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The Canadian Forestry Corps,
1943-1944

1. This Report deals with the history of the Canadian Forestry Corps in the United Kingdom between June 1943 and April 1944. It should be read in conjunction with Report No. 29, which outlines the history and work of the Canadian Forestry Corps from the date of its origin until May 1941, and with Report No. 97 which covers the growth and development of the Corps from May 1941 to May 1943.

2. The materials upon which this Report is based are mainly C.M.H.Q. files:-

1/Forestry/1/3
1/Forestry/1/4
1/Cdn Army/1/2
1/Cdn Army/1/3
8/Dis C.F.C./1
6/C.F.C./1/2
56/C.F.C./1
3/For/1

The War Diaries of H.Q., C.F.C., H.Qs. Districts 1-5, C.F.C. and of Nos. 1-30 Companies, C.F.C. have also been consulted.

REDUCTION OF CANADIAN FORESTRY CORPS

3. From 3 Oct 39, the date on which the first request had been made for the provision of Canadian Forestry units in the United Kingdom, to October 1942, the story of the Canadian Forestry Corps was one of expansion. From the original twenty companies, the last of which had arrived in Scotland on 2 Jul 41, it had grown by 9 Oct 42 to thirty companies with a total strength of 6359 personnel. The four District Headquarters originally authorized, had been increased to five by 1 May 41. During 1942 and even as late as February 1943, requests for further changes in War Establishments involving employment of additional manpower were proposed by Brigadier-General J.B. White, Commander C.F.C. At this point, before these requests had been converted into action, new manpower requirements for the Canadian Army Overseas led to a reorganization which radically affected the composition and strength of certain units of the army, including among others the Canadian Forestry Corps.

4. For the fiscal year 1943-44 a "manpower ceiling" of about 232,000 for the Canadian Army Overseas had been laid down by the Canadian Government (cf. Report No. 110, paras. 9-10). This total included the authorized strength of the Canadian Forestry Corps plus three months' reinforcements. In order to meet the many demands on the available manpower for the paramount needs of the field army, it was found that steps would have to be taken to economize in every possible way. Among the suggestions put forward for effecting economy was that of deleting certain units or corps serving in the United

Kingdom whose services could be dispensed with in case of extreme need. In conversation with Lieut.-General K. Stuart, Chief of the General Staff, at C.M.H.Q. on 12 Feb 43, Lieut.-General A.G.L. McNaughton, G.O.C.-in-C., Canadian Army, suggested that should the situation require, it might be necessary to draw upon the Canadian Forestry Corps for reinforcements for the field army (1 Cdn Army/1/2: Memo of conversation Gen. McNaughton - Gen. Stuart, 12 Feb 43).

5. With this suggestion in mind, a preliminary survey was made of the Canadian Forestry Corps "with a view to determine the extent to which it forms a potential manpower reserve for the Canadian Army Overseas" (1/Forestry/1/3: General Montague to War Office, 2 Mar 43). A telegram was despatched from C.M.H.Q. to OTTAWA stating that on the reorganization of the Canadian Army Overseas under the manpower ceiling it was proposed to reduce the Canadian Forestry Corps by 3,120 bodies, or approximately half. This saving, it was hoped, would allow for inclusion among the L. of C. units of railway troops "which had been repeatedly requested by the British" (1 Cdn Army/1/2: Telegram G.S. 434, CANMILITRY to DEFENSOR, 27 Feb 43).

6. Before any definite steps were taken to implement this proposal, it was considered advisable to obtain an expression of opinion from the British Government, to whom the Canadian Forestry Corps was on loan. On 2 Mar 43, Major-General P.J. Montague, Senior Officer, C.M.H.Q., presented the proposal to the War Office (1/For/1/3: General Montague to War Office, 2 Mar 43).

7. At a meeting on 17 Mar 43 at the War Office, attended by Gen. A. Galloway, D.S.D., Lt.-Col. H.L. Chesshyre, S.D.(O), Col. A.H. Lloyd, M.A. (Forestry) Ministry of Supply, Mr. Lenaton, Director of Timber Production, and Brig. N.E. Rodger, B.G.S., C.M.H.Q., the possibility was discussed of releasing units of the Canadian Forestry Corps:

- (a) to free men for building up the Canadian Expeditionary Force, thereby making it possible to include within the allowed manpower certain transportation units; and
- (b) for operations overseas with the Expeditionary Force.

Three decisions were reached. First, it was agreed that any reduction in personnel employed in forestry work in the United Kingdom would so greatly increase shipping requirements as to make large-scale releases impossible at this time. Secondly, the combing-out of high-category men from forestry units was to continue X, and units were to be earmarked for withdrawal and break-up when the Expeditionary Force was despatched. Finally, the policy of retaining in the United Kingdom five Canadian Forestry Companies with high-category personnel for employment on forestry work in an Expeditionary Force was to be maintained (ibid., Memorandum of meeting).

X- A system inaugurated in 1942 whereby a monthly quota of young "A" men were withdrawn from the C.F.C. on compulsory transfer as reinforcements for other units of the Cdn Army - these men to be replaced by an equal number of men selected from other Corps and posted to C.F.C. (6/C.F.C./1/2: Col. Jones to Brig. Booth, 4 Feb. 44).

8. Not only did the War Office question the advisability of a radical reduction of the Canadian Forestry Corps at this time, but doubts were expressed by the B.G.S., C.M.H.Q., whether the proposed reduction by 50 per cent would actually achieve the purpose desired. In a memorandum to General Montague, Brigadier Rodger pointed out that, in view of the high average age and high proportion of illiterates in the Forestry Corps, reinforcements from this Corps would be for the most part suitable only for labour units, a type of reinforcement of which there was already a surplus. He stated that discussion with the War Office had revealed little possibility of forestry personnel being released prior to the Expeditionary Force being committed to action, because of the very high priority given to this Corps. He added, that, should the Canadian authorities insist upon having men from the Forestry Corps, the War Office proposed to investigate the possibility of allocating personnel from their own "low-category pool" to replace, after an appropriate learning period, a proportion of those Canadians who might be withdrawn. Brigadier Rodger therefore recommended that until the 50 per cent reduction seemed more practical, only 1500 should be withdrawn (1/Cdn Army/1/3 (B.G.S.), Brigadier Rodger to General Montague, memorandum on "Organization of C.A.O.", 27 Mar 43).

9. These recommendations were reviewed on 4 Apr 43 by General McNaughton, who decided that plans should proceed on the basis of 1500 all ranks being withdrawn from the Forestry Corps and replaced by British low category personnel (*ibid.*, memorandum "Organization of C.A.O.", 6 Apr 43).

10. Meanwhile, the practicability of reducing the Canadian Forestry Corps had been under review by Brigadier A.W. Beament, D.A.G., C.M.H.Q. In a memorandum to Brigadier Rodger he pointed out that in any reduction of the Corps it was essential to bear in mind the following factors:

- (a) The companies remaining in the U.K. must be so staffed as to continue to operate efficiently.
- (b) Generally speaking, personnel of the Corps formed a higher age group than the Army as a whole and were also of a lower level of mental capacity.

It was also essential, continued Brigadier Beament, in shifting personnel to have "a clear indication of the purposes" for which 120 officers and 3000 men were to be employed before approval should be given for their withdrawal (1/For/1/3, 23 Mar 43).

11. In a second memorandum, Brigadier Beament suggested three ways in which forestry personnel might be made available for the field army:

- (a) by withdrawal of suitable personnel and their replacement by low category personnel presently overseas.
- (b) by withdrawal of personnel suitable for field units and their replacement by low category personnel from British sources.
- (c) by reduction in the number of Forestry units.

The first method, he maintained, would result in "a better utilization of available manpower", but it would not affect

the manpower calculation and if carried beyond a saturation point would result in an undesirable decrease in the efficiency of the Forestry Corps. The second method would ease the manpower situation; although the limiting factors in the first method would also apply here. The third method would produce "a group of soldiers of very mixed capabilities". Some would be fit for absorption in fighting arms "but many of them could only be used for general labour purposes" (ibid., Brigadier Beament to Brigadier Rodger, 9 Apr. 43).

12. It was Brigadier Beament's opinion that the initial step in the proposed reduction should be taken by putting the first method into immediate practice. Field type personnel from the Corps would be withdrawn at the rate of 150 a month, these to be replaced by personnel unsuitable for employment in the field army. He was convinced that no difficulty would be experienced in finding sufficient low-category personnel to replace every man that could be fairly withdrawn from the Forestry Corps (ibid.).

13. On 10 May 43 a letter was despatched from C.M.H.Q. to Brigadier White informing him that, commencing with the current month, the system of withdrawing 150 men monthly from the Canadian Forestry Corps was to be inaugurated. In order to give some leeway in selection, 200 names instead of 150 would be chosen monthly by Headquarters, Canadian Forestry Corps and forwarded to Selection of Personnel Section for "vetting". Those chosen must be suitable for inclusion in fighting units; must be of suitable categories and ages; and must not be general duty or Pioneer types if usefully employed in the Canadian Forestry Corps (ibid., AG2, C.M.H.Q. to General White). On 13 May the first list of 200 names of personnel available for posting from the Corps was forwarded to C.M.H.Q. by General White (ibid., General White to General Montague).

14. While this plan was being prepared, the sixth meeting of the Canadian Army Planning Committee was held on 18 Jun 43. Commenting on matters under consideration at this meeting, Brigadier Beament noted that the reduction of the C.F.C. had not been discussed by the committee although it had been included in the agenda. In a memorandum to the Senior Officer, C.M.H.Q., the D.A.G. suggested two methods by which the reduction of the Corps by 1500 personnel might be achieved. One was to reduce the overall Forestry commitment, which was a matter of high Government policy; the other was to introduce 1500 personnel provided from some other source into the Forestry Corps establishment. Regarding the first, he believed that most of the personnel so released would have to return to Canada. As for the second method, he said that the British were considering the provision of suitable replacements, but prospects that they would be found were not very hopeful (1/Cdn Army/1/3, 24 Jun 43).

15. A week later, on 25 Jun 43, a conference was held by the Army Commander. Regarding the Forestry Corps, General McNaughton expressed the view that the time would arrive when, due to slackened timber operations, it would be possible to contract the Forestry Corps; at that time he hoped to be able to obtain from the Corps 1500 soldiers for general service. As a result of the conference the following steps were decided upon:

- (a) The process of "milking" the C.F.C. of fit men was to cease. This would not prohibit the removal from time to time of individuals required for special employment.
- (b) With the assistance of Personnel Selection and the Consultant Psychiatrist, a survey would be taken as soon as possible to determine the numbers and distribution of C.F.C. suitable for general service.
- (c) No further C.F.C. reinforcements would be despatched overseas other than Officer and OR specialists for whom specific requests had been made. Necessary reinforcements were to be supplied by personnel who would otherwise have to be returned to Canada by reason of age, category, etc.
- (d) There would be a recalculation of C.F.C. requirements made "on the basis of W.Es. plus a 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ % pool of reinforcements (instead of the 6% as at present) and plus 3% non-effectives. The difference between the resultant calculation and the actual numbers on the strength of the C.F.C. will be withdrawn to general service and will not be replaced."

(1/For/1/3, Brigadier Beament to ADAG (A), 26 Jun 43)

16. Meanwhile, the War Office was exploring the possibility of providing British personnel of low medical category for forestry training with a view to employment in the Canadian Forestry Corps (see para 11 (b)). In answer to an inquiry regarding the type of work in which these men could be employed, it was made clear by C.M.H.Q. that the work in Scotland would require personnel normally employed in Forestry rather than in administrative duties; preferably those with forestry experience, of sound physique, but not necessarily of high intelligence (*ibid.*, Brigadier Beament to ADAG (A) 13 Apr 43). On 31 May 43 the War Office advised C.M.H.Q. that it was very unlikely that they would have available any men with the requisite qualifications. They were prepared to arrange to carry out an analysis, but there was little hope of a solution to the problem from this source (*ibid.*, War Office to ADAG (A)). In this connection it is interesting to note that Brigadier Beament was of the opinion that sufficient of this type of personnel could in any event be provided from Canadian resources; if the British were also to provide more of this type then "we will have an additional surplus who will have to be absorbed in further Pioneer Companies". In such an exchange no saving of overall manpower would result (*ibid.*, Brigadier Beament to ADAG (A), 13 Apr 43).

PROPOSAL TO RETURN CANADIAN FORESTRY CORPS TO CANADA

17. Although the question of reducing the Canadian Forestry Corps had by this time been under discussion for five months no definite policy had been laid down other than the decision to withdraw 1500 men for transfer to the Field Army. On 1 July 43 credit for this number was included in the proposed table of the composition of the Canadian Army Overseas. The War Establishment for the Canadian Forestry Corps as of that date provided for 256 officers and 6243 other ranks, less 1500 other ranks from other than Canadian sources, a total of 4743 other ranks. A copy of this statement of manpower allocation in the Canadian Army Overseas was forwarded

to OTTAWA on 1 Jul 43 (1/Cdn Army/1/2).

18. Three days later the Canadian Government put forward a new proposal, namely the return of the Forestry Corps to Canada for employment there, leaving in the United Kingdom, however, any personnel of the Corps who could be more suitably employed Overseas. The telegram from N.D.H.Q. ran in part:

PARA II

It is understood that this Corps is at present engaged in operations in very small timber and it is pointed out that operations in this country in suitable areas would produce a very much larger output for the same amount of effort. It is realized of course that there would be the difficulty of transport overseas. This increase in transportation needs would have to be balanced against the greater output which could be made available for use in the United Kingdom.

PARA III

In addition to the larger output available for despatch overseas the employment of the Forestry Corps in this country would materially relieve present shortage here of manufactured lumber and fuel wood.

(1/For/1/3, Telegram G.S. 748, DEFENSOR to CANMILITRY, 4 Jul 43)

19. General Montague discussed this new proposal with General White, and on 14 Jul 43 cabled N.D.H.Q. in reply. He expressed the view that the British authorities would strongly oppose the return of any substantial portion of the Canadian Forestry Corps to Canada. He agreed that smaller timber stands were being worked and small timber was being cut, but stated that this had been planned for and was not entirely fortuitous. Programmes for changes of employment of Canadian Forestry Corps companies had been arranged to the end of 1944, and subsequent moves would be planned to ensure plenty of scope for Canadian Forestry Corps operations in the United Kingdom. He admitted that greater quantities of lumber could be produced in Canada but felt that shipping space would be a limiting factor. He concluded, "In view of above do you wish me to ascertain British views either on explanatory (? exploratory) basis or as firm request" (1/For/1/3, Telegram G.S. 1646, CANMILITRY to DEFENSOR, 14 Jul 43).

20. On 24 Jul 43, N.D.H.Q. replied that the proposal "to return to Canada all units and personnel of Forestry Corps not required for employment with Expeditionary Force or suitable for absorption in other Corps overseas" was definitely to be taken up with the War Office. The arguments advanced in favour of this course were threefold, namely:

- (a) With the same amount of effort a greater output of larger timber could be produced in Canada for use in the U.K.
- (b) The drain upon British timber resources would be alleviated.
- (c) The fuel shortage in Canada could be relieved by utilization of the by-products of the timber operations.

It was fully realized that additional shipping would be required, but the Canadian Government felt that the advantages of the return of the Canadian Forestry Corps to Canada as given above outweighed this (ibid., Telegram G.S. 822, DEFENSOR to CANMILITRY, 24 Jul 43).

21. Copies of this cable were forwarded by General Montague to General McNaughton on 26 Jul with the comment:

The enclosed cable must be construed as definite instructions to take the matter up with the War Office, although my own view is that the information we obtain there will be, generally speaking, against the proposal. You may, however, wish to discuss this with the Minister before we do anything further, and I shall await instructions from you before taking the matter up with the War Office.

(ibid., General Montague to General McNaughton, 26 Jul 43)

22. A little over a week later the whole question was referred personally to the Minister of National Defence, the Hon. J.L. Ralston, and the C.G.S., Lieut.-Gen. K. Stuart, both of whom were at that time on a visit to Great Britain. On 4 Aug 43 a meeting attended by Mr. Ralston and Generals McNaughton, Stuart and Montague was held at C.M.H.Q. No decision was made, Mr. Ralston confining himself to expressing his intention of discussing the question of returning the Corps to Canada with the British Minister of Supply. He, therefore, asked for figures of production rates which could be achieved in Canada as compared with those of the United Kingdom (ibid., Extract from record of meeting held in the office of the Minister of National Defence at C.M.H.Q. 4 Aug 43). The Minister's early return to Canada, however, precluded his intended discussion with the Minister of Supply. Accordingly, General Montague, in a telegram to N.D.H.Q., explained that C.M.H.Q. would make "formal request to British authorities through War Office" (ibid., Tel. G.S. 1948, CANMILITRY to DEFENSOR, 13 Aug 43).

23. In reply, N.D.H.Q. intimated that Mr. Ralston considered the proper approach to the British authorities would be from Government to Government and that the initial approach would be made from Ottawa. It was requested that all available information be forwarded to N.D.H.Q. with despatch (ibid., Tel. G.S. 873, DEFENSOR to CANMILITRY, 16 Aug 43).

24. Meanwhile, detailed information regarding the strength of the Canadian Forestry Corps and the timber situation generally, as well as the provisional completion dates for mapped-out timber areas had been compiled at Headquarters, Canadian Forestry Corps and forwarded to C.M.H.Q. This data was despatched to Ottawa by bomber on 20 Aug 43. Considering the whole question of the relation of the C.F.C. to the war effort in the light of the arguments put forwarded by the Canadian Government, General White was of the opinion that:

- (a) The flexibility and ability of C.F.C. in the U.K. to fill quickly urgent specific needs would outweigh a greater timber output in Canada.
- (b) A substantial loss of production over a period of at least five months would occur during transfer period.

- (c) Exclusion of certain personnel for field army would so impair the efficiency of the Corps as to render its return to Canada impractical.
- (d) By-products were not sufficiently large to relieve any Cdn fuel shortage until the latter part of the winter of 1944.

From the production angle, General White estimated that there would be enough timber in Scotland to keep all companies of the Corps busy till the end of 1943. After that time, in order to allow for retention of timber in Scotland "for operation by trade and other agencies for 1945", sixteen companies would have to move to England in 1944. The remaining fourteen would complete areas in Scotland "at various times early in 1945", and would then in turn move to England. The matter of sites in England was now under investigation by Home Grown Timber Production Department, and areas were being examined by the Forestry Corps. General White also pointed out that "numerous stands now being operated by C.F.C. could not be logged by U.K. agencies due to rough ground and lack of high lead equipment and technical personnel" (ibid., General White to General Montague, 14 Aug 43).

25. The actual strength of the Corps as of 31 Jul 43 was 6609 all ranks - 224 officers, 6385 other ranks. From this total General White subtracted 1030 all ranks for the companies earmarked for an Expeditionary Force, 1500 marked out for transfer to the field army, and an additional 2000 who were considered suitable for absorption in other Corps. This, he pointed out, left 1988 men for return to Canada, a number of whom had not been engaged in the lumber industry in civilian life, and others who were fitted for light duties only on account of age and category (ibid.).

26. Before Canada had made any actual approach to the British Government, the War Office took the initiative by approaching N.D.H.Q. through the Ministry of Supply representative in OTTAWA. From him the Canadian Government gathered that the War Office "either desired or had no objection to return of Forestry Corps provided they were employed here in getting out timber to supply the United Kingdom (ibid., Tel. G.S. 2382, DEFENSOR to CANMILITRY). Having expected to make the initial approach in this matter, the Canadian Government, in some surprise, queried C.M.H.Q., who replied that no conversations on this subject had, as yet, been held with the War Office (ibid.).

27. In order to discover where action had originated, C.M.H.Q. referred the question to Mr. C.A. Banks, LONDON representative of the Canadian Department of Munitions and Supply. Mr. Banks took the matter up with the British Ministry of Supply and found that the Minister of Supply and the Minister of Production had already been giving some consideration to the question of the disposal of the Canadian Forestry Corps. Mr. Banks then advised General Montague by letter, on 25 Aug 43, that in the opinion of these ministers the Canadian Forestry Corps might conceivably be used to better advantage in Canada in view of diminishing timber stands. They expressed the view that there would be no opposition to the move as long as Great Britain received from Canada sufficient lumber to make for the lost production which at present would amount to about 300,000 tons a year. They did not consider shipping space a problem, and intimated that the military aspect of this proposal would be taken up by the War Office (ibid., Mr. Banks to General Montague, 25 Aug 43).

28. C.M.H.Q. forwarded this information to Ottawa, submitting at the same time an estimate of the number of Forestry personnel considered suitable for employment overseas and who, therefore, would be withdrawn from any draft of the Forestry Corps being returned to Canada (see para 18). C.M.H.Q. recommended the retention in the United Kingdom of five companies for the British-Canadian Expeditionary Force, and an additional 2500 all ranks suitable for absorption in other corps of the Canadian Army Overseas. Personnel in the latter group, it was pointed out, were for the most part tradesmen and specialists, which would mean that among the approximately 3,000 returned to Canada there would be a deficiency in key trades (ibid., Tel. G.S. 2107, CANMILITRY to DEFENSOR, 28 Aug 43).

29. On the same day that this telegram was despatched to Ottawa, Mr. Massey, the Canadian High Commissioner, informed General Montague that he had just received from the British Minister of Production a firm proposal along the above lines and was cabling it to Canada. In his letter to Canada House, the Minister of Production outlined the timber situation in the United Kingdom. He estimated that the best of the available timber in the United Kingdom had already been felled, that operations had already extended into areas of immature lumber and that from now on diminishing returns could be expected. He considered that shipping difficulties were now largely overcome and hoped that imports from North America could be increased by at least 500,000 tons. He then put forward an exploratory proposal that in the event of the Canadian Forestry Corps being transferred to Canada they would cut timber to this amount for the United Kingdom. Under these conditions he intimated that the War Office could see no difficulty in the return of at least some of the companies (ibid., Tel. 2076, DOMINION to EXTERNAL, 30 Aug 43).

30. On 11 Sep., the complete data assembled at C.M.H.Q. on the number and types of Forestry personnel available for return to Canada was forwarded to Ottawa. In assembling this information, it was taken for granted by C.M.H.Q. that five companies would be retained in Great Britain in a fit state to accompany an Expeditionary Force. Omitting the requirements of these five companies, there remained for possible despatch to Canada 172 officers and 5333 other ranks (ibid., Telegram A 3218, CANMILITRY to DEFENSOR, 11 Sep 43).

31. The Canadian Government was now in a position to formulate a definite policy with respect to the future employment of the Canadian Forestry Corps. The whole question had been thoroughly discussed by the C.G.S. with the Canadian Timber Controller early in September, and on the 14th of that month C.M.H.Q. was instructed by telegram to arrange for the return of 2000 Canadian Forestry personnel to Canada by early transport. This number, it may be observed, did not include all of those available according to C.M.H.Q.'s telegram of 11 Sep., but the Canadian Government apparently regarded it only as a "preliminary move" and emphasized that it should not be "taken as a tacit agreement to the retention of five C.F.C. companies to accompany British-Canadian Expeditionary Force". Further study was being given this particular item, upon which the Government desired the views of Generals McNaughton and Montague. It was also pointed out by OTTAWA to C.M.H.Q. "that to the extent to which the C.F.C. as such disappears the C.A.O. ceiling is correspondingly reduced". This telegram it should be noted, contained no instructions regarding policy of selection of those to be returned (ibid., Tel. G.S. 943, DEFENSOR to CANMILITRY, 14 Sep 43).

THE PROBLEM OF THE MANPOWER CEILING IN RELATION
TO THE RETURN OF FORESTRY CORPS PERSONNEL TO
CANADA

32. With the proposal to return a portion of the C.F.C. to Canada the question arose whether, and by how much, the manpower ceiling for the Canadian Army Overseas should be reduced. This question proved to be one of some complexity; and it was approached from different points of view by N.D.H.Q. in OTTAWA and C.M.H.Q. in LONDON.

33. The Canadian Government, as noted in para 31, adopted the view that the manpower ceiling should be lowered by a number equal to the total personnel of officers and men of the C.F.C. scheduled for return to the Dominion: in other words, by the W.E. Strength of the C.F.C. less the five companies and their reinforcement pool - or a total of approximately 5,500 (see para 25). On the other hand, the Canadian Military authorities in England, anxious to keep the manpower ceiling as high as possible, maintained that any reduction of the C.F.C. should take into account the fact that plans had been made to transfer 1,500 bodies from the Forestry Corps to the Field Army. The 1,500 personnel thus withdrawn were to be made good from British sources and would in no way constitute a drain upon the Canadian manpower (see para 11). Accordingly, C.M.H.Q., in reply to the OTTAWA proposal to reduce the manpower ceiling proportionately "to the extent to which the Canadian Forestry Corps as such disappears", pointed out that:

reduction should be based on total establishment less five coys and less 1500 individuals. Latter credit is the number we have planned to add to other corps near target date by contraction C.F.C. as reported para VII (F) my GS 1502 and in proposed composition as of 1 Jul 43. This figure does not represent estimate of individuals now to be retained but is part of the manpower ceiling on which plans for composition of Cdn Army Overseas have been based and which if cancelled would seriously disrupt these plans.

(ibid., Tel. G.S. 2416, CANMILITRY to DEFENSOR, 29 Sep 43).

34. N.D.H.Q. did not, however, subscribe to this line of reasoning. The view was taken at OTTAWA that any credit allowed for the 1500 individuals ear-marked for the field army would involve "an indirect increase in the manpower ceiling" (ibid., Tel. G.S. 989, DEFENSOR to CANMILITRY, 11 Oct 43). On receipt of a telegram to this effect General Montague referred the matter to the G.O.C.-in-C., First Cdn Army. General McNaughton supported the view advanced by C.M.H.Q. (ibid., General McNaughton to General Montague, 18 Oct 43), and on 29 Oct 43 in a telegram to OTTAWA, C.M.H.Q. pointed out that credit for the 1500 had already been included in all recent tables of composition for the Canadian Army Overseas and that all plans - plans "in which you generally concurred" - had been made upon this assumption. If, therefore, credit for this number were eliminated then a corresponding reduction in the list of units of the Canadian Army would have to be made. It was, therefore, proposed, should

OTTAWA agree to an "adjustment on this basis", that the manpower ceiling should "be reduced now by the difference between number of C.F.C. recently returned and 1500 and thereafter by actual W.E. of units deleted from Canadian Army Overseas" (ibid., Tel. G.S. 2680, CANMILITRY to DEFENSOR). No answer has been forthcoming to this telegram and at the date of writing the matter is still apparently under consideration at OTTAWA.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DESPATCH OF DRAFT TO CANADA

35. Having received definite instructions to return a portion of the C.F.C. to Canada, C.M.H.Q. set about devising some method of selection. On 24 Sept 43, a meeting was held at C.M.H.Q. for the purpose of outlining administrative arrangements for the selection and despatch of personnel in the C.F.C. draft. It was attended by General White and representatives of C.M.H.Q. and 2nd Echelon. It was agreed that the draft to Canada should include one District Headquarters and ten companies, the companies chosen to be those whose operational areas were most nearly cleared. The companies selected were Nos. 2,3,7,8,12,17,20,23,26 and 29; the District Headquarters chosen was No. 1 (8/Dis C.F.C./1, Minutes of Meeting, C.M.H.Q.).

36. At the same meeting it was proposed by Brigadier Beament that personnel of the whole corps should be reposted so that each of the returning companies would contain:

- (a) Its proportion of Forestry tradesmen.
- (b) A limited number of tradesmen from those groups in which there was a surplus in the United Kingdom.
- (c) General duties Forestry personnel from the highest age and lowest category groups.
- (d) Officers and N.C.Os. from the highest age and lowest category.

High category and younger soldiers withdrawn from these companies would be reposted to the depleted companies remaining in the United Kingdom. "Tradesmen of types not peculiar to the Forestry Corps", such as cooks, drivers, clerks, etc., were also to be reposted to the Reinforcement Section with a view to their transfer at a later date to other arms and services where deficiencies in these trades existed (ibid., Brigadier Beament to A.D.A.G. (A), 17 Sep 43). The result of these adjustments would be the return of every company to Canada

with its full proportion of straight Canadian Forestry Corps tradesmen together with certain average and physically unfit tradesmen qualified in trades found in non-C.F.C. units, and general duty personnel who possess no trade potentialities and who are over 35 years of age or below category A.

(Ibid., Tel. A. 3432, CANMILITRY to DEFENSOR, 27 Sep 43).

37. Two weeks after the Canadian Government had instructed C.M.H.Q. to return 2000 Canadian Forestry Corps personnel by early transport, the companies concerned learned of the change that was to take place. In several of the companies the news broke on 28 Sep 43. It came as a "bombshell". In War Diary No. 5 Company we read:

A verbal bombshell was dropped in the laps of all present when it was announced that 10 Coys of the Corps were being returned to Canada.

A headline in No. 8 Company War Diary was expressively simple: "BOMBHELL". On 29 Sep the company diary commented: "Company very upset over news", and on 30 Sep: "Patiently awaiting postings". The War Diary No. 7 Company had this to say on 29 Sep:

News today that 10 of the Forestry Companies are returning to Canada and that No. 7 is one of them. Rumours are flying thick and fast. The move is not popular as one would think after almost three years of it the boys would like to see it through.

The same company recorded for 30 Sep: "Excitement runs high and speculation is rife as to when we are returning and who is going". On instructions from C.M.H.Q., on 30 Sep 43, all personnel of the companies concerned were informed that they were being returned to the same type of work in Canada where it was hoped that a higher output of timber per capita might be achieved (ibid., Tel. A.T. 5781, CANMILITRY to H.Q., C.F.C., 30 Sep 43).

38. Immediately each camp became a centre of bustling activity. Extra clerks were attached; nominal rolls, postings, movements, the process of documentation kept staffs working overtime. Arrangements were made by the British Passport Exit Department and the Canadian Emigration Department to facilitate the transportation of families of the Canadian Forestry Corps personnel returning to Canada. All wives and children were to have first priority in sailings; in cases of absolute necessity arrangements were made for wives to return at the same time as their husbands (W.D., H.Q., C.F.C., October 1943, Appendix I - circular letter C.F.C. wives and children transportation to Canada, 1 Oct 43).

39. Lumbering operations ceased in the companies concerned over the period 29 Sep to 7 Oct 43. Nos. 17 and 20 Coys broke camp Friday, 8 Oct; No. 1 District H.Q. and Nos. 26 and 29 Coys, 10 Oct 43; and Nos. 2, 3, 7, 8, 12 and 23 departed their stations, 11 Oct 43. On 12 Oct 43, 1953 all ranks - 48 officers, 1905 other ranks - were S.O.S. Canadian Forestry Corps, Canadian Army Overseas, (8/XUK/80, Movement Order No. 36, 6 Oct 43 and Tel. A. 4469 CANMILITRY to DEFENSOR, 24 Nov 43).

UNITS REMAINING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

40. Following the despatch of the draft to Canada of No. 1 District H.Q. and ten companies, C.F.C. there remained in the United Kingdom 20 companies for whose disposal a policy would now have to be formed. There were two points of view as to what course should be adopted. On the one hand, the Canadian Government was anxious for the immediate return to Canada of as many Forestry personnel as possible in order to increase lumber production. On the other, the War Office desired the retention of five companies for operational work in 21 Army Group and hoped that the return of the remaining 15 might be deferred for production reasons until well into 1944.

41. The five companies for 21 Army Group had been included in all Field Force Committee plans for over a year, and C.M.H.Q. felt that they were an obligatory commitment to the War Office. The other 15 companies might serve as a possible source of reinforcements. Accordingly, on 29 Sept 43, C.M.H.Q. requested OTTAWA for approval of the retention in the United Kingdom of the following groups:

- (a) Five coys with District H.Q. and appropriate Admin increments.
- (b) Qualified and potential tradesmen and specialists of suitable age and category to meet deficiencies in Canadian Army Overseas.
- (c) General duty men of proper age and category who are suitable for conversion to General Duty reinforcements for other corps of Canadian Army Overseas.

(ibid., 1/For/1/3, Tel. G.S. 2416
CANMILITRY to DEFENSOR).

42. The Canadian Government replied on 11 Oct 43. They concurred in the retention in Great Britain of those companies presently committed to 21 Army Group, and agreed to the withdrawal from the Forestry Corps of a

proportion of qualified and potential tradesmen, specialists, and general duty personnel of appropriate age and category suitable as reinforcements for other Corps provided such personnel are not of types considered by the Canadian Forestry Corps to be suitable for lumbering operations in Canada.

(ibid., Tel. G.S. 989, DEFENSOR to
CANMILITRY).

As for the remainder, it was definitely stated that the policy laid down at OTTAWA was that these companies should be "withdrawn progressively (ten companies immediately) from Cdn Army Overseas". The question at issue was, therefore, not if, but when the remaining companies would return (ibid.).

43. Meanwhile, General Montague had discussed the matter with Sir James Calder, the British Government Adviser in timber operations, who stated that his Government was most anxious that the Canadians might remain in the United Kingdom until work had been completed on areas now under operation. He felt that until this work was finished it would be inadvisable for the Canadian Forestry Corps companies to return to Canada, owing to the fact that British personnel were not available to operate the mills (ibid., General Montague to Brigadier Rodger, 5 Oct 43). In subsequent discussions with Brigadier Penhale, Sir James Calder maintained the same point; but no official statement was, however, sent by the Ministry of Supply or the War Office to the Canadian authorities until 23 Nov 43.

44. On this date the British Minister of Production wrote to the Canadian High Commissioner, Mr. Massey, intimating that timber cutting operations of eight of the companies would probably be completed by May or June 1944 and of the other twelve companies from September to the end of the year (for detail of dates, see Appendix B). He stated:

The ideal from our point of view would be the withdrawal of eight companies by July next and twelve companies by about December, and I should be grateful if you could arrange with your Army Authorities for their time table to be drawn up to correspond with this as far as possible.

(ibid., Tel. G.S. 2969 DOMINION to
EXTERNAL).

In advising OTTAWA of the contents of this letter, Mr. Massey requested that the views of Mr. Howe, the Canadian Minister of Munitions and Supply, be obtained for the information of Mr. Ralston, who was shortly expected back from a visit to the Mediterranean.

45. Mr. Howe's views were outlined in a telegram to Mr. Massey on 1 Dec 43. The Minister approved the proposed schedule subject, however, to certain general comments upon the method of selecting Forestry personnel for return to Canada. He expressed considerable dissatisfaction with the draft which had returned in October. Only one-third of the returned men, he pointed out in his telegram to Mr. Massey, had proved suitable for active logging operations (see para 56); and on the basis of this figure he asked whether a similar proportion would exist in any Forestry units returning in future (ibid., Tel. G.S. 2168, EXTERNAL to DOMINION).

46. On 13 Dec 43 a conference, attended by Mr. Ralston, was held at C.M.H.Q. The question of the return of the remaining companies and the comments of Mr. Howe were thoroughly discussed. With respect to the latter, Mr. Ralston took it for granted that the complaints of the Minister of Munitions and Supply did not qualify his general approval of the policy and schedule set forth, and a telegram was despatched to Canada to the effect that unless advice was received to the contrary, Mr. Ralston would assume that Mr. Howe and the War Committee were in accord with the proposal as outlined (ibid., Tel. 3139, DOMINION to EXTERNAL, 14 Dec 43). Meanwhile, C.M.H.Q. was instructed to inquire into and ascertain how far Mr. Howe's observations were justified.

47. Meanwhile, the efficiency of the C.F.C. was beginning to decline. Reinforcements had been withheld from Canada since June 1943 pending clarification of policy. At the same time, wastage and repostings to the five companies for 21 Army Group had deprived the remaining companies of many useful men. This fact was regarded in a serious light by the Canadian Military authorities in Great Britain as it was essential that the Corps be maintained in effective working strength in order to complete the schedule of work on the dates as set out by the War Office (see para 44). On 31 Jan 44, C.M.H.Q. explained this development to the Canadian Government. In reply, N.D.H.Q. suggested that a temporary solution to the problem might be found by keeping a proportion of the companies at working strength by drawing upon others for replacements, a policy aptly termed one of "cannibalization". This, it was pointed out, might entail some modification in the proposed schedule, but should not affect the date by which work would be completed (1/For/1/4, Tel. G.S. 300, CANMILITRY to DEFENSOR).

48. On 25 Feb 44 a further statement of policy on the question of the Forestry companies was received at C.M.H.Q. In a telegram dated the 24th, approval was granted for the retention of the Forestry Corps in the United Kingdom:

to complete operations in accordance with the programme outlined your G.S. 2680 after providing for District Headquarters and five companies required for 21 Army Group.

(ibid., Tel. G.S. 113, DEFENSOR to CANMILITRY).

The use of "cannibalization" as a replacement solution was also approved. As the programme of work was completed and personnel suitable for the Field Army were transferred to the Reinforcements pool for other arms, the remainder would be returned to Canada in normal course.

49. With general policy firm, H.Q., C.F.C. and C.M.H.Q. set to work on the details of the programme for the final disposition of the C.F.C. In order to carry out the schedule of operations laid down, Colonel Jones asked that he might have posted to him 250 personnel suitable for crew members, this number to be followed by another 150 as soon as possible. It was decided by C.M.H.Q. that these men would be selected from Reinforcement Units under the supervision of Forestry Corps officers. This move involved an overall loss to the reinforcement pool for the Canadian Army Overseas which could, however, be readjusted when the work of the Forestry Corps had progressed far enough to permit withdrawal from the Corps of men for the fighting services. This appeared to be the most satisfactory solution, and approval was given this proposal on 8 May 44. Selection of personnel was immediately undertaken (*ibid.*, Brigadier Bostock, A.D.A.G. (A), to Brigadier Booth, 7 Mar 44).

CANADIAN FORESTRY CORPS COMPANIES IN 21 ARMY GROUP

50. On 11 Oct 43, approval had been granted by the Canadian Government for the retention in the United Kingdom of five Forestry companies for operational requirements in 21 Army Group (see para 42). At a conference at C.M.H.Q. on 25 Jan 44, recommendations were put forward that these five companies should include a Group Headquarters, and Companies 5, 15, 16, 28 and 30. Cross-posting within all companies would be made to ensure that personnel selected for inclusion in this group would be suitable by age, category and training for employment in a theatre of War. This was to be completed by 31 Mar 44 (1/For/1/4 Brigadier Weeks to Brigadier Beament, 26 Jan 44). As of 10 Mar 44, the strength of the Group, including reinforcements, totalled 49 officers and 1146 O.Rs. (*ibid.*, Brigadier Penhale to General Montague, 10 Mar 44).

51. With respect to equipment, the general understanding seems to be that Canada will be responsible for the full cost of the initial provision of personnel and equipment, including unit equipment. In addition, the Canadian Government

will bear a proportionate share of the maintenance of such personnel and equipment according to the cost of a combined operation in any theatre where Canadian troops might be engaged. Financial adjustments will be based upon a complete army per capita rate to be established for every theatre and the Canadian share will be proportionate to the number of troops engaged.

(6/CFC/1/2, Brigadier Penhale to General Montague, 31 Mar 44).

This policy, it will be noted, does not apply to those companies engaged in completing lumbering operations in Scotland. The latter continue under the financial arrangements described in report No. 29.

52. Early in March 1944, the C.E., 21 Army Group, approached C.M.H.Q. with an "unofficial enquiry" regarding the possibility of adding another five Forestry companies to the existing commitment. This proposal was taken up with Colonel Jones who was of the opinion that no difficulty would be experienced in finding the necessary personnel. He expressed the belief that one Group Headquarters would function satisfactorily for ten companies, although the provision of two would greatly facilitate control and administration. He suggested that a second Headquarters could be made available by utilizing one of the District Headquarters presently operating in Scotland. Since the personnel involved in this

increased commitment (38 officers and 1049 other ranks) had not yet returned to Canada, their transfer to 21 Army Group would not involve any actual increase in manpower in so far as the C.F.C. was concerned. Additional reinforcements required were negligible in number, totalling only 39 all ranks (1/For/1/4, Brigadier Penhale to General Montague, 10 Mar 44).

53. C.M.H.Q. forwarded the British proposal to the Canadian Government for their consideration on 13 Mar 44 (ibid., Tel. G.S. 13, CANMILITRY to DEFENSOR). On 24 Mar 44, N.D.H.Q. replied that the matter would receive their favourable consideration on receipt of an official request from the War Office, and a recommendation of approval from General Stuart (ibid., Tel. G.S. 191, DEFENSOR to CANMILITRY). Three days later, General Stuart suggested to Lieut.-General H.D.G. Crerar, who on 20 Mar 44 was appointed G.O.C.-in-C., First Canadian Army, that he ask 21 Army Group for an official request (ibid., General Stuart to General Crerar, 27 Mar 44). On 3 Apr 44, the G.O.C.-in-C. advised H.Q. 21 Army Group that an official approach to OTTAWA would receive favourable consideration, and suggested that a request to the Canadian Government be initiated by the War Office (ibid., General Crerar to Headquarters, 21 Army Group). On the assumption that this course will be adopted, mobilization plans continue, although at the date of writing (30 Apr 44) the official request has not yet emanated from the War Office.

54. In the meantime, the original five companies plus 10 per cent reinforcements are undergoing a month's refresher basic training course at CARRONBRIDGE CAMP, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. In the near future, these five companies will join 21 Army Group for employment in rear areas of operations in Europe.

CANADIAN FORESTRY CORPS UNITS NOW IN CANADA

55. At the time of writing, the history of the C.F.C. units now in Canada can be related only as it is revealed in C.M.H.Q. files. When proposals were first advanced for the return of these units to Canada, it was the intention of the Canadian Government that the men should be given leave without pay and allowances and be employed individually at civilian rates of pay in logging camps, principally in British Columbia (1/For/1/3, Tel. G.S. 909, DEFENSOR to CANMILITRY, 2 Sep 43). Details of employment were being arranged by the Departments concerned. All arrangements were "based on the principle that the United Kingdom should receive additional exports of lumber from Canada equivalent to output of these men" (ibid., Tel. 1995, EXTERNAL to DOMINION, 6 Nov 43).

56. It is impossible to record the measure of success achieved by the Canadian Government plan. It has been, however, previously noted that OTTAWA was disappointed in the personnel returned in October, Mr. Howe pointing out in his telegram to Mr. Massey on 1 Dec 43 that out of the total numbers returned approximately only one-third were suitable for active work in lumbering operations (see para 45). He added that 500 of the men were of low category and high age groups, that many had never been employed in the lumber industry in civilian life, and that a number were malcontents (ibid., Tel. 2168, EXTERNAL to DOMINION). In another telegram dated 5 Dec 43, OTTAWA claimed that "state-ments have been made" to the effect that members of the Forestry Corps recently returned had never been in the Corps, that others had been transferred to the Corps before being returned to Canada, and that many had no knowledge whatever of forestry work. C.M.H.Q. was, therefore, instructed to despatch by cable the fullest possible information as to the method of selection employed in assembling the first draft for Canada (ibid., Tel. A.G. 91, DEFENSOR to CANMILITRY).

57. In accordance with these instructions, C.M.H.Q. undertook to prepare a docket of all pertinent information - all exchanges between OTTAWA and C.M.H.Q., and all correspondence to and from the Canadian High Commissioner. The data, compiled to 21 Dec 43, was passed to the Senior Officer who, on 24 Dec 43, advised OTTAWA that the summary was being considered by Mr. Ralston. In the same communication, General Montague informed N.D.H.Q. that all personnel returned in the October draft were members of the Forestry Corps, that no transfers from other corps were made for the purpose of returning men to Canada, and that no personnel had been returned for disciplinary measures (ibid., Tel. A. 5024, CANMILITRY to DEFENSOR).

58. On 15 Feb 44, in the House of Commons at OTTAWA, questions regarding the employment of the C.F.C. units in Canada were put to Mr. Ralston. In his reply to these questions, Mr. Ralston stated that 558 men had been given leave to work in the woods for private companies at prevailing wage rates. Another 692, he added, were available for work when operators should ask for them. Others had been transferred to other army units, or given leave for essential civilian employment. The Minister explained that it had not been possible to employ the Forestry Companies as military units in lumbering operations owing to the strong opposition of the British Columbia lumbering unions. Only soldiers on leave of absence without pay and allowances and receiving the same rate of wages as civilians could be employed, (Debates, House of Commons, Canada, 15 Feb 44, Vol. LXXXII No. 14, p.513).

PRODUCTION

59. Generally speaking, production has been maintained at a high level through the first three quarters of 1943. At the end of this period, the return to Canada of ten companies in October has had an "adverse effect upon production" (1/For/1/4, "Timber Operations Report", Colonel C.E.F. Jones, A/Commander, C.F.C. 29 Dec 43). The units remaining in the United Kingdom, however, have been reorganized and are operating efficiently within the limits of their reduced strength. In some cases, companies are suffering from a surplus of non-effective tradesmen. The target for sawn lumber for the year 1943 was exceeded by 2,464,994 cubic feet; the remaining targets were slightly under-reached due to reduction in strength (ibid.).

60. With respect to future operations, Colonel Jones, A/Comd. C.F.C., estimated on 29 Dec 43 that all current work would be completed before the withdrawal of any C.F.C. units; no further acquisitions of timber are contemplated by the Ministry of Supply. Stocks on hand are increasing owing to a reduction in the supply of ships and railway wagons. It would appear that consideration will thus have to be given to additional piling grounds (ibid.).

61. Production figures are as follows:

Total Production for 1 Jan 43 to 29 Dec 43 for 30 Companies:

Sawn Production	147,475,141	F.B.M.
Tonnage wood	108,767	Tons
Pulpwood	14,506.60	Tons

Total Production to 29 Dec 43:

Sawn Production	314,504,730	F.B.M.
Tonnage wood	162,760	Tons
Pulpwood	26,882	Tons

(Ibid.).

62. The following figures show the average number of personnel employed on production operations for:

- (1) During first 3 quarters of 1943.
- (2) During 4th quarter of 1943.

	(1)	(2)
Logging	1,360	768
Milling	1,144	686
Round Mining	244	160
Shipping	278	151
Road Construction	66	31
Transport	725	480
Total	3,817	2,276

(ibid.).

The total authorized strength of the C.F.C. as at 29 Dec 43, exclusive reinforcements and attached personnel, was 188 officers and 4330 other ranks (56/CFC/1, Report of Inspection "A" of C.F.C. Lieut.-Colonel E.H. Jones, Inspector, C.M.H.Q., 18-26 Feb 44). A location statement of companies may be found at Appendix A.

MILITARY TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT

63. During the period of 18 to 26 Feb 44 inclusive, the first general inspection of the organization of training, of administration, and of operations in the Canadian Forestry Corps was carried out by Lieut.-Colonel E.H. Jones, D.C.M., E.D., Insp., C.M.H.Q. Lieut.-Colonel Jones visited four companies selected at random, one for each District, namely Companies No. 1, 4, 16 and 28. He found evidence of considerable keenness among the men and reported that the standard of training was "generally good".

64. With respect to the question of military training of the C.F.C., there is little to add to the material already embodied in Reports No. 29 and 97. It might be noted, however, that following Lieut.-Colonel Jones' inspection, a proposal was put forward that certain special items of equipment should be furnished the C.F.C. On 29 Feb 44, Brigadier Booth wrote to Brigadier Penhale suggesting that in order to maintain the standard of training for units of the Forestry Corps "at the level of Common-to-all-Arms Training in C.R.U." it would be advisable to make the following provisions for the C.F.C.: 5 PsiAT, 5 sets of dummy equipment for instruction in mine-laying and lifting, 50 grenades each of Nos. 69, 75, 77 and ST, and 5 sets AFV models or charts as available. In particular, Brigadier Booth pointed out that "to facilitate participation in the operational role allotted to C.F.C. sub-units" training in the use of No. 38 and No. 18 wireless sets was required. Several instructors had already attended courses on this equipment, but Scottish Command had been unable to provide sets for C.F.C. personnel (56/CFC/1, Brigadier Booth to Brigadier Penhale, 29 Feb 44). Whether or not this equipment has been supplied is not revealed in pertinent C.M.H.Q. files at the date of writing.

65. This Report was drafted by Lieut. M.E. Abey, C.W.A.C.

M. E. Abey, Lieut.

for (C.P. Stacey) Lt.-Col.
Historical Officer,
Canadian Military Headquarters.

LOCATION OF CANADIAN FORESTRY CORPS
SCOTLAND - May 1944

COMPANIES

(Information obtained from C.M.H.Q. Location Statement, 1 May 44)

District, HQ or Coy

Location

HQ Canadian Forestry Corps
(Comd. Col. C.E.F. Jones)

Phoineas House, BEAULY,
Inverness-shire.

HQ No. 1 Cdn Forestry Group (21 A Gp)

Wilderness Camp, KILDARY,
Ross-shire.

HQ No. 2 Forestry District

Struan Lodge, ABOYNE, Aberdeen-
shire.

No. 4 Company

GLEN TANAR, Aberdeen-shire.

No. 16 Company (21 A Gp)

BLACKHALL, Kincardine-shire.

No. 22 Company

Abergeldie, BALLATER, Aberdeen-
shire.

No. 25 Company

Mar Lodge, BRAEMAR, Aberdeen-
shire.

HQ No. 3 Forestry District

Pearn Lodge, Ross-shire.

No. 1 Company

SPINNINGDALE, Sutherland-shire.

No. 9 Company

LAMINGTON PARK, Ross-shire.

No. 13 Company

MUIR of ORD, Ross-shire.

No. 30 Company (21 A Gp)

Skibo "A" Camp, SPINNINGDALE,
Inverness-shire.

HQ No. 4 Forestry District

Dunachton Lodge, Inverness-
shire.

No. 5 Company (21 A Gp)

KINCRAIG, Inverness-shire.

No. 6 Company

BOAT-of-GARTEN, Inverness-shire.

No. 11 Company

CARRBRIDGE, Inverness-shire.

No. 14 Company

BOAT-of-GARTEN, Inverness-shire.

No. 20 Company

NETHYBRIDGE, Inverness-shire.

HQ No. 5 Forestry District

Dalblair Ho., BEAULY, Inver-
ness-shire.

No. 10 Company

Dochfour, Nr. INVERNESS, Inver-
ness-shire.

No. 15 Company (21 A Gp)

Boblainy Camp, BEAULY, Inver-
ness-shire.

No. 18 Company

Lovat (Teanaicoll) BEAULY, In-
verness-shire.

No. 19 Company

Balladrum, Nr. BEAULY, Inver-
ness-shire.

No. 27 Company

Copperhill, FORRES, Moray-shire.

No. 28 Company

Ardesier Camp, Inverness-shire.

APPENDIX "B"

Schedule of Dates Set Out by British Minister
of Production for Completion of C.F.C. Timber
Operations in Scotland (see para 44)

(1/For/1/3, DOMINION to EXTERNAL
23 Nov 43).

<u>Company</u>	<u>Estimated Date Completion of Timber Operations</u>
No. 1 Company	May 1944
No. 4 Company	May 1944
No. 5 Company	June 1944
No. 6 Company	Dec 1944 or after
No. 9 Company	June 1944
No.10 Company	Dec 1944 or after
No.11 Company	Dec 1944 or after
No.13 Company	June 1944
No.14 Company	Dec 1944 or after
No.15 & 18 "	Dec 1944 or after
No.16 Company	July 1944
No.19 Company	Dec 1944 or after
No.20 Company	Oct 1944
No.22 & 24 "	Sep 1944
No.25 Company	Sep 1944
No.23 Company	May 1944
No.30 Company	May 1944

H.Q. 1 CDN DIV

C.R.E.	A/Lt.-Col. K.J. Southern, D.S.O.	2 Jan 44
A.D.O.S.	Lt.-Col. G.W.G. Lake.	27 Mar 44

1 Cdn Inf Bde

Comd.	A/Brigadier D.C. Spry.	18 Dec 43
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2 Cdn Inf Bde

Comd.	VACANT	
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3 Cdn Inf Bde

Comd.	Brigadier T.G. Gibson.	12 Oct 43
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H.Q. 5 CDN ARMD DIV

G.O.C.	A/Major-General B.M. Hoffmeister, D.S.O.	20 Mar 44
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G.S.O.1	Lt.-Col. H. Angle, C.A.C.	27 Feb 44
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A.A. & Q.M.G.	A/Lt.-Col. C.H. Drury, R.C.A.	23 Mar 44
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C.R.A.	A/Brigadier H.A. Sparling.	27 Dec 43
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C.R.E.	Lt.-Col. J.D. Christian.	21 Jul 43
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A.D.M.S.	Colonel K.A. Hunter.	13 Mar 44
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A.D.O.S.	A/Lt.-Col. R.T. Bennett.	26 Mar 44
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5 Cdn Armd Bde

Comd.	Brigadier J.D.B. Smith, O.B.E.	23 Feb 44
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11 Cdn Inf Bde

Comd.	A/Brigadier T.E. Snow.	14 Feb 44
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1 CDN ARMD BDE

Comd.	A/Brigadier W.C. Murphy, E.D.	27 Feb 44
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CDN SEC, G.H.Q. 1 ECH (A.A.I.)

Officer i/c	Brigadier E.G. Weeks, M.C., M.M.	13 Feb 44
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Col. i/c Adm	A/Colonel W.P. Gilbride.	24 Mar 44
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A.A.G.	A/Lt.-Col. D.H. Jupp, Gen List.	3 Apr 44
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A.D.Q.M.G.	Brigadier N.B. MacDonald, C.B.E.	3 Nov 43
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A.D.M.S.	Colonel C.H. Playfair, O.B.E.	9 Apr 44
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A.D.O.S.	A/Lt.-Col. R.G. Banting.	26 Mar 44
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CDN SEC, G.H.Q. 2 ECH (A.A.I.)

A.A.G.	Lt.-Col. M.S. Dunn, O.B.E., E.D., C.I.C.	30 Nov 43
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H.Q. 1 CDN BASE REINF GP

Comd.	Brigadier E.W. Haldenby, M.C., V.D.	16 Oct 43.
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