

First Birthday In Korea For Canada's 25th Brigade

The biggest, roughest, toughest "baby" born in Canada in 1950 was the 25th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group which last week in Korea celebrated its first birthday.

A compact, hard-hitting fighting force commanded by Brig. John M. Rockingham, C.B.E., D.S.O., of Victoria, B.C., the formation already has bloodied itself in the fighting in Korea, proving beyond doubt that it is one infant with a full set of teeth.

In the twelve brief months since it was raised, the "25th" has had several of its members decorated for gallantry in action, has taken its toll in enemy dead, wounded and prisoners, and has borne its own losses. It has never had a man surrender to the enemy. One of its units, the 2nd Battalion Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, won considerable recognition from other United Nations commanders in the first few weeks it was in action and, for its heroic stand near Kapyong on April 24-25, was awarded the U.S. Presidential Citation.

crossing from Seattle. They left the next day for Pusan, South Korea.

Christmas in Korea was a bone-chilling experience for the Canadians. Raw, bitter winds swept through their tent camp at Pusan. But, thanks to American troops nearby, the battalion had a traditional Christmas dinner and a number of parcels, the gift of women's auxiliaries in Vancouver and Victoria, were distributed Christmas Day. There even was a Christmas tree, decorated by L. Harold Hayes of Vancouver.

The battalion moved from Pusan to Miryang for intensive training December 28, and within a week a compact, heavily-armed force commanded by Major Gordon Henderson of Calgary, had successfully completed the battalion's first operational assignment in Korea. This was a 48-hour road reconnaissance carried out for Col. Stone.

The Patricia's moved north to the front February 15 and a week later were committed to battle for the first time. Their first battles involved the clearing of hills north of Sogu and Yongdu and leading to Mounts Kalgi, Khakun and Maehwa, a campaign which ended March 14.

On April 23 the battalion was called out of rest at Kapyong to help stop the Chinese who had launched their Spring drive.

Early Response

Canada's decision to raise a brigade group for service with the United Nations forces was announced last August 7 in Ottawa by Defence Minister Brooke Claxton. Recruiting began the next morning and in the first 36 hours more than 2,200 volunteers crowded recruiting offices. At week's end more than 11,800 applicants had been interviewed and of this number a total of 3,027 was accepted and despatched immediately to training centres across the country.

Business continued briskly at all recruiting centres throughout August and the first two weeks of September. Bulk of the new brigade was recruited in five weeks. In mid-September it was announced that 9,000 new men had been enlisted into the Special Force and another 1,000 officers and men were being posted from the Active Force to the brigade to occupy key positions.

The appointment of 36-year-old Brig. Rockingham as commander of the 25th Canadian Infantry Brigade was announced August 9. The announcement ended much speculation as to which of Canada's wartime leaders would be recalled from retirement to head the brigade.

A week later, names of the men who would command the senior regiments in the Special Force were announced. They included Lt.-Col. R. A. Keane, D.S.O., 36, commanding officer of the 2nd Battalion Royal Canadian Regiment; Lt.-Col. J. R. (Big Jim) Stone, D.S.O., M.C., 42, of Salmon Arm, B.C., as commanding officer of the 2nd Battalion, Princess Patricia's; and Lt.-Col. J. A. Dextraze, D.S.O., 31, of Montreal, as commanding officer of the 2nd Battalion, Royal 22nd Regiment.

Big Training Task

The big task of training 10,000 new men, many with no previous military experience, was turned over to Active Force instructors at Petawawa, Camp Borden, Calgary, Wainwright and elsewhere. From the start, emphasis was placed on training of all ranks for combat in mountainous, wooded terrain and against guerrilla and infiltration tactics. All time-consuming drills were cut and a 52-hour per week training program mapped out.

First Canadian troops despatched to the Far East arrived in Japan late in September under command of Brig. F. J. (Frank) Fleury, M.B.E., of Ottawa. The group set up what has since officially become known as the Canadian Military Mission (Far East) in Tokyo and immediately began paving the way for the arrival of the Canadian Brigade in Korea.

Brig. Fleury's small staff of four officers and five other ranks was followed in October by an advance party of 345 officers and men of the Special Force. The group, described by Army Headquarters as "a work party" sent to set up a tent camp for the brigade proper near Pusan, sailed direct to Korea from Seattle, October 21.

The move of all units of the Brigade to Fort Lewis, Wash., for the finishing touches to their combat training, was announced November 11 by the Defence Minister and took eight days to complete.

The transfer of the 10,000 men to the huge American training base was not without incident. A troop train carrying part of the 2nd Field Regiment, R.C.H.A. (now 2nd Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery) collided with an east-bound passenger train high in the Rocky Mountains on November 21. Seventeen soldiers and four civilians were killed and 42 soldiers injured as a result of the accident.

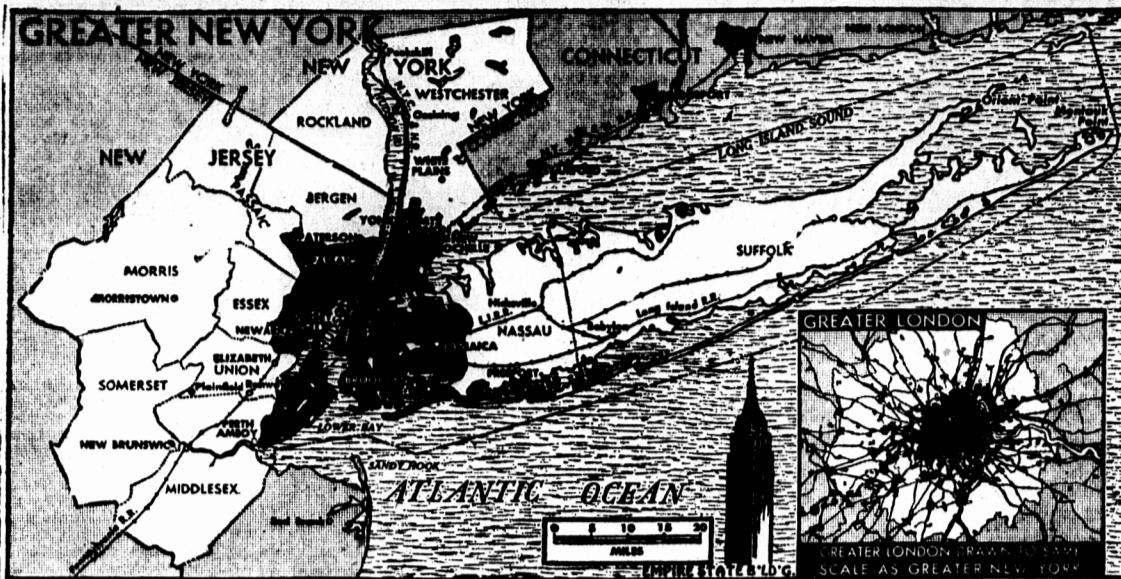
P. F. C. L. I. Battalion

The formation of the 3rd Battalion Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry as part of the 25th Canadian Infantry Brigade was announced November 30. Orders to raise the new battalion were issued as the 2nd Battalion of the regiment sailed for Korea in advance of other units of the Special Force.

The move to Korea divorced the 2nd Battalion P.F.C.L.I. from the 25th Brigade and placed it temporarily under command of first, the 27th and later the 28th British Commonwealth Brigades. The battalion first saw action in Korea with the 27th British Commonwealth Brigade.

The Patricia's arrived at Yokohama, Japan, December 12, aboard the U. S. troopship Pvt. Joe P. Martinez, after a rough 19-day

Metropolitan New York Overshadows Greater London By New Census



By CHARLES HONCE

London just counted noses. New York did so last year. But the question which is the larger city still is technically clouded and perhaps will remain so forever because the two cities count their population and define their boundaries in entirely different ways.

However, leaving out the technicalities and simply considering concentrations of people and integrated territories, New York's Metropolitan area is more than six times larger than that of greater London and its population is nearly half again as large.

The preliminary report on the 1951 census issued by the British Registrar General gave Greater

London a population of 8,346,137, an increase of only 130,364 since 1951.

Just a year ago the Census Bureau gave New York City a population of 7,841,610, and listed the Metropolitan population, including New York and Northeast New Jersey areas, at 12,834,143. The latter was an increase of 1,177,304, since 1940.

Now here's why it is so difficult to get a satisfactory basis of comparison between London and New York: The actual "City" of London is a very small place—the ancient core around which the gigantic urban and suburban areas has developed. It covers only one square mile, once was walled, and has a population of around 8,000.

The Administrative County of London, which corresponds in a way to the territory within New York City's official limits, is 117 square miles and has a population of 3,346,336. This compares with New York City's 365.4 square miles and nearly 8,000,000 population.

Now comes the gimmick. The County of London is surrounded by a great "outer ring" of suburbs in five counties. These suburbs are independent politically or come under the jurisdiction of the various counties, but because they are within the Metropolitan police district they are considered a part of Greater London. This larger area has 693 square miles and has the just announced population of 8,346,137.

Possessing similar characteristics to this territory is New York's Metropolitan area, whose boundaries are definitely set by the U.S. Bureau of Census. Within this huge area of 4,408 square miles are nearly 13,000,000 human beings. While New York City proper has no political connection with the outer territory, it is the center of the trading area, draws hundreds of thousands of workers each day and has certain integrating activities through the Port of New York Authority, which operates both for New York and New Jersey, and other public bodies.

Actually, New York's Metropolitan area is much larger and more populous because it runs up into Connecticut and far down the New Jersey seashore. However, in defining the 1950 territory the Census Bureau used the basis of determination used in 1940 when the boundaries cut across county lines. The 1950 area includes only whole counties.

Announcement of definite figures for London and New York cleared up population mysteries in both places. There always is a

tendency for cities to think they are far larger than they actually are.

New York City thought its 1950 census would show a population of at least 8,500,000. When the official figures came out there were cries of "We was robbed" and demands for a recount. But the Census Bureau simply said the complainants were deluding themselves.

Similarly, estimates that London's population was at least 8,700,000 have been appearing in encyclopedias, atlases, and almanacs since 1938. Today's figure will be quite a comedown for the whooper-uppers of London's vastness.

The censuses revealed one point in common for the two cities—a trek to the suburbs. London Coun-

ty lost a million people, although almost all of them remained in the Greater London area. New York City's official population increase was little more than five percent in ten years but the suburban areas grew at an amazing pace—again at the expense of the city proper.

NEW JET FIGHTERS

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9—(AP)—One of the navy's newest jet fighter planes, produced by the same company which developed the famous Banshee, made its maiden flight here yesterday. The McDonnell Aircraft Corporation said the plane, named the "Demon" and powered by a Westinghouse jet engine, was kept aloft for 24 minutes on a test flight.

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