

## UNTDs BY THE NUMBERS

The year 2013 marks the 70th Anniversary of the formation of the UNTD in 1943 and the 45th anniversary of its demise in 1968. Much has been written and said about the UNTD Program both during and even more so after, its 25 year run over the Naval Seascape of Canada.

Whether it be reminiscences of the details of Summer Training, or the runs ashore, there is one thread that binds them all together and that is the trans-national nature of it all. Young lads from across Canada travelling, meeting, living, training and cruising with their counterparts from "From Bonavista to Vancouver Island" and everywhere in between and beyond, to Europe, Hawaii, USA, Mexico and the Caribbean.

The UNTD was good for the Navy, good for the Country and especially good for those Cadets who chose to embrace it. Jim Speight referred to it as "Bonding A Nation", Bill Rompkey called it "Nation-building". Peter Newman recalled it as "a few shining seasons in the youth of our lives". Bob Duncombe, in his charge to the final class of 1st-year Cadets in 1967 said, "Remember that the object of the exercise is not to make life easy for you, nor is it intended to deliberately make life unpleasant, but to teach you to be able to face the heavy responsibilities which will be demanded of you in later years and to be leaders in whatever field you choose to spend your life, be it the Navy or be it in other means of service to your country or be it a business or professional endeavour". Bob Williamson has exhorted those sentiments on a continual basis for 21 years now, through books, speeches, articles and on the pages of this Newsletter itself.

In my UNTD intake of 1964, there were 150 Cadets, 10 each from the then 15 existing Naval Reserve Divisions. So Montreal, the largest City in the country then, contributed the same number of Cadets as did Toronto and Vancouver, but also the same number as did St John's NF, Kingston ON, Saskatoon SK and Victoria, BC. At a glance this would appear disproportionate. Indeed other intake years, before and after, show a similar pattern.

Thanks to the input of 100s of Cadets we have been able to construct within the last couple of years, a substantial UNTD Nominal List chock-a-block with data.

Of 5,742 Cadets, we have accurate data on the Province of Origin for 5,118 of them. 45 were 'Foreign', and 624 are not confirmed. So having a peek at that data a number of conclusions can be drawn.

- The Maritime Provinces were over-represented by 9%.
- Quebec was under-represented by 10 %
- Ontario was over-represented by 4 %
- The West was under-represented by 2 %.

The Table below, by Region, compares the UNTD contribution, to that of the Population.

Region	UNTD %	% Pop. 1954	% Pop. 2012
Maritimes	20	11	07
Quebec	19	29	23
Ontario	37	33	39
West	24	26	31

1954 was used as a representative population year as it was near the peak of UNTD strength. The why's and wherefores of the shifting demographics, UNTD numbers by Province, City, Naval Reserve Division and University can be told on another day, but a few interesting comments can be made. 2/3 of UNTDs were enrolled in the first half of the program (1943 - 1955), 1/3 in the last half (1956 - 1968).

At the height of the UNTD program, the size of the Canadian Military was 4x what it is today on a per-capita basis. At the end of WWII, the RCN was the 3rd largest allied Navy in terms of assets. Today it is ranked 28th globally. The Colombian Navy is 2x our size, the Chilean 3x and the USN 40x.  
*Bill Clearihue, Editor*

**The UNTD Association of Canada  
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**HTTP:WWW.UNTD.ORG**

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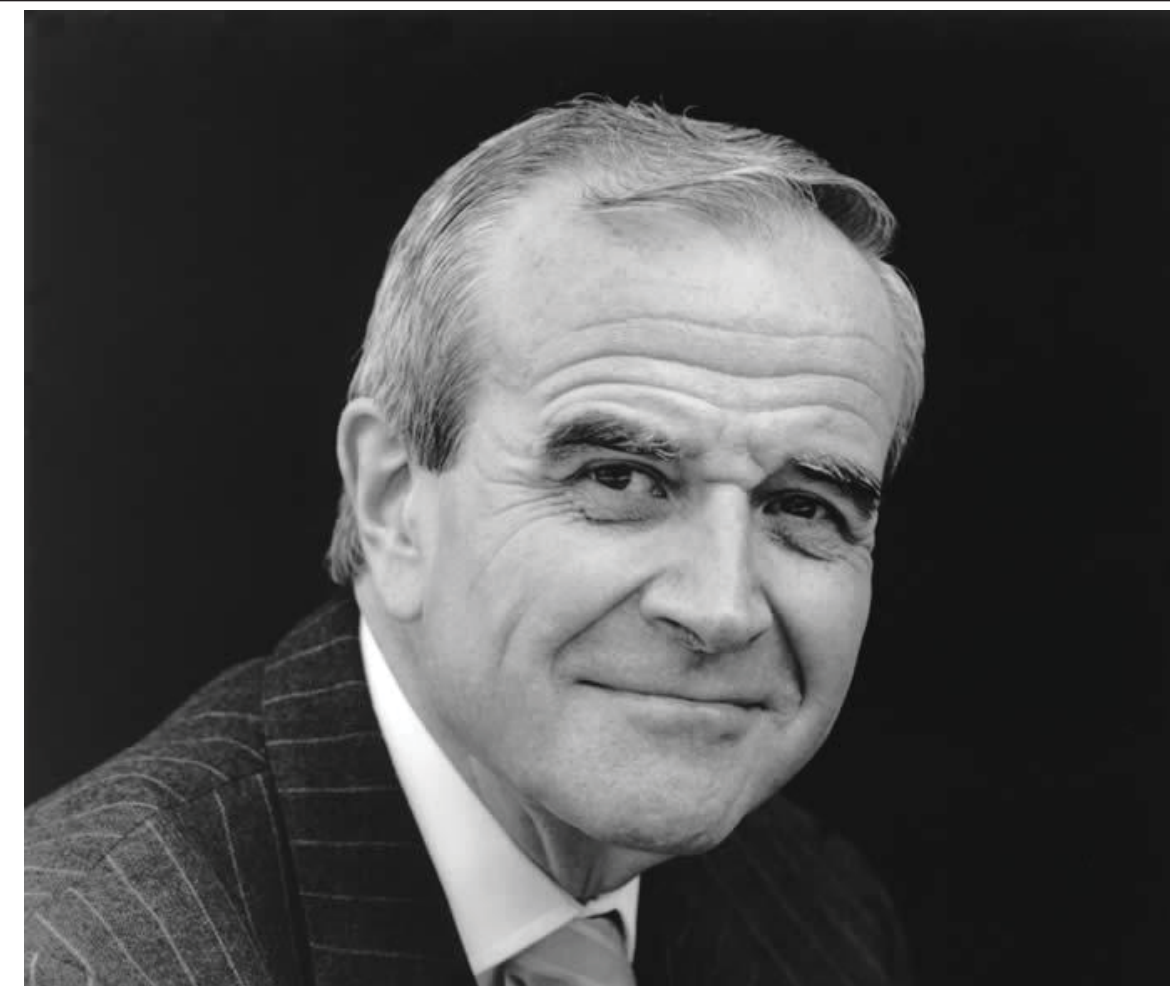
# THE NEWSLETTER

Of the U.N.T.D. Association of Canada



**SPRING EDITION 70th U.N.T.D. ANNIVERSARY MARCH 2013**

EDITORS: R. Williamson / W. Clearihue Volume 3, Number 39 ISSN 1709 - 3406



An ongoing theme of the UNTD Association Newsletter has been to demonstrate how graduates of the University Naval Training program have made significant contributions to our Canadian society and beyond. In this issue we present another outstanding former UNTD, SIR GEORGE SAYERS BAIN U-204 1957-1963, HMCS CHIPPAWA. See the fascinating details in the Cover Story section on page 7.

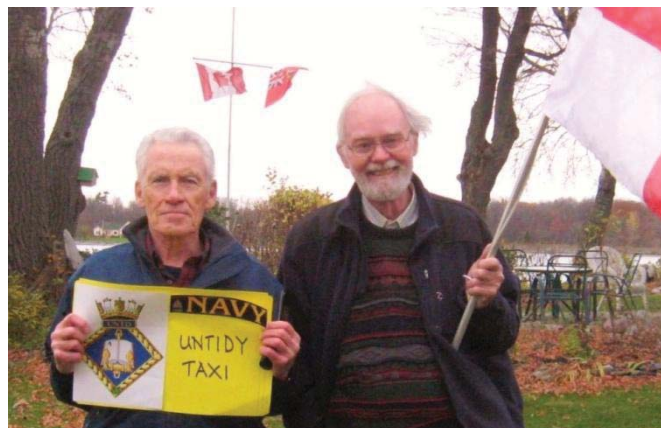


## KINGSTON PLAYS HOST TO THE UNTD

The Kingston Reunion, November 2 - 4, 2012, was typically UNTD - a mix of serious work, education and merry fellowship. It began months before with several objectives set by the directors and finished with unique planning and execution by the Kingston group for the Bicentennial of the War of 1812.

For some of the 107 members and spouses attending, it began on Friday November 2nd, a few blocks from the hotel where a ferry transferred guests down Kingston harbour en route to Weepers at the Field's summer home on Wolfe Island. It is the largest of the St. Lawrence River's Thousand Islands and the site of one of the largest wind turbine farms at the eastern end of Lake Ontario.

Shunning the warmth of their cars, intrepid ex-cadets; Kowalchuk, Shaw, Clearihue and others stood watch on deck ready to offer expert advice on matters of seamanship and navigation. Thanks to their vigilance, the crossing succeeded and after a short commute by road, Weepers commenced.



John Heighton, the UNTD Association's Secretary, seen here holding the taxi sign ran a shuttle service for those without vehicles or who just found it safer to leave them behind. John joined the UNTD at York in 1956 and now lives in Caledon. He was assisted by Brian Little originally from Edmonton, holding a white ensign. He joined the UNTD at Nonsuch in 1954, briefly serving in the navy after receiving his commission in 1957. He now lives in the Burlington area.

Photo by David Field

The Fields converted their Wolfe Island summer residence to a permanent home over the years and added beer-making to the many attributes of the place. We took full advantage of this, depleting David's supplies while enhancing our social skills. We subsequently enriched several Kingston restaurants, then rested for the big day ahead.



Betty Anne & David Field hosted the Meet and Greet in their Wolfe Island home. Hain photo

On Saturday morning, a tour of the Marine Museum of the Great Lakes organized by Doug Slack featured a number of galleries as well as the retired Canadian Coast Guard vessel Alexander Henry, a former Great Lakes icebreaker, light and buoy tender. The 3,000 ton, 210 foot ship is broadly representative of shipbuilding technology from the end of WWII until the 1970s. The galleries featured exhibits and stories of the Age of Sail, Shipwrecks, Shipbuilding, and Dry Dock Mechanics. There is also a library with ship's plans, nautical charts and archival material. An education for all who attended.

The Annual General Meeting took place in the Gibraltar Meeting Room of the Four Points Sheraton Hotel and featured a report on the URNU Mission by Andy Shaw, followed by a discussion of the UNTD role in this and other matters. See pg 6.

Following a break, Professor Mike Hennessey from Queen's University spoke on the Naval Aspects of the War of 1812. The Dine-the-Ladies took place at the Fort Frontenac Officers' Mess under the watchful eye and ready wit of Dinner President Andy Shaw. The usual banter of righteous indignation over etiquette lapses and accusations of impropriety in long-ago situations added to the merriment of the evening. The speaker, Professor Jane Errington of Queen's, educated us about the Social Aspects of the War of 1812.

Later there was an opportunity to settle Dinner "debts" at the bar and socialize with far flung guests like Art May from Nfld., John Dalzell from Saskatchewan and Bob Bagniet from Georgia.

At the Sunday Prayer Service in the Queen's

## CLEARIHUE'S CORNER

### "UNTD Motto ... "

It dawned on me a while back that the UNTD itself and now the Association, did not and does not, have a Motto. Nor do I recall it every coming up in conversation in any context. We have a Badge, a History, a Legacy, now a Mission Statement. We even have lapel pins, ties and ball caps! We have a nick-name and various Mantras, we have a long-standing Newsletter, numerous published books, articles, not to mention a website. We were and are a trans-national outfit. We hold reunions, big and small, informal and formal. The Association, from its beginnings, is, in 2013, as old as the UNTD itself was; that is, 25 years.

Having a Motto is not a required part of Heritage/Heraldry in any sense, including in the Military, but it is increasingly de rigeur to have one. In Canada now there is no serving Military outfit that doesn't have one. If I had to pick one for the UNTD Association, '**Bonding A Nation**' inspired by Jim Speight's UNTIDIES book, springs immediately to mind, as it did and still does, do exactly that.

Bill Clearihue, Editor

### COVER STORY "Aye aye, Sir George"

Thanks to Chris Thain (U-206), a CHIPPAWA classmate of George Bain in 1957, for bringing this impressive story to our attention

One of the few Canadians knighted by Queen Elizabeth II is former UNTD George Sayers Bain. While at the University of Manitoba, he completed his 3 summers of training and was commissioned in 1960. He completed his Masters degree while serving as a Lieutenant at HMCS CHIPPAWA.

In 1963 he won a Commonwealth Scholarship and left Winnipeg and the Naval Reserve, for Nuffield College, Oxford where he earned a D.Phil. in Industrial Relations. There followed a succession of academic appointments; the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, and the University of Warwick, where as Chairman of the School of Industrial and Business Studies between 1983 and 1989, he raised its status to first tier in Britain. As Principal of the prestigious London Business School between 1989 and 1997, he established it as one of the top 10 business schools in the world. Moving to Northern Ireland to become President and Vice-Chancellor of Queen's University, Belfast (QUB), from 1998 to 2004, he

revitalized the university to rank within the top 20 of Britain's 170 institutions.

Outside Academia, he was Chairman of the Low Pay Commission during 1997-2002, which resulted in the creation of the UK National Minimum Wage in 1999. He also holds a number of Corporate and Public Service Directorships and Honorary Degrees and has left a major mark on all of his positions, appointments and endeavours.

It was during his QUB tenure that he was invested as a Knight Bachelor by the Queen on her Birthday Honours List, June 2001, "for services to higher education and to the Low Pay Commission".

Knighthood for a Canadian is rare but in this case it has been facilitated by his United Kingdom parentage and residency. A formal biography of Sir George Sayers Bain can be found at Debrett's; <http://www.debretts.com/people/biographies/search/results/5320/George%20Sayers%20BAIN.aspx>



Haida Division at HMCS Stadacona 1958 DND photo

A portion of the 36 member UNTD class of Haida Division in Halifax, 1958, includes left to right, - Front row: Term Lt. Douglas, X ?, **George Bain**, John McGarry, Allan Frosst (of Pharmaceutical fame), Bill Maconachie, X ?. Rear row: X ?, Gord Nichols, Ron Vince, John Corrigan, Barry Routley (future CO HMCS Queen), Dave Livingstone, Mike O'Dwyer, and Robert Williamson (future CO HMCS Star). Not shown, Duncan MacRae (future CO HMCS Malahat).

Bill Clearihue, Editor



This blanket approach to commemoration is certainly in keeping with the government's policy to promote the importance of the War of 1812 as the foundation of both a truly pan-Canadian identity and our Confederation. But, will it discourage those naval units that qualify, from requesting their rightful battle honours? Remember, the Duke of Wellington, the foremost military authority of the period 1812-15 declared that, "*the defence of Canada depends on the co-operation of the Indians and the control of navigation on the lakes*". Given that kind of prominence, the navy should request to share in the militia battle honours that played a role in this defining chapter of Canadian history. The question is, will they, or will our national Maritime Blindness prevail? *Bob Williamson, Editor*

### CNLP - CANADIAN NATIONAL LEADERSHIP PROGRAM

One of the reasons for our UNTD Cruise to England in October 2011, was to investigate the "University Royal Navy Units" or URNUs now thriving on 14 British Campuses. We discovered that URNUs were a form of Campus Club designed to imbue the student with leadership skills and an appreciation of military values. Although not its official purpose, the URNU program serves as a recruiting tool since 30% of URNU cadets go on to serve in the naval forces.

In Canada, Rob Roy, a producer with Stornoway Productions and the Breakout Network has been leading the charge to get the military back on Canadian university campuses. What is being pitched to the universities is not the "return of the UNTD, COTC, or URTP", but a program entitled the "Canadian National Leadership Program or CNLP". It is leadership training for students with the assistance of the military that has university officials most interested, says Rob. It's a title that probably also gives the program more heft politically. Graduates get a Leadership Diploma to accompany their University Degree.

The CNLP is part of a larger "Seven-Year Project" to help the military connect better with civilians, not just on campus but in the cities where Army militia units and our own Navy "stone frigates" often function in not-so-splendid isolation. It is a commendable effort that is now in its seventh year and making steady progress.


I reported that neither the top brass in the Navy nor Air Force had been very forthcoming in their support for or interest in the return-to-campus

initiative. However, Rob points out in fairness that he has made no formal pitches yet to either force. However, at other levels he has had very strong endorsement of the principle from the likes of the Navy League, who see it as a next-step, post-graduate program for their youngsters. Also, Vice-Admiral (retired) Ron Buck has personally praised the idea.

At the Kingston Reunion, the membership agreed that on Rob Roy's advice, the single best contribution that the UNTD could make to this project was to inform Vice-Admiral Paul Maddison of our endorsement of the CNLP pilot project beginning next year at the University of Alberta.

*Andy Shaw, Vice President,  
UNTD Association of Canada*

**UNTiDy TALES**  
OF  
NAVAL OFFICER CADETS



The Story of Canada's  
**University Naval Training Divisions**

Commander Robert J. Williamson CD  
RCNR Retired

After twenty years of collecting anecdotes and photos, our Newsletter Editor, Bob Williamson has assembled all the stories in a 425 page 70th Anniversary Edition of our UNTD history that was launched at the Kingston Reunion.

**It is available in either a printed book format for \$40.00 or convenient CD disk for \$20.00. Prices include tax, mailing and packaging.** To order your copy, send a cheque payable to the author at 1 Clonmore Ave. Hamilton, ON. L9A 4R2

**Peter Newman says** that the book is superb, both in contents and production. A real "**keeper**" and I recommend it highly to everyone.

Faculty Club, the Reverend Canon Bill Thomas delivered a homily which somehow related the UNTD experience with that of Ruth of Old Testament fame. Ruth was a young widow in a strange land but learned to adapt to new conditions and become a better person for it. Like her, we came from places and people familiar to us, embraced new situations and people, and look at how we turned out! The Up Spirits that followed, like the preceding program, reminded us of our past accomplishments as well as our present and future responsibilities as Canadian citizens of a nautical nature.

For the success of the Reunion we can thank the organizers; Bill Thomas, Ed File, Karl Van Dalen and Ron Paquin. *Doug Hain*

### KINGSTON 1812 BICENTENNIAL LECTURES

There were two speakers on the agenda for the Kingston Reunion on Saturday November 3. In the afternoon, Mike Hennessey, PhD spoke about the *Naval Aspects of the War of 1812* and Jane Errington, PhD, the after dinner speaker, talked about the *Social Aspects of the War of 1812*.

Facing a room full of highly educated naval officers, Dr. Hennessey wisely gave a broad but brief overview of the Naval War and allowed a detailed discussion to develop in the Question and Answer period. Indeed, some of his key points did open the door to very enlightening input from members of the audience.

He observed that the proclaimed principal causes of the War of 1812, the blockade policy of the "Orders in Council" and the associated "Impressments", **were nothing more than rhetoric**, - pure bunkum. These irritating policies were rescinded by the British before the war started. Furthermore, your newsletter editor commented that the states on the eastern seaboard most affected by these maritime policies, voted against the war. Hence leaving the true causes of the war as Westward Expansion and the "Indian Problem". No wonder the theatre of war was the Great Lakes Basin! That in turn caused the Duke of Wellington to declare that "*the defence of Canada depends on the co-operation of the Indians and the control of navigation on the lakes*". Thus the naval aspect of the War of 1812 became a vital factor in the war but has remained an obscure part of Canadian history despite the fact that it plays a prominent part in United States'

history. *See following story "Bicentennial Honours"*.

The Americans learned from their military mistakes in 1812-14 war and quickly realized how important a navy was to winning a war. Hennessey pointed out that the War of 1812 convinced the U.S. government to establish **a policy of investing in a large standing navy**. That naval philosophical awakening stood the western world in good stead during World War II, particularly in the Pacific theatre and other modern conflicts.

A member of the audience was curious about Hennessey's brief explanation of the American **Naval tactic at Plattsburg**, which helped them win the battle on Lake Champlain in September 1814. It was a naval victory that changed the outcome of the Peace talks in Belgium.

Sensing that the speaker did not have the technical naval background to respond meaningfully, your editor volunteered to explain a tactic that played a major role in the naval aspect of the War of 1812. The tactic was first used by the British to maintain naval control of Lake Ontario on September 28, 1813. But, a lack of understanding of naval tactics by historians created a myth claiming that during a struggle to determine naval superiority on Lake Ontario, the British naval squadron escaped a pursuing American fleet by cleverly navigating the dangerous shoals into Burlington Bay (Hamilton). The story of the "Burlington Races" was widely repeated and eventually, fancy became fact.

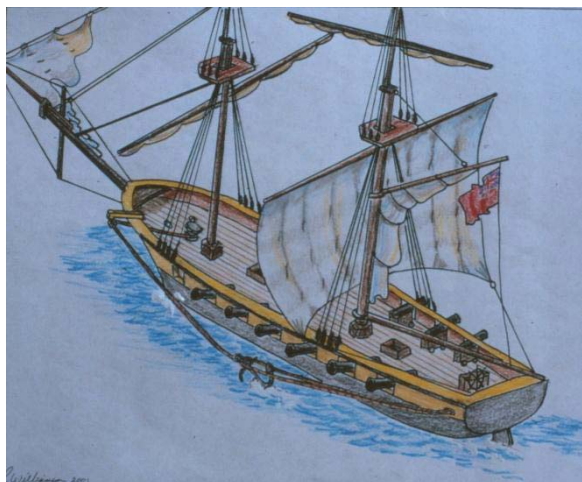
In truth the logbook of Commodore James Yeo's flagship, HMS Wolfe, describes the encounter as follows: "At 4:30 arrived with the squadron and came to an anchor off Burlington Bay, close in shore with springs on the cables".

Having suffered sail damage during her earlier encounter with the enemy, the Wolfe was unable to manoeuvre fully. Yeo anchored close to shore, preventing the enemy from enveloping his squadron. With the wind at their backs, his ships anchored by the stern, hauling their anchor cables to the rear using spring hawsers. Releasing these ropes during battle, the ships would swing in the wind, presenting a fresh battery of guns to the enemy. It was a feat of seamanship as impressive as the imagined navigation of the shoals.

This strong defensive British formation confronted the Americans who sailed away to make repairs to their ships in the Niagara River. The British squadron remained in control of Lake Ontario,



helping to ensure our Canadian sovereignty.



With a following wind, a ship is anchored by the stern. A spring hawser hauls the anchor aft.

A year later, the American squadron, anchored fore and aft, in Plattsburg Bay, used a similar tactic with lines and anchor cables. Unfortunately, the British, becalmed on the bay in the lee of a headland, were defeated when they lost headway and could not manoeuvre or escape.

Judging by the comments at the end of the lecture, everyone was greatly enlightened about the Naval Aspects of the War of 1812 and how important they were to the outcome of the war.

In the evening, after the usual dinner repartee, Dr. Jane Errington, gave an address on the **Social Aspects of the War of 1812**. To set a more serious tone for the speaker, the Vice at the Star/Cataraqui table, Bob Williamson, gave the following recitation of his 1812 Bicentennial version of the Maple Leaf Forever. He dedicated it to the occasion of our Kingston dinner and our speaker.

*In days of yore, from distant shores,  
Bold, industrious people came,  
To build by hand, a promised land  
In Ontario's broad domain.  
We welcome all the world with pride  
And join in love together.  
Our many cultures now embrace,  
The Maple Leaf forever.*

*At Queenston Heights and Lundy's Lane,  
Our brave fathers side by side,  
For freedom, homes and loved ones dear,  
Firmly stood and nobly died.  
Those dear rights which they maintained  
We swear to yield them never,  
Our watchword ever more shall be,  
The Maple Leaf Forever.*

*To save our land, we made a stand,  
At Stoney Creek and Crysler's Farm.  
With stoic pride we stemmed the tide,  
New resolve aroused the realm.  
May those brave deeds, our nation's seeds,  
Grow strong with each endeavor,  
To flourish green o'er freedom's home,  
The Maple Leaf Forever.*

Speaker "Jane", as she preferred to be addressed, announced that she was thrilled with the Bicentennial version of a song that was very close to her youth and her heart. She attended Alexander Muir High School in Toronto, named in honour of the 1867 composer of the Maple Leaf Forever.



Kingston Mess Dinner: Jette Thomas, Reverend Canon Bill Thomas, **Speaker Dr. Jane Errington**, Dinner President Andy Shaw and partner Lynn Waghorne.

*Photo courtesy Eileen Williamson*

In her lecture, Jane pointed out all the trials and tribulations that faced the average Canadian in the wilderness of Upper Canada. It was a hard life even before being compounded by war. With the British already fighting a major war in Europe, the economy was in bad shape and military scrip became worthless. The black market drove prices sky high and New Englanders prospered by selling food across the border to the British, enemy or not.

Not only did pioneers have to struggle with their environment, but their homes and farms were destroyed; hunger and disease were rampant.

With a population composed of over 70% recent American immigrants, loyalties were questionable, traitors and spies abounded, deserters were everywhere.

A humane system of issuing paroles to captured militiamen after they promised to return home and

not participate in the war, caused chaos. For farmers who needed all the help they could get at harvest time, a chance to apply for a parole from the Americans was an opportunity not to be missed, even if they had not been captured or even participated in a battle.

An excellent book on this subject is entitled **PLUNDER, PROFIT AND PAROLES** by George Sheppard, 1994, Queen's University Press, Kingston.

As to be expected, Kingston provided a very lively and interesting lecture program emanating from the 1812 military heart of Upper Canada.

*Bob Williamson, Editor*

### BICENTENNIAL HONOURS?

As part of the 1812 Bicentennial, an "Honour Our 1812 Heroes" lobby group has succeeded in convincing the Minister of Defense and the Prime Minister to support a popular effort to recognize Canadian regiments legitimately associated with militia units of the War of 1812.

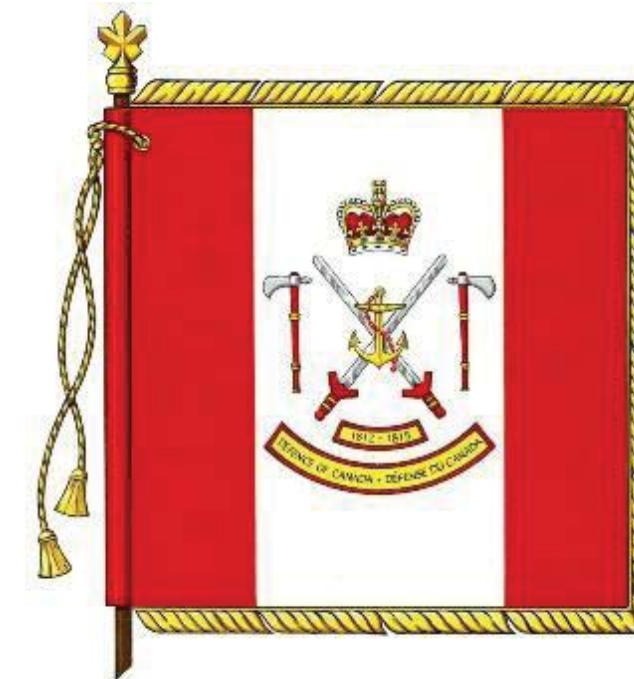
On September 14, 2012, the Prime Minister proudly announced the creation of six new Canadian Battle Honours linked to decisive engagements of the War of 1812: Detroit, Queenston, Crysler's Farm, Chateauguy, Maumee, and Niagara. Twenty-one regiments will be recognized, **but not a single ship**.

At first I thought this was another example of what Admiral McFadden said during our naval centennial year; that, "**Canada suffers from Maritime Blindness**". (Starshell, Spring 2012 page 4). Historical records show that three Naval Reserve Divisions should qualify for the published battle honours. They are: HMCS Queen Charlotte - Detroit 1812, HMCS Hunter - Detroit 1812 and HMCS Star - Niagara 1814. Curiously, one of the most successful naval joint operations of the war is unmentioned. The capture and destruction of Fort Oswego along with large quantities of shipbuilding supplies destined for the American navy yard at Sackets Harbour, left the British in uncontested control of Lake Ontario for most of the summer of 1814. The National Maritime Museum has several outstanding paintings illustrating this famous raid.

When I wrote to the Minister of National Defense regarding naval battle honours, he graciously replied that, any NRD, "as a unit of the Canadian Forces, should submit a proposal through the

Royal Canadian Navy's chain of command, which will then be brought to the attention of the Directorate of History and Heritage (DHH)."

However, with only three naval units qualifying for battle honours, a recently published MARGEN indicates that Naval Headquarters wishes to take a more inclusive approach to recognizing the navy's contribution to the War of 1812. Therefore, any naval unit with any kind of affiliation to personages, place names or vessels associated with the War of 1812, will receive a commemorative "Defense of Canada" banner as shown here.



The banner may be carried, flown or displayed throughout the commemorative period of 18 June 2012 to 16 Feb. 2015. Thereafter it may be paraded on anniversaries of 1812 events that formations consider important within their own heritage. The banner is not a Colour or Standard and shall not be paraded with any other flag nor compliments paid to it. The banner is to be deposited in an appropriate commemorative location.

The following 17 units have received an 1812 commemorative banner: HMCS - Prevost (CINCPAC British Forces), Tecumseh (Shawnee leader), Algonquin & Iroquois (First Nations), Brunswicker, Chippawa, Queen Charlotte, Hunter, & Star, (1812 Canadian vessels), Halifax, Kingston, Montreal, St. John, Ville de Quebec, & York (1812 naval dockyards & ports), Toronto & Windsor (modern cities associated with old battlefields).