. 4036, R. D. Pull; No. 4147, J. B. Archibald; No. 4268, C. E. Charlesworth.

Births:—to No. 3169, F/O and Mrs. J. W. Smallwood, a son, Joseph W. on January 12th, 1956.

In lieu of the usual Luncheon for Serving Cadets, a Cocktail Party was held at the United Services Mess on December 30th, 1955 at which time the Branch had the pleasure of entertaining 10 cadets from the Kingston and St-Jean Colleges.

At the annual meeting of the Branch, the following were elected: President, No. 1498, Lt.-Col. H. M. Sharp; Secretary-Treasurer, No. 1658, Major H. R. Turner. The retiring President, Major-General N. E. Rodger, C.B.E., C.D., has left to take up duties in Ottawa, and the best wishes of this Branch are extended to him in his new appointment.

H. R. TURNER
Secretary-Treasurer

R.M.C. CLUB OF CANADA WESTERN ONTARIO BRANCH

The twenty-seventh annual meeting and dinner was held in the London Hunt and Country Club, on Friday, April 15th, 1955. A total of 25 attended including as guests Maj.-Gen. H. A. Sparling, C.B.E., D.S.O., Vice-Chief of the General Staff, and Brig. T. G. Gibson, C.B.E., D.S.O., C.D., Commander of the Area. Maj.-Gen. Sparling was the principal speaker of the evening, and outlined some of the conflicting problems of atomic warfare. General Sparling pointed out that complexities of equipment will require a great deal of intelligent understanding right down from the development stage to the user. It is important that there be officers trained to cope with these problems. The speaker then discussed the officer requirements for this type of war and the part Services Colleges and the Universities can play in the training of first-class officers. The Vice-President, Mr. P. A. DuMoulin, expressed the sincere appreciation of all members to General Sparling for his excellent address.

Mr. P. A. DuMoulin was elected President, and Mr. K. E. Fleming Vice-President of the Branch Club for the next year.

By kind permission of the Area Commander, Brig. T. G. Gibson, the Regular Officers' Mess, Wolseley Barracks, was available for a Tea and Cocktail Party held on December 28th, 1955. Twenty members and their wives had as their guests some twenty-two cadets and ladies.

R.M.C. CLUB OF CANADA OTTAWA BRANCH

President's Report

It is with regret that I want to record in this report the recent death of No. 13, Major-General A. B. Perry, C.M.G. It may be of interest to those present to know that during General Perry's last illness, flowers were sent to him on behalf of this Branch and an appropriate wreath was sent at the time of his funeral, on February 17th. Our Branch was officially represented at the funeral by Mr. Winter and myself.

In spite of obvious difficulties in maintaining a correct nominal role of the Ottawa Branch, the most up-to-date information presently available, indicates that there are

approximately 210 ex-cadets in Ottawa of which 108 have paid their current dues. This is comparable to the figures for last year, yet rather unsatisfactory from a financial point of view.

As far as social activities were concerned, the Branch held two Cocktail Parties last year. The first of these took place at No. 9 Transport Company, R.C.A.S.C. Officers' Mess on April 22nd and was attended by approximately 75 ex-cadets and guests. The second party was held on October 29th in the R.C.A.F. Mess on Gloucester Street. This date was chosen to coincide with the R.M.C.—Carleton football game. Team members and accompanying staff were invited and a total of 125 attended this party.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank the Executive and the members of this Branch for their assistance and support during the past year.

At the annual meeting of our Branch held on March 21st, 1956, the following officers and committee were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President—Major J. F. MacLaren; Vice-President—Col. H. T. Fosberry; Secretary-Treasurer—Mr. C. E. Winter; Rep. to Gen. Council—Major S. A. Gillies; Committee Members—Cmdr. W. P. Hayes, Mr. D. L. Bethune, Mr. J. W. Tremain.

R. J. SMALLIAN
President

R.M.C. CLUB OF CANADA VANCOUVER ISLAND BRANCH

By kind permission of Captain J. A. Charles, C.D., R.C.N., Commandant, Royal Roads, the Annual Dinner and Meeting was held in the Wardroom, Royal Roads, on April 15th, 1955. The dinner was attended by 28 members.

At the meeting which followed the dinner, the following officers were elected: President—Col. B. R. Ker; Vice-President—F. C. Pollard, Esq.; Members—Lt.-Col. H. A. Smith, Major R. H. Challinor, Major General C. R. Stein; Hon. Secretary-Treasurer—Lt.-Col. W. E. C. Eliot.

The paid-up membership of the Branch for 1955 was 40. This includes a life member and an honorary life member.

On November 30th, 1955, the President, Col. B. R. Ker, gave a cocktail party for the members of the Branch. Invitations were also sent out to all known Royal Roads ex-cadets in the area to attend this party. Twenty-three of the Branch and 2 Royal Roads ex-cadets enjoyed a very pleasant evening.

At this party, it was decided to have a luncheon in the Wardroom, Royal Roads, on December 28th, 1955, and to invite all Serving Cadets of the three Services Colleges who were on Christmas leave in the area. The lunch was held and 23 members entertained 11 cadets; attending from R.M.C. were: C.F.L. Kingham, C.F.L. Pullen, Cadet Laidlaw; from Royal Roads: C.S.L. Jackson, L/C Fyfe, Cadet Taylor; from C.M.R.: Cadet Temple, Cadet Mathieson, Cadet Dunick, Cadet Gallant, Cadet McGowan. The lunch was a great success and it is hoped that it will be repeated in future years.

Col. Ker welcomed the cadets and explained that all graduates or honorably discharged cadets from Royal Roads and C.M.R. were eligible to become Associate Members of the R.M.C. Club, should they so desire, and asked them to pass this information on to their classmates.

The Senior R.M.C. Cadet present, Cadet Flight Leader Kingham addressed the Club.

In concluding the day, Capt. Charles, R.C.N., very kindly took cadets and ex-cadets on a tour of the new dormitory building, recently opened by H.R.H. Princess Mary. This building was an eye-opener to some of us with only distant memories of the Old Stone Frigate.

R.M.C. CLUB OF CANADA UNITED KINGDOM BRANCH

The 1955 Annual Luncheon Meeting of the U.K. Branch was held in the East Lounge of the Criterion Restaurant, London, on Wednesday, November 16th, with the President, No. 729, Lt.-col. Sir Edward Grasett, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., in the chair. Guest-of-Honour was Brigadier D. R. Agnew, C.B.E., C.D., Head of the Canadian War Graves Commission, Brussels.

Thirty ex-cadets attended as follows: No. 323, Lt.-Gen. Sir George N. Cory, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.; No. 530, Brig W. G. Tyrrell, D.S.O.; No. 632, Lt.-Col. E. F. Budden, D.S.O.; No. 641, Major-General A. E. Macrae, C.B., O.B.E.; No. 673, Lt.-Col. T. C. Greenwood; No. 729, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edward Grasett, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.; No. 731, Major S. D. Parker; No. 891, Major-General J. H. Roberts, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.; No. 974, Captain G. A. Strubbe; No. 1033, Brigadier W. D. Robertson, D.S.O.; No. 1137, Brigadier D. R. Agnew, C.B.E., C.D.; No. 1661, Major-General H. W. Foster; No. 1714, Brigadier B. M. Archibald, C.B.E., D.S.O.; No. 1719, Mr. John E. Barnard; No. 1730,

Captain P. C. Fair; No. 1733, Colonel G. Gaisford, D.S.O.; No. 1740, Colonel A. J. Kerry, O.B.E., M.E.I.C.; No. 1759, Colonel Herbert Carington Smith, R.E.; No. 1811, Mr. F. G. A. Philip; No. 1815, A/C A. D. Ross, G.C., C.B.E.; No. 1858, Lt.-Col. A. K. Jordan, D.S.O., D.; No. 1997, Colonel R. T. L. Rogers; No. 2044, Major T. E. D. Kidd, M.B.E.; No. 2141, Mr. T. L. Brock; No. 2268, Mr. G. L. Bodwell; No. 2482, Lt.-Col. J. M. Sinclair; No. 2585, Captain E. H. C. Leather, M.P.; No. 2586, Major J. G. Lefebvre, C.D., R.C.A.; No. 2770, Major K. I. Jefferson, C.D., R.C.D.; No. 2831, Mr. Cameron Crowe.

In addition, the following were unable to come at the last minute: No. 2011, Brigadier A. E. Wrinch, C.B.E., C.D.; No. 2265, Brigadier W. A. B. Anderson, O.B.E., C.D.; No. 2968, Mr. Jacques Pouliot.

Grace was said by the youngest member present, No. 2831, Mr. Cameron Crowe. During lunch a roll-call was taken.

The Chairman welcomed Brigadier Agnew, pointing out what an excellent job he had done as Commandant of R.M.C. for six years after the war, getting it on its feet as a Tri-Service College. He had also done a great deal for the Ex-Cadet Club, and as a result of the special service rendered to the College and Club he had been made an Honorary Life Member of the latter. The Chairman also welcomed a new member, No. 2482, Lt.-Col. J. M. Sinclair of the Canadian Joint Staff, and expressed regret that Brig. W. A. B. Anderson was kept away through illness. As he will be attending the Imperial Defence College we hope he will be present on future occasions.

General Grasett read a cable from No. 662, Major E. R. M. Kirkpatrick from Jersey wishing good luck to the gathering, and written messages from the following:

No. 321, Brig.-Gen. G. R. Frith: "I am sorry to miss the Luncheon next Wednesday but I find octogenarians have to be cautious in this balmy November climate. I hope you have a good attendance."

No. 571, Lt.-Col. H. M. M. Hackett: "Best wishes to all present and to any of my vintage or friends. We are not likely to be near London at the date in question. All well here in Devon."

No. 1206, Dr. G. C. Shaffner: "Regret unable to come as Wednesdays are always fully booked for me. Best wishes to all."

No. 1729, Brigadier R. M. Elliott: "Sorry I am on a course over this period and cannot get away then."

No. 2156, Mr. T. M. Fyshe: "I'm very sorry to miss this second opportunity to be at a function of this kind, but unfortunately I leave for the Far East on the 14th for a monthly visit."

No. 2817, Major D. Veitch: "Sorry I can't get off from classes long enough to get up for the luncheon. I hope to be able to attend the next one as I am being posted to the War Office after the course is finished here."

The Chairman commented that there is something wrong with the present generation that they can't get off classes to attend lunches!

General Grasett announced the death of No. 587, Lt.-Col. H. St. G. Hamersley, D.S.O., on November 6th at Milford-oh-Sea. Col. Hamersley had hoped to attend to-day's luncheon but suffered a severe attack of coronary thrombosis last month. Since we last met, the Branch lost No. 206, Lt.-Col. H. S. Rogers, C.M.G., D.S.O. on August 4th. Col. Rogehs, like his brother Guy who died in July 1954, could be counted on to attend every function.

The Secretary read a report on the highlights of the year, a copy of which is being sent to all members who were not present to-day.

The Financial Statement was tabled, and accepted on a motion by Sir George Cory.

The present executive were re-elected for 1956 as follows: President—Lt.-Gen. Sir Edward Grasett, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.; Vice-President—A/C A. D. Ross, G.C., C.B.E.; Secretary-Treasurer—Mr. T. L. Brock.

The Chairman put forward the suggestion, which was adopted unanimously, that the Secretary be asked to buy a Christmas present for Miss J. M. Firmin who is doing so much to look after the books, correspondence and reports for the Branch.

General Grasett called on Brigadier Agnew to tell the gathering how the College was faring. Brigadier Agnew gave a very encouraging picture of current conditions. One thing he regrets, however, is that with present demands for subalterns in the Canadian Army, it is no longer possible to encourage graduates to enter the Imperial Army, and this old and valuable link has disappeared.

T. L. BROCK
Hon. Secretary-Treasurer

RANDOM NOTES

- No. 575, Rev. G. K. Hackett, M.A., was appointed Hon. Associate Chaplain of the R.M.C. Club of Canada on 1 October, 1955. Mr. Hackett retired last year as rector of St. Luke's Church, Finchley, England, after twenty-seven years. He is Hon. Chaplain to the Forces in England, and his present address is 116 Portland Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham 16, England.
- No. 599, Lt.-Col. L. F. Grant, M.E.I.C., Field Secretary of the Engineering Institute of Canada, was a recent visitor to the College on the occasion last March of the presentation of an E.I.C. Scholarship by the President of the Institute to No. 3540, Cadet D. J. H. MacCaul.
- No. 624, Major-General W. H. P. Elkins, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., has been visiting friends in the United Kingdom this last winter. He was accompanied by Mrs. Elkins.
- No. 853, G. O. Basil Haskett, Esq., is a Civil Engineer employed with the Municipality of Kitimat, B.C.
- No. 877, Major George L. Magann advises that he is still at the Canadian Embassy in Berne, Switzerland, and has in addition to his duties as Canadian Ambassador at Berne the appointment of Minister at the Canadian Legation, Vienna. Major Magann expects to return to Canada in 1957.
- No. 986, R. FitzRandolph, Esq., is a Chartered Accountant and is Comptroller-General for the Provincial Government of New Brunswick. His home address is 758 George St., Fredericton, N.B.
- No. 1006, W. W. Turnbull, Esq., retired from the firm of Wood, Gundy & Co. Inc., New York on 29 February, 1956, after having been with this firm for the past 34 years. He will continue to live near New York at 3 Halsey Place, South Orange, New Jersey. Mr. Turnbull for many years has been the organizer of the expedition to West Point of Ex-Cadets from the New York area to see the R.M.C.-West Point Hockey Game. He hopes to organize the expedition to West Point again in 1957.
- No. 1113, Col. R. A. H. Galbraith, O.B.E., E.D., is Professor of Electrical Engineering at Rice Institute, Houston, Texas. Next year he will be moving to Ottawa to take up the post of head of the Department of Electrical Engineering at Ottawa University.
- No. 1137, Brigadier D. R. Agnew, C.B.E., C.D., who is the Chairman, Canadian Section, Imperial War Graves Commission, with headquarters at Brussels, Belgium, is reported as doing excellent Ex-Cadet liaison work in Europe. He writes frequently to friends at the College.
- No. 1206, Dr. G. C. Shaffner very kindly sent in the obituary notice on No. 1287, Lt.-Col. A. G. Hutcheon. Dr. Shaffner joined the College in 1916 during the First World War and left in 1917 to accept a commission in the Royal Garrison Artillery.
- No. 1230, Colonel S. H. Dobell, D.S.O., attended the meeting of the Canadian Services Colleges Advisory Board, held at Royal Roads at the end of February, 1956. He is one of the two R.M.C. Club representatives on the Board.
- No. 1246, General Sir Charles F. Loewen, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., Commander-in-Chief, Far East Land Forces, as reported in the *Daily Telegraph*, London, of 13 February, 1956, has been appointed Adjutant-General to the Forces as from October, 1956. He will succeed General Sir Cameron Nicholson as Second Military Member of the Army Council. Mr. T. L. Brock, the Secretary of the U.K. Branch, when forwarding the clipping to the Editor stated "Yesterday's *Times* contained the interesting news that Lieut.-General Sir Charles Loewen is now a full General and has been appointed Adjutant-General to the Forces commencing October. It is some time since we have had an ex-cadet a full General in the British Army, so this is important news".



No. 1272, the Hon. A. Kelso Roberts, Q.C., was appointed Attorney-General of Ontario on 17 August, 1955. He represents the Riding of St. Patricks in the Ontario Legislature.

No. 1379, Hugh A. Mackenzie, Esq., O.B.E., after fifteen years of service as a senior executive, has relinquished his full time duties as Executive Vice-President and General Manager of John Labatt Limited. Mr. Mackenzie graduated from the R.M.C. in 1921. He was the B.S.M., won the Sword of Honour, the Governor-General's Silver Medal and several prizes. He was an outstanding athlete in hockey, rugby, track, boxing, riding and gymnastics. He entered the field of Chartered Accountancy and was articulated with the firm of Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth and Nash. After holding several positions he joined John Labatt Limited in 1930 as Comptroller and became Vice-President in 1943. During World War II he served as assistant to Mr. Donald Gordon, then chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. He found time in his younger years to keep contact with athletics and for three seasons was a star quarterback with the Toronto Argonauts. He is looked upon as one of the top five air travellers in Canada and in 1940 was made an Admiral of the flagship fleet of the American Airlines, a honour reserved to those who had flown more than 100,000 miles.

No. 1380, T. H. P. Molson, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Molson's Brewery, was recently appointed a Director of the Royal Trust Company.

No. 1508, Brigadier R. E. A. Morton, D.S.O., C.D., is now on leave pending retirement this summer after 33 years' service in the Canadian Army. Brig. Morton was G.O.C. Prairie Command, 1949-51, and was in charge of the relief in connection with the Flood Disaster in Winnipeg. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Alberta for his work in this connection. He attended National Defence College, 1951-1952, and was a member of the Canadian Military Mission, Far East, from August 1952 to 1954. He attended the New Delhi Conference and was in Indo-China on the International Commission in Laos for one year.



No. 1515, Adam Hartley Zimmerman, Esq., O.B.E., on 1 March, 1955, was appointed Chairman of the Defence Research Board in succession to Dr. O. M. Solandt. He has been connected with the Defence Research Board since 1951, and in 1955 was its Vice-Chairman. He graduated from the R.M.C. in 1922 and won the the Governor General's Silver Medal. He has had a most distinguished career with Industry and with Government technical departments.

No. 1568, Air Vice Marshal F. G. Wait, C.B.E., C.D., a graduate of R.M.C. and McGill in Engineering, has retired from Active Service. Before his retirement in 1955 he was the Air Member for Personnel at Air Force Headquarters, Ottawa. He has been in the Air Force since he graduated from College in 1924.

No. 1596, Lieut.-General G. G. Simonds, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., who has been Chief of the General Staff for five years since 1 February 1951, retired from the Active Force. One of the most colourful and able soldiers in Canadian history has thus passed from a position of high command to that of keenly interested observer of the national and international scene in defence matters. His career as a soldier since 1939 is well known and need not be repeated in these notes. What is not so well known is that earlier period of training for high command during which he prepared himself by a fervent application to military studies. He was gifted with intelligence, a fine sense of curiosity, a strong ambition and a will to work. He joined the College in 1921 and graduated in 1925 with an Honours Diploma, one of two awarded that year. He held the rank of Under Officer on graduation and was the second in command of the cadet battalion. He won the Sword of Honour, the Governor-General's Silver Medal, the Canadian Artillery Association Prize and subject prizes for General Proficiency in Military Subjects, Civil Engineering and Survey, Tactics, and Artillery. He also won the Victor van der Smissen Award as the best all round cadet, morally, intellectually, and physically, in the graduating year. He had his left arm well decorated with efficiency badges. Immediately after graduation he was commissioned in the

- Royal Canadian Artillery. He attended Artillery staff courses in Halifax, Quebec, and Kingston in 1928 and 1929, and in 1932-33 he went to England to the Gunnery Staff Course. On his return to Canada he was appointed a Gunnery Instructor. From 1926 to 1938 he was at the Staff College, Camberley, England, and had attachments at Larkhill, the R.M.C. at Sandhurst, and the R.M.A. at Woolwich. He was taken on the staff of the College in 1938 as Associate Professor of Artillery and Instructor in Tactics and he commanded the right half of the Cadet Battalion. His training had come a full circle from student to professor. On the outbreak of hostilities he was immediately appointed to the Staff of the First Canadian Division.
- No. 1598, Group Captain D. H. MacCaul, C.D., R.C.A.F., is Canadian Air Attaché at Warsaw, Poland.
- No. 1616, Air Commodore Walter Whitson Brown, C.D., who, for nine years, was the Chief Staff Officer at Training Command Headquarters, Trenton, Ont., inspected a Guard of Honour and took the salute at a March Past on 26 August, 1955, marking his retirement from Active Service on 1 September. He graduated from the R.M.C. in 1925.
- No. 1632, Professor George Holt was a recent visitor at the College. He is on the staff of Bennington College, Bennington, Vermont, U.S.A.
- No. 1681, Walter L. Gordon, Esq., C.M.G., was appointed last June Chairman of the five-man Royal Commission to investigate all aspects of Canada's economic life and prospects. Mr. Gordon is a partner with the firm of Clarkson, Gordon & Co., Chartered Accountants; President of J. D. Woods and Gordon, management consultants; President of the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto; and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.
- No. 1707, Colonel J. G. K. Strathy, O.B.E., E.D., was elected Vice-Chairman of the Toronto Stock Exchange on 4 May, 1955.
- No. 1712, G. S. Osler, Esq., rated an impressive notice in the 15 October, 1955, issue of *Saturday Night*. Mr. Osler is the present Chairman of the Toronto Stock Exchange. There is something of a family tradition in this as "Stu" Osler's father had been President of the Toronto Stock Exchange. He was elected Chairman on 4 May, 1955.
- No. 1760, Colonel J. L. Syarling, O.B.E., C.D., is Colonel i/c Administration, H.Q. Western Command, Edmonton, Alta. He is endeavouring to organize a branch of the R.M.C. Club in Edmonton. Ex-Cadets living in this area are requested to get in touch with him.
- No. 1792, Paul E. Henault, Esq., is in Montreal as Sales Supervisor for Eastern Canada for Corby Distilleries Ltd. He has been living in the United Kingdom for the past fifteen years.
- No. 1814, Major General N. E. Rodger, C.B.E., C.D., has succeeded General Sparling as Vice Chief of the General Staff, Army Headquarters, Ottawa. General Rodger, a graduate of 1928, was formerly G.O.C. Prairie Command, Winnipeg.
- No. 1822, Inspector J. F. Thrasher, R.C.M.P., is attending the present National Defence College Course, 1955-56.
- No. 1843, Brigadier H. E. T. Doucet, O.B.E., E.D., in August, 1955, was appointed Senior Military Adviser to the Canadian Truce team in Cambodia. Several Ex-Cadets have had service with this group in Cambodia. To go to his new task Brigadier Doucet relinquished the appointment of Chief of Staff, Eastern Command, Halifax.
- No. 1855, Brigadier Ian S. Johnston, C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D., Q.C., is one of the two R.M.C. Club representatives on the Canadian Services Colleges Advisory Board. He attended the 1956 meeting of the Board which met at Royal Roads at the time of the C.S.C. Tournament in February.



- No. 1878 Major-General H. A. Sparling, C.B.E., D.S.O., C.D., has vacated the appointment of Vice Chief of the General Staff on assuming the appointment of Chairman, Canadian Joint Staff, Washington, D.C. General Sparling is a graduate of 1929.
- No. 1890, Brigadier M. P. Bogert, C.B.E., D.S.O., C.D., Commandant, Canadian Army Staff College, Kingston. He commanded 2 Canadian Infantry Brigade in the Second World War, following which he commanded 8 Canadian Infantry Brigade, Canadian Army Occupation Forces in Germany. On returning to Canada he was appointed Area Commander, Headquarters, Eastern Ontario Area. In 1948 he was appointed Area Commander, British Columbia Area. During 1950-51 he attended the National Defence College, Kingston, and in September 1951 was appointed Director General of Military Training, Ottawa. In April 1952 he was appointed Commander, 25 Canadian Infantry Brigade, Korea, and on his return to Canada in May 1953 he took over the duties of Deputy Adjutant General until his present appointment in May, 1954.
- No. 1981, Air Vice Marshal J. G. Kerr, C.B.E., A.F.C., C.D., has been appointed Air Member for Personnel at Air Force Headquarters, Ottawa. He formerly held the appointment of Air Officer Commanding, Training Command, at Trenton, Ont.
- No. 1991, Captain J. H. Patton is Advertising Representative, *Weekend Magazine*, 231 St. James St. West, Montreal, P.Q. His home address is 4304 Montrose Avenue, Westmount, P.Q.
- No. 2033, F. J. Cornish, Esq., Q.C., was re-elected a member of the Board of Control of the City of Toronto, on 5 December, 1955.
- No. 2036, Lt.-Col. J. K. M. Flexman is now with the Defence Research Board. He was seconded to the Department of National Defence Inspection Services in 1951, and since 1953 has been with the Directorate of Works.
- No. 2082, Brigadier C. M. Drury, C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D., formerly Deputy Minister of National Defence, was appointed President and Managing Director of Provincial Transport Company, 1 July, 1955.
- No. 2108, Curzon Ostrum, Esq., is Manager of the Engineering Department of Molson's Brewery, Ltd.



No. 1800, Group Captain, the Hon. Senator Hartland de M. Molson, O.B.E., is the first Ex-Cadet, in the recollection of those at the College, to be appointed to the Senate of Canada. Senator Molson graduated in 1928. He became a chartered accountant in 1933. Since then he has had a remarkably successful career as an executive in many fields. He served overseas with No. 1 Fighter Squadron, retiring in 1945 with the rank of Group Captain. He was decorated in 1946 with the O.B.E. for his wartime services. He is the President of Molson's Brewery Limited, a governor of McGill University, a director of many financial and industrial companies, and a member of several Institutes.

- No. 2120, Major General J. D. B. Smith, C.B.E., D.S.O., was the Inspecting Officer on the occasion of the Opening Exercises on 1 October, 1955, and presented the prizes to the cadets of the First, Second and Third Years. He was the Guest of Honour and speaker at the Ex-Cadet Club Annual Dinner that night. General Smith is the Commandant of the National Defence College, Kingston.
- No. 2138, Major G. M. Billings, C.D., R.C. Signals, is attending the Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Va., U.S.A.
- No. 2141, T. L. Brock, Esq., Honorary Secretary-Treasurer of the United Kingdom, has been transferred by his firm, the Aluminum Company, back to Montreal. His duties as Honorary Secretary-Treasurer of the U.K. Branch will be taken over by No. 2268, G. L. Bodwell, Esq.
- No. 2157, Brigadier J. H. R. Gagnon, O.B.E., E.D., attended the 1956 meeting of the Canadian Services Colleges Advisory Board held at Royal Roads in February as as one of the two representatives from the province of Quebec.
- No. 2162, Brigadier J. Richard Hyde has been elected a member of the Quebec Legislative Assembly. He is a partner in the law firm of Hyde & Ahern.
- No. 2175, Colonel H. M. Millar retired from the Royal Engineers on 22 July, 1955, and has returned to Canada to live.
- No. 2223, J. A. Hornibrook, Esq., who joined the Du Pont Co. of Canada, Ltd., in 1937, and who has held several managerial appointments with this Company since 1919, was appointed in January to the newly created position of Production Manager of the Textile Fibres Division.
- No. 2231, Commander W. B. F. MacKey is a Metallurgical Engineer with Atlas Steels Ltd., Welland, Ont.
- No. 2249, Colonel H. W. Sterne, D.S.O., M.B.E., C.D., Assistant Commandant, Canadian Army Staff College, Kingston. Since the Second World War he has held several appointments at Army Headquarters. He was a GSO 1 at the Canadian Army Staff College prior to his appointment in 1952 as Commanding Officer 81 Field Regiment, R.C.A., Korea. On returning from Korea he was appointed Commander, Headquarters, AA Command, St. Hubert, P.Q., until June 1955 when he received his present appointment.
- No. 2253, Brigadier C. B. Ware, D.S.O., C.D., now holds the appointment of Director General of Military Training, A.H.Q., Ottawa. From Commandant at Royal Roads he went to the Far East as Commander of the Military Mission, and returned to take up his new appointment in August, 1955. He succeeds Major-General Geoffrey Walsh.
- No. 2259, Brigadier F. Le P. T. Clifford, O.B.E., C.D., has been appointed Chief Military Adviser to the Canadian Commissioner in Laos. He replaces Major-General Morton. Brigadier Clifford was the Director of Army Personnel at Army Headquarters.
- No. 2317, J. B. Corbet, Esq., is a Barrister-at-Law, employed with the Alberta Government Department of Mines and Minerals, Edmonton, Alberta.
- No. 2354, Lt.-Col. H. W. C. Stethem, O.B.E., C.D., GSO 1, Canadian Army Staff College. After the Second World War he remained in the British Army until the summer of 1948. During this period he attended the Staff College at Camberley and served in Palestine and Egypt as Commanding Officer 1 British Infantry Divisional Signal Regiment. On returning to Canada he joined the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals. Prior to his appointment to the Canadian Army Staff College he was GSO 2, Headquarters, Eastern Ontario Area.
- No. 2404, Major E. D. B. Magee is an Investment Dealer with Dominion Securities Corporation Ltd., 50 King St. West, Toronto.
- No. 2439, Captain G. V. Bourbonnais is a Professional Civil Engineer, and is employed with the St. Lawrence Seaways Corporation, Montreal, P.Q.
- No. 2482, Colonel T. F. Slater, C.D. General List, was appointed Military Attaché to Poland in 1955.



EX-CADETS AT THE CANADIAN ARMY STAFF COLLEGE, FORT FRONTENAC

Back Row: Lt.-Col. C. H. Lithgow, Lt.-Col. R. S. Graham, Lt.-Col. F. W. Wootton, Capt. W. A. MacIntosh, Maj. D. Taylor, Maj. J. J. Williams, Maj. J. A. Hilliard.

Front Row: Lt.-Col. W. K. Lye, Lt.-Col. H. W. C. Stethem, Col. H. W. Sterne, Brig. M. P. Bogert, Lt.-Col. E. G. Brooks, Lt.-Col. J. S. Orton.

- No. 2501, C. P. J. Dykes, Esq., is with Dykes Motors Ltd., 432 King St., Port Colborne, Ont.
- No. 2517, Lt.-Col. E. G. Brooks, D.S.O., O.B.E., C.D., GSO 1, Canadian Army Staff College. He was the first post war Staff Adjutant of Royal Military College until 1950 when he was made Commanding Officer, 2 RCHA, Korea. He attended the Coronation as a member of the Canadian Section of the Queen's Commonwealth Escort, and since his return has been a member of the Directing Staff of the Canadian Army Staff College. In June, 1956, he will join the staff of Headquarters, Allied Forces, Northern Europe, Oslo, Norway.
- No. 2530, Lt.-Col. W. K. Lye, M.B.E., C.D., GSO 1, Canadian Army Staff College. After the war he attended Queen's University. He later attended the Senior Course, U.S. Marine Corps Schools, Virginia. He has held several staff appointments in Ottawa and was Assistant Director of Works, Ottawa, prior to coming to the Staff College.
- No. 2541, Lt.-Col. J. S. Orton, M.B.E., M.C., C.D., GSO 1, Canadian Army Staff College. Since the war he has attended the Staff College at Haifa and was Second-in-Command of 2 RCHA in Korea and a member of the Canadian Section of the Queen's Commonwealth Escort at the Coronation. Prior to going to Korea he was GSO 2 in the Directorate of Weapons and Development, Ottawa.
- No. 2571, Lt.-Col. R. S. Graham, C.D., GSO 1, Canadian Army Staff College. Since the Second World War he has attended the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, and has held various staff appointments in Canada, the United States and Germany. Prior to his present appointment he was Second-in-Command of 2 Battalion, Canadian Guards.
- No. 2585, E. H. C. Leather, Esq., M.P., was re-elected as a Conservative Member of the British House of Commons on 26 May, 1955. Recently he was awarded the Canine Defence League's Silver Medal for saving a dog from drowning. At the spring meeting of the Canadian Geographical Society, Mr. Leather was elected a Fellow.
- No. 2613, Major J. J. Williams, C.D., Student, Canadian Army Staff College. After the war he attended Queen's University and then was posted to exchange duty with the British Army, where he served both on the staff and as a Squadron Commander with the British Army of the Rhine. On returning to Canada he commanded 1 Airborne Signal Squadron and was serving in the Directorate of Signals, Ottawa, prior to attending the Canadian Army Staff College.
- No. 2640, Lt.-Col. C. H. Lithgow, C.D., GSO 1, Canadian Army Staff College. Since the Second World War he attended the Command and Staff College, Quetta, Pakistan, and has held several staff appointments in Canada. He was Second-in-Command of 2 Battalion, RCR, Korea, and prior to his present appointment was GSO 2, Headquarters, Western Command in Edmonton.
- No. 2641, Captain W. A. MacIntosh, Student, Canadian Army Staff College. At the close of the Second World War he was a battery commander in the 7th Mountain Regiment, RA. He retired from the British Army in 1951 and on his return to Canada joined the RCA. Prior to attending the Canadian Army Staff College he was Resident Staff Officer, Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.
- No. 2664, Major J. S. Hilliard, C.D., Student, Canadian Army Staff College. Since the war he attended the Long Gunnery Staff Course in the United Kingdom and has been Chief Instructor in Gunnery at the Royal Canadian School of Artillery, Picton, Ontario. Prior to attending the Canadian Army Staff College he was Second-in-Command, 1 LAA Regiment, RCA.
- No. 2711, Major D. Taylor, Student, Canadian Army Staff College. Since the war he has been a member of the A & T Staff, Quebec Command, and a test officer at the Directorate of Inter-Service Development, Ottawa. Prior to attending the Canadian Army Staff College he was a Squadron Commander in the RCD.
- No. 2715, A. C. Whittier, Esq., is a Physicist employed with the Canadian General Electric Co., Peterborough, Ont.

- No. 2718, Lt.-Col. F. W. Wootton, C.D., GSQ 1, Canadian Army Staff College. Since the war he attended the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, and has held several staff appointments in Canada. He was Second-in-Command Ld SH (RC) immediately prior to his present appointment.
- No. 2722, Dr. J. V. P. Chatwen is a dentist practising in Petrolia, Ont. He has been active in advertising the College and is having good results.
- No. 2784, Major John W. McNeil is a General Insurance Agent with Morton-McNeil Ltd., 60 Princess St., St. Thomas, Ont.
- No. 2785, Dr. Harry Messel is Professor of Physics at the University of Sydney, Australia.
- No. 2809, Major R. M. Sinclair is employed with the London Life Insurance Co., 220 Front St., Sarnia, Ont.
- No. 2874, J. D. Crickmore, Esq., has continued his studies at Stanford University on two scholarships, the William F. Detert Scholarship of \$500 and the Leonie W. Eilers Scholarship of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, both tenable at Stanford. He was awarded his M.Sc. at Stanford in June, 1955. He also obtained his B.Com. degree from Carleton College, Ottawa, in October, 1955.
- No. 2878, T. W. Hoffman, Esq., was awarded his M.Sc. from Queen's University in May, 1955. He was registered in Chemical Engineering. He was an Instructor in Chemical Engineering at the College in 1954-55.
- No. 2880, Edwin M Mills, Esq., is employed as a Mortgage Underwriter with the London Life Insurance Company, London, Ontario.
- No. 3045, W. F. Furter, Esq., who attended M.I.T. during 1954-55, was awarded his Master's Degree on completion of his course in August, 1955. He was the recipient of a National Research Council studentship. He is now working on his Doctorate at the University of Toronto. He graduated from R.M.C. in 1953 and obtained his B.Sc. with Honours, in Chemical Engineering, at the University of Toronto in 1954.
- No. 3076, D. E. Mundell, Esq., is attending Harvard Business School at Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Mundell graduated from R.M.C. in 1953 and from McGill University in 1955. The following obtained the degree of B.Sc. at Queen's University in 1955.
- No. 3087, R. V. Roe in Electrical
- No. 3090, R. J. Rutherford in Mechanical
- No. 3240, J. D. Palmer in Mechanical
- No. 3116, N. E. Cressy, Esq., is an Engineer employed with Assiaten Engineering Services Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.
- No. 3122, J. E. W. Fitzpatrick, Esq., is a Student-at-law, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, Ont.
- No. 3139, Ted S. Kolber, Esq., is a student in Theology for the United Church at St. Stephen's College, Edmonton, Alta.
- No. 3159, Donald F. Pearson, Esq., is studying for his Master's Degree at the University of British Columbia. He will continue his studies towards a doctorate at the University of Wisconsin.
- No. 3181, J. M. Willsher, Esq., B.Sc., is a Civil Engineer employed with Canadian Western Natural Gas Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta.
- No. 3201, Lieutenant A. E. Cambon and his associates of the Class of 1954 provided a handsome onyx trophy in memory of their classmate, No. 3300, F/O James Alick Marshall, R.C.A.F., the Cadet Wing Commander of their graduating year. The trophy, which was accepted by the Commandants of all three Services Colleges, was put up for competition in 1956 at the C.S.C. Tournament, held this year at Royal Roads. It is awarded to the cadet who displays the greatest skill, determination and sportsmanship in any event at a regular inter-service college meet.

No. 3408, William H. Jopling, Esq., is a student in 4th year Civil Engineering at the University of Alberta.

No. 3636, D. H. Houston, Esq., is employed with the Department of National Revenue, Taxation Division, at Sudbury. Home address is 476 White Ave., Sudbury, Ont.

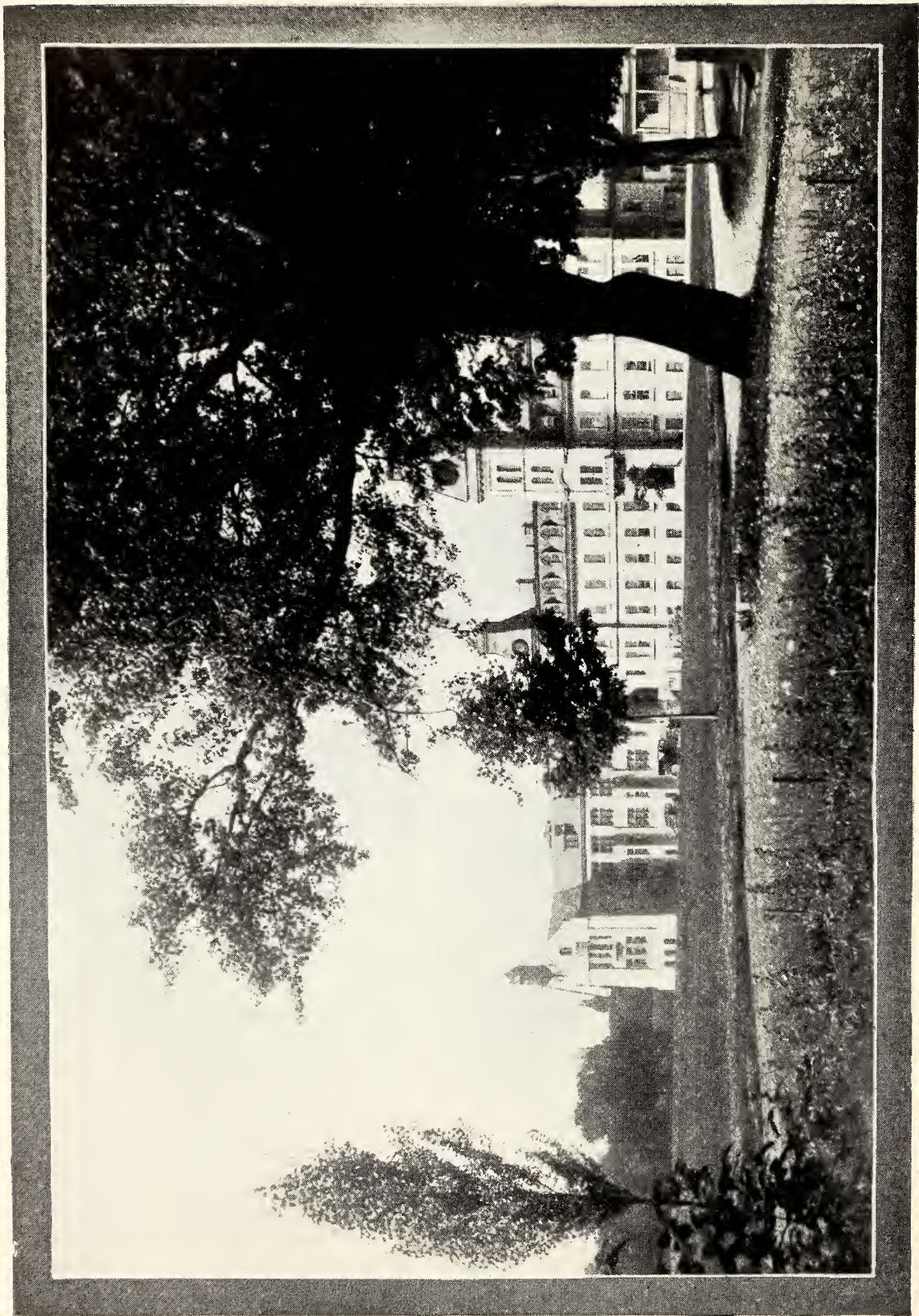
No. 3642, Robert Laidley, Esq., is employed as an Instrumentman with the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario at Morrisburg, Ontario.

No. 3700, Norbert Lepage, Esq., is employed as an Accountant with the Moose Jaw Savings & Credit Union, 56 High St. W., Moose Jaw, Sask. ,

No. 4219, Brian R. T. Wilson, Esq., is attending the University of Toronto in first year Engineering His home address is 54 Wellington St., Burlington, Ont.



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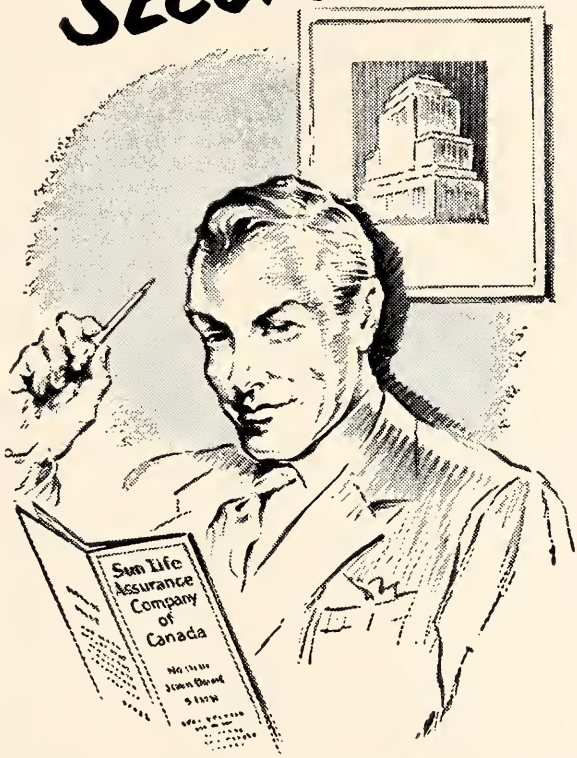
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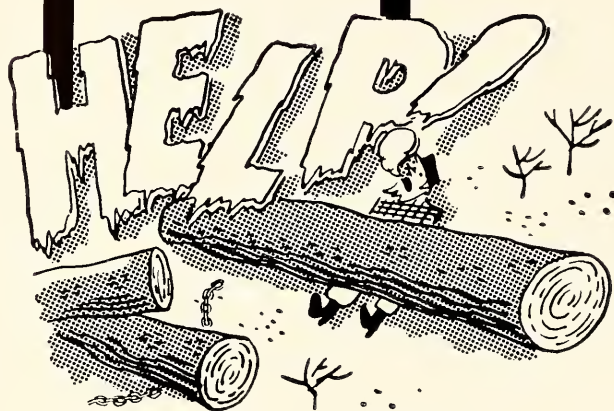
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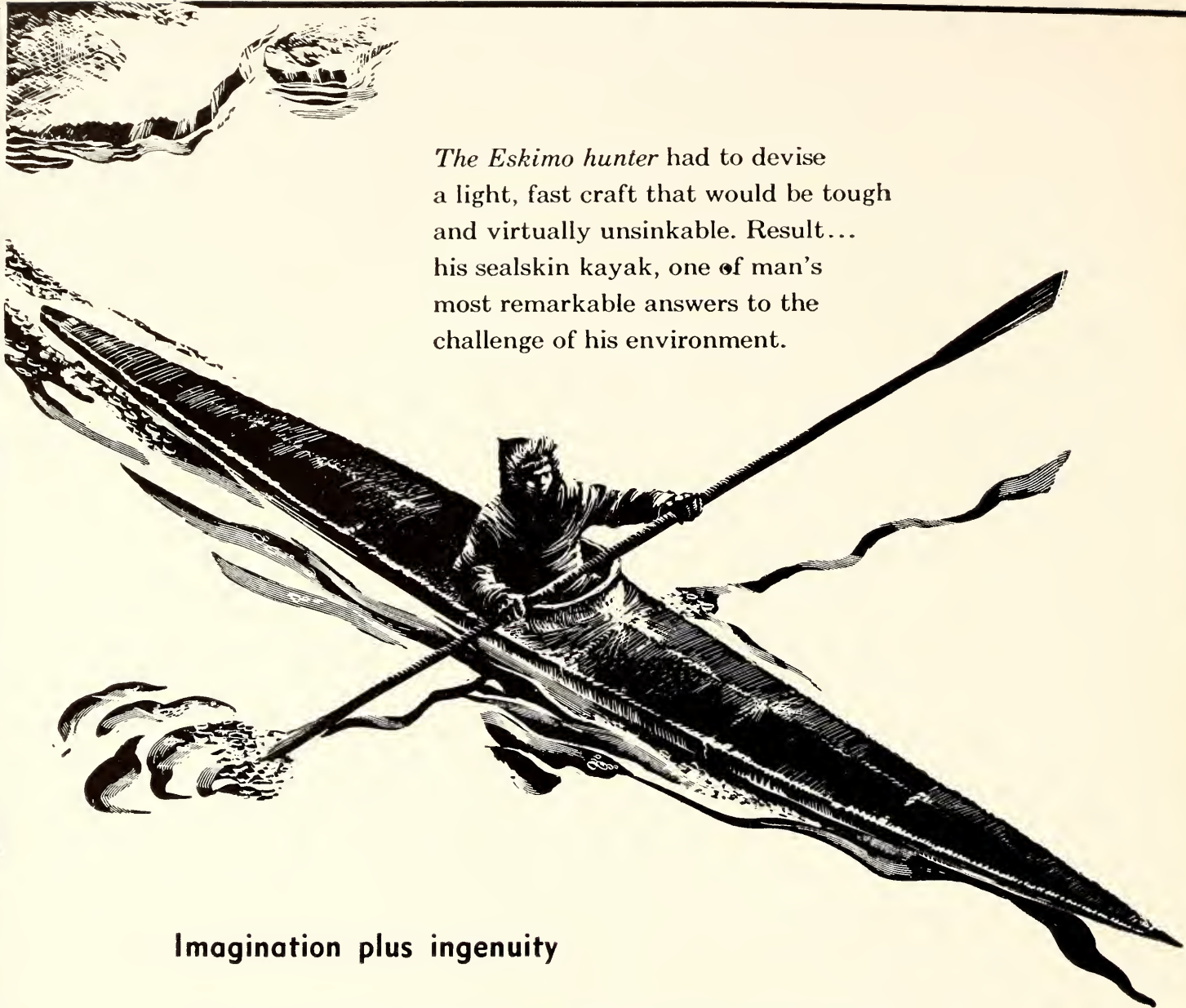
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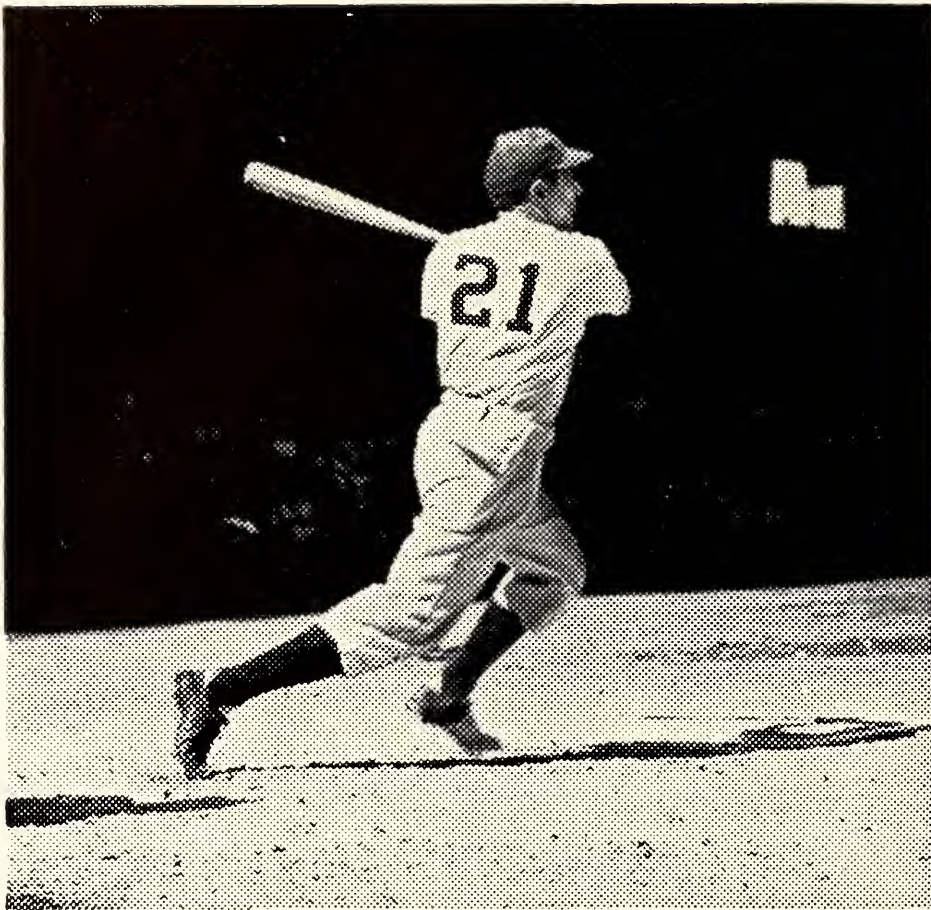
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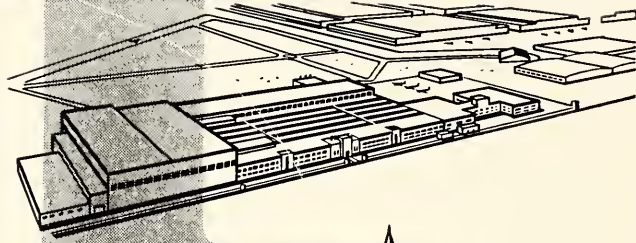
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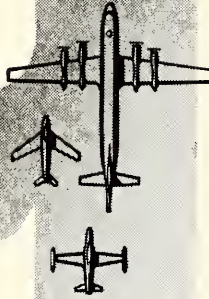
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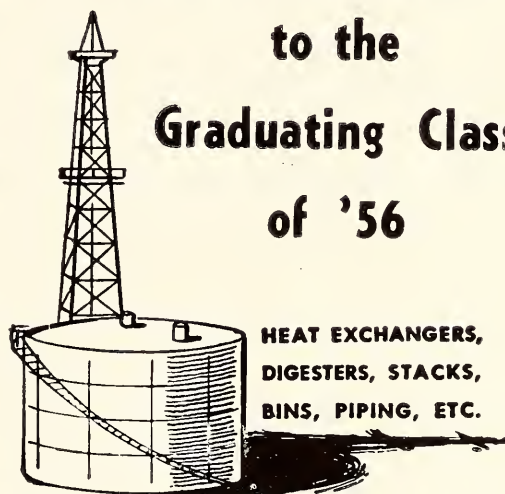


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