Jottings from a Record of Service In the North West Europe Campaign July 9th 1944 – May 8th 1945

Ьy

J.P. Brady

Transcribed by David Morin.

M38879 Gnr. J.P.Brady 50th Battery 4th Medium Regiment. Royal Canadian Artillery.

Arrived at Caterham in the Valley with a party of ten signallers June 16transferred to the 4th Medium Regiment, R.C.A. from I C.A.R.U. July 3 Bordon. Included in our party were R. Flett, Selkirk, Man. and R.B. Barnes, Buchanan, Sask. The draft was welcomed on arrival by Lt. Col. J.H R. Ganon, the O.C. I was posted to B. Troop, 50th Battery, with Barnes. Major R.J. Codere, being Battery C.C., Capt. R. Poulin, TLB & Lieut. G. Geoffrion G.P.O. and the very capable T.S.M. Gaston Toutant. The Battery Signals were in charge of Sgt. E. Capenter, Boston, Mass. Included in the Troop Signals at this time were Bdr. J.O. Dube, Bdr._Joly, L/Bdr. M. Paquet, Gnrs. S.V. Femia, T.Godding, J.A. Lemieux, R. Huot and S St. Hilaire. The unit was quartered on White Leaf Road, Caterham in the Valley. I remained at Caterham in the Valley till July 3 when we proceeded to the concentration area at Tilbury. The day I joined the unit at Caterham was marked by the first VI's falling in southern England. Unit members will remember the montonous (sic) regularity of these explosions when one fell on an average every twenty minutes. June 27th witnesses sever casulaties (sic) when 4 men were killed and 8 wounded by a near hit on our telephone exchange. W W Riedel, Cherhil, Alta who had been on the Signal Draft from Bordon was badly wounded. The casualties would have been heavier but for the fortunate circumstance that the O.C. had ordered an early route march and only very necessary details had remained behind. I had proceeded on a 24 hour pass to Croydon and had debussed at Croydon. But for the happy circumstance that I entered the Coronation Cafe, which our regiment patronized and was enjoying a cup of English tea when the bomb landed I would have been in the telephone exchange as I was to replace Flett on duty. On July 3rd we left for Tilbury. Our convoy passes through London- where we halted for an hour in Whitechapel owing to traffic congestion. We remained at Tilbury till late P.N. of July 5th when we reached the staging camp at Southend on Sea where we spent the night in the open.

- July 6 Embarked on the S.S. Fort Brunswick and stood out in the Thames Estuary where we spend the night awaiting favorable conditions for the Channel Crossing.
- July 7 Moved out of the Thames Estuary and ran the Dover Straits under the cover of darkness which shielded us from the fire of the German coastal batteries at Cap Griz Nez. At daylight we were off Courseulles sur Mar.
- July 8 All day of this day we laid in the roadstead of Courseulles sur Mer and listened to the guns of H.M.S. Rodney and H.M.S. Hood engaging enemy tanks in the beach head. During the night we were bombed but suffered no damage or casulaties (sic) aboard our craft.
- July 9 We disembarked in the late P.M. and passed through St. Croix sur Mer and bivouacked to the east of the vilage (sic). The 12th Manitoba Dragoons had also disembarked and were bibouacked nearby. A slight rain was falling at dusk. Our concentration point was near the juncture of the Colombiers- Banville crossroads and

we bivouacked in a complete blackout. All afternoon we had listened to the steady thunder of Canadian 25 pounders in action at Carpiquet. At dusk the intensity of the fire waned and we were informed that the Chaudieres had taken the airfield after a frontal attack. against the enemy defences held by the Hitler Youth and the 12th S.S. Panzer Division. Enemy aircraft were over near midnight but were driven off without incident.

July 10 These two days were pent at the concentration point near Columbiers Sur

& 11 Seulles. This village was a key command point in the Nazi coastal defence system and taken by the Fort Garry House and tank borne infantry from the Chaudieres who overran a Nazi battery. Columbiers was also the scene of

Landed at Courseulles sure Mer. We embarked at Southend on Sea July 9-July 6th spent the night in the Thames Estuary waiting to run the Dover Straits which (sic) we did during the dark hours of the night of July 7th. All day of July 8th we laid in the roadstead off Courseulles and listened to the guns of H.M.S. Rodney and H.M.S. Hood engaging enemy tanks in the beach head. The night of July 8^{th} we were bombed but suffered no damage or casulaties (sic) aboard our craft. We disembarked in the late P.M. and passed through St. Croix sur Mer and bivouacked to the east of the vilage (sic). The 12th Manitoba Dragoons had also disembarked and were bivouacked nearby. A slight rain was falling at dusk. Our concentration point was near the juncture of the Colombiers-Banville crossroads and we bivouacked in a complete blackout. All afternoon we had listened to the steady thunder of Canadian 25 pounders in action at Carpiquet. At dusk the intensity of the fire waned and we were informed that the Chaudieres had taken the airfield after a frontal attack. against the enemy defences held by the Hitler Youth and the 12th S.S. Panzer Division. Enemy aircraft were over near midnight but were driven off without incident.

July 10 & 11

These two days were pent at the concentration point near Columbiers Sur

Seulles. This village was a key command point in the Nazi coastal defence system and taken by the Fort Garry House and tank borne infantry from the Chaudieres who overran a Nazi battery. Columbiers was also the scene of a savage rebellion by foreign slave workers led by an unknown Russian prisoner. They knocked out the German command post in Columbiers when the Canadian assault got under way and the resultant confusion disrupted the German communications. We finished de-waterproofing. In the evening of 11th went with Huot to Banville to look over the captured Luftwaffe barracks which was badly pitted by anti-tank shells. A heavy concentration of refugees from Caen and surrounding districts seen all the coastal villages.

- July 12- After dark we moved up toward teh front and took up a position in a wheat field between Rots and Rosel and prepared to deliver fire support to anearly morning infantry attack.
- July 13-At Rots. In Cation. Our battery Commander (Major R.J. Codere, Sherbrooke, P.Q.) and Capt. Chabot, Toronto) from 58 Battery went on F.O. duty to La Maltriere. They were accompanied by (Gnr. J. Gladu, McLennan, Alta) an A. Troop Signaller. Both Codere and Chabot were seriously wounded when an .88 exploded in the street astehy were leaving the house they used as an O.P. Gladu escaped being wounded. Major M.L.Lahaie, Hingston, Ont. has taken over command of the battery. Sergt. Fiset was wounded before dawn allegedly S.I.W. but rumour remains unconfirmed. In Late P.M. went east toward LeBourg with Huot and checked line. A considerable number of prisoners were being brought into LeBourg. The Toronto Scottish are in support.
- July 14 Bastille Day At Rots: The Maissoneuves are attacking. Air activity all over the front. 8 Nazi places were shot down on our sector. An R.C.A.F. fighter pilot crashed forward of our position. The pilot was incinerated beyond recognition when the plane burned. Toward evening two German infantrymen hiding in a nearby wheatfield (sic) came into out position and surrendered. At LeBourg we seen a concourse of French villagers listening to a broadcast by General DeGaulle (sic) from London and singing La Marsellaise (sic).
- July 15-In Position to north east of Rots. During last night our lines were strafed by night bombers. We had no slit trenches owing to the stony ground. Our signal section occupied a low depression or pot hole and we sweated it out. Sergt. Fiset who was wounded two nights ago is now definitely reported S.I.W. and court of enquirt (sic) expected. Fifth Infantry brigade up against strong enemy positions.
- July 16-Unit continuously engaged in shelling targets beyond the Orne. In P.M. went out on line patrol to the west of Carpiquet with Huot but was ordered back as road under enemy observation. We established a relay station further to the rear. Met (Johnny Ducharme, Keg River, Alta) and (Big Chief Settee, Norway House, Man.) from the South Saskatchewans. Their unit is out on rest. I spent a 48 with them and Walter Lariviere also from Keg River, at Worthing during the last week of January. Lariviere has been transferred to Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal. Came back through LeBourh (sic). German prisoners still coming in.
- July 17- At Rots- Continuous action. Great air activity over our sector. A Lancaster crashed to the east of our section. Most of the crew members perished with it. An American Flying Fortress was luckier. It came in low and afire. The crew members bailed out near the German positions and fell in No Man's land. We fired our first Yoke target. Enemy position were enveloped in a curtain of

fire. A rescue party from the Maissoneuves reached them first and brought them into the Canadian lines.

- July 18-A beautiful summer day. At 2.00 A.M. before daylight was called out with Huot to check line toward LeBourg. The road was strafed by enemy night bombers with several close hits. There has been a noticeable decrease in enemy fire. IN afternoon I went to Rots village with Huot. Rots was heavily shelled by Allied naval guns but the beautiful medieval stone church escaped serious damage. Was struck by a bronze wall plaque, on the church wall, commemorating a local youth who as French infantry captain perished in the campaign against the Riffs in Morocco in 1925. We met and taled (sic) with some French civilians and were invited in for wine into an estaminet. An old Frenchman, with his wife and daughter, and ??????? came as he explained he had lost his father and two brothers at Verdun and his grandfather had been at Sedan in 1870. He bared his breast ans (sic) showed a mass of wounds. In tears he remarked "I was also at Verdun in 1916." but during the darkest hours of the occupation I never doubted liberation would come. We must completely extirpate German militarism this time. If not Les Boches will come again." One of our boys met a pretty girl with the unusual family name of Catherine. (He later married her and took her to New Brunswick ater (sic) the war) In late evening we prepared to move. Just before forming into convoy the inevitable night bombers came and the nightly strafe began. Gnr. J.R.R. Duval, North Montreal) our diminutive but tough A, A. gunner with Bren is believed to have done some effective work standing up and firing as the bombers came in. Al (sic) least one was seen moving toward the eastern horizon completely afire. It was a very dark night and we moved quietly in the darkness to a new position at Cussy.
- July 19-Came into position at Cussy before dawn. Cussy was an exceptionally strong enemy resistance point barring the road to Caen. A maze of strong fortified trenches with connecting communication trenches, road blocks and tank traps. The terrain is marked by gutted enemy Panzers. These strong points were assaulted by the Canadian Scottish and captured after a desperate struggle with its S.S. defenders. Near an orchard I noted a mass grave of 27 Canadian Scottish and 5 Calgary Highlanders. About 600 enemy prisoners came through to the rear having been taken by the 2nd Canadian Division. They included a genuine Jap but the bulk of them were Poles and Hungarians. In most instances they fought as grimly as the Germans up to the last moment and then surrendered. In P.M. our Baker 5 crew was ordered back to LeBourg to pick up a wire at our old position. We went up the road to La Maltriere but were so heavily mortared we abandoned the effort and found another roaf (sic) further west not under enemy observation. A party from No. 7 Engineer Co. went towards the Orne at Dusk to prepare for an early pre-dawn assault.
- July 20-At Cussy-In action but the front is moving forward. Caen has been cleared of the enemy. In P.M. I visited the monastery of St. Germain l'Herbe which was taken by the Regina Rifles. Many S.S.

troops were buried in the church yard. Theit (sic) graves were covered with fresh flowers unlike the Candian (sic) graves which oddly testifies to the strong pro-Nazi sentiment among the French coastal population. Apparently the Germans removed all elements among the population they suspected or thought capable of any sabotage or diversion against them in case of invasion. A tactic similar to the removal of our Japanese population from the Pacific coast area. The monastery had a huge Red Cross painted on the roof. An Italian Fiat ambulance was noted in the yard knocked out by a Typhoon rocket. Inside the building there was unmistakable evidence the Germans has used it as a tank repair shop as claimed by the French underground. After dark we assembled and moved toward Caen.

- July 21-Moved before dawn through Caen and took up a position at daylight in a valley at Vaucelles, a suburb of Caen. Our position was immediately to the south of Sinatra corner. Our battery kitchen was located to the west of the hsoiptal (sic). A mass grave nearby contained the bodies of 5 French girls shot by the S.S. In the nearby village of Cormelles 8 Nazi officers surrendered to the parish priest who concealled them in his cellar until able to deliver them to the Canadians. I had a long conversation with a French doctor who told of the techniques used by the German Resistance leaders-. The pro-Nazi element was quite strong in Caen before the landings due mainly to the Allied bombings. The King's Liverpool Regiment have occupied billets to our west. Slept in a cellar. Was bombed toward midnight. A heavy landed about 50 yards from our billet. Terrific ack ack fire. No casualtie (sic).
- July 22-At Vaucelles-Heavt (sic) fire directed against enemy tanks-their attack broken up-but we came under intense mortar fire as the enemy have excellent observation points all around the perimeter of high ground which surrounds Caen. The Regina Rifles came out of the lines today. I went over to visit the Beauregard boys from St. Paul and Howard Lett from Lac La Biche. Did not find Lett but met Joe Caplette from Willow Bunch, Sask. Wilfred Beauregard was killed at Bretteville and Charlie, his brother was wounded a few days previously and evacuated. The French underground in Caen executed a French traitor today. A police official who selected and handed over 50 French hostages to the Gestapo. They were shot as a reprisal for the attempted assassination of Pierre Laval by Paul Collet. The hostages were selected from Caen as it is the home town of Collet. The police official had eliminated what he called Communists. The French claimed he had also included everyone against whom he entertained a personal dislike. He attempted to, flee after the landings but was forced into hiding. When he tried to leave his hiding place he was met by a burst of Sten gun fire.
- July 23- At Vaucelles The enemy launched another heavy counter attack with tanks and were repelled. We went to this support line beyond Cormelles held by the North Nova Scotia Highlanders and tried to lay line but was turned back by a North Nova Officer as the road was under direct enemy fire. We essayed another route and got up

as far as Bras where our F.O. party had established an O.P. linked by radio with our R.H.Q. The village was reputedly cleared of the enemy. On hearing small arms fire in our rear we were detailed to go back and investigate. We found a Provost Sergeant and a defunct Hitler Youth. While proveeding (sic) through Bras on a motor bike (sic). He had seen what he thought a German slink from one building into another. His curiosity aroused he had gone to investigate. He had surprised the Hitler Youth and there was exchange of fire. He wounded the enemy in the leg with a Sten gun burst whereupon the German youth threw away his pistol and surenndered (sic). While walking toward him the prisoner suddenly rolled over seized a concealed pistol and fired almost point blank from a distance of about 8 feet. The fire arm (sic) misfired due to defective mechanism or some other cause. Whereupon the Hitler Youth again threw away his second pistol pointed to his wounded leg and cried "Kamerad". However, the Provost emptied an entire Sten gun magazine of 28 rounds into the prisoner. As he curtly remarked to us "Well, anyway that Hitler bastard ain't wounded anymore. A grim but deserved fate. We went back to G.P. at Vaucelles. Capt. Poulin was wounded on F.O. Party.

- July 24-Out on line toward Verrieres. Was strafed by a Focke Wolfe 190 while at our relay station. Bdr. Paquet, Arvida P.Q. was slightly wounded I received a ricochet of spent shrapnel in the back as I lay one (sic) the ground but the wound was superficial and not serious. There was a heavy enemy might raid while we were firing a night barrage. Numerous d8mps (sic) were hit. Three Canadians were later inexplicably found dead from small arms fire belived (sic) to have killed by secret civilian snipers who Germans who are still in hiding. French Underground and our Intelligence are investigating. Baker I receive a direct bomb hit. Bdr. G.E.J. Brault was killed. Groulx and Martel were buried but were rescued without serious damage.
- July 25- Another heavy attack by enemy. North Nova Scotia Highlanders were thrown out of Tilly La Campagne in early stage of the enemy thrust. A welter of rumours about. One that a number of Canadian were shot, some with their hands ties, somewhere near Bayeux. The Chaudieres are alleged to have hanged two French Women who lured them into a building. The older French woman and her 14 year old daughter were cohabiting with two German soldiers and these two opened fire when the two Canadians were invited in for a drink of wine. One was killed instantly but the other with his commando knife killed both of the enemy. The Fremch (sic) women were hanged to an electric light standard with signal cable. Seen (sic) for the first time wooden bullets used by the Nazis.
- July 26-Heavy enemy air raid last night. Baker 4 gun was hit but no casulaties (sic) among the gun crew. Our command post was strafed adn (Gnr. P.Roshick, Fort Rouge, Man.) was hit in the legs from M.G. fire. A detail of H.L.I.'s went through our position to round up enemy reported to be hid in a sewer to S.W. of

Colombiers. They assisted the French Resistance to surround but they would not surrender to the French and were all killed. They proved to be 4 S.S. men. In the evening I went with Huot and Gnr. R. Pelletierm (sic), Cabano, P.Q. along the Orne to gather cherries-Pelletier climbed a cherry tree but we decamped hurriedly when a bullet whisteld (sic) through the trees.

- July 27-Our echelon groups have moved back across the river in Caen. In P.M. went with Huot across the Churchill Bridge into Caen and had tea in an English Naafi (sic). While siting in the street a heavy enemy shell landed in a brewery across the street. A heavy .255 calibre. A Frenchman claimed to have worked building the emplacement during April 1944 and says it is situated in a forest near Mezidon. Had my first taste of Calvadod (sic). We helped a French woman removed rubble and debris from her estaminet (Le Cafe Normandie) and she treated us to this celebrated drink. She was frankly anti-British. This sentiment appears strong in Caen because of the terrific pre-invasion bombings. Twenty seven thousand inhabitants are reported to be buried in the ruins a statement well supported by the all pervading stench of death and decay. The mistress of the establishment considered our troops barbarous and lacking the arts of civilized living. She reported the Germans were comparatively well behaved until their retreat began. German discipline was rigid and inflexible. She cited as an eye witness an incident which had occured (sic) on this same street. In 1940 a German officer who summarily executed with his own hand a German soldier who had attempted to rape a French girl in public. He had him placed under arrest and calmly emptied a pistol into him. In perfect French he told a German N.C.O "Take this Carrion away". and apologized profusely to the proprietress (sic) of the establishment assuring her there would be no repetition of this behavior by any man under the garrison command. This was during the period when the Nazis were making a studied effort to win over the French population politically and ideologically to support the war. The German temper has vastly changed since that time. The Caldados proved potent and the good dame was sadly lamenting that none of her beateous (sic) and Chic barmaids, as she alleged, were on hand to cheer us on our way. The rumour of Canadians being shot by the Latest report alleges that 48 men from the S.S. persists. Chaudieres were shot near Authie. Others say it happened to the Royal Winnipeg Rifles. Noted the first appearance of R.A.F. Typhoons on our sector and they certainly raise hell with German communication lines.
- July 28-We were shelled last night. The R.H.L.I. (Royal Hamilton Light Infantry) attacked this morning. We supported with a fire plan. Later reports state the outfit took a terrific beating. German armour is deadly in defence. A 15 year old Hitler Youth walked over to our O.P. and surrendered. He said the war was lost for the Nazis. He appeared glad to be out of it and laughed as if it was big joke on Hitler.

- July 29-Tried to lay line beyond Cormelles but had to turn back. Cormelles cross roads was shelled heavily and we could not get beyond that pint. Infantrymen in the support pisitions (sic) warned us. We went up till we seen a dead German along the road. We were suddenly mortared and turned back hurriedly. An .88 apparently landed on a mine and exploded it but we were already beyond the point of danger.
- July 30-In the gun position at Vaucelles. German armour is fighting desperately to hold the Caen hinge and mountingattacks in all sectors. In P.M. went up to gun psotion (sic) and served ammo. We fired a 90 degree switch indicating the extent to which the enemy hold the advantage on the outside of the perimeter. Canadian infnatry (sic) taking a hell of a beating.
- July 31- On duty in the gun position at Vaucelles. Continuous firing. 4th Canafina Armoured Division coming up taking over from the Imperials who have been beset all round by constant enemy armoured attacks.
- Aug. 1 At Vaucelles. Canadian infantry attacked in a heavy fog and we supported them with a hravy (sic) continuous fire. The Algonquins in action and cut up badly. Seceral (sic) V I's were seen going in the direction of enemy held territory. An incomprehensible occurence (sic).
- Aug. 2 At Vaucelles- Shelled last night in our gun position. Lacoste was wounded. The Shelling lasted all night. Heard Joe David Montreal, from 58 Battery was killed the night of July 27 by a shell which landed outside his billet. He was crossing the room to a safer place and was killed indtantly (sic). We took our Signal Course together at Bordon. His girl friend lives at Arrowwood, Alta. Will write her a letter. I know her family quite well.
- Aug. 3 At Vaucelles- A beautiful day like harvest time in Western Canada. Taking it easy. Went to Caen for a long walk. Got back in time to hole up with Huot and Polier and be shelled.
- Aug. 4 At Vaucelles- On command podt (sic) duty with Gnr. D.E. Brekke, Erickson, Man & Genr. McLean, Lieut. G. Langlois, Quebec P.Q. "The Microbe" on duty. Started before midnight. Went out of our dugout before midnight to waken Lieyt (sic). Geoffrion sleeping in slit trench. An .88 lamded (sic) almost at our feet buy (sic) was a dud. No casulaties (sic) but our director stand was blown to bits. A very dark night.
- Aug. 5 Went back to a cellar in Cane (sic) and slept till noon. Rested up the remainder of day. In evening went and seen a movie "Stage Door Canteen" within enemy artillery range. but is (sic) was quiet evening along the front.
- Aug. 6 Did one hitch at C.P. but lull continues as artillery fire has slackened on both sides.

- Aug. 7 At Vaucelles. On duty all last night. An ominous lull has settled on the front. Heavy movement of armour to the frount. Big preparations under way. At 11.00 P.M. our F.O. party retired from the bomb line and 700 (??) British and Canadian Bombers laid down a hail of bombs on the German positions. At 11.30 P.M. our barrage opened. Although 5 kilometres from thee (sic) bomb line I could feel a heavy ground roll or swell from the concatenation of bomb explosions and I momentarily expected my trench to collapse. At 11.30 P.M. our barrage of 400 masses guns begins.
- Aug. 8 At midnight I stand in our Command Post and listen to the thunderous roar of our barrage. I look at Jeff's face visible in the narrow shaded circle of light on the artillery plotting table and I think of that other August 8th, 1918, Ludendorff's Black day and wonder if history is repeating itself. Well er break through? -Shaortly (sic) after midnight the barrages is halted and we go on call to support infantry. At 2.45 we fire a Yoke target on a previously registered target which we identify as the stone guarry near Verrieres. Tire a Sitrep comes through from R.C.P. informed us we had knocked out 28 German mortars and their crews who had retreated to the quarry were pinned down the 51st Highland Division infantry with accurate and deadly fire. When the Scottish troops advanced they found a scene of deadly carnage. Not a single German was found alive. An area 4 kilometres wide and 6 kilometres in depth had been selected for the breakthrough. Into this zone moved the 4th Canadian Armoured Division and the First Polish Armoured Division with the 2nd Canadian Infantry Division supporting. The 51st Highland Divsion (sic) attacked Tilly La Campagne. In this pre-selected zone of attack fell the full fury of the air bombing. Ordnanace (sic) later reported an expenditure of ammunition as followsL (sic) 184,000 –25 pdr., 87,000- 5.5 Mediums- 6,500 Heavies 9.2 Long Toms. This excludes antiaircraft and armoured units. This accumulated fire fell on that narrow frontage for is full depth. Its effectiveness (sic) is gauged by Intelligence report that out attack was launched while a relief was under way. The 89the German Infantry Division which had been on garrison duty in Norway since 1940 had just arrived in France and were relieving the 12th S.S. Panzer Division. The full fury of the attack fell on them. 800 men survived of the Division. All German Divisions numbered below 100 are consiederd (sic) first class formation. The 89th Division was an all German unit contained no non-Germans and had not fought elsewhere having been on Garrison duty in Noreay (sic) since 1940 and had not seen service on the Russian front. The enemy have begun to retire. Returned to Caen and rested for a few hours. In P.M. we received order to Prepare to Move. and unit assembled in convoy. About 1.30 P. M. I observed U.S. Fortresses approaching from north east in line with the smelter chimneys of Colombelles. The leading formations passed overhead to the aouthwest (sic). Then the front waves suddenly loosed an avalanche of heavy block busters and anti-personne (sic) fragmentation bombs, In a moment a huge orange colored flame blossomed upward and the village of Cormelles erupted skyward. Blinding smoke and fumes enveloped us. Cries of the wounded could be heard amid the terrific

concussion of the bursting bombs. When the smoke cleared away and the bombers passed the first person I seen was Sgt. E. Carpenter, Boston, Mass. my immediate superior, almost cut in tow by a bomb fragment. Casulaties (sic) and damge (sic) were heavy. Our entire F.O. party were caught in the bombing and every man wounded. We suffered 19 men killed, 47 wounded whilst 11 guns and 27 vehicles were destroyed. A vilent (sic) day. The unit moved before dark to Hubert Folie and continued in action despite depletion of personnel and equipment. I remained overnight in Caen to await arrival of B. Echelon.

- Aug. 9 Joined B. Echelon and established a new loading point to the west of Vaucelles in an orchard. The unit moved to LaBruyere and were heavily engaged with the enemy. At 5.00 P.M. our group turned out and cordonned (sic) off a large hospital building and searched it for an alleged German spy. We did not find him.
- Aug. 10 Our battery in action at LaBruyere. Worked at B. Echelon on ammunition detail under Sgt. Bedard (Eastview, Ont)
- Aug.11 Unit in action at LaBruyere. Still on ammunition detail. Sleeping in an orchard. Out of enemy range except for aircraft. Almost as good as a rest. However, keep slit trench handy.
- Aug.12 Worked on ammunition detail in A,M. In P.M. rejoined unit at La Bruyere Enemy attacks regaining their vigour. Our unit accounted for 6 Panzers today.
- Aug.13 At LaBruyere. German counter shelling heavier. Number of enemy artillery dus (sic) noticeable.
- Aug.14 Moved to a position north of Cauvicourt (Rouvres) About 2.00 P.M. a large force of R.A.F. and R.C.A.F. heavy bombers staged a daylight raid. Our position was deluged with bombs. Our unit escaped with the loss of 1 man killed and 4 wounded. Sqt. Pelletier, an old veteran of the 1940 blitz had joined our unit yesterday and was killed his first day in action. An English armoured division had a tank harbour to the south of our position. They lost over a hundred armoured vehicles. The Poles suffered grievous losses. Headquarters: 3rd Canadian Infantry Division was also hit and the Divisional Commander Maj. Gen. R.F.L. Keller was wounded. After the bombing we pushed on to Cauvicourt. The enemy had swiftly retired and we entered the village. However, the Chaudieres and Queen's Own Rifles arrived before dark and two young Nazis were flushed out of hiding. Before dark we turned out to search for a sniper. A Chaudiere brought him in. On night duty with Lieut. Geoffrion alone as situation was T.O.R. At 11.20 P.M. enemy bombers passed north following the Rouvres valley. It was an enemy bombers passed north following the Roubres valley. It was an exceptionally dark night. For an inexplicable reason I found myself apprehensive and nervous. At 12.40 A.M. the bombers returned after a sweep toward the channel. I stood up to ensure the black outs were in order and noted that parachute flares lit up the entire valley. The whistle of falling bombs could be heard the

building rocked and I heard the tile roof og (sic) the kitchen collapse. I hugged the floor. Later we discovered a huge crater outside the building. The 4 foot thick wall of the old Norman medieval building had resisted the blast. Our Ack C.P.D. Lieut. Scheur called on phone and was greatly relieved to hear we were safe. From their point of view it appeared our Command Post had sustained a direct hit. Polish Light A.A. put up a terrific barrage without results. We had no casulaties (sic) but one of our boys took shelter in a narrow tunnel/In the darkness he noticed another occupant. He offered him a cigarette which was accepted. Upon striking a match he discovered a German as badly scared as himself. The German surrendered. He was in the same orchard as the Polish Ack Ack and had hidden himself as the Poles have the unpleasant habit of killing their prisoners occaionally (sic). Our unit suffered no causalties (sic) but some of Queen's Own were hit.

- Aug. 15 We moved to Maizieres and were in action. Our airmen bomed (sic) the 19th Field by mistake. The front is fluid as we seek to block the German army and close the gap toward Falaise. We have been issued large yellow silk squares of cloth to identify our vehicles and ground troops to our aircraft but the enemy have started to use the same Type and color. In the evening there was an exceptionally heavy air attack by the enemy while I was in the C, P. with Bdr. Joly. The 15th Medium R.A. reported paratroopers. The Polish Ack Ack downed a German plane. The crew bailed out and were surrounded by the Poles. One of them tried to shoot a Pole. The Poles retaliated by killing both of them.
- Aug. 16 In action at Maizieres. The Falaise Gap is now reported to be 6 miles wide and the Nazi escape corridor is under constant fire. Our Typhoons are active all over the front. Even our F.O. party was attacked by them. 3rd Div. Recconnaisance (17th Duke of York's Hussars) are out ahead trying to hook up with the Americans who are coming up from Argenteuil in the south.
- On command post duty last night. German aircraft were heard Aug. 17 overhead all night presumably endeavoring to evacuate important military personnel as they did not do any night strafing. Quiet toward daylight. Had a long talk with Lieut Geoffrion. Of all subjects about Russia and the post war world; Jeff is a Montreal lawyer of an old French Canadian family and married an English girl. After daylight we pushed on. Our route is marked by the burnt out wrecks of Polish tanks. In early P.M. we halted south of Bernieres d'Ailly and fired a few rounds then it was T.O.R. Went for a swim in a small nearby river but did not overlook the precaution of digging and covering adequately a 2 man dugout. with 4 feet of logs and dirt. Shortly after supper the enemy shelling began, despite the previous T.O.R., Inredibly (sic) six of us wedged ourselves into my shelter. The shelling waxed violent for a time and then shifted to the village to the north. Desrosiers, the Chaplain's batman was killed. He walked out of a house and the first shell to land in the vullage (sic) killed himi (sic) instantly. German bombers made a feeble effort after dark but were driven off by American night fighters. Spent a restless night sleeping,

under a bush, by fits and starts/Polish infantry patrols were active all night. Their least movement seemed to awaken in me the submerged aboriginal instinct of wariness when amidst danger.

Aug.18

The front is fluid with snipers active. German armour moving to the eastern escape route. We went into a position north east of Le Marais La Campagne. We set up our command post in an old irrigation ditch. The 5th Anti-Tank Regiment were in action facing to the west an engaged in dealing with a pocket of Germans surrounded in a valley. Here I met Don Halverson from the 5th Anti-Tank. Don Is from Fork Lake, Alta and we took advanced training together at Brandon, Man. We engaged the main Germany body who were counter attacking from the east to relieve the pocket. Owing to the constricted area our vehicle park was established in a wood in front og (sic) our guns. We attempted to dig in but found the ground stony. Whilst digging a slavo (sic) of .88's fell in front our of us and another fell behind us. I promptly decamped with Barnes and Huot and took shleter (sic) in the irrigation ditch on our right. The enemy guns went into Fire for Effect immediately and shelled the wood. Our T.L.B. vehicle and Baker 4 GunTruck were knocked out by enemy shells. Not all our detail had left the wood. After shelling ceased we returned to the wood and seen Joly and Lemieux who had remained in the wood. They had managed to dig 8" slit trenches and had not been hit. Malloy (Buckingham P.Q.) had sheletered (sic) behind his truck but concussion from a nearby shell had shell shocked him badly. He had to be removed to the R.A.P. treated for shock and evacuated. Whilst sheltering in the ditch we heard the downward rush and vibration of a Typhoon rocket which passed almost overhead, at a downward angle and exploed (sic) in a convoy of New Brunswick Rangers who were passing through a sunken road to our south but were hidden from our sight by the dense foliage of the tall trees. We heard the ensuing commotion and rushed out to find the leading gun carrier blown off the road and resting upside down on the road bank. Three men were killed and five wounded. A humorous incident occured (sic) in the village of LeMarais La Campagne where our kitchen to was established. Six Germans wandered into the village, hopelessly lost in the pocket and seeking escape. Our cooks were preparing to serve supper and suddenly found themselves surrounded by armed Germans. However, the enemy surrendered when they discovered that escape was impossible. One prisoner claimed Germany would win the war within six months by the use of new secret weapons and that the fall of Paris and even the loss of Normany (sic) would not make any difference.

Aug. 19 Enemy bombers came over during the night. A French civilian and his family took refuge in an adjoining ditch and duting (sic) the drakness (sic) we noticed a light in his shelter. We promptly warned him that any use of light visible to the enemy would result in immediate extinguishment by gun fire with consequent risk to his family and other occupants. No more lights were visible. R.A.F. Typhoons were active all over the pocket today. Good old TAC 84. White flags are seen bobbing up in places and 2,0000 German priosners (sic) were taken out of the pocket today. Our psoition (sic) was heavily shelled as we left it in the evening and made a night occupation of a position at Louvieres sur Auge. Night raiders were over during the dark hours but did little damage.

- Went back to B. echeleon for a new issue of badly needed boots. Aug. 20 The enemy launched a heavy armoured counter attack which was broken by concentrated artillery and aviation. Capt Pierre Sevigny and Li ut.(sic) Gui Caron on FOO party at Chambois called down fire on their own position as 26 German tanks supported by 4,000 infantry attempted to by-pass them. Our unit shelled Trun- the bnarrow (sic) exit gap left to the Nazis- We knocked out 103 enemy vehicles- Six thousand prisoners were taken- A German general surrendered after shooting officers who wanted a last ditch stand. Four millioj (sic) pamphlets were dropped on the enemy rear areas showing the American breakout from the Cherbourg beach head and 26 captured Nazi generals in Moscow. We had a premature on B4 The gun barrel burst and parts were located a half mile distant. No fatal casulatirs (sic) but Lenteigne was wounded having one finger blown off. Coming out of our Command Post at 2.00 P.M. with Hebert and Osborne an .88 exploded almost overhead. Osborne A.J. (Laporte, Sask) was hit by a huge fragment in the left abdomen. We rendered first aid and an ambulance jeep took him to the airfield in the rear where he was immediately flown to England in an American DC3 but he was dead on arrival. He was married at Caterham on May 28th. German bombers were over during the night but seemed ineefective (sic), American Black Widow night fighters are active and succeed in keeping the enemy tactics down to hit and run raids which in overall effect are ineffective.
- Aug.21 The Nazis counter attacked again against Polish infantry. Our unit destroyed 6 German Tigers- Heavy rain set in and I went to the village of Louvieres en Auge- Columns of German priosners (sic) were being escorted to the rear escotted (sic) by the Canadian Scottish. The severely wounded were transported in trucks. Met Constant Paul (Fort Vermilion, Alta) in the street and had a short talk with him. He is with the Canadian Scottish. An incident occured (sic) which is a somber (sic) reflection on the German mentality. A Nazi S.S. sergeant, known to a local French woman, while he had been on garrison duty in Louvieres, was marching among the prisoners. The French woman cried out to him. "At last, at last, the day has come." Smiling with the utmost composure but nevertheless conveying an air of cynical contempt he replied "We'll be back some day."
- Aug. 22 The German effort is growing weaker. We moved back to Norrey en Auge for a rest and to re-equip. Thousands of German prisoners are coming in. Seven truck loads of disarmed German prisoners came all the way from the forward area unescorted looking for the POW cages. We stopped in an orchard-all dog tired- and I slept under a hedge for the next 26 hours.

- Our rest cancelled and we moved out to support the drive toward Aug.23 the Seine. Remnants of Von Kluge's army are fleeing rapidly eastward. The Second Canadian Infantry Division advanced 40 kilometres meeting with only one last ditch Nazi Machine gunner. Lisieux is in British hands. The roads toward Livarot are littered with abandoned enemy equipment- the deadly work of your Typhoons-even panzers hidden in the woods were hunted down and destroyed. Outside Livarot which was taken by the British we pass a Hitler Jugend in a green camougflage (sic) sniping jacket blasted with artiller (sic) fire- a gruesome reminder of war hanging with a death like grin in a tree- A Canadian infantry officer was heard remarking about the wholesale murder of retreating Germans by Polish troops. War is an uncivilized buisness (sic). Paris has been declared an open city by the Germans and the French Resistance is reported to be fighting in the streets. Our advance is rapid through villages little damaged by war. Our armour keeps to the main routes while the French clear out the bypassed villages and disarm the enemy. We bivouacked in an orchard near Bellou (concentration area) to reform and At Bellou, yesterday, Canadian camouflage our vehicles. Intelligence arrested a young French girl who had been helping Nazi stragglers to escape by furnishing them with civilian clothes, arms and ammunition.
- Aug. 24 Spent the day at Bellou in bivouac. Small Piper Cub from 1066Sqdn. R.A.F. takes off from our small orchard. Shortness of runaway- unvbelieveable (sic). The enemy are pulling back toward the Seine. A formation of 72 heavy R.A.F. bombers were seen toward Lisieux carrying out a daylight raid. Despite the retreat there seems to be plenty of enemy ack ack fire. Paris is said to have fallen yesterday and General Leclerc has entered the city.
- Still resting at Bellou. Went to Livarot with Sqt. Moreau, Lemieux Aug. 25 and Huot and had a bath. Seen enemy wreckage evrywhere (sic). Stupendous destruction. German prisoners were awaiting transport to the rear in Livarot. The riversides were literally black with them. Thousands covering acres of ground. Huot, our irrepressible with remarked to a German prisoner they would win teh war in 1975 (sic) - Prophetic, maybe- as the Nazi promptlu (sic) agrees "Ja, Ja." We seen the trial of 15 S.S. men held in the town square by the F.F.I. military tribunal. They were charged with crimes against humanity. Seven were acquitted and returned to the POW cages. The remaining eight were convicted of looting, murder and rape and sentenced to be executed by a firing squad. They were immediately taken a cemetary (sic) near Livarot and shot. A huge concourse of French civilians witnessed the execution The French officer in command made an anti-Fascist speech. One of the most gripping impressions was to hear hundreds of French voices raised in that most stirring and loftiest of all national anthems "La Maresellaise." (sic) - Casey and I went and seen the demise of these S.S. illers-they were exterminated by Sten gun fire-I was emotionally calm at the sight- as if noxious vermin being destroyed. Later with Lemieux we visited a French Family chatted in a latticed arbour in a beautiful flower garden treated to wine

and later to Calvados. We were introduced to their charming daughter Christiane (Lemieux later married her and brought her back to St. Jerome de Terrebonne in Quebec.) In the evening we went back to Bellou and seen a movie (San Demetrio" in a huge rambling barn. The nights are not noticeably cooler.

- Aug. 26 Out forces continue to advance toward the Seine anf (sic) a new pocket is being formed. but there is a rumour that a considerable body of infantry the enemy got across the river. The Nazi difficulties are mounting. The Roumanians are reported to be actively fighting the Germans. The English are reported ib (sic) action with the Germans near Boulogne. Hundreds of our bombers passed over last night bound for Germany. An impressive show. I went and visited the South Alberta's who are nearby but no one I knew from Alberta. The latest official intelligence report indicates that the main body of Von Kluge's armour did not cross the Seine. A huge useless concentration stalled for lavk (sic) of fuel. Good news if true.
- A beautiful Sunday. A peaceful scene with French peasants going Aug.27 to Mass-The war seems remote- We visit n the village of Bnotre (sic) Dame de Courson- Here I see the most beautiful girl in my varied and useless life- What a beautiful creature. An 18 your old peasanr (sic) girl - a Venus of the Bocage- I talked with a French woman. The S.S. whipped her senseless before the (sic) left for no comprehensible reason except a spirit of pure sadism, and then ran away with 5 horses taken from the Mayor. There are still thousands of German stragglers hiding in our rear some disguised as a Canadian Provost and with a perfect Canadian accent directing Canadian traffic into the German lines. Two Englis (sic) soldiers took into custody a suspicious French civilian and handed them to the Canadian Provost team on duty south of our bivouac at the Cross roads Their English C.O. checked with nearby Canadian Intelligence but no evidence was adduced to substantiate their report. Our Intelligence Lieutenant later asked the Provost concerned of the whereabouts of the alleged prisoner. They claimed loss of memory-and the identity of the French "Collaborator" was was (sic) lost in the shuffle. An Austrian prisoner was brought in. His broken English and earnest efforts to convince everyone he was not Nazi or S.S. -had everyone in laughter-He fully expected to be shot. He almost collapsed when told he would be sent to the P.O.W. cages. although he was in civilian clothes. Capt. Sevigny came back from liason (sic) with the Poles and told us how the Poles separated their priosoners (sic) into three categories 1. Non-Germans.2 The Wehrmacht. 3. The S.S. troops. In dealing with the third category the Poles adopted what they called "proper measures". The Russians are said to be pouring through the Galato Gap toward the Danube. Air attack has been stepped up with constant air attack on Germany. One enemy column 15 miles in length, east of Rouen, was dive bombed for 7 hours.

A new pocket 40 x 15 miles in area has been pinched off along the upper Seine and is being reduced.

- Aug. 28 At Bellou. Resting in bivouac. The Calgary Highlanders are engaged in a fight for the Seine Crossing. Move expected tomorrow.
- Aug. 29 At Bellou. Roused up by heavy rain at 2.00A.M. Ground soaked. Unable to lie down. Projected movement cancelled. Poor shelter. Very uncomfortable.
- Aug. 30 At Bellou. Heavy weather continues. Rumour heard that Churchill disputing with Stalin because Moscow requested the R.A.F. stop supplies to the Warsaw Poles who areu (sic) using them against the Soviets. A Canadian soldier is in custody of the Provost for shooting up a French home in Bellou and wounding a comrade. We left Bellou today and travelled 80 kilimeteres (sic) to Tourville La Campagne/. The British are in Amiens. We went into position but did not fire. The Germans bombed our area during the night.
- Sept. 1 We crossed the Seine River at Elbeuf and went into position at Rennevilee. No firong (sic) activity. Thousands of prisoners are still being taken. They are a motley group including many of a distinctly Oriental type. Scuttlebutt credits the Americans with having captured almost a thousand Japs since D.day who were serving with the German Army.
- Sept. 2 Left Renneville in P.M. we passed through Blangy and Bettencourt Hundreds of Prisoners were brought in by the French Maquis who were clearing the Haute Foret d'Eure- a region infested with buzz bomb launching sites. An amusinh (sic) incident was to see two burly Nazis marched along the road by a small French boy with an evident air of cowed acceptance of their fate. We are approaching the region of the old British battlefields of World War I and the population seem more spontaneous in their welcome than in Nromandy (sic). The Maquis are relentlessly hunting down collaborators. They shot a local French woman who had betrayed two French families who had aided Allied fliers to escape. Toward evening we pushed on to a night bivouac at Le Translay. A torrential rain fell all night and I crouched motionless for hours in a slit trench. A minimum of movement keeps clothes drier.
- Sept. 3 Very stiff and tired at dayligt. We went into postion at Behen abput (sic) 5 miels from Abbeville. We are said to be only 24 hours behind the mian (sic) body of the enemy. The 2nd Canadian Division has pinched off Dieppe. The Poles are in Abbevile and teh 3 Infantry and 4th Armoured Divisions are ahead trying to close a larger pocket beyond the Somme. The Americans are in Southern Belgium. We inspected a V1 bomb site in the nearby forest. Construction was started in November 1943. The R.A.F. started attacking it at the end of February 1944. The local French claim it was bombed 37 times. The R.A.F. done a good jon (sic) on it, too.
- Sept. 4 From Behen we passed through Abbeville on the Somme- hundreds of enemy prisoners were being held here in buildings-The Germans are retreating rapidly. Captured Poles claim that prior to the

invasion Nazi officers assured their men that a huge Luftwaffe of fighters and bombers was being retained in Germany to meet the expected attck (sic). Now German soldiers are dumfounded at Allied ari might. The Nazis bosated (sic) that the Allied invaders would not last as long as the Canadian attckers (sic) at Dieppe-a matter of nine hours. We madx (sic) a night bivouac at Haut Mesnil. Here the retreating S.S. men executed 3 French police and 3 civilians including a woman school teacher suspected of being leaders of the local undxrground (sic). We viewed their bodies behind the church. We arrived behind the Polish Armour and hardly an hour had elapsed sin (sic) since their execution. Near our R.H.Q. a little beyond Fontaine l'Etallon an R.A.F. bomber crew had been captured by these same S.S. men. They were hung from trees by their thumbs and shot in their heads. The German garrisons are said to be besieged in Calais and Dunkirk. The British entered Brussels two days ago. Enthusiasm waxes strong in all the French villages and we are greeted with flowers and kisses. Qu'elle joie de vivre?

- Sept. 5 We travelled to Ecques. Our advance troops are 5 miles from the Dutch border. The area through which we have advanced is thick with buzz bomb sites. The big turnout continues in all the villages along our route. Fifty thousand of the enemy are in a pocket between Boulogne and Dunkirk. We took up a position in an old V1 launching site near Ecques. We make a night bivouac.
- Sept. 6 The British are in Holland. The Americans are probing the Siegried Line. Eisenhower has made an appeal to foreign workers in the Reich to prepar (sic) for action. We proceed toward Belgium. Passed through Hazebrouck. This communication center was bombed many times by the R.A.F.. Their bombing was very inaccurate according to the local inhabitants that the last was visibly a good one beyond question. Passed through the high ground at Caestre which gives an excellent view of the surrounding country side. We are only 15 miles from the main enemy body. Many of them decamped before daylight with all the horse transport they could seize. Local inhabitants claim the enemy transport situation is very bad. We received a tumultuous we welcome in the French villages before we rwached (sic) the Belgian border-hugs and kisses and bands with burning effigies of Hitler in the town square of Loker as we went over the boredr (sic) at Reningelst. Polish armour had thrust through the town. Our vehicle entered a roadside estaminet. We called for beer and the proprietress (sic) burst into tears when she heard the English language. She spoke English learnt in the same pub as little girl from the British troops of World War I Thousnads (sic) of Tommies, Auusies (sic) and Canucks took their last drink in the Reningelst pub, shouldered their packs, marched up the Menin Road, into the terrible cauldron of destruction that was the Ypres Salient and on into history. Our good dame cried on my shouler but was soon comforted. Our convivial spirits soon induced her to sing a comic song she had learnt as a wee lass about

"a certain swanky major who stole the drivers'rum

But when the sheels (sic) came over, You Should see the bastard run."

The populace thought we were Poles but their welcome was redoubled when they discivered (sic) we were French Canadiansthere was no doubt of their affection- and their genuine joy to see Canadians standing once more on the old battlefield of Flanders-German Field Operational H.Q. had only moved yesterday to somewhere beyond Ypres. We set up a firing psition (sic) but it was R.O.R. A heavy rain was falling at dusk.

Sept. 7 Resumed the advance. Passed through Dickebusch and into Ypres which the enemy actually defended with three guns. Seen the famous Cloth Hall and passed through the Menin Gate with its inscribed names of 37,000 British dead who have no known grave. We halted our convoy momentarily in Ypres and I done traffic control while my boys quaffed a beer in the nearby estaminet. Engaged in a pleasant conversational contre-temps with two attactive (sic) Belgian ladies on subjects both divine and profane. Their Intellectual attitudes were a forecful (sic) example of the truism that only French culture has effectively pointed the way to the art of truly civilized living. We went past St. Julien where the Canadians stemmed the German tide in the first gas attacks of April 1915. As we entered Zonnebeke I was amazed to watch a sturdy middle aged Belfian (sic) peasant run out of his house brandish his fist and shout in perfect English. "Give it to those Goddam (sic) Nazi Bastards." Dead Germans were strwen (sic) along the roads which testified to the stiff resistance the Nazis had put up as the Poles struck toward Roulers. In all the newly liberated towns the Belgian patriots were busily rounding up the pro-Nazis In Ypres I seen rifle fire as they rooted them out and two girls were taken away through the mob with their hands tied. They were accused of betraying Belgains (sic) to the Gestapo. Two or three hundred were already in detention and hundreds more were saidt (sic) to be on the proscribed list. Many of the local population can still talk English remembered (sic) from teh last war. In X In Zonnebeke the repentant burgomaster was standing in the street with a halter around his neck and passionately avowing his loyalty and patriotism to Belgium. Two Belgian S.S. volunteers who had served in Russia were being practically volunteers who had served in Russia were being practically torn to pieces by the mob. At noon we passed through Passchendaele village and halted to the east of the British World War I cemetery. Here I seen the grave of Alex Decoteau whom I knew as a very small boy. He was on of Canada's promising athletes of his generation. He was a member of the Edmonton City Police and was killed at Passchendaele November 1917. while serving with the 49th BN.C.E.F. In the P.M. in a nearby orchard we watched the Poles disarm and search 80 German prisoners. A Polish sergeant calmly gut-shot a Gestapo officer whom he recognized disguised in a Wehrmact uniform. It madx (sic) no impression on me. Spent the night here in bivouac,

Sept. 8 Many prisoners came in during the night. Many had left Passchendaele on foot as fast as they could run. Others had lain down along the road and awaited capture. A number of prisoners were taken who had been on their way to a rest camp at Ypres totally unaware it had already been captured. The Poles were very antagonistic to the Russians found among the priosners (sic). Most Poles I have met, particularly, the officer class are typical Fascists of the Pilsudski school and are fundamentally vicious in their political philosophy as any Nazi. We moved to Pithem and setup a fiting (sic) position but it was T.O.R. again. Here we seen Belgian Gestapo officials being marched through the streets with their hands up- a group of badly frightened men. In our billet I chatted with a woman who had lived in Chicago for 28 years. The evening was marked by a local tumult as the Belgian undxrground (sic) were busily rounding up 175 local pro-Nazis on their proscribed list.

(PAGE 16 OF ORIGINAL MISSING)

brought in. A modern robber baron in the heel clicking, monocle wearing tradition of the Prussian Junkers school. His aplomb was amazing. He calmly admitted the war was lost but that Germany would win World War III. We went into action in the evening and did some effective shooting. The S.S. Panzers which had retreated northward from Ghent were shelled and typhooned. We are within artillery range of the Dutch border. Ghent is reputed to have been a strong Rexist center before the war. I could not but think of Browning's "How They Brought the Good News" as we went through Ghent. In Ghent I talked to a man who homesteaded at Swan River, Manitoba in 1926.

- Sept. 15 At Destelbergen. Firing periodically into an S.S. pocket north west of Ghent. It was here an S.S. man was set upon by a mob and lynched. A professorial looking Belgain deprecated the event as contrary to international law, Our exasperated Sergt. Major Toutant dryly remarked that our guns had taught the S.S. more about the facts of international law than all the abstract theorizing of the pseudo intellectuals. Our guns had killed thousands without arousing any revulsion in Belgium and unquestionably lynching in the ultimate sense had as salutary effect as mechanical destruction.
- Sept. 14 Roused up suddenly at 2.00 A.M.. Assembled in the darkness and moved out in convoy. Rumour is we are bound for France. We passed through Tielt. At Roulers a woman came up to our halted convoy gave me a cup of coffee and said she had lived for 8 years in the New England States. We pushed on past Poelcappele, St. Julien, Langemarck, Willtje with their military cemeteries. Our route led through Ypres to St. Omer and across northern France to Belle Houleforte, a village near Boulogne. The enemy defend Boulogne with a concentration of 200 .88's and we went into immediate action on counter battery work on our arrival at 5.00 P.M. Almost a crash action.

- Sept. 15 At Belle Houleforte The German garrison is completely cut off in Boulogne. Canadians preparing to mount an attack with artillery support of 482 guns. Motorized infantry moved up duting the night. We heard an intersting (sic) radio account of the first American troops entering a German village with white flags flying from every building. A French girl walked up to our gun position and brought a large basket of delicious plums- Most of our roughnecks observed she was luscious plum in herslef (sic). We went back to the village. In an estaminet we drank with an observant and sensible minded Frenchmab (sic). He claimed the German soldiers in the Boulogne garrison were 75% against the war and wanted to surrender but the die hard (sic) Nazi officers had shot all dissidents and had elected to make a last ditch stand. Another French family were furiously defending themselves against allegationso (sic) of collaboration and insisting they were patriotiv (sic) French citizens although they had a brother who was in the Nazi army and a cousin who had perished in Russia where he had gone as a volunteer in the Catholic Legion. Of course, they were against Hitler but had kept a Rusiian (sic) man and woman as slave labor on their farm. What a commentatry (sic) on these so-called anti-Nazis.
- Sept. 16 At Belle Houleforte. Engaged in counter battery work. Excavated a dugout in a tramway. Very comfortable. Went back to B. Echelon with Lemieux for radio parts. Typhoons active on targets outside the garrison perimeter. The Americans have madx (sic) a deep penetration of th (sic) Siegfried Line and occupied Aachen.
- Sept 17 At Belle Houleforte. A Canadian attack underway. The R.H.L.I. in leading position. Heavy bombers from across the Channel took part in the action. Enemy ack ack seems weaker. An Allied airman bailed out from a damaged plane and came down near our position. Back in the village our Provosot (sic) arrested a German in Canadian uniform. He spoke with an American accent. A French civilian recognized him and informed the Provost.
- Sept. 18 Still in action at Belle Houleforte. Eenemy (sic) is putting up a terrific resistance but half of our objectives have been taken. Had a letter from Norris advising that his son Pte R.J.F. Norris North Nova Scotia Highlanders had been killed in action July 25th. Wrote to the Chaplain of the North Novas enquring (sic) concerning the circumstances of his death.
- Sept. 19 At Belle Houleforte. R.B.Cairns, Campbellton, N.B. one of our original signal section has been transferred to gun duty. The enemy defences are rapidly crumbling and they hold but one fort in Boulogne. Large numbers of German marines were brought in today as prisoners. Most of the Canadian infantry have already pulled out and gone to attack Calais. Our gunfire can be plainly heard in Folkstone.
- Sept. 20 At Belle Houleforte. Mopping up continues. The die hard (sic) Nazi garrison of 400 men madx (sic) a last stand in a bunker. A Canadian officer under a white flag parlayed with them and gave

them a 45 minutes ultimatum to surrender. It was rejected and we laid down a stonk supported by Typhoons and a few heavy bombers. Fourteen men staggered out and finally surrendered. They had been told that a huge relief army was only 24 miles away. At night I went to a forward observation post with J.L.A. Bremner, Domremy, Sask. to listen for a suspected wireless transmitter.

- Sept. 21 At Belle Houleforte. Still in action; German resistance growing feeble. Went back to the estaminet in the village in P.M. The local population do not seem friendly. There is a visible air of dissembling and simulated good will. This attitude seems characteristic of all the coastal population. It was true in Normandy. A French woman cursed us in the estaminet. The proprietor who realized we understood French propmptly (sic) ejected her. He said she had a son in the Luftwaffe. A former French air force flier who had voluntarily joined the Germans.
- Sept. 22 At Belle Houleforte. Went back to the estaminet in the R.M. Found the atmosphere depressing. Nazi propaganda has been effective in disseminating many strong anti-Soviet rumours. Two thousand men the final remnants of the German garrisons in the Boulogne sector finally surrendered today. In the P.M. we moved to Ledrethun du Nord where we occupied the stone quarries. Bunked in with Kritzer and Williams. We were in action in the evening supporting an attack on Cap Gris Nez
- Sept. 23 At Lendrethum de Nord. Rendxred (sic) heavy and continuous fire all day.
- Sept. 24 At Lendrethum de Nord. In continuous action. A steady downpour of rain. Despite poor visibility a heavy daylight raid took place on Calais. German fighters were seen for the first time in many days and enemy ack ack fire was heavier than usual. Many of our planes were downed.
- Sept. 25 At Lendrethun du Nord. Murky weather. We fired a heavy barrage before noon. Canadian infantry have seized the outer defences of Cap Gris Nez.
- Sept. 26 At Lendrethun du Nord. Kept up a furious and concentrated fire all day. Bombers came in from across the Channel, in wave after wave, and saturated Cap Gris Nez with carpet bombing.
- Sept. 27 At Lendrethun du Nord. The attack on Cap Gris Nez continues. with heavy artillery fire and another bombingattack (sic). Our rear area was shelled by heavy enemy guns. A salvo fell in our position but only one exploded. The others were duds. However, we shifted our gun positions to a new location.
- Sept. 28 Moved to Ardres to support an action against Calais. Went to the mobile bath in the town of Ardres. The unit wasagain (sic) in action in the evening.

- Sept. 29 At Ardres. Unit inactive. Observing a 24 hour armistice to evacuate civilians from Calais. The German garrison refuses surrender.
- At Ardres. Continued in action. Many civilian refugees passed Sept. 30 through our lines in A.M. Firing ceased at noon as Germans began to surrender. A Nazi officer was captured in disguise among the French civilians in Ardres. A party went into Ardres and were entertained by a Chinese silk merchant. He had a pretty French wife anf (sic) two most angelic small children. He could not speak English but conversed marvelous French. I was stunned to hear A. J. Brace, Toroonto (sic), Ont. speak fluent Chinese with him. Julian later told me his father had been a Methodist bishop in China and he had spoken Chinese before he learned English. Calais is Kaput. Although there is no organized surrender the enemy is giving up everywhere. The garrison was reputed to have contained S.S. formations and Nazi officer corps elite who were rated by Intelligence as the best German troops in France and were remarkable for their kept women and unusual number of German service women and female camp followers.
- Oct. 1 Heavy drenching rain has set in. Rumour persists we are going back to Belgium. We moed (sic) out in A.M. travelled through Nordausques, a pastoral village amid an enchanting 18th Century setting. We passed through Wattym, Isqudrusq, Ost Kappele and to Dixmude where we halted for a ration issue. We pushed on through the flat Flanders plain and bivouacked near the village of Essen. In the evening I went to an estaminet with Huot and met a Belgian who has a sister living in Reno, Nevada. By a strange coincidence my oldest sister also lives there. We are in a concentration area. The boys were glad to hear we are to be attached permanently to II Canadian Corps instead of the 1st Polish Armoured Division as originally planned.
- Oct. 2 In Essen. Rested in bivouac. Raining steadily. A few of our boys with a penchant for looting cannot stand the inactivity and are up and about. In the evening we went to a civilian cinema and seen an old American film. Pure Hollywood escapism. Our boys are short on cigarettes and comforts. Went to an English NAAFW and was practically thrown out. Who will soothe our excerbated (sic) Allied feelings? Finally went to a pub with Huot and whom with a Belgian couple who introduced us to some congenial friends. A pleasant evening was passed.
- Oct. 3 In Essen. Continued rest in bivouac. as rain ceaselessly falls. Wrote Malcolm and Race about my views on Vansittart. Mail came in from Canada.
- Oct. 4 Moved out. An S.S. Division and a Panzer Division are reported to be in a pocket to the North. Our convoy reached Maldegem behind the Leopold Canal and we went into immediate action. We dug in our guns and the enemy retaliated with mortar and .88 fire. Big engagement is looming.

- Oct. 5 In position at Meldegem. Battery in continuous action. However, in P.M. in P.M. I went back to Emclaa for a badly needed bath. I met Don Halverson- he is now a sergenat (sic) in the 5th Anti-Tank Regiment. We fired a heavy barrage to Third Infantry Division jump-off. The hostile fire continues unabated. The Heaviest O (sic) have seen since Normandy.
- Oct. 6 At Maldegem. Went to Dank to take the qualifying pre- trade signals test. The examiner, an R.C.C.S. sergeant asked how long I had been doing signal duty. I replied 4 months in the field. Whereupon, he perfunctorily offered me a cigarette and signed my trades qualification. With this minimum red tape I was back with the unit in the early P.M.
- Oct. 7 At Maldegem. Continous (sic) fire against German counter attacks. The Regina Rifles have a small beach head across the Leopold yesterday. Nazi reinforcements have arrived from Flushing and they are trying desperately to liquidate the Reginas.
- Oct. 8 At Maldegem. The enter area is enveloped in the continuous roar of artiller (sic) file The Reginas are making a desperate stand in their beach head. The weather is cool and misty. Aircraft support impossible. Poor visibility.
- Oct. 9 At Maldegem. Went and laid table to our Forward Observation post with the Reginas. The Johns launched an attack supported by the Royal Montreal Regiment. The action has now reached the crucial stage. In the late P.M. in went to Maldegem. I had a long talk with a Flemish miner's wife. She was very bitter against the Allied Military government set up which she found was no change for the laboring classes. The new Allied burgomaster was a former pro-Nazi who under Allied protection had promptly organized and controlled a private black market organxatiom (sic) wit the glaring connivance of the new government.
- Oct. 10 At Maldegem. Bad weather continues. Went to H.Q. 2nd AGRA on a Guard of Honour to meet Col. J.L. Walston (???), Canadian Minister of National Defence. Our party undxr (sic) R.S.M. Trottier stood for 2 hours in a pelting rain but the Minister failed to appear. Our O.C. Colonel Gagnon after importunities and later threats finally secured a ration of rum from the AGRA big wigs and then loaded us into trucks for the long return journey. French Canadian officers are unbeatable in their regard for their men.
- Oct. 11 At Meldegem. Action continues. Wet weather hampers our transport. The polders (sic) are water logged. The enemy opened most of the dykes. Over 90 Canadians are buried in a temporary cemetery near our gun position. Among them Johnny Daigneault St. Paul, a boyhood playmate and Sergt. Harvey Dreaver, Leask Sask. an almost legendary character in the Regina Rifles. These men fell in the Leopold Canal action.
- Oct. 12 At Maldegem. Raining. Unit in action. Stiff fighting along the Leopold Canal. Met Leo Dubois whose family were our neighbors

in St. Paul, Alta. He is with the 14th Field Ambulance He reported that many Canadians drowned helplessly in the flooded polders (sic) before they could be reached.

- Oct. 13 At Maldegem. In the same position engaging the enemy. Capt. J.H.Moss returned to the unit today.
- Oct. 14 At Meldegem. In psoition (sic). Still maintaining fire but the German defences have given away and prisoners are beginning to come in. Among them are Paratroopers, Marines and men of the 716th German Division, a rather non-descript lot containingmen (sic) suffering from stomach complaints and receiving a special diet and known as the "Ulcer Brigade".
- Oct. 15 At Meldegem. Just as the front was considered static the enemy started shelling with heavy guns. We received an entire salvo in our gun position but now a single one exploded. Raining again.
- Oct. 16. At Meldegem. Still firing. Met Dubois again. Heard from him that Gagnon, Gibeault and Brosseau fron (sic) St. Paul had been killed in action. In late P.M. went up to Maldegem and a portrait taken for the home folks.
- Oct. 17 At Meldegem. Desultory fire. The Rain continues. Met J.P.Brady from the 23rd Field, a Sydney N.S. boy whom I was with at 1 C.A.R.U. in Bordon, England.
- Oct. 18 At Maldegem. Heavy rain. Unit in action. Went in the evening to Maldegem and seen a movie "Wild Bill Hickok Rides" Pure tripe but relieves the ennui.
- Oct. 19 At Maldegem. Desultory fire mostly harassing. Went to another show in the evening. The Canadians are narrowing down the Breskens pocket.
- Oct. 20 Heavy rain continues without intermission. We moved out from Maldegem. A queer and striking experience was the number of defective enemy artillery duds which fell in this positiom (sic) at Maldegem. About 60% fsiled (sic) to explode. We took up a position at Zoetendaele.
- Oct. 21 At Zoetendaele. Raining. Huot and I secured a room in a shattered farm house. Only waterproof quarters hereabouts. We are supporting 52nd Lowland Division. An English sergeant ordered us out to make room for his officer. We proved uglier and tougher. The officer restored order. He appeared a very decent chap and demurred at the suggestion of his N.C.O. that we be forcibly evicted. We invited him in. He was Lieut. Dempsey of an L.A.A. unit and spoke marvelous (sic) French. English patrols are active along the canal and we engaged German armour. We knocked out a Tiger and 13 vehicles. 4 prisoners were taken- most of the crews perished as they are insane Nazi fanatics. From one of the prisoners we learned of the Arnheim jump. Our unit was entirely

unaware of it although we knew the Americans had jumped at Grave and Nijmegen.

- Oct. 22 At Zoetendaele. Heavy Rain. Intermittent fire.
- Oct. 23 We moved to an exposed position on the canal near Izendike. Here we entered Holland for the first time. This psoition (sic) is toward the Breakens Pocket and we engaged in heavy firing all day.
- Oct. 24 At Izendike. In the same position. In action. We had a premature on Abel 2. Three men were killed. Ducharme, Simard and Caron. A fragment of the gun barrel came through the wall of the farm building we were using as a Command Post and showered the staff with broken tiles. Had a letter from Canada advising that Walter Lariviere was missing, August 14th, in Normandy. He was with Les Fusiliers Mont Royal.
- Oct. 25 At Izendike. Action continues. Heavy fighting at Romentin. 2,800 prisoners from the 64th German Division were captured. The 70th German infantry Division is also opposing us. The damnable rain continues.
- Oct. 26 At Izendike. In action. A massive bombing on Walcheren Island is under way with hundreds of R.A.F. & R.C.A.F craft overhead in the morning hours.
- Oct. 27 At Izendike. In action. Continued rain. Foul flying waether (sic). The Breakens pocket is near liquidation. Hundreds of prisoners came in today. Intelligence reports than only 1,700 marines are left among the defnedxrs (sic). Went to a movie sown (sic) in a barn. "Demi-Paradise." Putrescent Hollywood art.
- Oct. 28 At Izendike. In action. Hundreds of priosners (sic) continue to come out of the pocket. Today we fired at an enemy gun emplacemnt (sic) located between a POW cage and a German field hospital conspicuous with its Red Cross. The target had been cased by the Dutch underground. Our Piper Cub arty observer flew and ranged with one gun on the target. F. for E. knocked out without hitting the hosiptal (sic). Some of Third Div. prisoners from the Chaudieres and the Glengarries were in the POW compound awaiting transport to ferry them back to Flushing. In the confusion caused by the shells they succeeded in escaping.
- Oct. 30 In the A.M. we moved to Nieuevliet passing through Groede which the Germans had declared an open city. We went through Schoonkijke the most ruined center I have seen since Caen. Almost 100% destroyed by bombs and sheels (sic). The same applies to Watervliet- a heap of rubble. We went into action and supported the Glengarry Highlanders who attacked across the canal and captured Knocke. The Highland Light Infantry were in Resrve (sic). At 3.40 A.M. 600 prisoners had been taken. The Breakens pocket and coastal area is now completely cleared.

- Oct. 31 Moved up to Groede in A.M. to give supporting fire to the 2nd Canadian Division attacking Walcheren. Terrific mud everywhere. Enemy shelling stepped up. All night harassing fire against the enemy.
- Nov. 1 At Groede. Canadians advancing along Walcheren Island 41 and 47 Royal Marine Commandoes make an amphibious landing and storm Flushing. Our FOO party under Capt. Moss controlling fire for all units after operation began. Snider was detached to 41 Commando. Could hear English voices under the sea wall at Kappele singing "The Red Flag" and "Land of Hope and Glory" before the assault began. An awe inspiring experience. An evidence of the anti-Fascist spirit of these English lads and an unforgettable memory of the courage of the little men of England.
- Nov. 2 At Groede. Battery firing desultorily at any available target. The enemy have pulled back toward Middelburg. In PM. went to the coast opposite Flusing (sic) with Kendrick and examined the German coastal defences. A maze of gun emplacements, concrete bunkers, communication trenches and subterranean dumps and barracks. We located a German Q.M. dump with hundreds of cases of unexpended German rifle ammo. Spent th (sic) afternoon shooting Mausers. A Dutch brick farm house was our target. I fired hundreds of rounds at the brick chimney and demolished it down to the level of the ridge pole. A curious Dutch farmer will wonder at the strange phenomenum (sic). Went back in the evening tired but relaxed after the excursion.
- Nov. 3 In the same position at Groedde (sic). Battery engaged in harassing fire with half crews. Canadains (sic) making good progress on Walcheren. Kendrik was evacuated today. The M.O. reported he was infected with T.B.
- Nov. 4 At Groede. Periodic H.F. taks (sic). In P.M. went to the dunes target shooting Mausers with St. Hilaire, MacLean and Parham.
- Nov. 5 At Groede. Shortly after midnight we fired a barrage to support the attack on ?iddleburg (sic). Went back to R.C.P. as a runner to bring up the Meteor which the D.R. had failed to deliver. Crossing a field in the darkness I was badly startled y the sudden crashing explosion I could not fathom. Later I learnt multiple Canadian rockets had come into action. The first time I had heard them. Letellier, our Abel went AWOL. Stole a Jeep, found liquor somewhere and is now in the custody of the Provost. Heavy rain began to fall before daylight and fell all day.
- Nov. 6 Middleburg has fallen. and the Walcheren operation is wound up Unit moved out in A.M. after firing a few rounds at German islands still resisting amd (sic) moved back to a concentration area in Belgium. I was left with the rear party with Barnes and Gane and we spent the night in Groede.
- Nov. 7 Moved from Groede through Eecloo and Ghent with the rear party to a concentration point at St. Marten in Belgium. We expect to,

push toward Rotterdam and eal with the numerous parties behind the main advance. The lack of reinforcements is acute and base groups are being thoroughly combed. Infantry replacemnets (sic) are particularly required and Corps is averse to any major offensive until a new build up is assured. The boys are saying uncomplimentary things about Mckenzie (sic) King and his useless Zombie army in Canada who serve neither a a (sic) military or industrial purpose.

- Nov. 8 Resting at St. Marten. Went to the mobile bath at Hamme then to St. Nicolas with Brekke and MacLean where we took in an ENSA show. Enjoyed the robust army humour especially one about the R.A.P. warden who stumbled over two sandbags in the blackout only to discover his error when one sandbag said the other, "Now, dxar (sic), you know I do love you and you will take me back to Canada, won't you?"
- Nov. 9 Moved toward the Nijmegen Salient via Ghent. Passed through the outskirts of Mechlin and Amtwerp. Rained all day. We went through Turnhout to Tilburg and made a cold, miserable night bivouac at Nesteltode in Holland. We are to relieve the British who have been hard pressed by German counter-attacks.
- Nov. 10 Reached the Nijmegen Salient; Left Nestelrode after a good dinner. Morale is high as the prospect of enetring (sic) Germany looms. We are now a seasoned fighting unit and there is a closeness of feeling and identity among the boys I have not seen the July days. We are to support the 82nd American AirBorne Division. We met them as they came out of the line after being cut off in a pocket for 36 hours under intense enemy fire. Their German opponenrs (sic) are evidently troops of a high character. We ctossed (sic) the famed Nijmegen bridge and supported an American action. The enemy shlled (sic) our position. The enemy fighters were active. The first numbers I have seen in a large group since Normandy. We are in a position at Loenerren on the island near Nijmegen.
- Nov. 11 At Loenerren. Battery active against enemy targets mainly H.F. tasks. We are in an old British position. The 4th Canadian armoured Division are on our left across the Mass. The Lake Superiors are in action near Rotterdamn. The boys are talking about the Ralston-MacNaughton embroglio (sic). There is a strong sentiment for Old Mac and everyone is disgusted with political chicanery over the Zombie issue. Mackenzie King behaves like an expert walker on eggs. Some rifle comapnies (sic) cannot get a single reinforcement and wounded men are being recalled. Received a parcel from Kathleen.
- Nov. 12 At Loenerren. In action. Counter battery work in the forward area and intermittent shelling of Nijmegen by German heavies. We withdrew back across the river due to flood danger. 82 U.S. Airborne officers. jeep mounted, alerted us that the enemy had blown the dams 8 kilometers above us. The water rose rapidly. Wevpacked (sic) up and hurriedly evacuated. Went into a new

position at Winssen. Our Command Post being set up in a comfortable Dutch farm house.

- Nov. 13 At Winssen. A heavy rain fell all day. Very depressing. in continuous action.
- Nov. 14 At Winseen. Fire decreases in daytime but continual artillery duels rage at night along the front. The Germans apparently manoeuvering for a new tactical move. purpose.
- Nov. 15 At Winssen. Artillery duel has raged now for two days. Noticeable increase in the German fire.
- Nov. 16 At Winssen. On duty all night. Conitnued (sic) artillery action on both sides. The atmosphere is charged with an aprrehensive (sic) air portent of a coming offensive.
- Nov. 17 At Winsssen (sic). All Six Allied Armies have gone over to the offensive. Weather very bad. Poor visibility for aircraft. We supported the 53rd Welsh Division. At noon we fought a rapid fire action-mainly Mike targets and knocked out an enemy O.P. neutralized all enemy M.G. positions and also put 8 105's out of action by our counret (sic) battery fire. 53rd Div. H.Q. complimented us. A pall of black smokehangs (sic) over the enemy area from burning wrecking and destroyed dumps.
- Nov. 18 At Winssen in action. Enemy reinforcements are pouting in from Arnhem and their heavy artillery fire had been resumed. Hostile fire slackened before dawn and we fired in support of an American infantry attack on our right flank almost a 90 degree switch.
- Nov. 19 At Winssen. In action. Slight film of snow fell last night. Civil disturbances in Belgium cause comment- probably considerably distorted by repettiton (sic). All Allied armies, except the Canadians are pushing on all fronts. The Canadians hold the apex of the Nijmegen Salient and are awaiting developments. Seen my first German jets today. Queen Battery was strafed. Little damage, No casualties.
- Nov. 20 At Winseen. In action. German jets were active with extensive ground strafing all over the front.
- Nov. 21 At Winssen. Continued action. Eenemy (sic) fire slackening again.
- Nov. 22 At Winssen. Continual fire against enemy targets. Heard I was going to Brussels on a 48 hour pass with Paquet.
- Nov. 23 Left the unit at Winssen and went on pass to Brussels. Stopped at the Maple Leaf Club. Unit pulled out after our departure and moved to a position at Weurt.
- Nov. 24 At Brussels. Went down to Waterloo and seen the cyclorama and British War Memorial. Had an interesting conversation with on (sic) collaborators. She enquired what I thought of the shaven

head technique toward women collaborators. I though it sadistic many cases. As she stated the case to me I found myself in "The poor little factory girls who obeyed their agreement. biological urges and slept with Germans were mobbed, forced to kneel in the streets and their heads forcibly shaven. Meanwhile, the real collaboratresses (sic) like the former mistresses of the hig (sic) placed Gestapo and S.S. elite officers had suffered no such indignities. They had promptly moved into the Hotel de Grande Bretagne with British and American officers. The important pto-Nazis (sic) were escaping punishment wolesale (sic). As the Pierlot government protected them. Rancor against King Leoppold (sic) was widespread for his connection with the Nazis and his alkiance with his mistress Madamoislle (sic) de Baels whose family were notoriusly (sic) pro-Nazi and whose brother had fled to Portugal when ordered to report for military duty by the Belgian Government in exile in England He had gone to Portugal and there carried on a contraband trade with the full knowledge of the Nazis. Leopold had spent a quiet 4 years in seclusion at Laeken with is inamorata (sic) while thousands of young Belgians had been deprived of the8r (sic) women folk and carried off to slavery in Germany. The Belgians felt he was an unworthy successor of King Albert who had never madx (sic) peace with the Kaiser's Germans and held on and fought when he had only a few acres of Belgian territory beyond the Yser during World War I. I visited the cathedral of St. Gudule a magnificent example of medieval church architecture and viewed that famous First Citizen of Brussels, "Le Mannequin Pis." I ran into 4 Yanks including an Arizona WAACacted as their interpreter and finished a an interesting day with a minor acrouse (sic) at the hotel of "Le Chevel Blanc Arabienne."

- Nov. 25 Last day of my leave. in Brussels. Huge crowds in the streets demonstrate against the Pierlot government led by the Resisstance (sic) movement. Popular feeling is roused by the fact that most of the notroious (sic) pro-Nazis are going unpunished. English soldiers guarding the streets seemed very uncomfortable. Later I read scare headlines in the papers indicating wide disorder. An utter fabrication as all the meetings I observed were orderly and quiet. The news was, no doubt, intended for foreign readers. Made a last night of it. Whiled away the fleeting hours with an entrancing black eyed Algerian houri- the Sons of the Prophet certainly have a sensible view of the religious reward due the believing and deserving warrior. Alas, back tomorrow to the mud and slaughter again.
- Nov. 26 Arrived back with the unit which is in action at Weurt. The local population are a suspicious lot. It seems the English who were here before us warned them that the Canadians and Yanks were not much better than the S?S (sic). Enemy jets were over strafing again. A bomb dropped almost on top of our Command Post. Terrific concussion. All sound and fury. No casualties. A huge screen now blacks out the Nijmegen bridge area.

- Nov. 27 Still at Weurt in action. Enemy jets active. They are trying to knock out the Nijmegen Bridge. We have set up dummy artillery positions here and there.
- Nov. 28 Moved to B??kkenstein (sic), a suburb of Nijmegen. The anti-Americans and Canadian propaganda spread by the English has had some eefect (sic) among the Dutch. Enroute in convoy at a halt a wild eyed Dutchman came out of the crowd, ran along Lieyut (sic). Matte's gun carrier and viley insulted him at every turn in very good English. Matte retained the utmost composure and smiled angelically. He finished his tirade with the fervent hope the Nazis would kill everyone of us. I jumped off my vehicle seized his throat, held him off the ground and asked what he thought would happen if I was an S.S. man. He paled and struggled feebly. A group of Oranje (sic) men rushed up seized him and took him away as the crows silently watched. A slight snowfall blankets the We moved into a position near a monastery in around. Brakkenstein. I slept in a stable and we dined in the refectory with the good friars.
- The weather is cold and snow fell today. With Huot I found a billet Nov. 29 with a nearby Dutch family. We had difficulty in securing admission. They were badly frightened as the Germans had told them the Canadains (sic) were barbarians, mostly Red Indians, who were uncivilized and murdered and sclaped (sic) on the least provocation. We took pains to be circumspect in every detail and soon got along famouslymespecially (sic) with 2 year old Marga, a flaxen haired blue eyed little doll. Her mother is German and she was borne in Cologne the night of the first mass air raid on the city in 1943- a real little darling. The Chaudieres are billeted next to us. The ard Division is now at full strength again-many of their have moved into static positions. We are only 1 1/2 miles from the German frontier- we fire sporadically mainly H.F.tasks. Jets were over gain trying for the Nijmegen bridge. They laid a stick of bombs on our position. Baker 4 had a hit between their gun and dugout but miraculously no one was hurt. The first bomb fell in front of and did not detonate. I ducked down in a hole. Later as I stood up it exploded. It had a delayed action fuse. A small bomb splinter struck me in the left hand. Sqt. Major Toutant rushed me by Jeep to the R.A.P. The M.O. Capt. Brosseau and Medical Sqt. Therien removed it and sewed 3 stitches in it. No anesthetic (sic) so mustered up my Indian stoicism and was complimented by the M.O. I tild (sic) him we had jackfish in our northern lakes who were so big they bit your hand right off. He laughed and I went back on duty.
- Nov. 30 At Brakkenstein. The Ground is snow covered. H.F. tasks. The front is stabilized locally for the winter months according to latest report. reduced activity mainly infantry patrols. General Spry reviewed the Canadian Scottish on our troop grounds. The surrounding woods are pock marked with shell craters and slit trench. It was here the 82nd US.Airbrone (sic) came down in September South of Brakkenstein is their Divisional cemetary (sic) where 2,500 men of their lie buried. No better outfir (sic) ever

marched in any army than these boys. We Canadians were treated royally by them. They have a good natured compreadxship (sic) toward us unlike the reserved dourness of the Imperials. Brakkenstein is to be our static position. Our battery kitchen is located in a walled in tennis court. The bedlam od (sic) small children begging food at meal time is unnerving. Some of them are so hungry they actually howl like little wolf whelps while others whine weakly from hunger. We give away our issues. We could not them anyway but Barnes and I save delicacies for our little Marga. We went to a Sinatra show. Crooner Sinatra had a corner named for him at Caen which was one of the hottest spots in the war in July 1944. The Germans shelled it heavily as the blizzard of Sintara (sic) humour which is the current rage. Like the one about the ram who comiited (sic) suicide when he heard Sinatra sing, "There will never ne (sic) another you."

(PAGE 28 OF ORIGINAL MISSING)

is flooded. Large scale movement of enemy equipment, guns, etc. reported by Intelligence going on for a build up behind the Arnhem area.

- Dec. 10 At Brakkenstein Barnes went to Brussels on leave this morning. Nijmegen bridge was heavily attacked this morning by enemy aircraft.
- Dec. 11 At Brakkenstein. Rumours persist that S.S. troops have to deal with disorders among foreign workers and German civilians in Germany. Mass executions. Went to a Nijmegen cinema with Joly, Paquet, St. Hilaire and MacLean in the evening. The enemy is still dropping heavy shells in the city.
- Dec. 12 At Brakkenstein. Barnes came back from leave, Had a long letter from Capt. Cox, Chaplain of the North Nova Scotia Highlanders He informed me Russell was killed in action July 25th during the assault on Tilly La Campagne. Death was instantaneous from a mortar shell. He was buried along the road to Bourgebouse north from Tilly. A good lad. I am writing to Malcolm.
- At Brakkenstein. In billets with the Rossen family. They favor a Dec. 13 Nazi victory because of their anti-Red feelings. It is safe to assume the majority of Dutch people are pro-Nazi in their sentiment as befits a first class colonial power. My observations lead me to place the Nazi sympathizers in the countries I have see as: France, 30%, Belgium, 60% and Holland 90%. An ineradicable (sic) conclusion after my experiences. Barnes told us of English infantry company marched into Brussels square where afew (sic) demonstrators were gathered An English soldier sneered, "It is just as well that we show these people what they are up against." The British are up to the same game in Greece. With the Nazi jackboot not yet off their necks they are bending effort to save the statusquo. The British imperialists are as much of a danger to world peace as the Prussian militarists. As one French Canadian remarked in our billet. "We are not surprised, after all we French

Canadians know the English. We had to shoot holes in the British flag to gain the liberty that is allowed to us."

- Dec. 14 At Brakkenstein. At the Rossens. We talked today with a Hollander who escaped from Hungary, travelled across Germany to Cologne and crossed the frontier at Venlo. He says German discipline is failing. In the interior there were few checkups. German civilians are talking openly against the war. They have no idea of our mechanized strength. The only disciplined order is near the fighting zones. In the evening went up tp (sic) a show in the Winter Gardens at Nijmegen,
- Dec. 15 At Brakkenstein. Heavy frost last night. Ground frozen very hard but those damnable Brussels sprouts still keep growing. Huot came back from a 48 in Brussels. We hear that Clements has been mentioned in despatches. Seen Leo Dubois again. I was really surprisxd (sic) to hear Barnes tell me how he had been sentenced to six months for his part in the Regina trek. Almost unbelievable when one knows him as a modest, unassuming type.
- Dec. 16 At Brakkenstein. H.F.'s and routine duties. The Glengarry Highalneders (sic) have moved into billets near us. Barnes and I recounted some of our experiences in Frnace (sic) for our hosts. Antonia, the daughter of the house, a modest bachelor girl, was very inquisitive about the impression we were devilish fellows, indeed. If she still possesses her maidenly virtue she will walk warily now. Barnes know (sic) how to embellish a tale with obtuse finesse. Went to an ENSA show. The corny English humor was depressing. an evening totally lost.
- Dec. 17 There was abig (sic) dog fight over Nijmegen today. Three unidentified planes were seen going down in our sector. There has been heavy enemy ait (sic) activity all over the northern front today. 100 enemy aircraft were claimed to have been downed. A rumour has come through that 10 Panzer divisions and supporting troops have broken through in Luxembourg on a quiet section of the front held by the French forces.
- Dec. 18 At Brakkenstein. Intelligence confirms that the enemy have broken through Luxembourg on a 60 mile front and made a penetration of 11 miles. They 800 Jets in action on our front and 1,000 in Russia. The Biggest enemy air offensive of the war. 500 Russian and 300 Allied planes are acknowledged to have been destroyed by the enemy. Security silence has been clamped down along the entire Allied front. We listened to Radio Arnhem (sic) (Axis Sally) tell us the Canadians at Nijmegen planned on eating their Christmas turkey in ease and comfort but the Nazi High Command hereby promised them a special Christmas party-their idea of a war of nerves- Went to the baths and forgot about it, momentarily.
- Dec. 19 At Barkkenstein (sic). Spent the afternoon with the minks at the monastery of St. Ciroure. They claim the local population is 90% pro-Nazi. Went back billets in the evening and read Ludwig Renn.

- Dec. 20 At Brakkenstein. Sproadic (sic) enemy shelling has been stepped up. An enemy raid over Nigmegen (sic) toady (sic) killed 13 Canadians. However, we went up to the Winter Gardens for a show in the evening.
- Dec. 21 A general stand to. Everyone alerted. Our Regiment paraded and all officers passed among the ranks in order to facilitate their identification. American troops are battling hard in the Bulge. Before the Germand (sic) attackked (sic) in the Ardennes they were preceded by Germans disguised as American officers spreading false orders and causing confusion. The First German Paratroop Army is concentrated at Arnhem and is prepared for action. The Germans are near Liege on the Meuse. Intelligence expects a mass enemy jump along the Mass to roll up the Allied left flank and seize Antwerp. This creates the danger of 38 Allied divisions being pocketed. Orders were given by our O.C. All Canadians are to stand fast at Nijmegen and there must be no retreat from the salient and any circumstance. Any Canadian officer giving an order to retire is to be immediately shot by his own men. No chances are to be taken. Dutch civilians have been warned to remain out of sight. If the enemy drop begins all civilians are to be shot on sight. We stood guard all night.
- Dec. 22 The Paratroop danger has receded. There was a small drop south of Nijmegen. German paratroopers surprised a small group of English officers in their quarters and killed a few but were later wiped out by English infantry. In the evening we went to the Canada Club with Barnes, Stood guard from midnight on. Quite cold.
- Dec. 23 At Brakkenstein. In billets. Went up to R.H.Q. with Moscovitch and seen Lieut. Caron. He and Capt. Sevigny have been awarded the Polska Militari Virtuti-First Class-(the Plish (sic) V.C.) by the Polish Government in Exile for their good work at Chambois on August 20th when they saved the Poles from annihilation. We found it amusing for Caron to receive a decoration from the Polish Fascist government as he is prominent in L.P.P. circles in Montreal.
- Dec. 24 At Brakkenstein. Eenemy (sic) thre (sic) in an early morning attack east of Nijmegen but it was smothered by artillery and rocket fire. The two Macs MacLean and McLeod went to Brussels on a 48 hour pass.
- Dec. 25 At Brakkenstein. Went to Christmas dinner at the Windsor Gardens in Nijmegen. with Barnes followed by a bang up supper which our battery provided for the monks as a mark of appreciation of their hospitality. Later we went to a show at the Winter Gardens. They day was notable for its lack of liquid cheer.
- Dec. 26 At Brakkenstein. Went back to our wagon lines and looted a book on English literature. Everyone is optimistic that von Runstedt's drive is halted. However, German troops are still on the Meuse. It looks like they are trying for the Channel ports.

- Dec. 27 At Brakkenstein. On gaurd (sic) all last night. Enemy reconnaisance (sic) were active during the night floowed (sic) by bombers by daylight. Some got through the heavy flack and bombs fell in our area. No casulties. Touchette, whom I was with at L CARU in Bordon came over and visited us in our billets. He is with the 4th Field Regiment.
- Dec. 28 At Brakkenstein. In billets. A friend of the Rossen's visited. anf (sic) told us he had been a voluntary worker in a Cologne factory in 1940. He lost two houses through bombing. He recalled the first great air raid of 1943. The British came over at 10.40 P.M. June 29, 1943 and sixty thousand civilians perished including 700 French workers who were blockbusted in ahuge (sic) cellar calledma (sic) shelter. The best shelters were for Germans only. The foreigners took the Jerry built ones if and when available. The Americans followed the British in a daylight raid. He never came out of his shelter till 4.00 P.M. days. Goebbels came down in person to boost morale and promise dire vengeance.
- Dec. 29 We have received movement orders. Our unit is withdrawn from static duty. We are to move toward the Tilburg front. The Germans are reported to have broken through the Poles and the 4th Canadian Armoured Division has gone in to restore the front. Our M5 vehicle got separated from the main convoy We failed to find our rendezvous point. We halted at midnight

(PAGE 32 OF ORIGINAL MISSING)

patrol. He had neglected to post sentries. They were recaptured when the Poles discovered the Germans trying to recross the Maas.

- Jan. 7 At Kaatsheuvel. Heavy artillery fire along the front last night Intelligence reports the First German Paratroop Army are again massing in the Arnhem area. Leaves are now official. The first leave party was selected today for Engalnd (sic).
- Jan. 8 At Kaatsheuvel. Our rear party went back to Nijmegen. Heavy snowfall. Enemy concentration broken up for the time being. Dimished (sic) fire plans and more relxation (sic) from duty. Awaiting developments when weather clears. Heard from Malcolm.
- Jan. 9 At Kaatsheuvel. Went to Tilburg and seen a movie Werfel's "Song of Bernadette" Jennifer Jones terrific in the leading role. Boudreau of 58 Battery who was supposedly AWOL was found murdered in Brussels. The Allied military ring in Brussels. A Canadian officer and 12 men are being held alleged to be implicated in a black market ring. The Poles have been pulled out. of the operational theatre. In many quarters they are considered unreliable. especially since the Russian recognition of the Dublin government.
- Jan. 10 At Kaatsheuvel. Quiet. No activity. The South Alberta's pulled in today and are between us the Maas.

- Jan. 11 At Kaatsheuvel. A biting cold day. The Poles have gone to Breda. No mail again today. Everyone disgusted.
- Jan.12 At Kaatsheuvel. Activity at a minimum. A few H.F.'s only. Vicious weather with squalls blowing in from the sea,
- Jan. 13 At Kaatsheuvel. Moderate activity. but (sic) the bad weather continues. Eenemy (sic) more active with buzzz (sic) bombs than usual.
- Jan. 14 At Kaatsheuvel. Very cold. Enemy artillery suddenly flared ibto (sic) violent activity before dark. There was a general stand to. Enemy paratroopers came down almost on our R.H.Q. There was a short and fierce fire fight by 4th Div. Infantry. Few got away-most of them were captured, Stood guard the rest of the night.
- Jan.15 At Kaatsheuvel. Enemy night shelling again-noticeable for appearnace (sic) of heavt (sic) calibre shells. many (sic) of which are duds. We are sleeping in the local police chief's house. He told us how the Germans transported mines in Red Cross ambulances right through Kaatsheuvel. In October 1944 the Dutch underground got the German plans of movement and orders into Allied hands. The R.A.F. bombed and completely destroyed the column. The Germans never tried it again. At Heusden the S.S. herded 200 Dutch civilians into the cellar of the church, locked them in and killed them with grenades, In spite of this anti-Red feeling is strong among the Dutch. A favorite German trick is to masquerade as a religious. Today two Germans came through (sic) the 4th Division lines disguised as nuns. They were walking down the street in Kaatsheuvel when they were recognized and seized by the Dutch police. We went up to Tilburg in the evening and seen a show. That asinine Bing Crosby in "Going My Way".
- Jan.17 At Kaatsheuvel. The South Alberta's detected 3 civilians casing our gun positions. They took after them but they made good their escape. The S.A.R.'s lost them in some buildings. The 79th Medium Regt. R.A. (Imperials) is taking over from us. They arrived today. Warsaw is in Russian hands.
- Jan.18 Heavy rain fell all day. We moved back through Tilburg bound for the Nijmegen front. We stopped in convoy 6 kilometres west of Tilburg for supper which I ate in a small roadside chancel. Very wet and miserable. At dark we pulled back into our old staticm (sic) position at Brakkenstein near the hospitable monastery of St. Ciroure. The Rossen family welcomed us back and I slept in a real feather bed. We have risen in their esteem since that dark foreboding night nearly two months ago when we first knocked on their door. Little Marga was in a transport of delight, climbed on our knees and talked like a chatterbox. We did not fire a single round.
- Jan.19 Our stay at Brakkenstien was short lived. We moved today to Berignen close to our old position at Ewijk where we were in December. German activity has again flared up in this part of the
salient. We fire constantly at enemy targets. Heavy rain. Bad roads.

- Jan.20 At Berignen. In action. Counter battery. Snow flurried and very cold. Received a wrist watch from home. Intelligence reports 600 German towns have fallen to Russian forces in their advance into East Prussia.
- Jan.21 At Berignen. In action. The enemy hold an old castle. Strongly defended, Two Welsh infantry battalions are brought up to attack. Some of our officers are in a sweat. Some of our shells fell short. Three Welshmen were killed. The higher ups are enquiring-looking for answers. Lieut. Pontbriand on the spot. Took a walk at dusk with Breekke. The Red tidal wave rolls on. The Red Army is within 30 miles of Posen and Breslau.
- Jan.22 At Berignen. First sub-zero weather since I left Canada. Vile weather, indeed. A dog fight over Nijmegen left vapor trails all over the sky. A beautiful sight. McLeod left today. He has been transferred to the 2nd Survey Regiment. Zhukov is 165 miles from Germany and Rokossovsky is 30 miles from the enemy frontier.
- Jan.23 We moved back to our static position in Brakkenstein. A welcome move. Went out on a night workmparty (sic) unloading storing and camouflaging shells near a prepared position close to the Reichswald. An even which confirms the report of a coming Allied offensive. Very cold.
- Jan.24 At Brakkenstein. Went up on a night digging party to our proppective (sic) prepared position. Spent all night digging. Very cold and wet, Adogs's (sic) life.
- Jan.25 At Brakkenstein. Heavy snow again. Safely back in billets at Rossens' Barnes arrived back from Irave (sic) in England.
- Jan. 26 At Brakkenstein. Went to the Ptomaine Poison Joint known officially as the Blue Diamond. Not even an ersatz hamburger was to be found. Lieut. Turner joined our Command Post Staff as Troop Leader today. The Russians enter Brandenburg125 miles from Berlin. Snowing at dusk.
- Jan.27 Snowing. Front inactive. A few H.F.'s only. Snug in billets.
- Jan.28 At Brakkenstein. Snow still falling. Everyone holed up in the best way possible.
- Jan.29 At Brakkenstein. Still snowing. Radio reports heavy storms raging all over northern Europe. Minimum activity by the unit. Russians are now 30 miles past Posen. Memel has been captured by the Red Army.
- Jan.30 At Brakkenstein. Snow continues. Eenemy (sic) shelling suddenly more active. Radio and press reports indicate German morale declining. Thr (sic) Mayor of Breslau has been shot as an anti-Nazi.

- Jan.31 Left Brakkenstein and moved to Kappel near the Reicshwald in our prsviously (sic) prepared positions. Growing signs everywhere of the coming offensive.
- Feb. 1 At Kappel. near (sic) the German border. We are shelling Cleves. The weather has turned warm and is thawing. The main Russian body is now 68 miles from Berlin.
- Feb.2 At Kappel. Periodic firing against the outer defences of the Siegfried line.
- Feb. 3 At Kappel. Thwaing (sic) weather. Unit in action. maintaining (sic) a medium tempo of fire on German positions. The Russians are on the Oder. As our battery wit remarked. "Something stinks in Berlin, the Russians can tell by the Oder."
- Feb. 4 At Kappel. Still thawing. Unit maintains a moderate fire plan. Enemy put up heavy counter fire this morning. Armour is beginning to move up. Headquarters 4th Canadian Armoured Division have moved in beside us.
- Feb. 5 At Kappel. Unit continues in action. More armour ,oving (sic) up. Went to the Blue Diamond in the evening. Fared better this time.
- Feb. 6 At Kappel. Unit active. Armour still coming up. Elements of XXX British Corps identified. Back to the Blue Diamond in the evening that gastronomical horror house,
- Feb. 7 At Kappel. In action. The tension grows. Units massing into jumping off positions. Unit briefing. First Canadian Army and XXX British Corps to break through the Reichswald pivot and crack the Siegfried Line in the Cleves direction which the main objective. Operation links up a joint effort by the 9th U.S. Army who will attack on the Rhine and seize bridge heads. Before dark we began a preliminary bombardment. As darkness fell Cleves was hit by a force of 700 Lancaster bombers.
- Feb. 8 At Kappel. The advance into the Reichswald begins. A heavy barrage begins at 5.00 A.M. and German strong points, previously registered are smothered in a tornado of fire. Gunfire rolls incessantly. Canadian and British infantry begin to advance down the Berg en Dal road. In the first greying dawn I see the tense flushed faces of the Worcesters as they go through Kappel to assault the Reichswald. –already corpses are being brought back lashed to the tops of ambulance jeeps. At 6.30 A.M. we fire a supporting barrage for the 3rd Canadian Division. IN the first hours our troops have stormed and taken Cleves and the Siegfried Line is penetrated on a wide front. At 11.00 A.M. we fire another barrage as the 2nd Canadian Division goes in with the Maissoneuves leading the assault. The outer Nazi defences have crumbles in a terible (sic) inferno of fire and destruction. The Maissoneuves advance almost unopposed with only one casualty and take 89 prisoners. The Canadians masses 2,000 guns for the breakthrough. Our unit kept up a sustained fire for 13 1/2 hours. It

is the heaviest artillery fire I have seen since Caen in Normandy. The thunderous vibration rolls for hours. Eighty five miles away in distant Brussels, windows rattle and a distinct ground swell can be heard as the tempo of our bombardment grows in fury. Civilians pause in the streets. listen (sic) and say, "The Canadians are attacking the Siegfreid (sic) Line." Later long lines of prisoners come in. Some reel drunkenly, others stare vacantly, some shamble along in tears- while others laugh hysterically. A German WAAC follows a column of German prisoners screaming "Mein Liber Hans" until a Canadian Provost forcibly holds her on the ground while she kicks and claws helplessly. German prisoners who are articulate say they were overwhelmed by an annihilating fire in the first hours of the offensive and could not make a defensive stand in their front line.

- Feb. 9 At Kappel. We continue in action. Out (sic) troops are now fighting inside the Siegfried defences. Intelligence reports that two entire enemy regiments were wiped out by our barrage. They were caught while a relief was underway. Another 1,500 prisoners were taken today. Near panic reported as the Russian near Berlin.
- Feb.10 At Kappel. In action. Gains continue. The Reichwald has been completely overrun. Cleves was captured by the 43rd Wessex Division. Enemy raiders were over last night. No damage. We moved into new billets on the ivitation of Dutchman, Count Peiman, and his wife. They speak fluent English. The Count a man of venerable age tolf (sic) of some of his experiences in Germany after the war of 1870 and how the cult of war and the obsession for world domination fostered by the militarist acste (sic). The Countess recalled a visit to Lubeck in 1939 where already ordinary Germans were deifying Hitler and shouting "We march to the Eastand the West- the whole world is ours." The Count esplained (sic) the mass exterminations by the Nazis as a component part of the Nazi program, part of a carefully designed policy to wage biological warfare to reduce and vitiate the strength of their opponents. In Holland certain feminine types, specified as physically superior Nordics recived (sic) special treatment and remuneration for bearing Children to the S.S. and Nazi elite. The Count summed up the Germans in their relations to other peoples.."The Slavs are feared; for the English they have a genuine hatred beacuse (sic) the "verdamnt (sic)" English kept them from a place in the sun; the French are considered degenerate; the Americans are nieither (sic) feared nor hated, just despised, because you can buy the average American with liquor and woman and lead him anywhere." The Russians are theonlynpeople (sic) whomreally (sic) undxrstand (sic) how to deal with the Germans.
- Feb.11 At Kappel. In action. The 7th Redde, Regt. has passed through the inner the Siegfried defences. They found hundreds of Dead Nazis in the areas beyond. Still enjoying the Count's hospitality. Had a bath in real hot water and in a real bath tub.
- Feb.12 At Kappel. Periodic targets. The Canadians have cleared all the roads leading to Emmerich. The 43rd Wessex Division is pushing

beyond Cleves. The last islands of resistance in the Reichswald have been mopped up.

- Feb.13 At Kappel. Routine fire plans. The advance continues. The enemy did not evacuate all civilians from Cleves and many remained behind. The Russians are now 100 miles behind the Oder. German civilians are fleeing to the west but many have no recourse but to remain behind.
- Feb.14 At Kappel. Almost continuous harassing fire against enemy targets across the Rhine.
- Feb.15 At Kappel. Our front is static. activity (sic) has tapered off. Went all the way back to the Blue Diamond for a hamburger. A 66 mile smoke screen covers the Wal and Lek from above Nijmegen to the south. Near Kranenburg we were surprised to see long range German shells land in a nearby field.
- Feb.16 At Kappel. In action. Increased fire by our unit. Canadian infantry are engaged in a heavy action and heavy daylight bombers were busy giving low level and close support to infantry. A beautiful day. The first real sunshine for weeks.
- Feb.17 At last we move. into (sic) Germany. although (sic) in early November we were but 1 1/2 miles from the frontier. Passed through Gennep and Zanne Heuvel Ridge, scene of desperate fighting by English infantry and took up a position in Materborn a suburb of Cleves. Hundreds of civilian refugees are waling the roads The Rhineland is a beautiful country- obe (sic) can well understand the nostalgia evoked in a Rhinelander when memory recalls his homeland. What a terrific blast of war has passed this way- the utter desolation of these pulverized German towns.
- Feb.18 At Materborn. In action. We hearvthe (sic) continual roar of Allied guns. Went to look at the main Siefgried defence line in Cleves. The absolute destruction beggars description. The bombing of Cleves was far worse than anything seen in Normandy. I seen the Swan Castle of Brunnhilda celebrated in Wagner's Siegfried epic. In a shattered German residential section I picked up a perfect paleontoligical (sic) specimen of a fossilized fern. The same house contained a ladies boudoir with a complete file of the Ladies Home Journal for the year 1927.
- Feb. 19 At Materborn. In action. Scottish Infantry of the 51st Highland Division capture Goch. At 22.37 hours we knocked out two enemy tanks. Enemy infantry and armour are moving up.
- Feb. 020 At Materborn. Heavily engaged. Enemy launched a full scale counter attack on the 2nd Canadian Division. The Essex Scottish were overrun on the Moyland Road between Goch and Calcar. Only the O.C. and 114 men are left. These included the L.O.B. The Royal Regiment was committed in their place. We supported with A.B. against German infantry forming up for the attack. 4 enemy

tanks were knocked out. The line was finally restored by the 4th C.I.B. and 148 German prisoners taken.

- Feb.21 At Materborn. In action. A huge air armada passed over last night bound for Germany wave after wave that continued for over two hours. We fired a fire plan in support of 3rd Cdn. Div.
- Feb.22 At Materborn. In action. Another huge Allied air raid last night. which (sic) took two hours to pass. The enemy are counter attacking between Goch and Clacar (sic) again. Our FOO party got up to a cellar occupied by the Bn. H.Q. of the Essex Scottish-what is left of them. Contrary to report the Essex Scottish did not retreat but were overwhelmed in the first rush of the German attack. Went down in a cellar with St. Hildaire and 19 set. wireless (sic) silence effective till 7.00 hours, to await Capt. Poulin our FOO officer who was expected at daylight. It was adark (sic) night. Before dawn the enemy advanced into the village abd (sic) quietly established themselves in a house across the street. Our boys discovered them first, fired a PIAT bomb through the window of the house where the enemy were located, followed it up with grenades. 18 prisoners were taken. The German attack began soon after daylight. The infantry got 7 tanks with PIATS and our unit accounted for two in one of the freak shots of the war. While coming out of the woods, apparently an H.E. went straight down the open hatch of the leading tank. There was atremendous (sic) explosion and the tank blew up. The one advancing nearly parallel to it stopped, caught fire and never moved after that. Two enemy tank men were seenscurrying (sic) away in the long growth. The enemy counter attack petered out after that as the German infantry were seen pulling back out of the woods where they had formed up tp (sic) jump off. Enemy planes are active strafing and bombing over the front especially Focke Wulf 190's.
- Feb.23 At materborn. Unit on a moderate fire plan. and (sic) H.F.'s. Went to Cleves and looked over the prison where Polish slave girls were impisonned (sic). Iwill (sic) always remember the punishment cells. These nazis richly deserve every punishment they may get. Armed Germans of this type must never be allowed to terrorize Europw (sic) again. I met Don Halverson in Cleves. Their unit the 5th Anti-Tank is in reserve. The route form the frontier to the Rhineland is marked by the burnt out and crippled armour of the 4th Canadian aArmourd (sic) Division. Enemy antitank guns took a heavy toll. Don told me Ernie Minion with whom I took the Signals Course at Bordon was killed in action on D. day with the 13th Field Regiment.
- Feb.24 Moved out at daylight to Lousiendorf. The 13th Field Regiment occupied a position to ournrear (sic). Our gun psoition (sic) was located with the support Company of the Royal Winnipeg Rifles. We are under enemy observation from Calcar. I was uneasy so dug a 6 x 6 foot dugout in the soft earth reinforced by logs and covered with 4 feet of bricks, iron and nmearth (sic). At noon our mobile kitchen came up to point south the Louisendorf crossroads. was (sic) sitting along ahedge (sic) eating dinner when enemy 105's

suddenly started dropping. Hid in a slit trench till the shelling stopped. Started back for our C.P. with Polier and Snider. Was in the middle of a field when we were fired upon by multiple mortars. No cover. Laid down in a tank track. After a lull we got up and started to run. Another salvo landed almost immediately. Nearly a direct hit. The blast nearly blew the battle blouse off my back. Suffered shock and difficult breathing. Laid down in the deep tank tracks and never moved till dark. From there we could see the enemy shells and mortars landing in Louisendorf village all the afternoon. We suffered a direct hit on one gun crew. A mortar shell came through the window of the building next to our command post dugout and killed 6 men of the Rpyal (sic) Winnipegs Our troop gun carrier was hit but the crew men Femia and Parham escaped. In my absence my dugout held 14 men and withstood two direct mortar hits. Capt. Sevigny was hit by a mortar shell near Louisendorf Church and lost a leg. The two batmen accompanying him in his jeep were both wounded. In all our unit lost 3 men killed and 10 men wounded. A sneak raider came over after dark and bombed us. He had no luck and scurried away ahead of the ack ack fire.

- Feb.25 At Louisendorf. Rain began falling during the night and fell steadily all day. Enemy shelling reduced but heavy small arms fire along the front. The mortar crews from the Royal Winnipegs are with us. Like old days with the Poles at Falaise. Hundreds of Germans are seeking safety behind our lines. I seen a demented old lady straggling along the road wringing her hands. A tragedy of war—or the war brought home to those who waged it like cannibal monsters on the rest of Europe- I harder my heartsentimental pity is a weakness if a war is to be won. We must never let the Germans organize sympathy again and use it to destroy us. In the darkness we hear the clanking tread of tanksnight sounds that presage further battles.
- Feb.26 At Lousiendorf. In action. Calcar was heavily bombed last night before the infantry attack went in. A continual Canadian barrage rolled all night. The sky lit with searchlights- our position was raked by enemy fire. Gnr. Alain (Quebec City, PQ.) was wounded. SITREP; The Canadians have advanced on a 4 mile front for a depth of 6 miles. Goch which was lost by the Canadians was by paaased (sic) bybour (sic) troops and taken by the 43rd Wessex Division. Groups of German prisoners coming all day and into the night.
- Feb.27 At Louisendorf. We fired an all night barrage. The Candian (sic) attack continues. Intelligence reports 40 Allied infantry and 2 Armoured Divisions are pushing to the Rhine. We were visited by a Russian general. A handsome figure with a critical eye who conversed in excellent French. Prisoners keep coming in.
- Feb.28 At Louisendorf. In action. Our attack developing in the direction of Xanten. The Royal Regiemnt (sic) and Essex Scottish passed through our lines going up to the attack. Intelligence reports German desperation mounts as the 9th U.S. Army advances. We meet 2 German men and a girl today with their servile looks and

downcast eyes. I never thought any decent human being capable of such grovelling and bootlicking. How true of the militarist mindxd (sic) German. They are either at your throats or grovelling at your feet. We moved into a well appointed farmhouse and are living on the fat of the land, turkey, beef steak and all the trimmings. all (sic) tastily prepared bu (sic) our Abel, Bill Dale, former cook at the Ambassador Hotel, Vancouver. We had a real gourmet's feast. My esthetic (sic) feelings were rather dampened when I discovered one of our ruffians had chopped up the beautiful period furniture to roast the turkeys. however (sic), notwithsatnding (sic) I did emjoy (sic) Parham's rendition of "Sleepy Lagoon" on the piano.

- Mar. 1 At Louisendorf. In action. The 11th British Armoured Division are attacking on our left. The 2nd Canadian Division area attacking on our left. The 2nd Canadian Division moved in to attack the Hovhwald. The enemy are putting up a terrific resistance in the Balberger Wald and have regained about three quarters of the forest. Our artillery does not cause so many enemy casualties as they well dug in. The Algonquins, though, captured an entire German regiment. The 1st U.S. Army are 2 miles from Cologne and pushing toward Dusseldorf. The 4th Canadian Armoured Division are movingbup (sic) tonight. We were accidently strafed this evening by Spitfires – Laberge was wounded.
- Mar.2 At Louisendorf. In action. 2 AGRA H.Q. was bombed last night. Our armour is being shelled by heavy calibre guns across the Rhine. Weese has been captured. The Americans are at Venlo on the Dutch-German frontier. A German infantry offucer (sic) while waiting to be escorted to a POW cage conversed with our officer He discussed Tables of Organization. German officers lnow (sic) that a Canadian infantry division has the equivalent of 3 German infantry regiments. No German counter attack is launched against a Canadian formation unless there is an absolute superiority in infantry. Canadian infnatyr (sic) is highly rated in German Intelligence reports.
- Mar.3 At Louisendorf. In action. U.S. Troops are 6 miles from our forward position. The 1st U.S. Cavalry Division and 35th Infantry Division are trying to hook up with the 11th British Armoured Division. Weese has been mopped up. 2nd AGRA H.Q. was bombed again last night.
- Mar.4 At Udem. Made a night move to a nrw (sic) position near Udem. to support 2nd Cdn.Div. in the Hochwald. Unfavorable terrain. Terrible mud. the (sic) ground we traversed is marked by stranded armour. Every foot of the Hochwald is mined-especially with shoe mines- a particularly nasty type of anti-personnel mine which rarely kills outright but usually causes genital wounds when trod upon. Literally thousands are scattered all over. The Fusiliers Mont Royal relived the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry- The F.M.R.'s pushed into the Hochwald and lost 67 men killed. U.S. Troops are said to have a bridgehead across the Rhine at Remagen.

The 35th U.S. Infantry Division contacted our 3rd Canadian Infantry Division today.

- At Udem. In action. Stiff enemy resistance. They have a good Mar. 5 screen of defensive anti-tank guns. Every farm house is a minor forttress (sic). The Calgary Highlanders are on the east edge of the Hochwald and the 43rd Wessex Division are coming down on their right toward Xanten. The terrain is now a sea of mud. Seen the first Zombies who came up as reinforcements to the Essex Scottish. Civilians are everywhere now. Docile and passive in their behavior. No evidence of a single Werewolf. However, in a courtyard this morning we seen (sic) a crowd of refugees. A German speaking intelligence and Provost men were processing them. The female civilians of all ages were gathered on one side and the males civilians on the other. In a separate group were a group of German military prisoners. The Canadian officer said somethinh (sic) unintelligible to me. A huge hulking German paratrooper went beserk and lunged at him. Two Provost seized the prisoner and had their heads knocked together for their pains. One finally pistol whipped him, the second handcuffed him. I heard the officer say "Take him over the hill, boys". They forcibly loaded him into a jeep and departed in the direction of the POW cages. They came back in about ten minutes without him. Nazi resistance is visibly crumbling. No one shows any real fight except the die hard Nazis. The average Wehrmacht soldier surrenders in droves, meek, abject, and friendly unlike the arrogant strutting supermen we took in Normandy who would sneer and spit in your face. What a commentary on the German mentality. How true is the characterization of the German character as given by that Anglo-Irishman, the Marquis of Donegal. "The Germans are a race of ferocious sheep, ever ready and willing to follow any leader or Fuch rer who will show them a gap in the hedge of international law and lead then to good raiding in their neighbors (sic) pasture." Intelligence report. The oth U.S. Army took Krefeld, lost it and retook it. Three thousand Allied prisoners were freed in Krefeld.
- Mar. 6 At Udem. Activity has slackened. Heavy rain. The enemy is pulling back beyond the Rhine.
- Mar.7 We moved to Pallenkath between the Hochwald and the Balberger Wald. We were shelled while in convoy. An enemy observation post in Xanten Wood had us under observation, We abandoned our vehicles and took shelter in a basement with a party of Maissoneuves. Our area was shelled all day. Major Codere visited our C.P. today. He is the O.C. of the Battery replacing Major Lahaie who has gone to England. I have not seen him since last July when he was wounded the first day the unit was in action.
- Mar. 8 At Pallemkath. Unit active. We were shelled again today. other wise (sic) no unusual activity. A brigade from the 9th U.S. Army has made four crossings of the Rhine nearvour (sic) sector. The 1st U.S. Army is in Cologne. Patton's Thirs (sic) Army is acroose (sic) the Rhine near Coblenz and has a bridgehead 8 miels deep on a 14 mile front. Our FOO party had a brush with paratroopers One

came up to our gun carrier and surrendered. It was a ruse. He suddenly threw a grenade. Femia, the crew man shot him. The remaining number who were in ambush attempted to escape. Some infantrymen came up and the entire enemy group were wiped out.

- Mar. 9 At Pallenkath. Bitter weather. Violent winds. Col. Ganon and Lieut. Geoffrion visited our Command Post. Jeff returned recently from England. He was our original G.P.O. in Normandy. Civilains (sic) are everywhere and are a problem.
- Mar.10 At Pallenkath. Diminished activity. It is rumoured a crossing of the Rhine is soon to be underway in our sector. Went to Calcar for a bath.
- Mar 11. At Pallenkath. Unit active. The Xanten pocket has been liquidated. Heavy bombing of German positions across the Rhine continue. 5 Messerschmidts came over strafing. They proved to be an illstarred group. Two of them were downed by ack ack fire. Polier was a casulaty (sic). I went out to eat and when I returned to the bath we were using as a billet he had a (sic) already been evacuated. Today, I met a German family on their way to church. They really made a desperate effort at fratenization. Mein Heer (sic) talked to me in French,, the stout Frau in German and the dumpy daughter in English. They all talked at ince (sic) with the net result i (sic) did not understand a single word spoken. So they continued on their way to chruch (sic) and probably prayed for "Goot (sic) to Strafe England."
- Mar. 12 At Pallenkath. Quieter. The front seems to have rolled on. Enemy jets out on reconnaissance (sic). A heavy bombing raid on Ger,any (sic) last night. Aircraft passed overhead for 2 or 3 hours.
- Mar.13 We have been pulled out of the Rhine Front. Moved back to the Maas River in Holland Wectravelled (sic) via Udem, Kranenburg, Nijmegen, s8Hertogenbosch (sic) and made a night bivouac at Vugt.
- Mar.14 At Vugt. Went and seen the huge German concentration campwhere 30,000 Dutch people were put to death by the Nazis. The incinerators were still standing, undemolished, as a silent testimonial to Nazi bestiality. I will remember this in the years ahead when someone tells me it was a figment of imagination conceived by Allied propaganda. We came back to our old sector on the Maas. 58 Battery are in their old position at Kaatsheuvel. R.H.Q. and A Troop are at Cromvoirt. We took over a position at Nieuwkuijk from the 68th Medium Regiment (Imperials) Waather (sic) has turned warmer. Spring like atmosphere. Engaging many targets.
- Mar.15 At Niewkuijk –Unit engaging enemy targets. A fine day. Spring is approaching. Last night we heard the old familiar sound of buzz bombs. The enemy are still directing them against Antwerp Went for a bath.

- Mar.16 Weather cloudy. Buzz bombs still going over. We left Niewkuijk in P.M. back for the Nigmegen (sic) area. in (sic) P.M. The Nijmegen is still blacked out by the gigantic smoke screen. There are heavy concentrations in theNigmegen (sic) area. A build up is under way for the Rhine Crossing. We went into a concentration area at Berg en Dal.
- Mar.17 At Berg en Dal. Resting. Went to a movie in the Winter Gardens Betty Grable. Oh, those gams. Our boys had a brawl with the Irish Guards. Palidwor and Babineau have gone to rejoin the paratroops also Capt. Gagnon

(HANDWRITTEN)

- MAR 12 Our Arty Air Observer, an (sic) blonde, fair haired English lad who was with us since the Normandy beach-head was killed today. A Fock-Wolfe 190 strafed him with cannon fire and he plummeted down dead (?) in front us. He was popular with all the boys and his passing is regretted by everyone. These Air Arty boys are sitting ducks to a fast fighter plane.
- Mar. 18 Unit at Berg en Dal – Resting. a (sic) lovely Sunday. O.C. gave me permission to go back to Brakkenstein and visit our Dutch friends. usual (sic) security warnings etc. The Rossen's had a heart warming welcome for me. Played with little Marga and forgot the war. Later I walked down the Berg en Dal Road with Anna and Nola. Nola is a typical stout Dutch girl. She had a boy friend in the 82nd Airborne Div. a certain Joe Gagnon from Massachusetts. There is no visible evidence that they did more than hold hands. Nola expects it will be a boy. and (sic) keeps awaiting the return of her Dear Joe. I went back to Rossens and slept between white sheets. A lone Jerry came over during the night dropped flares and one bomb which fell near the monastery. No damage except to blow someone's turnip into the next county. The Rossen family told me the Camadians (sic) are to cross the Rhine within a week. Wonderful security. When anyone asks a question bearing on any military subject, a standard reply is "Ask the Dutch" They usually know much and more than our own intelligence.
- Mar.19 Back at Berg en Dal in time for breakfast. Went back after dinner to Nijmegen to see a show. "The Bandoliers" Very good, especially the Indian motifs which are thoroughly Canadian. Met Lovell whom I have not seen since I left Bordon.
- Mar.20 At Berg en Dal. Went to the Canada Club in Nijmegen. Wrote letters and read. Met Marvin Cardinal from Lac La Biche, Alta.
- Mar.21 At Berg en Dal. Night raiders were over last night. There is a steady forward movement of armour and hundreds of our aircraft are in the skies. The pre-offensive tenseness grows, Old Blood and Guts Patton is blasting hell out of the enemy on the 3rd U.S. Army front.

- Mar.22 Left Berg en Dal and made a night occupation of a position at Kellen. We are back in Germany. We are to support the long expected Rhine Crossing.
- Mar.23 At Kellen. An almost continuous action XXX British Corps has move up to jump off in the lead for tomrrow's (sic) Rhine Crossing 3rd Canadian Infantry Division made a diversionary attack today supported by a terrific all day bombardment. Two guns of our troop were detached to fire H.F.'s in the area beyond Calcar to deceive the enemy.
- Mar.24 At Kellen. During the night artillery fire increased all along the front. We were shelled by German heavy batteries. After daylight we assembled on the lawn of our Command Post building. The unit was briefed and warned against an anticipated enemy airborne counterattack. Intelligence reports General Kellelring is in command of the German defences. He arrived from Italy and is an ableand (sic) resourceful leader. Our unit must be prepared for the worst, particularly, as Kesselring enjoys a bad reputation for treatment of POW's. He is considered a ruthless killer by Intelligence. There is rumour he executed hundreds of Italian civilians near Rome. An 8 hour barrage preceded the attack on Ries. At 5.00 P.M. thousands of Allied airborne troops began jumping beyond the Rhine. At dark SITREP reported we had beach head 2 kilmeteres (sic) deep on a 2 kilometres front.
- Mar. 25 At Kellen. Enemy bombers were over during the night strafing recklessly. Their artillery never relaxed during the night but their defences are crumbling rapidly. Their mortar fire is the heaviest and most sustained I have seen since Normandy. SITREP reports the 8th Royal Scots Fusiliers have linked up with the 6th British and 17th U.S. Airborne Divisions. The 1st British Commandoes hold Wesel. The 30th U.S. Division are holding along the Saven Canal and the 79th U.S. Division are pushing toward Dinslaken. Enemy formations identified in our area include 346th Inf. Div.15th Hitler Youth Panzer Div. and the 6th Paratroop Division centered on Aalten. The 116th Panzwer Div. in and around Bochelt, 8th Paratroop Div. south of Bochelt and the 180th Inf.Div.at Wesel. Churchill is at Montgomery's Field H.Q. Kesselring has taken over supreme field command from Runstedt. Our G.P.O Capt. Martin (Joliette, P.Q.) who was in Italy with the 1st Medium says he is a master of the technique of slow retreat, utterly ruthless and a fighter of last ditch calibre.
- Mar. 26 At Kellen. Unit activity slackened to moderate fire. Went back to Calcar for a bath in P.M. Patton is moving toward Frankfort.
- Mar.27 At Kellen. Eenemy (sic) raided during the dark hours. A JU-88 was brought down by ack ack fire near us. Enemy artillery shifted from the forward area and there was intense enemy air hurst (sic) ranging, all last night, probing behind our smoke screen. The Canadians are now leaving German civilians in the forward areas as their numbers are so huge there is no ready alternative. I met

Donald Cardinal. He is from Lac La Biche, AltPatton (sic) is in Frankfort.

- Mar.28 At Kellen. Unit active. Weather is changing to cloudy and overcast. The Canadian Scottish attack Emmerich. Patton is already beyond Frankfort, One spearhead is 55 miles from Nuremburg and another is moving toward Fulda. There is much speculation as to whether he will link up with Konev in Czecho-Slovakia or attempt an enveloping movement of the Ruhr.
- Mar.29 At Kellen. Our unit fired an all night barrage directed beyond Emmerich.
- Mar.30 At Kellen. Unit continues the barrage alternating with infantry calls. British troops are 17 miles from Munster.
- Mar.31 At Kellen. Inactive. Enemy are out of range. Our extreme range is 22,000 yards. Montgomery is well into the North German Plain.
- Apr. 1 We cross the Rhine at last by Blackfriars Bridge. We see many enemy civilians now. We went through Bienen. Not a single building remains standing. I saw a stout German frau weeping while her portly German husband sat on the concrete steps of his demolished house. All that remained of their home. They stared stonily at the ground and never looked up as we past. I wonder if they thought of Warsaw, Rotterdam, and Coventry. We went through Millingen to Anhalt. We finally took up a firing position before dark. We were disappointed to find we were not in Germany but back in Holland in a village we identified as Ulft. The enemy were out of range.
- Apr. 2 We moved toward Zutphen, site of the old battlefield where Sir Phillip Sydney gained immortality. We were held up as the enemy demolished bridges over the canal. We halted ar (sic) Vorden and tookmup (sic) a position and awaited the infantry. The South Saskatchewan's moved up at dusk. We engaged enemy targets after dark. Arnhem has been taken by the First Canadian Corps.
- Apr. 3 At Vorden. The enemybis (sic) shelling and counter attacking with tanks. Enemy prisoners now adopt a very friendly attitude and a new line. They are holding off the Russians and letting us into Germany to save us from Bolshevism. This makes some impression on the Dutch. A Rotterdam worker who labored as a German war worker volunteer told us in perfect French. "Les Ruses sont les eleves de les Allemandes" indicating the extent to which Nazi propaganda has poisoned the minds of European workingmen. German arrogance is now a thing of the past.
- Apr. 4 Moved to Valkenhorst which enables us to range and fire beyond the Twente Canal. Heavy rain in progress. The Americans area near Osnabruck.
- Apr. 5 At Valkenhorst. Continued heavy rain. Our infantry continue to push beyond the Twente Canal.

- Apr. 6 At Valkenhorst. Firedcpreliminary (sic) barrage and later call support. The F.M.F.&s (sic) and South Saskatchewan's jumped off at 4.00 A.M. to capture Zutphen. An S.S. Panzer was apparently stalled at a crossroads, under our direct observation. boxed in without hope of escape. They refused surrender Our battery knocked them out. I took an S.S. party book from a dead crew member. The perverted Nazi racial philosophy was grimly revealed in its pages. The document duly recorded all the bearer's ancestors back to the year 1710, attested to his Nordic purity and freedom from any Judaistic (sic) taint. (Later I gave this startling bokklet (sic) to my Jewish friend Ma (sic) Max Weinlos in Edmonton.) The 4th Canadian Armoured Division have pushed through to the North coast of Holland.
- Apr. 7 We moved to Verwolde near Laren. The Royal Candian (sic) Dragoons bivouacked near us and I was agreeably surprised to meet Stanley Daniels of St. Paul. Alta. He served throughout the Italian campaign. The Americans are south of Hanover. Vienna is invested by the Red Army/ (sic)
- Apr. 8 At Verwolde. Enemy paratroops dropped to our north last night but were cut off and rounded up. We engaged in a counter battery task. A Spitfire pilot reporeted (sic) we knocked out three enemy medium guns almost with our first salvo after we went into Fire for Effect.
- Apr. 9 At Verwolwe (sic). In action. during (sic) the day. Night dark and exceptionally quiet. The Poles areb (sic) in Cleves on their way to our front. Our unit is to be attached again to the 1st Polish Armored (sic) Division. Huot told us excruciatingly comic story of the chaplain in his old regiment, the 7th Light Ack Ack
- Apr. 10 Moved through Markelo, Goor and Almelo to a concentration point in woods near Baldemaar in Germany. Occasional groups of enemy prisoners coming in. Todays (sic) group included 5 Asiatics in German uniform.
- Apr.11 At Baldemaar. in (sic) concentration area. The British are 60 miles south of Hamburg. Hanover has been captured. The Russians have taken three quarters of Vienna.
- Apr.12 We moved out of Baldemaar and back into Holland. We made a night bivouac at Zuid Sleen. Dutch Rsiatnce (sic) men were clearing out the collaborators. A Dutch Nazi (or allegedly so) ran out of the back door of a house while it was being searched. A volley of rifle fire pitched him face down in a turnip field. An attractive Dutch girl was hauled out of the same house and passed through a shouting, milling mob. An improvised jail housed about twenty of these trollops. Canadians and Dutch Oranje men mounted guard to restrain the vengeful crowds. My 12 days leave came through tonight. Off for Engalnd (sic) tomorrow. First leave in 17 months.

- Apr. 13 Left Zuid Sleen and was jeeped down to Nijmegen by Sergt. Major Archambault. J.A. Best, Windsor, Ont and W.F. Burrell, Rochester, Alta. accompanied me on the leave train to Calais. We travelled with a party from the P.P.C.L.I.
- Apr.14 Spent 19 hours all last night on the uncomfortable wooden benches of the leave train. No sleep. Spent the afternoon walking the streets of Calais and looking at the sights. Had a welcome nihght's (sic) sleep in the local transit camp.
- Apr.15 We left Calais at 2.00 P.M. On the S.S. Biarritz. Arrived in King's Cross Station in late evening. Swith (sic) Best and Burrell secured quarters in the Gordon Club near Waterloo Station.
- Apr. 16 Left London and went to visit the Wilfred Race family at Middlesto 18brough (sic) Yorkshire. Wilf, an old family friens (sic), emigrated to Canada before World War I and returned to England in 1920. He served in the C.E.F. in World War I. I received a grand welcome. I was a small boy when he left Canada 25 years ago. I enjoyed three grand days here. Browsed in the bookshops and lazed around. No memorable incidents although I was nearly overrun when I passed a factory at closing time 5.00 P.M. and was nearly mobbed when the factory suddenly disgorged a spate of factory girls. Escaped without any serious consequences. I could not help but observe, on the basis of the evenings experience, that these English girls can really compensate for the deficiencies we "Colonials" find in their men.
- Apr. 19 Came back to London on the night train via Darlington and Reading.
- Apr. 20 A day in London. Down to Whitechapel. Called on my Irish charmer Molly O'Reilly at Aldgate. Wonderful day. Retracing the footsteps of Samuel Pepys.
- To Maidstone to visit the Brookfields. Mon was visibly glad to see Apr.21 me. A great family. Mancy (sic), my first Enflish (sic) friend came down from Crawley and showed me the town. We walked along the Medway. How beautiful the Kentish countryside in cerry (sic) blossom time. Nancy's fiance, a Bradford boy, is a captain in the Sherwood Rangers, with the Desert Rats came down and I met him later. A capital fellow and very un-English in manner. John the only boy in the family, and Oxford don, fell on the Ebro in Spain, in 1938 while (sic) serving with the British volunteers in the International Brigade. Their home is rendezvous for German and Czech refugees who meet there frequently. T.A. Jackson and Pat Sloan are frequent visitors but I did not meet them. I will not easily forget that lovely English garden and the rambling late Tudor period house built in 1632. For one whose people Irish and French an (sic) brought up in the anti-British imperialist tradition this island of living will long remain in my memory.
- Apr.22 Back to London in the evening. Nancy came with me to Victoria Station to wish me Godspeed and left for Crawley. Nancy is a

graduate in political economy and psychology of London University and held a traching (sic) post for two years at the London School of Economics. She went back to Crawley where she holds a post in a large war plant as consultant dealing with problems of the female factory personnel.

- Apr. 23 All day in London. Spent mostly in Foyle's the largest book store in the World. Spent the evening in Tottenham Court Road. Met Cohen and Maurice Punchard from Toronto. Took the leave train in late evening and spent the night at the Royal Paviliob (sic) Hotel in Folkstone.
- Apr. 24 Crosses the Channel on the S.S. Canterbury. Took the all night train with Best and Burrell back to Nijmegen.
- Apr. 25 Spent all day in the Nijmegen transit camp awaiting transport. B.S.M. Archambault arrived in the evening with transport.
- Apr. 26 Left Nijmegen in the late A.M. Rejoined the unit at Grete. We are supporting the Poles along the Kusten Canal. Was gald (sic) to see the boys. Almost like returning to the bosom of your own family. After our departure on leave the unit moved to Voordinge in Holland and into a concentration area. This was on April 14th. From April 15th to 18th they were at Beck Loosen in Germany followed by action at Lehe the next day. The unit was heavily engaged during the attack on Papenburg April 20th and 21st. Our troop command post suffered several hits and there were casualties in our troop. Fortuenately (sic) I was on leave. The unit was at Fulmhausen from April 22nd to 24th and the following day they moved to Grete where I rejoined them.
- Apr. 27 In action at Grete. Enemy resistance is weakening all along our front.
- Apr. 28 Moved to Westerhauderfehn. A small camp here held French prisoners who were evacuated to the interior four days ago. I went through a hut in Stalag XC a frightful pest hole which held 76 men. Among the abandoned litter I found a package of letters evidently belonging to an Algerian soldier one Marcel Clut. One was a letter from his army godmother in Paris, a snapshot of his comely wife and small daughter and a collection of verses to his wife which I read and found tragically poignant amid the desolation.
- Apr. 29 We moved into a new position at Batxen a short distance from yesterday's position.
- Apr. 30 The English 4th AGRA have moved up near us and are engaging the enemy with a heavy barrage in support of the Poles. We hear Himmler has made an offer through Bernadotte to end the war.
- May 1. Great news. The Red Flag is flying over the Reichstag in Berlin. Enemy resistance is collapsing everywhere. The 7th Medium ahead of us were shelled by naval guns and lost 5 killed and 11 wounded. At 10.26 P.M. we heard over German radio that Reichsfuehrer

Hitler was no more- having died a glorious death in the struggle against Bolshevism. Later a special SITREP from R.H.Q. advises that Doenitz has taken over supreme command of Germany.

- May 2 Big news today. The Gwrmens (sic) have surrendered in Italy.
- May 3. We moved to Detern. A clearer picture of events is now emerging. Goebbels and Hitler commited suicide. Hamburg has been declared an open city.
- May 4 In position at Detern. It was here a haughty German lady speaking perfect English took us to task for the alleged theft of a bicycle. She peremptotily (sic) demanded satisfaction or else—German arrogance is with difficulty concealed by some of these civilains (sic). The Lady did not request. She demanded and seemed quite oblivious of the circumstance of the military defeat. A true example of the Herrenvolk. We moved the Westerstede in the evening in a drizzling rain. While in convoy about 9.00 P.M. our rear link set informed us that the Germans in North West Europe had entered into negotiations for capitualtion (sic) of all armed forces.
- May 5 In bivouac at Westerstede. Everyone realizes the end is near.
- May 6 We leave Westerstede and push on toward Wilhelmshaven. We move into the town of Marx and are unopposed. Here we open the prisons and 500 Belgians are freed.
- May 7 At Marx. Germany is in collapse. Hundreds of civilian refugees and German soldiers on the loose. Here we roust out a German farm family from their house and take it over as our billets. We gave them 15 minutes to vacate which they did with the utmost alacrity. The interior of the farm house presented a scene of kulak splendor. These people really had it good. With Bethke Gaylord, Minn. who speaks fluent German, we hold converse with a Russian tankist captured at Bialystok in 1941 and an Ukrainian peasant girl who were employed as slave labor on the farm. We permit them to use the bedroom of their former master which gratifies our ironic spirit of revenge.
- May 8 At least the wondrous day. Victory in Europe. Our crew howver (sic) are silent and thoughtful. Anti-climax. There is no feeling of exultation nothing but a quiet satisfaction tha (sic) the job has been done and we can see Canada again. We assemble in convoy before noon and await for "Prepare to Move" Shortly before our departure our new found Russian friend beckons silently and we follow him to the cellar which we had meticulously ransacked yesterday evening. Here he indicates to us the secret liquor stock of his former master. What a find. Our troop have a glorious binge. For a while I retire and remain inert under a hedge. Evening approaches as I return to the convoy. Movement orders having been postponed. Orientation is a difficult problem but I manage to load our G.P.O. into the jeep when the order "Mount" come downs the line. We pass through Mennen to a concentration

area at Hemsen and bivouac in a farm house. Our troop kitchen burner exploded and burnt the building the ground. I could not help but feel pity for this poor peasant family.

- May 9 At Hemsen. We assemble and parade before our O.C. Col. Gagnom (sic) and march to a memorial service in the littler rural church nearby. to (sic) commemorate those of our regiment who fell in the campaign. The Colonel begins to read the 36 names of our fallen. Tears are in his eyes. He falters and hands the paper to the Adjutant who calmly folds the paper and puts it in his pocket and quietly says. "It not necessary. They were comrades. We remember."
- May 10. We move out of Germany and to billets in Markely, Holland. Every town we pass through has a holiday appearance. Five years ago today the Nazis invaded the Low Countries.
- May 11 At Markelo. Latest reports say we are to be held in Holland for a month before going on occupation service in Germany. Rumour has it we will go to Oldenburg.
- May 12. Crerar announces repatriation plan.
- May 13. The Dutch Oranje (sic) are active. Five thousand Dutch S.S. are in cages at Utrecht. In Markelo we see a little Dutch girl almost a child with clipped hair and pregnant-what an aftermath of war wholesale misery- we witness the sadistic emotions of revenge and it sickensmthe (sic) human spirit. Imwelcome (sic) a long letter from Norris to keep from baneful thinking.
- May 19 Re-attestation circulars for Pacific service distributed. Not many volunteers for Japan. Everyone wants to go home.
- May 20. There is a rumour we are moving to The Hague. Huot, Groulx (sic), Lenteigne and Femia have volunteered for the Pacific theatre. Now doing periodic telephone exchange duty, sports and unending hours of volley ball.
- May 24 Went to dental clinic. Had two teeth filled.
- May 26 The move to The Hague has been cancelled. New replacements Zombies are rumoured to be arriving soon to replace us.
- May 27 Continued rain. Very depressing. New reinforcements arrived. Among them Girard who left us when he was wounded at Boulogne.
- May 28 More re-inforcements. Lieut. Sharp, a new officer, joined our troop today.
- May 30. Met N.W.G. Wahtmore. Harriston, Ont. I was with him in 1 CARU at Bordon in England Was shocked to hear the R.J. Cook, Peace River, Alta who was with us at Bordon on Signals Course and was with R.H.Q. had been killed at Louisendorf in February. He is bound for Canada.

- May 31 Went to AGRA Head Quarters for a farewell parade for the 10th Medium (Imperials) who were attached to AGRA. They are returning to England. Heavy downpour throughout the day.
- June 1 Had a visit from Barnes who is with the 3rd Medium at Goor. Lemieux has gone to Rotterdam.
- June 3 Went to Amsterdam via Hilversum on all night pass. Seen Bob Hope in the "The Princess and the Pirate". I enjoyed the scene where as a pirate fighting desperaetly (sic) on the foredeck of the galleon his sword snaps off at the hilt. Bob regards it with an incredulously idiotic look and mutters "No wonder Made in Japan." The 17th century background motivated a harty belly laugh. That boy can sure roll them in the aisles.
- June 4 Went to The Hague on a cultural tour arriving there at 3.00 P.M. Our isntructor (sic) and officer in Charge. Lieut. Pope on arrival divided the rations fairly dismissed us and left us to our own cultural devices. Wandered around with Beauchesne, Albertville Sask. and looked over the Peace Palace. Later we meandered into the Hoofstraat a cultural setting of no mean importance in the gay life of the city. The Paymaster having denied us the financial means necessary for cultural rpomition (sic) we failed to make night club history. But for the generosity of the West Nova Scotias we would have slept outside on the ground. These lads gave Beauchesne and I sleeping quarters.
- June 5 We left The Hague by trucks returning to Markelo via Utrecht Amersfoort Aneldoorn and Deventer.
- June 6 Anniversary of D. Day. Noticeable for it complete inactivity. No parades. Every man had 24 hour pass. Our old man the Colonel is a vert (sic) practicable man.
- June 9- Went to Almelo 6 C.C.S. Captain Musgrove consultatnt (sic). Discovered I was afflicted with an outlandish condition which the M.O camouflaged under the imposing and terrifying description of "prostalgic fugax" whatever that is.
- June 10 Went to Church Parade in Markelo Church (Anglican Services)
- June 14. Backm (sic) on exchange duty. Huot left for Canada. Bill Dale came back from Nijmegen.
- June 16 Lemieux arrived back on leave from Brussels
- June 19 Granted 5 days leave to Nordwijk a coast resort near The Hague. Here I met Vandersteen and Larsen whom I have not seen D. Day. Both survivev (sic) the war without mishap. Went up to The Hague but could secure a bed in any service hostel. Finally, in the purlieu of the Hoofstraat and (sic) elderly Dutch woman directed me to a building. She knocked and an aged but still attractive female opened the door. After an explanation of my plight in my

atrocious Dutch she guided me to a stifling garret room, not much larger than a piano box. It contained a ramshackle cot which I accepted gratefully in order to escape the rain. We descended and the mlandlady (sic) kindly offered me a cup of ersatz coffee. I rummaged in my "black market" kit bag and nobly offered her a tin of Chase and Sanborn's coffee. For two hours my elderly guide whose feminine charms when assessed in the alare of full lighting proved disaapointing (sic) and even revolting, and my hostess struggled desperately with my linguistic inability with the Dutch Finally, my hostess with grimace and pantomine language. conveyed to me she had lived in Vienna and had spent 16 years in Paris. Whereupon I asked her if she spoke French. She replied "Certainement, je suis Francaise." and fell upon me with a graceful and truly Gallic embrace. My garret quarters were promptly disregarded, the best room in the house prepared, my dilapidated guide of the evening shooed rapidly away and a charming your Dutch girl magically appeared well versed in every detail to attend to every amenity of hospitality. My hostess despite her 60 odd years still retained the chic and verve which makes American men so susceptible to the cahrms (sic) of those foreign women. Like the French say "Qu'elle numero" but a heart of gold lay behind that matter of fact exterior. The hospitality of Madame Jersina will be long remembered.

- June 20 Walked back to Nordwijk in the early P.M. Sat on the terrace of the hotel and drank beer with Sergt. Dumas. The beach area was closed off. German prisoners undxr (sic) Dutch guards were busy demining the beaches. Occasionally loud explosions were heard. Three German were blown up today. The Dutch have a technique which ensures complete removal and demolition. Some work details delibereately (sic) left mines "undiscovered". The Dutch guards have work parties link arms and trample every inch of the ground. The incidence of accidental explosions has diminished almost to the absolute minimum. I was chagrined to hear my name called by Lieut. Ostiguy. I have been recalled to the unit for transfer to occupation service in Germany. Went back with the Lieutenant in his jeep and slept in 58 Battery officers kitchen.
- June 21 At Markelo. S.O.S to the 2/13th Field Regiment R.C.A. On our way to Occupation Forces today. Our group included H.J. MacIsaac. St. Ninian's, Antigonish. NS., P.J. Mullan, Hudson's Heights, P.Q., A.J. Brace and V.J. Ralston of Toronto and myself. We made a night bivouac near a small unidentified village. Have left the 4th Medium Regiment after 1 year and 5 days service with the unit.
- June 22 At Lunteren. I have joined the 2/78th Battery. Was interviewed by the O.C. Major Waugh, a Southern Alberta cattleman, gifted with an excellent range of profanity. I also met Johnny Macleod, Alta, Billings, of Ottawa whom I took the wireless course at Blackdown. I heard that Tiny Davis, my old International Brigader, whom I last seen in Brandon in November 1943 had finally seen action. That was one boy whom the higher ups really gave the complete run around and buck passing treatment with all the frills.

- June 23 Ran into Lend Gauthier, from Judah, near Peace River. He has been posted to H. Troop the mobile unit in the regiment also seen J. A. Robillard, Mont Nebo, Sask. He is in 44 Battery. We were tohether (sic) in Blackdown. Later he was with the Canadian Grenadier Guards. Mel Doig from Toronto is also in 44 Batty.
- June 27. W.T. Hodson, Ocean Falls, B.C. who was in A. Troop in our old regoment (sic) arrived today.
- July 2 O.C.'s parade at Koudsberg, Col. Telford from the 19th Field is now in command. A 100% blanco man.
- July 3 Concert by R.C.E. Band. Espana, Museet's Light Cavalry Overture, March of the Bullfighters. In a Persian Garden.
- July 5 Went to Apeldoorn in the evening. Met Charlie Daniels, from St. Paul, Alta.
- July 7 Left Lunteren for Germany. Night bivouac at Assen. Passed through Goreningen en route.
- July 8 Arrived at Zetel in Germany- Made a night bivouac. We are 19 kilometers from Wilhelmshaven.
- July 10 Moved into billets yesterday. Saukas from 4th Medium has joined us. A psychology of defeat pervades the local civilians. 14 anti-Nazi Germans were shot in this town for oppositional activity to the Hitler regime. However, the average German is still numb from the physical shock of defeat and cannot credit or accept the incontrovertible fact that they have suffered a genuine defeat. No evidence of Werewolves. The Essex Scottish occupied this area previous to our arrival. One of their men was found with is (sic) throat cut. Intelligence discounted it as the work of Wrewolves (sic) and ascribed it to a personal vendetta still unsolved. However, whatever they think the population is submissive and apparently anxious to please.
- July 11. I was unanimously elected by "H" troop as their representative on the Regimental Committee.
- July 12. Lieut. P.E. Ostiguy, Montreal, PQ. from the 4th Medium is with us. He was one of our original, officers in Normandy.
- July 14 Some British troops are quartered on German farms as a so-called anti-Russian measure. Displaced persons with hostile attitudes to Germand (sic) have in some instances taken personal revenge against German farmers who were severe task masters. The tread of Allied feet on German cobble stones is often a reassurance to many Germand (sic) who have reason to fear retribution. The German peasant believed as much in the might of the German armies as Hitler, Von Papen or Kesselring. Their support made these war criminals possible. The brutality of German generals was not worse than that of the Unteroffiziers, the works foreman or the masters of slave labor on the German farms.

- July 15 Went out out (sic) to Horsten with ny (sic) driver "Pop" Daniels, Summerland B.C. and Cpl. Johnson of Battery kitchen to but (sic) vegetables from German farmers- one family allegedly anti-Nazi claim to have lived in Nebraska up till 1936.
- July 21 Tabloid Sports. No 3 Team from H. Troop (our formation) placed third with 70 points. Sowinski piled up 15 points, myself 11.
- July 26 U.K. elections. A Tory defeat reflecting the leftward trend in Britain. The Left trend is particularly strong among the lower ranks of the armed forces. Labor 384 Tories 188 Commonwealth Party 1 Communists 2.
- July 27 A big show of force. Our armoured troop surrounds and search houses. Intelligence directive No es1/2lanation (sic). Population scrupulously docile and submissive.
- July 30 Took T.O.E.T's again.
- Aug. 1 Troop Mess Meeting. Our Troop O.C. Capt P. W. Oland, Rothesay, N.B. was present as Cpl. Johnson appeared to interview the troop and explain charges I had made against him as troop representative on the Regimental Committee. As presiding genius in the battery kitchen a subtle diversion of supplies has been effected principally our troop supplies. The corporal, who served 19 years in the U.S. Army knows all the angles. Our boys were in a belligerent mood. Johnson, that artful dodger, succeeded in soothing their suspicions. Meanwhile, his Dutch wife in Amsterdam, disposes, of the weekly shipment and piles up the guilders.
- Aug. 9 Hut Orderly today. Wyonch reports unofficially that all 35 point men and under are slated formoccupation (sic) duty.
- Aug.10 Japan surrenders. Daniels left today for Canada. Good Old Pop. He was through World War I with the Royal Irish Rifles and could well have fought in the Boer War. No one ever knew his real age. Lieut. Crabtree arrived today.
- Aug. 17 Went to a show with Vern Wegner, Pend O'Reille, Alta. a cowboy and a good one too. With Boc Parker, a hard rock miner from Noranda they are our cooks and culinary experts of no mean order.
- Aug.18 Posted to the 15th Field Regiment in Holland. Cancelled my plan to visit a German family near Horsten. A relative of theirs, Antonia Muller, living in St. Paul, Alta, is an old friend. She emigrated to Canada in 1928 and I secured her first job in Canada. Most of post World War I immigrants from Germany in the St. Paul district came from Oldenburg and I met a number of German families whose relatives I know quite well in Canada. What a coincidence of time and fate.
- Aug. 19 Proceeded to Oldenburg to the 4th Division Reinforcement Camp at Rijssen then to the 15th Field Regiment at Neede.

- Aug.20 Mt Neede. Posted to 95th Battery, a Calgary unit. The unit is made up of Alberta men and will return to Calgary as a unit. Seen Lieut. R.R. Jeffels. he was at I CARU and teaches as Alberta University. Met Vandersteen again.
- Aug. 24 Leave to Nordwijk and the Hague. Went to visit my friend and
 - to benefactress Madamoiselle Jorstina. Met Sergt. J.O. Dube, Pascalis 26. Station, Abitibi, P.Q. who was my old Signal Sergeant in the 4th Medium. Had an enjoyable time. Met the doorman of the Canadian Legion Hostel in The Hague He farmed near Dauphin Manitoba before he returned to Holland.
- Aug. 27 Walked back to Nordwijk during the night. Laid in a tulip field and rested for an hour under the stars. What beautiful peace and serenity- Towards dawn I slept a few hours in a barn at Rijnsberg, A buxom Dutch girl brought me a glass of milk and wished me God Speed as the sun rose glistening on the dew above the waving tulip fields. Back in Neede at night.