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The Sally Ann's Red Shield Services in the Era of the Cold War

by Allan Bacon

Canadian and other veterans of the two World Wars remembered fondly the countless times when a Red Shield canteen was on hand, during an arduous route march or on manoeuvres, to provide a welcome hot cup of coffee and a snack, or when, physically and mentally drained after a punishing battle experience, they were able to find an oasis of peace just behind the lines at a Salvation Army rest facility or canteen. It seemed to them that the 'Sally Ann,' as they affectionately called it, was there whenever and wherever it was needed most, usually in dangerous situations. Whether it was on the Western Front during the 1914-1918 War, or in Europe or the Far East in the Second World War, a close bond was forged between The Salvation Army and the military. On the Home Front and in Britain the Sally Ann became a household word, with its presence on military bases, its hostels and support services for families of those whose loved ones were serving in the Armed Forces, and later for war brides en route to Canada. The iconic Red Shield was instantly recognizable.

David Love in his *Call to Arms* wrote "The presence (in the 1914-1918 War) of The Salvation Army – perhaps the

best-loved of all the religious bodies providing canteen and recreational facilities for the troops in the front lines – was one of the major morale boosters of the common soldier." General Harry Crerar, in a tribute after the Second World War, said "It would be easier to forget one's name than fail to remember the times without number when The Salvation Army was, in truth, our comforter and friend."

As the Cold War developed in post-1945 Europe Canadian forces were once again sent to Europe. The first NATO contingent of 6,000 troops arrived in Germany in 1951, and The Salvation Army, wishing to continue its role as a familiar friend to Canada's military, requested permission to open a Red Shield Club at

Reinschlen. Despite an initial official refusal the Canadian Salvation Army opened a 'Canadian' canteen within the British Centre there, and also operated mobile Red Shield canteens accompanying troops on manoeuvres. When Canadian forces moved to Soest in 1954, the Sally Ann moved with them, opening a Red Shield lounge, which proved so popular that the military hierarchy was forced to negotiate a contract with The Salvation Army, formally sanctioning its presence. Supportive military leaders in Germany helped in the provision of a suitable Red Shield Centre.

When the decision was made to increase postings in Europe to three years and permit families and dependants to join their loved ones, Red Shield services were expanded, with the establishment of a reception centre at CFB Fort Anne and a variety of programmes for dependant wives and children. 1967 saw the opening of a Red Shield Club at CFB Werl for the French-speaking 1 Royal 22nd Regiment and their families, close to a school for children of Canadian military personnel. In 1969, when Canada's Armed Forces were unified and its NATO contingent was reduced by 50%, Soest closed. The Salvation Army was informed that its contract was at an end and four Red Shield Clubs were closed. However, when Canadian land

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From the 1950s until the end of the Cold War the Salvation Army mobile canteen truck was a common sight in both the unit lines and training area during Canada's post-SWW NATO deployment to Germany. DND EF64-9644-3

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*Ce Bulletin est aussi disponible
en Francais*

President's Remarks

Dear readers - welcome to the mid-winter 2019 edition of *The Torch*. As you may know, we have introduced a themed approach to the publication. This edition has as its theme the "Cold War". Many of us spent the largest part of our service careers preoccupied with this struggle which brought us, on at least one occasion, to the edge of nuclear conflict. I am sure that we will all find this edition particularly interesting.

In the November edition, I speculated about a positive outcome for our gala event, "The Eleventh Hour". Indeed, the event did unfold without a hitch and attracted a great deal of favourable comment. The Friends has adopted the strategy of using special events as an element in fund raising in support of the CWM. With "The Eleventh Hour" we have confirmed the worth of our project management approach; we know how to do this; now we need to consider what's next and when! We are always open to suggestions.

Regarding contribution to the CWM, our support of the Mons Auto-car project in November was a resounding success for both the museum and the Friends. The vehicle arrived in Belgium in a driveable condition and, with Michael Miller of the Tank Shop at the helm, took its place in the commemorative parade in Mons much to the enjoyment of all. Additionally, by the time you read this note, the important January 2019 Historical Conference "Canada 1919 - A Country Shaped by War" will have taken place; this also enjoyed our financial support and the Friends was represented among the attendees. The final tranche of the current contribution agreement, the World War II Supply Line project is planned for initial implementation in September 2019. The contribution agreement concept fosters co-operation between the Friends and the CWM; the current agreement will need to be updated to reflect new initiatives where the CWM would appreciate our support. I hope to engage presently with the CWM leadership to explore the possibilities.

On the business front, I continue my report on the initiative to examine our governance, our strategies and our approach to supporting the CWM effectively and efficiently. We are working on the committees structure which will support the Board of Directors and have completed the terms of reference for the Corporate Services Committee. As we progress in this work we identify areas of weakness which demand particular attention; it is certainly a lengthy process but we are on time and on track. Ultimately the product will provide a solid governance and operating basis for sustaining a valuable Friends contribution well into the future.

Finally, I would urge those readers who have not already done so, to renew your membership for 2019. Additionally, as I mentioned in my annual membership letter, a strong financial resource base is fundamental to our effective support of the CWM; in this regard I would urge you to enrich your annual contribution, to the extent practicable. You can be sure that your contributions will be put to good use!

Yours aye
Robert Hamilton



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forces relocated to Lahr and the RCAF to Baden-Soellingen, Salvation Army leaders moved to Lahr determined to continue Red Shield services.

An acute accommodation shortage led to the military turning to the Sally Ann for help, and this, together with mobile canteens continuing to accompany troops on manoeuvres (proving, as before, immensely popular) resulted in 1971 in a new contract. Lahr became the Red Shield's flagship Centre. After some initial opposition approval was also given for a Red Shield Centre at Baden-Soellingen.

Each Red Shield Centre had a popular family restaurant, which doubled as a worship and meeting centre, a gift shop and a host of services such as women's activities, Scouts, Guides, and counselling and helped strengthen bonds with local communities. During the Christmas season local children's homes and orphanages were beneficiaries of trees, toys and hampers. Also support was provided to troops heading for the Gulf War, as well as Canadian peacekeepers in Cyprus.

As tensions between East and West declined, the decision was made to close Canadian bases in

Germany. By 1994 the multi-faceted Salvation Army Red Shield operation that had lasted 40 years had come to an end. Perhaps the warmest tribute of all came from Brigadier-General C.J. Addy, who wrote "Your (Salvation Army) high regard for arduous service, sacrifice, no fuss, a big heart and a smiling face when times were a bit difficult were your hallmark that so endeared you to all servicemen and women and our families... I salute you and thank you most humbly for your selfless devotion in Europe to your fellow men – my men and women."

The Cold War

by Mike Braham

Introduction: The Cold War is generally considered to cover the period from the end of the Second World War in 1945 to the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. It was characterized by a nuclear standoff between the two superpowers—the United States and the Soviet Union—and their allies.

Although only a relatively short period in human history—approximately 45 years—the Cold War era was one of the most dynamic and eventful in human history. Wars were fought, empires collapsed, colonialism disappeared, Soviet-style communism came and went, and space exploration and competition flourished and culminated in the landing of man on the moon—all under the malignant threat of a nuclear conflagration that had the potential to end life on earth as we know it.

The good news from the Cold War is that there was no nuclear conflict. The bad news is that nuclear arsenals still exist in what is arguably a less stable global environment.

Nuclear Weapons: The War against Japan was brought to an end in August 1945 by the first and only uses of nuclear weapons, which were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Their use precipitated an arms race between the Soviet Union, the United States and its allies for almost half a century, during which the size and deadliness of each others' nuclear arsenals grew out of all proportion in what was once termed as the strategy of "Mutually Assured Destruction."

Efforts to control the size and nature of these arsenals became the focal point for diplomacy between the two superpowers, with only the relatively limited success of ensuring that both sides maintained equal sized arsenals and did not possess an unequal advantage over the other!

A Three-Part World: During the Cold War, the world evolved into essentially three camps—the Warsaw Pact, headed by the Soviet Union and those countries outside the Pact that for political, doctrinal or economic reasons lent their support to Moscow; the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which followed the strategic lead of the United States and was supported by its own coterie of non-Alliance countries; and a group of non-aligned countries that managed to remain on the fence throughout the standoff. Principal among these non-aligned countries were the emerging superpowers of India and China, who remained relatively independent from either of the two main camps.

Wars: Although the nuclear standoff prevented the ultimate conflict, there were a number of major, bloody conflicts during the Cold War involving the major players and/or their proxies. The consequences of many of those conflicts continue to plague the post-Cold War era.

Among the more important conflicts was the Korean Conflict, one of the few that included the active participation of China against the Western allies, and one which continues to fester today; the Vietnam War, which ended in a communist victory and cost over 60,000 American lives and had a huge impact on the American social fabric; a series of Arab-Israeli wars that served to heighten traditional hatreds in the region and that continue to serve as the basis for hatred and conflict; and the Soviet intervention and ultimate defeat in Afghanistan (the "Soviet Vietnam"), which cast doubt on the much-vaunted Soviet military strength and has had an ongoing effect in the continuing conflict in that country.

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The End of Colonialism: Despite the British victories over communist insurgents during the Malayan Emergency and over nationalist rebels in the Mau Mau uprising in Kenya in the 1950s, both heralded the desire of colonized nations in Africa and Asia to seek their freedom. During the course of the next three decades, the traditional colonial bases of the United Kingdom, France, Belgium and the Netherlands were replaced by independent countries—sometimes peacefully, but often violently.

Space: Space exploration became the new frontier and symbol of technical superiority. The Soviet Union gained an important moral victory when it launched the first space satellite (Sputnik) in 1957 then put the first human (Yuri Gagarin) into space orbit in 1961. The United States regained the initiative by landing the first man on the moon (Neil Armstrong) in 1969.

The Main Rivals: NATO was formed in July 1949 by 12 initial members, including Canada. All NATO members were sovereign nations with equal voices, although quite clearly the principal military member was and remains the United States.

The Warsaw Pact, formed in May 1955, was quite different. Its member nations were all political satellites of the Soviet Union, which brooked no dissent from

within its ranks. This was evidenced by the brutal suppression of uprisings in East Germany, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

Militarily, both sides maintained vast forces that underwent frequent and dramatic technological improvement in all arms as weapons systems became increasingly sophisticated and costly.

The End: Finally, it was the huge spiraling cost of competing with the economically stronger West that contributed to the collapse of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact and brought about the end of the Cold War. Those costs, together with declining economies and growing nationalism in many of the Pact countries, brought about the abrupt end of half a century of distrust and conflict and the re-emergence of democratic governments in countries long subjugated by Moscow.

Conclusion: This has been a cursory overview of the Cold War—one of the busiest half centuries in human history. The legacy of the Cold War will remain with us for generations—the continued existence of nuclear arsenals; the potential threat to the West presented by so-called rogue or disaffected countries such as North Korea and Iran; the emergence of new superpowers (China and India) to fill the vacuum left (to some extent) by the Soviet Union; and continued conflict in the Middle East.

Editor's Comments

The theme of this edition of *The Torch* is the Cold War. I thought that this would be appropriate as it was 75 years ago in September 1945 that Igor Sergeyevich Gouzenko, a cipher clerk with the Soviet embassy in Ottawa, defected with 109 documents. The documents exposed Soviet espionage activities in the West and Joseph Stalin's efforts to steal nuclear secrets using the technique of planting sleeper agents. The

"Gouzenko Affair" is often credited as a triggering event of the Cold War and the 511 Somerset Street West apartment where he and his wife and young son lived and even hid out with neighbors when Soviet agents ransacked their apartment can still be seen today.

In June 2003, the city of Ottawa and in April 2004, the Canadian federal government erected memorial plaques in Dundonald Park commemorating the Soviet defector. It was from this park that RCMP agents monitored Gouzenko's apartment across Somerset Street the night men from the Soviet embassy came looking for Gouzenko. The story was made into the film *The Iron Curtain* in 1948, directed by William Wellman, with screenplay by Milton Krims, and starring Dana Andrews and Gene Tierney as Igor and Anna Gouzenko, produced by Twentieth Century Fox.



For Ottawa this was and still is pretty exciting especially if Hollywood made a movie about it. Although in this case the Americans didn't take credit for everything like they did in the 2012 film *Argo* which dramatised the "Canadian Caper", Canada's 1980 rescue of six American diplomats who had evaded capture during the seiz-



Photos by Charles Storey

ure of the United States embassy in Tehran, Iran.

The Cold War affected every Canadian for 44 years and is recognized as having ended when the Berlin Wall began to come down in November 1989. Many of the Friends had careers which were either directly or indirectly related to this period of East-West tensions and I wish to thank John Anderson, Allan Bacon, Mike Braham, Gerry Cann and Mark Tunnicliffe who all kindly provided me with some excellent content. In September Robert Hamilton met R.H. Thompson when the CWM hosted The World Remembers project, a non-profit Canadian company

based in Toronto which commemorates and displays the names of every person killed during the First World War. In front of an audience of officials and diplomats Thompson read a poem composed by Chief Laforme of the Mississauga First Nation and following the event Robert secured permission to publish this moving poem which we have printed on pages 11 and 12.

Feedback on Torch content is appreciated and I am always looking for authors so please do not hesitate to contact me. The May edition will focus on Operation NEPTUNE, the amphibious portion of Operation OVERLORD or D-Day as it known.

Donations

September 10 through December 31, 2018

(Extended interval to accommodate early publishing date for November)
(Excludes CanadaHelps donations received after December 5, 2018; these will be recognized in the next issue of *The Torch*, May 2019)

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Eleventh Hour

by Bob Argent

On Saturday, November 3rd, 2018 over 350 guests experienced the very moving production of "The Eleventh Hour" at the Canadian War Museum's Lebreton Gallery.

The Friends of the Canadian War Museum was pleased to present this new multi media work by Canadian composer Andrew Ager accompanied by The Cantata Singers of Ottawa. Through a blend of choral music, dance, imagery, and spoken word Andrew Ager took us into an era when the "war to end all wars" ceased and the veterans, or as they were called "the lost generation" returned to Canada, their home which had

Photos by Cpl T. Argent

changed forever. The "Eleventh Hour" illustrated the brutality of war, the loss of the returning vets' youth, the uncertain path forward during the Depression and the flourishing entertainment industry between the wars. The pres-



Friends of the Canadian War Museum President Robert Hamilton addressing the guests attending "The Eleventh Hour"

entation highlighted the energy and freedom of this remarkable generation of survivors.

The evening opened with Dr. Tim Cook C.M., First World War Historian at the CWM and a very powerful look at WW1 and beyond. "When the guns fell silent on the Western Front at 11am on November 11, 1918, the War ended but the echo of the war's longest scream has reverberated to the present". Dr. Cook's powerful remarks set the scene for the next 40 minutes.

The evening featured readings by Dr. James Wright and Suzanne Bassett from the writings of E Hemmingway and JM Keyes. The Cantata Singers of Ottawa were outstanding in their choral renditions, among them, "Brother can you Spare a Dime". As images of Canadian Veterans appeared on the screen the CSO finished with the moving piece, "We Will Remember Them". Clare Bassett presented a wonderful dance to Milton Ager's "Happy Feet". The evening was conducted by the composer, Andrew Ager and supported with Video by Kevin Reeves.

After the performance guests were invited to visit the "Victory 1918—The Last Hundred Days" exhibit in the John McCrae Gallery and join the Friends for refreshments.

Thank you to all the volunteers that help to make this a huge success for the Friends of the Canadian War Museum.



The end of a long project

By Jean Morin, Chair, Research Committee

On 19 December 2018, the President of the Friends awarded the President's Coin to two Volunteer Researchers of the Research Committee for their services in the program «The First World War Day-by-Day». Michael Dawson and Bruno André worked between 2015 and 2018 in the production of daily research notes for the Friends' Twitter social media.

The research project was also particularly well served by Bruce Brown, Allan Bacon, and Richard Lindo, who produced many 150-word notes which took place in

the 1410 that were published over 1410 days, between January 1st, 2015 and November 11th, 2018.

The following Volunteers also brought contributions to this achievement: Patrick Landry, Eric Shirley, Steven Dieter, Anthony Farrow, Leslie Thompson, Marta Cholovska, Jeffrey Chapman, Sarah McGarry, Katherine Morrow, Grant Smith, Kristen Lewis, Charles Gruchy, Amanda Moore, Marie Guttadauria and the late Gilles Guttadauria.

This series is to be included into the Friends' internet site.

20 February 2019: The 60th Anniversary of “Black Friday”, The Day the Avro Arrow was Cancelled

reviewed by: John Anderson

To many of us who were present at the time and have lived to see the fallout thereof, 20 February 1959 is a “day that lives in infamy” because thereafter Canadian defence research and development changed forever. Not since has this country had the national resolve to undertake a project of this magnitude and technical risk.

Therefore this anniversary is an appropriate occasion to look back to see what happened to the wonderful team that produced the Avro Arrow. As is well known, many “Avroites” went south to the United States where they took leading roles in the U.S. manned spaceflight program that was then just getting underway. Their accomplishments are chronicled in Chris Gainor’s 2001 book, “Arrows to the Moon: Avro’s Engineers and the Space Race”.

As preamble, it is worth noting that the recruitment of Canadians for the space program was not just a fortuitous accident. What does not seem to be common knowledge is that senior United States officials knew exactly what was happening at Avro aircraft; they had been providing technical support and program support for years. So the quality of the work and the quality of the people were well known.

Nevertheless, Jim Chamberlain and Bob Lindley were key figures in this process. They helped the NASA people select the engineers to be interviewed and then helped expedite their recruitment and immigration to the United States. This happened with unprecedented speed because NASA was indeed desperate for senior engineers and engineering management.

Seventeen of the thirty-seven were born and raised in Canada. The rest emigrated from the United Kingdom, reflecting the fact that A.V. Roe Canada was a subsidiary of Hawker-Siddeley, a British company. (We must also remember that it was standard practice in those days for Canadian aerospace companies to recruit in England; they found a receptive audience among British engineers seeking to escape the privations of life in post-war England.)

With this background, this book is, in fact, a quite detailed history of the American manned spaceflight program, from Mercury to the space station, as seen through

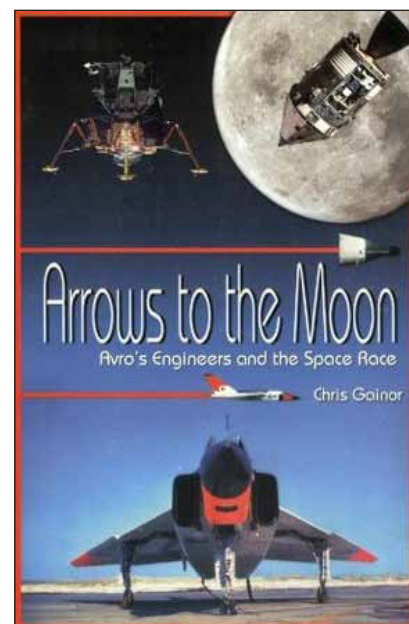
the eyes of the Canadians who participated. But in the process of—rightly—concentrating on the Canadians, the dramatic thread is somewhat downplayed. All of the major incidents are reported, such as the Apollo 1 fire and the Apollo 13 rescue, but the fear and uncertainty these incidents engendered does not always come through.

None of the Canadians were promoted to politically-visible top management positions, but several, notably Jim Chamberlain, Owen Maynard and John Hodge, occupied positions only one or two levels down and played vital roles in the conception and execution of the program. Maynard and Hodge, along with many others, were interviewed extensively for this book, but Chamberlain speaks only through his accomplishments and the admiring words of others: he died of a heart attack in 1981.

As one reads through the book, one of the things that really comes through is the astonishing amount of new technology and new system concepts that had to be developed from scratch. For the first time, scientists and engineers were forced to think seriously in global terms rather than in piecemeal extensions of concepts that worked nationally. And it is freely acknowledged that the Canadians made major contributions to these concepts and their realization.

A most fascinating book. But as one reads through it, one cannot help but be struck by the calibre of the technical and management talent that Canada lost as a result of the cancellation of the Avro Arrow project, by “What might have been.” Was the cancellation of the Arrow necessary? My personal view is that it was a necessary decision at the time, but the manner in which the project was terminated is a blot on our history from which this country has never recovered.

**Arrows to the Moon:
Avro’s Engineers and
the Space Race**
Chris Gainor
Apogee Books, an
imprint of Collector’s
Guide
Publishing, Burling-
ton, Ontario, 2001
ISBN 1-896522-83-1



Donation Note

Donation of \$50 made by Mea Renahan on 20th of August. The note in Canada Helps reads as follows: this donation is made in honour of Prof. Robert Jay Glickman. This donation is in celebration of this gentleman's 90th birthday. Prof. Robert Jay Glickman 571 Bedford Park Avenue Toronto, ON M5M 1K4

FCWM Adopt-a-Book Campaign 2018 – Final Report

The Adopt-a-Book Campaign 2018 was concluded effective 17 October 2018.

The Campaign was again a success. All 51 titles on the list submitted to the Friends were adopted, for a total value of \$2,010.00. All adoptees have received a thank-you letter, and income tax receipts have been sent separately.



I would like to express sincere appreciation to Robert Farrell and Joe Bedford for their invaluable assistance.

The 51 titles were adopted by the following 31 Friends: Robert Argent, Allan Bacon, Pat Barnhouse, Thomas Burnie, Larry Capstick, John Chow, Linda Colwell, Colin Cooke, Tina Creber, Steven Dieter, Brenda Esson, Robert Farrell, Gordon Foster, Roger Gelinis, John Grainger, Robert Hamilton, Eva Hammond, Jarrott Holtzhauer, Marilyn Joseph, Michael Lambert, Merv Letts, Charles Lewis, Valerie Mansfield, Marilyn Minnes, Terence Moore, Douglas Rowland, Louise Siew, Richard Thorman, Diana Tremain, Sylvain Trudel, Brian Watson.

\$2,010.00 will be submitted to the CWM Research Library for their costs incurred in acquiring the adopted titles.

Allan Bacon, Coordinator, Adopt-a-Book Campaign

In Memoriam Donations

Mr. William Abbott, in memory of Mr. Russel Morey
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Christmas Dinner with Bomber Harris

by Gerry Cann

The advance party for 2 Fighter Wing arrived in France in October, 1952, part of the Canadian contribution to the Cold War. Three more would follow, based in Germany forming a full air division serving under NATO. The base was under construction, muddy and generally unliveable, and would remain that way for quite some time. Electricity and heated buildings would not appear until late winter. But throughout that period our Sabre fighters flew while we struggled to live in some degree of comfort. Morale,

which could have sunk, remained high as we dealt with the challenge.

In mid-December a list of those selected for a ten-day special leave appeared. My name and that of my chum, Frank Turner, were on it. On the 22nd we flew to Northolt, and somehow transferred to the underground rail system. We emerged at Charing Cross where our first view of London was Trafalgar Square. There was not a hotel room to be had in the west end. Totally lost, we wandered down White Hall. A Bobby in Downing Street directed us to The Over-

seas League where our Canada patch got us a room. My membership card which I still have indicates that I registered as G.D. Cann, RCAF.

Next morning, we received a call saying that Sir Arthur would like to meet us in the bar. Curiously, we hurriedly dressed and went hunting for the bar where we were introduced to Sir Arthur Harris. Versed in Air force lore, I knew immediately who he was: Bomber Harris! Not as impressionable now as I was then, I believe I would still look at that man with the same awesome wonder as I did then. It was an unlikely meeting; I was a 23-year-old Corporal and Frank a rank lower, meeting socially with a man who held the most senior rank in the RAF. I sensed that morning what proved to be true in later life when my job involved interviewing senior government officials: highly ranked people are easy to be with.

Sir Arthur quickly put us at ease. With a warm handshake he said that we were the first Canadians he'd seen since the war, and gave us a double scotch. My first scotch, and I've been an aficionado of the stuff ever since, but not before breakfast. He had just returned to England from South Africa.

A fighter pilot during WWI with five victories to his credit, Sir Arthur had remained with the Royal Air Force through the peace and had advanced in rank as the years passed - an Air Chief Marshall when Churchill appointed him Chief of Bomber Command in 1942. He became one of the great commanders of WWII, only to live with the knowledge that his command was responsible for the almost total destruction of Germany's industrial cities, and the deaths of 600,000 civilians. Then too was the fact that the young men who flew in RAF Bomber

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The Polish Combatants' Association, Branch 8, Ottawa, Ontario

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Newfoundland and Labrador

The Royal Canadian Legion Branch 153 (MB), Carberry, Manitoba

The Royal Canadian Legion Branch 185 (QC), Deux Montagnes, Quebec

The Royal Canadian Legion Branch 229 (ON), Elora, Ontario

The Royal Canadian Legion Branch 238 (ON), Fenelon Falls, Ontario

The Royal Canadian Legion Branch 290 (SK), Nokomis, Saskatchewan

The Royal Canadian Legion Branch 314 (ON), Manotick, Ontario

The Royal Canadian Legion Branch 341 (SK), Pense, Saskatchewan

The Royal Canadian Legion Branch 442 (ON), Erin, Ontario

The Royal Canadian Legion Branch 542 (ON), Westport, Ontario

The Royal Canadian Legion Branch 636 (ON), Minden, Ontario

The Royal Canadian Legion Branch 638 (ON), Kanata, Ontario

The Royal Canadian Legion Branch 641 (ON), Ottawa, Ontario

Walker Wood Foundation, Toronto, Ontario

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Command had a small chance of completing the thirty missions which comprised their tour. They suffered a recorded loss of 55,573 aircrew killed, including some 10,000 Canadians who flew with RAF squadrons. More than 8000 were wounded and slightly less than 10,000 imprisoned. Consider Churchill's later observation: "There are no extraordinary men; simply ordinary men who, in extraordinary circumstances, are called upon to do extraordinary things."

After the war Sir Arthur was promoted Marshall of the Royal Air Force, the highest rank of the service. The computer network carries his detailed history.

We talked for probably an hour. Sir Arthur simply treated us as he would treat a friend. I remember his curiosity about the Canadian fighter wings and our relation with the Americans. And I remember our curiosity about the war and his answers to our questions. Of the rest I have no detailed recollection save for the fact that he enquired

about our plans for Christmas and asked, would we join him for dinner on that day. I don't recall seeing Sir Arthur again before Christmas. When Frank and I arrived in the lobby at the appointed time Sir Arthur was waiting for us with two young women. He had contacted Canada House, found two Canadian girls alone for Christmas, and invited them to dinner. Company for us, and I suppose, we for him. So, we five celebrated Christmas with a memorable dinner in that wonderful old club. Four young Canadians, well out of our depth, but made welcome! I still have the menu, but was too shy to ask Sir Arthur to sign it. We were told later that there was an envelope at the desk for us. It contained Sir: Arthur's gift: four tickets for two top-rated shows.

We stayed in London until January 2nd. I remember my first stage show: South Pacific in Drury Lane with the original cast, and then on New Year's eve, BBC Ballroom; true-blue British music hall; both shows in the company of those two Canadian girls.

And then we flew back to Grostenquin and the rain, and the mud where I remained until posted as supply liaison with 441 Silver Fox Squadron in January, 1954,

Fast forward to the mid-seventies: My wife Jean had a long-time school friend who was secretary to a number of Canadian ambassadors or high commissioners in various parts of the world. She and a fellow embassy secretary, both on leave, were at dinner in our home one day. Over the table I told this story. The visiting lady smiled and said, "I was one of those girls!"

When a parliamentary white paper in 1964 announced a planned unification of the Canadian armed forces, Sir Arthur's opinion on that idea appeared in the Ottawa Citizen. His address was in the by-line, and I remembered that we never had the opportunity to thank him formally for his kindness. I wrote him a letter and received a short hand-written acknowledgement that he did remember the occasion.

Underground Structures of the Cold War: The World Below

reviewed by Mark Tunnicliffe

Each era in human conflict is marked by its own weapon systems and the static defences against them. From the hill fort constructions of the iron age defending villagers from slings and arrows, the high curtain walls of a medieval castle against the high lobbed stones of the trebuchet to the thick earthworks of the *trace italienne* forts countering direct-fire cannon, each age has developed its characteristic fortifications to counter contemporary weapons. Thus, with the marquee weapon of the Cold War being the atomic bomb, it is not surprising that the latter half of the 20th Century would force defenders deep

underground threatening to turn humanity into a race of troglodytes.

Amateur Ottawa historian Paul Ozorak has made a study of the various underground defences of the world's nations and this book makes use of information in the public domain. Herein lies the main challenge he faced—gaining credible information on a topic which is still sensitive. Consequently, the quantity and type of information contained in the book is not so much a function of the amount of tunneling undertaken by each nation but, one suspects, more reflective of the availability of information.

This is not really so much a book as it is a catalogue. The account begins

by Paul Ozorak
Barnsely, Yorks: Pen and Sword
Books, 2012
363 pages, (USNI \$10.00)
ISBN-13 978-1-59114-908-8

with Afghanistan and ends with Vietnam. There is no introductory discussion on engineering or concepts of nuclear defence in any general sense. Such topics are only discussed (if at all) in relation to individual nations' approach (and revelations about) them. Consequently, it is essential that the reader study the author's preface to understand his approach to the topic, the limitations he faced in addressing it, and most importantly, what he tried to do.

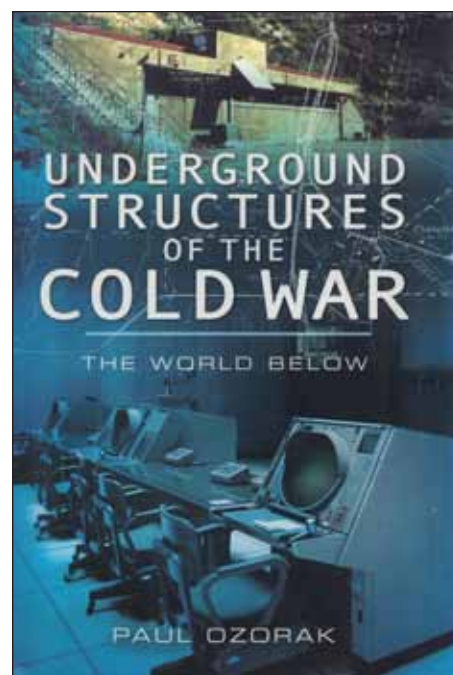
The result is that the author addresses both more and less than may be expected under the general rubric of "underground structures". Thus, reflecting his origin and the general availability of information, the section on Canada

is particularly detailed. but this discussion is probably less about underground structures built in Canada than it is about preparations for Continuity of Government (CoG) and disaster relief. His US section is similarly detailed with much more information not only on ICBM launch structures but also of the launch sequences and security procedures. Ozorak seems to have been able to obtain (and discuss) rather more information from the UK and Switzerland on air defence systems and structures than on CoG and while he goes into some detail on the topic in the US (especially in relation to the Nike-Hercules air defence missiles) says nothing at all about Bomarc missiles in Canada. Similarly, and not surprisingly, there is much less information available about Soviet,

Chinese or Vietnamese underground works—even though these nations were much more prolific burrowers than western countries.

However, one must credit Ozorak with a credible effort to dig up what he could about the bunkers of 64 nations. He visited many of them taking pictures where he could and the book is liberally sprinkled with images of both official and private origin.

This is not really a volume to be read cover to cover, but rather, to be consulted as required when details on a particular nation's defences are desired. Consequently, it is probably best checked out of a library when required rather than purchased (and there is a copy at the War Museum).



from The World Remembers—Lemonde se souvient 1914–1918, a poem in three languages by Chief R Stacey Laforme Mississaugas of the Credit of the Anishinabe

I Love This Land

You were and always shall be my brother
 We were all the same color wrapped in the flag of this nation
 My blood flowed as freely as yours, mixed in the field's one could not be distinguished from the other
 Yet when we came home, when the nation's colors were removed
 Difference became apparent, not between you and me, God willing never
 But in the eyes of those for whom we laid down our lives.

Oh, we still stood shoulder to shoulder in the parades, but the government thought that your life was more
 valuable than mine
 So you were given land property, while I waited and waited,
 I know what you were given was not enough for what we endured
 Still it was much more than I.

I am not envious of you brother, I believe you deserve even more than you received
 But it hurt me very badly, I am not ashamed to say I cried and why not
 I bled, I died, I killed, why does my country think I am unworthy
 The enemy I fought could never be as cruel as the people I came back to embrace.

I gave so much, lived through so much and then you,
 you who I would give all for, you pushed me aside as if I was inconsequential
 I feel as if I have been spit upon by one I honored

Do I feel good having to ask you for what should have been given long ago, no?
 In fact, I am a little ashamed to ask for justice in this
 For I never went to war for money, for glory, for reward, I went because it was the right thing to do and God
 forgive me, I would go again.

This may seem an old wound to you but it is a wound that never heals
 For it is a wound to my people's heart and soul and insult to our pride
 And we deserve so much better, especially from you

continued on page 12

Nzaagtoon maanda Aki

Pane gwo niikaane kii be aa'oo

Kina maama nasap ki dnaazme maampii wiikwepjigaadeg maampii endaayiing gikiwe'on

Nmiskwiim gii mina naazhgaa dibishkoo kmiskwiim gegii,

maamwi gtigaaning gaawiin maamda gwiiyaa mkan jiginaawaamjikaazpaa

Pii dash begiiyenying, kina maampii endaaying enandegin gii megaadenoon
gwek waamjigaade mkan e'zhinaagwak, gawiin naanaagwiiing kiin miina niin

Gaawiin Gzhemanidoo wiikaa giindaawenziin

Gedek dash bimaadizijig d'shikiizhgooning nbimaadiziwinaa gii begidnaamang

O'geget gwo aanwe kii aasgaabwitaadme pii gii maanjidiying, maambaa dash kichi Ogimaa kiin ki

bmaadiziwin ooshme piitendaagwad pii dash genii nbimaadiziwin

Kii miingo dash aanin maanda aki, niin dash abedig ngii baabiichge, miinwa ngii baabiichge

Ngii kendan gaa miingoyiin gawii gii depesno minik gwa zhiwebiziiyang

Ooshme gwo giyaabe gii aa'won piidash niin

Gaawiin gizhaawenmisno niikaane, ndebweyendan dash ooshme gegii wiidebnaaman pii dash gaa miingoyin

Aabiji dash ngii wiiskikaagwan, gawiin nd'agadendamsii pii mwe'yaan miinwa aaniish naa

ngii mskwii'o, ngii bwa, ngii nsidjige, aanii dash maampii endaayang enji nendamowad gawiin ndo

piitendaagzisii

Mindomak gaa miigaangek gaawii ooshme nda mijizhiwebzisiwok pii dash goonda bimaadizijik gaa

wiichikemgowaa

niibnaa ngii miigwen, niibnaa ngii waamdan bimaadiziwin miidash gegii, kiin kina gego ge miigweyaan

kii gaanjiwebish shiwenyiing debishko goonaa gaa'ii gego gii piitendaagozisii

Naa'ii dizhiyaa debishko goona gwiiyaa e'piitenmag ngii skwaanik

Ndo minozhiyaa naa aabedik wii gwejminaa gego zhaazhi goonaa gaa gii miigwejgaadegibaa, gaawiin?

Naa'ii dash, bangii gwo nzhaagwenim wii gwedweyan gwek debaaknegewin maampii

Gai'ii wiikaa ngii o'miigaasii zhoonyaa nji, shipendizowin nji, niibna miigwewin nji, ngii zhaa enji

miikaading gwek wii zhichgeyaan miinwa

Gzheminado boongidetooshin, aanch miinwa nda zhichige

Gete naapnewin maanda aa'won gdenendanaadik ga'ii dash maanda naapnewin wiikaa da nanaandawi'wejgaadesno

Niiji bimaadiz o'de naapnewin maanda aa'won miinwa ajijjaakmowaan miinwa mji kidwen memdige ndo

msikaagnaa de'ing

Miinwaa ooshme go gego wenjishing nda giimiingome, memdege gwo kiin gegii ge gii miigwembaa

J'aime ce pays

Depuis toujours tu es mon frère et tu le resteras

Nous étions tous de la même couleur, drapés du drapeau de ce pays

Mon sang a coulé autant que le tien, mêlés dans le champ de bataille l'un était

indissociable de l'autre

Or à notre retour, quand les couleurs de la nation ont été retirées

La différence est devenue visible, non pas entre toi et moi, ça non jamais

Mais dans les yeux de ceux pour qui nous avons mis en péril nos vies

Oh, nous nous tenions toujours côte à côte dans les parades, mais le gouvernement

pensait que ta vie valait plus que la mienne

Ainsi on t'a donné une terre, pendant que j'attendais en vain; je sais que ce que tu

as reçu n'était pas assez en échange de ce que nous avons enduré

Quoique c'était bien plus que ce que j'ai reçu, moi

Je ne t'envie pas mon frère, je crois que tu mérites beaucoup plus que ce que tu

as reçu

Mais cela m'a blessé profondément, j'avoue sans honte avoir pleuré, avec raison

J'ai saigné, j'ai péri, j'ai tué, pourquoi mon pays me juge indigne

L'ennemi combattu ne pouvait être aussi cruel que le peuple que j'ai retrouvé

à mon retour

J'ai tant donné, tant enduré et toi ensuite, toi à qui j'aurais tout

donné, tu m'as rejeté comme si j'étais négligeable

J'ai le sentiment que celui que j'ai honoré m'a craché au visage

Crois-tu que je sois heureux de devoir te demander ce qu'on aurait dû me donner il y a si

longtemps?

En réalité, j'éprouve un peu de honte à demander que justice soit faite

Je ne suis pas allé à la guerre pour l'argent, la gloire ou le mérite, j'y suis allé parce que c'était

une cause juste et, Dieu me pardonne, je le ferais à nouveau

Elle peut te sembler ancienne cette blessure, mais la plaie ne guérit pas

C'est une blessure que mon peuple porte en son cœur et son âme

une insulte à notre honneur

Et nous méritons tellement mieux, surtout venant de toi