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MAGAZINE



1951-52 WINTER EDITION

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U. N. T. D. MAGAZINE

VOLUME 5

WINTER, 1951-1952

NUMBER 1

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and the Cadet Correspondents from Coast to Coast

REMARKS FROM THE COMMANDER

For the past several years, the U.N.T.D. programme has expanded rapidly and has become an important source of officers for the R.C.N. as well as the R.C.N.(R).

This is well known and yet I believe we sometimes forget that all the excellent facilities and personnel now available for Cadet Training have been provided solely because the Navy expects each successful applicant to retain an active interest in the Service after graduation. In this troubled world, Canada must have a steady stream of active, trained leaders in every phase of defence—including both the R.C.N. and the R.C.N.(R).

Many of you may not have investigated fully the tremendous opportunities of a Naval career. It is not my purpose here to point out the variety and experience to be gained by such service, but merely to ask that each of you give this matter your attention prior to graduation. You may decide that you would like to offer your services to your country on a full-time rather than a part-time basis.

There is just one more thought I should like to leave with you at this time. During your training period—both summer and winter—exercise your initiative and intellect in developing a keen understanding of the personal problems of the men who will serve with you. The importance of this "divisional work" cannot be overemphasized. Every person in the Navy is part of a well-trained team, and the Navy's effectiveness in any operation depends upon perfect teamwork.

Instructor Commander C. H. Little,
R.C.N.
Assistant Director Naval Training
(Cadets)

All opinions expressed herein are those of the writer or of the Editorial Board and do not necessarily represent the view of the Naval Service.

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EDITORIAL THANKS

We would like to express our sincere appreciation to those officers, Cadets and others who have aided in the publication of this magazine. Thanks are extended to the officers and professors who contributed articles and to all our Cadet correspondents.

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Special thanks to the correspondents at H.M.C.S. Discovery for their work, and to the advertising staff who gave many hours of their own time to soliciting financial support.

IS DUTY OLD FASHIONED?

● PETER R. GRANTHAM

Editor-in-chief

Last fall, several hundred college men applied for entry into the U.N.T.D. This summer, many of them will wonder why they ever did. They will be bitterly resentful towards the treatment they are receiving. Most of their anger will be directed toward the aspect of their training called discipline, responsibility, or duty.

The basis of their disillusionment is this: they are college students who have been educated in the modern manner, taught to use the "scientific method" to discover the easiest, most efficient way of doing things. They are accustomed to acting according to the dictates of their own reason and consciences. Naval discipline intervenes with its procedures rigidly governed by tradition. These men are now expected to do things because "that's the way it's always done" or "I told you to". The Cadet who is accustomed to thinking things out finds that obeying without thinking is the criterion of how well he does his duty. Obviously, there will be a clash. One must change or a compromise must be effected.

Consider what the Navy is. Is the R.C.N. a floating fighting force or is it a "yacht club" as charged by Walter Winchell? Any navy was created, is operated, and always will be maintained as an armed force to fight in protective or aggressive action. In warfare, questions cannot be asked: orders must be obeyed implicitly. Discipline and devotion to duty must be upheld if efficiency is to be maintained.

It is the officers who give the orders; seamen are supposed to follow. How can men be expected to give intelligent orders if they are not able to reason their way through a problem? How can an officer expect his orders to be obeyed if his men have never had the chance to establish confidence in him and his reasoning powers? Men will not hesitate to follow a leader who has instilled confidence in them. Obviously, therefore,

good officers are not mere highly-trained automatons. It must be realized, however, that a good officer must also have some experience obeying, enabling him to understand what unquestioning obedience involves. Here is seen the importance of the training received by Cadets.

Much of the early dissension can be attributed not only to the loss of personal freedom, a loss against which anyone with any degree of self-respect will rebel, but also to the fact that many Cadets join the U.N.T.D. with the wrong attitude. In this respect, we agree that the entire fault lies with the Cadets.

Consider some of the reasons why college men join the U.N.T.D. They may have a good friend already a Cadet, or one who has already decided to join. Talking with Cadets, he hears stories of wonderful weekend parties, especially in the summertime. He will wear a smart-looking uniform, an officer's uniform. He can get beer in the gunroom, with no worries about being thrown out because he is underage. There is the prospect of interesting summer cruises. Of course the pay does not compare too favourably with wages that can be earned logging or fishing, but with some parental aid, he could make it. We do not maintain that these petty reasons apply to many Cadets, but we do believe that some who were motivated by such reasons have passed all their selection boards. Obviously, duty, as such, will not be of much concern to such pleasure-seekers.

To the remainder, however, serious, intelligent and willing to learn, the yoke of duty also seems initially heavy. Yet, as time passes, these men are changed—their rebelliousness and griping is changed to enthusiasm and pride, or pacific resignation. The Navy has changed these men—for better or for worse? Obviously, from the standpoint of the Service, for the better, but will these men still be well-balanced citizens in a peaceful community? We believe that the great majority of such young men will benefit from their new sense of responsibility, if they can see the proper place for their naval interests in their society. For these men, duty should not be all-important, but a means of strengthening character, making them better citizens, their outlook on community and university affairs eventually making them better naval officers.



VICE-ADMIRAL GRANT RETIRES

This signal was received by all ships and establishments on the 29 November, 1951.

FROM CHIEF OF THE NAVAL STAFF

(1) ON RELINQUISHING MY APPOINTMENT AS CHIEF OF THE NAVAL STAFF I CONVEY TO ALL FLAG OFFICERS, OFFICERS AND MEN OF HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY AND RESERVES, AND TO ALL CIVILIAN HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE CONNECTED WITH THE NAVAL SERVICE, MY DEEP APPRECIATION OF YOUR LOYALTY AND DEVOTION TO DUTY OVER THE PAST FOUR AND A HALF YEARS. AS A RESULT OF YOUR STEADFASTNESS OF PURPOSE, THE NAVY IS CLOSE HAULED AND BEATING TO WINDWARD.

(2) I LEAVE IN THE SURE KNOWLEDGE THAT BOTH IN PEACE AND WAR THE SEAS WILL BE KEPT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TRADITIONS OF THE GREAT SERVICE I HAVE HAD THE HONOUR TO COMMAND.

VICE-ADMIRAL H. T. W. GRANT, C.N.S.

WEST COAST

Lieut. Cdr. G. H. Hayes, D.S.C., R.C.N.

Six months from now there will be no need for an introduction between 525 Naval Cadets and the new Reserve Training Commander (West Coast).

On assuming my new duties in October, one thing was patently obvious to me. The advances made in the training of the Naval Reserve in general, and the U.N.T.D. Cadets in particular, since 1947 (my last contact with shore training) are truly amazing.

Nowadays, believe it or not, there is a "plan". Even now, it's not perfect—ask someone who knows—but in the Summer of 1947, even if there was some way of knowing who, or how many were coming to the coast for training, not very much could be done for them anyway. There were just two ships and only skeleton staffs in two training centres.

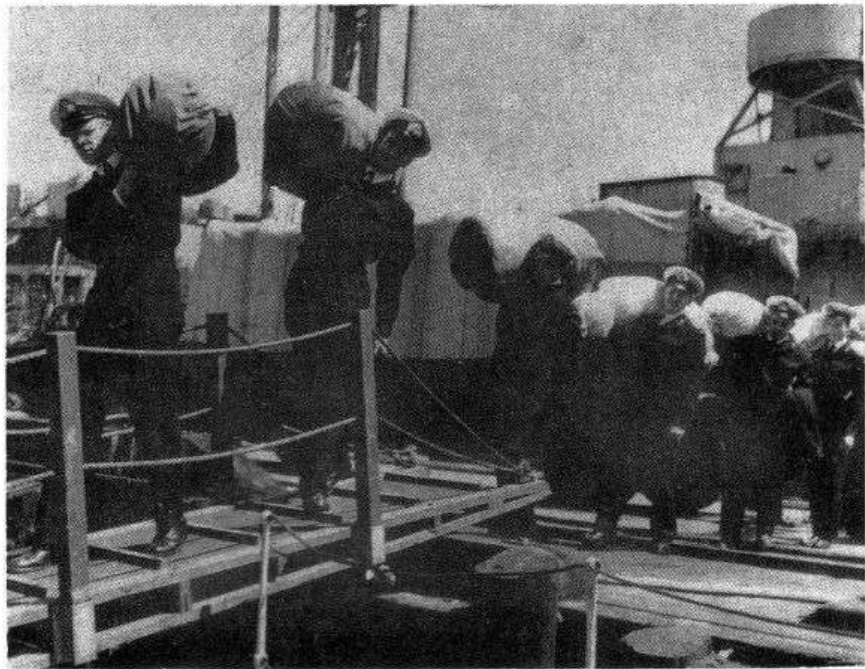
During the 1952 Training Season we will have our 3-ship Training Force, the facilities at the Canadian Services College at Royal Roads, and the services of at least eight schools and Training Centres.

The value received from any job or activity is in direct proportion to the amount of effort that is put into that activity.

There is an age-old maxim that stands a man in good stead at any time and which should be the foremost thought in the mind of each and every Naval Cadet when he is handed his "In Routine" in 1952—

"For whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."—Galatians VI:7.

Good luck to you all in your academic studies. The Reserve Training Establishment in H.M.C. Dockyard, Esquimalt, will be waiting for you with more in routines, duty watches and, we trust, good training.



R. C. N. PHOTO

FROM
THE
R. T. C's.

EAST COAST

Lieutenant Commander J. B. Bugden,
R.C.N.

Canada has now come of age and is an important part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Consequently, with the present international situation and the development of what is known as "A Cold War", our national defence is of prime importance.

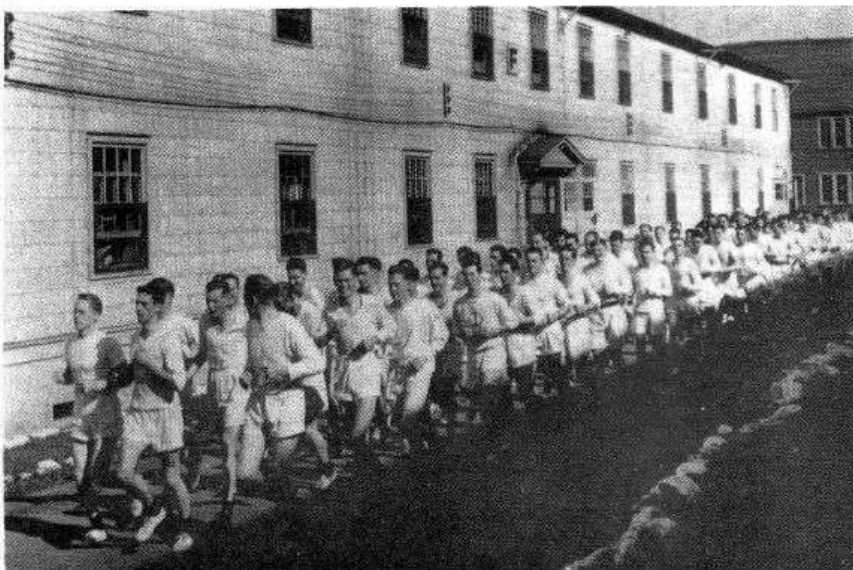
The R.C.N. won an enviable reputation during the last war and this has been maintained by our ships in Korea which have shown themselves to be second to none.

The U.N.T.D. is an important part of the Naval Service; the part from which we obtain our Officers, both regular and reserve. As you know, the Service is only as good as its personnel, particularly its leaders—the Officers. You, by virtue of being in the U.N.T.D. and Joint Service Colleges, have knowingly accepted a great responsibility—that of being in a Service which demands from its Officers the greatest degree of personal integrity, loyalty, devotion to duty, and efficiency.

With the development of new equipment and techniques, there now exists the requirement of more technical knowledge and experience. It thus evolves that we require our Officers at an early age.

With the current Naval Expansion Programme, it is obvious that we particularly need career Officers in every branch. You have the qualities we require and we hope that you will place them at the disposal of Canada, particularly in the regular Navy.

I would like to thank all connected with the U.N.T.D. for their untiring efforts which have made it the success it is. Good luck and happy commission to you all.



NATIONAL FILM BOARD PHOTO



Montcalm Cadets line the roadway during the Royal Couple's visit to Quebec City.

Royal Visit



THE KING IS DEAD LONG LIVE THE QUEEN

Since these accounts of the recent visit of the Royal Party to our country went to press, Canadians have mourned the death of our late beloved King, George VI. The young Princess who greeted us all with a smile is now Elizabeth II, Canada's Queen.

SASKATOON

The arrival in Saskatoon of the Royal Party, and particularly the visit to the university, caused considerable activity in the U.N.T.D. Those participating in the Royal Guard spent extra hours perfecting their precision drill while the rest of the Cadets were briefed and drilled in correct security procedure for handling the crowds of spectators attending the proceedings and lining the route of the procession.

Cadets Active From Coast To Coast



Security guard Cadets were divided into three divisions: third and fourth year Cadets under Lieutenant B. Koester, second year under Sub-Lieutenant A. Rowney and new entries under Sub-Lieutenant D. Mitchell. Although no comments on the appearance of the Cadets were given by Prince Philip, every Cadet on duty was the subject of a thorough inspection as only a Lieutenant-Commander of the Royal Navy can give. Did they pass muster? If one can judge by the smile upon recognition of the naval uniform and the happy wave of his hand as the Royal Couple drove through the ranks of Cadets, then they did. Some satisfaction, at least, may be derived from the thanks expressed by the University Committee chairman, "It was a splendid job . . . the naval unit did a good job as security guards and handled the crowd control effectively."

VANCOUVER

During the half-time interval of the football game between Eastern Oregon College of Education and the University of British Columbia on Saturday, 20th November, a tri-service guard moved out of the U.B.C. Field House into Varsity Stadium. The occasion was the arrival of the Royal Couple at Vancouver, and Their Royal Highnesses were to see their first exhibition of American football.

The skies had been heavily overcast all day and it was with considerable misgiving that the participants in the guard shed their coats. As the Cadets marched around the field they broke off platoon by platoon and then file by file till there was a single line around the entire field. The game recommenced amidst a cold, driving wind and a misty rain.

Late in the game, it was announced over the public address system that the Royal Party had been delayed at an earlier ceremony and consequently would be half an hour late. This was greeted with some groans, as the crowd—part football fans and part Royalty fans—were getting cold and the increasing darkness made visibility poor. Some thoughtful Cadets had dressed themselves in long red and were greatly envied for their foresight. An enterprising Naval type had one of his friends in the grandstand bring him a cup of coffee and the poor spectator was swamped with orders. Knees began knocking faster as the game ended without sight of the Royal couple. An Air Force band that was brought in to play "God Save the King", appeared luxuriously warm in their greatcoats.

The gates were then opened to sight-seers who swarmed up to the cordon of Cadets.

Finally, an R.C.M.P. squad car moved into the stadium and drove around the cinder track. The crowd was informed that this was the "security" car that preceded the Royal Party. Minutes later, the roaring of motorcycles indicated the expected visit was at hand. The cheering spectators caught a brief glimpse of Their Highnesses entering the Royal box in the grandstand. The two teams then commenced an exhibition game in almost complete darkness due to lack of floodlights on the field. The only indication of the whereabouts of the Royal Party was the constant flashing of press cameras. The President of the Women's Undergraduate Society presented Princess Elizabeth with an ebony totem pole on behalf of the University and the party then descended to their Cadillac touring car.

As Prince Phillip was about to enter the car, the captain of the U.B.C. team

presented him with an autographed football for Prince Charles. The autographs included the names of four U.N.T.D. Cadets who play regularly with the 'Birds.

As the procession moved off, the interior lights in the car were turned on enabling the crowd to see the Prince and Princess through the Plexiglas top. Each platoon in the tri-service guard was brought to attention as the party neared but most of the commands could barely be heard over the cheering of the crowd. As the cars drew up to the bleachers, the students began singing "Auld Lang Syne" and "All the Nice Girls Love a Sailor". After the procession had cleared the stadium, the Cadets were dismissed. Many had a second look at the Royal pair as they returned to the city.

Oh yes the visit inspired the first Thunderbird victory in two years.

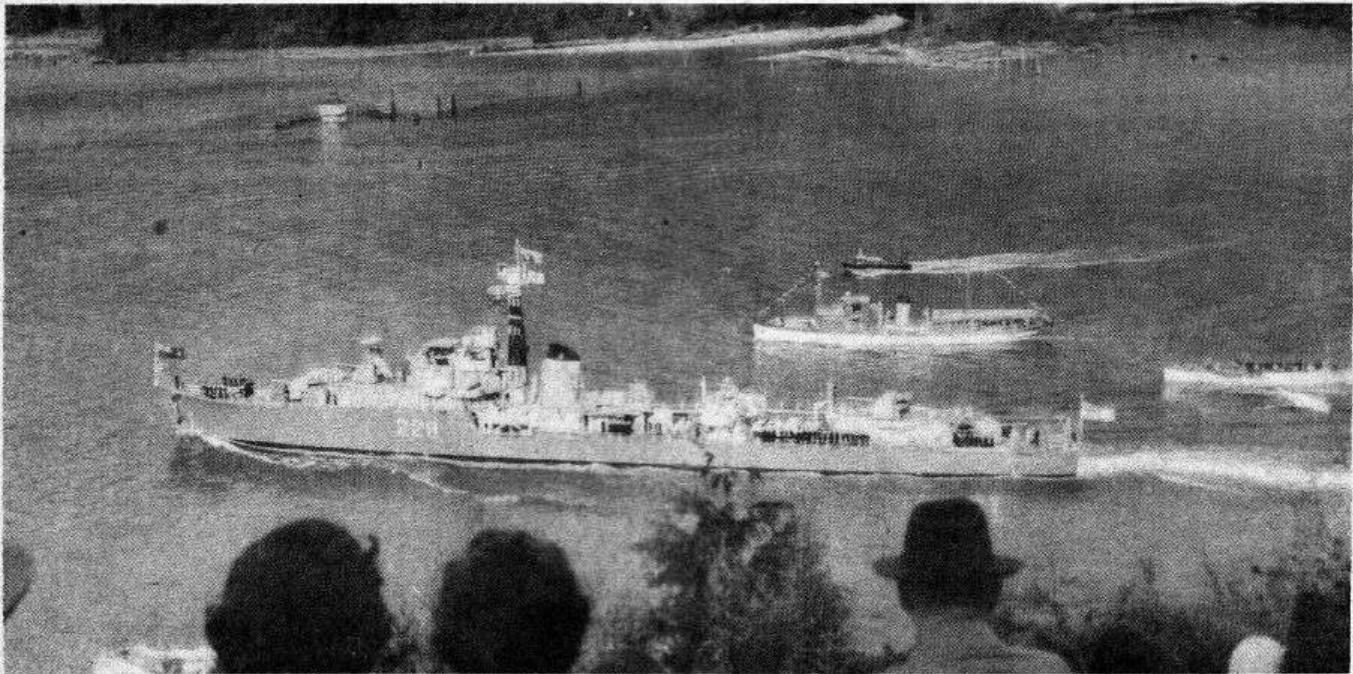


PHOTO-ERIC LINDSAY, VANCOUVER, B.C.

H.M.C.S. Crusader, West Coast Training Destroyer, conveying the Royal Party to Victoria, passes through the Lions Gate, Vancouver.

CHARLOTTETOWN

The Royal Train bearing H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth and H.R.H. Prince Philip arrived in Charlottetown at 1130, Friday the ninth of November. As the Royal Couple stepped from the train they were greeted by Government Officials amidst the echoes of a twenty-one gun salute.

Their Royal Highnesses then inspected the R.C.A.F. Guard of Honour. Upon completion of the inspection the Royal Procession travelled to the Provincial Building through street lined with enthusiastic and cheering crowds. Cadets and R.C.N.(R.) personnel of H.M.C.S.

"Queen Charlotte" assisted in holding back the crowds along the route.

Upon arrival of the Royal Couple at the Provincial Building they received an address of welcome by Premier J. Walter Jones. On behalf of the people of Prince Edward Island, the Honourable J. Walter Jones presented to H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth a silver platinum fox cape, and a one thousand dollar cheque. Her Royal Highness then delivered a short address. From the Provincial Building their Royal Highnesses proceeded to the City Hall where they were introduced to His Worship the Mayor

and the City Councillors. They then attended a private luncheon at Government House.

The remainder of the afternoon was spent travelling through the streets of Charlottetown, visiting the Dominion Government Experimental Farm, and witnessing a period of hockey.

In the evening a State Dinner at the Charlottetown Hotel was the climax and termination of the Royal Visit. The Royal Couple then boarded H.M.C.S. Ontario and sailed for Sydney, Nova Scotia.

OFFICER SELECTION

WHY? — HOW?

● BY E. S. W. BELYEA,
Lt.-Cdr. (SB) R. C. N. (R)

To the majority of students, the University Naval Training Division is, as its name implies, an organization for *training* potential naval officers. To members of the U.N.T.D., the programme has, in addition, other more sinister purposes. The most sinister of these is *selection*—the process of weeding which goes on relentlessly from the moment the prospective recruit applies until—well, probably until he is an Admiral.

A moment's reflection will convince you that, however threatening this selection may be for the individual, it is essential for the welfare of the Service as a whole—at each successive level "many are called, but few are chosen". This sifting and resifting is the process whereby we insure that only the ablest at each level find their way to the next higher level in the organization.

The weeding is of two kinds—the first a sort of "natural selection" which eliminates the less fit at each stage by their failure in examinations, by their lack of ambition, and the like, while the second is more deliberate, and takes the form of selection interviews and "boards". In the U.N.T.D., "natural selection" operates in a number of rather special ways. Since membership is purely voluntary, natural selection operates to bring only those who are interested to the recruiting office; those who lack interest and motivation simply never appear. Later, at each year-end, the academically weak fall by the wayside as a result of exam failure. Some are required to drop out because of poor performance during summer training at the R.T.E.

NATURAL SELECTION

It might, theoretically, be possible to depend upon this "natural selection" to bring us finally to that relatively small group of Cadets who qualify for commissions each year. Such an arrangement would involve taking all those who apply each year, regardless of quota, and letting nature take its course in the three years that follow. To proceed this way is not unknown in our Service, but it has many disadvantageous features, some of which we shall examine here.

From the national point of view (i.e. that of the taxpayer) it would be excessively expensive and wasteful. It costs the people of Canada many hundreds of dollars to train a Cadet for each of his three years: the Cadet himself receives pay, his kit is an expensive item, he must be transported from place to place at public expense, training ships and establishments must be staffed, equipped and maintained, and so on. Each Cadet who, for whatever reason, fails to complete the training and qualify for a commission, represents money and national effort wasted. Most people are aware of this kind of waste, and wish to see every effort made to reduce it.

Another kind of waste and inefficiency is best seen from the point of view of the Cadet who is eliminated by "natural selection". He will have expended his time and effort in vain—he has failed. He reflects, in his attitude toward the Service, the pain of that failure—and he tends to make known his pain to others, often in a twisted form which he unconsciously uses to protect his own feelings. Thus his failure results not only in loss of time and money which he and the Service

An Introduction

Lt.-Cdr. (SB) E. S. W. Belyea, R.C.N.(R), who has been kind enough to give a discussion of some of the principles of scientific selection methods at U.B.C. this fall, is eminently qualified to comment in this important field. As a result of his work, the task of the Travelling Selection Board should be somewhat less onerous.

As Associate Professor of Psychology at U.B.C., he is at the present time the Divisional Personnel Selection Officer, H.M.C.S. Discovery. In the latter capacity, his work is mainly with U.N.T.D.-U.B.C.—with the emphasis on the development of officer selection methods.

After graduating—honours, Psychology—from the University of Toronto (M.A.), he joined the Navy and served for 14 months in Operational Intelligence Centre in Naval Headquarters, and was later appointed Staff Officer Personnel Selection in the Canadian Naval Mission Overseas in London. His duties overseas included the responsibility for C.W. Selection Boards in the European Theatre and attendance at all such Boards.

Returning to Canada in early 1945, he was in charge of discharge counselling of officers through H.M.C.S. Cornwallis, before becoming the last wartime Director of Personnel Selection in Naval Headquarters.

Since 1946, he has maintained active contact with the Navy—mainly through Reserve projects conducted for the Defence Research Board, as well as two full summers of Continuous Naval Duty.

Lt.-Cdr. (g) F. J. E. Turner, R.C.N.(R.).

have spent, but also in loss of support and confidence by other members of the university body and the public generally.

But even before natural selection has eliminated him from the unit, his presence will have adversely affected the U.N.T.D. both internally and externally. Within, his unsuitability will have lowered morale and the standard of interest and work. In the university at large his continuing membership in the U.N.T.D. will have contributed to an impression that the standards of the unit cannot be very high. As a result, students of superior capabilities, whom we seek to attract, will hesitate to associate themselves with the U.N.T.D. In succeeding years the general quality of recruits will tend to deteriorate.

The solution to these various problems lies in *planned* selection. But there are various "plans" of selection, some much more efficient than others, so that we must examine some of the principles of personnel selection to find a basis for evaluating various methods.

In essence, a selection programme attempts to *predict* the success (or failure) of each candidate who presents himself before time and effort have been expended in training and supporting him. In most cases it involves observing and examining the candidate's behaviour, past and present, and then making a reasoned judgment as to the likelihood of his successfully passing all the barriers which will be imposed by natural selection. The efficiency of a selection method is measured by checking predictions against outcomes. A highly efficient selection procedure will (a) let in very few who subsequently fail, and (b) keep out very few who might have been successful.

In the Navy the most commonly used method of officer selection has been the "selection board" of experienced officers. The candidate appears before the board, and the various members, by questioning him endeavour to learn enough about the candidate to make a judgment as to his suitability for the particular career in question. Some boards confine themselves to information obtained by questioning, while others augment what the candidate says and the way he says it with data from various sources, including academic, service and other records, the results of tests, the observations and recommendations of divisional and training officers, and the like.

The R.C.N. Travelling Selection Boards which each winter sit in the various universities typify the operation of selection boards, and will be familiar to most readers. Three such boards, each operating in a particular region, move from one U.N.T.D. to another interviewing each First Year Cadet to determine whether he is to continue in the programme or

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Lt. Cdr. (SB) E.S.W. Belyea interviews a Probationary Cadet.

not. Prior to the establishment of his procedure, each U.N.T.D. held its own board, constituted of local officers, and using, perforce, its own standards. The subsequent performance of cadets at the Reserve Training Establishments made it evident that these standards were not uniform from one unit to another. The travelling board has the great virtue of maintaining a more uniform standard from campus to campus. However, because they do not function until half-way through the academic year, the travelling selection boards fail to do away with certain of the effects (and defects) of "natural selection". By January, when the boards are ordinarily held, the candidates have been formally and legally enrolled in the Service, they have been kitted and paid naval pay, and much effort has been expended both by the unit and themselves. To "turf a man out" half-way through his first year is a painful and expensive business.

PRACTICAL APPLICATION

What is required, obviously, is a selection procedure which operates early in the fall, before the new Cadets are enrolled. The various U.N.T.D.'s are employing a variety of locally devised methods of doing this, with what will turn out to be varying success. Begun in a small way during 1950-51, the U.N.T.D. of the University of British Columbia has during the present year carried forward a study of selection methods which would be appropriate for pre-enrolment screening, as well as for other purposes.

The immediate purpose of the U.B.C. programme last fall was to assist the Commanding Officer in deciding which applicants should be accepted provisionally as First Year Cadets, since the number of recruits considerably exceeded the allowed complement. Its secondary purpose was to provide the R.C.N. Travelling Selection Board with pertinent information about the man which could not be derived from a board interview. Its ultimate purpose is to determine those characteristics of applicants which are predictive of success in the U.N.T.D. and as naval officers, and to develop the techniques for evaluating those characteristics in each candidate.

Briefly, the procedure consisted of the following steps: (a) the collection of information about the candidate's academic, employment and interest background on a rather extensive "Application and Preliminary Information Form", (b) a battery of psychological tests and projective procedures, administered in about four hours to groups of 25, (c) a short, but searching personal interview by the writer, as Personnel Selection Officer, (d) a carefully considered predictive evaluation by the P.S.O. based on all of the information available, and (e) a formal board with the Commanding Officer as Chairman for all those candidates about whom the P.S.O. had doubts. These procedures were all carried out before the man was enrolled or kitted. Certain of the tests included in the battery, and certain of the information obtained by questionnaire and interview will probably turn out to be of little value, and may be dropped in subsequent years.

It is too soon, of course, to know how successful this particular procedure has been in predicting performance. It is typical of all researches in this area of personnel selection that we must wait and see—and we must then re-examine our methods to determine which have been useful, and which inadequate. Like Rome, no sound personnel selection programme was ever built in a day.

Because they are so closely associated with the universities, which have departments of psychology and other facilities in the personnel field, the U.N.T.D.'s are in a unique position to take the lead in the development of officer selection methods. It is to be hoped that the small start made at U.B.C. may be the beginning of a programme embracing many of the University Naval Training Divisions and their associated university departments.

A CAPSULE HISTORY OF THE

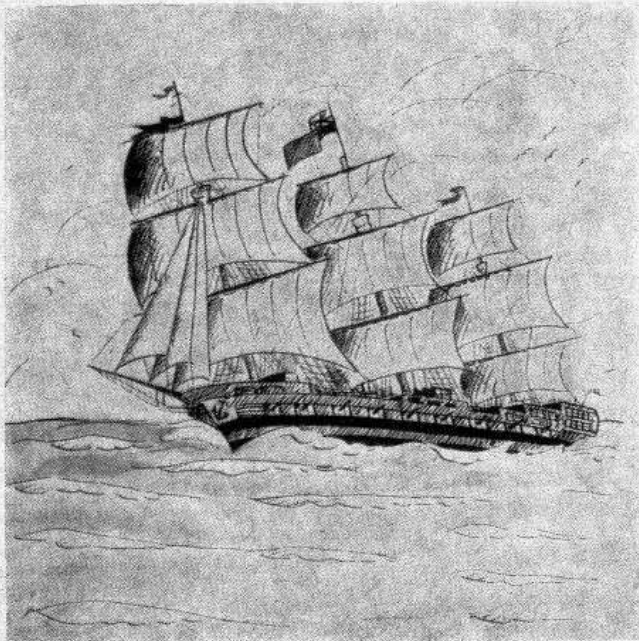
ROYAL NAVY

The realities of British sea power are forgotten by many. Too frequently, naval history is little more than a strange compound of prejudice, sentimentality, and isolated incidents. Fleets loom up and after furious cannonades, devoid of tactical meaning, but accompanied by unique feats on the part of commanders, are again lost to view. Why they were at sea, how they came together, is seldom explained. The real history of the Royal Navy is not so much concerned with battles, however important they may be as incidents, as with a hard prosaic struggle to acquire and maintain imperial possessions and to protect these possessions from invasion.

English maritime supremacy begins with the Tudors, but until the establishment of the Pax Britannica in the 19th Century, the British had to meet serious challenges from Spain in the 16th Century, from Holland in the 17th, and from France in the 18th.

The Tudors were founders of the strong nation state for the protection of which they established a strong navy. The work of Henry VII was preliminary and preparatory. It formed part of the comprehensive policy usually called "mercantilism". To Henry VIII, the navy was principally an instrument of war; he enlarged the fleet, increased fire power, built dockyards at Woollich and Deptford, founded schools of seamanship and instituted a Navy Board which for over three hundred years continued to control the Royal shipyards, dockyards and warehouses. Under the urgent threat of attack and invasion from abroad, Elizabeth pressed forward with the strengthening of the navy and met triumphantly the supreme test of the Armada when it came in 1588. The exploits of the Tudor seamen can be read in detail in the fascinating pages of Hakluyt. A glance at the map will show how these men, despite almost incredible hardships and difficulties won their way to the remotest corners of the globe, opening up avenues for rapidly expanding trade. Some were reputable, some were not; they varied from explorers, traders and colonizers to buccannering pirates, channel rovers and bloodthirsty enemies of Spain. Frequently, their activities overlapped and the distinction between pirate and patriot was very fine. The age was one of novelty, adventure, imagination and, on occasion, brutality. Immeasurable wealth lay on hand for the bold in the El Dorados of both east and west. City magnates founded companies to equip argosies and

☆ ☆ ☆



By

PROFESSOR GEOFFREY DAVIES

colonies, but in those early days many preferred the joy of battle to the toil of work.

The more sober work of colonization brought Britain in contact with the Dutch who soon proved that in the spheres of commerce, overseas settlement, and command of the sea they were far more formidable rivals than the Spaniards had ever been. The urgent need for an effective navy became unmistakably evident and crucial conflicts were fought with the Dutch in the 1550's and 60's. It was essentially a struggle for commerce and empire waged by two curiously kindred countries. The passing of the Navigation Act of 1651 to protect the English carrying trade was the immediate cause for a bitter struggle, which has hardly been equalled for intensity until the 20th Century. The English sailors, Blake and Monk, found themselves opposed to admirals of outstanding ability in Tromp, With and Ruyter. The English advantage in geographical situation, their insularity, their self-sufficiency, and their superior battleships ultimately enabled them to defeat the Dutch.

After the victories in the Dutch wars and the simultaneous defeat of the Barbary pirates in the Mediterranean, the navy entered a period of decline characterized by gross corruption. In rescuing the navy from this fate, Samuel Pepys, who held the unique office of Secretary of the Admiralty, was pre-eminent. This energetic and resourceful diarist completely reorganized the administration of the fleet, instituted a regular corps of officers, and in the space of four years raised the navy from impotence to omnipotence. Mr. Arthur Bryant may well call him "the Saviour of the navy". Rotten ships were scrapped, sound ones repaired, bribery checked, and the navy prepared for the task of defending the newly-acquired colonies from America to India.

France was already casting covetous eyes towards these possessions and in the 18th Century became the enemy most dreaded by Britain. She was anxious to extend her empire in India from North America and the West Indies. She had devoted considerable care, energy and money to the rebuilding of her fleet. In Britain the lethargy of Walpole towards the navy, consequent upon an era of peace, was offset by the work of Anson at the Admiralty from 1744 to 1762. His reforms were of the highest importance: he improved discipline, introduced the present naval uniform, developed the corps of Marines, reclassified ships making the first distinc-

tion between cruisers and battleships, standardized fittings, improved living conditions, and allowed individual commanders considerable initiative in battle. Without such reforms, Britannia could hardly have continued to rule the waves. The crucial conflict with France occurred not in Europe, but in India and North America. In the critically important Seven Years' War (1756-1763), the British made it their prime business to establish a complete command of the sea and then use this to expel the French from North America and prevent their consolidating their position in India. The political genius who clarified the issue, directed strategy, rejuvenated the nation and organized victory on a grand scale was William Pitt, later Earl of Chatham. The victories of Wolfe at Quebec, Boscowen at Lagos, and Hawke at Quiberon Bay, all vindicated Pitt's plan of using sea power to establish British dominion in Canada and in India.

That British world power was linked closely with her supremacy at sea was proved conclusively in the next two decades. These were years of naval decadence, corruption, and negligence, culminating in the loss of the American colonies. The navy, in consequence, was unable to meet the challenge of the American War of Independence: it failed to succour isolated garrisons, lost Minorca and was hard put to defend India. Britain fought for her existence against an encircling host of enemies. Yorktown was captured and, despite Rodney's victory at the Battle of the Saints in the West Indies, the first British Empire was wrecked. It remained to piece together the fragments and construct a new empire on new principles.

Out of this unpropitious situation a new empire did, in fact, grow up. In the ensuing generation, the British power spread in Canada, Australia, India and, a little later, in New Zealand. The systematic exploration of Australia followed the celebrated voyages of Captain James Cook in 1768 and 1769.

Whilst these peaceful developments were taking place in widely scattered regions, the sea power upon which all ultimately depended was again challenged—this time by revolutionary France. In this, as in the earlier struggles with France, sea power was a determining factor. During the whole conflict between 1793 and 1815 British command of the sea was maintained and compensated for Napoleon's overwhelming superiority on land. French fleets were blockaded, convoys attacked, and the ships of allies sunk. The victories of Howe and Jervis were followed by the exploits of Nelson at the Battles of the Nile and Copenhagen. Even Napoleon admitted that only the British fleet stood between him and complete victory. To one of his admirals he wrote, "Let us be masters of the Straits for six hours and we shall be masters of the world." He never could secure such mastery. Nelson, Collingwood and Cornwallis maintained their vigil over Toulon, Cadiz and Brest and even when a combined Franco-Spanish armada escaped, it was brought to battle by Nelson and Collingwood off Cape Trafalgar and annihilated on October 21st, 1805. The British command of the sea frustrated Napoleon's continental system, made possible the successful prosecution of the Peninsular War, and cut France off from vitally important sources of raw materials. British sea power and industrial supremacy prevailed.

The 19th Century was the era of British greatness—she was first in wealth, first in power and first in prestige. It was the age of the "Pax Britannica". Despite the initial lack of enthusiasm towards colonial expansion, due to laissez-faire, new regions were acquired and old ones developed. The Empire expanded between 1800 and 1900 from one and a half million square miles to eleven million square miles, its population from twenty million to three hundred and ninety million. It was also a period of transformation in the navy; the changes were radical and revolutionary. Sail gave place to steam, wood was superseded by iron, breech-loading guns were introduced and the ships protected by armour plate. New offensive weapons such as torpedoes and mines made their appearance and new types of vessels such as torpedo boats and destroyers were built. Engineering began to domin-



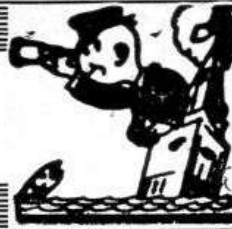
A course of six lectures on the history of the Royal Navy was given by Professor Geoffrey Davies (M.A. Cantab.) of the Department of History, U.B.C. to the Cadets of the U.N.T.D. at H.M.C.S. Discovery. The object of the course was to provide a brief survey of the growth of the British Navy down to the 20th Century, and in particular to trace historically the close connection between British sea power and the British Empire.



ate the ship as it already dominated the great industrial enterprises on land. The dominance of British sea power inevitably affected the politics of the period. It linked widespread members of the Empire, it played its part in the suppression of the slave trade, in eliminating piracy and in protecting the independence of the newly established South American states, enabling Canning to boast that he had "called a New World into existence to redress the balance of the Old". On occasion it was used injudiciously, as by Palmerston, and it at least partially explains the rivalry between Britain and Russia in the 19th Century.

The British command of the sea was not forever destined to remain unchallenged. In the new age of imperialism and power politics beginning about 1870, new rivals grew up. As the century drew to its close, France, Italy, Russia and Japan were all busily increasing their naval power and displaying great hostility towards the British Empire and British naval supremacy. The 20th Century—an age of conflict—was at hand.

LOOKOUT



Chippawa Cadets Enter Freshman Day Parade

Each year the University of Manitoba sponsors a Freshman Day Parade in which various campus organizations enter competing floats. This year the U.N.T.D. Cadets outfoxed the Army and Air Force by being the first to enter one of these monstrosities. Their float vaguely resembled a frigate. Armed with nothing but a "Mystery Queen" and very little time, it slipped with dingy in tow one lusty Friday morning. Unfortunately, the dingy had to be scuttled before the trials began, due to its tendency to stove in the frigate's stern. Nevertheless, proudly carrying the scars of battle and with full steam up, it sailed past the Admiral's tower in proper Naval fashion. Once back at "Chippawa" it was tied up at the jetty in a somewhat seamanlike manner.

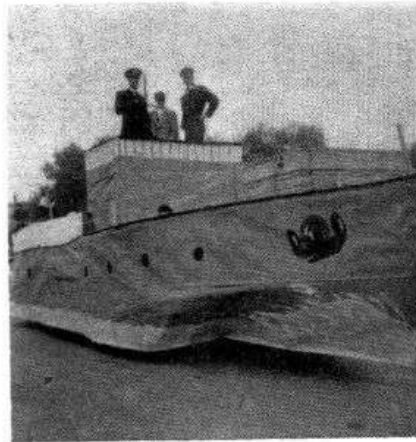
All the fun and work was shared by Jim Speight, Dave Brouer, Gill Heselstein, Dave Parliament and Art Eberwein. A word of thanks to Lieut. Sutherland without whose help the project could not have been a success, and to the other Cadets who gave much time to the effort involved.

At Chippawa this year, Norval Brown, that M.C. of renown, has assumed the responsibilities of Gunroom Vice-President. Along with such stalwarts as Jim Speight, President; Kev. Kavanaugh, Secretary; and Merv Crewsen, Treasurer, Norval promises the biggest and best year yet.

ART EBERWEIN.

Active Year in York —Hub of the Universe

Under a new Commanding Officer and a new Staff Officer Cadets, "York's" winter programme for U.N.T.D. training has undergone a metamorphosis. First of all the resounding success of the recruiting campaign swelled "York's" complement to an unprecedented total of one hundred eighty men, seventy-five of whom are first year entries. Along with this greater enrolment came an increase in all phases of Cadet activity.



"H.M.C.S. Imposter" sails in University of Manitoba Parade.

★

Highlights of the fall term were the Royal Guard, the Graduation and Memorial Day Parade, and an ambitious schedule of social events.

The visit of the Royal Couple was the occasion for the formation of an Honour Guard which was made up of varied Naval Personnel attached to "York" including Cadets. This guard was chosen to meet the Princess and her Duke upon their arrival at Malton Airport. This guard was royally complimented for its showing. On the following day, the Royal party toured the University campus, and this time Cadets of the three services formed a cordon for the passage of our distinguished visitors from Hart House on the University campus to the Ontario Parliament Buildings.

November tenth saw a dual ceremony, the traditional Memorial Day Service, and the Tri-Service Graduation Parade. One Cadet from each of the three services received an honorary promotion scroll as representative of all the graduating members of his service. Commodore J. C. Hibbard, when making the presentation to U.N.T.D. Cadet Rick Gaunt, addressed the Cadets on the re-

sponsibilities incumbent upon graduates, especially those embarking on a military or naval career. Sharing the honours with Rick Gaunt were fourteen other Cadets who received their promotion in the active reserve force, while Cadet George Archer chose the R.C.N. as his permanent career.

Activities around H.M.C.S. "York" were not all work, however. Three dances were held in the Wardroom under Cadet auspices. "York" Cadets entertained their U.N.T.D. friends from Queen's and McGill at two Saturday night football dances, and brought the fall term to a pleasant finale with a Christmas dance on December fifteenth. The introduction of Probationary Cadets to Wardroom privileges was celebrated by a smoker in November.

Plans for the future include our annual Ball on February fifteenth, and the renewal of the University Tri-Service Rifle Meet at Kingston. Last year's winners of the trophy, the U.N.T.D. team from "York", expect to send a strong representation again to uphold this honour. The range of competition is expected to be greatly extended because teams are entered from the University of Ottawa, Carleton College, McGill, the University of Montreal, and R.M.C., as well as the regulars from the University of Toronto, Queen's, Western, O.A.C., and McMaster.

With half the year behind them, "York" Cadets look forward to the continuance of this year so successfully begun.

ROSS BROWN.

★

Tri-Service Ball Shows Unity At London

Again this year, U.N.T.D., C.O.T.C. and R.U.F. have combined to stage a formal dance. The three Services, having co-operated at the Remembrance Day Service held at the University, now get together to have fun. This year the army is playing host and we are looking forward to a fine evening of entertainment. Arrangements are being made by Gord Lusty and Ken Wong, president and treasurer of the Gunroom Executive. We know that it will succeed from the enjoyable experience of last year's Tri-Service Ball. Along with it goes the good fellowship of the three Services.

NAVY POPULAR ON McMASTER CAMPUS

Interest in Naval Training is rapidly expanding at Star judging from the strong representation of First Year Cadets. Thirty-five new Cadets have been sworn in—a keen and promising group. The lads were trained in seamanship last term and this term they are learning Navigation I. Before they meet the frog-voiced G.I.'s on the Coasts, they are being exposed to rudimentary drills under Senior Cadets Wooten and Graham.

After a successful summer of training at both Coasts, McMaster Cadets have returned to the home Division for Winter Training sandwiched between studies, clubs and athletics. Cadets Ron Brown and Gil Graham were among the few who rounded off the summer on a luxury cruise through the Panama Canal aboard H.M.C.S. Ontario.

★

Mess Dinner Planned For "Crow's Nest"

The U.N.T.D. Cadets at Memorial University in St. John's, Newfoundland, have made arrangements for their first Mess Dinner to be held in the "Crows Nest". This Officers' Club became famous during the Second World War as a haven for officers of the Allied Navies. It was here that Prince Philip spent an enjoyable evening on the recent Royal Tour.

In the two years that the U.N.T.D. program has been in operation at Memorial University, the number of Cadets has risen to 49.

Around the Gunroom these days, the three Supply types who went to Esquimaux last summer are busy recounting stories of the trip home through the Panama Canal on H.M.C.S. Ontario. The remainder of the Cadets were appointed to Stadacona and not a few of them made the trip to England.

Early in November the first social event of the year was held when the Gunroom was host to the Memorial University contingent C.O.T.C. Among those present were Lieut. E. A. Prescott, Lieut. G. G. R. Parsons, Commander A. G. Ayre, Commander G. Garrett and Major J. Morall. A "boat race" had been planned but prevailing conditions forced its cancellation.

MAC DROVER.

At the end of one term of 'Astro', Second Year Execs are thoroughly confused. It still takes the better part of an evening to work a star sight. Supply Cadets spend the odd exhausting evening assisting in Stores, equipping the First Year Cadets. The Third Year syllabus includes seminars by Senior Cadets, some excellent lectures on world affairs by the Padre, and a few lectures by professors from the University. Cadets have their own parade night at Star again this year. An innovation in the Thursday night Training Programme is the signalling drill before Divisions. Luckily, some of the New Entries are picking up the "Flicker" pretty quickly and are able to help out the lofty Seniors. It's almost like R.T.E. before breakfast. At last a pipe has been introduced for Colours. It takes the place of a bugle which often suffered from the severe Hamilton climate on cold nights.

Captain's Inspection has been held twice. So far, all that has marred perfection has been one soft shirt plus attached collar.

Star Cadets are very fortunate in having nearby facilities for rifle shooting. Ranges at the Armouries and Winona have been made available. Rivalry has been keen between the local sharpshooters and the boys from O.A.C. in Guelph. An outdoor meet was held at Winona in October and later an indoor shoot took place at Guelph range. The Aggies were victorious in two close con-

tests. Great interest is held in the Inter-city Shoot to be held this term. "Mac" will be well represented.

Headed by President Neil Bourne, the Gunroom is in flourishing condition. At McMaster University a new Joint Mess and Staff Offices for the U.N.T.D. and the C.O.T.C. have been opened. Here the Cadets can relax, eat lunch or light up a fag. No refrigeration for soft drinks has yet been installed, but the new furnishings are very comfortable and the atmosphere is congenial.

Senior Cadets and a few lucky Juniors were invited to a Mess Dinner in the Wardroom given by the Officers of Star. Early in December a Joint Cadet Ball was held in the Armouries. To show the Army 'how it is done', a Formal Ball, such as was held on the Coasts this summer, is to be held this February.

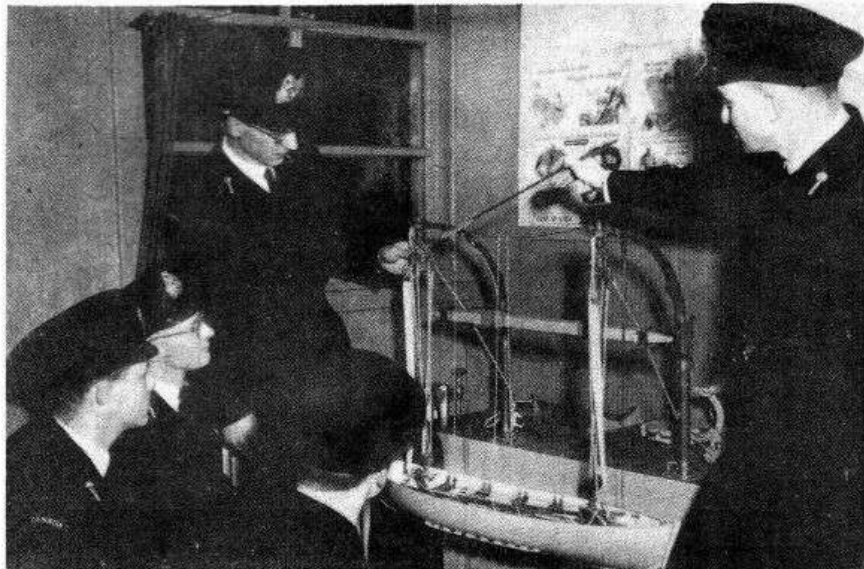
The Navy has come up with a strong hockey team in the City Industrial League. Half a dozen Cadets from McMaster form the backbone of the team.

Congratulations of the Gunroom are extended to Acting Lieutenant Harrop of the University Divinity Faculty, who was accepted into the Navy with a two-stripe commission. Lt. Harrop acts as unofficial Padre for the Division and in future will instruct some of the classes.

With, all its ups and downs, the first phase of Winter Training has passed successfully. Officers and Cadets now look forward to a profitable period before the rush to railway stations to catch the train to the Coast.

ALAN McLAY,

McMaster University.



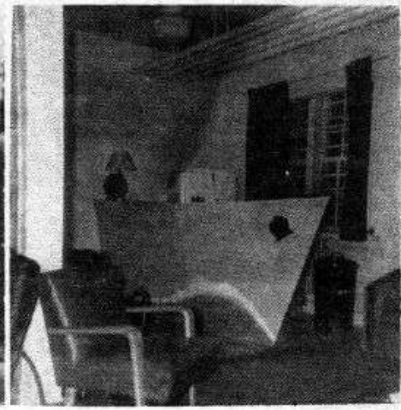
Cadets learning elementary seamanship during regular week-night parade.



H.M.C.S. Unicorn



Recruiting Parade



An original gunroom bar

SASKATOON CADETS EARN MENTION

Our home division was greatly honoured this summer on more than one occasion. With the establishment of the ranks of Cadet (P) and Cadet (O), four Unicorn Cadets made application to be transferred to the Air Branch. These Cadets all went east to undergo their physical examinations and other tests, and all four were accepted as Cadets (P). Four out of ten is a pretty good score for one division, we think. The lucky lads are R. S. Henders and E. S. Harvey, of Arcola, Sask., R. B. Bartlett, of Saskatoon and J. W. Hagemester, of Preeceville, Sask.

Congratulations are also extended to Cadet R. J. Hickerty, our further claim to fame who was awarded the Department of National Defence sword given each year to the most proficient and promising Cadet. Hickerty was also Gunroom president at Reserve Training Establishment for a time this summer.

We would like to extend our congratulations and best wishes to Sub-Lieutenant Mitchell who brings the unit honour by being selected the Rhodes Scholar for Saskatchewan.

Sub-Lieutenant Armstrong, R.C.N., was aboard the Ontario last summer. Last spring he was the recipient of a mug presented each year to the senior Cadet showing the most promise, by Commander Mawdsley, Commanding Officer, U.N.T.D. Unicorn.

This summer, while we were all busy at the coast, the ship's company went to work and redecorated the Gunroom, added new furniture and built a new bar. Last year the Commanding Officer of Unicorn Commander O. K. McClocklin,

very kindly supplied the Gunroom with a refrigerator, so our furnishings are now quite complete.

Parades got under way here in Saskatoon the week classes began at university. This year, parades have been extended from three hours to three and one-half hours but the Cadets get an extra stand-easy over last year's system. Parades begin with 'out pipes' at 1910. 'Fall in' is at 1915 and we immediately carry on to our first classes. At 2000 Cadets go to Divisions with the entire ship's company (Reserve). 2010 to 2020 is stand-easy. At 2020 the second class period commences and lasts until 2120 whereupon we indulge in a second stand-easy. The last period is from 2130 to 2225 when Evening Quarters is mustered.

From the foregoing it may seem that we have quite a grind here at Unicorn. Don't think for a moment such is the sad case. We have lots of entertainment, too. The Gunroom is usually a pretty busy place on Saturday evenings. Those present are usually much easier on the eyes than the masculine types usually found there.

Supplementing the little Saturday night get together, we hope this year to repeat last year's highlight of the university social year, the "Tri-Service Ball". Last February the U.N.T.D., C.O.T.C. and University Flight, R.C.A.F. at the University of Saskatchewan banded together to come up with the first "Tri-Service Ball". We are hoping to make it an annual event here at Unicorn.

Classes given at Unicorn include Navigation I, Navigation II, Field

Training (naturally), Supply lectures and, of course, last but by no means least, Seamanship.

Two weeks after the Royal Visit, the Cadets again turned out in full force to the November 11th Service at the university. All three services formed up at the university at 1430 and marched to Convocation Hall at 1500. Then a the reading of the Rolls of Honour for short service took place which included 1914-1918, 1939-1945 and the Korean War. After this service, the three units paraded to the memorial gates for the placing of wreaths. After the ceremony, the parade passed a reviewing stand where the Commanding Officers of the University Service Units and the President of the University took the salute.

Our division also entered a float in the Reunion Weekend Parade sponsored by the University of Saskatchewan. Special mention for their efforts on the float should be given to Cadets C. J. Meagher, L. G. Ramsey, and O. S. Chorneyko.

Well, such is the state of affairs at "That Little Stone Frigate in the West", Unicorn. We hope there may be some ideas here that other divisions can use and we feel sure that other divisions have lots of good ideas to pass along to us. Our Gunroom would be more than happy to receive correspondence from any division. Well, so long and good luck to all—we'll see you at the coast next summer.

"U.N.T.D. SASKATCHEWAN"

R. J. ROBINSON

U. N. T. D. MAGAZINE

C. O. CONDUCTS DIVISIONAL COURSE IN NONSUCH

A Divisional Course conducted by Lieut. Cdr. (L) R. E. Phillips, R.C.N. (R), Commanding Officer, U.N.T.D.-U. of A., was given to Cadets of H.M.C.S. Nonsuch during the Christmas holidays. It was held on the campus of the University of Alberta. Lectures were given by professional men, professors, and officers of the three Services. Most Cadets staying in town for the holidays took part in the course. As far as is known, this was the first time such a course was offered to Cadets during the university year.

Winter Training is more than half through, while recruiting of Probationary Cadets is now completed. There is now a complement of over fifty Cadets at Nonsuch.

Remembrance Day saw the Cadets out on parade. A platoon formed part of the Guard of Honour at the Cenotaph.

This year's Gunroom Executive is composed of Cadets Don Truesdell, John McKenzie and Wally Wasylewsky. Plans have been laid for a Mess Dinner, a Tri-Service Ball and numerous informal parties in the Gunroom. A good deal of spirit and interest, lacking in previous years, has been displayed.

Last summer was one for travel. The seasoned Cadets now sit around the Gunroom casually referring to Honolulu, Portsmouth, London, Panama and Long Beach as if they went there for weekends. Somehow Bedwell Harbour isn't mentioned very often. The long cruises seemed very agreeable to everyone. An oft-asked question is "Where will it be next year?"

JAMES MAWDSLEY.

★

Acadia Receives New Gunroom

Now that three rooms have been rented at a reasonable cost, our newly-acquired furniture has been moved in and Acadia's Gunroom is ready for occupancy. Lieut. Manore, Staff Officer at Acadia, has ironed out many difficulties and Cadets can take pride in their new "home". A formal banquet was held at the end of January to officially open the Gunroom.

At the final parade of 1950-51, Eric Kipping, who hails from Glace Bay, N.S., received an engraved pen, awarded on the basis of his being the best all-round Cadet in the division. Dave Mitchell, the pride and joy of Chester, N.S., received an identification bracelet as the best First Year Cadet.

This year's enrollment of Cadets at Acadia consists of eighteen men; thirteen Probationary Cadets and five "old salts". Faulty organization seems to have been the cause of the small numbers. There was a definite lack of good advertising and little attempt by either the older Cadets or the Navy to talk up the program and develop interest. However, the few students who did hear about the division and had enough enthusiasm to make inquiries were well satisfied with the prospects, and it now looks like the Acadia boys are in for a banner year.

D. J. M. McLENNAN.

★

Winter Training In Canada's Smallest Province

The Cadets of H.M.C.S. "QUEEN CHARLOTTE" have been fortunate in obtaining a former U.N.T.D. Cadet as Staff Officer. Apart from his regular duties of instruction he has displayed a keen interest in arranging sports and social activities.

Among the additions to the regular training program is a period of flashing which commences before the regular periods. Apart from being a constant review for the senior Cadets, it should prove particularly beneficial to the First Year Cadets, who, it is hoped, will have a working knowledge of flashing before commencing their summer training.

Third year Cadets are expected to complete their training program quite early and in that event will devote the remainder of their time to lecturing. This should help in the development of self-confidence and expression.

All in all a successful winter's training is anticipated.

L. CURLEY.

★

Sports At St. Dunstons

Because of conflicting College schedules, and the inability to obtain ice at proper times, it was decided that the Cadets should participate with an Army-Navy Hockey League. Five teams have been entered, four Army, and one Navy. Three cups are being donated by local firms, one will be presented to the League champions, and two to the top scorers, the latter two being given for permanent retention by the players.

Scheduled games commenced late in December. Keen competition for various positions on the Navy's Hockey Team makes us feel that we may come up with a winner, but win or lose, it should create a spirit in the Navy, and better relations between the Navy and various units of the Army.

It is also planned to have inter-division badminton and volley ball competition. The net is being fixed up, the teams have been chosen, and as the mid-year examinations are over, the games will soon be underway.

L. CURLEY.



During the winter, Cadets cover a wide variety of subjects on their weekly parade nights. Here, a class of Second Year Cadets attend an engineering lecture.

WEEK-END REUNION FOR C-3 AND C-4

When the summer training season ends, most Cadets in U.N.T.D. re-enter civilian life and begin to look forward to another term at university. However, some memory of the summer remains. At any rate, it took a very short time to revive the spirit of C3 and C4 when a reunion took place in London. The week-end of October 20 saw students from Toronto, McMaster and Assumption, as well as London, watching the McGill-Western football at the Little Memorial Stadium. But that was not the important game! The real game took place on Saturday morning between Army and Navy. Unfortunately, Navy, as represented by C3 and C4, had only a short training period (consisting of a stag party the night before) to get in condition. Army won.

A meeting at H.M.C.S. PREVOST, a banquet out of town, a hotel party, and the football dance all managed to get in the circle of the spirited U.N.T.D. reunion.



C-3 and C-4 have a training period



Memorial Altar For St. Dunstons

The Altar of the Chapel at Saint Dunstan's University was formally dedicated at a High Mass at 0930 Sunday, the twenty-third of September, 1951.

The Altar was donated by Rev. Louis Dougan, Chaplain (RC) as a testimonial to the men of the Royal Canadian Navy, and in memory of those who met death in the Service.

The Solemn High Mass was sung by Father Dougan, assisted by Rev. Owen Sharkey, and Rev. Joseph Whelby, who are also Naval Chaplains. Rev. Michael McIsaac, Chaplain of the Fleet (RC) preached the sermon.

We, as Members of the Royal Canadian Navy, sincerely thank Father Dougan for this monument, and are truly appreciative of the interest he has continually shown in the Service.

L. CURLEY.

Social Note From 'Prevost'

The wardroom was opened to Cadets on October 6. Cadets and friends dropped in for some music and warmth after the Queen's-Western game. Tea dances on such occasions are excellent ideas, we find.

'Scotian' Cadets Play In Hockey League

An inter-part hockey league has been formed at H.M.C.S. Scotian and from advance notices it is expected that the Cadets will ice a strong squad. Apart from playing in this league, several Cadets have lined up with the Reserve Division team which represents H.M.C.S. Scotian in a reserve military league. Even though the main emphasis is on hockey during the winter, it is probable that the Cadets will enter a team in the rifle tournament held annually at Scotian.

Once the new entries had a chance to become acquainted with the Senior Cadets, an election of the Gunroom Committee was held. George Smith became President; Doug Brown, Vice-President; and Gerald Blackburn, Secretary-Treasurer. Rick Bouchard and George Hanson represent Second and First Year Cadets respectively.

R. D. BOUCHARD.

New Navy Club In Brunswick

With the opening of recruiting at U.N.B., there were upwards of thirty applicants. Of these, only fifteen were taken, as this is all the complement allows.

Training for these men is well under way with flashing, rifle drill, navigation, etc. Their instructors under the Staff Officer Lieut. Crilly, R.C.N., consist of the senior R.C.N. Cadets Kastner, Joudrey, diCenzo, Carr, Costar, Orasuk and Williams and some of the newly-promoted Sub-Lieutenants.

During the Royal visit to this campus the U.N.T.D. formed a guard. At the conclusion of this guard they proceeded, via bus, to Saint John to take part in the Royal Guard there.

On the 21st of November, the entire U.N.T.D. went to their annual inspection in H.M.C.S. Brunswick. The inspection was held early this year due to the retirement of Captain Bonnycastle.

Three new R.C.N. Cadets were added to U.N.B. Cadets. They are Bourne, Jebson and Graham. Two of these, Jebson and Graham have come from Preparatory School in H.M.C.S. Naden, while Bourne has been in H.M.C.S. La Hullose.

A Mess committee with Cadet Costar as president, and representatives from each year have planned the social calendar for this Winter.

A Smoker has been held in the new Navy Club, and an informal dance, a mess dinner and a formal dance have been planned for the winter.

With the assistance of this new Navy Club, this winter promises to be an exceptionally entertaining one.

A REPORT FROM THE FAR WEST

It was supposed to be a quiet year with the U.N.T.D.-U.B.C.; or at least that's what the Staff Officer said. Perhaps it depends on your interpretation of the word "quiet".

The first big event of the year was the promotion of the Fourth Year Cadets to the exalted heights of Acting Sub-Lieutenant. Not only was there a rash of shoulder boards on 5B uniforms, for the promotions came fast and furious, but the third year types found themselves senior Cadets a year before they expected that distinction.

It was bad having to "Sir" your friends, but this was partly made up by the introduction of Wren training on the same evenings as that of Cadets. The G.I.'s Mainer, Moore and Palmer (all married Cadets by the way) took quite a ribbing about their charges.

The Gunroom Executive consisting of Ken Moore, President; Dick Vogel, Secretary; Vic Fast, Treasurer; Harry Palmer, Caterer; and Dave Purvis, Assistant Treasurer were responsible for a new bar which greatly improved the Mess. Now the committee is making plans for a Tri-Service Ball to be held on Wednesday evening, March 5th, at H.M.C.S. Discovery. This year, arrangements are in the hands of the R.U.F. at U.B.C. The parade and Ball are to be in conjunction with "Open House" week on the campus. At the inspection before the Ball, the "Sea-Bird" award will be presented to the outstanding Naval Cadet. It is judged on the basis of appearance, attendance, attitude, ability to accept responsibility and U.N.T.D. extra-curricular activities. Last year's winner received a blazer and crest, together with an engraved lighter.

Much to the chagrin of those who had undergone summer training, that infamous institution, Cadet Captaincy, made its appearance at Discovery. It was soon realized, however, that these "friends" were more like assistants to the Divisional Officers than the death-dealing types that were known in the summer.

In October, those who had passed the preliminary selection boards were announced. The first of the Probationary Cadets were then welcomed to the unit and received their initial taste of the Gunroom. All together, there are now fifty Probationary Cadets attached to Discovery most of whom are cramming the Naval 'gen' in preparation for the Travelling Selection Board.

Early in November, a cruise to Victoria aboard H.M.C.S. Sault St. Marie provided an opportunity for a visit with the Cadets of H.M.C.S. Malahat.

Among other activities, the U.B.C. Cadets took an active part in local cere-

monies on United Nations Day, in an Armistice Day Service on the campus and in the Fall Congregation held in conjunction with the opening of the new Gym. At the last parade of the fall term, Commander Glenn McDonald, Commanding Officer of H.M.C.S. Discovery, inspected the Cadets and commented on the U.N.T.D. program. After the parade, a sports night was held with each Division fielding a volleyball and a deck hockey team. In the winning column, Micmac Division came out with the most points.

The new term was full of joy and gloom as the results of the Christmas exams were released. The new term also held the deadline for the U.N.T.D. Magazine, another project undertaken by the U.B.C. Cadets.

As yet the "quiet" year has not begun.

★ ECHOS DU H.M.C.S. MONTCALM

POUR 1951-1952

On vous annonce la nomination récente du Lt.-Cmdt. William Mylett au poste d'officier-commandant du U.N.-poste d'officier-commandant du U.N.T.D., T.D., division Montcalm en remplacement du Lt.-Cmdt. Claude Gendron qui doit nous quitter pour d'autres rives. Le nouvel officier-commandant, qui est déjà dans la Marine depuis plusieurs années, revient au Montcalm après deux ans d'absence.

Au sujet des Cadets, proprement dits nous relevons une augmentation sensible dans le quota du nombre de Cadets éligibles à faire partie de notre division.

En effet, de cinquante qu'ils étaient nos cadres pourront dorénavant s'étendre à soixante Cadets.

Enfin, les étudiants des collèges classiques et écoles secondaires de la région qui sont à compléter leurs dernières années scolaires pourront à l'avenir s'enrôler dans l'U.N.T.D., à condition toutefois qu'ils prolongent à deux ans leur entraînement de première année. L'on conçoit aisément que cette nouvelle mesure a su trouver plusieurs intéressés.

MONDANITES

Outre une danse générale du "ship's company" et les soirées habituelles au "gunroom", les membres du U.N.T.D. ont bénéficié de deux événements mondains d'importance depuis le début de la présente période d'entraînement.

Le premier consistait en un coquetel donné au wardroom le 21 décembre en l'honneur du commandant honoraire de notre division, Mgr. Vaudry, recteur de l'Université Laval et de notre nouveau commandant, le Lt.-Cmdt. Mylett.

Quant à l'autre, il s'agissait d'un "New Year's Eve" party en bonne et due forme, où l'excellence des mets et vins ne le cédait en rien à l'animation et la gaieté qui régnerent durant toute cette soirée mémorable. Officiers et Cadets se mêlèrent pour le plus heureux des résultats.

ELECTIONS

Un nouveau comité du Mess a été élu, pour le prochain terme, à la suite d'élections chaudement contestées. En voici la nomenclature:

Président—Jean-Paul Massé

Vice-Président—Denis Dionne

Secrétaire—René Dolbec

Trésorier—Yves Mercier

Représ pour Activités Sociales—Yvon Jessup

Représ des Sports—Gilles Tremblay

Voilà tout, jusqu'à date.

Les débuts prometteurs nous permettent d'envisager une fin d'année enviable. Toutefois Halifax et Esquimalt gardent toujours la vedette...

JEAN BIENVENUE.



All is not work at week night parades—In the Gunroom after "Secure"

THE FUTURE OF CADET PUBLICATIONS

In recent years, the University Naval Training Division has undergone many changes. Slowly, order has replaced comparative chaos. Today the U.N.T.D. has a recognized position in things naval. Its change in status has been accomplished by the implementation of a well organized plan. True, the actual workings of the scheme have not always run too smoothly, but the basic idea has a solid foundation. The various deviations, the non-directed experimentations, have slowed our progress—and often caused us to wonder what it was all about. Those in places of authority have been noted in states of despair when confronted with the earlier confusion, and this has often permeated to the rank and file of Cadets. Yet, careful planning is eliminating this. We know in what direction we are headed.

The field of Cadet publications has not yet been clearly defined. Confusion such as existed in the earlier days of the U.N.T.D. still seems to persist in this Cadet activity. Here, we need a plan. Hence this article, which we hope will contain a few guides to the formulation of a proper plan.

At present there are three publications produced for and by Cadets. Another naval magazine, of a more general nature, often includes pictures and articles of and about Cadets. The scope and material of these publications occasionally overlaps, yet each serves a particular purpose. Perhaps a look at the history of Cadet publications might help to bring each to the proper perspective.

In the summer of 1949, a few Cadets at

Reserve Training Establishment, Esquimalt gathered about the dorm and started the evening bull session. (There was no comfortable Gunroom in those days.) The usual questions and beefs about the Navy arose—along with the other more frequent topics—and the boys began to think that maybe, after all, it was a pretty wonderful summer. It was certainly an unforgettable one. Someone suggested a Yearbook would make a grand souvenir. All agreed. These Cadets then undertook to publish a Yearbook for Cadets on the West Coast. The name "White Twist" was chosen. The R.T.E. Cadets Ship's Fund Committee allotted the large sum of thirty dollars to the project. No advertising was carried, and no general levy was made on Cadets. Additional funds were raised by selling subscriptions to all desiring a copy of the infant "Twist". Even so, the magazine was crippled financially. The edition that appeared in September, 1949, was not of the standard we had hoped to attain. But the idea was born. Here was the start of what we wanted—a yearbook to include all Cadet activities across Canada, summer and winter.

About this same time, the need was seen in Ottawa for a publication to keep Cadets scattered across the Dominion at the various Universities informed of the activity of the University Naval Training Division. Instr.-Cdr. C. H. Little, R.C.N., devoted much time and patience to the project. As a result of his work, the "U.N.T.D. Magazine" was born. Each winter, copies were produced at

Toronto, Ontario. But the problems confronting such a winter publication soon became apparent, and as a result, the standard of the "U.N.T.D. Magazine" did not improve to any great extent from edition to edition.

At the Canadian Services College, Royal Roads, a Cadet Yearbook—"The Log"—has been produced for several years. It is comparable to one of our university yearbooks. Its main function is to chronicle the events at Canservcol during the year, and to give recognition to the graduating class.

"The Crow'snest", a monthly news magazine, was founded three years ago to be the Royal Canadian Navy's magazine. It has admirably filled its purpose—a first-class publication showing all facets of Naval life.

It will be seen that "The Log" and "The Crow'snest" adequately fill the need for which they were created. Further discussion of them here would be irrelevant to the main topic. But what of the "White Twist" and the "U.N.T.D. Magazine"? Both have in recent years included generally the same class of material. Where one concentrates on the Summer Training phase of a Naval Cadet's life, the other concentrates on the Winter Training phase. There must, of course, be some overlapping, if only for the effect of continuity. The standards of the two magazines have not, however, been in any way equal.

When the Cadets were on the Coasts for the summer of 1950, the question of further publication of the "White Twist" was discussed by the Gunroom Executive Committee. The earlier edition of the "Twist" had been received with mixed feelings, but Cadets thought the basic idea was sound. With some financial help in the form of advertising, a much improved edition was produced in September, 1950. It arrived at the Home Divisions in time for the fall recruiting campaign and played an important part in it. New Cadets could see what the U.N.T.D. was all about. The "White Twist" became a national magazine in 1951, when both Coasts co-operated to publish an excellent magazine.

Cadets of the University of British Columbia undertook to edit the 1951-1952 edition of the "U.N.T.D. Magazine". The same problems facing earlier editors of this magazine were encountered. Some were overcome, but many proved insurmountable in the time available.

A survey has shown that the majority of Cadets would like to see a Cadet Yearbook covering every phase of Cadet life, produced each year. They would also enjoy a regular newsletter to 'keep in touch' over the winter months.

It is suggested, then, that the "U.N.T.D. Magazine" and the "White Twist" be incorporated as one. A proper



U.N.T.D. Magazine staff making a final check of proofs. From left to right are: Jim Reddon, Business Manager; Sub. Lt. Barnes, Editorial Advisor; Pete Grantham, Editor; Maurice Copithorne, Executive Editor.

Yearbook is desired by Cadets. This would provide them with one. The title of the new book should be "White Twist", an appealing name, providing the proper and needed symbolical motif.

Cadets interested in Public Relations work with the Navy should be encouraged to form the staff, for this enterprise would provide them with valuable training. An officer could be appointed as Editorial Adviser. It should be stressed he is to be an adviser, and not a censor. He would be of great aid to the Cadets when advising on technical matters, making suggestions for articles, or in illustrating what is proper Naval 'good taste'.

A suggested staff would include an Editor-in-Chief, Editors for each Coast, a Winter Activities Editor plus the usual staff of writers and photographers. A Cadet correspondent for each Division should be appointed to record the winter activities at his Home Division.

Material should include pictures of the graduates of the Training Programme,

pictures (lots of them!) of every phase of Cadet activity. Opinioned articles should be sought, and literary efforts solicited. An honest picture of Cadet training should be presented.

The new Yearbook should be timed to appear not later than the first week in September. It will thus be in the hands of the Cadets as they return from the Coasts, and, if properly and promptly distributed, will be available as an invaluable aid to Fall Term recruiting.

What of the Yearbook's financing? Yes, that does pose a problem, but we feel it can be solved. In the past, an attempt has been made to induce certain firms to purchase advertising space in our publications. These campaigns have not been overly successful, for the magazine has not yet proven itself. We have relied more on a Company's good will than on any false claims that we reach a million potential customers. However, a Yearbook such as can be produced will by proper sales methods, provide certain

selected firms an ideal medium through which to reach our group.

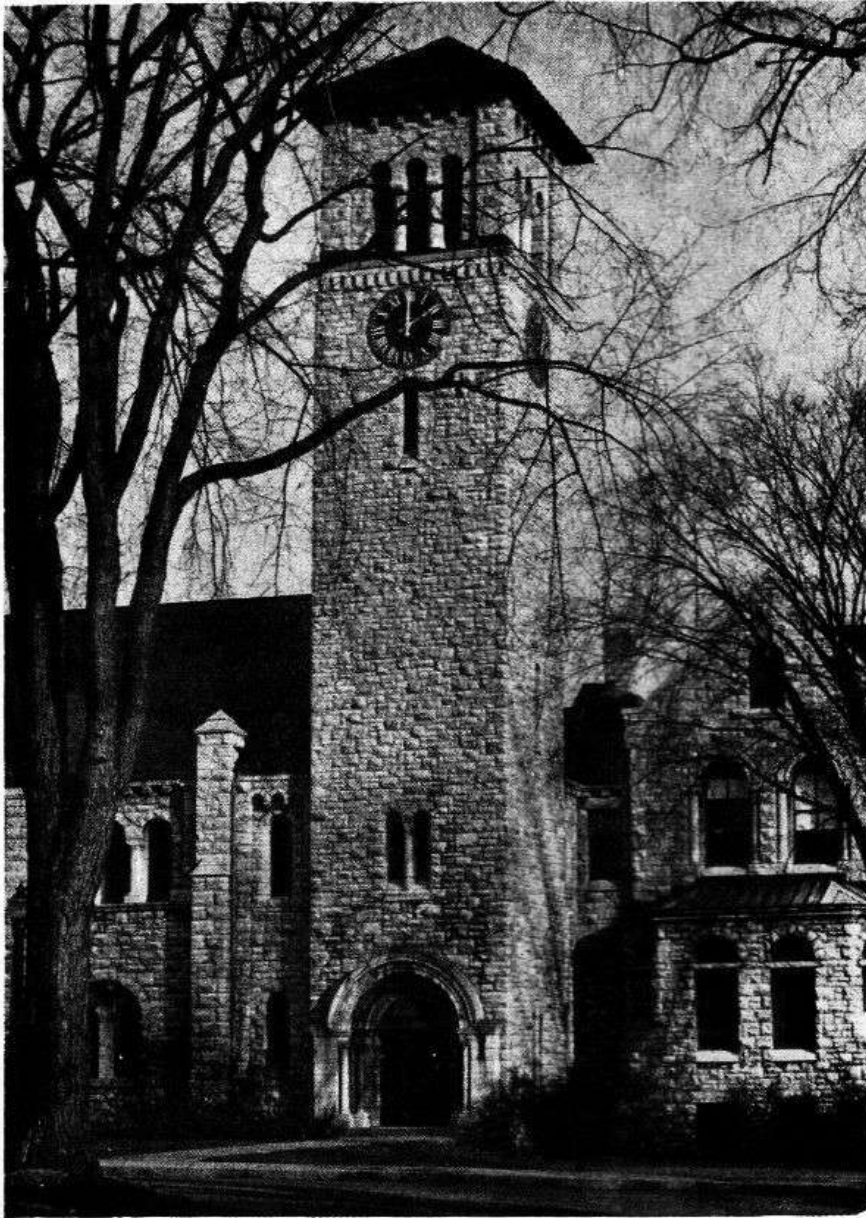
The most logical financial scheme, though, appears to be one whereby all Cadets are required to pay a nominal charge for the magazine, such levy to be paid from general Gunroom funds, and included in Gunroom fees. Further, if Cadets can produce an informative magazine on the University Naval Training Division, the Naval Service should be willing to defray some of the expense when shown how this magazine can be one of the most useful documents on a recruiting table. A prospective recruit can learn in no better way what such a magazine can illustrate to him—that is, a true picture of the life of a Naval Cadet. Many recruiting pamphlets paint a suspiciously bright picture. A University student actually wants to know the facts—good or bad—and knowing them, come to a considered conclusion for or against becoming a Cadet. A proper Cadet Yearbook can give him these facts.

Now, during the winter months, Cadets are not in close contact with their brother Cadets scattered across Canada. But still some contact is desired. Why not, then, publish a series of newsletters throughout the winter to be distributed to every University Naval Training Division. Certain personal activities could be chronicled and a Cadet 'bulletin board' instituted. This newsletter should be no elaborate effort, but rather a few well-chosen pages of up-to-date news. The reproduction method should be mimeograph—fast and inexpensive. A large number of editions are not needed. Three or four a year would suffice. Let each Division, in turn, handle the editing. Start the first at (say) Discovery, then on to Chippawa, Prevost, and Scotian, thus travelling across the continent each winter.

It has been suggested in certain quarters that a monthly section of 'Crowsnest' be devoted to U.N.T.D. activities. Upon careful and thorough consideration of this idea, we feel that "Crowsnest" gives ample and proper coverage to University Naval Training Divisions. If it were to set aside space for Cadet news solely, then it would follow, logically, that it should in a like manner, set aside a section for New Entry Ordinary Seaman, for Petty Officers and for Senior Lieutenants. We would consider such a policy undesirable for "Crowsnest". The reasons are obvious.

This article has attempted to demonstrate a few of the problems confronting Cadet publications. It is hoped that some concrete plan can be organized, and organized soon. We would ask all Cadets to seriously consider the steps to be taken to insure proper Cadet publications, representative of this now mature Naval Cadet programme. Think about it—discuss it—then take some positive steps. Cadet publications are needed. Let's strive for the best.

R. F. BARNES



A typical Canadian Campus scene. Grant Hall, Queen's University.

SUMMER MEMORIES

Two Cadets who participated in the training cruises to the United Kingdom last summer are seen catching up on their sea lore outside Buckingham Palace with a veteran of 53 years service now at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. The Cadets are David Mitchell, of Chester, N.S. and Acadia University, and Douglas Rowland, Toronto and University of Toronto.



☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We Visited the Indians

Monday morning, August 26th, 1951, dawned brightly over the English Coast. The sun rose from the watery sky, to dispel the gloom of a potentially rainy day. This was East Coast Cruise Charlie, and the ship, the frigate Swansea.

Two U.N.T.D. Cadets of the O.A.C. Division, stepped ashore with trepidation. Careful planning and a full measure of luck, had culminated in an adventure which was unlikely to befall many of their numbers.

Briskly, they made their way through the streets of Portsmouth, to the depot of the Royal Blue Bus Company. Through busy streets and quaint countryside, squalls of rain and warm sunshine, our hopefuls were bussed onward to their rendezvous with the Indians.

At last, in a wide-streeted village which seemed to welcome them with a greeting from antiquity, they debussed. The village was Odinhams, and the Indians to greet them were Canadians of the R.C.A.F. Red Indian Fighter Squadron.

At the gate of this famous home of fighter planes, credentials were required. A truck sped them to the Operational Section of the field, where their host, Squadron Leader Dennison, Second in Command of the station, was waiting to greet them.

Cordial and friendly introductions were made among the personnel, happy to meet fellow Canadian servicemen. Squadron Leader Davidson, station C.O., then kindly arranged to have them introduced to the jet age, Red Indian fashion.

First one and then the other of our heroes were tucked into a sleek Meteor T7 fighter, to test a Cadet in a jet.

They had the course! At the speed of sound they whistled to 30,000 feet. In a matter of seconds they were over the South Coast, a distance that had taken half a day to travel by bus.

The flight was perfect, complete with

a nerve-testing series of aerobatics. Accustomed to the roar of conventional planes, the Cadets marvelled at the silence of their jet flight, and marvelled even more when they realized that their air speed approached the speed of sound. It was a thrilling experience.

Back at the Indian encampment, they were photographed, feted and presented with extracts from the Flight Log of 421(F) Squadron, the latter to proudly display to their shipmates and other skeptics, as proof of their adventure.

It is believed that these two Cadets, J. M. Dugan and A. A. Lithgow, are the first U.N.T.D.'s to fly with an operational Jet Squadron, an honour of which they are very proud. Through this medium they wish to express their sincere appreciation to the Red Indian Squadron, of the R.C.A.F., for the hospitality extended to them as representatives of the U.N.T.D.

J. M. DUGAN.

U. N. T. D. MAGAZINE

An Essay on O. L. Q's.

An Extract from the "Treatise on Seamanship and the Duty of a Good Navigator",
By Samuel de Champlain—1632.

"The good navigator should, above all, be an upright, God-fearing man, not allowing God's holy name to be blasphemed on his ship, for fear, since he often finds himself in danger, lest His Divine Majesty should punish him. He should be careful night and morning to have prayers offered up . . . He should not be dainty about his eating, nor about his drink, adapting himself to the localities in which he finds himself . . . He should be robust and alert, with good sea-legs, inured to hardships and toil, so that whatever happens he may be able to remain on deck and in a strong voice give everybody orders what to do.

Sometimes he must not be above lending a hand to the work himself, in order to make the sailors more prompt in their attention and to prevent confusion . . . He should be pleasant and affable in conversation, authoritative in his orders, not too ready to talk with his fellows, except with those who share the command; otherwise in course of time a feeling of contempt for him might arise. He should also punish evil-doers severely, and make much of the good men, being kind to them, and at times gratifying them with some friendly demonstration, praising them, but not neglecting the others, so as not to give an occasion for envy . . .

He should not allow himself to be overcome by wine, for when a captain or seaman is a drunkard it is not very safe to entrust him with command or control . . . The wise and cautious mariner ought not to trust too fully to his own judgment, when the pressing need is to take some important step or to adopt some dangerous course. Let him take counsel with those whom he recognizes as the most sagacious, and particularly with old navigators who have had most experience of disasters at sea and have escaped from dangers and perils. . .

He should be wary and hold back rather than run too many risks, as in approaching land, particularly in foggy weather, when he will bring the vessel to or stand off, according to the position of the ship, inasmuch as in fog or in the dark no one is a pilot . . .

He must be watchful of finding himself in ordinary dangers, be it by accident or through ignorance or rashness, as following a dangerous course by night among sandbanks, shoals, reefs, islands, rocks or ice. But when ill fortune brings you to such a pass, there you must display manly courage, make light of Death though it confronts you, and in a steady voice and with cheery resolution, urge all to take courage and do what can be done to escape danger, and thus dispel fear from the most cowardly bosoms. For when they find themselves in a hazardous situation, all look to the man who is thought to have experience.

If he is seen to blanch, and give his orders in a trembling and uncertain voice, all the others lose courage, and it is often seen that ships are lost in situations from which they might have got clear away if the men had seen their captain undaunted and determined, giving his orders boldly and with authority . . ."

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE TO CADETS

A university education being as expensive as it is, many Cadets have resorted to outside means to help them through college. Most of them, however, have failed to look into the aid offered by the Navy and the Navy League of Canada. The chief programmes of assistance are the Navy League Scholarships and N.A.U.S.

Early in 1951, the Navy League of Canada offered to U.N.T.D. Cadets some \$30,000 in scholarships of \$150—enough to offset the major portion of first year fees. Still later, it was announced that the value was to be increased to \$250. In presenting these scholarships, the Navy League did not insist that the candidate choose the Navy as a career but only that he continue the U.N.T.D. program until receipt of a commission.

Amazing as it seems, only twenty eight students applied for these scholarships in 1951. Perhaps this was the result of poor publicity, for the conditions to be met are few and information can readily be obtained.

Those eligible are Sea Cadets and ex-Sea Cadets who have served at least one year in a Corps and who are recommended by the Commanding Officer and the Sea Cadet Chairman. Further, the candidate must be acceptable to the Naval Service for U.N.T.D.

To apply for a scholarship, the candidate should write to the Navy League at 109 St. George St., Toronto, giving a promise that he will continue the U.N.T.D. program to a commission. This application should be accompanied by proof of service in the Sea Cadets, a medical certificate indicating the candidates' fitness to enter the U.N.T.D., senior matriculation record or a University certificate and a letter of reference from the candidate's school principal.

In general, the scholarships are distributed across Canada as follows: Maritimes, four; Quebec, four; Ontario, six; Prairies, four; and British Columbia, two. If, however, the provincial quotas are not taken up either through lack of candidates or failure to pass examinations the scholarships are awarded to the next highest candidates regardless of location.

At present, twenty-one Cadets hold these Navy League Scholarships:

MARITIMES

F. L. Binder, Glace Bay, N.S.
D. H. Mitchell, Chester, N.S.
R. Therriault, Digby, N.S.

ONTARIO

B. Carson, Windsor, Ont.
R. Charette, Timmins, Ont.
D. Coates, Toronto, Ont.

L. W. Fraser, Waterloo, Ont.
D. S. Rolston, Burlington, Ont.
P. Taitlon, Ottawa, Ont.
J. R. Wilkes, Toronto, Ont.

PRAIRIES

E. R. Schwartz, Edmonton, Alta.
D. Marsden, Wainwright, Alta.
J. M. McKenzie, Wainwright, Alta.
J. P. Bulmer, Calgary, Alta.
D. W. Buss, St. Vital, Man.
D. Jackson, Saskatoon, Sask.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

E. Brady, New Westminster, B.C.
G. C. Fitzgerald, Vancouver, B.C.
E. V. Holmes, Victoria, B.C.
J. V. Kennedy, New Westminster, B.C.
A. Parfitt, New Westminster, B.C.

Another aid program is the Naval Assistance for University Students plan which was announced in October, 1950. Since that time, more and more students have been taking advantage of this method of entering the R.C.N. The program enables U.N.T.D. Cadets, Canservcol graduates and veterans to enter the Navy with the rank of Acting Sub-Lieutenant and receive full pay and allowances in their final year of university. Besides these benefits, N.A.U.S. students

now have their fees, books and instruments paid for.

Although N.A.U.S. has been widely publicized on the various campuses across Canada, few of the U.N.T.D. Cadets really understand the program. Few know that the Executive Branch for example, spend sixteen months aboard the training cruiser, nine months in England with the Royal Navy, and from six to twelve months at sea to obtain their watchkeeping certificates. The Constructor Branch spend two years at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology taking the course in Naval Engineering and Construction. Every Branch has specialized training that is the best in the field. Why is the Navy doing this?

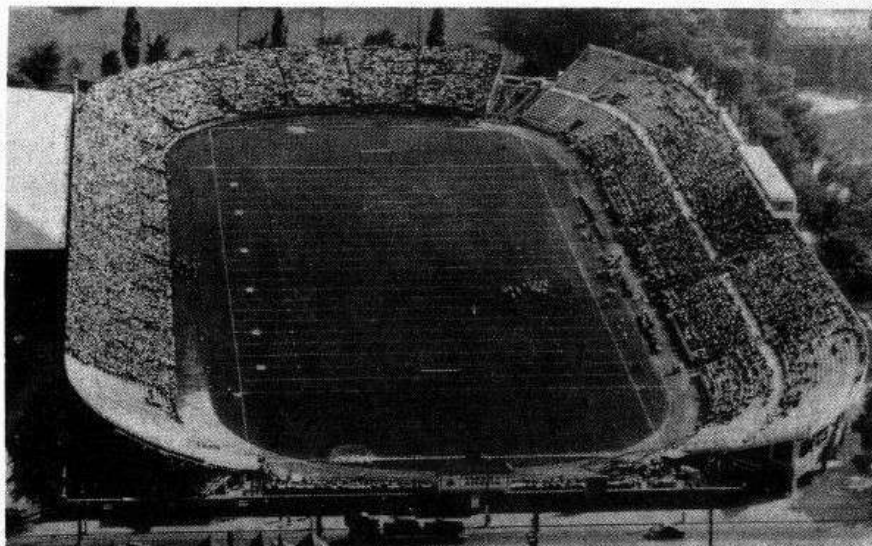
The aim of the N.A.U.S. program is to encourage more university students to consider a Naval career. The Navy does not, however, desire to have within its ranks those attracted solely by the financial reimbursement. The Navy is a way of life that a man is born with, can develop or else is not able to accept. Those who cannot accept this environment, these traditions, have no place in the R.C.N. Every man holding a commission is basically a Naval officer. He is not an engineer, an instructor or a doctor. This may seem obvious, but too few students today seriously consider whether they would fit the Naval way of life. The modern youth is attracted by the material things of life. Who are we to condemn mankind for its lack of aesthetic values? That the Navy accepts this fact is proved by the presentation of the N.A.U.S. program. The Navy has proved that it is alert to the problems of modern youth.

M. D. C.

☆ ☆ ☆

ATHLETICS—

An Important Part of Campus Life



Varsity Stadium, Toronto



CHRIS LUND, N. F. B.

In the National Film Board short feature "From Ivy Walls to Sea and Squalls" Cadets are shown undergoing Torpedo instruction

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ON THE SCREEN

During the winter months, many Divisions are hampered by the lack of specialized technical training devices. As a result, the use of motion pictures becomes increasingly important both from the training and entertainment standpoint. Many Cadets are not, however, familiar with the wide variety of films that are available for showing.

Of interest to all Naval Cadets is the recent National Film Board production "Eye Witness" (Volume 1, Item 25) which includes the short feature "From Ivy Walls to Sea Squalls". This is a concise summary of Cadet Summer Training. Perhaps too concise, for the subject covered is a complex one. The scenes used, for the most part, are quite representative but many facets of Cadet Training were overlooked. Let's hope that sometime in the near future a longer, more inclusive film can be prepared by the National Film Board about the University Naval Training Division.

There are many other fine films available for Cadet viewing. Here are a few that you will find informative and entertaining.

CORVETTE PORT ARTHUR — (Twenty minutes, sound, black and white). Paying tribute to the Royal Canadian Navy, this film features the Corvette PORT ARTHUR on escort duty in the Atlantic. The camera records the regular life of the crew, sailing of a convoy from Halifax, gales and fog at sea, and the excitement of a German submarine's surrender in mid-ocean.

FIGHTING SEA FLEAS—(Ten minutes, sound, black and white). Men of the Royal Canadian Navy are filmed in

action on the fast and deadly motor torpedo boats. After a fierce night battle in the English Channel, an E-Boat is sunk and the Nazi flag hoisted under the white ensign.

HEROES OF THE ATLANTIC — (Fifteen minutes, sound, black and white). This is a description of naval activities in Canada's Atlantic ports—ships reloading, sailors on leave, repairing ships, men in naval training schools, actions of minesweepers, planes of the Air Patrol, and destroyers on convoy duty.

COASTAL DEFENCE—This film describes the co-operation of the three armed services in defence of the English coastland.

FREIGHTERS UNDER FIRE — (Seventeen minutes, sound, black and white). This film shows how the long training of a freighter crew enables them to handle the emergency caused by the appearance of an enemy submarine.

CHANNEL INCIDENT—(Ten minutes, black and white). Depicted here is a brief dramatic incident in the evacuation from Dunkirk. We see the men being transferred from the water to boats and thence to England.

Information concerning the availability of these films can be obtained through the Regional Office of the National Film Board in each province.

★

What Others Think of Your White Twist

In the December issue of the "Crow'snest", a review of the WHITE TWIST, 1951, appears. Because there are some Cadets who have not had an opportunity to read it, the review is reprinted here in its entirety.

ON REVIEW

BOOK REVIEW, WHITE TWIST, 1951

No Cadet, present or past, should miss the 1951 edition of WHITE TWIST. It is a treasury of all that is dear, or otherwise, to those who train with the navy in the summertime and who in winter are students at Canservcol or at university.

Through the pages of this handsome magazine are sketched the lives and times of Naval Cadets: the long, sweltering July days spent on the parade square and in the classroom, the "maze of lounging forms and thumping feet" in the gunroom, the sweet moments of leave in England or Hawaii, the life "ashore" in Halifax or Esquimalt, the evenings spent toiling over the perennial journal assignment, the sports and regattas, the everyday experiences that are being woven into the fabric of naval lore.

Here, too, for better or worse, are the personalities—the Commander, the Term Lieutenants, the Slackparty Penguin ("may be observed at all hours diligently applying a mop and scrubber . . ."), the Gunroom Gannet (who, we are told, is a close cousin to the Wardroom Warbler), the wit who wrote a news report of an imaginary Cadet court martial, and the serious student in search of the deep mystery of the sea.

There is an introduction by the Chief of Naval Staff, and an essay on "Naval Discipline Through History". There is a wealth of clever cartoons, and a galaxy of photographs. There is a jewel of a poem called "Night Watch", and a delightful satire, "On Exercise". One article outlines the history of the U.N.T.D.; another tells of the purposes of the Canadian Services Colleges.

This is the third edition of WHITE TWIST, which had a humble beginning on the West Coast in the summer of 1949, but which is now a large, splendid magazine written for and by the Cadets of both coasts. It is a magazine to be proud of; the editors are to be congratulated.

A. M. W.

in "Crow'snest"

FOR NEW CADETS ONLY

The Editorial Board takes this opportunity to welcome all new members of the University Naval Training Division. We eagerly look forward to your participation in all phases of our training—to all our many activities. Success to you in your naval career.

To place you on a more even plane with your more experienced brother Cadets (the lofty Second and Third Year types) here is an article of undoubted interest, gleaned from our files of useless information.

ALL THAT GOLDERS IS NOT GLIT

My, don't you look handsome in your new uniform; shoes shining, trousers pressed, cap well-grommetted, with polished brim and sparkling badge. You doubtless think yourself quite handsome and debonair-looking. But wait, you notice that the Second and Third Year Cadets don't look the same as you and your fellows. They seem a little more rakish and devil-may-care. They are what is known as "salty". If you notice carefully, you will perceive that primarily this is due to the appearance of their cap. For your benefit and edification, we present here a few tips on how to give yourself the salty (uniodized) look.

Nothing can be done with a cap until the grommet has been removed. If this is one of those bamboo efforts, the best way to remove it is to splinter it into toothpicks. A little perseverance with tin snips and pliers will enable you to remove even the most stubborn of wire grommets. Caution: experience will teach you that many inspecting officers have a nasty habit of pinching the edge of your cap and growling, "Is there a grommet in that cap? Well get one!" To circumvent this, replace the grommet with a section removed to make it smaller, or put a permanent crimp in it. The bamboo kind require steaming to give them a lasting curl.

The gold badge on your cap must be made to look like a stray leaf from the lettuce patch. The lead in these badges turns a sickly shade of green when treated carefully with salt solution. This can be accomplished in several ways. During your sea-time in the summer, at the first sign of rough weather and flying spray, dash immediately to the ship's

side and hold your cap over the guard-rail. Many First Year Cadets do this while putting on a show of being deathly seasick (ridiculous thought!) They concentrate so hard on getting their cap badges green that their faces actually assume a greenish tinge around the gills.

If your ship is heading into the sea, station yourself somewhere on the foc'sle (that's near the sharp end) and face each cloud of spray that comes over. If anyone questions your actions, maintain that you are from a long line of seamen (seamen usually have quite a long line)—can hardly breathe without the wind and spray in your face. Of course, the wind and spray also leave you with stinging eyes and cracked lips, but that's the way it goes.

Unfortunately, these methods presuppose the presence of rough weather. Any eager Cadet will not be content to wait until Nature provides the opportunity. He must take the initiative.

Working around whalers will present numerous opportunities to give your cap a soaking. Care must be taken that you are in shallow water, however. Caps given the deep six are no good to a codfish, and you have no C.I.A. to get another one.

Preparedness is essential. You can have a thin film of green slime on your badge before you even leave home. Liberal applications with a salt shaker will prove of great benefit. However, this may entail wearing your cap at mealtimes, a procedure frowned upon in some of the stuffer circles of society. Soaking overnight in a strong brine solution will be found effective.

Following is a suggested formula for a suitable solution:

—8 gram molecular weights of hydrated crystallized halite with 8 x the Avogadro number of molecules.

—1800 cubic centimeters of fluid with $\text{pH} = 7$ and $\text{pOH} = 7$ at 273°K and 760 millimeters pressure.

(Ed. note: pH is the log of the reciprocal of $[\text{H}]$.)

For the benefit of any Supply types who have not had the opportunity to acquire much education, this amounts to about a pound of rock salt in a gallon of tap water.

If you desire to be a Commander, add two eggs to the above recipe. You will then have scrambled eggs on your cap. Of course, they'll be all over your cap, but so what?

While soaking, the cap can be shaped to suit your individual taste. Remove the lining and place a rock (a head will do) in your cap to bulge it out in the centre, folding the front and back upwards, securing them with clamps if necessary.

These are the approved methods, found through years of experience. However, the resourceful and ambitious First Year Cadet will discover his own variations. Perseverance must be stressed. There will be times when your badge may not seem any greener than it was the day before, but do not give up the ship; or, in French, la plume da ma tante est sur la table. Stick to it, and your cap badge will gradually come to resemble a flower-pot of Spanish moss. Then you will have a cap any taxi-driver would be proud of—then you will be SALTY!



WHY I JOINED THE U. N. T. D.

OR

DID ANYONE GET THE NUMBER OF THAT TRUCK?

By

BOB KENDRICK

I am a university freshman and, at present, a Probationary Cadet in the U.N.T.D. What happened?

All my troubles started on Registration Day. Not only did I register in five courses based on some professor's pet nightmare, but also, due to some quirk of fate, or what is more probable, a devilishly ingenious plot on the part of the Navy to procure volunteers for Cadet training, I joined the U.N.T.D. Now don't get me wrong! I didn't mean to do it. I was just standing there. I wasn't doing anything. I didn't feel like doing anything. I was so tired and confused that I couldn't see straight. Then all of a sudden, I saw a familiar face; but somehow it looked strange. Even with my brain fogged by lack of sleep, I realized that he was wearing some kind of uniform. I thought he was a doorman. He smiled. I shuffled over and sat down. What a mistake that was! Oh well, I didn't have anything else planned for Monday nights.

A few days later, my name was posted on the notice board which I had been instructed to watch closely. On reading over the names, I recognized some that were familiar. I wondered if they had been trapped in the same way, by that so-called friend of mine. Anyway, our presence was required in the Psychology building on a certain date to dash off a few simple tests. About five hours and umpteen tests later, I emerged in a rather stunned condition asking myself what I was doing at a university. On one of the tests, the examiner claimed that a certain picture was that of a man's face. There seems to have been a difference of opinion. I thought it was a tree trunk, but who am I to quibble?

Little did I know that the worst was yet to come. It seems we had to have a medical examination. I hope that no prospective suck . . . er, that is prospective Cadet reads the following account. The infamous deed took place at our local Naval Division in what the salts

call the sick bay. There I was with a group of other worried-looking specimens. We were asked to fill out, in triplicate, a long questionnaire about previous illnesses. I didn't know it was possible to get sick so many different ways. Our eyes were tested and then returned to us for the colour-blindness test. The Cadet who supervised the latter test admitted that he was colour-blind and had to memorize the correct numbers. Does this occur often? I was then told to sit down in a chair to have a blood test. An M.O. with a malicious gleam in his eye then proceeded to play darts, using me as the target and a monstrous hypodermic as a dart. I managed to dodge several times, but he finally wounded me in the arm. The results of this test were fine. I'm sure but I'm not positive. After a few other formalities I was released on bail.

Having completed all my examinations, I was presented with some papers to sign. Since I was without my magnifying glass which I use with my stamp collection, it was impossible to read the small print on these forms. I often wonder what it said.

Now came the moment I was waiting for! We were to be kitted (or was it kidded?) Anyway, the uniform didn't seem that big when I first tried it on. The only items that weren't too big for me were my collars. They were too small. But I must admit that the choking action of these collars gives a very healthy, robust colouring to my face. No wonder Cadets have such a rosy glow on their cheeks. I wonder if they all have nosebleeds like I do.

But seriously, they were very conscientious about kitting us. They were careful to make everybody's boots exactly three sizes too big; but I fooled them; stuffed my extra pair of gloves in the toes.

The first drill night proved very interesting. We were all standing around

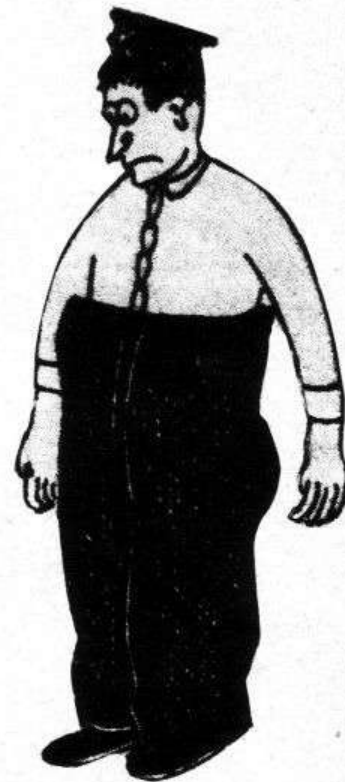
watching the proceedings when someone yelled at us. I think he must have been a foreigner, because I couldn't understand a word he said. He kept getting redder and redder in the face. I guess his collars are too small, too. We decided that he wanted us to do something, so, being eager to make a good impression, we tried to guess what he was yelling. It didn't work out too well though; we ended up marching right through a wall into the C.O.'s cabin. He got red too! The Navy really should do something about the collar situation.

Finally, a very nice Senior Cadet came along and explained to us what was desired. So, we started to drill. Everyone else started out on the wrong foot, but I showed my keenness by always starting out on the right one. So passed the night.

Now we find ourselves members of the U.N.T.D. We face the Travelling Selection Board in February. Beyond that lies . . . who knows?

Cough, cough.

I do wish Clothing Stores would get some collars larger than size thirteen.



"Perfect. Now try on the jacket."

Toward Greater Tri-Service Unity

To many Cadets, it may seem that there is insufficient tri-service co-operation on your campus. How many of you know of the Committee on Military Studies with The National Conference of Canadian Universities? This committee's sole interest is the service aspect of the life on university campuses.

At present, the committee consists of:

Dr. Gordon Shrum, Head of Physics Department at University of British Columbia—Chairman.

Dean Ellis, Dean of Engineering at Queen's University.

President Ross Flemington, of Mt. Allison University, Sackville, N.S.

President Gillson, of the University of Manitoba.

Professor Baker, of Ontario Agricultural College.

Professor Lortie, of University of Montreal.

Professor Salmon, of McMaster University.

These men are not all Reserve Force officers, but all have served actively with one of the Armed Services. All have a keen and active interest in service affairs as they pertain to the universities.

This committee has been meeting annually, but have recently decided to get together every six months. The last meeting was held in Ottawa in December, 1951, when the committee members met with representatives from the Armed Forces and with the Minister of National Defence, Brooke Claxton. The senior Naval representative present was the Chief of Naval Personnel, Commander Hibberd. Also present were the Director of Naval Training, Instructor Captain Ellis and the Assistant Director of Naval Training (Cadets), Instructor Commander Little.

During an address at this meeting, Mr. Claxton commented on the remarkable co-operation shown between universities all across Canada and the three Armed Services, especially since the recent war.

The business of these meetings vitally concerns C.O.T.C., R.U.F. and U.N.T.D. units at all universities. The authority of this committee, however, as far as the universities are concerned, extends no further than the opportunity to make recommendations. Universities value their autonomy too highly to allow their policies to be dictated by any committee. So, as is true for any committee of the National Conference of Canadian Universities, this committee can only sub-

mit suggestions and recommendations to the Universities.

The Armed Forces, however, are represented at these meetings by senior officers who come prepared to make commitments on policy. These officers are in the position to put into force decisions reached by the committee.

The agendas of recent meetings include topics related to service training on Canadian campuses. Thought has been given to the effect on university students if compulsory military training and full-scale mobilization are instituted in Canada.

The many scholarships presented by various defense associations are discussed. Outstanding examples of such scholarships are those currently offered by the Navy League of Canada to ex-Sea Cadets in the U.N.T.D.

The comparative value of the summer and winter training programmes has been discussed, as have problems arising from differences in training received by the Cadets in the three Services.

Emphasis has been placed on the great need for complete standardization and unification among the Army, Navy and Air Force. Of interest in this respect is the recent development whereby the U.N.T.D. is allowed to give up to thirty-two days' pay (about \$175) for parades held during the winter training period. The C.O.T.C. and R.U.F. are allowed to award only up to ten days' pay (about \$50). This has caused not a little dissatisfaction among the ranks of the C.O.T.C. and the R.U.F. and smug smiles of satisfaction from Naval Cadets.

The explanation of this apparent injustice is that in many universities, it is only the Navy which actually has regular parades on training nights. The other units may have only two actual parades per year, the remainder of their training programme comprising lectures and discussions. The committee agrees that there should be no capitalizing upon this financial situation. The members do not feel, for instance, that recruiting should be carried on emphasizing the differences in potential earnings. Similarly, they do not feel that any student should consider himself a martyr because he joined an outfit which pays less than one of the others. The committee would like to see fair and equal standardization on all levels, including administrative staffs, issued clothing and mess facilities.

Payment of fees and provision of textbooks, as undertaken by the N.A.U.S. programme, also come within the realm of topics discussed by these men. Methods of, and regulations concerning, recruiting and the administering of various types of tests are also matters of concern.

This tri-service committee makes recommendations for personnel quotas at various universities. Many smaller colleges are unable to support three training units. In such cases the committee suggests minimum quotas which must be reached before a division can be established.

You are all familiar with the tri-service parades and social functions which are designed to promote inter-service unity. This unity is furthered also by the co-operative attitude instilled in Canservcol Cadets. The activities of the Committee on Military Studies in which senior officers participate, have special significance in insuring harmonious relationships among the three Services.

P. R. G.



Tri-Services on Parade

— R. C. A. F. PHOTO

This article really consists of thought picking. I have done this for two reasons. In the first place, the men I have chosen express themselves with far more clarity than I could, and in the second, there is some chance that credit will be given to their statements, due to their respected positions.

The first section that I am going to use deals with judgment, and is found in the G-I Manual, part 1711.

"Qualities Desired in Military Leaders: (a) The leader must have good judgment. Judgment is the ability to think clearly and arrive at logical conclusions. It manifests itself in common sense, 'gumption', intuition, and ability to stick to the subject. It may be developed by conscious methodical effort and deliberate thought on each question presented."

The last sentence here is the one that interests me most. If we accept the premise that judgment can be developed, and is not for the greater part an inherent quality, then shouldn't the Navy try to develop judgment in Cadets through a carefully thought-out program? This would be a real service to the Cadets, and would provide a useful recruiting point for people of college level.

For the second piece, I have taken a

Better Leadership Through Greater Understanding

By

VINCE HOLMES

saying of the sixth century (B.C.) Chinese philosopher, Lao-Tzu.

"Fail to honor people,
They fail to honor you;
But of a good leader, who talks little,
When his work is done, his aim fulfilled,
They will all say, 'We did this ourselves.'"

Without further comment at the moment, I will go on to the third piece, which comes from Dwight Eisenhower's book, "Crusade in Europe".

"At the war's beginning, the average Army officer, either regular or civilian, placed too much faith in a surface discipline based solely upon perfection in the mechanics of training. Commanders are habitually diffident where they are called upon to deal with subjects that touch the human soul — aspirations,

ideals, inner beliefs, affection, hatreds. No matter how earnestly commanders may attempt to extol the virtues of gallantry and fortitude, they shyly stop short of going into matters which they fear may be interpreted as 'preaching'".

There is an obnoxious habit in the Navy of calling all those underneath you "bodies". I am not sure whether this stems from custom, laziness, a sense of superiority, or the actual feeling that those underneath oneself are, after all, just bodies. In any event, the result is an undermining, probably unconsciously, of respect and honor for those underneath oneself. I sometimes wonder if we in the Navy are not too prone to think of people as "bodies" who have to do what you tell them because they are not in the immediate position of being able to quit their job. In fact, we should try to make those underneath us realize that a job does need doing, after first assuring ourselves that such is the case.

Part of the job of leading others lies in understanding them, and realizing that others have some deeper thoughts to which some importance must be given. When we get this understanding of the more sensitive nature of a person there comes a mutually higher regard for each other, and we see the way to becoming better leaders.

LOOSE-LEAF

NOTES AND COMMENTS

My name is John Terrel. I come from Manitoba. I am a First Year Cadet in the University Naval Training Division. This is my story.

The date is May 4, 1951. The place is the forward lounge of the Princess Marguerite. Around me sit equally naive First Year Cadets, who, like myself, are listening to the salty stories of a Third Year man. His tales are the tales of an experienced salt who has in the past two summers learned the ways of the Navy, the idiosyncrasies of its officers, and the fluency of its Chiefs and Petty Officers. His stories are interspersed with what I imagine is the language of the sea. I am impressed.

The date is May 5, 1951. The place is the parade square at Reserve Training Establishment. I am not alone. In front of me, behind me and to either side of me stand my fellow Cadets. I am standing rigidly at attention and am listening to a man who has something to say. I am impressed.

ARE YOU IMPRESSED?

By

NORVAL BROWN

The date is June 6, 1951. The place is the Crystal Gardens. Across from me sits a beautiful blonde, straight from the Uplands. She has lovely blue eyes and a peaches-and-cream complexion accentuated by full red lips. Her dress shows to the best advantage her lovely tanned shoulders and hour-glass figure. I AM impressed.

The date is June 18, 1951. The place is the Captains Cabin at Royal Roads. Before me sits a man of doubtful temperament. Why is it doubtful? His face is cleverly hidden behind an eight-year

growth of neatly-trimmed beard. The only insight one has to this man's character are two fierce blue eyes, glistening from behind the shaggy undergrowth. I am impressed.

The date is August 1, 1951. The place is the bridge of H.M.C.S. Beacon Hill. The steady drone of the T.B.S. rasps its signals to and from Chapel William and Event Zebra. The waves pound against the ships bow, throwing a salty spray high in the air, only to have the wind throw it with ferocious force into my face. I am impressed.

The date is September, 1951. The place is the parade square at Reserve Training Establishment. The occasion is my going home. Home to Mother and Dad, and all those things that make home so unique and different from any other place in the world. I am standing at attention (not quite as rigid as before) and listening to a man who apparently feels he has something to say. Am I impressed?

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Operation Recruit on the University of Saskatchewan Campus got under way in the usual manner with the distribution of folders on freshman registration day. The distribution was usual, but the folders were a valuable new addition to the recruiting drive. The folders in question depicted Cadets in all phases of training and recreation on both the east and west coasts. They also gave all details concerning requirements, branches, payment, travel and other varied and valuable information.

All present were invited to attend "open house" at H.M.C.S. Unicorn on the following parade night. Several turned up and their impressions were quite favorable.

The second stage of the recruiting drive took place in the gymnasium of the university where the Commanding Officers of the three services presented the facts concerning their respective forces to all the freshmen. Commander (SB) J. B. Mawdsley ably discussed the

OPERATION RECRUIT

U.N.T.D. training plan. He put forth clearly the requirements, the opportunities, the training facilities and the benefits of the service. Following the talk, the frosh were requested to present any queries to the Cadets in attendance. The Cadets present represented the formal and recreational dress of Cadets as some were in uniform while others wore blazers and flannels. The Cadets mingled with the group, discussing fully all aspects of the service. The single purpose of this drive was to create interest and aid those in doubt to make their decision.

In conjunction with the personal recruiting done by the U.N.T.D. on the University of Saskatchewan Campus, a series of articles on summer training

were featured in the "Sheaf", the university paper. Cadet C. Meagher submitted an article on the part played by Unicorn Cadets in the 24th of May regatta in Victoria and in the regattas at Bedwell Harbor. Cadet (S) R. Paton also wrote an article entitled "The Royal Road to Leadership" in which he outlined the summer training and daily activities at Royal Roads. The "Sheaf" also ran a series of advertisements dealing with the U.N.T.D. program and the opportunities offered by the navy to university students.

The result of all this? Operation Recruit was a success. This success may be attributed to the spirit of those connected with the drive and the fact that all ideas were presented with an eye to arousing interest. Direct contact with the freshmen greatly aided the drive, for there is no better publicity for the U.N.T.D. than the publicity of satisfied happy Cadets.

R. J. ROBINSON.

LOOSE-LEAF

No Winter Freeze-up

No one in U.N.T.D. denies that there are problems in any winter training program. Many of us are a thousand miles from a naval base.

If all equipment involved in the training of Cadets is not readily available, the matter studied seems abstract and remote. On the other hand, think how vivid is a course in TAS, for example, at the coast where a combat situation can be visualized. The conclusion we must reach is to talk only about things which lecture or discussion will help and set concrete situations where that is possible. One can actually prepare to rig a jackstay or prepare to tow at the home division.

Supply cadets may enlighten those in other branches by pointing out certain aspects of naval law. History can provide for us a deeper appreciation of the development of naval power. Vice-Admiral Troup makes the theoretical as well as the practical aspect of pilotage a challenging one in "On the Bridge". Try some of your own on a chart or table drawing under conditions of fog or darkness.

Such things, though they may not all be a part of the curriculum, will give us a broader concept of the functioning and administration of a naval force.

DOUG SIFTON.

Acadia Comments on Summer Training

Summer Training at Halifax was considered good on the whole by all the Acadia Cadets. On the base, the Divisional Courses were the most popular, while the only "beef" was the strict regulations imposed on private life. However, the consensus of opinion was that they should have been given a more realistic impression of the Navy. It was felt that the specialized training given to a Cadet during the summer, especially on the cruises, gave them a false introduction to Navy life.

D. J. McLENNAN.

★

Disillusionment—Why?

Why do so many Cadets return from a Summer's Training so disillusioned? This situation is far from desirable. I believe a lot of unhappiness could be prevented if Term Lieutenants were more concerned with the attitude and state of mind of their charges than with the state of their kit. A serious consultation could show a Cadet how things stand and what is expected of him before discouragement sets in. A summer with the Navy should, by all rights, be the most stimulating experience one ever had.

—JAMES MAWDSLEY.

Study A Bit

Not every Cadet sets his heart and anchor on being an Admiral. Even the ones who do are likely to say on occasion, "Is it really worth it? Am I interested in the navy or the idea?"

Of course Newton was not greatly interested in the problem of gravity until he started working on it. Many Cadets were not very interested in going to university until they were almost through university, then began to realize what such an education really involved. How can anyone be interested in the navy except in a very superficial way unless he knows something about it?

Perhaps it starts when you learn something about a ship. It has decks and bulkheads, water-tight doors to keep out the sea, engines that churn green water white like an apron on the stern and a bow that spears the waves and knives ahead—no matter or not if you're shipping it green.

Then there's the sea—a rolling, heaving mass of water, a mirror of reflected oceanic light, quietly swelling sobriety that is gentle as moonlit night and snarling, raging, maniacal fury that lashes and tears at the ragged shore. The sea is wide; it is deep. The tides surge between the shores and we learn to finger their pulse.

You get interested in the navy.

DOUG SIFTON.

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Extracts from a speech by Field Marshall Sir William Slim, G.B.E., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Chief of the Imperial General Staff, at the Sovereign's Parade of the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, December 15th, 1949.

"Officer Cadets. Many of you become officers today; all of you will become officers in the near future. That means that your Sovereign has selected you to lead your fellow-countrymen and there is no greater honour that your King and country can do you.

In return for that honour, when you go from here, you will maintain those standards of conduct which have always been the glory of officers. You will show the qualities of leadership which are particularly required of you at a time like this. Remember, the be-all and end-all of an officer is to be a leader. The qualities that distinguish an officer from other men are courage, initiative, will-power and knowledge.

To take these qualities in turn. The kind of courage required is the courage that endures. Anybody can be brave for a little while, but the officer goes on being brave when others falter. He has

THE QUALITIES OF A GOOD OFFICER

★

a moral courage which makes him do his duty—do what is right without any thought of the consequences to himself.

Initiative means that you don't sit down and wait for something to happen. If, in war, you wait for something to happen, it will happen all right and it will be damned unpleasant when it does. Initiative, for the officer, means that he thinks ahead, that he is always two or three jumps ahead of the men he leads and of the enemy. Keep your brains bright and flexible.

Will-power means that you will force through what you consider it to be your duty to do, against not only the opposition of the enemy but against the opposition of well-meaning friends and of all

the doubts and difficulties of men and nature which will assail you.

Knowledge means that you have no business to be an officer unless you know how to do the job in hand better than those you lead. You will never finish learning. The officer is always learning.

If you have these qualities of courage, initiative, will-power and knowledge you will be a leader, but you won't necessarily be a good leader or a leader for good, and you won't have that grip you must have on men when things go wrong. When a man's heart sinks into his empty belly with fear; when ammunition doesn't come through; when the enemy is beating the living daylights out of you—then you will want one other quality, and unless you have got it you will not be a leader. That quality is self-sacrifice, and as far as you are concerned it means simply this: that you will put first the honour and the interest of your country; that next you will put the safety, the well-being and the security of the men under your command; and that last, and last all the time, you will put your own interest, your own safety and your own comfort. Then you will be a good officer."

LOOSE-LEAF

Basic pay and subsidies, and you have 240 odd dollars a month. You have a very good pension to look forward to; good holidays, your last year at college paid for you, all this with a good active life. Why won't you join our Navy? You, yes you. What do you expect to be making when you finish University? Oh, you have a job at 190 dollars a month, starting right at the bottom. You might be fired before six months have gone by. What about a pension? No luck there, either. What about the job? Don't you know anything about it? That's poor, but then how could you, having spent the last two summers in the Navy. What security does the job offer? None at all. That's bad too.

Add it up my boy. You should be in the Navy, it's got everything, we think. You're not in the Navy though. Why not? Can you give me any decent reason why you are going into civilian life, when we offer you so much?

Here is an attempted answer to this question.

At our University we have a motto "Tuum est", meaning "It is yours". Students here prefer to translate it "It's up to You". Many at university realize that it is up to us to build our ethics and our ideals, and to try to make them strong enough while we are at univer-

WHY THEY DON'T GO R. C. N.

By

VINCE HOLMES

★

sity so that they will not be torn down when we enter the business world. In order to build principles we are going to live by, we have to think about a great number of things. Most of these thoughts are new and strange, but there is a fascination in following them. As we get more experience, we think in ever-widening circles, taking in new areas as soon as we feel we are able to. We begin to understand the basic differences in people. We begin to understand ourselves, why we do certain things, and why we react to conditions the way we do. With this new-found understanding of people, we are able to find the good points in people. We can find great enjoyment in trying to see why ourselves and other people do the odd things they do. We come to see that we are individuals.

Then comes summer training. We trade in what was perhaps too great a feeling of individuality for the new life of the Navy, which allows for, on a Cadet level, very little individuality. So much is done by routine that we lose part of our desire to think things out. We are too apt to fall in with the ordered existence of the Navy routine. We lazily go along with whatever the Navy provides for us, including the many things that don't make sense to us.

It is about this time that many get the feeling of being oppressed by all the routine, and they think that this feeling will continue through their Navy career. There are few explanations forthcoming of why certain things are done, even though there has been much thought given by the initiators of the program before they acted. The officers one sees belong to a peculiarly unsmiling group, even though the rumour remains that the Navy is a happy life, as indeed, from seeing the officers off duty, it does seem to be. For a single, intelligent, active man, what better life could there lie?

But you don't think you would like to give up most of your personal freedom and join the R.C.N.? Well, if that is the case, you probably wouldn't like the Navy life, and what is more, the Navy wouldn't like you. It is up to each individual to decide for himself.



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THANKS!

The Editorial Board would like to extend special thanks to the following correspondents: Doug Sifton at H.M.C.S. Prevost; L. Curley at H.M.C.S. Queen Charlotte; R. J. Robinson at H.M.C.S. Unicorn; Art Eberwein, M. Brock and Norval Brown at H.M.C.S. Chippawa; Jim Mawdsley at H.M.C.S. Nonsuch; and Al McLay at H.M.C.S. Star.

The exceptionally enthusiastic support given by these Cadets greatly lessened our task of editing and rewriting. We salute you! (even though you have no stripe).

No contributions were received from H.M.C.S. Griffon, Queen, Hunter, Catarqui, Tecumseh or Donnacona.

We would also like to mention here, those Cadets at H.M.C.S. Discovery who helped greatly with correspondence and advertising. They are: Vince Holmes, Leon Mendoza, Bob Dickerson, Dick Underhill, Art Ridgers, Hal Stanley, Shig Kobayashi and Clyde Fox.

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All Cadets know their own C.O. and some will have had the opportunity to meet other C.O.'s during training, but few are acquainted with the whole of this remarkable body of officers. They are listed below from West to East.

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Ottawa.....	Lt. Cr. J. Bonneau, R.C.N.(R).....	Advisor on Canon Law
McGill University.....	Lt. Cr. (S) D. C. Bain, B.A., R.C.N.(R).....	Business Manager, Neurological Institute
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This past year witnessed a large graduating class from the University Naval Training Divisions, representing practically every branch of the Service. Many former Cadets chose to serve with the Permanent Force, but the majority accepted their commissions with the Reserve Force.

Among the recent graduates now wearing their first stripe are the following:

BRUNSWICKER

Bliss, G. R. W.
Oulette, R. A.

CABOT

Carter, F.
Chaulk, C.
Lawrence, C.

CARLETON

Archibald, C. H.
MacKay, T. L.
Renaud, M.

CATARAQUI

Ainslie, G. W.
Durham, T. S.
Greenspan, J. B.
MacKay, M. C.
Meek, A. J. D.
Sadler, B. G.
Sargent, P. T.
Swan, R. A. C.
Troup, W. J.

CHIPPAWA

Arthurs, L. D.
Carson, V.
Gray, A.
Hobson, C. G.
Lansdown, E. L.
McIntyre, K. I.
Moore, T. D.

Putnam, M. A.
Samson, R.
Sigurdson, T.
Speight, J.
Squire, A.
Woodall, G.
Wyrzokowski, C.

DISCOVERY

Baker, J. R.
Bandy, P. J.
Barnes, R. F.
Bell-Irving, J. D.
Carmichael, D.
Cavers, J. K.
Drost, I. L.
Foote, J. C.
Forward, P. C.
Gaisford, D. P.
Henning, J. N.
Higuchi, A.
Hunter, A. S.
Main, G. C.
McInnes, D. L.
Moilliet, D.
Pearson, J. E.
Razzell, W. E.
Rendall, H. R.
Ross, I. R.
Shepherd, C. H.
Tanner, W. H.
Van Allen, E. W.
Webster, A. D.

DONNACONA

Lamminmaki, A. J.
McGuire, R. M.
Miller, M. W.
North, G. J. T.

HUNTER

Daugharty, G. B.
Lippert, D. E.
White, G. T.

MONTCALM

Baillargeon, J.
Boulanger, J. C. M.
St. Laurent, J.
Methot, P.
Michaud, A. D.
Pelletier, F. J. E.

NONSUCH

Bodner, H.
Hergott, C.
Reiber, N.

PREVOST

Avery, D. A.
Campbell, J. N.
Collin, A. E.
Grant, R.
Henderson, J. R.
Lee, E. K.
Lee, M.
Poulton, W. R.
Schofield, I.

Spear, R. N.
Smart, M. R.
Wilson, G.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE

MacRae, J.
McInnis, W. C.
Murphy, D.
Smith, E. P.

SCOTIAN

Brodeur, A. W.
Carroll, J. W.
Cullens, N. M.
Denton, F.
Duncan, C.
Harris, F. G.
Henderson, J. L. S.
Hiltz, J.
Hirtle, W.
Kipping, E.
MacFayden, L. R.
MacKenzie
MacMillan, C. I.
Parker, K. R.
Patterson, M.
Power, P. C.
Sutherland, R. C.
Yee, H. L.

STAR

Collins, P.
Eagle, E. A.
Glenney, L.

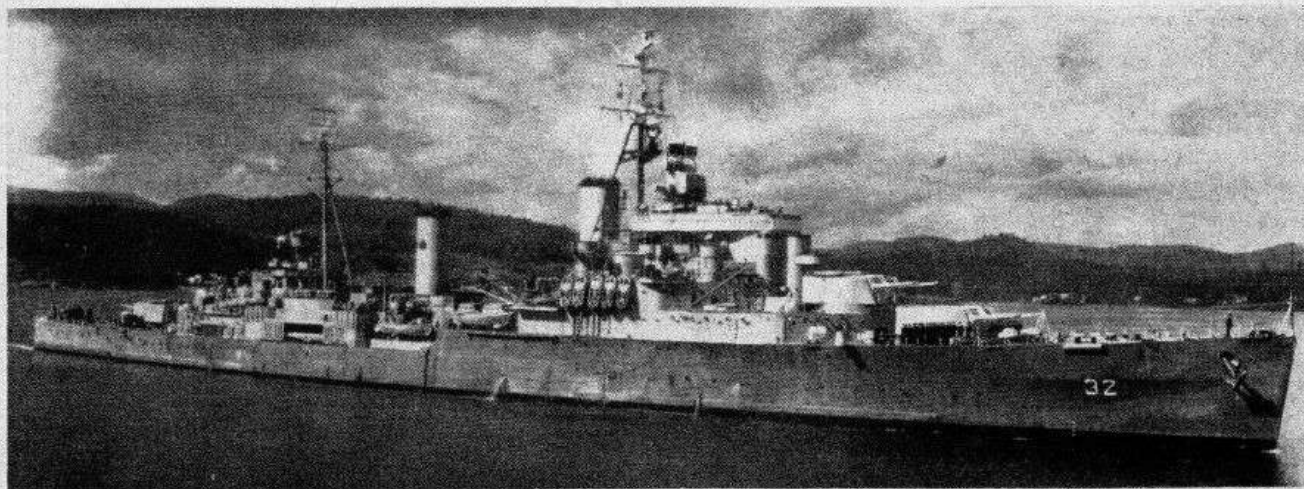
Henry, N. G.
Julian, R. J.
Lindsay, R. H.
Mihoff, C. M.
Morris, R. J.
Parsons, J. E.
Richardson, H.
Smith, G.
Stager, J. K.
Todd, F.

UNICORN

Armstrong, G. G.
Feehan, B. J.
Mitchell, D. A.
Rollins, W. H.
Sparkes, R. K.
Strothers, G.
Webb, D. G.
Wolff, B. F.

YORK

Alderman, P. M.
Dalglish, K. G.
Dechert, K. I.
Eggleton, G. F. E.
Ellis, D. A.
Friedman, B. S.
Gaunt, R. H.
Kelso, B. F.
Richardson, R. L.
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