

# **The Rhineland**

**February 2/March 31 1945**

**By the Canadian Scottish Regiment**

**From: Ready for the Fray, 2002  
the history of The Canadian Scottish  
Regiment**



# READY FOR THE FRAY



THE HISTORY OF THE CANADIAN SCOTTISH  
REGIMENT (PRINCESS MARY'S) 1920 TO 2002



## CHAPTER XI

### *Clearing the Rhineland—From Nijmegen to Emmerich*

For about ten miles the main road from Nijmegen to Cleve runs along the base of an area of high ground. South of this road, at the north-western end, part of the 2nd Canadian Corps had been encamped for months, enjoying the relatively dry ground, especially when in reserve positions. North of the road, between it and the Rhine, is a wide expanse of flat polder country which runs from Nijmegen to Moyland, about 20 miles to the south-east. This flat, water-drenched area was to be the battlefield for the 3rd Division during the first part of Operation "Veritable", an operation which might have been better named "Webfeet" or "Water-wings".

The 7th Brigade, concentrated on the high ground near Beek, was familiar with the fringes of this polder country. It is as level as water on a plate, criss-crossed with numerous canals and drainage ditches, and offering little cover or concealment except that given by the various canal banks. Much of this area was inundated, but up to February 6, at least, most of the routes to the enemy's forward defended localities were still approachable over dry land.

The divisional plan of attack for the opening stage of "Veritable" called for the 8th Brigade to strike out on the left close to the Rhine while the 7th Brigade, to the south, would go in on the right. The 7th Brigade was to attack in three phases. During



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the first phase the Canadian Scottish (right) and Winnipeg Rifles (left) would advance to the Quer Damm. At the north-eastern end of this earthen bank, right on the Dutch-German border, was an enemy strongpoint nicknamed "Little Tobruk". This was to be captured by the Canadian Scottish. From the Quer Damm the Winnipegs would advance to seize Zyfflich while the Canadian Scottish, advancing on a parallel axis, would attack the village of Niel, about two and a half miles from "Little Tobruk". During the third phase the Canadian Scottish would hold Niel as a firm base for the brigade and be prepared to help the other two battalions in the brigade while they attacked deeper into enemy territory to seize a line running from the Rhine at Bimmen through Duffenward to Donsbruggen. This would place the brigade approximately 10,000 yards beyond their start line.

The operation was due to start on February 8, and during the days immediately prior to the opening of the offensive the whole battalion was briefed on the role it would play in the forthcoming action. It soon became apparent that the method of attack would have to be changed. During the first week in February a sudden thaw released millions of tons of water into the polder country. Then, just before the operation was about to start, the river rose, spilled through dykes previously breached by the Germans and, aided by further enemy action, broke through other dykes which had been strained to hold the excess water. Before daybreak on February 7 the water rose 12 inches, and on the morning of the attack the flood level had risen another 30 inches.<sup>1</sup>

The flooding of the flat land over which they were to attack drew many comments from the men in the Canadian Scottish. "Excited shouts of 'The Tide's in'," wrote the war diarist, "greeted late risers". He continued: "As far as we could see, what had yesterday been dry land was now fit only for the traffic of the Royal Navy".<sup>2</sup> Preparations had been made for just such a contingency. It had been known for some time that the enemy, if he chose, could blanket the area with a sheet of water varying in depth from two to four feet. To overcome this liquid barrier, about 60 "Buffaloes"—large troop-carrying, amphibious vehicles—had

<sup>1</sup> Stacey, *The Canadian Army, 1939-1945*, p. 241, and W.D., 7 Cdn. Inf. Bde., February 7 and 8, 1945.

<sup>2</sup> W.D., 1 C Scot R, February 7, 1945.



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been made ready for the use of each of the division's assaulting brigades. These craft, manned by naval personnel, would in effect replace the tank support previously allotted to the division. The "Buffaloes", together with a number of "DUKWS" and "Weasels", were called up as soon as the flooding was observed. The attack was to go in on schedule, with the infantry literally sailing into the islands of enemy resistance in a manner reminiscent of D Day. There was even a sort of "Movement Control" organization set up to ensure the smooth cooperation between the craft, men and the headquarters involved. The only thing missing was a divisional sea chanty.

During the night of February 7-8 the men heard the throbbing engines of over a thousand medium and heavy bombers flying overhead, and those on the high ground could see the fires and explosions as the bombs hit enemy communication centres, supply dumps and other important military targets to the south-east. Before daylight the guns lined up on the heights about Berg en Dal opened up with a terrific barrage which lasted for two and a half hours. Then the ear-splitting noise stopped for ten minutes to allow the flash spotters and sound rangers to locate any active enemy batteries previously unknown. Then once again the guns opened up, pouring literally thousands of tons of steel and high explosives into the enemy's positions. In mid-morning the shattering bombardment stopped, and off to the right the 2nd Division crossed the start line to capture their preliminary objectives, a prerequisite to the advance by the 3rd Division.

The attack by the Canadian Scottish was not due to go in until the evening, so during the day the men watched the "cab rank" of Allied fighters and fighter-bombers circling overhead and swooping down to blast the enemy upon call from the infantry. The artillery and mortars, firing on request, kept up an almost continuous racket as they hurled their shells and bombs into German posts still resisting after the major bombardment. During the afternoon, as favourable reports were received of the progress by the 2nd Division, the men were issued with emergency rations which were to be used until a normal system of feeding the troops could be established after the assault. This issue included one 24-hour ration package, "Tommy-cookers" and Hexamine tablets, and tins of self-heating cocoa and soup. At three-thirty in the after-



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noon word came that H Hour would be at five o'clock. Men began to buckle on their equipment, gave a last check to make sure they had enough grenades, Bren gun magazines, mortar bombs, *et cetera*, and then started off along the muddy road to their assembly point with the "Buffaloes".

"B" Company, commanded by Major E. G. English, had the first task of capturing "Little Tobruk", so called because of the amount of fire power the Germans had amassed in this strong-point. It was planned to capture it by attacking with two platoons along Quer Damm, which was still above flood level, while No. 11 Platoon, commanded by Lieut. Hobden, would come in by "Buffaloes" to attack from the western side.

A company of the Reginas, supported by the fire from two troops of tanks, cleared the dyke to a point about 150 yards beyond the bridge. "B" Company, led by No. 10 Platoon commanded by Lieut. W. G. MacIntosh, passed through the Reginas and pushed on to the north-east. The platoon captured 23 prisoners while fighting its way up to "Little Tobruk", but the deadly machine-gun fire pouring out from the blockhouse, concrete pill box and field defences comprising the strongpoint prevented the men from reaching the objective itself. The leading platoon had suffered several casualties, among them being Lance Corporal E. Fiddick and Corporal A. S. Low. Pte. M. Mayes was also fatally wounded when trying to rescue Low.

When all the available Piat bombs had been expended in a fruitless attempt to blast the enemy from his position, Major English, after some difficulty, contacted No. 11 Platoon, and the "Buffaloes" were brought to the side of the dyke near company headquarters. Major English had to make a new plan on the spot, and he describes the action which followed at this point in these words:

Sgt. L. A. Cummings and five of his platoon including L/Cpl. Gehl boarded a Buffalo with Brens and a Piat while Cpl. Thomas in the meantime cleared the house on the right. They netted five prisoners, a machine-gun and a good position to cover the pill-box from the right flank. Sgt. Cummings then made a wide circle with the craft and approached from the left flank. The Brens, Piats, 20-mm. and 50-mm. Browning [the latter two weapons being the armament of the Buffaloes] gave a strong covering fire under which No. 10 Platoon assaulted and captured the pill-box. In this attack the company lost another of the



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older members when Pte. G. Robertson was killed on the second assault.<sup>3</sup>

It was now well after midnight, and working their way down the dyke which met Quer Damm at "Little Tobruk", No. 12 Platoon, led by Sgt. D. Janicki, passed through the strongpoint to capture or kill more of the enemy dug in along this dyke. Three officers and 61 German soldiers were captured during this phase of the action, but Sgt. Janicki, another D Day soldier and a popular N.C.O., was killed by a sniper while rounding up the prisoners. While clearing the enemy from this fort, Major English noted that a captured German captain seemed extremely nervous. This made English suspicious, and he immediately ordered his men out of the fort and a short distance down the embankment. Minutes later "Little Tobruk" was blasted with enemy shellfire. Knowing capture was imminent, the enemy captain had contacted his own artillery to tell them the place would have Canadian troops in it. Had things gone as he had planned, the Canadians would have been blasted while the Germans were being taken back as prisoners.

The difficulty experienced by Major English in communicating with No. 11 Platoon was not unique to "B" Company. Wireless communication throughout the battalion in this land and sea battle was poor and was to result in numerous difficulties during the night and following day.

While "B" Company had been battling its way into "Little Tobruk", "A" and "D" Companies had been waiting close to the assembly area for orders to board the "Buffaloes" and push off to capture Niel. Fortunately the weather was fairly mild. Above them searchlight beams struck the high clouds overhead to cast a very pale light over the watery battlefield. "Monty's moonlight" was quite dim, however, partly because of the high cloud ceiling and partly because of the scarcity of searchlights.

Although the plan called for "Little Tobruk" to be taken before the main body set out for Niel, Brigadier Spragge decided not to delay the attack because of the difficulties "B" Company was having. By eight o'clock that evening the Winnipegs were in Zyfflich and it was decided the Scottish should push off. The

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, Appx. 14, "'B' Company's Elimination of Little Tobruk". The Buffaloes were armed with two .30-inch or .5-inch machine-guns, plus one 20-mm. Polsten cannon, in addition to smoke dischargers. (Information supplied by The Historical Section, Army Headquarters).

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companies were ordered forward and boarded the "Buffaloes" near the Wyler Meer. At eleven o'clock the craft churned into the flooded area and set course for Niel. To assist them the artillery fired periodically at Niel for the half-hour sailing time it was expected the company would take. However, with burning buildings and towns dotting the shallow lake, and with the sounds of battle heard on all sides of the three-mile course across the water, this was to prove ineffective.

About an hour later "B" Company reported that they were still battling for the strongpoint. No word, however, had come in regarding the progress of the main body, so that when Brigadier Spragge asked Lt.-Col. Crofton a short time later for a report on the location of his forward companies he was unable to give one. As a result of further conversation with the Brigadier, Lt.-Col. Crofton set out with his Tactical Headquarters for Niel. Since D Day Crofton had been noted for his aggressiveness and general desire to be as close to the forward positions as possible. In fact, in Normandy, as a company commander, Crofton had to be ordered not to go on patrols into No-Man's Land. As Commanding Officer, however, he realized his place was a position where he could control the entire battalion. It was not his desire to go out to Niel without prior knowledge that the town was seized. The circumstances were such, however, that he was given no alternative. Shortly after midnight, therefore, Crofton and his group clambered aboard two "Buffaloes" and the craft waddled down the muddy road, passed Major Matthews in the Control Post, slipped into the water, and headed for the appointed rendezvous at Niel. Enroute through the Wyler Meer they passed "C" Company, commanded by Major R. H. Tye, in reserve.

A word should be said here about these "Buffaloes". They were ungainly looking craft whether on shore or afloat, but they could and did do the work that was required of them. During that dark night out on the flooded battlefield, however, it was a most difficult task to find and keep the proper direction. Frequently when moving across the water the craft would strike a shallow piece of land and one of the wheels of the vehicles would touch the ground and spin the craft around in all directions. The same thing could and did happen as the craft passed over fences, small shrubs and other objects either just above or just below water level.



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These craft were also very vulnerable to enemy fire. The darkness of the night was a help in that respect, and it was for this reason that "A" and "D" Companies had taken a wide detour around Zyfflich, whose numerous blazing buildings lit up the surrounding water-covered fields like a lighthouse.

In keeping well to the south-east of Zyfflich, "A" and "D" Companies, commanded by Captain J. J. Andrews and Major D. V. Pugh respectively, went too far to the right and hit the road running into Germenseel, a tiny village of some 15 or 20 houses and buildings about a mile and a half from Niel. The road was above water, and at first it was felt that this was Niel. Andrews took a Buffalo and reconnoitered the northern part of the village, coming across an anti-tank ditch which confirmed his suspicion that Niel was to the north-east. Pugh, meanwhile, sent a patrol into the village itself.

By the time Pugh and Andrews had reconnoitered Germenseel and had come to the conclusion that their objective was still over a mile away, Lt-Col. Crofton, attempting to contact his forward companies, was approaching the outskirts of Niel. Wireless communication was extremely poor so that neither group knew where the other was. With daylight approaching and still with no sign of either company, Lt.-Col. Crofton's two craft eased into the western part of Niel. When going between two buildings, both of which were isolated from the rest of the village by flood waters, the leading craft carrying the Commanding Officer was struck by a rocket from a German *panzerfaust*, an enemy anti-tank weapon.

This strike caused many casualties in the craft. The British officer in charge of the "Buffaloes", the Canadian artillery representative (Major Morrison) and two Canadian Scottish soldiers, Ptes. B. M. Krislock and M. B. Brown, were killed or mortally wounded. Some five or six others were wounded, including Lt-Col. Crofton, whose arm was badly smashed, and Lieut. T. A. Burge, who was blinded. Two of the wounded, Cpls. R. G. Allan and O. Quesseth, managed to make their way back to the Command Post, often walking chest high in water. Crofton and Burge managed to crawl to a nearby barn where they remained for almost twelve hours before help reached them. The second craft was driven off by fire from the enemy entrenched in the area of the two buildings and made its way back to Zyfflich.

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"A" and "D" Companies, leaving Germenseel at about four-thirty in the morning, were by this time about ready to attack, with "A" going in from the south-west and "D" Company attacking from the north-west. Each had half of the village to clear and they lost little time in rooting out the enemy. The resistance they met was mostly from enemy with rifles, machine guns and grenades. By early morning both companies had captured a total of about 100 prisoners with little loss to themselves. "A" Company soon hoisted its company battle flag over the village, the first time it had been raised on German soil.

The two company commanders met at the village church by a pre-arranged plan shortly after seven o'clock to co-ordinate their remaining tasks and defences. Just as Captain Andrews turned away to go back to his company, the whole area was subjected to a short but severe shelling from a German field battery off in the direction of Cleve. Major Pugh and his runner were wounded while his acting second in command, Lieutenant D. N. Ferguson, and his batman were killed. The men in both companies still had to complete their task of clearing the village, a task which was finished that morning. However, it was soon noticed that the dry land on which the village stood was itself being flooded by the still rising waters, forcing all platoons into a smaller defence circle and eventually compelling some to go up to the second storeys of the houses and buildings.

Back at the Canadian Scottish main headquarters near Beek, meanwhile, word of Lt-Col. Crofton's misfortune had reached his second in command, Major L. S. Henderson, shortly after six o'clock, when Lieut. C. P. Shoop, commanding the second "Buffalo" of Tactical Headquarters, reported in. Henderson immediately assumed command of the battalion with Major W. H. V. Matthews as his second in command. At this point, however, Henderson did not know the position of his forward companies. Lt-Col. Crofton's gallant effort had been in vain. Arrangements were made for a "Weasel" from the Reginas to go out and pick up Crofton and Burge and evacuate them as soon as possible. Shortly afterwards a signaller, Pte. Johnston, while tuning in his set, managed to pick up a wireless conversation between "A" and "D" Companies and thus was able to give Major Henderson a "sitrep" (situation report)



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on the forward companies. Captain H. F. Bailey was sent to take command of "D" Company later that day.<sup>4</sup>

The new Commanding Officer's next thought was to get food and supplies up to the companies in Niel. The prisoners had been brought back in the "Buffaloes" and "B" Company had returned to the Beek area after completing their job at "Little Tobruk". The "Buffaloes", however, were taken away to permit the rest of the brigade to continue the attack. The attacking troops, naturally, had prior use of the craft, an understandable state of affairs but one which did little to ease the pangs of hunger among the men at Niel. With wireless communication remaining very poor, and with the water slowly rising so as to make the village tactically useless, they were well and truly marooned in the backwash of battle.<sup>5</sup> Captain Bailey wrote of this time:

Finally some semblance of order came from the wireless allowing . . . Bailey to send word back to the Battalion Headquarters of the serious water situation. . . . He was then informed that they would be evacuated by Buffalo at 0900 hours on 10 Feb. But the isolated group was doomed to be disappointed and they then were told they would be rescued at 1600 hours. Again no Buffaloes and no rations! The next word gave the hour of liberation as 1000 hours on 11 Feb. Still no Buffaloes and no rations! The balance of this day was spent frantically trying to hail all passing Buffaloes who mistook the signals for friendly greetings and waved cheerily as they passed by! Finally three Buffaloes appeared and someone asked if the men were marooned. He received the answer: "What the Hell do you think." The Captain of this tiny squadron lifted Company Headquarters and one platoon of the company but took them in the wrong direction. They were landed at Mehr. Here they found that the transport was for the Reginas who had cleared that village. So the men from "D" Company "debuffed". Shortly afterwards the screaming of pigs, frantic cries of chickens and bleats of cattle were heard as the *hungry* men prepared to *eat*. They had been 48 hours without food. C.S.M. Knight went in with the Reginas who promised to send the Buffaloes back to evacuate them. But once again no Buffaloes.

Finally, by liaising with the "Admiral" of a fleet of Buffaloes attached to the 9th Cdn. Inf. Bde., they secured ten craft which returned them to "Wainwright Park", Beek. Here they met C.S.M. Knight who

<sup>4</sup> W.D., 1 C Scot R, February, 1945, Appx. 14, "The Work of the Signals Platoon During 'Veritable'".

<sup>5</sup> Lieut. Tompkins, the Pioneer Officer, had reported on the night of February 8-9 that the road to Zylflich was clear of mines. This potential supply route to the forward companies was inundated during the evening of February 9. (*Ibid.*, February 8 and 9).

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was on his way with the Padre, H/Capt. R. L. Seaborn, to present a *forged* chit to the Headquarters of the Buffalo Squadron in a final desperate effort to rescue the company. The company returned to the original billets all carrying large sacks covered in blood and feathers.<sup>6</sup>

It was not until the early hours of February 12 that the last of the men from Niel returned to the battalion near Beek. By this time the first phase of Operation "Veritable" was almost completed and the 7th Brigade had carried out its tasks, if not with the "Nelson touch", at least with very creditable dispatch considering it had to contend with both the enemy and the water. The second phase was due to begin in a few days, so, much to the disgust of the most recent arrivals from Niel, the battalion was ordered to move again only hours after the last men had reported in. Early on the morning of February 12 the battalion made its way over the slippery, muddy and frequently inundated road to Cleve.

Cleve was a mess. It had been thoroughly clobbered by the air force and the wreckage and ruins reminded the Canadian Scottish of Caen. The town was crowded with a mass of British and Canadian troops and vehicles, but there were numerous houses with deep, strong cellars which provided good accommodation for the men during the four days they remained there waiting to return to battle. On the evening of February 15 the order came for the battalion to go into a concentration area near Bedburg, a village which, incidently, contained a large insane asylum. The brigade was to attack Calcar on the following day. For the Canadian Scottish, initially in a reserve role, the next week would bring some of the blackest days in the unit's history.

The 7th Brigade's advance on Calcar was closely tied in with the attack by two British brigades on either flank. North of the Bedburg - Calcar road, the 7th Brigade's axis of advance, the 46th Infantry Brigade was to clear the forested height of land paralleling the axis down to the main road leading south from Moyland. On the right the 130th Infantry Brigade was to seize the high ground about two miles directly south of the road. Between the two British brigades the 7th Brigade was to attack with the Reginas on the left and the Winnipegs on the right. Each unit was supported by

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<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, Appx. 14, "'D' Company's Activities from 8 Feb. to 21 Feb. 1945". The padre did get to Niel and brought back two of the Canadian Scottish dead.



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anks from the 6th Guards Armoured Brigade. The Reginas were to capture the hilly, wooded area paralleling the Bedburg - Calcar road, an area which was, in effect, an extension of the 46th brigade's objective. The Winniepgs were to capture the high ground which dominated the outskirts of Calcar south and east of Ieseler Feld.

Several days previously reports had come back from the front that the enemy was putting up a much tougher fight with better troops than had been encountered during the opening phase of Operation "Veritable". The attack on Calcar and Moyland on February 16 more than confirmed those reports. On the right the 30th Brigade took their objectives as planned, but on the left the 6th Brigade was unable to clear the wooded heights which was their objective. The hilly, forested ground offered great defensive opportunities, and the Germans, now fighting on their own soil, were proving to be very tough customers such as were met during the Normandy campaign. By noon on February 16 the British had still not cleared the south-eastern portion of the wood which was to be the Reginas' "Forming Up Place" for their attack. Brigadier Praggie decided he could not wait for the area to be cleared, and ordered the brigade attack to go in at one-thirty that afternoon.

The brigade attack went in as ordered and on the right the Winniepgs, plunging forward in "Kangaroos" after the artillery had fired their "stonks" on known enemy positions, captured 100 prisoners while taking the greater part of their objective. On the left the Reginas had a much more difficult time. They had to fight their way to their start-line and fight to stay there, much less to advance beyond it. During the afternoon, therefore, the Canadian Cottish followed in the wake of the Reginas to a position closer to the front to be ready to assist the Reginas as well as to be prepared to repel any German counter-attacks. That night the men dug in and it was well they did. Although the enemy did not counter-attack, his artillery and mortars were quite active and shells and bombs dropped throughout the battalion area. In the early morning, when the battalion "stood-to" in the midst "of a stretch of open ground which seemed under the eyes of the enemy on the higher ground to the north, south and east",<sup>7</sup> there

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*bid.*, February 17, 1945.

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was an ominous quiet which was soon to be broken as the brigade went at it again.

During the morning the Reginas continued their attack against an enemy who had been reinforced during the night, and who were soon identified as paratroopers. The Winnipegs, on the right, pushed forward to seize the road running across the hill about half a mile south of Heseler Feld. Meanwhile "A" and "D" Companies of the Canadian Scottish were ordered to prepare to push forward between the Reginas and the Winnipegs to Heseler Feld, an open piece of ground on top of a hill. These companies, commanded by Captains P. F. McDonnell and H. F. Bailey respectively,<sup>8</sup> were the only two companies involved, although later the brigadier was to commit the rest of the battalion piecemeal into the battle.

The main road which runs past Heseler Feld back to Bedburg has numerous secondary roads branching from it at right angles to the south-west. These roads, and there are about half a dozen of them, are approximately 700 yards from each other. About 1500 yards west of Heseler Feld, in a position paralleling one of these roads, was "B" Company, at this time the most forward company of the battalion. Attacking from "B" Company's firm base, and with troops of tanks from the Scots Guards in support, "A" and "D" Companies were to strike out behind the armour due east to seize Heseler Feld and the road immediately beyond it. Between the start-line and the field was a group of buildings astride a secondary road in the companies' path. These buildings were to be taken en route to the final objective. Smoke shells were being fired at their first objective even as the companies were forming up.

At two-thirty in the afternoon, with the Scots Guards blazing away with their tanks from the flanks, the companies started off. They advanced steadily against light opposition to the first objective and, with the buildings cleared, a red Very light was fired signalling the tanks to come forward. This signal also attracted the attention of the enemy, and he began to lay down fire on the buildings, which caused some casualties to "A" Company. The tanks rolled forward to take a position in front of the infantry, and with

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<sup>8</sup> Major Pugh, formerly commanding "D" Company, had been wounded while Major Andrews, commanding "A" Company, was on leave.



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"A" Company on the right and "D" Company on the left, the men continued up the gentle slopes to Heseler Feld.

From the time the Very light was fired, however, the enemy opened up with light and medium machine-gun fire from the left flank and followed this with a steady and constant mortar fire once the companies were within a few hundred yards of their objective. On the right the group of buildings on the final objective which "A" Company was charged with seizing was in too exposed a position to be tackled. They were located in a shallow draw or alley, and through this draw the enemy poured his fire. On the left "D" Company's commander quickly saw that to seize the road east of the field would necessitate taking his men over a forward slope in the face of enemy fire, and the company was already suffering enough casualties without taking it over this natural butt for a German shooting range. Both commanders decided to dig in on Heseler Feld itself. With mortar bombs and shells whistling down, and with enemy small arms fire coming at them from the right front and left rear—the latter from the wooded heights still beyond the grasp of the Reginas—both companies dug deep.

The tanks remained with the infantry, doing an excellent job shooting up known or suspected German positions. It was the first time the unit had worked with the Scots Guards and they worked well together. During the original "O" Group when Lt-Col. Henderson, the Guards' squadron leader, Captains Bailey and McDonnell and others were discussing the plan, the major from the Guards said: "Of course at this point we shall want to go ahead of you when you get to those houses". Captain Bailey turned to him and replied: "I've been looking for someone like you all during the war! I've never found anyone who wanted to get ahead of me in the attack". Later, when on their objective with the tanks cruising around lashing out with their fire while the infantry dug in, one of the troop commanders came over to Bailey's slit trench and said he thought he would push off as the tanks seemed to be rawing a lot of mortar and shell fire. Captain Bailey agreed, but requested that the tanks go back about 800 yards to the first objective and no farther until the battalion's anti-tank guns arrived. "That's quite all right, old boy", said the troop commander, "we sha'n't save you with your suspenders unbuttoned". Nor did they.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Personal interview, Major H. F. Bailey.

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That evening all companies were subjected to continual enemy fire. "A" and "D" Companies had suffered six killed and 26 wounded during the attack and subsequent enemy shelling, a total which was to mount steadily during the ensuing days. Casualties were not restricted to the forward companies alone. The enemy had good observation all along the left flank of the battalion, and from the amount of bombs, shells and rockets he threw into the battalion area it appeared he had plenty of ammunition.

On February 18 the brigade renewed its attack. The Reginas again came to grips with the enemy in the Moyland Wood and pressed slowly but doggedly forward against heavy and determined enemy resistance. At that the Reginas were unable to come up to a line paralleling the front of the Canadian Scottish. "A" and "D" Companies were still out on a limb to an extent where on their left they could overlook the wooded hills which were the final objective for the Reginas. The intervening ground, open and undulating, also came under the observation of the enemy so that "B" Company, commanded by Major E. G. English, was up against a tough proposition when it was ordered to push forward to seize the crossroads at Roszkamp, a few hundred yards beyond Heseler Feld.

At one-thirty in the afternoon "B" Company started off up the slope to "A" and "D" Companies' position which was to be their start-line. The Company Sergeant-Major reported at the time:

The going was tough. The soft, ploughed fields were deep in mud. Even before we formed up . . . we had three battle casualties. . . . Our barrage came down just fine but we couldn't seem to get going to take advantage of it. The enemy machine-gun and mortar fire was hellish. In no time at all we had lost half our lead platoon and the attack threatened to bog down. Major English sent me forward to see about the hold-up. I ran about 200 yards to the platoon and had a sniper shooting at me all the way up. I called the Major up as the situation was really grim; then all Hell broke loose again. The ground was literally covered by a mass of singing lead. As we were in folds of soft ground we dug in bloody fast. Casualties were mounting. . . . In the circumstances we couldn't move one inch.<sup>10</sup>

"B" Company at this point was very close to the forward companies and slightly to the right of them. Their start-line, they realized, was actually about 100 yards beyond the forward positions

<sup>10</sup> W.D., 1 C Scot R, February, 1945, Appx. 14, "'B' Company's Story of Heseler Feld", by C.S.M. Nimmo.



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held by "A" and "D" Companies. The enemy had this area beautifully taped and he was pounding it with everything he had. The greatest immediate worry of "B" Company was a German machine-gun post about 300 to 400 yards to the right, between the positions of the Canadian Scottish and the Winnipegs. On the left "D" Company protected the western flank with fire until "B" Company passed beyond them. During a lull in the intense enemy fire Major English got his platoons reorganized and with the help of a platoon from "A" Company the attack was pressed forward. C.S.M. Nimmo continues his description at this point:

Nos. 10 and 12 Platoons were detailed to attack the house over the hill with support from No. 11 Platoon and "A" Company. It was a Hell of a fine effort. As soon as they got word to go everyone was up and on the way. No. 12 Platoon got pinned down again but No. 10 Platoon made the house. There they held fast as if they intended to stay for the duration. At 1900 hours we sent back 12 P.O.Ws. and a report that we had now about 40 casualties to date. These were from all platoons and all were wounded; only two Sgts. were left in the company. Within an hour we had all the wounded evacuated via "C" Company.<sup>11</sup>

On the right, meanwhile, Lieutenant J. H. Gray and his platoon had captured the group of houses where the enemy machine-gun fire had been sweeping the flanks of the attacking troops. This success was marred some hours later when, around midnight, the Germans launched a silent counter-attack, caught the platoon napping, and captured all but three men in the position. This troublesome position was finally blasted out of existence when Major English directed the tanks on to it.

The loss of the men captured, however, was serious, for what with this loss, plus the casualties suffered during and after the attack, "A" Company was down in strength to about 30 all ranks. "D" Company was not much better off. "B" Company's losses were also severe, so that by the morning of February 19 there were fewer than 150 all ranks still fighting among the three companies on Heseler Feld.

The rest of the battalion was not having a rosy time either. Leaving one platoon of "B" Company digging in on the forward crest of the hill, with the remainder of the company digging in on the reverse slope, let us glance at some other sectors of the battlefield during this period.

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<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*

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The signal platoon, for example, had plenty of trouble during the entire period except for the opening phase of the attack. Shelling and the constant movement of tanks cut the telephone lines between the headquarters of the battalion and the companies time and time again. Since wireless reception was not good, line crews worked day and night to keep them repaired, but it seemed a vain hope. "Each and every line was cut within a matter of half an hour or less from the time it was laid down", reported the Signal Platoon.<sup>12</sup> Altogether over eight miles of signal wire were laid down during this action, but the wireless remained the only sure means of communication despite the heroic work of the line crews. Sgt. F. A. Menzies, Cpl. Boyes, Lance Corporal Conrad and Ptes. E. E. James and Barber were but a few of this hard-working platoon who deserve great praise for their vital but frequently unrecognized work in action.

The mortar platoon, commanded by Lieutenant R. S. Marshall, was equally hard at it under constant shellfire and direct small arms fire. When the first attack went in, Sgts. Nixon and Kent had to set up their mortar sections on open ground. It was too soggy to dig in, so the mortar crews were exposed to enemy fire. "During the firing of . . . [the high explosive and smoke barrage] plans, incessant machine-gun fire from the enemy positions along the woods on the left flank hampered operations of the mortars until a makeshift barrier formed by the carriers was placed in front of each mortar. The splatter of bullets on these carriers provided an unpleasant monotone in the rising holocaust of battle during the next few days".<sup>13</sup>

Supporting mortar fire at Heseler Feld was especially important owing to the numerous small hills and gullies in the area together with the fluidity of the battle. On several occasions when the companies on Heseler Feld called for artillery support it was found that our own shells hit the crest of the hill, thus leaving the enemy in the hollow, one or two hundred yards away, completely unscathed. The mortar crews, therefore, were called upon more than ever before, and the telephone line to the platoon observation post 800 yards away, together with the No. 18 wireless set con-

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<sup>12</sup> W.D., 1 C Scot R, February, 1945, Appx. 14, "The Work of the Signals Platoon During 'Veritable'".

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, "The Work of the Mortar Platoon. . . ."

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trolled by Pte. "Red" Ferrier, was kept humming — the latter keeping contact between the companies and Tactical Headquarters, and the former correcting the requested demands for fire. In spite of the demands, the only time the mortar platoon did not meet the requests for support was when they lacked ammunition. The latter was the responsibility of Sgt. Waugh, and of this problem the platoon report notes:

Just credit must be given to the men of Platoon Headquarters who worked indefatigably finding ammunition, a task in which they harried everyone including the Divisional Commander. Close ammunition dumps were soon drained of their supplies and, at one time, the platoon trucks had to go to the Corps dump for more bombs. Even more difficult was the ferrying of the heavy boxes through a sea of mud and a carpet of shells to the Mortars. Lt. R. S. Marshall was with the platoon at all times when they were firing and spent a great deal of his "other free moments" going back and forth to the Command Post teeing up targets and gaining information.<sup>14</sup>

Still another group in the battalion which was doing its best under difficult conditions was that composed of the company cooks and Quartermaster Sergeants who were responsible for feeding the men. Owing to the exposed and, at the same time, extenuated situation of the battalion, their job was frequently hazardous. One particular example of the kind of difficulties encountered in bringing up the rations occurred on the evening of February 18, some hours after "B" Company had made its attack.

In order to feed the men it was decided that C.Q.M.S. R. Fitzgerald of "B" Company would bring the rations up to "C" Company's area about 600 yards behind the forward troops. To this area the men came back in small groups for a hot meal. However, when driving up to the area, Fitzgerald, Pte. S. Berry the driver, and Pte. W. A. Thorsen the cook, missed a turn in the road and drove right up to the enemy-held wooded ridge beyond "C" Company. Fitzgerald, sensing the error, stopped to ask a "sentry" for directions and was answered by a burst of enemy fire. He was wounded but managed to silence the German and eventually made his way back to "C" Company's lines. The truck, however, was quickly the target for concentrated German small arms and mortar fire. Thorsen was badly wounded, and Berry, finding the cook unable to move, decided to get him out.

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<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*



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“He could have come back by himself and would have been congratulated for having escaped from almost certain death; but he preferred to stay and accept the greater risks involved in aiding his comrade”.<sup>15</sup> After great effort and travail, Berry managed to get Thorsen to safety, and then he himself went to the Transport Officer to request a vehicle to replace the one he had lost. Berry was like many others in the battalion who time and again risked their necks in action as a matter of course under similar circumstances.

While the action mentioned above was going on, Major E. G. English, having taken his company up to the northern slopes of Heseler Feld, was on his way back to Tactical Headquarters to attend an “O” Group. From this evening until the morning of February 20 the battalion was to undergo a dark period studded with misfortune, constant battle, heavy casualties and heroic deeds.

Shortly after he arrived at Tactical Headquarters English, the senior officer among the companies at Heseler Feld, and Major Tye, commanding “C” Company in very close reserve, were told by Lt-Col. Henderson that Brigadier Spragge had decided to push the Canadian Scottish farther into the enemy’s positions. On Heseler Feld “A” Company was to advance to the right of “B” Company to take out a house from which German outposts could and did rake the right flank of the battalion. This done, “D” Company planned to go through “B” Company and consolidate over the ridge to the north. “C” Company, despite Lt-Col. Henderson’s protests, was to launch an attack directly north-west of its position to clear out the strongly-held enemy positions in the wooded hills around Rosenboom, an area for which the Regina Rifles had been battling unsuccessfully for days. These tasks, one to the east and the other to the north-east, were both to go in at seven-thirty on the morning of February 19.<sup>16</sup> Since both attacks were, in a sense, separate battles, we shall describe “C” Company’s battle in its entirety before going on to the main action.

There was nothing subtle about “C” Company’s attack. It was a straightforward advance with Nos. 13 and 15 Platoons, spread out on either side of the secondary road, leading the way across 800 yards of slightly undulating ground to the wooded hills where,

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, Appx. 15, “The Rhine River is our Objective”.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*

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it was thought, only a small enemy force using plenty of fire power was doing great damage. It was a frontal attack because there was no other way of getting at the position. A smoke-screen was arranged to be on call from the mortars as well as a pre-arranged artillery "stonk" on the enemy's positions. The boggy ground over which the company advanced ruled out close support by the armour.

At seven-thirty on the morning of February 19 the company, taking advantage of a slight ground mist, set off from the group of buildings which it had held for the past 36 hours—a shell-wracked area in which the company had already suffered about a dozen casualties. When it was about 300 yards from its start-line enemy machine-guns, located in well-camouflaged slit trenches at the edge of the wood, opened up with a terrific volume of fire. The leading platoons went to ground and a call for smoke brought immediate action from the ever-ready mortars. At first the smoke bombs fell short, but the range was quickly increased and the men got to their feet and pushed on steadily beyond the main Bedburg - Calcar road. Once on the other side of the road the platoons started up the slope towards the wood in a magnificent show of steadiness, and as they closed in the enemy's fire increased from the front and especially the right flank. For No. 14 Platoon and company headquarters, coming up several hundred yards in the rear, the fire from the right flank was especially damaging. Near the "T" Junction in the road Major R. H. Tye was hit in the thigh with a burst of machine-gun fire and C.S.M. Morgan was slightly wounded. This withering fire, coming at right angles between the leading and follow-up platoons, was so devastating that the company was cut in half, for it was suicide for the follow-up elements to attempt to advance. To make matters worse, the company's wireless, manned by Pte. Barber, a "D Day" man with an excellent record of service, was put out of action so that further smoke could not be brought down. The prearranged artillery "stonk" gave some help while it lasted, but when it had finished, the enemy, with the advantage of concealment, high ground and an excellent field of fire from his dug-in positions, again raked with his fire anything that moved.

With the leading platoons, now beyond sight, walking directly into the enemy's positions, and with the company commander

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and numerous others wounded, just west of the road, the situation was untenable if not impossible. The company had been in action about half an hour, and at this point C.S.M. Morgan reported later:

After about 20 minutes in the shell hole and helping with the wounded, C.S.M. Morgan noticed approximately 50 Germans appear from where Nos. 15 and 13 Platoons had gone over the ridge. Thus it was assumed that those platoons had been wiped out or captured, or perhaps surrounded. Major R. H. Tye saw that his company was now virtually eliminated as a fighting unit so decided it was necessary for Lt-Col. Henderson to be informed. He ordered C.S.M. Morgan to go back and carry this information to the C.O. Major Tye himself waited for inevitable capture by the steadily approaching enemy troops. Morgan called to the remnants of Company Headquarters and No. 14 Platoon to get out as well as they could. Signaller Barber, Pte. Cummings and four others made the dash back across the crossroads with Morgan.<sup>17</sup>

The four men who made it across the bullet-swept fields were joined 36 hours later by Pte. Watkins who managed to conceal himself while the German paratroopers rounded up the remainder of the Canadian Scottish wounded and captured and took them back to enemy lines for questioning.<sup>18</sup> One man, Pte. Daniel Elder, could have escaped when C.S.M. Morgan called out for those who could to go back but he refused to do so. He was one of the company stretcher-bearers and he preferred to stay to help the many wounded despite the knowledge that capture was imminent.

The entire action, from the time the company crossed the start-line until it was surrounded and either shot up or captured, lasted little more than an hour. It was a terrible blow to the battalion, one which it half expected from the outset since the task set for the unit, combined with the position of the only company in reserve available to perform it, meant that almost every principle of war had to be ignored. The admirable spirit and dash of the men compared to the almost impossible action it was called upon to perform brings to mind the words of a French observer watching the charge of the Light Brigade during the Crimean War some ninety years previously: "*C'est magnifique, mais*

<sup>17</sup> W.D., 1 C Scot R, February, 1945, Appx. 14, " 'C' Company's Tragedy, 19 Feb. 45".

<sup>18</sup> Personal interview, Major R. H. Tye. Although the bulk of the enemy forces facing the 7th Brigade at this time consisted of the 60th Panzer Regiment of the 116th Panzer Division, elements from a paratroop division were thrown into the battle at critical points along the line. Some time later Padre Seaborn recovered 16 of the Canadian Scottish dead on the ground over which "C" Company attacked.



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*ce n'est pas la guerre*". It is little wonder that Heseler Feld was nicknamed "Slaughter Hill" by the men in the Canadian Scottish.

The three companies on Heseler Feld, or what was left of them, had also been having a tough time of it. So many junior officers were knocked out or wounded even prior to their attack that, when Major English was called back to attend the "O" Group at Battalion Headquarters on the evening of February 18, he left all his platoons commanded by sergeants and his company commanded by C.S.M. J. L. Nimmo. At that, "B" Company was in very capable hands indeed, and the action which followed was fought in the main by platoons in all the companies being led by N.C.Os.

Shortly after ten o'clock on the evening of February 18 Nimmo faced two immediate problems. He was informed that the company's ration truck had driven into the enemy's lines, and he also received word from Sgt. L. Cummings that his platoon, holding the recently captured house on the right, was in need of more ammunition and Piat bombs. After making arrangements with "A" Company to keep his platoons informed, he raced back and got some ammunition from "C" Company and some food from "A" Company. "Also", Nimmo wrote in his report:

I brought some line for a phone, but no phone. What a life! Finally we got a phone which worked half an hour before the lines were knocked out again. No wonder men get old in the Army! Then I sent two more men, under Cpl. Thomas, with the ammunition to Sgt. Cummings, and had Cpl. Rothel (No. 11 Platoon) and Sgt. Byron (No. 12 Platoon) in to Company Headquarters to put them in the picture as much as I could. The night was foggy with snipers actively opposing any movement on our part.<sup>19</sup>

Early in the morning of February 19 Major English returned to Heseler Feld and held an "O" Group to inform the companies of the attack to go in at seven-thirty that morning. It was hoped that the companies might reap some benefits from the heavy ground mist to the extent where the men could get close to their objectives by stealth without being seen before the pre-arranged 15-minute artillery barrage came down on the enemy's positions.

On the left "D" Company, which had the main task, set out at seven o'clock to go through "B" Company's forward positions

<sup>19</sup> Nimmo, *op. cit.* The night "fog" for several days lasted an hour or so after day-break as a heavy morning mist.

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and from there down the steep forward slope of the hill to the crossroads at Roszkamp, an objective half a mile north-east of "C" Company's objective at Rosenboom. To the right "A" Company's objective was the capture of a meddlesome German strongpoint. It was found, however, that during the night "the enemy had been making a redistribution of his forces . . . and before "D" Company reached "B" Company's area they came under heavy machine-gun fire from an area they had thought to be secure".<sup>20</sup> Later, too, it was found that the enemy had reinforced the area "D" Company was to seize, and that the Germans were on the point of launching a counter-attack at the same time the Canadian Scottish attack was going in.

Any hope that an attack by stealth might succeed was dashed when the leading elements of "D" Company reached a burnt-out barn at the crest of a hill to find the enemy very wide awake and close at hand. Not only did the platoons run into intense small arms fire, but one man, carrying a Bren gun, had it knocked from his hand when it was struck by a rocket from a German *panzerfaust*, a German anti-tank weapon with a range of about 100 yards. Miraculously the soldier himself escaped injury. Rather than press forward beyond the crest, therefore, Captain Bailey decided to dig in where he was, and in doing so probably avoided the fate which "C" Company was even then meeting to the south-west.

The three companies on Heseler Feld, now numbering in all about 130 ranks, were fairly close together. In its present position "D" Company was close behind and supporting "B" Company, whose pivot of defence, now converted into a strongpoint, was the house held by Sgt. Cummings and his platoon. On the right Captain McDonnell's company had pushed forward to seize its objective, another house which was used as an outpost for the company after its previous occupants had been pushed out. Behind the forward rifle companies the Support Company was being used to plug in the hole left by the capture of "C" Company, while a troop of tanks was ordered up to stiffen the defences on the lightly held left flank. There was by now no reserve force left for Lt-Col. Henderson to use, and with all companies so thin on the ground and attempting to defend such an exposed area the

<sup>20</sup> W.D., 1 C Scot R, February, 1945, Appx. 14, "'D' Company's Activities from 8 Feb. to 21 Feb. '45".

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situation was precarious. There was little the unit could do by itself except dig in and hope that other attacks planned by the 2nd Division on the right would relieve some of the pressure on the Canadian Scottish front.

Meanwhile the enemy continued to hurl artillery and mortar shells and bombs into the battalion area, some of the former coming from the enemy's large calibre guns on the other side of the Rhine. In addition the left flank, with the wooded hills beyond the grasp of the Reginas, was still a source of enemy fire and observation which he continued to use to good advantage against the tired and battle-weary troops on Heseler Feld. The bombing and shelling were the hardest to take. These whistled over continually, making the ears ring with the blast of their explosions so that it was hard to hear a man speak even if he was sharing the same slit trench.

To move beyond one's slit trench was to invite trouble, yet Pte. W. M. Hazelwood, a stretcher-bearer for "D" Company, won the admiration of everyone by his devotion in attending the wounded despite the terrific amount of lead and steel flying and ricocheting over the area. "At one point", to quote the citation for the Military Medal which Hazelwood won for his bravery, "when shelling was so intense that it was impossible to evacuate a wounded man, Private Hazelwood dug a shallow slit trench and gave the wounded man cover at the risk of his own life".

The Canadian Scottish was blessed throughout the war with an exceptionally fine medical staff and stretcher-bearer team. During this battle, while the Medical Officer, Captain S. Glick, and his staff worked valiantly to attend the wounded, the battalion lost eleven stretcher-bearers. Two were killed while giving first aid to the wounded on the battlefield, one was captured and some were wounded as they dressed the wounds of others in the field. In all they did an excellent job whether they were like Pte. Meyer, who looked after "B" Company by himself for several days at Heseler Feld, or like Captain "MacGlick", as he was nicknamed, who worked unceasingly for three days and nights receiving and treating "men of nearly all the units engaged in the fighting in the area".<sup>21</sup>

<sup>21</sup> W.D., 1 C Scot R, February, 1945, Appx. 14, "The Work of the M.I.R. Staff During Operation 'Veritable'", by Sgt. R. J. Duncan.



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That evening, at a time when the men thought darkness would give them some relief from the enemy's observed small arms and shell fire, the companies on Heseler Feld were subjected to the first of a series of counter-attacks by German troops trying desperately to crack the Canadian Scottish defences and regain the field. These attacks came in mostly on the right and were met and thrown back initially by "A" and "B" Companies. No. 10 Platoon's blockhouse was a special target for the enemy but Sgt. Cummings and his men, who had battled so hard to take the place, were determined to hang on. Seventeen dead Germans lay strewn around the blockhouse and 27 others were taken prisoners when, after four or five unsuccessful attacks, the enemy gave it up as a poor job. Sgt. Cummings, who was awarded the Military Medal for his leadership and outstanding bravery during these days at Heseler Feld, was ordered back by C.S.M. Nimmo to have his wounds dressed. Then to strengthen the few men who now remained in the blockhouse, Nimmo borrowed a platoon from "D" Company and left the position in charge of Corporals Phillips and Thomas. With Major English called back to assume other duties, and with the company's second in command, Captain K. S. D. Corsan, on his way up to his company, Nimmo was again in charge of the company for several hours during the worst of the fighting. With Sgt. Cummings gone, "B" Company at this point had no officers and only one sergeant, Sgt. Byron, left; and for a brief period, when Nimmo himself had to go back, Byron was in charge of the company.

That night on Heseler Feld will never be forgotten by those who were there. Time and again, peering through the darkness, the Canadian Scottish would see the enemy creeping towards them, and in an instant a blazing gun battle would ensue with the enemy trying to knock out the Scottish defences with *panzerfausts*, hand grenades, machine-guns and similar weapons, while the Canadian Scottish hit back as hard if not harder. To strengthen their hand Sgt. Nixon, of the mortar platoon, managed to get forward that night to "B" Company where he established an observation post for the 3-inch mortars. At the same time Captain Bailey, who was at Tactical Headquarters to report his situation and receive orders, asked for and got a self-propelled gun to come up close to Captain McDonnell's company on the right, since

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that company was now whittled down to little more than a platoon in strength. "B" Company itself was about at half strength while "D" Company had about two full platoons.

On the morning of February 20, with the enemy's shell-fire and mortar fire again making the battle-weary troops duck for cover, Sgt. Nixon began to call back targets for the mortar crews. Then at eight o'clock Cpl. Rothel reported that there was a company and a half of German paratroopers dug in about 200 feet from the Canadian Scottish lines. To quote again from the report of the ubiquitous Company Sergeant-Major Nimmo:

They [the paratroopers] had come in silently during the night and were now dug in with as much intention to stay as we had. This kind of news was not so good but the boys were on their toes and were aggressive at all times. We decided to do something about it so I hurried over the hill to size up the situation. . . . As usual morale remained high. . . . Then I reported to the Command Post and was told to use anything I saw fit. So . . . I went to the Mortar Platoon again and "teed up" some more targets to harass the Hun. Their work was damn good and they dropped bombs in the enemy positions only 50 yards from our F.D.Ls. without landing short in No. 10 Platoon. Then I went to "C" Company Post [i.e., "C" Company's original position now being held by the carriers and tanks] and saw the tank commander and teed up a shoot which, with the mortars, was good for the enemy. We couldn't use flamethrowers because the ground was too soft for the 'Wasps' so I got two 'Lifebuoys' (man-pack flame-throwers) and six men with Brens from the Carrier Pl. as reinforcements.<sup>22</sup>

With these badly needed reinforcements Nimmo led the way across the bullet-swept ground to his company where Captain Corsan was waiting for him. It had been touch and go, for opposing the estimated 80-90 German paratroopers "B" Company had about 30 men directly facing them while the rest of the company, about 24 all ranks, was 300 yards away in the blockhouse. The additional men with their firepower, plus the arrangements made to bring increased fire on the Germans, prevented further advances by the enemy. Nimmo, for his indefatigable work and leadership under constant fire during this battle, was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Acting Corporal P. P. Katchanoski was another leader whose work will be remembered. When his officer and sergeant were struck down early in the battle he took command of No. 8 Platoon.

<sup>22</sup> Nimmo, *op. cit.*

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In the following five days, off on the right flank of "A" Company, he and his men beat off every effort of the enemy to overwhelm the platoon's position. Katchanoski was everywhere at once—visiting his sections, encouraging his men, and by his own actions inspiring those under him when the outlook seemed very grim indeed. He was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his aggressiveness and calm leadership under the most trying battle conditions.

On February 20, <sup>23</sup> although the enemy was to keep pounding at Heseler Feld for another 24 hours, things began to improve. The last of six counter-attacks the paratroopers launched against the Canadian Scottish was hurled back that morning, leaving the bone-weary and much battered rifle companies still in possession of their areas but with all platoons ground down to little more than skeleton forces. Meanwhile, on the right, Brigadier Cabeldu's 4th Brigade had started its drive to cut in south of Calcar on the afternoon of February 19, and after a day of very heavy going the brigade beat its way through terrific opposition to the Goch - Calcar road south-east of Heseler Feld.

The push by the 4th Brigade greatly helped the beleaguered 7th Brigade. Of more direct help, however, was the relief of the Winnipegs who were due to put in an attack to clear out, once and for all, the enemy in the south-eastern part of the Moyland Wood. This battalion attack, incidentally, was to capture the same area for which "C" Company battled a few days previously. The Winnipegs were never more roundly cheered by the Canadian Scottish than on this occasion. The enemy had fought a stubborn battle and had caused heavy casualties among the Winnipegs, but the prairie troops kept at it hammer and tongs, forcing the Germans to yield their hold on the wooded heights.

On Heseler Feld the Canadian Scottish could follow the battle when the enemy's artillery and rocket fire gave them a chance. Around noon the sun broke through the clouds and to add to the enemy's discomfort rocket-firing Typhoons winged low over the battlefield, their weapons blasting German troops, vehicles and weapon sites at every opportunity. The planes thundered

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<sup>23</sup> On this day Brigadier Spragge left to command a training brigade in the United Kingdom. The brigade was taken over for a few days by Lt-Col. A. S. Gregory of the Reginas until the arrival of Brigadier T. G. Gibson.



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right over Heseler Feld to strike at the Germans time and again, and frequently their expended shell and machine-gun casings fell like hail on the Canadian Scottish position. At this time, too, several tanks had come up to Heseler Feld to add their weight to the battle. These attracted enemy observers, some of whom were thought to be in Calcar, and there followed the usual mortar and artillery fire—the latter including “air-bursts”—which made the men scamper for their slit trenches. This fire gradually quietened down as the tanks shot up suspected enemy O.Ps. and as the Typhoons bore down on any enemy weapon sites brought to their attention.

By the afternoon of February 21 the wooded hills north of the Bedburg - Calcar road had been cleared, and on the following day—the first “quiet” day after a week-long fierce struggle—the battalion was informed that it was being relieved by the Royal Regiment of Canada, commanded by Lt-Col. Lendrum. It was part of the relief of the whole brigade which was to go into a reserve role. No orders were received with greater enthusiasm by all ranks.

“One of the biggest thrills any man in the company ever experienced was this same night”, wrote “D” Company’s commander later. The relief went smoothly, and by eight-thirty that night the first of the tattered remnants of the companies began to march back across the half-lighted roads to the rear. Only the company commanders remained of the officers who went into the first attack. If ever a battle was fought by non-commissioned officers playing an outstanding role, this had been it. “C” Company had been almost wiped out, and the 120-130 men who were left in the three rifle companies were all that remained in what had been the battalion’s forward defences. Near Tactical Headquarters the men took off their small packs and loaded them, together with their heavier weapons, into a truck. Then, each company led by a single piper, the men marched the remaining few miles to their rest area near Bedburg. The shrill, triumphant sound of the pipes gave something to the men that nothing else could. Almost automatically the bone-weary soldiers began to march in step, until by the time they were close to “home” they were marching as if they were in Aldershot, with pride in every step. Swinging into their rest area the companies were greeted by the pipes and

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drums of the whole battalion. It was an electrifying moment, one charged with great emotion as the throbbing drums and ancient Highland pipe music cut through the darkness to bring to the battle-weary troops a message of praise and admiration for a job well done. No battle had been tougher, and none had exacted such a heavy toll in dead and wounded as had "Slaughter Hill". The pipers blew as if their lungs would burst, and in the darkness pride and sorrow were expressed in handclasps and released, by some, in tears.

For the next four days the Canadian Scottish was permitted a complete rest to recoup its losses and reorganize its ranks. The half-dozen men of "C" Company who had escaped were joined by those who had been on leave or left out of battle to form the core of a new "C" Company which was filled out with reinforcements and transfers. Every company needed men, and in the next few days two hundred other ranks were taken on strength of the battalion to bring the platoons up to their normal complements. For the Adjutant, Captain W. G. MacIntosh, there was a mass of paper work to plough through, and none more sad than to check the long list of killed and wounded the Canadian Scottish had suffered in the past week. There was much to be done and some, like Captain E. A. Stewart, the Quartermaster, who made sure the new reinforcements were properly outfitted, and the padre, Captain R. L. Seaborn, who during this period buried the first Canadian Scottish soldier on German soil, were kept especially busy.

During the evening of February 25 Lt-Col. Henderson held an Orders Group at his headquarters to give his officers an outline of the operations which were due to start on the following day. Operation "Blockbuster", the name given the final phase of "Veritable", was to open with an attack by the 2nd and 3rd Divisions against the heights south of Calcar as a preliminary to the main corps attack through the Hochwald towards Xanten. During this phase of the attack the role of the 7th Brigade was to follow up and take over the ground from the British 11th Armoured Division, a formation which would strike out for Sonsbeck after the 8th and 9th Brigades had captured Udem.

During the next week the Canadian Scottish was kept on the move over the muddy roads as the enemy's tenacious grasp on the

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area west of the Rhine was pried loose by infantry and armoured attacks. There was no let-up in the fighting even though the American forces had started their operations a few days earlier to join up with the British-Canadian drive. The enemy was now caught between two pincers which were squeezing him from either end of the land between the Maas and the Rhine. But he was a hard nut to crack, and the gains of the Allied forces were won at a high cost.

During the first days in March the Hochwald was cleared and by March 6 the Canadian Scottish was located in the southern end of the Balberger Wald about a mile and a half north-west of Sonsbeck. A combined attack on this town by the Reginas and the Scottish met with little opposition, leading the war diarist to remark that "rain, mud and mines seemed to be the extent of enemy resistance in the area at the present time".<sup>24</sup> The enemy was pulling back to the Wesel area to leave the area west of the Rhine to the Allies. In order to hasten his retreat, and at the same time to get in as many cracks at him as possible before he withdrew, the 7th Brigade was placed under the command of the 2nd Division which was closely engaged with the enemy pocket near Xanten. After concentrating in the Xanten area in readiness to give their support if called upon, the brigade was informed that it was not needed. On March 10, with the operation almost completed, the battalion was given a very different order. Word was received that it was the intention of the 3rd Division "to concentrate in the Reichswald Forest in order to assemble and prepare for the Rhine crossings".<sup>25</sup>

The move to the Reichswald started only a few hours after the order was received. By eleven o'clock on the same night the battalion, passing through Calcar and Cleve, had arrived in its new area and was soon settled in. It is an indication of the efficiency of the battalion that from the first warning order until the men rolled up in their blankets under the trees in the forest, only seven hours had elapsed. During this short time the unit was gathered together, gear and equipment was packed, maps checked, trucks loaded and everybody fed and resettled in an absolutely strange area. This, it should be noted, would be completed with the barest

<sup>24</sup> W.D., 1 C Scot R, March 7, 1945.

<sup>25</sup> W.D., 7th Cdn. Inf. Bde. ,March 10, 1945.



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minimum of written orders. A handful of map references and a few words of explanation at a brief "O" Group was all that was needed, and 850 officers and men quite casually and very smoothly carried out a move which, in peaceful days in Canada, would entail hours of staff work and reams of paper. The First Canadian Army in the spring of 1945 was a professional army which could match the best in Europe, Allied or otherwise.

The ten days spent in the Reichswald were taken up in general reorganization and training. Section, platoon and company exercises by day and by night were held by all battalions. Weapon training, mines and booby-trap demonstrations, infantry with tank exercises, small arms and mortar range work — in general a concentrated effort to bring the unit to a fine pitch in all aspects was the general theme. Lessons learned in battle were reviewed and discussed, new N.C.Os. — and there were many needed to fill the gaps after Heseler Feld — got to know their men, and the many new reinforcements learned a great deal not only of battle tactics, but something of the spirit of the regiment as well.

Battalion parades with the pipes and drums became a daily feature, and in the evening the men relaxed with outdoor cinema shows put on by the Canadian Legion Supervisor, attended several concerts put on by the "Kitbags", or took part in various field sports preparatory to a brigade field day. The evenings, too, were a time for writing letters home, as well as letters of thanks to the regiment's hard-working Women's Auxiliary back in British Columbia, whose parcels of socks, sweaters, cigarettes, tinned foods and a great variety of other comforts had kept coming in in a steady stream during the past months.

On March 22 the battalion was inspected by the new divisional commander, Major-General R. H. Keefer. After the inspection Major-General Keefer told the men that the division would play a leading part in the battles on the other side of the Rhine. Preparations for the assault across this great water obstacle had been going on for weeks. By March 23 "more than 250,000 tons of ammunition, stores and bridging equipment had been transferred to dumps on the west bank of the Rhine".<sup>26</sup> Along the twenty-five mile front on either side of Wesel the British Second Army and the United States Ninth Army stood poised, each ready to

<sup>26</sup> Chester Wilmot, *The Struggle for Europe*, (Collins, London) 1952, p. 682.

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launch two infantry and one airborne divisions across the river. Behind the infantry the muzzles of over 2,000 field, medium and heavy guns were ready to pour a tremendous barrage — one of the greatest of the war — into the enemy's positions. The array of power about to be brought crashing down on the enemy was most heartening to the assault and follow-up troops whose memories of previous assaults across water obstacles were all too fresh in their minds.

The Canadian Army — now more Canadian than ever since the arrival of the corps from Italy<sup>27</sup> — was to have no part in the actual crossing operations.

Its immediate tasks were to hold the line of the Rhine and the Maas from Emmerich to the sea, and to prepare to bridge the Rhine at Emmerich and to take control of the lodgement beyond the river north and north-west of that place when so ordered.<sup>28</sup>

The 3rd Division, however, was very much concerned with the period immediately following the crossing. The 9th Brigade was to be under the command of the British 51st (Highland) Division, one of the two assault divisions, during the first phase of the operation. When the British troops had established a bridgehead, the 9th Brigade would cross over and enlarge the area to the north-west. When this had been completed, and following the crossing of the British 43rd Division, the 7th Brigade would cross the Rhine, then swing into action to break out of the bridgehead area to seize and hold as a firm base the eastern approaches of Emmerich.<sup>29</sup> When this had been done the 8th Brigade would pass through and capture Emmerich itself.

On the evening of March 23 the attack went in with the roar of the artillery bombardment sounding “as if the gates of Hell had suddenly been let open”.<sup>30</sup> The assault forces, carried in a truly remarkable collection of naval and amphibious craft which had been kept concealed from the enemy by part of the 50-mile smoke screen, quickly secured their first objective and in the next few hours made excellent progress against stiffening enemy opposition. On the 24th the Canadian troops witnessed a tremendous spectacle

<sup>27</sup> The 1st Canadian Corps, after its arrival from Italy to the North-West Europe Theatre, took over the Nijmegen area on March 15, 1945.

<sup>28</sup> Stacey, *The Canadian Army, 1939-1945*, p. 257.

<sup>29</sup> W.D., 7th Cdn. Inf. Bde., March 23, 1945.

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*

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as three thousand aircraft and gliders streamed overhead to drop the airborne divisions in the bridgehead. The British, American and Canadian<sup>31</sup> forces were across the Rhine to stay.

For the Canadian Scottish the first move towards crossing the Rhine came on the afternoon of March 25 when it was considered necessary to move most of the unit's "Fighting Echelon" vehicles forward in order to get clear of the traffic tangles on the following day. At six-thirty in the evening the convoy, commanded by Captain J. Fawcett, moved off. It consisted of vehicles from Headquarters and Support Companies and the Mortar platoon under the command of Captain R. S. Marshall, the carrier platoon under Sgt. F. Scott, the anti-tank platoon under Sgt. R. Pedersen, a Jeep and a section of pioneers under Sgt. W. Linton, plus four carriers and three "Weasels" from the rifle companies and from Battalion Headquarters. A troop of self-propelled guns from the 3rd Anti-Tank Regiment and two platoons of medium machine-guns from the Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa completed the convoy.

It was only a few miles from the battalion's position in the Reichswald to the vehicle marshalling area near Calcar and here the convoy, after being routed to their proper sub-area by the Inns of Court Regiment, waited until it received orders to cross the Rhine on the following afternoon. The convoy commander wrote later:

At 1535 hours the convoy moved off, passing through Calcar, Marienbaum and Neider-Mormter, arriving . . . opposite Rees at 1610 hours. [Five minutes later] . . . the head of the convoy proceeded across, headed by a Weasel driven by Pte. R. F. Lincoln and carrying Capt. Fawcett and, perched on top, L/Cpl. J. A. MacMillan (Support Company's Staff Piper) playing the company across the Rhine—the first company of the battalion to do so. As the Weasel headed down the ramp onto the bridge L/Cpl. MacMillan played the company march past, "Teribus", and on reaching the halfway mark, played the battalion march past "Blue Bonnets Over the Border" till the far side was reached.<sup>32</sup>

The remainder of the battalion, after being taken in trucks to the marshalling area immediately east of Calcar during the afternoon of March 26, crossed the Rhine — about a quarter of a mile wide at this point — over the wobbly pontoon bridge after dark

<sup>31</sup> Included in the British 6th Airborne Division was the 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion.

<sup>32</sup> W.D., 1 C Scot R, March, 1945, Appx. 15, "Support Company Crossing the Rhine".



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on the same day. As the companies marched over the bridge to enter the smoke-shrouded bridgehead, with the pipes playing them over as had other pipers "played over" the 16th Battalion, C.E.F., a quarter of a century previously, enemy shells and the flashes from our own guns "made a ghostly scene". The greatest amount of shelling came from our own anti-aircraft guns as they probed the skies trying to knock down enemy planes which could be heard flying overhead. At least one was hit, and it fell in a ball of flame outside the battalion area. That evening the Canadian Scottish dug in about half a mile south of Grietherorth island, thus forming a firm base for the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders of the 9th Brigade who were exploiting to the north-west.

On the following day, as the remainder of the 7th Brigade crossed the Rhine, the 9th Brigade continued to advance against spotty opposition towards Praest, a town midway between the crossing place and Emmerich. During the afternoon the Canadian Scottish was ordered to pass through the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders to clear Praest itself. This attack met with no opposition, all the houses in the town and along the road displaying white sheets, pillowcases or shirts to indicate the surrender of the sullen civilian population in their wrecked villages and homes. The forward companies continued on until checked at Vrasselt. Patrols were sent out to probe the town and the brick yards and kilns which lined the road beyond it. Once again there was little opposition and an odd assortment of prisoners was rounded up. "The motley crowd", wrote the war diarist, "included 3 Italians, 6 Frenchmen, 1 Pole, 1 Belgian, 1 Dutchman and 3 Germans. There was no way of telling which was enemy and which was friend so they were all treated as suspicious and sent to the 'Cage' ".<sup>33</sup>

When the reports came back that Vrasselt was lightly held, "C" and "D" Companies were ordered forward to pass through "A" and "B" Companies and press forward to Emmerich. The Reginas were moving towards the city along an axis closer to the river while the Winnipegs, in reserve, moved up to form a firm base for the brigade.

On the eastern outskirts of Emmerich is a small canal only a few yards wide which flows into the Rhine. West of the stream,

<sup>33</sup> W.D., 1 C Scot R, March 28, 1945.



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between the Rhine and the trunk railroad which goes through the city, is a fair-sized open field which slopes from the stream up towards the oil refineries, slaughter houses and other industrial plants in the Emmerich suburbs. This factory area was hardly recognizable as such. It had been battered time and again by the bombs and shells of Allied aircraft and artillery until only a rubble of wrecked buildings and factories remained. It was in this area and among these surroundings that the battalion encountered the first serious challenge to its drive up the northern bank of the Rhine.

"C" and "D" Companies, commanded by Major H. F. Bailey and Captain K. S. D. Corsan respectively, had been ordered forward before sun-up on March 28. By eight o'clock in the morning the two companies were close to the stream and the company commanders, hearing from some Dutch refugees sheltering in a near-by brickworks that the enemy were retiring from the area, decided to pass over the stream and press on to their objective, the industrial section of Emmerich south of the railroad yard. The bridge across the stream, the latter in itself a natural tank obstacle, had been blown, but a couple of planks made a suitable if temporary footbridge for the infantrymen. The open, sloping field beyond the footbridge offered an excellent "killing ground" for the enemy, but it was not until all of "C" Company and a platoon of "D" Company had crossed over that the enemy showed any signs of life.

The platoons had been warned to be prepared against just such opposition as was beginning to make itself felt. As the men came over the bridge and started up the hill, the platoons fanned out in battle formation. Immediately the enemy opened up with machine-guns directly in front of the advancing troops, the men hit the ground and took what cover they could in the vehicle bays which had been dug some time earlier along the road, by the enemy. As each side juggled for position and closed in, it was not long before the Canadian Scottish companies and the Germans were at close quarters, so close that grenades were hurled from one vehicle bay containing "C" Company men to a neighboring bay concealing the enemy.

In order to get forward, Major Bailey decided to send Lieutenant R. F. Campbell's platoon off to the right to try to outflank the enemy positions firing from his right front. Campbell was instructed

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to stay on the near side of the railway embankment which formed the right boundary of the field, since Bailey felt that there was a good possibility of Campbell getting involved with other enemy troops on the northern side of the embankment. Once at the dyke, however, Campbell felt he could get more protection for his men from three large shell craters in a field a few yards on the other side of the dyke. The platoon made the craters without casualties, and then, wrote the platoon commander later, a very odd thing happened:

Approximately 900 yards off in the background a German soldier started running towards us. I stood up to wave him in with the thought that when he came in the rest of the Germans would come in too. In fact I could visualize headlines 'Rolie Campbell captures Emmerich single handed!' The soldier kept running towards us until he was within 100 yards, and then he decided we were not his own troops and proceeded to turn back but on showing that we wanted to talk and throwing down our weapons, he stayed.

Corporal Oldenburger went out and held a conversation with the German soldier and asked him to give up and bring his friends with him. The German soldier said he wanted to do so but feared for his life as the others would not give in and would shoot him if he was to give in.<sup>34</sup>

Unfortunately, Corporal Oldenburger was unable to persuade the German to try to talk his group into surrendering, so under the circumstances both soldiers retired to their respective lines and soon the two groups were firing at each other again. Campbell, a short time later, was seriously wounded in the chest as he led his men into the attack, and the remainder of the platoon was pinned down.

When Major Bailey heard about the fate of No. 15 Platoon, an artillery officer had just reached the company. The company commander arranged for a smoke-screen to start in about half an hour, under cover of which it was hoped No. 15 Platoon could extricate itself. The artillery officer had scarcely left when

. . . the Germans started pressing in from the front and one of my Lieuts. [Lieut. S. F. Lettner] who spoke German said he heard this German officer urging his men on by telling them they had us outnumbered five to one. Whether this was truth or propaganda I will never know. In any case about as mixed up a fight as I ever saw occurred. . . . As it got pretty sticky and since we could not go back I ordered the forward platoons to pull into a tight group and have it

<sup>34</sup> Personal narrative, Lieutenant R. F. Campbell.



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out. About this time the smoke screen came down and the German officer, probably suspecting an attack on his flank, ordered his men to pull back also with the result that Germans and Canadians were rubbing shoulders with each other going in opposite directions.<sup>35</sup>

It was now close to two o'clock in the afternoon. By this time the engineers, who had been called up to bridge the stream earlier that morning, had found the area too hot for them to start their work owing to enemy artillery fire which peppered the road between Vrsasselt and Emmerich. The two forward companies had suffered almost two dozen casualties, but "B" Company, led by Captain K. S. D. Corsan, had already been ordered up close to the stream and in mid-afternoon went over to add its weight to the battle. With three companies over the stream, and with our artillery raking the area beyond the attacking troops, the tide began to turn. It was not until after dark, however, that Lieut. Campbell's platoon managed to extricate itself from its position. While they were doing so a shell landed among the men, wiping out almost a section.

The relief of Lieut. Campbell's platoon was accomplished largely through the efforts of "B" Company, which made a slow but steady advance along the line of the railroad into the city. Clearing houses and streets was a particularly nerve-wracking business at the best of times, but to do it after dark with the area liberally sprinkled with anti-personnel mines and booby-traps made this action even more bitter than usual. A few prisoners were rounded up but most of the enemy, the greater part of whom were from the 6th Parachute Division and the 346th Infantry Division, took every advantage of their favourable defensive opportunities to fight until the last moment and then slip away to take up another position in the rubble strewn suburbs where they could again fire at the advancing Canadian Scottish.

That night, between Vrsasselt and Emmerich, Lt-Col. Henderson held an "O" Group at his headquarters. "D" Company of the Reginas was loaned to the battalion to help if needed, and meanwhile the Canadian Scottish companies were to continue their fight into the industrial area of Emmerich while "A" Company took on the task of clearing Groendahl, north of the railroad. Farther to the north Klein Netterden had been attacked by the Winnipeggs

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<sup>35</sup> Personal narrative, Major H. F. Bailey.

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who were able to report success before daylight. Under the cover of darkness, too, the engineers were making good progress with their bridge over the Landwehr Canal. Despite enemy harassing fire on the site, the engineers were able to report their bridge finished and open for traffic by six-thirty on the morning of the 29th.

By the time the engineers were hammering in their "Verges Cleared" signs at the approaches to their new bridge, the Canadian Scottish companies, after another night marked by alternate periods of stealthy approaches and sharp, savage fire fights with the enemy, were either on or close to their objectives. "A" Company, after an uncomfortable move from Vrasselt along the shelled and mortared road to the bridge, passed through "C" Company and attacked Groendahl at first light. The suburb was taken without much trouble, but after Lieutenants Lettner, Cornish and Sgt. Fraser got their platoons on their objective they were subjected to heavy mortaring and shelling. The other companies, meanwhile, after having made their limited advance and clearing their areas of enemy snipers and machine gunners, paused to let two companies of the Reginas, supported by tanks and flame-throwing "Crocodiles", go through them to clear more city blocks of wrecked buildings towards the centre of town.

The short rest allowed the unit after a night of hard work was all too brief. At one o'clock in the afternoon the Canadian Scottish was again called upon to enter the battle, and this time it too was to be assisted by tanks and "Crocodiles". This renewed attack, with the Reginas on the left, met with considerable opposition, but by four o'clock the companies had cleared the area north of the railroad required by Brigadier Gibson "as a start line for the projected attack of the Royal Winnipeg Rifles".<sup>36</sup> The attack that afternoon, especially by "C" and "A" Companies on the right flank, went like clockwork. Before the attack Lt-Col. Henderson had come forward and had given his orders in an old factory building close to the railroad. From the top of this building one could get a commanding view of the area to the north over which the two companies were to attack, so that when the two companies crossed the start-line and swung west from Groendahl toward the main road coming in from Leegmeer, the Commanding Officer could follow their progress and that of their supporting armour and

<sup>36</sup> W.D., 7th Cdn. Inf. Bde., March 29, 1945.

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flame-throwers as if he were watching a military exercise from a grandstand seat. The companies later reported that, although the tanks and flame-throwers did excellent work when they could get a crack at the fortified houses and reinforced basements used as forts by the enemy, the rubble-packed streets frequently prevented them from being as great a help as was hoped.

With the way cleared for the Winnipegs, who up to this point had been giving the Canadian Scottish protection on the right flank, the riflemen now took over the attack early in the evening and pushed forward through Leegmeer up to the edge of the Muhlenbergerweg Wood. By midnight three-quarters of the city had been taken.

The newly won positions of the Canadian Scottish were held that night against increasing enemy activity and shell fire all along the front. Shortly after they had dug in, a German self-propelled gun started to knock down a wall which had been giving "C" Company some protection from the enemy's small arms fire. Major Bailey's request for a section of guns from the anti-tank platoon got garbled in transit and a few "Wasp" flame-throwers were sent up instead. Eventually the artillery was contacted and after the guns had shot up various suspected enemy positions things quietened down once more. Early on the morning of March 30, however, two German deserters crossing into "C" Company's position told of an enemy attack which was to come in at four o'clock that same morning. This information, passed back to Brigade Headquarters, gave the battalions time to prepare for it. As it turned out, the Reginas and the Winnipegs bore the brunt of several counter-attacks rather than the Canadian Scottish, the latter being subjected to enemy shell fire alone.

By nine o'clock, with the enemy beaten off, and with only one-quarter of Emmerich still held by the Germans, the divisional commander ordered the 7th Brigade to clear the enemy from the western suburbs of the city "in order to secure a start line for the 8th Brigade who were to attack in a north-west direction, directed on the Hoch Elten feature, and the 9th Brigade attacking north of the line of the railway directed on the woods north of Emmerich".<sup>37</sup> The job of pushing the enemy from his last hold on the

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*, March 30, 1945.



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city was given to the Canadian Scottish, whose task was to reach and clear the large cement factory west of Emmerich.

This final attack, led by "B" and "D" Companies, started off shortly after noon. Although once again tanks and flame-throwers were supporting the men, it was found almost impossible for them to manoeuvre. Under "ordinary" circumstances a tank could be driven over tangled telephone wires, broken telephone poles, mounds of brick, rubble and woodwork strewn in the street, past burnt cars, over shell holes, around toppled statues and masonry walls, and in general could push and bull its way over or around any of the innumerable obstacles found in the streets of a city under attack. But Emmerich had been more than battered about. It had been blasted time and again even before the Rhine had been crossed, and was continually hammered afterwards. Instead of bricks knocked into the streets by shellfire, whole walls had crumbled down under attack from the air and land bombardment to block the thoroughfares, and buildings, burning without hindrance, sent tons of masonry, wooden beams and steel girders crashing down into the streets. As the Canadian Scottish fought their way forward over the ruins of this wrecked city the armour could not follow. It was a job for the bayonet and the grenade, with sections and platoons, covered by machine-guns, leap-frogging one another from one building to the next or from one street to another.

The western outskirts of Emmerich were cleared in this fashion before nightfall on March 30. The companies had captured quite a number of prisoners by the time they were on their objective, and shortly after dark units from the other two brigades began to move up on either side of the Canadian Scottish, thus protecting the exposed salient which was formed when the unit reached the cement works. The Queen's Own Rifles of the 8th Brigade moved in on the left while on the right the North Nova Scotia Highlanders came up to prepare for the 9th Brigade's attack to the north.

By first light on March 31 the 7th Brigade had completed, in fact more than completed,<sup>38</sup> its task for Operation "Plunder". The brigade war diarist wrote: "The battalions did a splendid job under the most trying conditions . . .", an observation which could well be stretched to cover the period from the time the units had left the Nijmegen salient at the beginning of February to clear the

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<sup>38</sup> The original plan called for the 8th Brigade to clear Emmerich.

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banks of the Rhine. As yet the 3rd Division was the only Canadian formation fighting across the Rhine, although part of the 2nd Division was now in the bridgehead and beginning operations. With Emmerich cleared and with the industrious engineers already working hard to complete their bridge over the Rhine for the remainder of the corps, the last major obstacle to a final push to the north which would liberate most of Holland was eliminated. Victory now lay within the reach of the armies. In the final cuts and thrusts which would end the six-year struggle, however, the Canadians were to engage in several bitter actions before victory was complete.

## APPENDIX II

### *Fatal Casualties*

#### 1st BATTALION, THE CANADIAN SCOTTISH REGIMENT

<i>Regtl. No.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Year</i>
K	Capt.	Belyea, Sterling W.	1	7	1940
K	Capt.	Bryden, John T.	8	6	1944
K	A/Maj.	Compton-Lundie, Anthony	21	4	1945
K	Lieut.	Fergusson, Donald N.	9	2	1945
K	Lieut.	Graham, Vivian H.	29	3	1945
K	Capt.	Harling, James L.	9	7	1944
K	Lieut.	Hoey, Trevor F.	21	7	1944
K	Lieut.	Hope, Gordon I.	11	6	1944
K	Lieut.	Hudson, Alan G.	9	7	1944
K	Lieut.	Huscroft, Denis G.	21	4	1945
K	Lieut.	MacKenzie, Michael C.	25	11	1944
K	Lieut.	MacDonald, Ian P.	10	6	1944
A	Lieut.	Mitchell, Clayton L.	10	4	1945
K	Lieut.	Mullins, Horace T.	18	2	1945
B	Lieut.	Nicoletti, Roland	26	6	1944
K	Lieut.	Radcliffe, Francis G.	6	6	1944
L	Lieut.	Schwandt, Edward G.	27	8	1944
K	Lieut.	Stewart, Douglas B., BEM	29	3	1945
K	Lieut.	Van Santvoord, Martin G.	22	4	1945
K	Lieut.	Werts, Frank H.	27	6	1944
K 335	Pte.	Abel, Henry W.	16	7	1944
L 93693	Pte.	Addie, John A.	21	6	1944
K 49187	Pte.	Ahlstrom, Knute E.	9	6	1944
K 57822	Cpl.	Allan, William J.	11	6	1944
K 69350	Pte.	Ange, Edward	25	7	1944
K 69442	Pte.	Anglin, James A. E.	6	6	1944
B 37255	Pte.	Archibald, Andrew	9	6	1944



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<i>Regtl. No.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Year</i>
M107680	Pte.	Arnsdorf, Arthur E.	8	7	1944
K 73070	Pte.	Ashley, James H.	30	9	1944
K 54783	Pte.	Auchterlonie, James L.	13	4	1945
K 57846	Pte.	Austvik, Olaf	11	9	1941
K 65654	Pte.	Aylmer, Matthew	1	7	1944
M 39001	Pte.	Babcock, Orville E.	8	7	1944
G 63385	Pte.	Babineau, Alban J.	7	10	1944
K 57387	Pte.	Backus, Sidney J.	27	4	1945
K 331	Pte.	Badley, Richard W.	10	10	1944
K 57101	Cpl.	Bailey, Leonard R.	28	9	1944
K 42075	A/Cpl.	Barton, Frank W.	16	8	1944
K 69330	Pte.	Batty, Ronald R.	10	6	1944
K 57336	Pte.	Beedham, Maurice M.	9	6	1944
G 32288	Pte.	Bell, James C.	8	7	1944
M 7472	Pte.	Bell, William H.	8	7	1944
K 42748	Cpl.	Bennetts, Thomas J. M.	7	10	1944
K 1411	Pte.	Bergen, Simon	15	8	1944
K 721	Pte.	Bigattini, Reno J.	7	10	1944
K 57575	Pte.	Birch, Harry	9	7	1944
G 47216	Pte.	Black, Arthur A.	18	2	1945
K 62965	A/Sgt.	Blacklock, James D.	10	6	1944
M 65379	Pte.	Blair, Frank	15	8	1944
K 45606	Pte.	Blaney, Geoffrey G.	18	6	1944
K 57498	Cpl.	Bohoslowich, Peter W.	4	12	1942
M103558	Pte.	Bolokoski, Stephen	8	7	1944
K 57678	Pte.	Boothby, Edwin D.	6	6	1944
K 406	Pte.	Borden, Russell H. M.	11	8	1944
*M 464	L/Cpl.	Bossert, Max (*)	31	12	1944
K 40701	Pte.	Boulanger, Leo F.	9	6	1944
K 69031	Pte.	Bouma, Albert G.	23	4	1945
B 74797	Pte.	Bound, Douglas A.	9	6	1944
K 41450	Pte.	Bousefield, William S.	8	7	1944
K 49180	Pte.	Bowcock, Robert S.	8	7	1944
M 62082	Pte.	Bradley, Robert W.	8	7	1944
K 65073	A/L/Cpl.	Brandner, David S.	10	6	1944
M101303	Pte.	Brandt, Ewalt	10	6	1944
K 3180	Pte.	Branscomb, John	23	4	1945
G 8230	Pte.	Branscombe, Kenneth J.	8	7	1944
K 69811	Pte.	Bratko, Thomas	8	6	1944
G 47164	Pte.	Brian, Francis E.	25	11	1944
K 320	Pte.	Broadhead, Harold T.	15	8	1944
M 8082	Pte.	Brown, Calvin J.	27	4	1945
L 66655	Pte.	Brown, Max B.	9	2	1945
H103952	Pte.	Brydon, Ralph	10	6	1944
B 155290	Cpl.	Budnick, Nicholas	27	8	1944

## APPENDICES

<i>Regtl. No.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Year</i>
K 76672	Pte.	Bullen, William F.	30	3	1945
M107653	Pte.	Bullock, Robert S.	23	4	1945
K 85490	Pte.	Burden, Robert F.	15	8	1944
K 605	A/Cpl.	Burian, Otto	28	3	1945
K 57129	Sgt.	Burton, Gerald E.	9	6	1944
M 11893	Pte.	Bushey, Richard H.	14	3	1942
M 12038	A/Cpl.	Butlin, Lloyd D.	8	7	1944
K 3626	Pte.	Butterick, Leslie K.	21	4	1945
K 13089	L/Cpl.	Button, Frederick S.	15	8	1944
B 119256	Pte.	Cadeau, Christopher J. R.	27	10	1944
K 546	Pte.	Calli, Kenneth	15	8	1944
K 63086	Pte.	Cameron, John A.	26	4	1945
K 48231	Pte.	Cameron, Ronald V.	6	6	1944
K 62592	L/Cpl.	Cannell, Herbert A.	15	2	1941
K 3101	L/Cpl.	Caponero, Carmen C.	21	4	1945
K 62677	A/Cpl.	Casorso, Ernest F.	9	6	1944
F 57630	Pte.	Charlton, Edwin M.	13	10	1944
K 57783	Cpl.	Cherry, Frank A., MM	10	4	1945
K 632	Pte.	Christie, Malcolm L.	5	8	1945
K 66358	Pte.	Ciarelli, Louis	8	7	1944
K 57599	Sgt.	Clark, Alexander	27	10	1944
K 63193	Pte.	Clayton, Robert	9	6	1944
K 62710	Sgt.	Clements, Allen	21	4	1945
L 7578	Pte.	Collins, George	27	4	1945
K 38067	A/Cpl.	Colman, Percy	18	2	1945
C 122303	Pte.	Colucci, Angelo S.	18	2	1945
K 3990	Pte.	Cook, John E.	27	4	1945
K 69631	Pte.	Cooney, Herbert R.	9	6	1944
M 11786	Pte.	Cooper, Robert N.	6	6	1944
H 103170	Pte.	Cornwell, Charles W.	9	6	1944
H 103188	Pte.	Couling, Kenneth W.	15	9	1944
K 57500	Cpl.	Courtney, Albert F.	9	6	1944
K 66542	A/Cpl.	Craig, Thomas C.	26	11	1944
K 3266	Pte.	Craik, Robert J.	9	4	1945
M102230	Pte.	Cullum, Walter R.	10	6	1944
K 49870	Pte.	Dames, John T.	17	8	1944
L 65148	Pte.	Dautremont, Louis S.	21	4	1945
M106978	Pte.	David, Wilfred H.	9	6	1944
K 62802	A/Cpl.	Deeks, Augustus J.	2	3	1942
H 1807	Pte.	Diehl, Raymond J.	19	2	1945
K 83820	Pte.	Dilworth, Herman C.	12	12	1944
L 104965	Pte.	Dimick, Harold W.	15	8	1944
M 8104	Pte.	Dokken, Sherwin A.	17	8	1944
K 48212	Pte.	Domke, Daniel A.	11	8	1944
M107639	Pte.	Downton, Harley V.	9	6	1944

## READY FOR THE FRAY

<i>Regtl. No.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Year</i>
K 573049	Pte.	Duffy, Ernest	10	12	1940
K 66330	Pte.	Duncan, Thomas	8	6	1944
G 47255	Pte.	Dupuis, Leo J.	18	2	1945
M107428	Pte.	Durham, Kenneth F.	9	6	1944
K 50763	Pte.	Eckman, August J.	6	6	1944
P 7549	L/Cpl.	Elam, Henry G.	19	2	1945
A 106410	Pte.	Elm, Leslie	16	8	1944
K 4670	Pte.	Emery, Edwin L.	21	4	1945
K 69863	Pte.	Emery, Robert M.	23	10	1944
K 62226	Pte.	Etherington, Douglas	9	6	1944
M 12069	Pte.	Evans, Clayton H.	6	6	1944
K 98272	Cpl.	Evans, Lloyd R.	7	10	1944
K 50515	Pte.	Fahrni, Walter E.	6	6	1944
M 56904	Pte.	Faller, John J.	9	6	1944
K 40923	Pte.	Fedun, Michael H.	25	9	1944
K 1515	Pte.	Ferris, Robert M.	16	8	1944
K 41605	L/Cpl.	Fiddick, Edwin	9	2	1945
K 63098	L/Cpl.	Finnie, Andrew J.	6	6	1944
K 54375	Pte.	Flebbe, Richard H.	20	2	1945
B 103241	Pte.	Flundra, Sam	28	11	1944
K 57262	Cpl.	Ford, Howard W.	9	6	1944
K 54857	Pte.	Fraser, John A.	19	2	1945
M 12050	A/Cpl.	Freeman, Byron B.	1	7	1944
K 65056	Pte.	Garcia, Victor R. D.	6	6	1944
M 11959	Cpl.	Garner, William A.	1	7	1944
K 51784	Pte.	Gilbert, Henry	15	8	1944
K 4435	Pte.	Gill, William	27	10	1944
M 7743	Pte.	Gogan, Fred F.	19	2	1945
M105441	L/Cpl.	Gordon, John R.	19	2	1945
C 64686	Pte.	Gosselin, Charles	18	2	1945
K 70597	A/Cpl.	Graham, William	9	6	1944
H 9174	Pte.	Grozik, Mark	8	6	1944
H 10618	Pte.	Guick, Matt	7	10	1944
D 118221	Pte.	Gunn, Albert J.	7	10	1944
K 65891	Pte.	Gunn, William J.	15	8	1944
K 48338	Pte.	Hadden, George C.	10	6	1944
M 31606	Cpl.	Hadley, Ralph W.	8	7	1944
K 73621	Pte.	Haggarty, Thomas	15	8	1944
M 12151	A/Sgt.	Hall, Ora M.	7	9	1944
L 74718	Pte.	Halliday, Frank W. R.	28	3	1945
K 50613	Pte.	Hamilton, George	5	1	1945
K 99164	Pte.	Hansen, Eric S.	9	2	1945
K 4845	Pte.	Harasymchuk, Peter	23	4	1945
K 3797	Pte.	Harper, Leonard J.	29	3	1945
K 66899	Pte.	Harris, Fredrick J.	9	6	1944



## APPENDICES

<i>Regtl. No.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Year</i>
K 62521	A/Cpl.	Harrison, Arthur J.	10	6	1944
K 2612	Pte.	Harrison, Ernest D.	27	1	1945
K 75371	Pte.	Harrow, Collins	23	10	1944
G 37104	Pte.	Harvey, Carl V.	21	10	1944
H195406	Pte.	Hawryluk, Micheal	8	7	1944
K 48314	Pte.	Hedrick, Charles R.	9	6	1944
K 797	Pte.	Henderson, David S.	17	10	1944
K 3854	Pte.	Henschel, Theodor	22	4	1945
K 10161	Pte.	Herbert, Morris G.	15	8	1944
*K 4351	Pte.	Herrmann, Edgar (*)	20	2	1945
K 2782	Pte.	Hetherington, Clinton R.	10	4	1945
K 57067	Sgt.	Hill, Sidney	9	6	1944
K 62652	Pte.	Hindmarch, David	1	7	1944
K 38503	Pte.	Hogg, Walter S.	31	8	1943
K 57608	Pte.	Holness, William J.	8	7	1944
K 57460	Pte.	Hoole, Ronald S.	27	10	1944
H 1439	Pte.	Howanyk, Michael	12	8	1944
K 1242	Pte.	Howe, George B.	28	3	1945
K 4458	Pte.	Hughes, John C.	23	4	1945
K 71424	Pte.	Hull, Thomas E.	28	3	1945
M 29648	Pte.	Hurdy, John	8	7	1944
M106830	Pte.	Huser, Sigurd N.	6	6	1944
K 65016	Pte.	Hutch, Wilfred J.	9	6	1944
K 46092	A/Sgt.	Janicki, David	9	2	1945
K 36058	Pte.	Jenkinson, Leslie D.	6	6	1944
M100476	Pte.	Jennen, Albert P.	8	7	1944
M 65502	Pte.	Jensen, Bert A. W.	14	6	1944
K 57754	A/Cpl.	Jensen, Fred H., BEM	15	10	1944
L 84048	Sgt.	Jinks, Ronald E.	15	8	1944
H 1345	Pte.	Johnson, John H.	30	7	1944
K 2801	Pte.	Jones, Stanley O.	8	9	1945
M104592	A/Cpl.	Kawiuk, George, MM	27	10	1944
M103167	A/Cpl.	Kelly, William H.	15	8	1944
K 62661	Pte.	Kenny, Frank A.	15	8	1944
K 62144	C.S.M.	Kilner, Charles M.	8	6	1944
B 62437	Pte.	Kingsley, Alfred H.	28	3	1945
K 62372	L/Cpl.	Kirchin, Stanley E.	9	6	1944
H 17760	Pte.	Kline, Soloman	8	7	1944
K 62178	L/Cpl.	Knight, William H.	8	7	1944
M102087	Pte.	Krekoski, Gustave H	27	6	1944
K 57582	Pte.	Krislock, Bernard M.	9	2	1945
K 62793	L/Cpl.	Kutcher, John	20	2	1945
K 52816	Pte.	Lambright, Ivan L.	14	2	1945
K 45371	Pte.	Laskovitch, Arthur	15	8	1944
C 65172	Pte.	Lawrence, Melville C.	12	7	1944

## READY FOR THE FRAY

<i>Regtl. No.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Year</i>
K 4042	Cpl.	Lesmeister, Michael	15	8	1944
B 67945	Pte.	Lewis, William B.	6	6	1944
M102498	Pte.	Logan, Francis J.	16	7	1944
K 62331	A/Sgt.	Lorimer, George	15	8	1944
K 3195	Pte.	Louie, Stanley C. G.	19	2	1945
K 63185	A/Cpl.	Low, Arthur S.	9	2	1945
K 683	Pte.	Ludlow, Robert G.	20	2	1945
M105908	L/Cpl.	Lurges, Bernard J.	16	10	1944
F 58055	Pte.	Lutz, Frank	2	3	1945
M 56539	L/Cpl.	Lyttle, Thomas	15	8	1944
*K 57071	Sgt.	MacDonald, Albert E., MM	6	2	1945
K 197	Pte.	MacDonald, Neil F.	19	2	1945
F 78052	Pte.	MacGowan, Harold A.	15	7	1944
A 33147	Pte.	MacKellar, James D.	19	2	1945
K 57810	Pte.	MacKenzie, Alexander	9	6	1944
F 57686	Pte.	MacKenzie, Murray	7	10	1944
K 65041	Pte.	MacKenzie, Norman	8	7	1944
K 62651	L/Cpl.	MacLean, Donald A. A.	10	6	1944
K 13072	Pte.	MacLeod, Donald I.	3	8	1944
F 45721	Pte.	MacLeod, Walter H.	15	8	1944
K 40523	Pte.	MacPherson, Harry D.	29	4	1945
K 69886	Pte.	MacPherson, Neil J.	6	6	1944
M 36501	L/Cpl.	MacQuarrie, John W.	1	7	1944
M105048	Pte.	Makowichuk, Fred	9	7	1944
D 144895	Pte.	Maloney, Joseph T. M.	18	2	1945
K 2597	Pte.	Martindale, Arnold E.	18	2	1945
K 46977	Pte.	Marty, Andrew I.	18	2	1945
K 4339	Pte.	Marzoff, Philip A.	10	4	1945
K 57475	L/Cpl.	Maslin, John A.	21	4	1945
B 112160	Pte.	Mason, Gerald H.	9	4	1945
K 62376	Pte.	Matthews, Willard	11	10	1940
M104620	L/Cpl.	Mawer, Barton	25	11	1944
K 2322	Pte.	Mayes, Mayeso	9	2	1945
B 157078	Pte.	McArthur, Wesley N.	22	9	1944
F 56341	Pte.	McBride, Eugene F.	1	11	1944
M103132	Pte.	McCafferty, Lawrence R.	28	3	1945
K 66268	Pte.	McCauley, Robert E.	15	10	1944
M104559	Pte.	McCloskey, John P.	9	6	1944
H 8304	Pte.	McCull, Hugh	14	10	1944
M104637	Pte.	McCormack, Adolph	6	6	1944
K 54559	Pte.	McDonald, Douglas B.	15	8	1944
K 2699	Pte.	McFarlane, Gibson G.	28	3	1945
F 57713	Pte.	McFarlane, John C.	9	7	1944
A 107701	Pte.	McGee, Murray M.	8	7	1944
D 140515	Pte.	McGregor, John J.	26	4	1945

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<i>Regtl. No.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Year</i>
K 74745	Pte.	McIvor, Wilfred	9	6	1944
K 62825	Pte.	McKean, Hugh	7	7	1944
K 69344	Pte.	McKenzie, Roderick R.	30	7	1944
M104857	Pte.	McLaughlin, Willford L.	6	6	1944
K 1809	Pte.	McLellan, John G.	20	2	1945
H204543	A/Cpl.	McLeod, William	15	8	1944
C 73356	Pte.	McMahon, Michael J. V.	18	2	1945
K 4550	Pte.	McWilliam, James A.	18	2	1945
K 54705	Pte.	McWilliams, Ira	15	8	1944
K 57604	Pte.	Mehan, Floyd D.	16	1	1945
M100370	Pte.	Michaluk, Micheil	15	8	1944
K 57785	L/Sgt.	Millar, Robert M.	16	7	1944
M107191	Pte.	Miller, Alexander J.	2	4	1945
K 2535	Pte.	Miller, Melville P. H.	7	10	1944
K 74537	Pte.	Miller, Pete J.	10	6	1944
K 62634	A/Cpl.	Mitchell, Donald L.	8	7	1944
K 42021	Pte.	Moir, Richard	8	7	1944
M106234	Pte.	Moore, William H.	9	6	1944
K 1481	Pte.	Morgan, Percy V.	15	8	1944
K 85444	Pte.	Morrice, Walter	15	7	1944
K 1367	Pte.	Motion, Ian R.	18	2	1945
L 102680	Pte.	Mullen, Gilbert A.	10	6	1944
K 57271	Cpl.	Murfitt, Herbert A.	9	6	1944
K 2495	Pte.	Murray, Alfred A.	9	4	1945
K 2333	Pte.	Myhon, James S.	28	10	1944
M100265	L/Sgt.	Nadeau, Clarence E.	18	2	1945
M105067	Pte.	Nason, Eldon J.	1	7	1944
F 36243	Pte.	Neil, Willis E.	13	8	1944
K 51870	Pte.	Nelson, Nels G. R.	8	7	1944
K 68504	A/Cpl.	Netzel, Leo J.	8	10	1944
M104929	Pte.	Newman, Charles S.	18	2	1945
A 56922	Pte.	Nicholson, William E.	6	10	1944
M105456	Pte.	Nilsson, Adolf G.	6	6	1944
K 1283	Pte.	Noone, Lawrence J.	15	8	1944
M105455	Pte.	Nystrom, Harvey	10	6	1944
K 62066	Sgt.	O'Connell, John J.	1	7	1944
C 121124	Pte.	O'Connor, Edward L.	7	10	1944
K 606	Pte.	Ohr, Geoffrey C.	28	4	1945
M 53039	Sgt.	Olsen, Arnt H. C.	17	8	1944
M 38504	Pte.	Osborne, Lawrence	6	6	1944
K 49739	Pte.	Painchaud, Hector	10	6	1944
M106254	A/Cpl.	Pallister, Joseph H.	6	10	1944
K 309	Pte.	Papp, Frank	11	7	1944
K 16454	Pte.	Parlee, Roy J.	15	8	1944
K 85397	Cpl.	Parr, John W. W. M.	6	6	1944



## READY FOR THE FRAY

<i>Regtl. No.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Year</i>
L 105775	Pte.	Parry, Albert	6	7	1944
M104503	Pte.	Patrick, John R.	21	4	1945
K 42813	Sgt.	Patterson, Albert	7	7	1944
M105226	Pte.	Paulson, Victor C.	9	7	1944
K 45156	L/Cpl.	Peacock, Percy E.	21	2	1945
M104039	Pte.	Pederson, George	9	6	1944
M 31715	Pte.	Person, Clarence E.	8	7	1944
M 31350	Pte.	Petherbridge, Wilfred	8	7	1944
K 74285	Pte.	Phillips, Ernest F. J.	7	6	1944
K 57514	Cpl.	Potter, Joseph R.	9	6	1944
K 57396	Pte.	Potts, Cecil L.	1	7	1944
K 57018	C.S.M.	Powell, Gwilym M.	30	4	1945
K 607067	Pte.	Power, James R.	21	4	1945
C 118524	Pte.	Quenneville, Delmer J. M.	8	7	1944
M 53161	Pte.	Rackham, Joseph	7	6	1944
K 62848	Pte.	Ray, Bruce B.	31	3	1945
B 158998	Pte.	Reid, Robert J. W.	21	4	1945
K 4279	Pte.	Renner, Henry O.	21	4	1945
K 3720	Pte.	Reynolds, Desmond D.	30	3	1945
K 57540	Pte.	Richardson, Arthur E.	18	12	1941
K 1923	Pte.	Rieger, Paul	28	10	1944
K 54030	Cpl.	Ritchie, William G.	6	6	1944
K 71862	Pte.	Robertson, George	9	2	1945
K 54630	L/Cpl.	Robertson, Michael D.	19	2	1945
K 63059	L/Cpl.	Robertson, Thomas	20	9	1942
E 110124	Pte.	Robinson, Gerard	13	10	1944
K 3541	Pte.	Robinson, Walter R.	11	4	1945
P 7516	Sgt.	Roeder, Paul A.	12	8	1944
*B 112945	L/Cpl.	Ross, Peter (*)	22	2	1945
K 62750	L/Cpl.	Ross, Stanley E.	15	8	1944
H 46195	Pte.	Rowley, Frank	29	8	1944
K 62833	Pte.	Rowley, Terence B.	4	10	1940
M 66588	Pte.	Rudski, Zdisl	28	3	1945
D 82605	Pte.	Ryan, James A.	8	10	1944
C 73812	Pte.	Sanders, Victor L.	16	10	1944
H 3569	Cpl.	Seivewright, Stanley C.	15	8	1944
K 3248	Pte.	Serediak, Alexander	14	4	1945
K 69436	Pte.	Shardelow, Edward G.	15	8	1944
K 46388	Pte.	Shearing, Robert R.	18	2	1945
K 2152	Pte.	Sim, Roy J.	10	4	1945
K 62775	Pte.	Sinclair, James D.	8	6	1944
K 51506	Pte.	Smart, James M.	8	7	1944
K 547647	L/Cpl.	Smith Alexander J.	30	8	1943
K 16268	Pte.	Smith, Charles P.	8	7	1944
K 2161	Pte.	Smith, John J.	6	3	1945

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<i>Regtl. No.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Year</i>
K 139	Pte.	Smith, Leslie	6	10	1944
K 57044	A/Cpl.	Smith, Stanley E.	10	6	1944
K 46872	Pte.	Smith, William B.	1	7	1944
K 69470	Pte.	Smolkowski, Walter J. C. C.	15	8	1944
K 57701	Pte.	Soens, Emile J.	21	4	1945
K 2877	Pte.	Stefak, Peter	19	2	1945
K 66469	Pte.	Stewart, Gerald W.	9	6	1944
B 103132	Pte.	Stewart, James A.	9	6	1944
K 70082	Pte.	Stewart, John E.	6	6	1944
H105087	Pte.	Storey, John H.	12	8	1944
K 69135	Pte.	Strange, Roy L.	26	9	1944
B 41158	Pte.	Stuart, Paul A. J.	18	2	1945
K 49800	Pte.	Tedavic, John A.	9	6	1944
C 79034	Cpl.	Tetlock, Leslie N.	15	8	1944
M 66554	A/L/Cpl.	Thieme, John P.	6	6	1944
K 71727	Pte.	Thomas, Ernest	8	7	1944
K 4407	Pte.	Thomas, George C.	28	3	1945
K 57749	Pte.	Thomas, George E.	15	8	1944
K 98192	A/Cpl.	Thomas, Peter A.	30	3	1945
K 37325	Pte.	Thomas, Thomas L.	14	4	1945
K 57736	Cpl.	Townsley, Francis W.	7	6	1944
K 49240	Pte.	Tran, Clarence	7	10	1944
B 3730	Pte.	Trelford, Allan H.	18	10	1944
F 76515	Pte.	Tufts, Roy O.	2	10	1944
K 62349	Pte.	Underwood, Edward	17	11	1945
K 46233	L/Cpl.	Van Idour, Frederick	19	2	1945
K 72726	Cpl.	Van Buskiak, William E.	28	3	1945
K 3452	Pte.	Voshell, Earl J.	19	2	1945
K 43543	Pte.	Wales, Valmar T.	10	6	1944
K 54080	L/Cpl.	Walker, Robert W.	9	6	1944
G 14037	Pte.	Wallace, Hudson W.	29	3	1945
K 42065	L/Cpl.	Warner, Harvey L.	19	2	1945
D 175609	Pte.	Waugh, James	9	7	1944
K 42785	Pte.	Weaver, Tom F.	9	10	1944
K 62209	A/Cpl.	Wentz, Laurence C.	8	7	1944
K 2583	Pte.	Westbrook, William G.	19	2	1945
K 1266	Pte.	Wheeler, Lionel J.	22	9	1944
M 8588	Pte.	Whillans, George D.	15	8	1944
M 12196	Pte.	Whitford, Morris E.	9	6	1944
B 126411	Pte.	Whitten, Harold	18	2	1945
F 16288	Pte.	Williams, Clifford L.	20	12	1944
M106833	Pte.	Willis, Reginald H.	15	8	1944
*K 46642	Pte.	Wilson, John W. (*)	23	4	1945
B 46680	Pte.	Wintle, Willis R.	15	7	1944
K 66693	Pte.	Wirth, Fred	21	4	1945

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K 76374	A/Cpl. Wood, Gordon S.	21	4	1945
K 62766	Pte. Wood, James G.	8	7	1944
K 66672	Pte. Worthington, James L.	14	6	1944
H 42302	L/Cpl. Wotton, George	28	3	1945
K 40994	Pte. Wray, Leslie C.	7	10	1944
K 69879	Pte. Wright, Alexander J. N.	9	6	1944
B 77562	Pte. Young, Charles F.	9	6	1944

Note: \*Died of wounds while prisoner of war.

### *Addendum*

\* K 3626 Pte Butterick, Leslie K. (previously listed, died while a POW)



### Women's Auxiliary, 2002

Seated, left to right: Pat Russell (Vice-President), Dixie Allen (President),  
Connie Isherwood (Treasurer), Anne Jones-Foster.

Standing, left to right: Lynne Morton (Recording Secretary), Florence Dumont,  
Norma Coell, Phyllis Lowe, Jean Peeters, Valerie Logan, Vivi Heppell, Gerry Wilner.

Absent: Ann Allen, Edwina Chalmers, Dorothea Crofton, Astrid Doidge, Maggie Giesbrecht,  
Diana McGuire, Sally McGuire, Lorraine Noble, Cecily Ramsay, Diane Saab, Melissa Scott,  
Rhonda Scott (Corresponding Secretary), Jo Wigmore, Terry Willow.



6 March 1971, Annual Reunion Dinner of Regimental Association.

Representatives from World Wars I and II, and the present.

Left to right, front: WO2 C.J. Smith, BGen P.F. Ramsay.

Left to right, rear: Capt H. Alexander, MWO H. Whittla, (unidentified), LCol M.E. Heppell,  
S/Sgt G. Wiles, Capt J.M. Pettit, LCol R.D. Travis.

## APPENDIX III

### *Non-Fatal Casualties*

1st BATTALION, THE CANADIAN SCOTTISH REGIMENT

<i>Regtl. No.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Year</i>
L	Capt.	Bailey, Harvey F.	15	8	1944
M	Lieut.	Bell, David A.	29	3	1945
K	Lieut.	Burge, Thomas A.	9	2	1945
K	Lieut.	Butchart, Dennis R. A.	21	4	1945
K	Lieut.	Butters, Thomas W. L.	15	7	1944
K	Lieut.	Butters, Thomas W. L.	6	10	1944
K	Lt-Col.	Cabeldu, Frederick N., CBE, DSO, ED	26	6	1944
K	Lieut.	Campbell, Roland F.	16	7	1944
K	Lieut.	Campbell, Roland F.	28	3	1945
K	Lieut.	Carrothers, Alexander B. B.	9	6	1944
K	Lieut.	Chambers, Stewart L., MC	13	10	1944
K	Lieut.	Clarke, Bernard	9	6	1944
K	Lieut.	Corry, Geoffrey D.	9	7	1944
K	Lieut.	Cosier, Ralph J.	15	10	1944
K	A/Lt-Col.	Crofton, Desmond G.	9	2	1945
K	Lieut.	Davidson, James L.	1	11	1944
K	Lieut.	Falkins, Gordon O.	7	10	1944
K	Capt.	Gillan, James D. M.	13	10	1944
K	Capt.	Gray, Raymond S.	26	6	1944
K	Lieut.	Hay, Donald A.	11	7	1944
K	Lieut.	Hobden, Lloyd H.	18	2	1945
K	Lieut.	Lambe, Austin C.	15	8	1944
K	Lieut.	Little, Kenneth M.	10	4	1945
K	Lieut.	Lorimer, John D.	9	7	1944
K	Lieut.	Lorimer, John D.	16	8	1944
K	Lieut.	Lorimer, Malcolm K.	15	8	1944
B	Lieut.	Lough, Samuel E.	28	4	1945



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<i>Regtl. No.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Year</i>
K	Major	MacEwan, Gordon T.	9	6	1944
K	Lieut.	MacKenzie, Michael C.	27	9	1944
K	A/Maj.	MacNeill, Charles E. C.	9	7	1944
K	Lieut.	Matheson, Earl B.	18	2	1945
K	Major	Matthews, William H. V., MC	7	7	1944
K	Lieut.	McClelland, Harvey A.	15	8	1944
K	Lieut.	McDonnell, Peter F., MC	24	8	1944
K	A/Capt.	McDonnell, Peter F.	26	4	1945
K	A/Capt.	Milton, Charles	30	3	1945
K	Lieut.	Olsen, William H.	30	9	1944
K	Lieut.	Park, Norman T.	29	10	1944
K	Lieut.	Peck, Aubrey C., MC	9	6	1944
K	Major	Plows, Arthur H.	8	7	1944
K	Major	Pugh, David V.	9	2	1945
K	Lieut.	Robinson, Thomas J.	28	4	1945
K	Lieut.	Ross, Stewart R.	9	7	1944
K	Lieut.	Russell, James H.	6	6	1944
K	Lieut.	Schjelderup, Vilhelm R., DSO, MC	6	6	1944
A	Lieut.	Schneider, Eldon W.	23	4	1945
K	Lieut.	Semple, Bruce F.	17	2	1945
K	Lieut.	Shoop, Clifford T.	18	2	1945
K	Lieut.	Spencer, Robert	19	2	1945
K	Lieut.	Turnbull, Robert E.	6	6	1944
K	Capt.	Tye, Robertson Hickman	21	10	1944
K	Lieut.	Wardroper, Wilfred K.	15	8	1944
K	Lieut.	Wardroper, Wilfred K.	27	4	1945
K	Major	Wightman, Cyril M., ED	26	6	1944
K 30115	Cpl.	Ackermann, Frank J.	26	4	1945
K 6288	Pte.	Adkins, Richard	23	4	1945
L 106309	Pte.	Ahdemar, William T.	15	8	1944
K 51054	Pte.	Akins, William A.	18	2	1945
K 4169	Pte.	Alexander, Norman G.	7	4	1945
D 140144	Pte.	Allan, John	8	7	1944
K 57398	Cpl.	Allan, Russell G.	14	8	1944
K 57398	Cpl.	Allan, Russell G.	9	2	1945
K 51975	Pte.	Allanson, Charles R.	31	10	1944
H102734	Pte.	Anderson, David W.	15	8	1944
H102734	Pte.	Anderson, David W.	7	10	1944
K 3010	Pte.	Anderson, Lloyd G.	9	2	1945
K 759	Pte.	Anderson, Milton H.	18	2	1945
M105297	Pte.	Anderson, Ronald F.	15	8	1944
M105915	Pte.	Andrews, Clarence B.	15	8	1944
K 57390	Sgt.	Andrews, Dick	9	6	1944
K 53476	Pte.	Andrews, Melvin R.	17	6	1944
K 69363	L/Cpl.	Andronik, William	30	9	1944

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<i>Regtl. No.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Year</i>
F 30304	L/Cpl.	Arenburg, Gordon	1	11	1944
H 56346	Pte.	Armstrong, Gordon T.	6	6	1944
H 56346	Pte.	Armstrong, Gordon T.	6	10	1944
F 60010	Cpl.	Arsenault, Joseph S.	16	10	1944
K 73070	Pte.	Ashley, James H.	6	6	1944
K 75631	Pte.	Ashton, Clifford T.	28	10	1944
G 63072	Pte.	Aubie, Hector	27	8	1944
B 68022	Pte.	Bacon, William A.	17	6	1944
K 15858	A/Cpl.	Bailey, Alfred E.	13	4	1945
K 62998	Sgt.	Bailey, Edgar M.	12	4	1945
B 146329	Pte.	Baillie, Alexander C. L.	8	7	1944
K 1392	Pte.	Baker, Harold W. J.	18	2	1945
H 8494	Pte.	Balabuch, John N.	25	7	1944
K 57291	L/Cpl.	Baldwin, Stanley H.	8	7	1944
H 195727	Pte.	Banning, Francis	20	7	1944
K 85481	Pte.	Bannister, John	21	2	1945
K 85481	Pte.	Bannister, John	13	4	1945
K 66689	A/Cpl.	Bara, Joseph	23	4	1945
K 76312	Pte.	Barber, Harry S.	15	8	1944
K 76311	Pte.	Barber, Walter S.	6	6	1944
K 16520	Pte.	Barker, Warren J.	8	7	1944
F 95941	Pte.	Barkhouse, George A.	6	10	1944
H 16063	Cpl.	Barley, Herbert E.	8	7	1944
K 98162	Cpl.	Barnett, Maurice	6	6	1944
K 3042	Pte.	Barry, John	19	2	1945
K 1830	Pte.	Baumchen, Joseph A.	28	4	1945
K 1334	Pte.	Beck, Wallace P.	9	4	1945
K 2317	Pte.	Bede, Zolti G.	13	8	1944
M 65622	Pte.	Beggs, Samuel H.	8	6	1944
K 48427	Pte.	Belobrodski, Vladimir	8	7	1944
M106769	Pte.	Belyan, Michael	6	6	1944
K 71430	L/Cpl.	Belyk, Richard	16	10	1944
K 1215	Pte.	Bendicksen, Ansten	6	10	1944
K 2338	Pte.	Benoit, Roland D.	15	8	1944
K 1425	A/Cpl.	Bergen, Jack J.	28	3	1945
K 45391	Pte.	Berkey, Robert R.	29	3	1945
K 604703	Pte.	Bieber, Clarence W.	28	4	1945
M101238	Pte.	Bill, Richard H.	8	7	1944
H 8560	Pte.	Binns, Kenneth E.	9	6	1944
K 608306	Pte.	Bishop, William P.	1	5	1945
A 105865	Pte.	Bissonnette, Leo L.	8	7	1944
M 7999	Pte.	Blais, Joseph S. A.	15	8	1944
K 73457	Pte.	Bland, James J.	9	10	1944
K 62298	Sgt.	Bland, Ronald J.	15	8	1944
K 57115	Pte.	Blaney, Alan J.	25	7	1944

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<i>Regtl. No.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Year</i>
M 8381	Pte.	Bond, John F.	7	10	1944
K 57725	Pte.	Bono, Reno A.	9	6	1944
K 46518	Pte.	Bonsan, Joseph J.	15	8	1944
K 46518	L/Cpl.	Bonsan, Joseph J.	6	10	1944
K 46518	A/Cpl.	Bonsan, Joseph J.	31	3	1945
B 40925	A/Cpl.	Borthwick, Charles W.	11	7	1944
L 67898	Pte.	Botham, Alan G.	27	4	1945
B 59668	Cpl.	Boud, William E.	28	9	1944
D 51183	Pte.	Bouley, Thomas J.	12	6	1944
K 57454	A/Sgt.	Bousfield, Thomas W.	16	8	1944
K 66488	Pte.	Bowling, Edward H.	15	8	1944
K 42900	L/Cpl.	Boyd, Chris A.	8	7	1944
K 607960	Pte.	Bradley, George	27	4	1945
L 105125	Pte.	Braun, Aaron	15	8	1944
K 73528	Pte.	Brett, Harry E.	8	6	1944
F 3448	Pte.	Brewer, James T.	26	9	1944
K 635	Pte.	Bright, George K.	15	8	1944
K 57589	A/Cpl.	Brimacombe, Albert A.	8	7	1944
K 2811	Pte.	Brinkman, Frank	10	4	1945
C 123096	Pte.	Brisard, Willis J.	29	9	1944
L 442	Pte.	Brisbin, Joseph H.	25	10	1944
M104588	Pte.	Brocklebank, William A.	6	6	1944
B 142503	Pte.	Brooks, George A.	9	6	1944
B 149738	Pte.	Brooks, Kenneth N.	23	9	1944
M 8082	Pte.	Brown, Calvin J.	18	2	1945
M 31681	Pte.	Brown, Edward W.	16	7	1944
K 68717	Pte.	Brown, John C.	23	4	1945
H 101351	Pte.	Brown, Marvin E.	15	8	1944
L 66655	Pte.	Brown, Max B.	8	7	1944
K 68515	L/Cpl.	Brown, Wilfred L.	14	7	1944
K 45080	Pte.	Bryant, Charles F.	9	6	1944
K 2305	Pte.	Buchanan, Benjamin	19	2	1945
M 8333	Pte.	Bugbee, Ernest R.	11	7	1944
K 75857	Pte.	Buggy, John J.	6	6	1944
K 3095	Pte.	Bunce, Clifford G.	28	3	1945
K 605	Pte.	Burian, Otto	15	8	1944
D 77529	Pte.	Burton, Frank	8	7	1944
B 53785	Pte.	Burton, George V.	7	10	1944
K 73811	Pte.	Butterfield, Ernest F.	15	8	1944
K 74909	Pte.	Bylyk, William	6	6	1944
K 74909	Pte.	Bylyk, William	26	9	1944
K 62301	Sgt.	Byron, Kenneth	6	6	1944
K 62301	Sgt.	Byron, Kenneth	27	8	1944
K 62302	A/Sgt.	Byron, Terence	13	10	1944
K 3688	Pte.	Bystrom, Arne S.	29	4	1945
K 57392	L/Cpl.	Cain, Jerold F.	8	7	1944



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<i>Regtl. No.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Year</i>
K 57596	Sgt.	Cain, Roy J.	4	7	1944
M 8526	Pte.	Caldicott, Edward T.	15	8	1944
H 103718	L/Cpl.	Calen, John E.	29	9	1944
K 75834	Sgt.	Calvert, Philip R.	7	10	1944
K 1308	Pte.	Cameron, Edward K.	27	9	1944
K 1308	Pte.	Cameron, Edward K.	8	10	1944
K 75132	Pte.	Cameron, Gordon L.	8	7	1944
K 63086	Pte.	Cameron, John A.	9	6	1944
K 49260	Pte.	Campbell, David G.	8	4	1945
K 48444	Pte.	Campbell, Garnett A.	9	4	1945
K 62970	Pte.	Campbell, William A. P.	8	7	1944
G 27555	Pte.	Carleton, William F. A.	17	2	1945
K 2023	Pte.	Carley, Lyle F.	10	4	1945
K 215	Pte.	Carson, George E.	15	8	1944
K 12083	Pte.	Carson, Roy	15	8	1944
K 3503	Pte.	Cawley, Stephen J. D.	23	4	1945
K 605100	Pte.	Challis, Fred C.	14	4	1945
K 62644	Pte.	Chapman, Donald E.	8	7	1944
M 8383	Pte.	Chapman, Michael	12	7	1944
K 442	Pte.	Charles, David A.	15	8	1944
K 75327	Pte.	Cherry, Arthur J.	30	3	1945
M105002	Pte.	Chevalier, Alcide L.	8	10	1944
K 3729	Pte.	Chinnis, Joseph W.	10	4	1945
K 51569	Pte.	Chwedoruk, Walter J.	15	8	1944
K 57599	Pte.	Clark, Alexander	27	4	1942
K 72761	Pte.	Clark, Earl K.	19	2	1945
K 74387	Pte.	Clark, Louis E.	9	6	1944
B 149178	Pte.	Clarke, Edward J.	9	6	1944
K 54861	Pte.	Clarke, James H.	19	2	1945
K 2636	Pte.	Clarkson, John A.	28	3	1945
K 1305	Pte.	Clegg, Charles L.	15	8	1944
K 57343	Sgt.	Clevette, Albert E.	26	4	1945
B 40133	Pte.	Cloke, William J.	30	3	1945
F 78646	Pte.	Clooney, Russel S.	16	10	1944
F 78646	Pte.	Clooney, Russel S.	12	12	1944
K 65851	Pte.	Cockin, William H.	23	4	1945
M 65511	Pte.	Coles, James A. T.	9	7	1944
K 73079	Pte.	Colman, Graham	10	7	1944
K 62973	Pte.	Cook, Sam	6	6	1944
K 602964	Pte.	Correnti, Ugo L.	29	4	1945
K 4083	Cpl.	Costanzo, Cesare	14	8	1944
H 103188	Pte.	Couling, Kenneth W.	15	8	1944
L 107426	Pte.	Craig, Donald G.	28	8	1944
K 66542	Pte.	Craig, Thomas C.	28	9	1944
M101006	Pte.	Craig, William F.	8	7	1944
M105499	Pte.	Crawford, Robert	15	8	1944



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<i>Regtl. No.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Year</i>
K 57545	Cpl.	Crockett, Joseph W.	15	8	1944
M104580	Pte.	Crooks, Walter	9	6	1944
A 117364	Pte.	Cuillerier, Antonio	6	10	1944
A 117364	Pte.	Cuillerier, Antonio	18	2	1945
K 75884	Pte.	Culley, Albert H. N.	30	10	1944
K 42861	Sgt.	Cummings, Lloyd A., MM	12	10	1944
K 42861	Sgt.	Cummings, Lloyd A.	19	2	1945
K 57796	Pte.	Cundy, Harold	9	6	1944
B 119723	Pte.	Cunningham, Archie L.	12	8	1944
B 139551	Pte.	Curran, James J.	27	8	1944
M 31467	Pte.	Dahl, Martin O.	26	9	1944
K 65801	Pte.	Daly, Robert H.	15	10	1944
K 73692	Pte.	Darnton, Fred	6	6	1944
K 42130	Sgt.	Davidson, James A.	16	7	1944
M 12317	Pte.	Davies, Robert G.	16	8	1944
B 103149	A/Cpl.	Davis, Raymond H.	3	4	1945
B 52029	Pte.	Day, Samuel	8	7	1944
M103013	Pte.	Dean, Fred	11	6	1944
M103013	Pte.	Dean, Fred	8	2	1945
M 8247	Pte.	DeBock, Glen M.	6	10	1944
D 142501	Pte.	DeCoteau, Gerald R.	28	3	1945
K 66676	Pte.	Delcourt, Arthur G.	8	7	1944
K 67721	A/Cpl.	Dempster, Robert W.	27	8	1944
K 179	Pte.	Denicola, Armand J.	16	7	1944
K 50895	Pte.	Dennis, Hugh L.	15	8	1944
K 89312	Pte.	Dennis, Tommy	15	8	1944
K 1688	Pte.	Dennison, Ross S.	6	10	1944
K 1688	Pte.	Dennison, Ross S.	29	3	1945
M105626	Pte.	Denton, Indus R.	6	9	1944
M 7813	Pte.	Denton, James W.	21	4	1945
K 1583	Pte.	Diablo, Norman	17	2	1945
K 43036	Pte.	Dick, John K.	28	10	1944
K 57146	Sgt.	Dickson, Robert	9	6	1944
K 83820	Pte.	Dilworth, Herman C.	26	7	1944
M 31074	Pte.	Dionne, Theoduel R.	9	7	1944
K 42048	A/Sgt.	Dixon, Arthur E.	15	8	1944
B 74683	Pte.	Dixon, Frederick W.	8	7	1944
B 115779	Pte.	Doan, Alexander	8	7	1944
K 63163	L/Sgt.	Dodd, John E., MM	13	10	1944
K 49322	A/Cpl.	Dolynski, Albert J.	2	11	1944
K 49322	Pte.	Dolynski, Albert J.	10	4	1945
K 63114	A/Cpl.	Donahue, Gerald T.	13	8	1944
F 57810	Pte.	Doucet, Thomas E.	18	2	1945
K 46349	Pte.	Douglas, George T.	8	7	1944
K 46349	A/Cpl.	Douglas, George T.	9	4	1945
M106909	Pte.	Douglas, Gordon D.	10	7	1944

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<i>Regtl. No.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Year</i>
M 68533	Pte.	Dow, Richard	28	9	1944
C 103470	Pte.	Doyle, Emmett M.	15	8	1944
M 11283	Pte.	Drew, James H.	22	7	1944
L 107855	Pte.	Drewnowski, Andrew	5	4	1945
M101008	Pte.	Dupuis, Edward L.	8	7	1944
K 10091	Pte.	Dvornek, Paul	19	2	1945
K 51681	Pte.	Edgar, David	2	4	1945
K 62903	Pte.	Edgar, William W.	16	8	1944
K 11139	Pte.	Edmunds, Frank H.	21	4	1945
K 42144	L/Cpl.	Edwardes, Hubert M.	10	4	1945
M105191	L/Cpl.	Eggen, Peter	27	8	1944
K 51271	Pte.	Ehret, Oswald	29	3	1945
K 48985	Pte.	Ellams, Walter	11	7	1944
K 48985	L/Cpl.	Ellams, Walter	26	9	1944
B 149928	Pte.	Elliott, Victor	15	8	1944
K 83551	Pte.	Ellis, James E.	10	4	1945
K 472	L/Cpl.	Ellison, Henry C.	19	2	1945
K 22418	Pte.	Erickson, Alvin	29	7	1944
K 22418	Pte.	Erickson, Alvin	18	2	1945
K 423	Pte.	Erickson, Erling G.	17	8	1944
K 51391	Pte.	Erickson, Norman E.	9	4	1945
K 40955	L/Cpl.	Erlien, Goodwin P.	8	7	1944
K 40955	L/Cpl.	Erlien, Goodwin P.	27	10	1944
F 52100	Pte.	Ettinger, Robert E.	6	6	1944
K 48180	Pte.	Fedorick, Frederick	9	6	1944
H 18237	Pte.	Ferguson, Thomas F.	15	8	1944
B 9718	Pte.	Ferrill, Jack M.	28	10	1944
L 54896	Pte.	Fertuck, George H.	8	7	1944
K 535	Pte.	Fetterer, Emile	8	7	1944
L 67479	Pte.	Fields, Lawrence E.	13	10	1944
K 1988	Pte.	Finlay, Eric E.	27	4	1945
K 62004	C.Q.M.S.	Fitzgerald, Robert	18	2	1945
D 140465	Pte.	Fleury, Joseph F. G.	9	6	1944
D 140465	Pte.	Fleury, Joseph F. G.	8	7	1944
B 103241	Pte.	Flundra, Sam	30	7	1944
B 103241	Pte.	Flundra, Sam	31	10	1944
A 105889	Pte.	Fonger, Edwin W.	15	8	1944
K 66520	Pte.	Foot, Norman M.	21	4	1945
L 93673	Sgt.	Forsyth, James G.	6	6	1944
K 547276	Pte.	Fort, John L.	27	4	1945
K 50738	Pte.	Franceschini, Renzo	28	3	1945
K 72745	Pte.	Francis, Benjamin M.	6	6	1944
G 28504	Pte.	Fraser, Andrew L.	29	9	1944
F 57441	Pte.	Fraser, William K.	18	1	1945
B 79837	Pte.	Frayne, Earl H.	23	7	1944
K 62168	Pte.	French, Gordon J.	5	7	1944

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<i>Regtl. No.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Year</i>
A 115663	Pte.	French, Lorne W.	14	8	1944
L 67670	Pte.	Friedt, John	1	1	1945
L 67670	A/Cpl.	Friedt, John	28	3	1945
K 74092	A/Sgt.	Frost, Alfred L., MM	8	7	1944
K 74258	Pte.	Frost, Edward	18	2	1945
K 76383	Pte.	Fullerton, Gordon	15	8	1944
B 115331	Pte.	Furtney, Allan V.	28	10	1944
K 57139	Pte.	Gahan, Daniel M.	18	2	1945
M 39548	Pte.	Ganske, Rueben D.	29	9	1944
K 57764	Sgt.	Garner, William	6	6	1944
K 723	Pte.	Gauthier, Maurice A.	15	8	1944
G 5339	Pte.	Gavin, Ray R.	17	2	1945
K 51868	Pte.	Gehl, Dan P.	11	6	1944
K 51868	A/Cpl.	Gehl, Dan P.	18	2	1945
K 1516	Pte.	Gensick, William F.	16	8	1944
K 51901	Pte.	Gibeault, Gordon	12	8	1944
K 57723	L/Cpl.	Gilbert, Samuel W.	29	9	1944
D 93871	Pte.	Gill, James H.	2	3	1945
B 135551	Pte.	Gillies, William	9	6	1944
B 108675	Pte.	Godin, Edmond J.	13	4	1945
H 17851	L/Cpl.	Golemlaski, Michael	9	6	1944
M 506	Cpl.	Good, Raymond D.	11	4	1945
B 68518	A/Cpl.	Goodwin, John J.	27	4	1945
L 67901	Pte.	Goodwin, Thomas E.	30	4	1945
H 100225	Pte.	Gordon, Norman K.	10	4	1945
K 71955	A/Cpl.	Gordon, Robert A.	2	11	1944
K 71955	Pte.	Gordon, Robert A.	27	4	1945
M 103515	Pte.	Gosling, Frederick	28	3	1945
H 41698	Pte.	Grabish, John F.	6	6	1944
K 74284	Pte.	Grace, Thomas G.	6	9	1944
B 64653	Cpl.	Graham, George Y.	9	2	1945
K 76808	Pte.	Grainger, Barrington H.	10	4	1945
M 38530	Pte.	Grakul, Victor	4	7	1944
G 48015	Pte.	Grant, Coleman O.	8	7	1944
G 48015	Pte.	Grant, Coleman O.	30	3	1945
H 9139	Pte.	Grapentine, John A.	8	7	1944
K 16283	Pte.	Gravelle, Albert	15	8	1944
K 63049	Cpl.	Green, Norman T.	8	7	1944
M 36556	Pte.	Greenwood, Russell E.	6	6	1944
K 50210	Pte.	Gregor, Ernest	19	2	1945
K 73940	Pte.	Greig, Robert R.	9	2	1945
K 53893	Pte.	Gribble, Harold L.	10	6	1944
L 105120	A/Cpl.	Grice, Harold N.	18	2	1945
K 63093	A/Cpl.	Gunther, Isaak	15	8	1944
K 51035	Pte.	Hacault, Felix	26	7	1944
K 75190	Pte.	Hadath, Roy W.	10	4	1945

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<i>Regtl. No.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Year</i>
M 37034	Sgt.	Hadden, Daniel, DCM	3	3	1945
M107561	Pte.	Hafso, Herman F.	9	7	1944
K 73621	Pte.	Haggarty, Thomas	10	6	1944
M106197	Pte.	Hamel, Joseph A.	8	7	1944
K 50613	Pte.	Hamilton, George	9	10	1944
K 63205	Pte.	Hammond, Harold D.	6	6	1944
K 99164	Pte.	Hansen, Eric S.	28	10	1944
M105769	Pte.	Hanson, Ernest E.	8	7	1944
K 40144	Pte.	Hanson, Harold T.	29	3	1945
K 42907	Pte.	Hards, Jack J.	10	4	1945
K 41635	L/Cpl.	Hare, George	9	4	1945
B 159235	Pte.	Harper, Kyle C.	2	10	1944
K 100085	Pte.	Harris, William A.	8	6	1944
K 57394	Pte.	Harris, William A.	8	6	1944
K 4524	Pte.	Harrison, John A.	18	2	1945
K 9148	Pte.	Hart, Norman	10	4	1945
K 71869	Pte.	Harvie, Timothy L.	16	6	1944
K 71869	Pte.	Harvie, Timothy L.	6	10	1944
K 57732	Pte.	Hassell, James T.	20	7	1944
G 59016	Pte.	Hatfield, Perry W.	6	10	1944
K 57403	Pte.	Hay, Young W.	12	10	1944
K 1710	Pte.	Hayduk, George P.	30	3	1945
K 1710	Pte.	Hayduk, George P.	7	4	1945
M 39747	Pte.	Helwig, Benjamin	29	3	1945
C 102324	Pte.	Henophy, Glen L.	14	8	1944
M 67218	A/L/Cpl.	Hermanrude, William H.	9	6	1944
K 2181	Pte.	Heroux, Emile J.	10	4	1945
M105935	Pte.	Hildebrand, Jacob P.	26	4	1945
H 14616	Pte.	Hill, August R.	15	8	1944
H 14616	Pte.	Hill, August R.	18	2	1945
M 7795	Pte.	Hilliar, Charles W. K.	15	8	1944
M 7795	Pte.	Hilliar, Charles W. K.	29	3	1945
K 128	Pte.	Hillyard, Robert	13	4	1945
F 1232	Pte.	Hines, Russell L.	15	10	1944
A 107353	Pte.	Hobler, Francis	18	2	1945
K 50943	Pte.	Hockin, Gershom F.	27	8	1944
K 50943	Pte.	Hockin, Gershom F.	18	2	1945
K 59501	Pte.	Hodges, Charles W.	10	4	1945
M 12134	Pte.	Hogan, Clifford H.	6	6	1944
M 12134	Pte.	Hogan, Clifford H.	28	3	1945
K 608888	Pte.	Hohm, Eric V.	26	4	1945
G 4567	Pte.	Holden, Robert E.	18	10	1944
G 4567	Pte.	Holden, Robert E.	28	3	1945
K 54458	Pte.	Hole, Douglas A.	29	9	1944
K 57686	Pte.	Holland, George	18	10	1944
K 4039	A/Cpl.	Holmes, Stanley	13	10	1944



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<i>Regtl. No.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Year</i>
H 1565	Pte.	Holmstrom, Gordon G.	3	7	1944
H 1565	L/Cpl.	Holmstrom, Gordon G.	31	10	1944
K 49048	Cpl.	Holton, William C.	21	4	1945
K 62274	A/Cpl.	Hopkins, David G.	8	7	1944
K 15616	Pte.	Horgan, John W.	9	4	1945
B 144664	Pte.	Hornbostel, Irvin H.	6	10	1944
K 4232	Pte.	Hoskins, Dave L.	12	10	1944
K 2570	L/Cpl.	Hough, Albert M.	12	10	1944
K 40998	Pte.	House, Frederick J.	21	2	1945
B 119836	Pte.	Howard, George E.	30	9	1944
M102389	Pte.	Hoybak, Gunnar M. C.	6	6	1944
M102389	Pte.	Hoybak, Gunnar M. C.	15	10	1944
M 65228	Pte.	Hrushka, Steve	18	6	1944
B 38191	L/Sgt.	Hughes, Charles R.	9	10	1944
D 135870	A/Cpl.	Hughes, Robert	8	7	1944
K 62675	Pte.	Hungle, Valentine	28	9	1944
K 1492	Pte.	Hunt, Harry C.	10	9	1944
K 71989	Pte.	Hutchinson, Edward R.	8	7	1944
M 11986	Pte.	Hutchinson, John	8	7	1944
K 74353	Pte.	Isaman, James	9	6	1944
M106598	Pte.	Ives, Dallas W. M.	10	6	1944
K 57833	Pte.	James, Eddie E.	9	6	1944
K 48199	Pte.	Jameson, James	29	3	1945
B 21961	Pte.	Jaques, Orville K.	27	9	1944
K 2194	Pte.	Jarvis, Joseph	13	4	1945
H 102522	Pte.	Jenkins, William W.	15	7	1944
K 49175	Pte.	Jensen, William A.	6	9	1944
K 49175	Pte.	Jensen, William A.	27	10	1944
K 73858	A/Sgt.	Jeremy, Harry	17	2	1945
K 65013	L/Cpl.	Jessop, Floyd S.	8	7	1944
K 2557	Pte.	Johannson, Arthur	17	2	1945
K 3572	Pte.	Johnson, Arthur E.	22	4	1945
K 57774	A/Cpl.	Johnson, Clarence A.	15	8	1944
C 72235	Pte.	Johnson, Dallas	18	10	1944
M105199	Pte.	Johnson, Norman E.	9	7	1944
K 573730	Rfn.	Johnston, Alexander	26	4	1945
F 30607	Pte.	Johnston, Arthur E.	26	9	1944
K 4164	Pte.	Johnston, Bert J.	6	10	1944
D 143427	Pte.	Johnston, William S.	19	2	1945
K 1338	Pte.	Johnstone, David A.	15	8	1944
M103489	Pte.	Johnstone, William F.	27	9	1944
E 5689	Pte.	Jolicoeur, Raymond	15	8	1944
M100719	Pte.	Jones, Cecil H.	18	2	1945
K 1902	Pte.	Jones, Harry D. G.	21	4	1945
K 57327	Pte.	Jones, Phillip	13	7	1944
K 2801	Pte.	Jones, Stanley O.	24	4	1945

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<i>Regtl. No.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Year</i>
K 3295	Pte.	Jung, Palmer B.	17	2	1945
M 8874	Pte.	Justinen, James J.	21	4	1945
K 48490	A/L/Cpl.	Kaip, Philip M.	9	6	1944
K 6184	Pte.	Kaldestad, Nicolas M.	23	4	1945
K 75513	Pte.	Kalmikoff, William A.	9	6	1944
L 106875	Pte.	Kaszas, Steven J.	15	8	1944
K 76724	Pte.	Katchanoski, Philip P., DCM	6	6	1944
K 1445	Pte.	Kauffman, Edwin C.	29	3	1945
M 10934	Pte.	Kaye, Gilbert M. F.	14	8	1944
K 50355	Pte.	Kearns, Angus M.	8	7	1944
D 14030	Pte.	Keeler, Howard S.	18	10	1944
M 11305	Pte.	Kellar, Earl L.	6	6	1944
K 67752	L/Cpl.	Kellerman, Alvin J., MM	26	9	1944
M 7771	Pte.	Kelly, Alvin E.	9	6	1944
K 57868	Pte.	Kelly, William M.	13	8	1944
K 1419	Pte.	Kembel, Albert	1	11	1944
K 57413	Sgt.	Kent, George F.	15	8	1944
L 105940	Pte.	King, Edward	10	4	1945
G 32349	Pte.	King, William E.	23	4	1945
K 63067	Pte.	Kinsey, Lester O. A.	9	6	1944
M 12017	Pte.	Kirko, Gustave J.	6	6	1944
M 12017	Pte.	Kirko, Gustave J.	8	10	1944
M 12017	Pte.	Kirko, Gustave J.	22	4	1945
K 57019	C.S.M.	Knight, Rowland A.	6	6	1944
M106314	Pte.	Knutson, Edmund	9	6	1944
K 73959	L/Cpl.	Kosakewich, Michael	28	9	1944
M107198	Pte.	Kruse, Otto	15	8	1944
A 109606	Pte.	Lajeunesse, Isidore	28	3	1945
K 54871	Pte.	Lamb, Alexander	9	7	1944
B 65101	Pte.	Landon, Francis H.	13	8	1944
B 65101	Pte.	Landon, Francis H.	17	2	1945
K 3506	Pte.	Larson, Edwin	27	4	1945
K 68617	L/Cpl.	Laverock, George D.	12	10	1944
B 58619	Pte.	Lawrence, John W.	9	10	1944
M106087	A/Cpl.	Lawrence, William	27	9	1944
M106087	Cpl.	Lawrence, William	9	2	1945
K 3277	Pte.	Leach, Ralph D.	23	4	1945
K 62103	Sgt.	Leader, Albert H.	15	8	1944
K 68886	Pte.	Leard, Charles	17	2	1945
K 62104	Pte.	Leask, Douglas C.	9	6	1944
K 2880	Pte.	Leavitt, Blair L.	21	4	1945
M 11967	Pte.	Lee, Wilbur M.	15	8	1944
M107374	Pte.	Leedholm, Maxfield	8	10	1944
B 148748	Pte.	Lefroy, Herbert G.	9	6	1944
M105937	Pte.	Leier, William	6	6	1944
E 110013	Pte.	Lemieux, Leonard	13	10	1944

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<i>Regtl. No.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Year</i>
K 4368	Pte.	Leslie, James K.	8	4	1945
K 2298	Pte.	Lester, Loren G.	16	10	1944
M 17361	Pte.	Lewanczuk, John	8	7	1944
K 57869	A/Sgt.	Lewis, Norman A.	26	6	1944
K 62855	Pte.	Liesching, Ronald A. R.	15	8	1944
M 63076	A/Cpl.	Lightfoot, James H.	24	7	1944
K 50009	Pte.	Lillies, Charles W.	9	10	1944
B 52225	Pte.	Lindsay, Jack A.	8	7	1944
K 2639	Pte.	Lingren, Knute G.	7	10	1944
L 12485	Sgt.	Linton, William W. D.	13	4	1945
L 11254	Pte.	Littlelent, John J.	15	8	1944
K 614	Pte.	Lizette, Joseph E.	21	4	1945
F 82391	Pte.	Locke, Harry E.	6	10	1944
K 13176	Pte.	Logan, William L.	21	4	1945
K 2216	Pte.	Lomas, Frederick G.	17	2	1945
K 2170	Pte.	Longon, William B. D.	19	2	1945
K 57598	Pte.	Lougheed, Gordon A.	8	7	1944
K 2562	Pte.	Louie, Sandy	30	4	1945
G 17684	Pte.	Lovely, Lester J.	9	6	1944
K 63185	Pte.	Low, Arthur S.	6	6	1944
K 63172	A/Cpl.	Low, Robert W.	16	10	1944
M104249	Pte.	Lucas, Charles R.	9	6	1944
F 56935	Pte.	Luddington, Ralph B.	6	10	1944
K 51182	Pte.	Luney, William E.	15	7	1944
F 45718	Pte.	Lusk, Alexander	8	7	1944
F 45718	Pte.	Lusk, Alexander	6	10	1944
K 71455	Pte.	Lusk, Laurie E.	9	6	1944
M102256	Pte.	Lust, Edwin	15	8	1944
M 56536	Pte.	Lyttle, Albert	9	6	1944
K 3739	Pte.	MacDonald, Douglas W.	21	4	1945
F 2073	Pte.	MacDonald, John N.	8	10	1944
K 48408	Pte.	MacDonald, Lewis A.	15	8	1944
F 57434	Pte.	MacDonald, Lloyd G.	9	6	1944
K 40592	Pte.	MacDonald, Neil	9	4	1945
B 74207	Cpl.	MacFarlane, Andrew H.	8	7	1944
M100260	Pte.	Machan, Nelson A.	7	10	1944
M100260	L/Cpl.	Machan, Nelson A.	7	4	1945
M 12145	A/Cpl.	Machler, Jakob	2	11	1944
M 12145	Pte.	Machler, Jakob	21	4	1945
D 132987	L/Cpl.	Machum, James A.	9	4	1945
K 50909	Pte.	MacIntyre, John A.	6	6	1944
B 155086	Pte.	Mackeigan, Murdock H.	6	10	1944
K 57028	Pte.	MacKenzie-Grieve, Robert C.	14	9	1944
H 16599	Cpl.	Macklem, Harold L.	23	4	1945
F 45103	Pte.	MacLean, Bruce J.	15	9	1944

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<i>Regtl. No.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Year</i>
F 13131	L/Cpl.	MacLean, Ronald B.	7	10	1944
K 57835	Pte.	MacLeod, Thomas	11	6	1944
K 57808	Sgt.	MacMath, James R.	10	11	1944
M101170	Pte.	MacMillan, John	12	6	1944
M101170	Pte.	MacMillan, John	15	8	1944
F 36272	Pte.	MacPhee, Harold A.	27	8	1944
K 50715	A/Cpl.	MacSween, John	15	8	1944
L 58754	Pte.	Maerz, Wilfred W.	9	4	1945
K 4632	Pte.	Mailey, Gordon	28	4	1945
M 7864	Pte.	Malcolm, Walter J. L.	14	7	1944
K 54445	Pte.	Manning, Donald M.	28	4	1945
B 91145	Pte.	Mapes, Charles E.	15	8	1944
K 1595	Pte.	Marlow, Peter C. J.	21	4	1945
K 606084	Pte.	Marsh, George	21	4	1945
M 17373	L/Sgt.	Martin, Henry	26	7	1944
K 69502	L/Sgt.	Marwick, Gordon W.	6	9	1944
K 51075	Pte.	Marxsen, Herbert	18	2	1945
K 2797	Pte.	Masters, Peter H.	10	12	1944
K 62187	Pte.	Matheson, Neil	18	8	1944
K 62983	L/Cpl.	Mathews, William C.	5	7	1944
K 43038	Pte.	Matteson, Joseph W.	16	10	1944
K 678	Pte.	Mayer, Theodore	30	3	1945
K 63161	Cpl.	Mayfield, Roland	9	6	1944
M 7555	Pte.	McBride, Stanley E.	28	3	1945
M105909	Pte.	McCaig, Lloyd J.	8	7	1944
B 74455	Pte.	McCallum, John M.	28	4	1945
F 36394	Pte.	McCallum, Sylvester	9	10	1944
H 8304	Pte.	McColl, Hugh	26	7	1944
C 115010	L/Cpl.	McCuaig, William A.	29	11	1944
H 103145	Pte.	McDiarmid, Archibald D.	25	9	1944
K 49405	Pte.	McDonald, Albert J.	10	4	1945
K 62182	L/Sgt.	McDonald, Allan L.	6	10	1944
F 55764	Pte.	McDonald, Angus N.	9	6	1944
F 57744	Pte.	McDonald, Arthur W.	15	8	1944
K 57340	Pte.	McDonald, Douglas	10	4	1945
K 63148	Pte.	McDonald, Gordon E.	6	6	1944
K 63148	Pte.	McDonald, Gordon E.	13	8	1944
K 57817	Pte.	McDonald, Wilfred P.	6	3	1945
K 39	Pte.	McDougall, Frederick H.	9	6	1944
K 40833	Pte.	McEachern, Howard A.	2	11	1944
K 40833	L/Cpl.	McEachern, Howard A.	6	4	1945
H 103956	Pte.	McFadyen, Albert E.	15	8	1944
M 12276	Cpl.	McGeough, Bernard M.	17	2	1945
L 107858	Pte.	McGillivary, Herbert A.	29	4	1945
K 75051	Pte.	McGivern, Edward	15	8	1944



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<i>Regtl. No.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Year</i>
D 140346	Pte.	McGowan, John H.	9	6	1944
K 50603	Pte.	McGrath, Donald F.	16	7	1944
D 141712	Pte.	McHale, Michael	16	7	1944
D 143077	Pte.	McHugh, William G.	15	8	1944
K 54426	Pte.	McIntosh, Hamish H.	4	7	1944
K 54426	Pte.	McIntosh, Hamish H.	26	9	1944
K 69708	Pte.	McIntosh, John	9	6	1944
K 63029	Pte.	McIntosh, John L.	9	6	1944
F 57743	Pte.	McIsaac, John J.	13	10	1944
K 2973	Pte.	McKay, James B.	17	2	1945
K 2041	Pte.	McKay, Robert S.	15	12	1944
K 15942	Pte.	McKenzie, Gordon R.	26	4	1945
K 69344	Pte.	McKenzie, Roderick R.	6	6	1944
K 1439	Pte.	McKenzie, William H.	6	10	1944
K 65012	Pte.	McKibbon, Russell S.	18	6	1944
K 65211	Pte.	McKinlay, David G. S.	13	4	1945
L 2998	Pte.	McLachlan, Clifford B.	9	6	1944
H 65093	Pte.	McLean, Henry H.	15	8	1944
K 65904	L/Cpl.	McLean, Robert D.	6	4	1945
K 42136	A/C.Q.M.S.	McLean, Roy T.	14	8	1944
K 4628	Pte.	McLean, Russell B.	27	4	1945
K 57405	Cpl.	McLeod, Donald H.	9	2	1945
K 57405	Cpl.	McLeod, Donald H.	22	4	1945
M 12267	L/Cpl.	McLeod, Earl K.	26	4	1945
K 54836	Pte.	McMillan, George	8	7	1944
K 54408	Pte.	McMillan, Ira D.	15	8	1944
K 57209	Pte.	McMillan, James G.	26	6	1944
K 50472	Pte.	McMillan, William E.	7	4	1945
K 2678	Pte.	McNabb, George M.	13	4	1945
K 65037	L/Cpl.	McNeil, William	9	6	1944
H 7099	Pte.	McPhail, Angus	8	7	1944
K 3479	Pte.	McPhail, Hughbert F.	9	4	1945
K 68796	Pte.	McQueen, William T.	12	6	1944
K 68796	L/Cpl.	McQueen, William T.	18	2	1945
B 119544	Pte.	McQuilkin, Jack	8	10	1944
L 27382	Cpl.	McVeigh, James P.	6	7	1944
M106339	Pte.	Melidones, Socrates	14	6	1944
M106995	Pte.	Melnechuk, William	15	8	1944
K 4497	Pte.	Menzies, George W. J.	2	11	1944
G 10269	Pte.	Merritt, Ronald H.	27	10	1944
K 1877	Pte.	Miatt, William R.	7	9	1944
B 76199	Cpl.	Middleton, Leonard A., MM	20	7	1944
K 66719	Pte.	Miller, Hugh C. L.	9	6	1944
K 4114	Pte.	Miller, Robert K.	28	8	1944
H 75036	Pte.	Millis, Wilbert W.	12	7	1944

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<i>Regtl. No.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Year</i>
H 75036	Pte.	Millis, Wilbert W.	15	10	1944
B 79777	Pte.	Mills, Stanley M.	6	10	1944
M107779	Pte.	Misener, Ernest F.	6	10	1944
G 14082	Pte.	Montague, Gerald V.	25	10	1944
M106298	Pte.	Moore, Everett M.	17	8	1944
M105890	Pte.	Moore, Floyd A.	11	6	1944
M 17018	Pte.	Moore, John K.	28	3	1945
K 212	Pte.	Moore, Rodney J.	25	10	1944
K 212	A/Cpl.	Moore, Rodney J.	7	4	1945
B 144777	Pte.	Moore, William	8	7	1944
K 15288	Pte.	Morcombe, Francis A.	14	6	1944
K 57497	C.S.M.	Morgan, Campbell	19	2	1945
K 4498	Pte.	Morin, Jean	28	3	1945
M100467	Pte.	Morozewich, William	27	8	1944
K 2127	L/Cpl.	Morris, Ados E.	26	4	1945
K 3523	Pte.	Morrison, Gordon M.	23	4	1945
H 64849	Pte.	Morrison, James A.	10	7	1944
K 63209	Pte.	Morrison, William	21	7	1944
K 57509	Pte.	Morrisey, Edward W.	6	6	1944
K 52987	Pte.	Morse, William H.	7	10	1944
K 16337	A/Cpl.	Mosby, Orville J.	16	10	1944
M 12218	Pte.	Mosier, Joseph	4	7	1944
K 2210	Pte.	Muir, James G.	2	3	1945
K 57220	Cpl.	Mulcahy, Andrew M.	18	2	1945
K 2231	Pte.	Muller, Carl F.	19	2	1945
K 3186	Pte.	Munro, Earl J.	18	2	1945
F 60271	Pte.	Murphy, Bruce A.	15	8	1944
F 9195	Pte.	Murphy, Roy G.	12	10	1944
F 9195	Pte.	Murphy, Roy G.	28	3	1945
B 111993	Pte.	Myers, Norman P.	15	8	1944
K 1703	Pte.	Nagy, Raymond G.	30	3	1945
M105980	L/Cpl.	Nelson, Kenneth N.	28	9	1944
K 62192	L/Cpl.	Nelson, Stanley M.	9	6	1944
K 4014	Pte.	Nelson, Stanley N.	16	10	1944
K 49777	Pte.	Ness, Leonard G.	8	7	1944
K 57543	Sgt.	Nettleton, Clifford M.	9	6	1944
M104702	Pte.	Neumann, Emanuel V.	6	6	1944
M104929	Pte.	Newman, Charles S.	6	6	1944
B 6813	L/Cpl.	Nicholson, Thomas	13	10	1944
M 12622	Pte.	Nicoll, James	6	6	1944
M105945	Pte.	Nielsen, Knud H.	9	6	1944
K 62193	A/C.S.M.	Nimmo, James, DCM	15	8	1944
K 65024	Pte.	Niquidet, Louis F.	13	10	1944
K 57830	L/Cpl.	Nixon, David C.	15	8	1944
M 56469	Pte.	Noon, William O.	6	6	1944

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<i>Regtl. No.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Year</i>
K 67203	Pte.	Norton, Thomas A.	6	4	1945
K 41241	Pte.	Olafson, Carl A.	29	3	1945
L 64749	Pte.	Oldenborger, Henry J.	15	8	1944
K 74306	Pte.	Oldenburger, Reuben	6	6	1944
K 74306	A/Cpl.	Oldenburger, Reuben	2	4	1945
K 71253	Pte.	Oldershaw, Reginald F.	6	6	1944
K 71253	Pte.	Oldershaw, Reginald F.	8	7	1944
K 71253	Pte.	Oldershaw, Reginald F.	8	10	1944
B 119468	Pte.	Olszewski, Zdislaw R.	16	10	1944
K 12091	Pte.	O'Neill, Thomas	21	4	1945
K 48606	Pte.	Osselle, Dennis A.	28	3	1945
G 27712	Pte.	Paisley, Eldon G.	9	4	1945
K 63063	L/Cpl.	Palmer, Howard A.	8	6	1944
L 66389	Pte.	Pankoski, Robert	15	8	1944
H 40972	Pte.	Panting, William M. C.	12	7	1944
H 40972	Pte.	Panting, William M. C.	21	4	1945
K 68879	Pte.	Paquette, George	29	6	1944
D 150020	Pte.	Paquette, Wilfrid P.	9	6	1944
K 25466	Pte.	Paradice, Arthur S.	15	7	1944
M 12609	Pte.	Parker, Addison R.	15	8	1944
K 40300	Pte.	Parker, Bernard H.	28	3	1945
K 62195	Cpl.	Parker, Roy C.	6	6	1944
K 4649	Pte.	Parkin, David R.	18	2	1945
K 50007	L/Cpl.	Parrent, Donald L.	15	9	1944
M106922	Pte.	Parrent, Edgar J.	6	6	1944
M106922	Pte.	Parrent, Edgar J.	9	2	1945
K 332	Pte.	Paterson, James D.	15	10	1944
K 57023	Sgt.	Paterson, William A.	9	6	1944
M104972	Pte.	Paton, Albert D.	9	6	1944
M104503	Pte.	Patrick, John R.	9	6	1944
G 12257	Pte.	Patrick, Thomas	29	9	1944
G 12257	Pte.	Patrick, Thomas	18	2	1945
E 100507	Pte.	Patterson, Ivan	8	2	1945
L 18589	Pte.	Patterson, James S.	15	8	1944
B 159016	Pte.	Paul, John H.	13	4	1945
M104032	Pte.	Paul, Wilfred C.	16	11	1944
M101009	Pte.	Paulencu, Peter	15	8	1944
B 138991	Pte.	Pearce, William J.	7	10	1944
K 51938	Pte.	Peck, Edward R. U.	13	10	1944
K 57554	Sgt.	Pelly, John H.	6	6	1944
B 74629	Pte.	Percival, George A.	13	8	1944
B 157986	Pte.	Perrier, Alcide	26	10	1944
K 98080	Pte.	Peters, Leslye C.	9	6	1944
F 5674	Pte.	Peters, Melvin	28	9	1944
K 74344	Pte.	Pinchbeck, Andrew W.	6	6	1944

## READY FOR THE FRAY

<i>Regtl. No.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Year</i>
K 57750	A/L/Cpl.	Robinson, Robert A.	6	6	1944
K 62668	Pte.	Robinson, William J.	8	7	1944
K 559	Pte.	Robson, George A.	18	10	1944
C 101805	Pte.	Rochon, Joseph A.	8	6	1944
E 110127	Pte.	Rodgers, Leonard	26	9	1944
D 175580	Pte.	Rolfe, Louis W.	9	6	1944
M 100302	Pte.	Rollingson, George A.	8	7	1944
F 7474	Pte.	Ross, Kenneth H.	26	9	1944
K 62750	Pte.	Ross, Stanley E.	8	7	1944
K 54707	Pte.	Ross, Walter	22	4	1945
K 4312	Pte.	Rossi, Angelo	21	4	1945
L 67929	Pte.	Rowat, Gordon L.	28	3	1945
K 54779	Pte.	Rowbottom, Thomas	17	2	1945
B 81267	Pte.	Rowe, Percy S.	21	2	1945
L 36512	Pte.	Roy, Merritt J.	11	6	1944
L 36512	Pte.	Roy, Merritt J.	13	10	1944
K 4268	Pte.	Rozander, George W.	19	2	1945
M 7955	Pte.	Rude, Nels O.	4	7	1944
K 4514	Pte.	Rush, Herman	17	2	1945
M 31296	Pte.	Russell, Ivan V.	9	6	1944
B 116540	Pte.	Rutherford, Harland C.	26	4	1945
K 4495	Pte.	Sangala, John P.	19	2	1945
K 4577	Pte.	Saterpakka, Edwin A.	1	11	1944
M 104850	Pte.	Sauder, Emil	8	7	1944
K 54755	Pte.	Savage, John	28	3	1945
M 7495	Pte.	Sawczyn, John	24	1	1945
K 75745	Pte.	Scadding, Leslie C.	8	7	1944
L 64794	Pte.	Schmidt, Frank M.	9	6	1944
K 672	Pte.	Schultz, Herbert P.	9	4	1945
K 62831	Pte.	Schulz, John	9	6	1944
L 51056	Pte.	Schumann, George A.	15	8	1944
K 57060	C.S.M.	Scotney, Walter B.	21	4	1945
K 45837	L/Cpl.	Scott, George	31	10	1944
K 42061	Pte.	Scott, Gordon E.	15	8	1944
K 74094	Pte.	Scott, Hugh	15	8	1944
H 103191	Cpl.	Scott, Irving W.	18	2	1945
K 2565	Pte.	Scott, Robert	9	2	1945
K 57464	Pte.	Scott, Vivian H.	12	8	1944
L 27024	Pte.	Seguin, John	28	3	1945
K 63151	A/Sgt.	Selinger, Andy N.	13	8	1944
B 100577	L/Cpl.	Sellar, James W.	10	4	1945
K 57857	Pte.	Semple, William	6	6	1944
M 10629	L/Cpl.	Sewell, Winston F.	27	8	1944
C 1210	Pte.	Seymour, Wallace	19	9	1944
K 51688	Pte.	Shannon, Eric G.	13	10	1944



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<i>Regtl. No.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Year</i>
K 65058	Pte.	Plamondon, John O.	26	7	1944
K 62295	A/Sgt.	Plowman, Roy J.	8	2	1945
K 16321	Pte.	Poulton, Wilfred K.	14	6	1944
K 57018	C.Q.M.S.	Powell, Gwilym M.	8	6	1944
K 2927	Pte.	Powney, Clayton S.	21	4	1945
M105285	Pte.	Poynter, George A.	16	7	1944
B 17334	Pte.	Prentice, Melville E.	9	6	1944
G 4908	Pte.	Preston, Frank D.	31	10	1944
K 3567	Pte.	Prevost, Emil	10	4	1945
G 53522	Pte.	Price, Raymond E.	26	9	1944
H 70097	Pte.	Prokopchuk, Michael	6	6	1944
M107402	Pte.	Proulx, Marcel L.	10	4	1945
M 7461	Pte.	Pudwill, Lawrence H.	15	8	1944
K 63213	A/Sgt.	Purser, John W.	16	10	1944
K 57537	Cpl.	Purvis, Peter	18	10	1944
K 73171	Cpl.	Quesseth, Oswald	9	2	1945
B 38213	Sgt.	Rae, Francis G.	2	11	1944
K 62340	Pte.	Rainer, Joseph G.	22	4	1945
K 65061	Pte.	Ramsey, Albert F.	20	7	1944
K 75694	Pte.	Rashbrook, Howard G.	8	10	1944
K 62491	Pte.	Ray, Harold	16	10	1944
H103679	L/Cpl.	Rea, Bertrand	29	9	1944
M 10138	Pte.	Rebus, John	28	3	1945
L 66390	Cpl.	Redmond, Fred W.	21	4	1945
K 16260	Pte.	Reid, Lloyd G.	11	7	1944
B 158998	Pte.	Reid, Robert J. W.	27	9	1944
B 147603	Pte.	Remington, Alvin W.	15	8	1944
H 1265	Pte.	Remple, Elmer	7	10	1944
K 4279	Pte.	Renner, Henry O.	18	1	1945
M 35879	Pte.	Rennie, Percy	9	6	1944
M105306	Pte.	Reynolds, Henry	9	6	1944
D 107616	Pte.	Rheault, Rene	6	10	1944
A 105814	Pte.	Riddell, George B.	30	3	1945
K 71271	Pte.	Rideout, Robert H.	29	7	1944
K 63089	L/Cpl.	Riley, Albert	8	7	1944
K 63089	A/Cpl.	Riley, Albert	16	11	1944
K 3022	Pte.	Roberts, Frederick	14	4	1945
X K 57461	A/Cpl.	Roberts, Harry A.	28	8	1944 X
X K 57461	Cpl.	Roberts, Harry A.	21	4	1945 X
C 73657	Pte.	Roberts, Leslie B.	28	10	1944
G 53862	Pte.	Robertson, Buddy C.	4	10	1944
D 72086	Sgt.	Robertson, Donald W.	27	8	1944
K 62291	A/Sgt.	Robinson, Basil A.	8	7	1944
K 40132	Pte.	Robinson, Ernest A.	8	10	1944
K 40132	A/Cpl.	Robinson, Ernest A.	2	4	1945

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<i>Regtl. No.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Year</i>
K 51688	Pte.	Shannon, Eric G.	21	4	1945
B 80250	Pte.	Sheahan, Carl L.	18	2	1945
K 62369	Cpl.	Shergold, Charles	27	8	1944
H 29097	L/Cpl.	Shiels, Howard E.	18	2	1945
H 29097	L/Cpl.	Shiels, Howard E.	9	4	1945
M107366	Pte.	Shupak, Joseph	15	8	1944
M107366	Pte.	Shupak, Joseph	15	10	1944
M102907	Pte.	Silbernabel, Matthias L.	18	2	1945
K 57228	Cpl.	Silverman, Leo	29	9	1944
K 74171	Pte.	Simmons, William J.	6	10	1944
K 65528	Pte.	Simonson, Elden B.	17	2	1945
K 74679	A/Cpl.	Simpson, Charles J.	9	6	1944
K 65002	A/Cpl.	Simpson, George	19	6	1944
K 62948	Pte.	Simpson, Harry	19	11	1944
K 62948	Pte.	Simpson, Harry	16	2	1945
M104831	Cpl.	Sinclair, John H.	28	3	1945
D175556	Pte.	Sisco, Galeon G.	8	7	1944
K 2964	Pte.	Skands, Harold O.	28	3	1945
K 71725	Pte.	Skjeie, Ole J. V.	18	2	1945
H103771	Pte.	Skoglund, Oscar E.	15	8	1944
K 22415	L/Cpl.	Slattery, Charles A.	9	2	1945
K 3077	Pte.	Slogar, Francis	30	3	1945
B 68578	Pte.	Smith, Cecil G.	9	6	1944
F 57514	Pte.	Smith, Edison R.	9	6	1944
K 45785	Pte.	Smith, Henry T.	6	10	1944
K 57134	A/C.S.M.	Smith, John A. B.	17	2	1945
K 139	Pte.	Smith, Leslie	11	8	1944
K 54697	Pte.	Smith, Lloyd M.G.	7	10	1944
F 7475	Pte.	Smith, Robert A.	8	10	1944
K 41575	Pte.	Smith, Thomas J.	2	11	1944
K 1471	Pte.	Smith, William R.	22	4	1945
B 56575	Pte.	Speck, Timothy J.	28	10	1944
B 87233	Pte.	Speer, Walter H.	18	10	1944
K 4824	Pte.	Speller, Charles R.	10	4	1945
K 51727	Pte.	Spencer, Geoffrey A.	15	8	1944
K 73917	Pte.	Spencer, Robert	15	8	1944
M104862	Pte.	Spiller, Robert J.	9	6	1944
K 46874	Pte.	Squinahan, Francis J.	13	8	1944
A 29588	Pte.	Stanley, William T.	26	7	1944
K 51865	Pte.	Stephens, Arthur F.	15	8	1944
K 57662	Pte.	Stephens, Percy J.	14	6	1944
B 19997	Pte.	Stephens, Robert W.	28	11	1944
B 115917	Pte.	Stevens, Albert L.	28	10	1944
K 49182	Pte.	Stevenson, William J.	14	8	1944
P 7498	Pte.	Stewart, Charles E.	7	7	1944

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<i>Regtl. No.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Year</i>
K 53524	Pte.	Stewart, John	6	6	1944
K 36066	Pte.	Stickland, Harold A. C.	28	10	1944
K 37686	Pte.	Stidel, Godfrey M.	7	4	1945
K 62347	Pte.	Stirling, Robert	1	7	1944
K 62347	Pte.	Stirling, Robert	9	10	1944
M104933	Pte.	St. John, John L.	15	8	1944
B 145689	Pte.	Stoltz, Allen L.	8	7	1944
K 62065	R.S.M.	Stothard, James	6	6	1944
K 53685	L/Sgt.	Stott, William	27	10	1944
K 40911	Pte.	Straw, Richard	9	6	1944
K 71580	Pte.	Sutton, Carl V.	27	4	1945
M 31269	Pte.	Sutyla, Walter J.	6	6	1944
K 13197	Pte.	Swanson, Frank O.	26	4	1945
K 62742	L/Cpl.	Swartz, Harvey	8	7	1944
K 2382	Pte.	Synge, Neale F.	19	2	1945
L 9799	Pte.	Tarala, Albert A.	8	7	1944
M106800	Pte.	Tarrabain, Albert F.	6	10	1944
K 79161	L/Cpl.	Taylor, Frank T.	18	2	1945
K 57556	L/Cpl.	Taylor, Percy V.	9	6	1944
K 63167	Pte.	Terry, Robert W.	6	6	1944
K 2663	Pte.	Thomas, Herbert E.	19	2	1945
K 62813	Sgt.	Thomas, Samuel W.	15	8	1944
K 40925	Pte.	Thompson, George L.	15	8	1944
K 57874	Pte.	Thomson, Eric D.	6	6	1944
K 57874	Pte.	Thomson, Eric D.	6	10	1944
K 76202	Pte.	Thomson, John	6	6	1944
K 57588	Cpl.	Thorpe, George	14	7	1944
K 100275	Pte.	Thorsen, William A.	18	2	1945
K 57411	Pte.	Thynne, Andrew F.	6	6	1944
C 44687	Pte.	Tisdale, Garnet A.	11	4	1945
G 12156	Pte.	Titus, Frank D.	18	10	1944
M 24034	Pte.	Tobin, Lewis E.	19	9	1944
M 12162	Pte.	Todd, Robert	6	6	1944
K 49019	Pte.	Townley, Lloyd E.	14	6	1944
M 1845	Pte.	Travis, Charles E.	29	3	1945
M 12262	Cpl.	Truesdale, Albert E.	6	6	1944
M 12262	Cpl.	Truesdale, Albert E.	7	10	1944
B 98973	Pte.	Trump, Peter C.	18	10	1944
M106056	Pte.	Tucker, Ralph H.	9	6	1944
M106056	L/Cpl.	Tucker, Ralph H.	3	3	1945
K 62712	L/Cpl.	Turner, Lewis A.	16	6	1944
K 16307	Pte.	Tutte, Roy H.	15	8	1944
K 16307	A/Sgt.	Tutte, Roy H.	27	4	1945
L 101572	L/Cpl.	Tweten Knute A.	15	8	1944
K 51571	Pte.	Uhl, David W.	18	2	1945



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<i>Regtl. No.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Year</i>
K 69791	Pte.	Uhrynowich, William	12	10	1944
M 11919	Pte.	Unwin, Walter S.	30	7	1944
K 54492	Pte.	Upston, Joseph	28	9	1944
D 107629	Pte.	Valade, Maurice	17	10	1944
D 107629	Pte.	Valade, Maurice	9	2	1945
K 72726	Pte.	Van Buskirk, William E.	8	7	1944
B 118818	Pte.	Vancise, James F.	18	10	1944
K 4792	Pte.	Vaughan, Alexander W. D.	19	2	1945
K 46557	Pte.	Veach, Delbert M.	9	6	1944
K 46557	Pte.	Veach, Delbert M.	15	8	1944
K 54864	Pte.	Veevers, Eric	15	10	1944
H 103509	Pte.	Veilleux, Joseph G. A.	27	10	1944
K 69205	L/Cpl.	Vobeyda, George E.	10	6	1944
M 106977	L/Cpl.	Vogel, Ernest B.	10	12	1944
K 62130	Cpl.	Vose, Abram H.	9	6	1944
G 32022	Pte.	Walker, Douglas E.	28	9	1944
M 7832	Pte.	Wallin, Leonard	8	7	1944
K 2378	Pte.	Walsh, Thomas A.	9	2	1945
C 58744	Pte.	Ward, Douglas	18	2	1945
B 118295	Pte.	Ward, Thomas	28	10	1944
K 62351	Pte.	Warman, Fred D.	8	7	1944
K 57671	Cpl.	Warren, William J. H.	14	8	1944
K 54519	Pte.	Wasylyk, William	16	10	1944
K 3825	Pte.	Waterfall, Arthur F.	29	3	1945
K 1363	Pte.	Watkins, Floyd	7	10	1944
K 1363	Pte.	Watkins, Floyd	20	2	1945
K 62208	Pte.	Watkins, Henry	26	6	1944
M 15637	L/Cpl.	Watts, Charles S.	26	9	1944
K 62272	Sgt.	Waugh, William R.	9	6	1944
K 42785	Pte.	Weaver, Tom F.	16	7	1944
K 49581	Pte.	Webb, Ralph P. W.	8	7	1944
K 29121	Cpl.	Webber, William R.	21	1	1945
K 40572	Pte.	Weller, Arthur C.	6	10	1944
B 139461	Pte.	Wemigwans, Isadore	9	6	1944
K 4194	Pte.	Westman, James	9	2	1945
K 54878	Pte.	Wheeldon, Malcolm E.	9	2	1945
K 62524	L/Cpl.	White, Cecil S. W.	8	7	1944
K 92265	Pte.	White, Edward G.	9	2	1945
K 11323	Pte.	White, Frank W.	6	6	1944
K 40933	Pte.	White, John W.	9	7	1944
G 7517	Pte.	White, Robert W.	8	2	1945
D 86225	Pte.	White, William A.	6	10	1944
K 74533	Pte.	Wilcox, Albert	6	6	1944
K 25511	Pte.	Wilcox, Arthur J.	15	8	1944
K 25511	Pte.	Wilcox, Arthur J.	16	10	1944



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<i>Regtl. No.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Year</i>
M 12031	L/Sgt.	Wilkins, Sidney J.	9	6	1944
M105544	Pte.	Wilkinson, Albert W.	6	6	1944
M105544	Pte.	Wilkinson, Albert W.	7	10	1944
M 7848	Pte.	Wilkinson, Osborne	15	8	1944
M 7848	Pte.	Wilkinson, Osborne	14	10	1944
M 7848	Pte.	Wilkinson, Osborne	18	2	1945
B 111011	Pte.	Williams, Edwin	31	10	1944
M 56361	Pte.	Williams, Walter E.	9	6	1944
K 46649	Pte.	Williamson, Kenneth D.	10	4	1945
K 62717	L/Cpl.	Wilson, Arthur	6	6	1944
K 74847	A/Cpl.	Wilson, John J.	7	10	1944
L 101625	Pte.	Wilson, Milton L.	9	6	1944
H 101068	Pte.	Wilson, William H.	9	7	1944
H 103393	Pte.	Winch, Walter W.	29	8	1944
K 48201	Pte.	Winterborne, Peter W.	27	8	1944
B 145009	Pte.	Winters, Harold W.	8	7	1944
K 76374	Pte.	Wood, Gordon S.	16	7	1944
M107305	Pte.	Worobec, Wasyl	7	10	1944
H 42302	Pte.	Wotton, George	8	7	1944
M106928	Pte.	Woyciehouski, George S.	15	8	1944
M 12252	A/Cpl.	Wright, Charles	15	7	1944
H 9002	Pte.	Wright, Lewis O.	14	8	1944
K 57246	Cpl.	Yarrow, Edward	15	8	1944
K 76227	A/L/Cpl.	Zboyovsky, Peter R.	9	6	1944
K 51663	Pte.	Zorn, Oscar O.	9	2	1945

### *Addenda*

K 84917	Lieut.	Deildal, Robert M.	28	9	1944
K 62011	Sgt.	Smith, Cecil J.	18	2	1945
K 2170	Pte.	Longon, William B.D.	22	4	1945
K 6181	Pte.	Reeves, John S.	22	4	1945
K 49892	Pte.	Williams, John R.	10	8	1944

## APPENDIX IV

# *Prisoners-of-War*

### CASUALTIES

#### 1ST BATTALION, THE CANADIAN SCOTTISH REGIMENT

<i>Regtl. No.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Year</i>
K		Lieut. Laurie, William B.	27	4	1945
K		Major Tye, Robertson H.	18	2	1945
K 73483		Pte. Adams, Leonard	7	10	1944
K 42160		C.S.M. Berry, Wilfred	7	10	1944
K 62410		Pte. Bevan, Pritchard Douglas	19	2	1945
K 2135		Pte. Blackburn, Verne M.	25	11	1944
K 66824		Pte. Boles, Jack T.	18	2	1945
B 147856		Pte. Briere, Marcel	7	10	1944
B 148364		Pte. Brooke, Delbert L.	18	2	1945
K 78876		Pte. Brooks, Edmund J.	25	11	1944
K 46883		Pte. Brown, James L.	19	2	1945
K 51637		Pte. Burch, Ivan D.	18	2	1945
K 54413		Pte. Chipman, Arthur L.	7	10	1944
K 22426		Pte. Cholette, Roger R.	18	2	1945
K 51223		Pte. Collins, James W.	19	2	1945
K 1495		Pte. Cool, William M.	7	10	1944
G 17144		Pte. Corey, Stanley G.	18	2	1945
K 74765		A/Cpl. Cox, Ronald E.	18	2	1945
K 4280		Pte. Dalman, Johann	13	4	1945
K 54561		Pte. Dawson, Clifford	7	10	1944
K 54865		Pte. Dmytry, William	19	2	1945
D 118539		Pte. Elder, Daniel	18	2	1945
K 604781		Pte. Fandry, Herbert W.	13	4	1945
B 9718		Pte. Ferrill, Jack M.	18	2	1945
K 73798		Pte. Ford, Gerard R. W.	18	2	1945

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<i>Regtl. No.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Year</i>
K 73835	Pte.	Good, Marvin R.	13	4	1945
K 1241	Pte.	Hall, Roger C.	18	2	1945
K 57148	Pte.	Hancox, Leslie L.	7	10	1944
M107841	Pte.	Harris, John W.	25	11	1944
B 117136	A/Cpl.	Harwood, Charles K.	27	4	1945
K 57564	Pte.	Henderson, James B. M.	7	10	1944
K 2570	L/Cpl.	Hough, Albert M.	18	2	1945
K 57833	Pte.	James, Eddie E.	18	2	1945
K 1944	Pte.	Johnson, Seymour	18	2	1945
K 54579	Pte.	Johnson, William	19	2	1945
M105877	Pte.	Keller, John J.	7	10	1944
K 16161	Pte.	Kibler, Frederick W.	19	2	1945
K 4153	Pte.	Larter, Peter E.	18	2	1945
K 54883	Pte.	Learned, Raymond E.	7	10	1944
K 2170	Pte.	Longon, William B. D.	21	4	1945
K 40639	Pte.	Loveng, Gordon L.	18	2	1945
M104249	Cpl.	Lucas, Charles R.	18	2	1945
K 391	Pte.	Lyne, Clifford J.	18	2	1945
K 4386	Pte.	Lyons, Cecil S.	19	2	1945
K 50909	Pte.	MacIntyre, John A.	7	10	1944
K 57028	Pte.	MacKenzie-Grieve, Robert C.	18	2	1945
K 563	Pte.	Manning, Alfred	7	10	1944
K 3328	Pte.	Martin, Albert G.	18	2	1945
K 62385	Sgt.	Maxwell, Thomas	19	2	1945
K 73740	Pte.	McCready, James P.	18	2	1945
K 4753	Pte.	McDonald, Gordon	18	2	1945
K 54459	L/Cpl.	McIntosh, Gordon L.	18	2	1945
F 57743	Pte.	McIsaac, John J.	18	2	1945
F 57734	Cpl.	McKay, Lawrence A.	18	2	1945
K 4235	Pte.	McLeod, Joseph W.	18	2	1945
K 2383	Pte.	McNabb, William R.	18	2	1945
K 2676	Pte.	McQuarrie, Bruce R.	18	2	1945
G 51298	Pte.	McQuinn, Frank V.	18	2	1945
D144846	Pte.	McRae, Audrey L.	18	2	1945
M104352	Pte.	Mowry, George R.	7	10	1944
K 3293	Pte.	Nordin, Elver G.	18	2	1945
K 1860	Pte.	Norquay, Reginald	7	10	1944
K 52359	Pte.	North, Charles H.	18	2	1945
D144848	Pte.	O'Keefe, Leslie J.	18	2	1945
K 63063	Cpl.	Palmer, Howard A.	18	2	1945
L 18589	Pte.	Patterson, James S.	18	2	1945
K 38612	Pte.	Popp, Elmer J.	21	12	1944
K 6181	Pte.	Reeves, John S.	21	4	1945
M 35879	Pte.	Rennie, Percy	7	10	1944
K 49398	Pte.	Rush, Maurice	19	2	1945

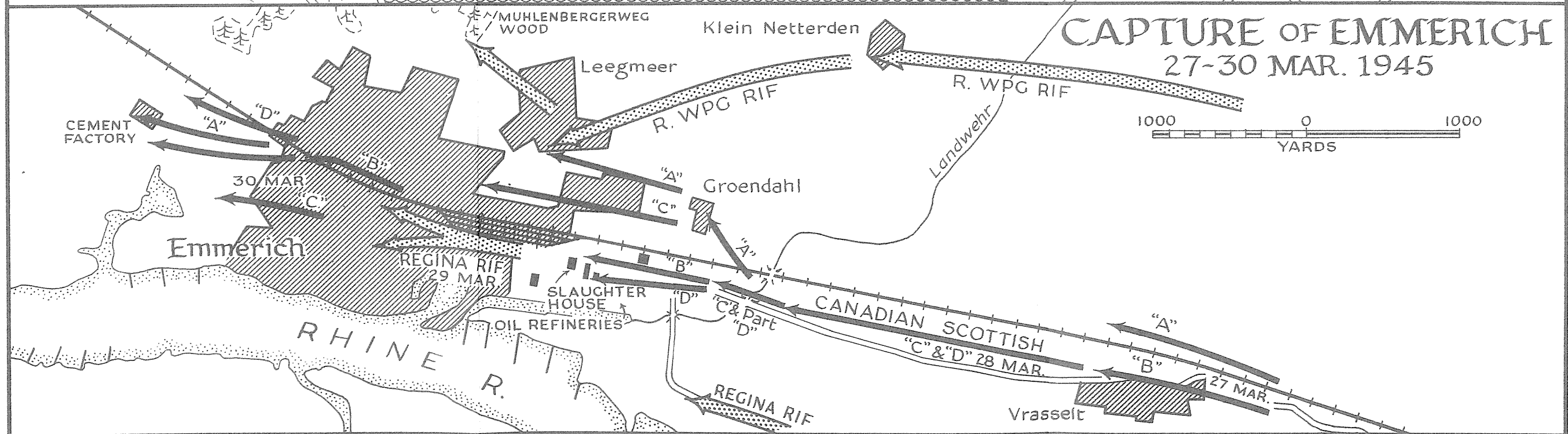
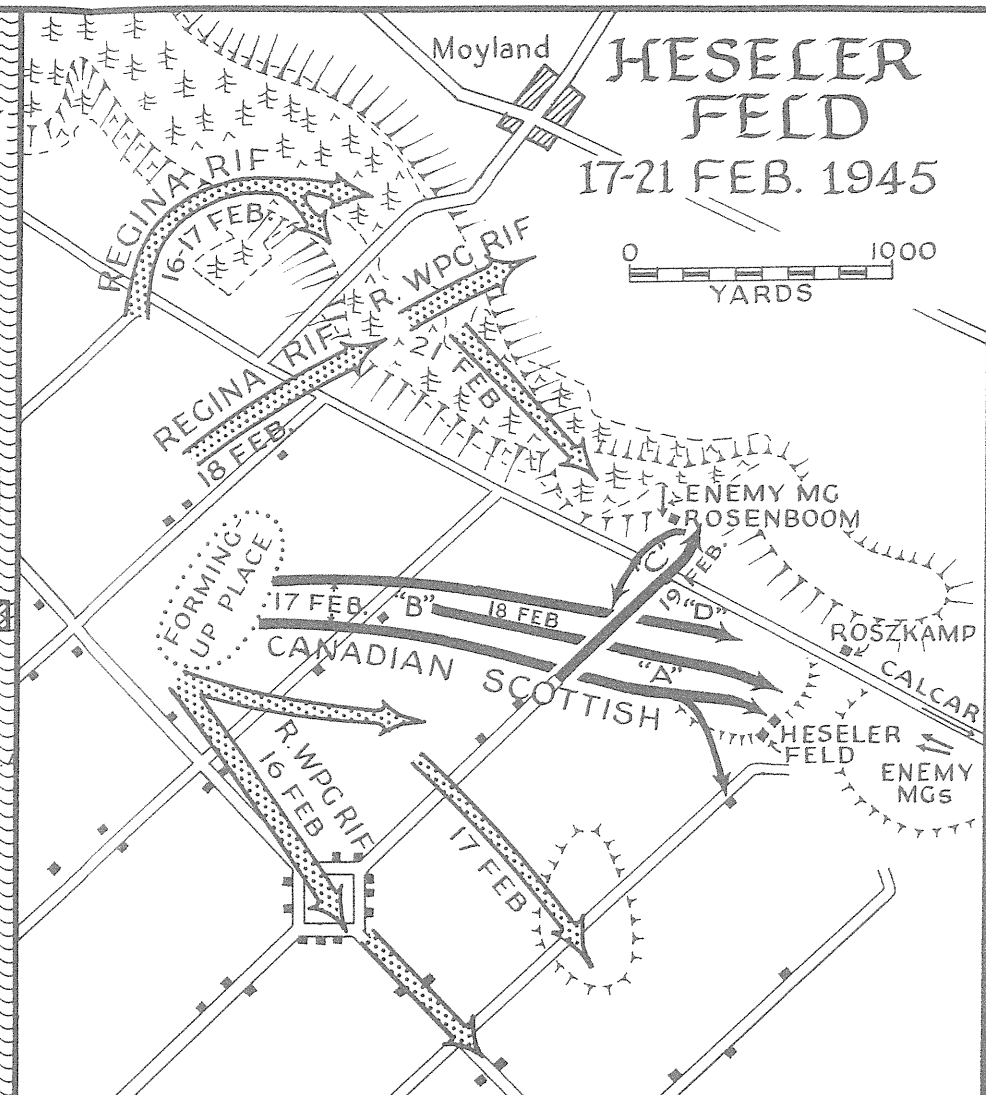
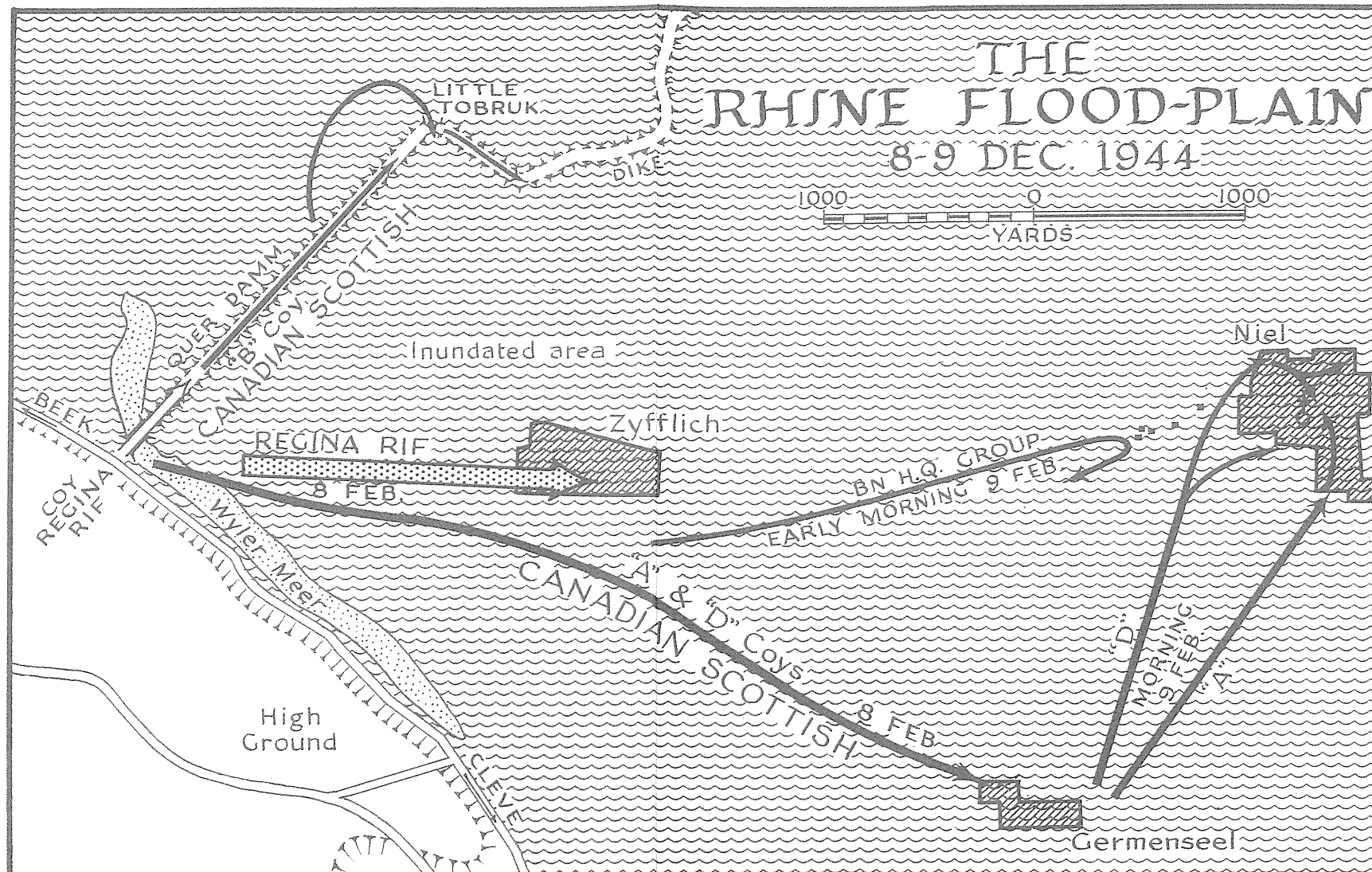
## APPENDICES

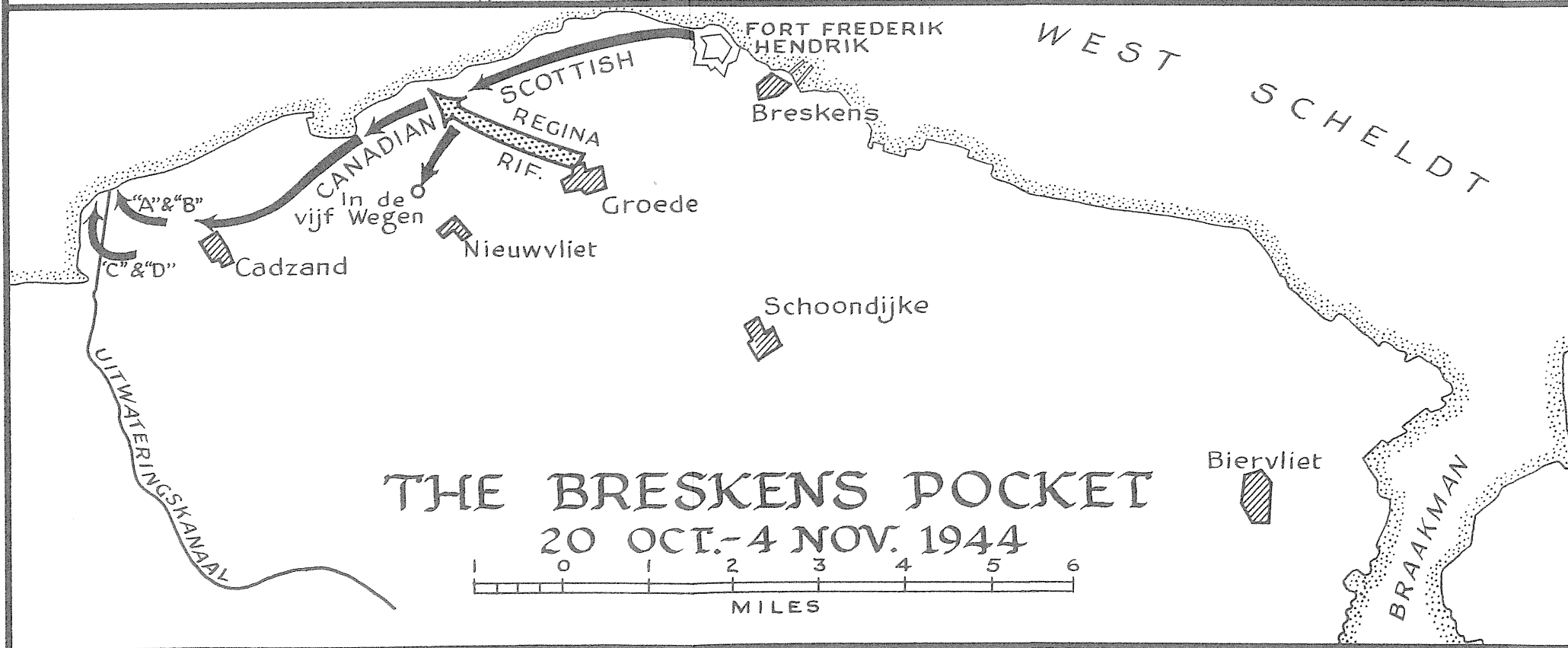
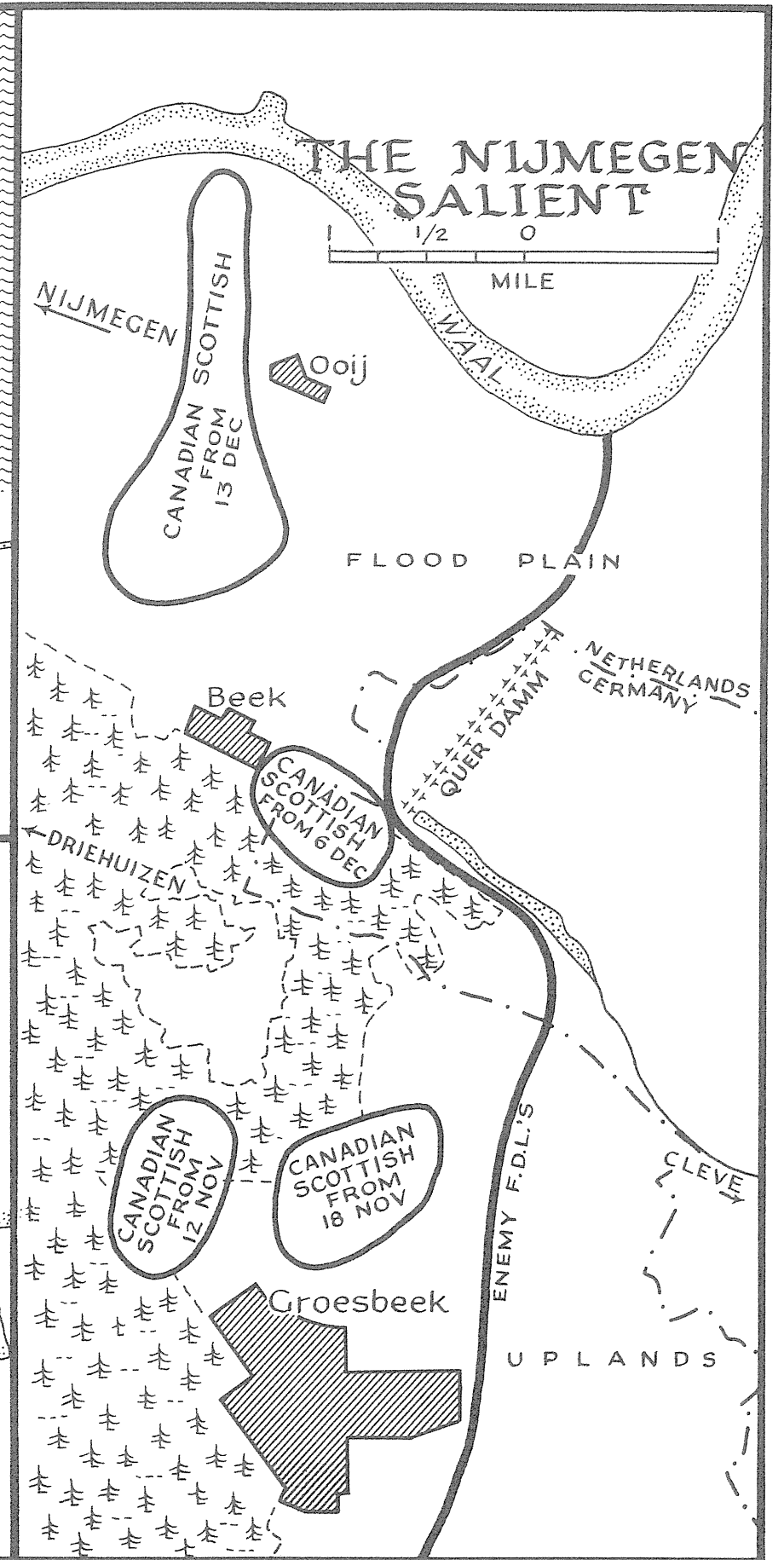
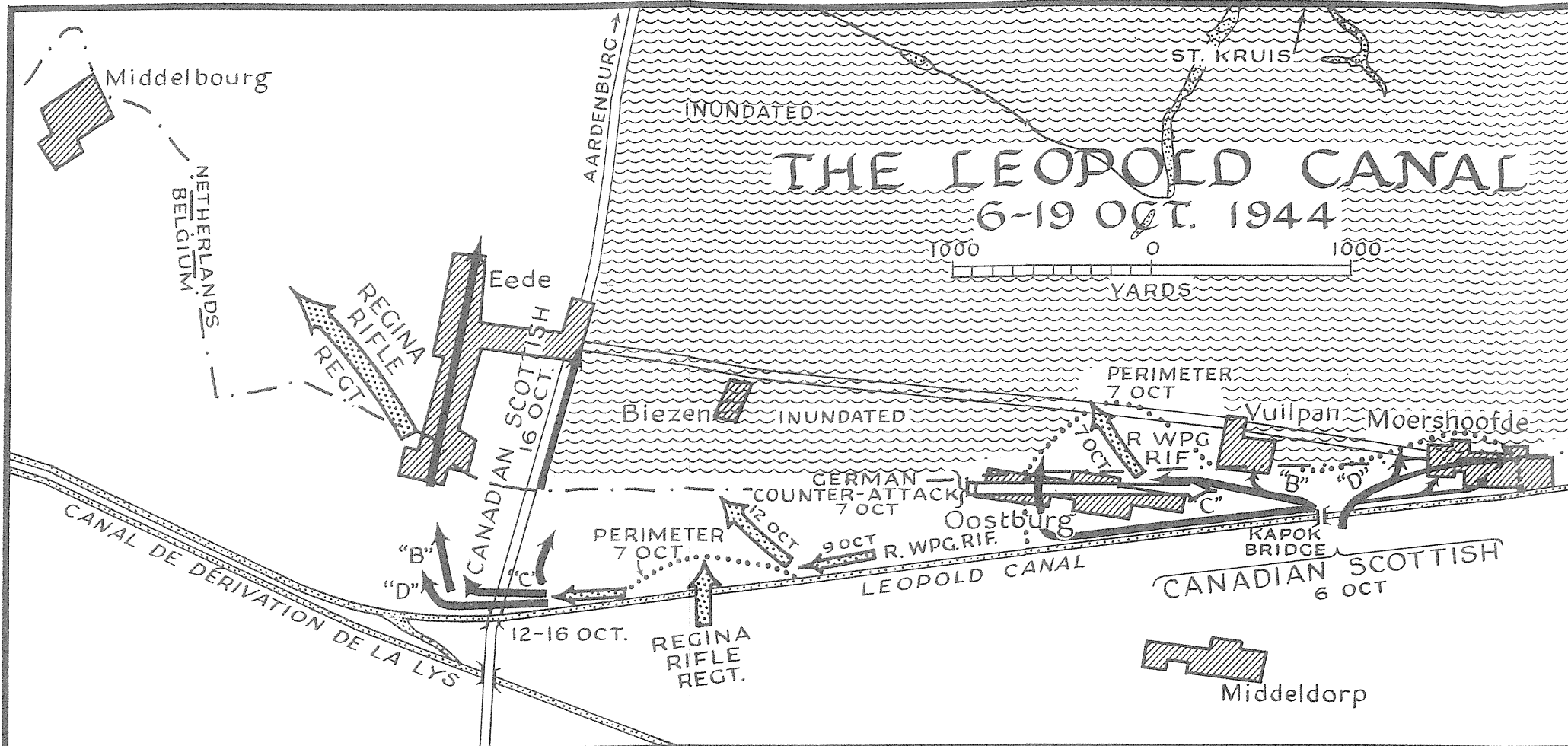
<i>Regtl. No.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Year</i>
K 42726	Pte.	Ryan, John L.	25	11	1944
K 73536	Cpl.	Sjursen, John	7	10	1944
B 56575	Pte.	Speck, Timothy J.	19	2	1945
K 48738	Pte.	Stewart, Egerton C.	18	2	1945
K 62742	Pte.	Swartz, Harvey	7	10	1944
B 122003	Pte.	Taylor, John H.	19	2	1945
K 2824	Pte.	Thompson, Lorne C.	19	2	1945
L 105519	L/Cpl.	Tomporowski, Joseph	7	10	1944
K 4499	Pte.	Tomyn, Nicholas	19	2	1945
D 144262	Pte.	Touchette, Francois G.	18	2	1945
A 104913	Pte.	Turner, Roy R.	18	2	1945
M 8361	Pte.	Vandermark, Charley L.	19	2	1945
K 1485	Pte.	Wakelin, John R.	7	10	1944
M 15637	L/Cpl.	Watts, Charles S.	18	2	1945
K 62524	Pte.	White, Cecil S. W.	7	10	1944

### *Addenda*

	Lieut.	Pearcey, Ralph D.	19	2	1945
K 62011	Sgt.	Smith, Cecil J.	18	2	1945
K 3626	Pte.	Butterick, Leslie K.	21	4	1945
K 1595	Pte.	Marlow, Peter C.J.	22	4	1945









*Ready For The Fray* was the first of a dozen books written by the author on Canadian military and defence matters. Dr. R.H. Roy, CD, Ph.D., FRHS, served as an Infantry Lieutenant in the Italian and North-West European theatres during the Second World War, after which, having completed university studies, he worked in the Army Historical Section in Ottawa for two years. Thereafter, he taught History at the University of Victoria, and was the first to be appointed to its Chair of Military and Strategic Studies which he held for many years prior to his retirement as *Professor Emeritus*.

Dr. Roy, as Honorary Lieutenant Colonel of 741 (Victoria) Communications Squadron since 1988, continues to participate actively in promoting the interests of the Army Reserves within the Canadian Forces.

\* \* \* \* \*

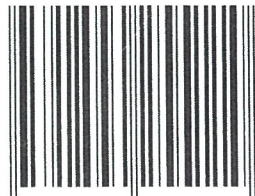
Major D. M. Grubb, CD (Retired), the editor of the additional material for the years 1955-2002, began his service in 1962 through the Canadian Officers' Training Corps at the University of Victoria. His Commanding Officer there was Major R.H. Roy. Thereafter, as an Army Reserve officer he served in The Canadian Scottish Regiment, with two interruptions caused by his civilian obligations, from 1965 to 1985, prior to transferring to the Personnel Selection Branch.

Major Grubb holds a Master of Arts Degree in Linguistics, a Diploma in Education, and accreditation in editing from the USDA Graduate School.

Cover design by:  
*Bunker to Bunker Publishers.*



ISBN 1-894255-11-9



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