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VOL. V

MAY, 1956

No 3



*JOURNEY THROUGH AFRICA*

*MARVILLE STORY*

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**A Letter  
from the  
town of Florenville**



*Au Revoir  
Amis Canadien !*

*Good Bye  
Canadian Friends*

Le séjour à Florenville de nos amis canadiens touche à sa fin. Qu'il nous soit permis, à cette occasion, de les remercier de leur gentillesse et de leur fair-play. Ils seront toujours les bienvenus chez nous.

The stay of you, our Canadian Friends, comes to an end; and we wish to thank you for your kindness and fairness. You will always be welcome here.

Nous avons connus beaucoup d'amis étrangers qu'ont été hébergés ici ; il en est résulté parfois des heurts et des frictions : nous avons craint à l'arrivée de nos amis Canadiens qu'il en serait de même. Or, c'est une entente parfaite qui règne entre nos concitoyens et nos amis. Nous ne pouvons que souhaiter des administrés aussi calmes, généreux et pondérés.

We have had many friends from foreign lands lodged here, and some times there were mishaps and things did not go smoothly. We were afraid when our Canadian friends arrived it would be the same. But instead there has been nothing but understanding between us.

Nous espérons qu'ils conserveront de leur séjour, parmi nous, un souvenir agréable et nous leur souhaitons de supporter avec patience cet éloignement de leur beau pays.

We only wish that such calm, generous and levelheaded people were always under our administration.

We hope you will have pleasant memories of your stay with us and hope you will not be too lonely so far from your own beautiful country.

Vive le Canada ! Vive la Belgique !

Hurrah Canada ! Hurrah Belgium !

Le Secrétaire communal  
L. BASTIN.

City Hall Secretary  
L. BASTIN.

Pour le Bourgmestre,  
Le Premier échevin,  
A. THEODORE

For the Burgomaster  
First Deputy  
A. THEODORE.

# JOURNEY THROUGH AFRICA

by Terry Slater

## PART II

The trek from England across France and down into the Sahara Desert as far as In Sala had been moderately difficult. At In Sala we found bad water and most of the party were sick, and eating one of the toughest goats to be found in creation didn't help any, nevertheless, the party kicked off for Tammanrassett some 980 miles south which at the best is a French Legion Fort with a water hole and some 100 Arab families living in mud built houses.

This part of almost a thousand miles of sheer desert is the toughest of all and to relate all the many heartaches, excitements, tough going and near-death moment would take too long; though there were many incidents of a major kind, rest assured.

There is no road after leaving In Sala and the going is hard, having to use sand mats for a mile or so every five or six miles. Sand mats are steel strips about ten feet long on which the tires maintain a grip in loose sand. They are heavy and cumbersome and when the truck can only proceed 20 feet at a time without having to lift the mats from the rear to the front tires each time, in sand that is as slippery and soft as hour glass sand... then you have your work cut out to make 50 miles a day. One day we managed to progress 11 miles and used a tank full of gas in the effort. This was at a place known to most travellers as 'Death Valley and we had been warned about it when at In Sala. It runs for some 20 miles between rocky hills of about 500 feet in height and is all soft sand. There is no way around it because of dunes which are constantly moving, and the temperature from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. is around 125 deg. F.

At this spot camels search frantically for water, of which there is none and die in the attempt. There were three such remains only a day or so old when we arrived. There is a definite pathetic look on the face of such a beast which is quite horrible to look at. Sometimes one comes very close to God and it changes even the toughest heart.

Another facet of desert terrain is the salt flats which were once lakes and now are as smooth as a billiard table. This phase was welcomed, not so much for the Heavenly smooth riding but for the breeze created by the speed now possible.

Tragedy came suddenly. Fifty miles after the flats in rocky country with plenty of soft sand to boot, a sight was seen to shake us all to the roots. A big diesel truck of German make had broken a crank on an incline: Two members lay dead under the truck where they had sought shelter from the sun and there was no trace of the third and fourth. In their desperation they had drunk the oil from the sump, the gear box and even the rear end, and the thin parched expression on each face was enough to tell its own story. We buried the remains and although prayers weren't

familiar with some of us, they were said just the same.

It must have been only a day or so since they died, but decomposition was already commencing. We were amazed to see no vultures but we didn't think it would be too long before they showed up had we not been there first. We took a few items of use to us and moved on. The going was fair and we could make ten miles per hour, and after a couple of hours discovered a sun crazed and thirst ridden man staggering around who was in a coma with sunstroke. His tongue was swollen to almost choking point and he had only minutes left of his life when we picked him up.

Very careful nursing and gentle applications of Olive oil to lubricate tongue and throat plus injection of drugs given to us in London at the Wellcome Institute eased his condition somewhat. He looked English but had no identification papers with him and there had been none in the truck. It was obvious that he would have to have hospital treatment and the nearest medical aid was still 600 miles distant. We did the best we could for him and pressed on.

No trace was ever seen of the fourth member whom we assumed was with the party judging by the numbers of separate equipment found. We all had our own ideas but talking was an idle pursuit.

Tadjmont is a lovely place. Tadjmont is a haven as sweet as honey dew. Tadjmont is a shaded rocky water hole with a mud hut. It is wonderful to wash in clear waist deep water and to clean up the truck, to boil food that previously had to be eaten dry, and to make lush tea, and to flush out the radiator and to wash clothes that were humming with sweat. It was great to hear men joking and talking again... in a lighter vein, lending a hand more willingly. Water sure makes a big difference to morale!

Then came Arak, namesake of a famous Arab moonshine that kicks like an elephant. It was a sad failure; the water had long since dried and Arak was just one of the spots one sees on the African map that just isn't there.

We learned that the name of our wanderer was Tarry Tadman, an English lad who had bummed a lift from the Germans in Algiers. He was weak but better and lay in my old Navy hammock slung inside the truck. Adventurous as he was he didn't figure on it being such a difficult trek to get across the desert but we admired his courage and tenacity under the conditions.

It was some ten days after leaving In Sala that we pulled into Tammanrassett with us and the truck just about beat. Two days were spent here to rest and get the truck into shape to carry on down to Agadez. The garrison here was in a poor way for supplies as none had been able to get through for seven months which made our chances small for any food. There was always the staple stock of dates which we carried in a tea chest and which would do in emergencies, and we were so utterly fed up with

them that that's about all they would be used for, though every now and again someone would sneak into the box and grab a handful!

Here we got the hose pipe going again and sneaked some of the highly prized gasoline from the French. I think they would've hung us had they known because again, none was for sale and their supplies had to be flown in. They were down to their last fifteen drums!

They made some rough old Arak that hit the throat like nuts and bolts: When we drank it with the meal which the French Officers laid on for us we were all pretty drunk after the second glass (The meal, by the way, was an old Billy Goat that died on its way to collect the pension!!)

The route to Agadez was just the same as the route to Tammanrassett and we set out at four o'clock in the morning to 'catch the sands', and good progress was made until we reached the Hoggar Mountains which lie one hundred miles south. Although they are only a thousand feet high, that height can be very difficult without roads and in some parts almost impassable: dried up river beds were the only means of passing through. The winch carried in front of the truck came in handy at one point when our 500 foot length of cable was secured to a rocky buttress and the truck literally hauled up a 60 degree slope. This operation necessitated all moveable equipment being carried up by hand to lessen the strain on the cable and also because it would have slipped to the rear or broken loose when hauling.

Eric drew the lot to drive and did so with great skill (and some sweat!) and pulled our only means of transport to the top of the highest of hills.

Vegetation grows profusely here and gazelles are sometimes seen; it was then that we shot our first meal for the pot. Bob Shaw got him fair and square in the shoulder with his 303 Remington at about 250 yards.

Later towards Agadez there appeared sparse thorn bushes which in some places grew thickly and the truck had to push blindly through stems sometimes three inches thick. Look-out and compass were used here to find the way but it soon became a little more than we could handle. Darkness was setting in, and it became apparent that we had to find a spot to camp, so we carried on with the aid of headlamps. This only confused us and in spite of travelling along by compass almost all night we had to admit we were lost.

In a couple of hours it was dawn and we decided to follow our tracks and see if we could find a way around the trees. We discovered that in spite of an accurate compass and experienced men we had



WO1 J. Munn

# Personality

## PARADE

By F/O E. J. Alto

**W**E present you with our personality of the month, WO1 Jack Munn.

He was born in Regina, Sask. and joined the RCAF in Victoria, B.C. on the 28th May 1937, as an airframe mechanic. After attaining NCO rank, he remustered in 1942, to aircrew, and won his Navigator's Wings at Number 2 AOS in Edmonton.

He was commissioned in 1943. After a very impressive record of 38 Operational flights involving some 182 hours, he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. Most of his flying was done on the Halifax and Wellington aircraft.

WO Munn attained the rank of F/L, and on the cessation of hostilities, reverted to his technical career, and non-commissioned rank, and due to his ability and experience, he soon regained the rank of WO1.

In 1946, as a Sgt, he was attached to Winter Experimental Establishment

in Namao, Alta. Here he ably handled the job of Crew Chief on Mosquitos and Dakas. In 1948, Jack Munn was posted to Camp Borden on course, after which he stayed as an instructor, remaining on the staff for five years.

He came to 1 (F) Wing from Moose Jaw, Sask., where he was Tech. Adj. and now holds down the position of Squadron Warrant Officer for the fighting 439 Sabre-tooth Tiger Squadron. All members of the Sqd. are pleased to welcome this widely experienced and business-like Warrant Officer, and 439 counts itself lucky to have the benefit of his technical knowledge.

While training in Alberta, during the war, Jack met Miss Muriel MacNeil, of Fort Macleod. They corresponded during his overseas tour, and on his return in 1945, they were married. The Munns now have three children, and like many of us, put in a tour of living in Florenville, but are now well established in PMQ's.

## RHYMES of a Jet-Jockey by Shorty Freeman

As the sun goes down on the station  
[here,  
and turns the cirrus to great sheets of  
[flame;  
The con-trails spar out like a living  
[thing,  
that a pilot is trying to tame.  
Over head the Jet-Jockey sweeps,  
and turns with the grace of a gull.  
From the earth another leaps,  
their life is never dull.

With the Tropopause at thirty thous-  
[and feet,  
they climb with the speed of light;  
Forced back in their leather seat,  
as they push their mighty kite.

With a powerful whine they disappear,  
into the darkening sky.  
All is quiet to the earthly ear,  
as they seem to float on high.

From the sky the sun reflects  
a fleeting brilliant spot,  
As the pilot's eye selects,  
his most important shot.  
Then he turns and starts his dive,  
and comes in on the foe.  
His guns then come alive,  
but only just for show.

A camera now comes into play,  
in lieu of the rattling gun.

The foe soon whips away  
and is lost in the burning sun.  
He then returns with his camera aimed  
upon the aggressive foe;  
And triggers off another named,  
to strike a deadly blow.

Day in, day out, with naked eye,  
We keep a vigil watch  
on our boys, there in the sky;  
every one's top - notch.  
Their's is the life we'll never know,  
as they cling to their lofty perch.  
For we are the deamers down below,  
enclosed in the pine and the birch.

# Presentation of N° 1 "F" Wing Pipe Band Uniform to Manneken-Pis

At 1100 hours on 5 May 1956 the RCAF Pipe Band from No. 1 (F) Wing presented a replica of their uniform to Manneken-Pis, Brussels' oldest citizen.

S/L Belleau, Officer Commanding 439 Sqn, who made the presentation, was the Commanding Officers' representative. In attendance at the ceremony were a representative of the Canadian Ambassador from the Embassy in Brussels, the Air attache W/C Wuertele, dignitaries from the City Hall and representatives from the "College des Beaux Arts" who accepted the costume.

The ceremony began at 1030 hours at the Grand Place where the officials were received by the representatives of the Mayor in the Mayor's office. The introductions were made by Sgt Ha-

BY SGT HAMELIN

melin acting in the capacity of interpreter for the pipe band. A short speech of welcome addressed to the Canadian representatives by Mme Van Leynseele, representing the city of Brussels, was followed by drinking the customary wine of honour. The pipe band under the direction of Pipe Major Howie and drum Major E. Mason assembled and formed up on the square, ready for departure. A group of ten men under the command of WO1 Hartling formed a guard of honour and accompanied the band to the statuette.

At the statuette the band formed a semi-circle in front, with five airmen flanking each side. The officials and dignitaries took their positions in front of the statuette and S/L Belleau made his presentation speech. S/L Belleau also asked, if possible, the little fellow wear the uniform once each year, on the second Saturday of June "Air Force Day". At the end of the presentation speech S/L Belleau unveiled the statuette and the crowd saw for the first time Manneken-Pis wearing a kilt made of Royal Canadian Air Force Tartan. The pipe band played a salute and a great cheer rose from the crowd. Then Mme Van Leynseele thanked S/L Belleau and the RCAF personnel for the costume, and stated how pleased they were to receive the uniform, and assured all present that Manneken-Pis would certainly wear the uniform every year on the second Saturday in June "Air Force Day".

Personnel who may be visiting Brussels at any time other than Air Force Day, may see the uniform in the "Museum Communal" at the Grand Place by simply going to the museum and the caretaker will be glad to show you the

costume along with all the other costumes on display.

The ceremony at the monument terminated with the band playing "Skye Boat, Green Hills and Battle's O'er". The band and the guard then marched back to the Grand Place where the band gave a small concert which lasted about one half hour, much to the satisfaction of the crowd on hand.

After the concert at the Grand Place the group were invited to visit the museum and see the different uniforms and costumes that the little idol possesses, and then each member of the band was photographed with the statuette by the PRO personnel from Air Division for release to the newspapers back home.

In all it was a very successful day and everyone was well satisfied. But it must be stated that without the help of Mr. Andre PIETE of Bruxelles, this presentation would not have been possible. This gentleman made all the arrangements with regards to civil relations, arranged for the making of the costume, made appointments with the proper authorities to organize everything, and gave an unlimited amount of his time in seeing that all was properly organized. He also made arrangements for our photographers to have their prints developed and sent to Canada immediately following the ceremony. There are no words that can express the gratitude that the band and personnel responsible have for the services Mr. Piete has rendered.

## BAIL OUT FAILURES — THIS NEED NOT HAPPEN

by Cpl WHITE

The above statement is all too true in this day and age when all a pilot has to do (if he is able) is pull a handle, squeeze a trigger, or operate some other device to eject himself from an a/c in trouble. If he has done his end, and the mechanics on the ground have done theirs, then there is no reason why a successful bail-out should not happen. If, on the other hand, the pilot or the mechanics fail to do their job properly somewhere along the line, then it is a very different and sometimes tragic story.

A few months ago at one of the wings overseas, a pilot experienced considerable difficulty in ridding the a/c of the canopy. It was later proved that it was a direct result of the negligence of the mechanics on the ground in that they failed to check some seemingly insignificant but very important part on their DI of the a/c. If every mechanic in the Airforce were to remember, when he is doing his DI, that the pilot may have to depend on

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him doing his job properly, and that maybe it could sometimes lead to a case of life or death, then accidents of this sort need never happen.

It has been noticed by this writer time after time that, all trades included, mechanics have been standing on and laying heavy objects on various part of the seat and canopy ejection system, particularly the linkages and rods of the canopy system, which are located on the canopy deck. Care should be exercised by all tradesmen when working around the /ac, especially the seat and canopy. It takes but little weight or pressure to bend or dislocate a part if these systems so remember to have a little consideration for the pilot when you do your DI, he depends on you for his life.

QUESTION: If you do not already know what the mistake was in paragraph two, drop in and see me at Wing Education and I'll be glad to explain it to you.

# MARVILLE

## *Its History and Its Monuments*

from a pamphlet

by Mgr. Ch. AIMOND

Translated by F/L and Mrs. M.L. BRUNTON  
with special help and advice from  
Mrs. Adele FABRE

Printed with the kind permission of  
Mgr. Ch. AIMOND

### Forward

**T**HE view that you get of Marville from the road to Longuyon is far from impressive, except for, say, the impression of decay and ruin. To most of us, however, there are hints of a possibly great past which can be seen in the remains of the walls and in the building outlines. We have also all heard from others that Marville is one of the oldest places in France, etc., etc. In the history outlined below the facts of Marville's past are printed as gleaned by outstanding scholars from documents that have survived the ages.

This translation is presented for those who like to let their imaginations run loose, for there are indeed, as Wordsworth or Browning said, "sermons in stones."

In the next issue of Talepipe it is hoped to publish some of the things to be seen at Marville.

### HISTORY

#### Part I

#### The Origins (? to 12th Century)

**T**HE situation of Marville helps to understand the interesting history of this locality, today so decayed but which during long centuries was the most important city in the region a fortified stronghold with a castle, a principal town doubly garrisoned first by a duke and then by a king, with other numerous officials; not only a religious centre with a Benedictine monastery and priory, but also a refuge with its Commandery de Saint-Antoine, its two hospitals of Saint Esprit and Saint Bernard, an energetic community of merchants, enriched by drapery and leather industries and by trade, very proud besides of their communal privileges; finally, an artistic centre—one might even say "a little town of art" which after so much destruction and upheaval still offers visitors the attractions of its beautiful church, its old abodes with sculptured facades and

that unique cluster formed by the Saint Hilaire cemetery, its chapel museum, and its strange bone repository.

What was to be the future armed city of Marville was established originally at the summit ans on the slopes of a promontory which juts into the valley—in the olden days a swamp—and is bound by the Othain in the east and the little tributary stream of Creadon in the west.

As for the name "Marville" no serious author today would have it derived from Martis-Villa which conjurs up a temple on the hill of Saint Hilaire cemetery where bloody sacrifices were actually once offered to the god Mars. On the other hand we discard the word origins proposed by Ewald ("Marville: A Site protected by bogs and marshes of Othain") and by Dumolin ("Marci-Villa: Domain of a certain Marcus"). We would prefer to derive the name Marville from Major-Villa, that is to say, a domain greater than all its neighbours. And, in fact, Marville guarded and maintained territories of nearly 5,000 acres.

Established on the south-western borders of the land of the Treveri (see Talepipe dated September, 1955) who founded the old Gallic-Roman city of Trier the first human gatherings on the shores of the Othain do not seem in the beginning to have been very important. Up to the present the site has revealed only two rather large bas reliefs and some Roman money.

It is difficult to give an exact translation of this word Commandery, the closest English equivalent being, possibly, benefice; that is to say, an organization dedicated to the welfare of people. In this translation, where it has been difficult to find an exact English equivalent of certain words, the original French has been left with the suggested translation in brackets added.

Over this territory, however, there originally ran two secondary Roman roads. One went from Verdun through Delut to old Virton; the other went from Senon (by Rupt-sur-Othain) towards the temple at Gimont in Belgium.

At the time of the barbarian invasions the territory of Marville, unlike that of neighbouring Luxembourg, retained the Walloon tongue, while remaining attached, from a religious point of view, to the German archbishop at Trier. Its first Christian sanctuary, dedicated to a Gallic-Roman, Saint Hilaire of Poitiers, was erected on the knoll where the cemetery still bears his name, as mother church of the whole area. As for Marville itself, towards the middle of the 13th century, the Saint Hilaire church, rebuilt during the Roman period, was to remain in spite of the distance, the parish centre of the entire Marville domain. This is where the Frank influence is felt in the founding of a Benedictine Priory.

At the end of the 7th century, the noble Audoenus, of the eastern Frank empire (later Archbishop of Rouen under the name of Saint Ouen) gave the ground at Marville, which he owned, to the Abbey of Saint Pierre of Rebaix, diocese of Meaux, and ensured the founding of the Benedictine Priory in 634. At an unknown time the Abbey Rebaix appointed as administrator of the estates of Marville one of its monks who took the title of Prior. (In spite of the authority of Domcalmet, an early writer, we do not know what to think of this religious legend). We know that in 1198, a century later, Count Thiebaut I of Bar recognized the Priory at Marville, determined the value of its estates and revenues to be derived from certain land, and to all this added the tithes of the church. On the urgent request of the Prior the Count added to these the wood rights to the forrest of Faily.

At the beginning of the following century (1214), the Archbishop of Trier, Thierry II, having added the parish of Marville to the Priory then gave the Prior the title of First Curate of the Parish. In practise, the administration of this enlarged responsibility was given to a vicar-curate, named by the Archbishop, to whom a third of the tithes were surrendered. After the transfer in the 13th century, from the old church of

Saint Hilaire in the cemetery to the new Saint Nicolas church founded within the walls of the city, the Priory's seal was decorated with a double image representing the title of the two churches.

Other monasteries in addition to that of Abbey Rebais obtained revenues and produce from Marville and its environs. They were Belval-Bois-lès-Dames (Premonstratensian) and Chatillon (Cistercians), but not—various witnesses to the contrary—Saint Maximin of Trier. As early as 1162 the Cistercians took over the Belval property and rights.

## Part II

### Beginnings of the Feudal Period (12th and 13th Centuries)

**T**HIS brief period, succeeding centuries in which the story of Marville remains obscure because of lack of reliable documents, was marked by 3 events which determined Marville's future.

The first was the granting of a form of self-government under the law of Beaumont (in Argonne). This took place under the powerful Count of Bar, Thiebaut I (1192-1214), then seigneur of Marville, who, as mentioned above, intervened in the affair of the Benedictine Priory. No doubt to attract and to settle people close by his castle, which he had built on the promontory commanding the Othain valley, Count Thiebaut granted them, at an undetermined date (around 1193) the rights and privileges conceded a short time before (1182) to the habitants of Beaumont. Henceforth the bourgeois of Marville, who were able to govern themselves by means of a council elected each year and consisting of

A Mayor (later to be assisted by a lieutenant)  
6 Aldermen, and  
40 Jurymen,

who were given administrative, financial and judicial powers. Very jealous of their powers, the inhabitants of Marville demanded up to the 17th century (1610) that each new Seigneur confirm them in exchange for the oath of allegiance.

The second event of this period was, during the 13th century the brief establishment at Marville of the lords of Montjoie and Faulquemont. In 1214 Count Thiebaut I died shortly after leaving on the crusade of the albigenses (An early Christian Sect) bequeathing to his wife the Countess Ermesinde of Luxembourg and to her heirs the castle and domain of Marville. A little after 1214 and a short widowhood Ermesinde on one hand entered into a second marriage with Waleran of Limbourg by whom she was to have a son, the Count of Luxembourg, Henry II, the Fair. On the other hand, she arranged the marriage of her daughter Isabelle (whose father was Thiebaut) to her new husband's son, Waleran of Montjoie and Faulquemont. Reserving to herself certain rights for the lifetime, Ermesinde assigned Marville and its castle to the young couple. Waleran de Montjoie was to enjoy this until his death in 1250 and his wife,

Isabelle de Montjoie was to enjoy this until her death around 1268.

Their presumptive to Marville was their son, also known as Waleran II de Montjoie, who died at the age of 15 in 1265. On his death the castle and Marville went to his nephew, Waleran III of Faulquemont, who was the last of the Walerans to be seigneurs of Marville and remained so for approximately five years, until 1270.

During the Waleran rule, their powerful neighbours and relatives, the Counts of Bar and of Luxembourg were negotiating (and were soon to reach an understanding) the first to get back what his father Thiebaut had originally possessed at Marville; the second to trim off for himself a good part of it. As for the old Countess Ermesinde, until her death at a ripe old age in 1246 she maintained her rights over the castle's domain. In 1228 she obtained an agreement from the Abbey of Rabais securing to herself and to her daughter Isabelle, two thirds of the tithes of Marville.

We find the same care in safe-guarding future rights of the domain in Count Henry II of Bar (1214-39), the son and heir of Thiebaut I. Comte Bar in 1214 and 1231 made family arrangements whereby half of Marville and Arrancy were ceded to his own daughter Margaret in succession to his mother Ermesinde and his sister Isabelle. Margaret, in 1240, married the young Count Henry of Luxembourg. Henry II of Luxembourg lost no time getting what was coming to him from Marville. In 1250, annoyed with the attitude of the Marville people, he took some of them prisoners and held others hostages releasing both groups only in 1252 when his brother-in-law, Count of Bar, Thiebaut II, intervened. With the agreement of Count Thiebaut, Henry of Luxembourg then (1261) renewed the rights and privileges of the Marville people which are mentioned above. Two years later he agreed to let Waleran II have possession of Marville and Arrancy in exchange for Poilvache in the province of Namur. But in 1262 the Count of Luxembourg made Waleran, who had now reached his 21st birthday, pay allegiance to him, while he ceded to his brother-in-law, Thiebaut II of Bar, half of the seigneuries held by the Lord of Montjoie. Montjoie, having died prematurely in 1265 his widow Yvette leased to Count Luxembourg for 40 pounds half of the seignory of Marville which, with its castle, formed her dowry. Then, as is already apparent this fine inheritance now heavily saddled with a double mortgage—Luxembourg and Barrois—fell in 1268 for a brief time to the grandson of Isabelle Barmontjie, young Waleran III of the Faulquemont side of the family. To discharge the duties on his inheritance Waleran III gave up for £30,000 pounds Marville and Arrancy to his greatuncle, Henry II of Luxembourg.

But as early as 1270 the act of succession was changed and made up for the benefit of a second buyer, the Count of Bar, Thiebaut II. He had a hand in the buying of the two towns, for a sum this time fixed at 25,000 pounds. (This was the third of the three events mentioned above.) The

day following their acquisition the counts and brothers-in-law, no doubt taking a lesson from previous partitions; decided against further partition in the future and instead made the castle precinct of Marville and Arrancy joint property. The equality of the two owners was not, however, complete, since the Count de Bar, recognized from that time on that he held his half of Marville only through the Count of Luxembourg, who, through his representative, would have precedence in the various assemblies and commissions which would be held in the future to administer in a friendly manner the joint property. On the other hand, in case of war between the two Lords, neutrality was guaranteed by them to some 13 localities (not including Arrancy and its dependencies) which formed the joint property. If they availed themselves against a third party this would be at their expense, and they would together repair the fortifications at Marville. From their joint property neither would be able to take anything without the other getting equal consideration.

Temporarily three knights were given the task of choosing for one year the provost of Marville. But in the end the administration of the joint property of Marville was half Barrois and half Luxembourg with the officials duplicated: provosts, Lieutenant of the Provost, tax collectors and law clerks, foresters, and soldiers. One half of the households of the city paid their dues to Luxembourg, the other to le Barrois. Symbolically, the coat of arms of Marville was: on the right the lion of Luxembourg, on the left the two barbel (fish) of Bar.

This reconciliation of 1270 which assured to Marville the enviable privilege of neutrality during the tumult of the feudal wars and the later national wars was to last for nearly four centuries (from 13th to 17th). Generally respected, it contributed much, as we shall see, to a population growth and to the prosperity of this veritable refuge.

From this period on, the many interventions of neighbouring France in the affairs of Marville are noted, either on behalf of the inhabitants (1317-1324) or in order to seal the good relations between the two seigneurs. For example, in 1329 the Counts of Luxembourg and Edward of Bar met at Marville to hear the Count of Hainaut and the envoy of the King of France, John of Chatillon who came to arbitrate their differences. In 1336 King Philip VI demanded from Count Edward of Bar the prisoners he had taken at Marville who were claimed by inhabitants of Verdun which was then under French protection. In the 15th Century (1418) the Parisian Parliament declared that Marville, because of its Barrois half, submitted to the ways and customs of Champagne.

Count Jean of Luxembourg, however, affirmed his sovereignty over Marville by striking money there (1330) and by receiving the homage of the new Count of Bar, Henry IV, for half of Marville and Arrancy. The good understanding between the two seigneurs was to be affirmed again in 1343 by their statement concerning their rights of protecting Verdun and by the promises

of an alliance "in a manner (they said) that we assist one another and endeavour to help Marville with the property which we commonly hold."

**Part III  
Luxembourg-Barrois Period  
(1270-1420)**

**D**URING the century and a half that followed the treaty of 1270—until the early years of the 15th century (a period in which the Houses of Bar and Luxembourg failed to perpetuate themselves in the male line)—the "Common Property" regime became established at Marville, not without some trouble either between the two seignors, Counts of Bar and of Luxembourg, or between them and the inhabitants of the Marville domain. Up to 1387 the Counts (renamed dukes following 1354) as well as having to arbitrate their differences several times signed about ten agreements concerning their common rights. Between 1300 and 1304, on four different occasions, the question of who was to occupy Marville provisionally was submitted to arbitration. The Marville people during these periods of uncertainty had encroached on the rights of their quarrelling seignors and had maltreated the seignors' officials. In 1300 it was thought necessary to punish them both corporally and by confiscating their property. But peace must have been re-established, because in 1301 the Counts, Henry III of Bar and Henry III of Luxembourg, together confirmed the law of Beaumont for the

Marville people. Strife, however, was renewed between the two Counts, and required on one occasion the services of two brothers, William and John of Beaumont, to settle. The two Counts undertook to fulfill the terms of the settlement under penalty of a fine of 30,000 pounds which would be secured by their respective holdings in the castle and city of Marville (1322, 3 June).

After the premature death of Count Henry IV of Bar, Thiebaut, the tutor of his children, Edward and Robert, gathered the Marville people into St. Nicholas church to have them swear before the high altar and on the bible to respect the rights of the two orphans. In return he promised to safeguard the rights and privileges of the Marville community (1347, 10 Aug).

Later, in 1370, Duke Robert of Bar, who had succeeded in 1352 his brother Edward II, finding himself short of money contrived to pledge the ready money of the Marville city and fortress coffers to the heir of John Aveugle, Wenceslas, Duke of Luxembourg. The Lieutenant General of Luxembourg, Thierry of Walquenehem, then felt called upon to come to Marville where he swore to safe-guard the rights of the Marville people. It is worth noting that in 1380, after having re-purchased his part of Marville from the Duke of Luxembourg, Robert of Bar, still short of money, sold to two Verdun people everything he owned of the toll-house of the city and of the market hall.

During this time the upset condition of neighbouring France, now involved in the

hundred years war, spread east. Menaced by bands of Germans, Duke Robert of Bar in 1387 at Marville allied himself with Wenceslas of Luxembourg against the "disorder-makers". Many meetings, called to iron out particular problems, were held between 1388 and 1417; and in one such meeting Marville was host to the Abbe Saint Vanne of Verdun, the Duke of Bar's Marshall, and Richard of Armoise.

But it was now that some great changes took place amongst the possessors of the "Common Property". On the Barrois side, Duke Robert gave to his son and heir, Edward, the fortress and domain of Marville exhorting the inhabitants to render to his son a "solemn oath". On the Luxembourg side, Duke Wenceslas II (successor to Wenceslas I) accepted as Governor of the Duchy of Luxembourg Louis of Orleans, brother of King Charles VI of France. Without any delay the French prince secured to himself Damvillers and Montmedy. From Mouzon he confirmed, before entering Luxembourg, the rights of the Marville people. Two years later—1404—his Lieutenant General, William of Braquemont, came to Marville to proclaim the protection of Luxembourg over Marville and its people.

But in 1407, Duke Louis of Orleans was assassinated in Paris at the instigation of his rival, the Duke of Burgundy, John the Fearless. From then on the Burgundy influence was going to be felt in the Marville region and around Luxembourg and Barrois. Firstly, Antony of Brabant, younger brother of Burgundy, having married Eliza-

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both of Goerlitz, niece and heiress of Wenceslas II, became (1410) for all practical purposes master of the Duchy of Luxembourg. But he had to take by force the fortresses of Damvillers and Montmedy which were still held by the sympathizers of the Duke of Orleans. Marville, whose inhabitants had promised to be faithful to Luxembourg as early as 1412 had also to be besieged by Antony. But on the 25th of October, 1415, both Antony of Brabant and Edward III of Bar were killed at the battle of Agincourt (see Laurence Olivier's "Henry V"). In one day Marville lost its two seignors.

Now their successors had to be decided. On the Barrois side the last male heir of the Duchy, Cardinal Louis of Bar, bishop of Verdun, handed over the domain of Marville together with other possessions to his young nephew Rene of Anjou. The following year, however, (1420) when the representatives of Duke Charles II of Lorraine, tutor and future brother-in-law of Rene's came to take possession for the count, he received the oath of allegiance from the inhabitants only after he undertook for the duke to adhere to their laws, rights, practises and privileges. Cardinal Louis of Bar was to be a factor concerning the future of Marville since Duke Rene of Anjou, his nephew, was embroiled in various adventures (he was the Duke of Burgundy's prisoner in 1431) and seemed to lose interest in the Common Property. From that time on the powerful Bergundian House, already master of the low countries, was going to assert itself in Marville. Besides, in 1441, Elizabeth of Goerlitz entrusted to Duke Philip the Good of Burgundy the government of Luxembourg and only her death in 1451 delayed Duke Philip's complete jurisdiction over Luxembourg.

It is interesting to note that in 1436, the year following the reconciliation of the King of France and the Duke of Burgundy that Marville saw an interesting contract concluded. Before their good friend John of Thonne-le-Thil, seignor of Villette and Saubilet, of Dun, Robert of Armoises and his new bride Jean of Lys, who styles herself in the part of "The Virgin of France" sold to the squire, Collard of Failly, living at Marville, and to Poincette, his wife, a quarter of the seigneurie of d'Haraucourt-sur-Seille, with some salt mines at Moyenvic and Marsal.

Before proceeding with this recital of these historical facts, it is worthwhile to consider the growing city of Marville at this time.

From the first, municipal life was marked with precise affirmations (at least seventeen between 1300 and 1420) of freedoms and privileges. In 1327 the two co-seignors of the city, having learned that it possessed "lock-up" for the safe keeping of contracts concerning court decisions of local real-estate, granted a seal to authenticate them. Around the old armouries of Luxembourg and of Bar could be read in large letters: MAIOR AINCHAVIN DE MARVILLE (on the reverse side of the seal were a lion and a fish.) Later, 1374, Wenceslas I of

Luxembourg, considering the debts contracted by the community and the expenses that were imposed on him for the maintenance of his position allowed the establishment at his pleasure of various taxes or assessments on wine, wheat, and cloth. The taxes then levied on the inhabitants and deposited to the receipt of their two seignors seemed relatively light. For example, in 1374 when the Lombards alone of Marville and Arrancy deposited 1,450 francs to Luxembourg's receipt, the entire city of Marville owed him only 1600 francs plus 200 francs interest. In 1362 when the rights of the city were being renewed, its two seignors, Wenceslas I and Robert of Bar, lifted one of the taxes they had imposed.

We know that in 1346 the two co-seignors of that time had established amongst the inhabitants of Marville, at their request moreover, a military unit composed of 25 cross-bowmen. A regulation required that they be chosen from a municipality—son succeeding father—and that parades be held every two weeks. They were to obey each request of the mayor and the aldermen, "being the first to leave the city and the last to return" (presumably in its defence). For each outside expedition the cross-bowmen received either a nominal fee or rations. As for their arms, they were to be furnished by the lord who employed them. Moreover, they were exempted from the ordinary taxes and paid only an insignificant nominal remittance. Each year the company celebrated in the parish church the day of their patron saint, Saint Sebastian.

In the middle of the new city of Marville—completed in 1370—there already lived a rich and vigorous middle class. Besides the Lombards mentioned above different documents make mention of both furriers and weavers, not to mention the increasingly influential merchants around the markets. As for the castle, it was reserved for the nobles who authorized buildings within its precincts.

During the 14th and 15th centuries many census were made enumerating holdings in Marville held in Fief to the dukes of Luxembourg and of Bar.

During the same Barro-Luxembourg period Marville, which already had a hospital for lepers of which interesting remains are still to be found, was enriched by the founding of two houses of refuge. In 1295 Count Henry III of Luxembourg established on the outskirts of Marville a hospital run by the order of Saint-Antoine of Vienna which was immediately attached to the Commandery of Pont-à-Mousson. Its church, dedicated to Saint Antoine (whose statue is still in the parish church) was destroyed in the 17th century (1642). In 1413, Walter Bertrand of Arrancy who had already donated an altar to the church of Saint Hilaire in the cemetery, established within the Marville walls a refuge dedicated, as was the altar, to the holy spirit (the commemorative inscription can still be read on the extension of the present vestry of the refuge of Saint Benard). Bertrand, after assuring the establishment through the mayor and alder-

men of Marville, associated the Marville Holy Spirit refuge with the same organization at Toul. The chapel of the refuge was consecrated in 1416 by the assistant bishop of Trier.

#### Part IV Spanish and Lorraine Period First Part (End of 15th Century to about 1600)

**B**EFORE this period which was, in spite of wars, the most illustrious in the history of Marville there was a brief period of Bergundian predominance.

In 1443 (17 Sep), the powerful Duke Philip of Burgundy came to Marville and made himself known to the inhabitants as their shield and protector and sovereign lord. He confirmed their secular rights, promised to render justice, and left in their city, then threatened by pillagers, a little garrison under the command of the Bastard of Burgundy. In 1451, after the death of Elizabeth of Goerlitz, the aunt of Philip the Good of Luxembourg, the deputies of Marville, joined with those of the Luxembourg town to give homage to the Duke of Burgundy, his heir. Ten years later, in 1461, the new Duke of Burgundy guaranteed again the liberties of the little city.

During this time the old Duke of Bar, Rene of Anjou, retired from active life in Provence, left almost entirely to his officers the administration of his affairs and the common property. Some of the problems involved the Provost of Etain who was worried about the Bergundians who were cadping nearby. In 1474 young Rene II of Vaudemont, who was soon to reunite under his authority the Duchies of Bar and Lorraine, could not stop the successor of Philip the Good, ambitious Charles the Rash, from occupying along with Lorraine, Marville and the eastern forts of the Duchy of Bar. But at the beginning of 1477, after the defeat and death of Charles the Rash at the walls of Nancy, his conqueror, Rene II, hastened to write from Epinal to the inhabitants of Marville advising them of the defeat and death of his enemy, demanding their allegiance, and stating his assumption of the powers of the former Duke of Burgundy. At the same time he again confirmed their rights.

Soon, a little army commanded by the Bastard of Vaudemont came to pitch camp at Marville and to be provisioned while it was preparing to besiege Montmedy, still in the hands of the Bergundians. These latter still had partisans in Marville who had rejoined the Bergundians after promising allegiance to the Duke of Lorraine. For this they were punished by having their properties siezed. However, at this time negotiations for peace ad been opened negotiations for peace and been opened gundy. They ended in an agreement on the rights of the co-seignors of the common property, first recognizing Marie of Burgundy, daughter and heiress of Charles the Rash, then, after her death in 1482, her husband Maximilian of Austria. Following these undertakings, the governor of Luxem-

bourg and the Provost of Longwy, representing Rene II, decided the fate of the prisoners held then at Marville. The Provost of Marville received around the same time—1489, the order from Rene II to levy a tax on each household to provide for the war against Metz.

But soon (1494) Philip the Fair, son of Maximilian and Marie of Bergundy, became regent for the low countries, Luxembourg, and half of the Marville domain. In 1504, the accession of the archduke, Philip the Fair, marked for the town of Marville the beginning of a long Spanish-Lorraine period.

It opened (from 1501 to 1504) with various conferences held at Luxembourg, Marville and Sierck, to settle in a friendly way the business of the Common Property between the representatives of Philip and Rene. Philip himself pledged his half to the Duke of Lorraine in return for some money.

Documents inform us that Philip the Fair was present at Luxembourg and Arlon in 1504 but returned to Spain where he died in 1506, the year when Duke Rene II raised a company for the defence of Marville. During these years Marville was threatened by adventuring soldiers resembling banditry.

This was a critical period for Marville which was now beginning life under Charles, son of Philip the Fair. Charles, of age in 1515, was first Duke of Luxembourg, then King of Spain in 1516 and finally emperor of the Holy Roman Empire in 1519 as Charles V. (For the benefit of those

whose knowledge of history is sketchier than the translator's, the Holy Roman Empire included almost all of western Europe except France, and some of the Balkans. In the following narrative reference to the Low Countries will often be made. These included what came to be known as the Austrian Netherlands, now Belgium. When reference is made to the emperor he will be Charles V who also was King by inheritance of Spain). Soon the traditional rivalry between France under Frances I and Austria began which caused particular suffering in Luxembourg and the Duchy of Bar-Lorraine. Nobody was more peaceful in temperament in this position, however, than the other co-seignor of Marville, Duke Antoine of Bar-Lorraine. Always well disposed to his subjects and the common property, who paid until 1530 a rent in produce to the Duchess his wife, he granted them two annual fairs and allowed them to repurchase the mortgages on their houses, to the profit of both nobles and clergy. In 1516 he had to ask the Marville people to pay for the upkeep of some troops because at this time an enemy army had passed Arlon and was heading for the Duchy of Bar.

In 1519 an important treaty was concluded at Metz between the envoys of Charles and the Duke Antoine. Firstly, Emperor Charles bought back from Antoine the half of Marville which his father had sold in 1501 to the Duke of Bar-Lorraine. Then, renewing their alliance, the two co-seignors promised to maintain the peace in Marville

whose citizens again were assured of their rights and privileges. They imposed on the citizens of Marville some soldiers who were to man the gates. In their legal difficulties the Marville people could appeal local decisions to the justices of the two princes at a grand assizes (from 1509 on). Several times the Governor of Luxembourg and the Warden of Saint Mihiel, a Lorraine administrative centre, heard cases side by side.

Domestic peace being assured through fair courts, political peace during the wars between France and Charles was guaranteed by a series of treaties of neutrality. Firstly, a special neutrality was granted by the Emperor because of the House of the Holy Spirit in Marville; secondly neutrality was guaranteed for the city itself by Frances I. It is known that around 1528 the Duke Antoine was disturbed because of a possible attack by the French on Marville and Arrancy; Also, that his bailiff at Saint Mihiel released from prison certain civilians taken by the officials of the domain.

In 1536 when hostilities were resumed Francis I followed by Charles guaranteed again the neutrality of the domain on condition that the inhabitants did not take sides. Their security was again assured in 1542 by the neutrality accorded to the states of Duke Antoine (probably because of his recently renewed homage to the Emperor) and by treaties with Francis I. At the time however, a new war between Francis I of France and the Emperor Charles V was being threatened. In September, 1543,

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Francis I in person reached Luxembourg, via Stenay and Jametz, in one of his brief conquests. In addition to this disturbance the Burgundians, the Emperor's allies, were creating trouble near Etain.

The peace that was concluded the following year (1534) at Crépy-en-Laonnois between France and the Holy Roman Emperor was only a truce. Both sides were actively preparing a war. Charles V in person came to visit the defences at Damvillers in 1546. Later he wrote to the Queen of Hungary, his sister, who was Regent of the Low Countries, about the fortifications of Marville (1551). Henry II, new King of France, foreseeing war a year before, promised to respect the neutrality of the common property. Moreover, at Munich in 1551 the Emperor had accorded a general neutrality to the area in an agreement with the Duke of Bar-Lorraine. In the course of the war which followed (1552) Henry II's army returning from Alsace passed near Etain whence an Army of Burgundians retreated towards Marville. After placing a garrison at Verdun the King of France took Damvillers on the 16th of June and Montmedy on the 18th of June. Marville's neutrality was respected nevertheless by the French troops despite fears of the Provost at Longuyon and the bailiff of St. Mihiel. The peace of Cateau-Cambresis of 1559 guaranteed once again the professed neutrality of the Marville domain.

This began for the country a relatively peaceful period which corresponded to the long reign of Philip II of Spain (1555 to 1598) in the low countries and of Charles III (1545 to 1608) in the Duchies of Bar-Lorraine. On their accession, both the new co-seignors of Marville guaranteed again the citizens' privileges. While still demanding from them the military services of one man per household, they, on occasion, granted various tax exemptions, particularly on merchandise. However, Charles III forbade his citizens of the common property to buy more grain than they actually needed. For his part, Philip II, still struggling with rebels in Austrian Netherlands, had published in Marville proclamations against (harbouring) his enemies or their collaborators and fugitive rebels.

In 1586 the Count of Brussels and the Count of Bar surrendered to the Marville people certain properties classified as ownerless to indemnify them for the expenses they suffered in the earlier war.

From this time on disputes between the two jurisdictions in the common property—Spanish and Lorraine—became more and more numerous. These disputes were caused for the most part by the lack of clearly defined frontiers between the properties and by the joint ownership of several villages. Hence, there was much correspondence between the Spanish officials and those of Lorraine.

There were also several conferences between representatives of both parties, for one of which the Duke of Bar-Lorraine advised his representatives to negotiate in a friendly manner with the envoys of the King of Spain to settle the difficulties and "to bring peace to the poor people". This

conference was held in January, 1582, and during it the Duke of Lorraine demanded that the Duke of Parma (a Spaniard official in the low countries) withdraw from the Common Property German troops who were threatening the safety of the Lorraine negotiators. In spite of this attempt at peace the conflict lasted until 1589. In that year the Duke of Lorraine complained that the levying of an assessment on the common property by the Emperor's officials at Luxembourg was an infringement on his rights. This levy was for the financial upkeep of the King of Spain's (the Emperor) stewards, horses, and artillery. This protest of Charles, Duke of Lorraine, was duly registered in accordance with custom at Marville on the 26th September, 1589.

War was again breaking out in the area at that time. The Duke of Lorraine had just taken back from his Protestant enemies first the city then the castle of Jametz. Because of the prevailing unrest the tax collector at Longuyon was unable to bring from Marville the payments in kind (grain) to the Duke of Lorraine. Then, in 1590, the inhabitants of Marville were to see German troops passing, pillaging and causing distress everywhere, on their way to France, it was said, in the service of the Holy League.

As a precaution, in 1596, when hostilities between France and Spain were renewed, the inhabitants of Marville had a proclamation of neutrality delivered to the belligerents. In 1598, however, when Philip II, the Emperor died, the war ended and at the same time the rule of an Austrian Royal family was established in the low countries. Under these new rulers the conflict, relatively long for the belligerents and harmful to Marville, was at last to receive a partial solution.

At the end of the 16th century it will be worthwhile to glance at the little city, its population, and economic activity.

In the 16th century Marville had become incontestably the most important locality in the region. In 1525 a tax document enumerated 101 households, not counting those of the nobles and clergy, who paid to the support of the Spanish royal house; whereas there were only 28 such households in Montmedy. According to religious reports from Longuyon, Marville in 1570 had 1,000 communicants and in 1628, 1500. Around this time its population must have reached 2,000 if not more (in those days a fairly large population). In 1629, added to the extensive religious numbers, there was a community of Benedictines who had come from Saint-Nicolas-de-Port in Lorraine and who were to spread to Besançon and Namur. As for the nobility, which included the two chief Provost officers they apparently outnumbered the clergy. Some of the better known names were; de Naives, La Fontaine, du Hatoy, de Failly, and d'Egremont.

Besides the clergy and the nobility—the latter mainly administrators—Marville had an active middle class proud of its secular rights, which was instrumental in the 17th century in having proclaimed again the ancient law of Besumont (concerning municipal government and civil rights). And in the middle ages, Marville's wealth came

from the cloth and leather industries. In 1628 a religious report scolded the millers and cloth workers of Marville for working part time on holy days. Outside the walls the people cultivated their gardens in places called "Jerusalem Hill", "Cross-Bowmans Range", "Credon Road" and in vineyards near Saint Hilaire. From these places they returned to their picturesque homes situated on roads with such interesting names as "In-Front-of-Fair Street" (probably the equivalent of the English High Street), and the "Street of the Four Eggs".

## Part V

### End of Spanish-Lorraine Period

(1600-1661)

**T**HE 17th century was to end the privileged position of the Marville people in the "Common Property"; this was a result of the French conquest. For the little city of Marville a long period of decadence was to begin. The dawn of the century saw the resumption of the difficult negotiations concerning the common property begun earlier between the Archduke of Luxembourg and the Duke of Lorraine. In 1602 a treaty of partition was agreed upon and was approved the following year by the Archdukes concerned.

In the partition of the common property Luxembourg obtained Virton and Flassigny (near Marville) where as Arrancy and the neighbouring villages formed part of Lorraine. Marville itself and its outskirts, together with a half dozen other localities, remained as in the past, jointly owned by Luxembourg and Lorraine. The Dukes of Luxembourg and Lorraine mutually renounced certain rights of sovereignty over their property. The Archduke of Luxembourg gave up the rights over the Barrois part of Marville and the Duke of Lorraine his rights in half the country of Chiny. But as in the past the Luxembourg House retained pre-eminence in all the conferences. The Treaty of Partition also renewed for the Marville people their ancient rights and stipulated guarantees of free trade and "the grant of a small quantity of salt for those who travel".

The application of the many clauses of the treaty was not easy. New conferences were held in Marville (1615, 1616, and 1620) but the assizes of 1629 was still concerned with participation legalities. Soon however, as a continuation of the 30 years (religious) wars then raging in Europe there broke out a new war between the France of Louis XIII and Cardinal Richelieu and the Spain of Philip IV to whom Charles IV, Duke of Lorraine, was allied. The outcome of this war decided once and for all Marville's fate. A diary presenting an eye-witness account of life in Marville at this time can still be read, and the following details are taken from it. From 1621 on, Marville was exempted by the Archdukes from billeting troops. The Archdukes also supplied lumber for the repair of the city's fortification.

In 1622 Spanish troops of the Marquis de Gonzague were stationed in the outskirts of Goilly to intercept the Protestant troops of Count Ernest of Mansfeld.

From 1635 on—a period in which military operations were predominant—inhabitants of Marville benefited from a series of declarations of neutrality originating either from France or the Duke of Lorraine or the Count of Brussels. The need for them was urgent because one by one there appeared before Marville the Swedes (in 1635), the Croats (to repose the Swedes), and the Spanish Austrian troops of Count Colloredo (1636, also the year of the great plague). The last-named tried twice to seize the town. On the following winter the army of the Duke of Lorraine took up its quarters in Marville and outskirts, demanded provisions, and ruined the Saint Antoine church. In their distress 400 parishioners of Marville led by six priests paraded to beseech Our Lady of Benoite-Vaux.

Despite their professed neutrality the Marville people were subjected to ill treatment by the Lorraine Governor at Stenay; in the following year (1643) they complained to the French Government about extortions demanded by the French troops. In lent of this same year Bergundian troops (i.e. Spanish troops and their allies (rooted by the French retreated in disorder into Marville hotly pursued. An amusing incident is reported in the diary of an aldermen defying from the safety of a tower the French cavalry which had been pillaging the area. His defiance did not stop the French from storming the gates of the castle the next day, and penetrating the city where they wounded several Bergundians and looted several houses.

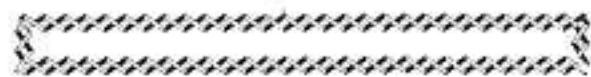
During the following years Marville was again to suffer from the demands and active hostilities of the belligerents in the area. Sometimes these demands came from the Governors of neighbouring villages held by the French (Jametz, Damvillers, Longwy) about whom the inhabitants of Marville complained to Louis XIV (1646). In 1650 Louis XIV ordered the Intendant of Champagne to protect the Marville complainants from the demands of the neighbouring governor. This did not hinder the Governor of Damvillers in the following year from ransoming the Marville people, carrying off the greater part of their livestock and taking some prisoners. To free the prisoners a special order of Louis XIV was required.

On the Lorraine side of the Marville affair, Duke Charles IV had ordered his troops in 1650 to occupy Marville whose citizens were also to provision these troops then and in 1652. Further demands were made by the Lorraine officials who required contributions of material to dress their troops. In 1654 Marville witnessed the passage of French troops under one Fabert on their way to besiege and take Stenay in the presence of Louis XIV. Several months later (Feb 1675) it was Marville's turn to be besieged by troops 3,000 strong with three cannons under the Marquis of Marolles, French Governor of Thionville. After a brief resistance (one day) the little Spanish Lorraine garrison under Henry of Lenoncourt capitulated. The terms of the capitulation described by

Marolles stipulated that the citizens could solicit new letters of neutrality from the King of France, the drawing up of which prolonged the French Garrison's stay. To all the inhabitants the capitulation agreement guaranteed the upholding of their "dignity, grace, and privileges of the past". A delay of a year was accorded those of the city who wished to sell their homes and leave. Freedom of trade to outside commerce was guaranteed under the protection of neutrality. Also article VIII of the capitulation specified that at Marville "Justice would be exercised and administered as usual in the name of his Majesty (Louis XIV) and by the same officials then resident there".

In spite of the guarantees in the capitulation Marville saw its conquerors pillage and ruin several houses which action caused some people to leave. Moreover, some of the Spanish Lorraine troops who had once occupied that town returned from time to time and were not finally taken care of until, a new capitulation agreement which was signed 23 March.

In any case it was only in the following month of May (1655) that the French troops under Claud of Manemont were installed for good in Marville and these finally drove off the remaining Lorraine detachments.



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The first duty of Governor Manemont was to restore the fortification of both the town and the castle, the latter being made into a modern fort with two bastions. Until Spring, 1656, six French companies were garrisoned there but after the siege and storming of Montmedy by the army of Louis XIV in 1657 the fate of Marville and the common property of the Luxembourg and Lorraine Lords were to be definitely settled by two successive treaties by the first—Peace of the Pyrénées—1659—Art 63, Spain ceded to France Marville and its Provostship; by the second—Peace of Vincennes (1661) Duke Charles IV of Lorraine ceded to France all rights over Marville as well as those over Jametz.

## Part VI

### Modern and Contemporary Period From 1661...

HENCEFORTH Marville was to lose in the midst of the great modern centralized states its ancient pre-eminence in religious, military and administrative matters. Certainly, under the first French Governors (Manemont, Vassinhac d'Imecourt) Marville still maintained some military importance. The breaches in its walls were closed by the inhabitants and Louis XIV himself ordered repairs to the castle in order to lodge a company of infantry there. (From 1672 on, the King began to de-fortify the town in spite of threats of a general war which must have caused Marville some worry since they asked for reassurance from Luxembourg.) What was left of the ruined Chapel of Saint Catherine in the castle was moved to the Benedictine church. A little garrison continued to occupy what was left of the ancient fort (in 1725 it was the company of Berry). The mayors of the town even decided to construct new barracks (1744) when the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen) with Austria brought about the final disappearance of the garrison at Marville.

Similarly the ancient refuge organizations of the town were disappearing. The Saint Antoine hospital in the suburb of the same name whose strength had fallen to one person was, according to the inhabitants, incapable of fulfilling its functions. It therefore ceased operations in 1776 along with the whole order of Saint Antoine. Its property and revenues at Marville were given to the Order of Malta which enjoyed them until the revolution. As for the hospital of the Holy Spirit which, since the 16th century (1570) had also regressed, it saw the management of its property taken over on the 17th century by the municipality of Marville, then reclaimed by the Lazarites of the seminary of Toul. Finally, a decision of the King's council (1725) united the hospital of the Holy Spirit of Marville with all its property to the hospital of Saint Catherine at Verdun. In 1754 the ornaments of the chapel of Saint Esprit—crumbling with age, along with the foundation—were transferred to the new Hotel Dieu.

This latter had been organized in 1700 by the municipality of Marville and endowed with the chapel, later rebuilt in 1828, dedicated to Saint Bernard. The constitution of this new establishment was confirmed by the Parliament of Metz in 1775. In its building, enlarged in 1781, the Sisters of Saint Charles of Nancy dispensed their services to the poor and the ill from 1763 to 1946. As for the Benedictines, devoted to prayer and teaching,—there were only about 20 of them—they had their chapel consecrated in 1753 by Honthelm, assistant bishop of Trier, and rebuilt their monastery itself in 1759.

From the administrative point of view Marville had become from 1661 on, the seat of a Provostship called "royale et bailliagere" (royal bailiwick). In 1776 the Provostship of Damvillers was united with it. Within the Provostships they followed "la Coutume du Vermandois" (a form of procedure). Marville possessed also a forestry administrator, whose appeals were heard at the "marble table" of Metz, and a chancellery consisting of three officials, a police force of four members, four attorneys, two bailiffs, three sergeants and four notary publics. There was even a guardian of the salt storage and a recorder-tax collector of brand marks. Field rent was fixed at the 15th sheaf for Marville.

Besides the Mayor there were two aldermen, three councillors, six or seven important citizens and a tax-collector's office. The municipality occupied itself mainly with the recruiting of Masters and Mistresses for the boys and girls schools with an annual salary of 240 to 256 pounds. In total, in 1731, the budget showed a receipt of 1,180 pounds, 11 shillings, one pence for a population estimated around 1,235 inhabitants.

The economic activity dipped towards the end of the 18th century which recession it is testified to by the minute of brotherhoods of merchants, drapers, carpenters, and masons. In 1786 a preliminary enquiry at the provincial assembly of the three bishoprics verified the hard times. In Marville, reduced to 212 households where 1,060 inhabitants lived in 187 dwellings, 50 houses were then in ruins. Of the ancient cloth industry there remained only one cloth maker. Agriculture was practised by 15 farmers only. It is estimated that 200 plots of the "common" were valueless. Outside of 48 plots of vineyard much of the territory remained wasted. Also, the suppression of the four annual affairs (1756) had paralysed commerce. To conclude, the enquiry of 1786 attributed the dead population of Marville to heavy taxes, ruin of business, deterioration of land, and finally, to epidemics. The approaching revolution far from stopped the decadence.

In 1789, 16 March, at the time of the issue of its book of grievances, the town of Marville, referring to the text of the capitulation of 1665, underwritten by France, demanded for the town its maintenance as chief town of the Provostship with the accompanying judicial prerogatives "for the advantage (it said) of the rate-payers who would be assured of justice". This paper was presented by the Mayor and one of the chief citizens to the assembly of the third estate at Verdun which was called to meet the repre-

sentatives. But, at the beginning of 1790, with the formation of the Department of Meuse, Marville was reduced to the rank of the chief town of a tiny area consisting of four villages. Ten years later it fell to the rank of a single village of the Canton

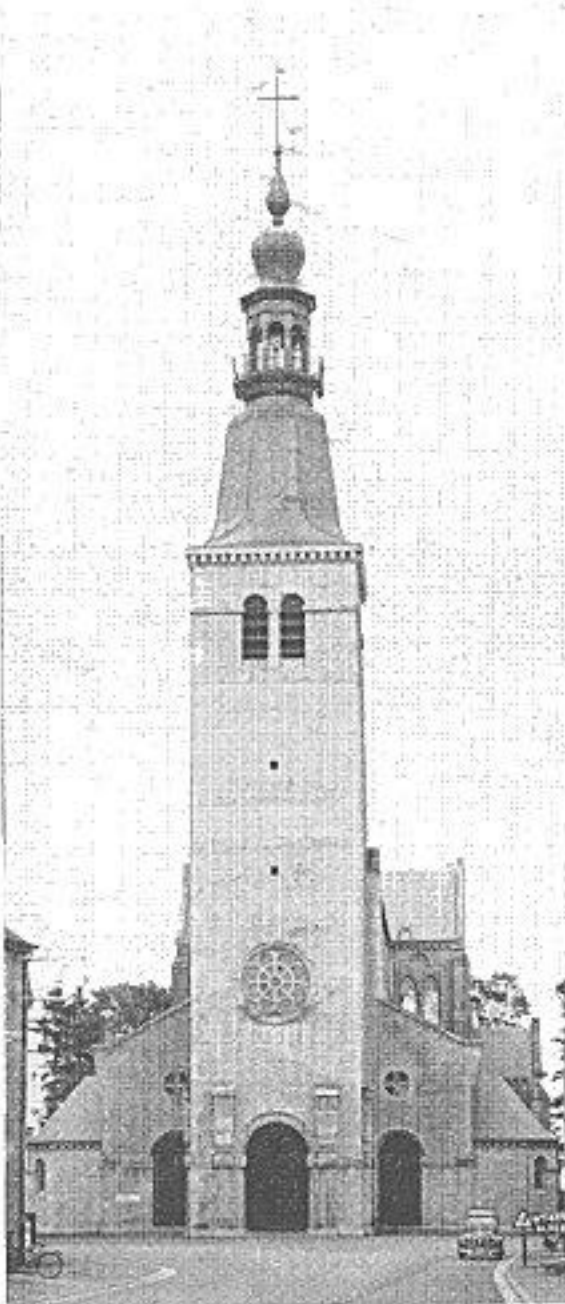
of Montmedy. During the revolution Marville lost its Benedictine community, dispersed in 1792, also about 30 of its most notable people: Clergymen (including Le Ray, priest of the parish), nobles (d'Egromont, former mayor) former officers, middle class people (three from the Tabouillot family of whom one Dom Nic. was once prior of Saint Arnould and learned librarian of Metz—all of them listed as emigrants. Marville almost lost then that which makes its present wealth, namely: the work of art.

Indeed on the 25th of November, 1793, the attorney of the commune, having required "that all crosses, statues, which appeared in public in the territory of this community should be destroyed according to the laws", the municipality docilely decided immediately "that the masons of this community would be requested to perform this destruction". Was there any refusal on the part of these as there was in other places in Meuse? It seems that the destruction was limited to certain coats of arms and some inscriptions of the Saint Hilaire church. Some people hid certain statues amongst them the beautiful Saint Antoine of Saint Nicolas church.

From 1803 on, the Catholic religion was restored in the parish by the new priest, Pierre Dupuy, a former deportee to the isle of Ré. (He was to perish in 1816, the victim of an assault).

As for Marville's having become a simple rural village, it continued during all the 19th century at a slackening pace, in spite of some industrial and craft activity, particularly under the second empire. The population continued to decline (1851: 1,324; 1901: 887; 1954: 633) especially following the two world wars. During the first World War the Kaiser spent two days within its walls, 1 and 2 September, 1914, after the bombardment of the town on 25 August in which the town hall with its precious archives was destroyed.

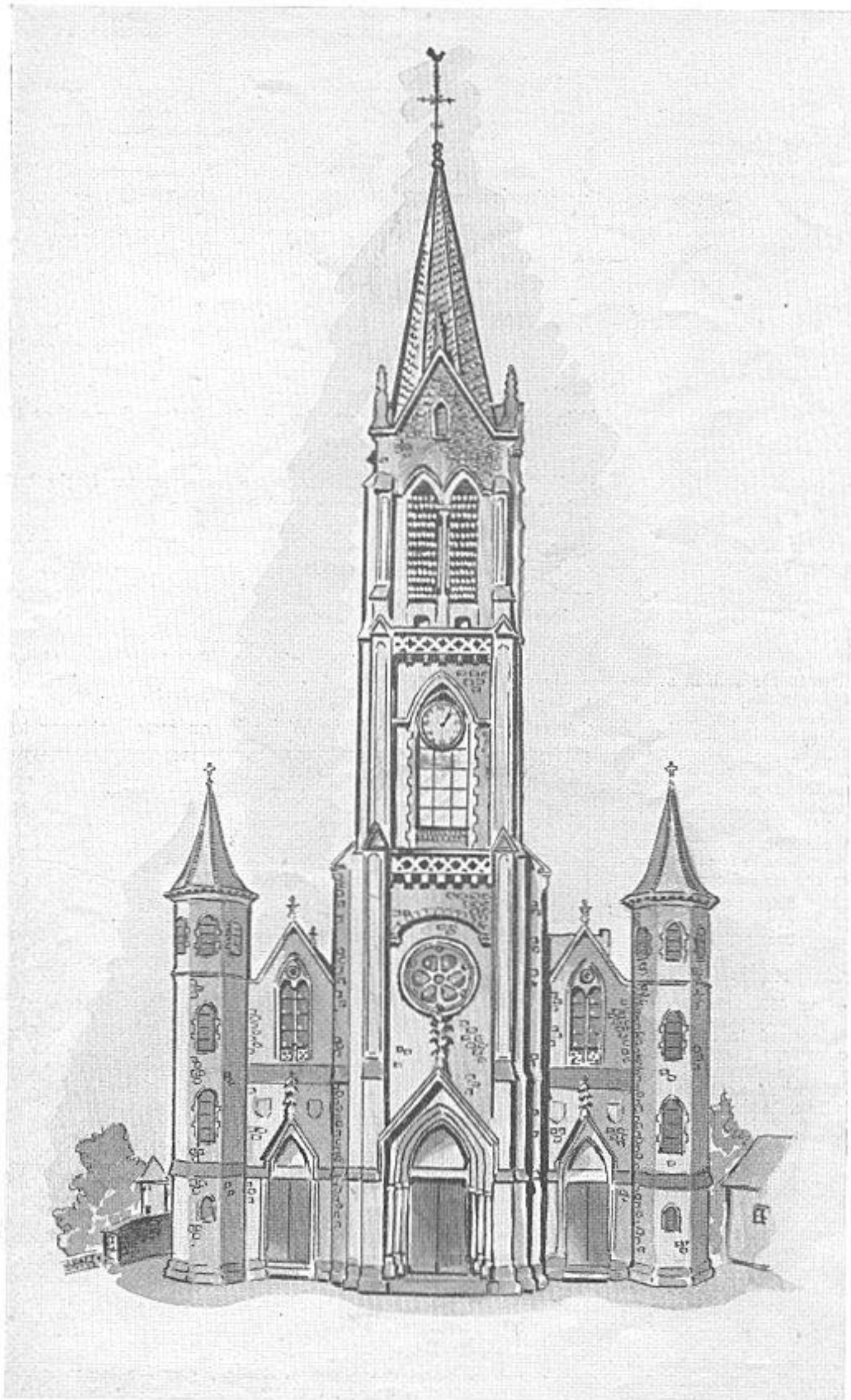
In any event, there remains in the ancient town of Marville for the pleasure and curiosity of its visitors, interesting souvenirs of a past which was not without glory: Saint Nicolas church, historic dwellings and the Saint Hilaire cemetery.



## OUR COVER PICTURE

The picture on the cover is of the Roman Catholic Church, Notre Dame de l'Assomption, at Florenville, Belgium, after the "Blitzkrieg" passed that area in May, 1940. It remained in ruins from then until 1949 when reconstruction was begun. The present structure (above) which was opened on Easter Sunday, 1951, is familiar to many 1 (F) Wing personnel. The picture of the original structure was drawn by Mrs. Fran Simpson from photographs taken before the Second World War.





# SPORTS and RECREATION



## Swimming

weather, activities in the station swimming pool are beginning to come to the fore. This year the Air Division Swimming Championships are to be held at 2 Wing in August and an inter-squadron swimming competition has been drawn up to prepare swimming enthusiasts for this important event and so improve 1 (F) Wing's chance of becoming Div champions at yet one other sport. The schedule for the inter-squadron meets are as follows:

16 May 410 vs HQ  
23 May 441 vs 410  
30 May 439 vs HQ  
6 June 439 vs 441  
13 June 441 vs HQ  
20 June 439 vs 410

If you are interested in swimming, contact your squadron Sports Officer who will be swimming heats to ensure he enters the strongest possible team from your squadron. In case you don't know your Sports Officer, they are as follows: F/O Alto 439, F/O Webber 441, F/O Holt 410, and F/O Tegart who is handling T33, Ops., and HQ. A diving event is also included, so all you guys who play around on that board get your name down on your squadron diving list.

The girls also haven't forgotten and classes are held during their own swimming periods which are: Tuesday and Thursday, 1900 hrs to 2000 hrs. Later on in the season they will be able to compete in their own swimming meet.

## Basket Ball Highlights - Girls Team

The Girls' basketball team of #1 (F) Wing had a very busy opening of their spring season. To all in the know the girls should have been practising for the coming softball season but they were not to be seen in this department, if you wanted to find them you would have to either go on a trip by bus to #4 Wing or to the Rec Center at Marville. The girls had a rough time with schedule and team problems however despite all these head-aches they arrived at Semi-final time against #4 Wing girls. After much waiting and hoping the Raiderettes from 4 Wing finally arrived at our wing and the girls knowing that the Semi finals were a 2 game total point series racked up a good leading score in points. In their first game and in the second and last games of the semi finals with #4 Wing they defeated the Raiderettes to enter the Finals against #2 Wing Eaglettes.

In the first of a best 2 out of 3 played at #2 Wing the Royalettes defeated the Eaglettes in a closely contested game. The return game at Marville saw many unfortunate things occur. "Shirley" Mc Michael

was badly injured in the last few minutes of play and was confined to hospital after the game with a very bad bump on the head and severe shock. The girls lost this second game which saw the #1 Wing team and their supporters travelling to #2 Wing for the final and deciding game. In this hardest and toughest playing in the book. Both teams were playing their hearts out but all agreed that the girls from #1 Wing showed the spirit of real champions even though they lost the game. We at home would like to go on record here and say that if the will to win and the love of the game can win trophies then the girls of #1 Wing won every Basketball trophy in Europe.

The fans of #1 Wing were behind the girls all the way and really supported them in a manner that should make us all most happy that we have such people on our station. If this is an example of the support we can expect in all other ventures in the field of sport then we can expect an excellent year to come .....

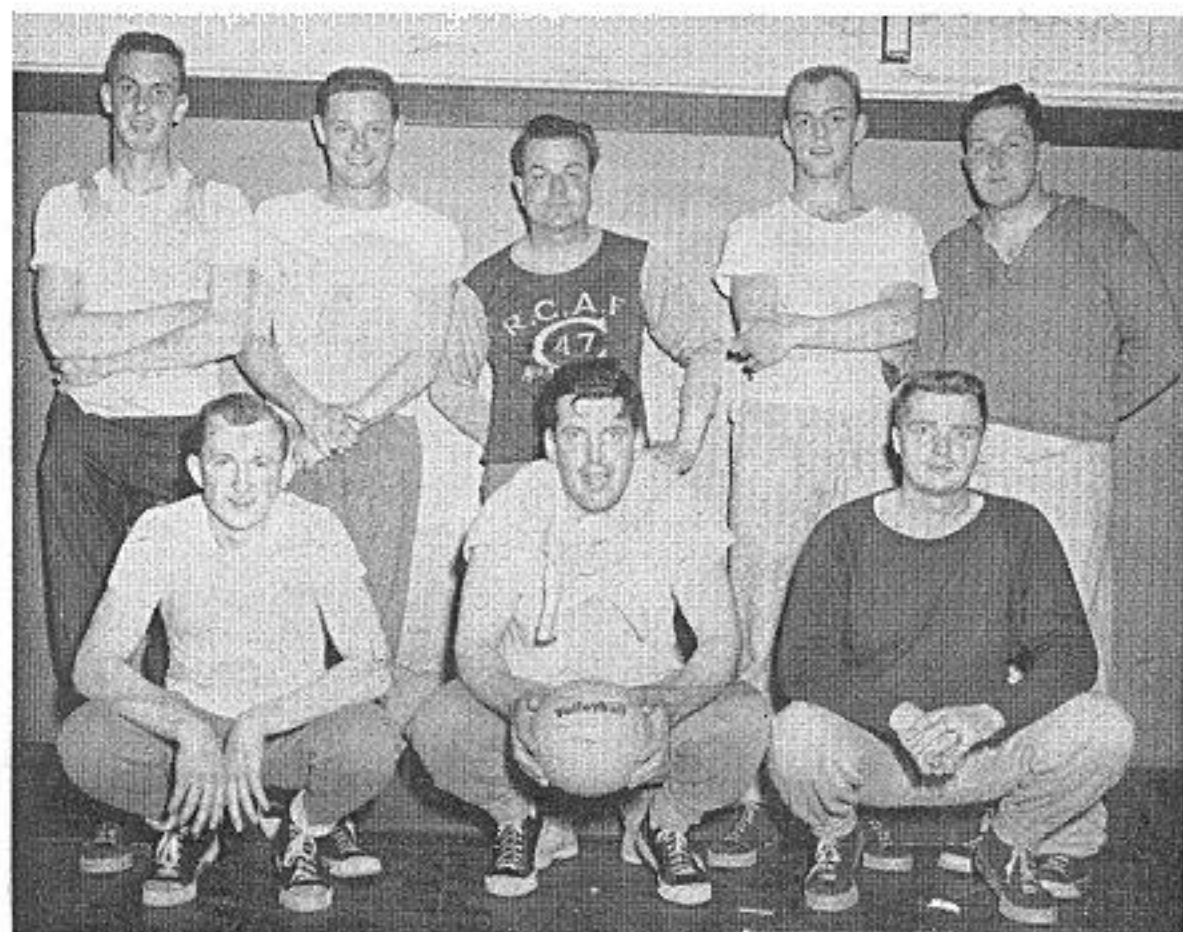


**ACTION AGAINST 4 (F) WING—AT 1 (F) WING**  
(l in white) - Edith Cole  
(Jumping centre in white) - Shirley McMichael.  
(r in white) - Gail Honig.



**GROUP PICTURE.** Standing (l. to r.) Jack Marshall (coach); Jane Morency, Gerry Hand, Gail Honig, Joan McGeragle, Edith Cole, Bill Coffil (coach).

Kneeling (l. to r.) Lucy Mastellar, Shirley McMichael, Hazel Barteaux.  
Not Present - Betty Taylor.



**Winning Volleyball Team (441 Sqn).** L. to R. Al Bigg, Al McIlraith, Don Cuthbertson, Don Syms, Herb Davidson, Jim Webber, Neil Burns, Moe White.

## No 1 "F" Wing Hosts for Air Division Volleyball Tournament

No 1 Fighter Wing acted as hosts to the Air Division Volleyball Championships on the 28th April and entertained four girls' and four men's teams in a pair of "Double Elimination" tournaments which saw play from 0930 to 2030 hours.

The tournament reached fever pitch in the men's tournament when 3 (F) Wing came back from a previous loss to force a third set with 1 (F) Wing for the Championship. 1 (F) Wing represented by 441 Sqn came on strong as 3 (F) Wing tired, to win handsomely.

The Div-Daks from Air Div. managed to lose the first game of the final set and then came back strongly to take the girls' Championship.

All participants were invited to attend a small reception in the Cpls' Club at the end of play and at this affair Group Captain Somerville presented the Championship Trophies. A good time was had by all.

### Representing 1 (F) Wing were

#### Girl's Team

Pearl Hnatyszyn  
Janet Blackie  
Hazel Barteaux  
Gail Honig  
Molly Gregory  
Johnny Walker  
Terry Brunet  
May Wilson

#### Men's Team

Don Cuthbertson  
Neil Burns  
Jim Webber  
Herb Davidson  
Al Bigg  
Al McIlraith  
Moe White  
Don Syms  
Bernie Eburn

#### Mens Tournament

1 Wing	Defeated	3 Wing	7-15 15- 9 15- 8
AAFCE	*	Air Div	15-17 15- 4
3 Wing	*	Air Div	15- 0 15- 3
1 Wing	*	AAFCE	15- 9 15- 6
3 Wing	*	AAFCE	9-15 15- 2 15- 7
3 Wing	*	1 Wing	7-15 15- 9 15- 6
1 Wing	*	3 Wing	15-14 15- 6

#### Girl's Tournament

3 Wing	Defeated	1 Wing	15- 7 8-15 15- 6
Air Div	*	2 Wing	15- 0 15- 5
Air Div	*	3 Wing	15- 5 15- 1
1 Wing	*	2 Wing	15-14 15- 6
3 Wing	*	1 Wing	15-11 7-15 15- 7
Air Div	*	3 Wing	7-15 15-12 15- 2

# 1 Fighter Wing Takes Badminton Honors

Number One Fighter Wing took top honours in the Air Division Badminton Championships held at 3 Wing on the 14th and 15th April by winning the Team Trophy with an aggregate score of 15 points as compared to the ten points garnered by 4 Wing, the runners up.

In addition to winning the team trophy the stars of our team gathered two individual trophies, the Ladies Singles won by Joan McGeragle, and the Men's Singles won by Jim Dube. Joan McGeragle and Hazel Carolan reached the finals of the Ladies' Doubles in smashing style only to default the Championship, when Joan had to leave for 4 Wing and a Basketball game. Joan Morris carried to the finals in the Ladies Singles and with Jock Tache reached the semi-finals in the mixed doubles.

In the Men's Doubles, Dube teamed up with Tache to reach the semi-finals. Falkenham and Martens were our representatives in the Men's Doubles with Falkenham also competing in the Men's Singles. Martens teamed with Frazer in the Mixed Doubles and Frazer teamed with Roske as our other team in the Ladies Doubles.

The tournament was very exciting to watch and extremely well handled. A reception was rendered to the competitors on the Saturday evening and at close of play on Sunday, W/C Gervais, Commanding Officer of 3 Wing, congratulated the winners and presented the Championship Trophies.

The 3 (F) Wing Badminton Club and Recreation Staff are to be congratulated on the smooth running and efficiently handled tournament which involved well over 60 persons. Congratulations also to the 1 (F) Wing Badminton Club on a splendid team championship and to Joan McGeragle and to Jim Dube for their singles championships.



1 (F) Wing Winning Badminton Club. L. to R. S/L J. Tache, Jim Dube, G/C Somerville, F/O Falkenham, CPL Martens, J. McGeragle, H. Carolan, LAW Roske, F/L Frazer, F/L J. Morris.

### MEN'S SINGLES

1. McFarlane (4 Wing) Defeated	Falkenham (1 Wing)	15- 3 15-10
2. Dube	» Carmicheal (2 Wing)	15- 1 15- 7
3. Dube	» Pudney (3 Wing)	15- 8 15- 7
4. Dube	» Young (3 Wing)	15- 3 15- 4
	Points for 1 Wing . . . .	3

### LADIES SINGLES

1. McGeragle	» Given (2 Wing)	11- 0 11- 0
2. Morris	» McCurdy (2 Wing)	11- 5 11- 0
3. McGeragle	» Hale (3 Wing)	11- 0 11- 1
4. Morris	» Braathen (30 AMB)	11- 1 11- 0
5. McGeragle	» Klinowski (4 Wing)	11- 2 11- 0
6. McGeragle	» Morris (1 Wing)	11- 8 11- 5
	Total points for 1 Wing . . . .	6

### MEN'S DOUBLES

1. Dube/Tache	» Julian/McFarlane (4W)	19-14 15- 4
2. Dube/Tache	» Smith/Mitchel (2W)	15-11 15- 7
3. Pilkie/Caswell (3W)	» Falkenham/Martens	15- 6 15- 5
4. Young/Padney (3W)	» Dube/Tache	15-10 5-15 18-17
	Total Points for 1 Wing . . . .	2

### LADIES DOUBLES

1. Carolan/McGeragle	» Howard/Zukowski (30 AMB)	15- 0 15- 0
2. McCurdy/Smith (2W)	» Roske/Frazer	15- 5 15- 8
3. Carolan/McGeragle	» Leslie/Caswell (3W)	15- 1 15- 1
4. Carolan/McGeragle	» Bouchard/Givens (2W)	15- 2 15- 4
5. Carolan/McGeragle	» Reid/Klinowski	
	Points for 1 Wing . . . .	3

### BADMINTON CONT'D

1. Smith/Smith (2W)	» Martens/Frazer (1W)	15- 4 15- 1
2. Tache/Morris	» Babechuk/McNulty (30 AMB)	15- 0 15- 0
3. Mitchel/Bouchard (2W)	» Tache/Morris	10-15 15- 8 15- 6
	Points for 1 Wing . . . .	1

## SOCCKER

On a day more suitable to relaxing in the sun, 1 (F) Wing welcomed the formidable 3 Wing team to what was anticipated would be a fight to the finish to decide who would become league champions. The Zweibrucken Boys had already beaten the local boys in the final of the Air Division Challenge Cup, here at Marville last December, and as both teams were at full strength again the result was hard to predict, although under such trying weather conditions it was apparent the team more able to stand the pace would finish on top.

On meeting the bus from Germany we were overjoyed to see our old friends S/L Roy Simpson and Doc (Yanto) Loyd amongst the party, and besides realizing their appearance meant a gruelling tussle on the field, we also looked forward to an amusing interlude after the game over a refreshing bottle of cold beer. Yanto's tales of far and near are as well known in Marville soccer circles as his own, and although Doc Simpson immediately becomes one of the boys as soon as he leaves the field, his manner during the ninety minutes play takes us back to the war years when Sherman tanks commanded just as much respect on another field of battle. Lac Ernie Morelli, a young man from Winnipeg and a new recruit to our team, had trained arduously for this vital game and many were the evenings when he could be seen tearing around the sports field getting himself in shape. The 1 (F) Wing line-up for this vital game was as follows:

Morelli

DaSilva      Barker

Mason   Haddon   O'Connell

Cameron Moore Kerr Brown Turnbull.

A crowd of airwomen, lead by that well-known rooster Danny Marshall, had assembled on the touch line. To these much credit should be given for even though they didn't understand the game of soccer they entered into the 1 Wing spirit and turned out wearing the local colours to cheer the team to victory. The first few minutes of the game found both teams playing vigorously to



gain possession of the ball for some time play fluctuated from one and to the other. Marville's forwards, however, looked much more impressive when in possession although as usual they seemed disinclined to shoot. At this stage young Ernie in the Marville goal had been tested by a strong shooting 3 Wing centre forward, but came out on top by making some brilliant saves. During a scramble in the 3 Wing goal kilted Kipper Kerr deflected the ball into the back of the Krauts' net to put Marville in the lead. Big John is well known in the Division for his fantastic shots at goal be-

fore the game starts. The intermission found the local lads still in the lead by the odd goal and the 22 players presented a dejected sight as they trudged wearily off the field. The pace slowed down considerably after the break but due chiefly to a sound Marville defence the final whistle found Marville winners of the Air Div League Cup by one goal to Nil. It wouldn't be fair to name any one outstanding player in the team as every man played himself to a standstill. Lac Logan from the Guardhouse did a sound job with the whistle and avoided some nasty situations.

## AIRWOMEN'S SPORTS

The airwomen are organized and ready to go on what we hope will be a crack winning softball team. We have had excellent turnouts for the team and the they are shaping up very well. The first game on the 27 May should see the #1 wing girls very well represented and all set to bring home the bacon. Cpl "Johnny" Walker is doing a good job of managing the team and with her able assistance this coming season appears to be well on its way to success and lots of fun for all concerned.

The airwomen are also getting

themselves organized for the coming Air Div Swim Meet sometime in July. Those who are accomplished swimmers are practising at every possible opportunity and for those who cannot swim but who have expressed the desire to learn we have, with the help of the powers to be, organized swimming classes twice weekly for instruction and free swimming period. These classes are well attended and everyone seems to be of the opinion that these weekly classes are not only instructional and beneficial to all concerned but that they are all having a good time.

## Journey Through Africa

(Cont. from page 4)

gone round in one big circle. No explanation can be offered except that forests and jungles (and apparently thorn growths) have this effect on travellers, or else the guy on the compass was asleep but I don't think so. It took all the following day to get clear of the thorn bushes.

Midway to Agadez and very far from any civilization we came across a gang of Legion prisoners working on a road which when finished would cover about 50 miles across one of the firmer parts of the desert. They were in tents and were from Tammarassett. Yarns were swapped, and cigarettes and magazines lent. (I say "lent" because these were very useful when it came to bartering).

The weather was appreciably hotter as we approached Agadez over rough rocky country with a fair amount of soft sand. Here there is a hotel with an Arab African proprietor who is general factorum of the district which sports about fifty mud brick houses plus a refuelling spot. Fifteen gals of gas were bought here at \$3.00 per gallon and it was a sad loss when we discovered

that our syphon tubing had been lost somewhere along the route!

The route down to Zinder was exhausting and upon reaching this town with about 1,000 population, which is the beginning of civilisation on the far side of the desert we found that Eric and Bob had to be admitted into the French Army Hospital suffering badly from malnutrition. Almost three thousand miles of desert had been covered and it had taken a big toll on stamina.

Here we saw rainbow coloured, 15 inch lizards in hundreds crawling up the walls of practically every building. We later learned that they were a poisonous variety but were harmless unless one actually let one of them take a bite. Space won't allow me to relate about the meal which sent all of us crazy with red hot pepper, or the screams of a native being stabbed in a gang warfare which apparently started over one wife too many. Anyway, we bought up all the stores needed and pressed on after two days to Kano in Northern Nigeria. En route we found the desert gradually slipping into thorn bushes then to a mixture of grassy wastes and sand. There

was also a very rough road part of the way used by bus and supply trucks to bring goods up from Kano. This was so rough in spots that it was sometimes necessary to miss it altogether. At one spot we had been trying to make up time and had driven on till three in the morning. When we stopped we were so tired that we slept where we sat or lay. I tumbled out of the cab with a pillow and made my bed on the rough road. I awoke at 8 a.m. and found that a two foot snake had crawled under my pillow for warmth. (It was very cold at nights as we were still in the desert, a different type from the soft sand desert we had travelled).

Suddenly from out of the desert comes the sight of the great Chad River. It is wide with the sand coming straight down to the waters' edge and the ferry across is a rickety affair of two small barges tied together with a motor in one of them.

The sight was very relieving and marked the beginning of the real Africa, the Africa we read about with wild life and strange tribes. There was more life now and the road was navigable because the river carried traffic and needed trucks to keep steamers loaded.

The Aerodrome at Kano was reached three and a half weeks after leaving Algiers, a record for a vehicle of our type so we later found out. Here we had a three day rest and plenty of good food. Showers and beds completed the scene and we slept soundly, wondering what the next stage to Fort Lamy, the Cameroons, French Equatorial, and the Congo would hold for us.

The rains en route to Kenyama made it impossible to head east over the precipitous and very high mountains, so the decision was made to press on south directly into the Congo from the North. Our maps showed precious little European civilization here, and plenty of rivers, swamps and mountains with dense forest most of the way.

The rest at Kano was short lived and hardly a rest at all for there were so many repairs to do to truck and equipment, and arrangements with authorities to make, that the boys were almost as busy as they were en route. Speed was essential if we were to miss the rains and get through to Fort Lamy which was impassable during the rainy season. So on we pressed to the Fort, whilst black ominous clouds threatened every hour. The journey was completed in two days which included the crossing of the many tributaries of the Chad River, each crossing seeming shakier than the last.

Rivers are a study in themselves, especially African ones, for they have a life essentially of themselves. They have their people, their crocs, their millions of insects that pester the daylight out of you and they have their smell. They also have hippo' that sometime get inquisitive and annoyed at trucks crossing on wierd looking dug-out canoes lashed together and paddled by twenty or more natives. Currents were also starting to become swift because of rains which were already falling up river.

At Fort Lamy we met three travellers who had got that far then run out of money. They were in a hopeless condition and pleaded with us to take them along. We held a pow-wow but had to be firm and refuse because of the risks. After ten hours of

**10-15-20000 lbs of thrust**

*... the BIG news  
in propulsion  
will come from*



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# Spotlight on Judo

by Cpl Danny MARSHALL

I do not profess to be an expert in the art of Judo but I have in the past few months read quite extensively and talked to several experts on the subject and I would here like to take the opportunity of passing on to the readers of this column, who may not know much about it, some of the highlights I have collected from various editions on the "Art of Judo".

Judo is an art of hand-to-hand fighting and is based on definite principles of Movement, Balance and Leverage. Judo, like boxing and wrestling, largely depends on individual ability, so much so that in some cases, inexperienced boxers or wrestlers have defeated expert judo players and in other cases, very experienced judo players have defeated champion boxers and champion wrestlers.

Whenever you ask a judo player to prove to you how good judo tricks are against a boxer's blow or a wrestler's punch you are inviting danger. To begin with the judo player should refrain from "showing and proving", unless he is very capable. You **cannot** pull your punches if judo is to be effective.

A boxing trainer once made the observation that "If the other man were expert in the use of his own weapon, then the judo player would be at a loss."

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*intense sunshine in which the temperature ran up to 85 Deg. F. the weather suddenly changed and it rained heavily. The departure was made in heavy rain and on a very muddy road. Terrain here is moderate jungle with many rivers which had swelled to fast torrents in a matter of hours and crossing them became a problem. Only some of the ferries were operating and crossing by our own resources was a dangerous and difficult business. Empty 44 gallon oil drums were tied alongside the truck and it floated across with the aid of our cable which acted as a steadier being tied from bank to bank.*

*We were now in the Africa we had bargained for, with everything in the book thrown in, for very few trucks had ever tried to penetrate the Congo from here!*

This is partly true of any sport, but since the judo player learns many forms of attack and defence, — throwing, grappling, strangling, kicking and hitting — all of which he is able to employ in an emergency, then it becomes evident that the arguments of the skeptics lose much of their force.

A short chapter from the introductory section of the book "Modern Judo" by Charles Yerkow, states that "Judo as a sport is the most beautiful of all hand to hand forms, but as a means of attack is the most ferocious and dangerous to the opponent."

If a student is a member of a Japanese Judo School, his experience is signified by the color belt: White for the beginner, next green, then brown, and finally black.

A good instructor in this art will always impress upon his students continually, that the sport-fighting side of judo will stand you in better service than learning judo for the sake of exhibiting self defence tricks — learn the sport side first then go into self defence tricks which are pure and simple.

The student of Judo learns to use his strength wisely and to distinguish between the right and wrong use of the strength he has. By comparison, in boxing or wrestling the contestants are all evenly matched in their various classes whereas in Judo you will very often see a small, light man successfully beating another member of greater size and strength.

Another great advantage of Judo as a conditioner is that the practice of this art teaches the student various methods of keeping his balance and of disturbing the balance of the opponent. Coupled with this accomplishment, and it is a very great accomplishment, is the mastering of locks, holds, chokes and how to counterattack in mat-fighting. It is at this point that the sport enters the

sporting contest stage and is most interesting and exciting to watch on competitive basis.

## Origin of Judo

A comprehensive and definite answer to the origin of judo has never been established. Japanese history traces the art far back to the ancient Japanese Samurai warriors. Others trace the art to Germany and prove how the artist Durer portrayed certain judo tricks and "throws" in his drawings, all of which resemble judo.

Research has also revealed that the high priests in Tibetan lamaseries knew many of the so called secrets of Judo, long before the Japanese or the Germans. It would seem logical then to surmise that certain forms of judo originated in Tibet, seeped into China and later were taken up by the Japanese.

Today the late professor, Jigoro Kano, is mostly associated with judo principles and with the sport. It was Professor Kano who, over 50 years ago, founded the main school of the art, the Kodokwan, in Tokyo, Japan. He taught the art through a sort of game and was instrumental and successful in bringing Judo back to popularity.

And now at this point it is good to point out to the judo student, enthusiast, or skeptic, the advantages of judo in body development:

- (1) Every part of the body is exercised.
- (2) The mind is quickened and always on the alert—eg. in trying to out-think the other player.
- (3) The neck is exercised—because the opponents will forever be trying to choke one another.
- (4) The shoulders, legs and arms —through regular, even effort.
- (5) The toes—as they attempt to hold opponent in a position or try to control his body.
- (6) The fingers—in retaining a hold on the opponent.

It will be apparent from the foregoing that Judo is a sport. Good for mental and physical development, it is a competitive form of sport and is an art requiring many attributes. Therefore think twice before you criticize or have a quiet laugh at those who endeavor to master this art of arts.



# The Inside Story



As the theatre lights lowered, and the audience hushed to the pending excitement of Big Money Bingo PLUS the thrill of a fastmoving Variety Show, a silent tear fell from everyone in Recreation here because it was the last Bingo and Show of the season.

Tension was high as the caller prepared to announce the first number and everyone in the suspense-filled audience got ready to move their first number in the struggling battle to get the first line. The ushers ushered at top speed, the cage turned, - the ticket sellers ticket - sold and F/L 'Bill' Palmer held back a tear midst his managing of the money, on this, the last of the Bingo nights.

It was a great strain: Mr. Jaye, the Theatre Manager looked worried—he moved to and fro like a little bird with itchy feet—everything had to be checked, everything must be right, super efficiency MUST reign on this, the last Bingo night

The crowded theatre, the bustle of a happy audience, the romance of the stage, the spectacle of coloured phenomina (oops!) the laughter of little children at the funnies the sound of bottles being collected by dear, sweet little loved ones, the charm in the eyes of the person who in dire need, still handed over the dollar bill found on the floor—all this the rush of human life that were the people we had grown to love.

Mr. Jaye spelled out the name slowly, painstakingly, B-I-N-G-O, and a lump came into his throat, and not for the first time that week, as the sadness of the closing night wrung at his soul like the toll of a lonely bell, deep and resonant. Tears welled in his eyes and grief stricken, he slammed shut his office door and poured out his heart in sobbing.

Across the hall, Bill was checking the last of the admission tickets and

the woe begotten Mr. Jaye affected him. He turned away, unable to face Daleta the ticket seller; his eyes were moist and sighs were long and drawn out.

"Surely we can go on another week... Just one more week, one tiny weeny week more!" he thought to himself.

"What've we done to deserve this treatment? Why can't **they** leave us alone to run our Bingo? Who was resp'... respons' "

He could think no more, the pulling was too strong: He dare not think any more, because he was a man (Gulp!) and MEN don't get silly over things that come to tear them apart from that which they love, that which they devote their whole lives to? He braced himself and went out into the hush of the theatre to face the other men who were to see the clamour of winners, the claps and laughter of a happy audience,... all that, that was BINGO!



Richie, the caller hurled numbers into the spell bound crowd. He called fast and strongly because it was the only defense he knew to prevent the feeling filtering into the anxious eyes scanning each card. He could read the hopes and fears of each and every one, the rent unpaid, the clothes to buy, the food to get, those little extras that mean so much. He dare not think, the odds were too great. His was the responsibility to hundreds hanging onto his every word, his every number, frantically, like an owl staring at the night, or a hawk hovering over every sign that indicated even the slightest clue of a move. No! he dare not let these thoughts reach even the second dimension.

He yelled the first number. "Kelly's Eye! Number ONE"! Then the second, "Doctor's Orders, Number NINE"! and so on until all the games were played. His stamina remained strong, his strength withheld the terrific tension from the crowd. Not a trace came from Jonesy the cage turner who performed superbly. The card checkers made not a sign of the sadness in everybody's heart that this was to be the very last Bingo of the season. No one knew of the torment wrenching inside the beings of F/L Palmer and Mr. Jaye . . . . the secret had not been disclosed to a soul. Eric Mason, bold and courageous man that he is, let not a flicker flick from his eye as he sped to and fro.

Came the interval, the card had been won, the thousand dollar jackpot had gone and the bubble of excitement was everywhere as the milling crowds edged their way toward the exits for a brief smoke before the Variety Show gave of the best that is on the professional stage.

But all was not well for the artists had become aware of the spell of gloom that hung over the place. It hung everywhere like a cold shiver, permeating the atmosphere and retarding enthusiasm to perform. This was a bad night to have to go out onto the stage and make 'em laugh.

By the end of fifteen minutes the audience were taking seats for the show. Things had got serious enough for the leading singer in this four hundred cast show to announce that

## Precious Wardrobe for Manneken-Pis

There is not a more important celebrity in this little country of Belgium, and certainly not in Brussels, than the little boy from that city, "Manneken-Pis", the oldest citizen of the Capital. This little boy with the satisfied expression on his face, stands boldly facing the front and performs his function with the greatest ease, at the same time keeping a vigilant guard at the corner of rue Etuve and rue de Chene.

Of course there are many stories as to how and why we find a little boy, doing what comes naturally, in such a place. His history has never been officially clarified; nothing actually is authentic. However, the story that most people seem to believe is that the son of a very rich land owner of Brussels became lost. The whole town turned out to search for the little lad. He was found and, of course, doing just what he is doing now. The father was so happy at finding the boy that he had a statuette made and placed in the same spot that he was found which is supposed to be where he is presently located.

This boy is also known to possess the most complete and varied wardrobe anyone could ever wish to own.

His wardrobe consists of approximately 133 different costumes, some which are centuries old. His first costume, as a matter of fact, was presented to him in 1698. King Louis XV next presented him in 1747 with the formal dress of a French Marquis. It was not until after world war I (1914-

1918) that our little fellow began receiving these gifts in abundance.

First of all he is a quite a military man; a sergeant major in the Welsh guards, an honorary corporal of the famous French 19th Bataillon of Hunters, parachutist, Sergeant Pilot of the RAF, a sailor in both French and American navies, an American military Policeman, Grenadier Guardsman, and many more.

This little gentleman is also a cook, butcher, watchmaker, plumber, miner painter, etc.

As a sportsman there is none better; he is a soccer player, handball and basketball player, bicycle and motorcycle racer, swimmer, canoeer, and in just about every sport known he is a non-playing member in the particular uniform.

He can also be seen as a Toreodor, Inca from Peru, Japanese cavalier, Texas cow-boy, lawyer, Sioux Indian, etc. But we feel that the killed uniform of "Pipe Major in the No 1 (F) Wing Pipe Band", is the one he cherishes the most. The reason for this, of course, is that it is the first time he has ever been presented with a kill, and from all indications he is quite proud of it. This costume, which is the latest one in his collection, was presented to him on May 5th 1956 by members of the No. 1 (F) Wing Pipe Band with the authority of G/C Somerville, Commanding Officer No. 1 (F) Wing, Marville.

Sgt JRP Hamelin.

he couldn't go on. Fear and panic gripped the remaining three hundred and ninety nine, they too felt a mass hysteria mixed with extreme sadness growing over them. The chorus was terrible, a mixture of singing and tears.

The audience mumbled and looked disturbed. What had come over the entire building and its' people? **WHAT HAD HAPPENED?**

Soon the compere edged onto the stage and announced that in view of the great loss and inexplicable grief suffered by all the cast at this being the last Bingo and Show, the strain was just too much and the show could not proceed.

A member of the audience staggered up the aisle, weeping bitterly, then another and another. The sound of weeping grew loud. Who were these refugees from happiness

that lay about the floor in sorrow? The scene was devastating.

Doctors, hospital orderlies and Chaplains were hastily summoned, but to no avail. The tragedy of the last Bingo had hit Marville with great impetus. The casualty list was high; many were affected for many months; it was a National crisis. The papers were full of it and donations for relief came in from all parts of the world. NOWHERE had such headlong sorrow plunged into the people with such serious results. Recreation suffered a defeating blow from which they never quite recovered.

They still haven't yet!

"Hey Dad! ...What happened then?" said little Johnny.

For Pete's sake go to sleep, it's 11 o'clock and that's the last story I'm going to tell you tonight!"



# SECTION NEWS



The case of the lost observer. Quite some time ago while Cpl. Lucy Mastellar was busy construing an ob (observation), several minutes to the hour when said ob was due to be send out, there was no sign of Lucy or the ob. The remaining staff began to be slightly worried as to her whereabouts. A thorough search revealed Lucy was locked in the weather gasthaus (the hydrogen shack). Someone suggested that in the future forecasters who slavedrive the observers should be locked up until they are willing to cut down on work.

The observing staff has lost one of the office's pioneers at Marville, Cpl. Ken Sykes, who has been posted to 4 (F) Wing. Good luck Ken on your new station.

The section suggestion book contains many comments and ideas, but the latest addition deserves mention. Here it is:—

*Suggest that when an Observer dies,  
We erect a ladder to the skies,*



*And on each rung put an observation,  
To help him on to his newer station.  
With perhaps a slight exception,  
For those who don't like our section,  
I suggest a lowering rope,  
Greased of course with slippery soap.  
So he may descend at full speed,  
And send back obs that we so need.  
For we would all like to know,  
What in Hell goes on below.*

—Anonymous—  
by "Be Be the Nighthawk"

## FIRE HALL FLASHES

BY B. G.

Out goes the Welcome Mat again, this time to LAC Hal Colborne, who after leaving several "Weepin' Maidens" crying in their beer at the Quincy Hotel in Trenton safely set foot on French soil. But all is not lost, Hal, and memories of the RD will soon fade as you adjust yourself to local surroundings.

The tinkling of glass and broken windows is inevitable around the Fire Hall as we swing into the Fast Ball season, and with the amount of energy displayed and the enthusiasm shown one can't help wonder how long these "Old Boys" will last; but we are proud of our little team, and with a few imports from HQ and Telecom we have high hopes for them in the current season. Our bowling Team fought its way to fourth place in the league while

the Judo experts are so far advanced they can't resist a leg hold when you are sleeping.

The Fire Chiefs from Air Division had just departed when the spare tire from the Fire Truck went missing. "Our own Pop Parker" made a few hurried telephone calls to neighbouring wings and had started E35 action when the M.E. Section returned it with a brand new patch on the tube.

Congratulations are in order for three of our former LACs who, as of April 1 took the big jump into the ranks of the "Untouchables". To you, Cpls McCooey, Lobban, and Cowan, we wish all the luck possible and hope you are successes in your new status.

Our paper worm, Cpl George Jenkins, took a few weeks off from the dull

office routine and attended a two-week School of Instructional Technique course across the road with the hopes that on his return he would have a few "war stories" to tell the Fire Picquet in the Weekly Lectures.

LAC Brown returned to his native England with tales of prosperity in his new walk of life and he hopes that he can recruit the rest of the family into the RCAF. We hope you enjoyed your leave, Brownie. And, to all airmen on leave at "Notts", if you see some young lady with a pair of issue suspenders for a hand-bag strap, bring them back. They belong to Speed.

Well, the pen is running dry, folks, but until next time, BE CAREFUL with fire and don't smoke in bed. The ash on the floor COULD BE YOU!

## 441 SQUADRON

The sands of time have filtered through another month and spring has sprung disappeared, and then sprung again. Other things sprung this month include a promotion list, a pay increase, and air exercises.

Promotionwise the Electrical Section seems to be the only one to gain in the deal: two new corporals in the persons of Cpl Elms and Cpl Anderson—congratulations fellows.

Until they were announced, the pay increases were in about the same class as CF-100s. It was known they were coming but when and how many was (and as far as the CF-100s go,) is a mystery.

As for the air exercises, what can be said; they come, we go, they go, we come, as regularly as the "brains" can figure things out.

The lucky individuals picked for thumbnail sketches this month consist of a new father, a northern Southern Irishman and a typically jolly French-Canadian. Chuck Mahaney, one of the mainstays of the Instrument Section and the proud possessor of a new income tax deduction, is the month's choice of what an I Tech might turn out to be. Recognizable by his flattop hairdo and for his wails of anguish when he considers his equipment hasn't been handled properly, he is nevertheless one of the comics of the squadron. His contributions to the laugh department have popularized him with the whole squadron.

Our second character of the month, although no John McCormick, nevertheless calls the same green isle, home. Tommy Glennon first became acquainted with service life in the RAF but he soon beat down the well worn path to C.J.S. and became one of "the few". International complications at this time were meagre compared to the situation he got into later. When he decided to coax his life partner into increasing the family in Luxembourg, by means of having someone slam into his car, he found that Irish nationals, in the Canadian Air Force in France but domesticated in Belgium, don't always complete the process in Luxembourg, which might be the reason Canadian Embassy officials in Paris lose their hair.

Nevertheless, when you leave this section shortly for Canadian shores you will certainly be missed.

The Telecom Section is represented this month by our French Canadian Candidate, none other than "The Ray Goulet". Notwithstanding his difficulties with gun-toting French made-moiselles at various local shooting galleries he can usually be found making modifications to a certain Vanguard. If that last snow storm didn't do too much damage to a dismantled engine scattered over a certain dispersal—then who knows—it may run again. Ray is a well-known, if busy, man around 441 and one of the very few cogs responsible for the pilots not getting too lonesome at 40,000 feet.

Welcomes for the month go out to three new personnel. We hope their stay will be happy and beneficial, both to themselves and the squadron. The Instrument Section has gained Lac Dupuis from Stn Chatham and Electrical has gained Cpl Gray from Dartmouth and Lac Rheault from Namao.

## WING RECREATIONAL LIBRARY

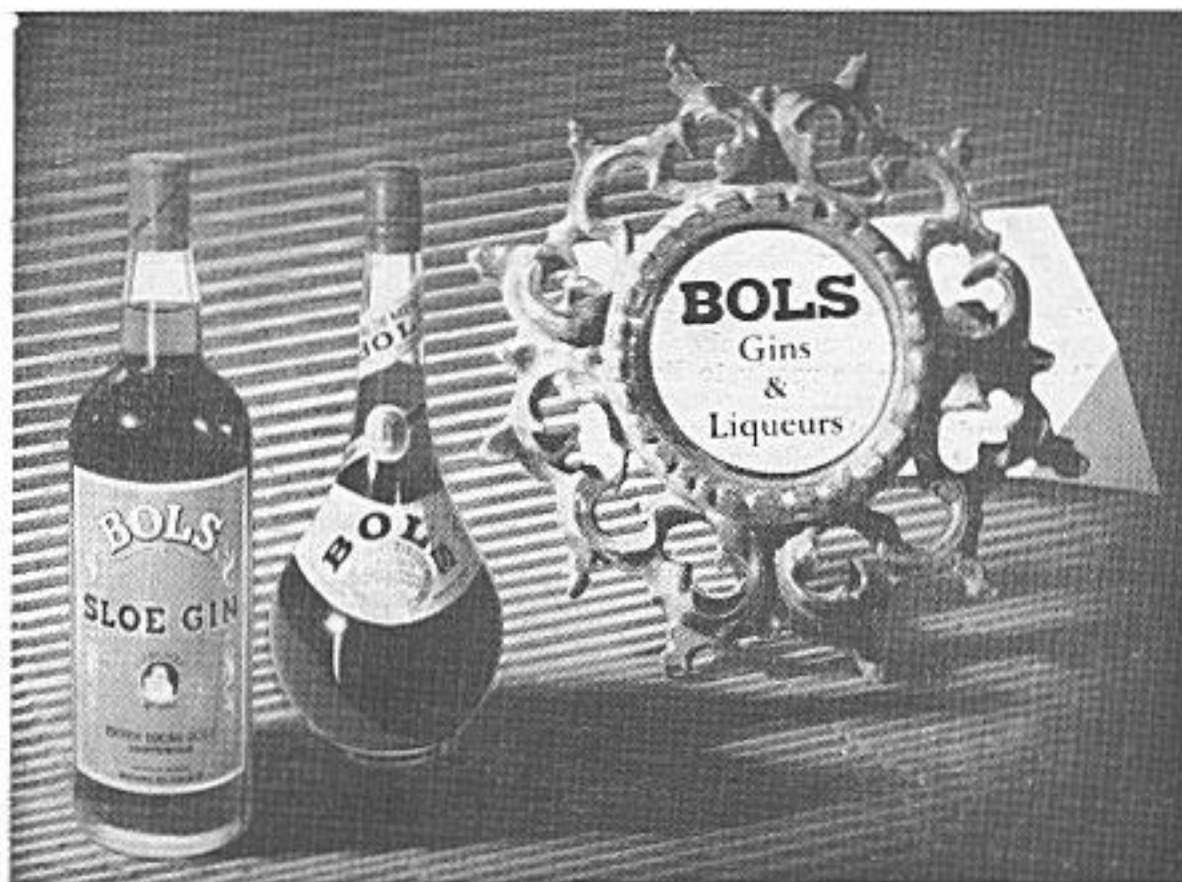
*It's a fact! Yes, the Library is finally open for business in Barrack Block 15 where the Education Office and the Ground Defence School are located. Servicemen and dependents*

*are welcome to come in and browse around. Although our supply of books is relatively small, it is growing and will continue to grow as new books are constantly being purchased. Concerning new books, suggestions are welcomed from all. All that is required is the name of the book, the author and the publisher. These details are particularly necessary here in Europe where the obtaining of English books can be difficult*

*In addition to the usual hard-backed volumes, for which the borrower must sign, there are a large number of pocket books. No record of these books is kept but people who take them are asked to return any surplus pocket books that may be laying around his room or house in exchange for those taken out. (Personnel going on clearances are invited to leave in the Library any old pocket books they don't wish to pack.)*

*The Library hours are as shown below and will remain so during the summer months. During the winter months it is expected that the Library will be open Sunday afternoons instead of Fridays for the special benefit of personnel on the Wing itself.*

Monday .....	1030 to 1700 hrs
Tuesday .....	1030 to 2100 hrs
Wednesday ....	1030 to 1700 hrs
Thursday .....	1030 to 2100 hrs
Friday .....	1030 to 1700 hrs



## NEWS AND VIEWS FROM PMQs

By the time this goes to press in the issue of "Talepipe", your newly appointed Interim Council for the PMQ community at Longuyon, will have held its' first meeting, and will have begun what we hope will be a successful venture.

This Interim Council has been appointed by the Commanding Officer, to meet the immediate needs of our community, and to make preparations for the first election of a permanent Council, which is to take place during the first week of September, 1956.

Until next September then, here are the members who have volunteered their services and have been appointed as your Interim Council:

F/L L.E.A. Fallis	A. 36	56
(Chairman)		
F/L G.H. McMillan	B. 28	80
F/L G.R. Charbonneau	B. 18	30
FS O.R. Beattie	B. 41	41
FS L. Ricks	B. 104	67
FS C.A. Baker	B. 43	70
Sgt T.J. Michaud	B. 51	28
Cpl J. Crozier	D. 42	8
Cpl F.X. Babin	D. 58	54 R 2
Cpl W.B. Baker	D. 52	87 R 2
LAC H.W. Nymoen	B. 148	41
LAC W.C. Sauer	G. 74	14

The natural question which may arise in the minds of many of our readers is "What are the functions of a Community Council?"

Whether appointed as an Interim Council, or elected as a Permanent Council, the basic functions are the same:

- It is a voluntary representative body, which works for the general betterment of life in the area it serves.
- It brings together all segments of community interest, and provides a medium for co-operative study, planning, and action, to enhance the life of the community.
- It endeavours through research, planning, and promotion to utilize existing resources to the maximum—human and physical.
- It must always be ready to listen to desires and aspirations of persons, and to foster activities and services to meet felt needs.
- Its' object is to make the community conscious of itself, and through co-operative effort, a better place in which to live.

These then are the aims of your Interim Council, and each member has dedicated his services to attain these ends. Each one of us has accepted this appointment fully cognizant of the fact that attainment will not come easily, nor can it be achieved by any form of magic.

The fact is, your Council is only the instrument by which the expressed needs and desires of the community are

explored, planned, and put into effect, where feasible to do so. Therefore, your Council requires the whole-hearted support of each and every member of the Community. *This support we earnestly solicit.*

In closing, we offer as our slogans for the next six months, the four cardinal principles which lie behind the rules of parliamentary procedure

"Justice and courtesy for all"

"Recognition of the will of the majority"

"Protection of the rights of the minority"

"One thing at a time".

L.E.A. Hallis  
Chairman

## GROUND HANDLING

We also handle water, air, Schuler and more air.

There has been a few changes lately in this little-known but important section. Watch it Engine Bay! Sgt Flanagan has left us to confuse you a bit more. Best of luck, Sarge, sorry to see you go

Welcome to our new boss, FS St-Laurent who, like all new brooms, has made many changes already, all to the good of the section as a whole. Electrician Lac Cleaver has gone back into the chaos of 4 hangar. To replace him we have Lac Trego—Welcome Ven.

Cigars all round from M.E.-type Lac Joe Guest as his wife Doreen presented him with baby girl on Tuesday, May 8th. Congratulations Joe.

That's about all for now from the section that indirectly "keeps them flying".

## 439 SQN

The squadron is now settling down after a rather disappointing stay in Rabat due to the adverse weather, though the shoot proved more accurate this time. The Arabs I believe put on a show especially for the boys, to show how 9 mille could so easily be changed to 1 mille; however, after all the losses, it appears a good time was had by one and all.

Our congratulations to our OC, S/L Marcel Belleau on being seconded to Staff College, where we are informed there are 8 months of sweat and 2 of drinking. Also on the elevation of 3 members of our technical staff to Cpl., namely Cpl CH Robertson, Cpl AR Jessop and Cpl WJ Bugden.

Congratulations also to Sgt Mc-

Evoy, Cpl Forget, LAC Dow and LAC Szczerbaniwicz on the successful visit of the stork. Hope you lads paid for the return journey.

Au revoir to Sgt Howell and Cpl Jessop, also to LAC's Almack and Noble with their families, who are returning to Canada, you lucky people. Also one of our older squadron acquaintances Sgt and Mrs. Anderson are returning to Rockliffe.

We deeply regret to report the death of LAC Bowen and convey our sympathy to Mrs. Bowen.

Sgt Newnham, Cpl Wood and LAC Garner successfully completed their instructors course, and are now wondering whether its projection, protrusion, or is it intrusion.

I'll be back!

LAC Norman H. Gawke.

## FRY'S CHOCOLATE BARS





## WORLD TRAVELER

Wherever you go, you'll find that Seagram's V.O. is there waiting for you . . . for this distinguished traveler is known and honoured the world over.

And wherever men who really know fine whisky come together, you'll find their choice is Seagram's V.O.

It will be your choice, too, once you discover the light, clean taste . . . the delightful flavour of Seagram's V.O. . . . the Canadian Whisky at its glorious best.

**Seagram's V.O.**

CANADIAN WHISKY

*Honoured the world over*