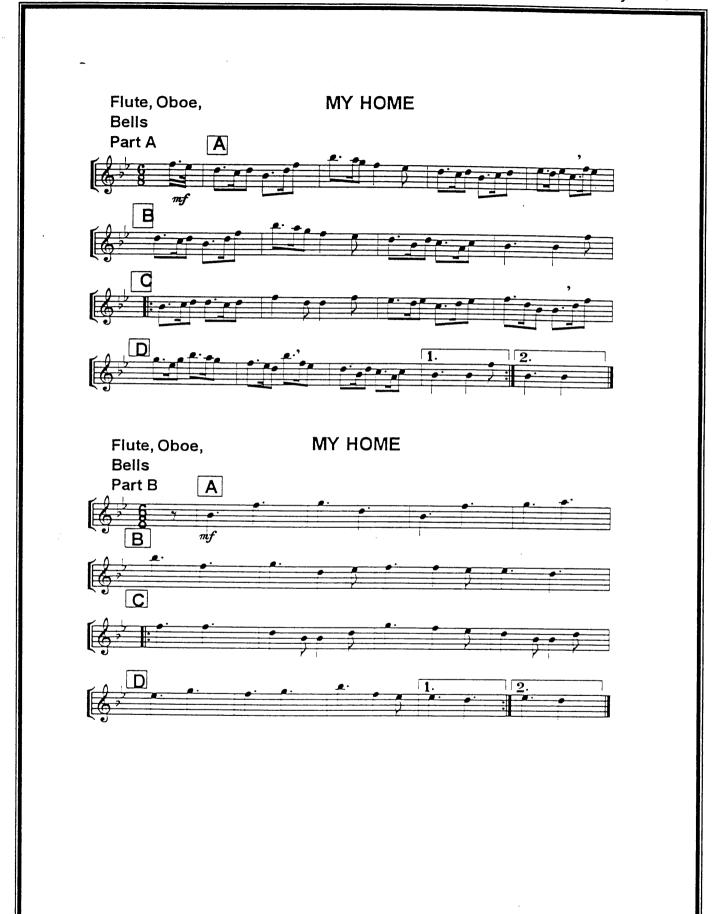
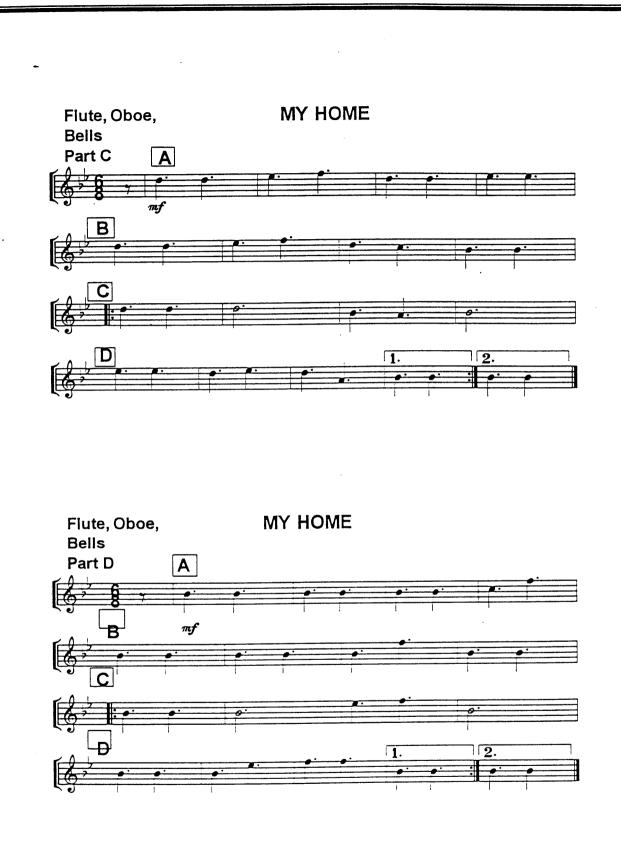


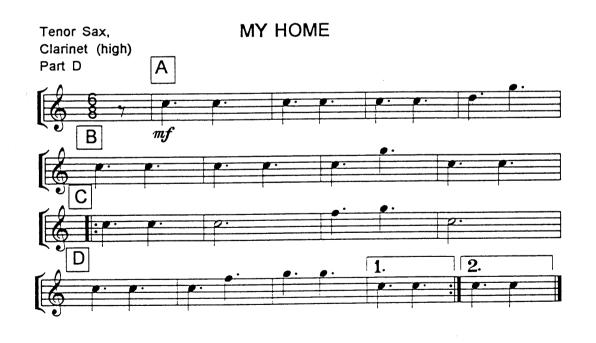
Page 41-2



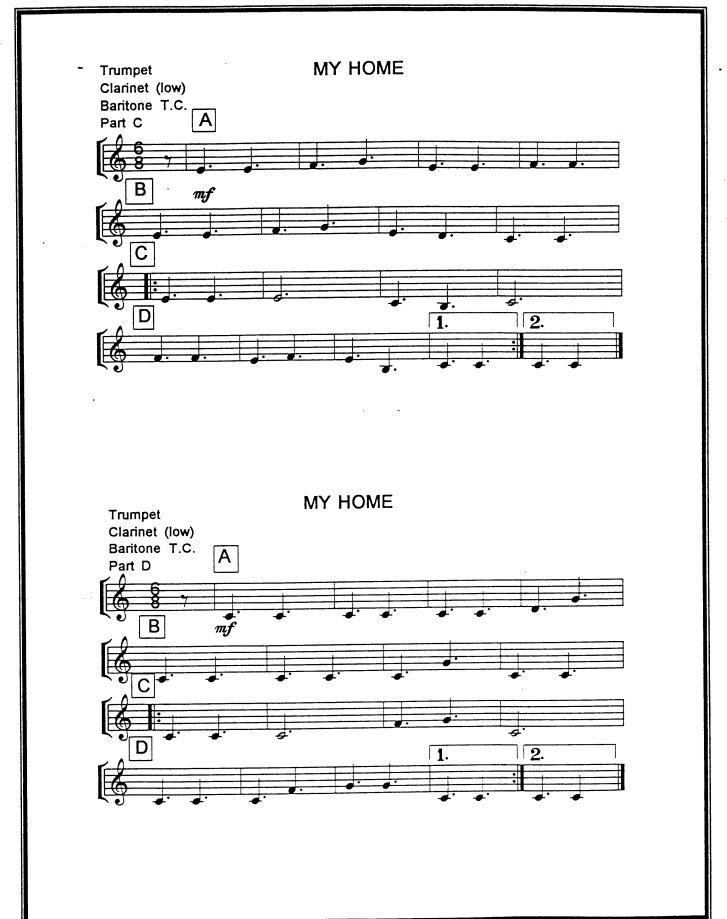


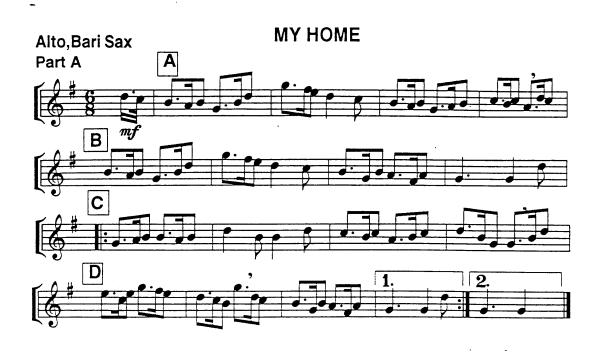






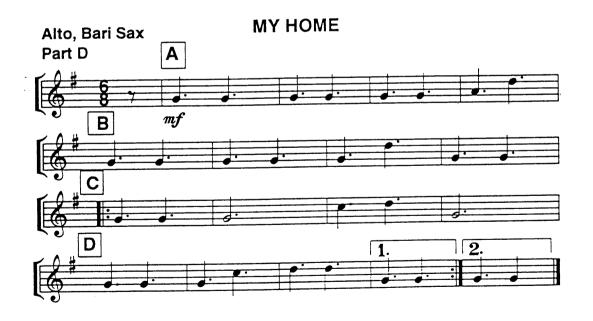


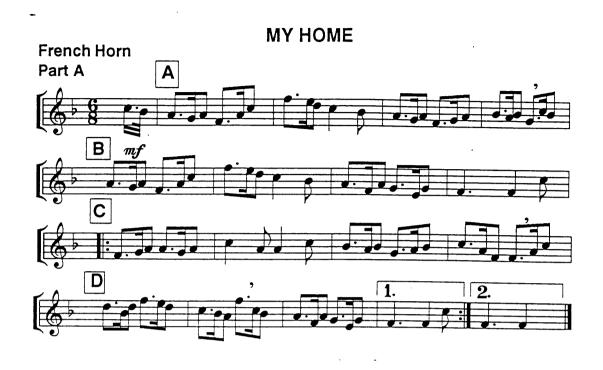


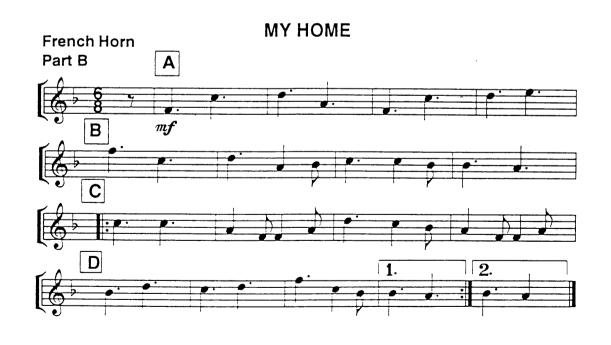
















Page 41-12











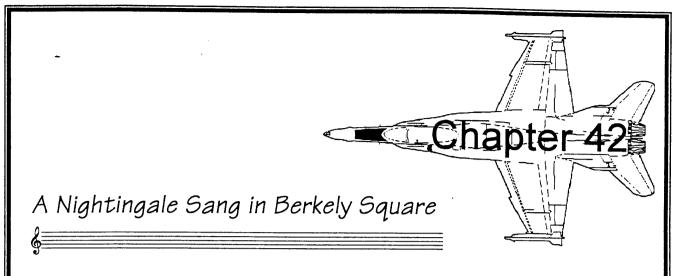






## Percussion





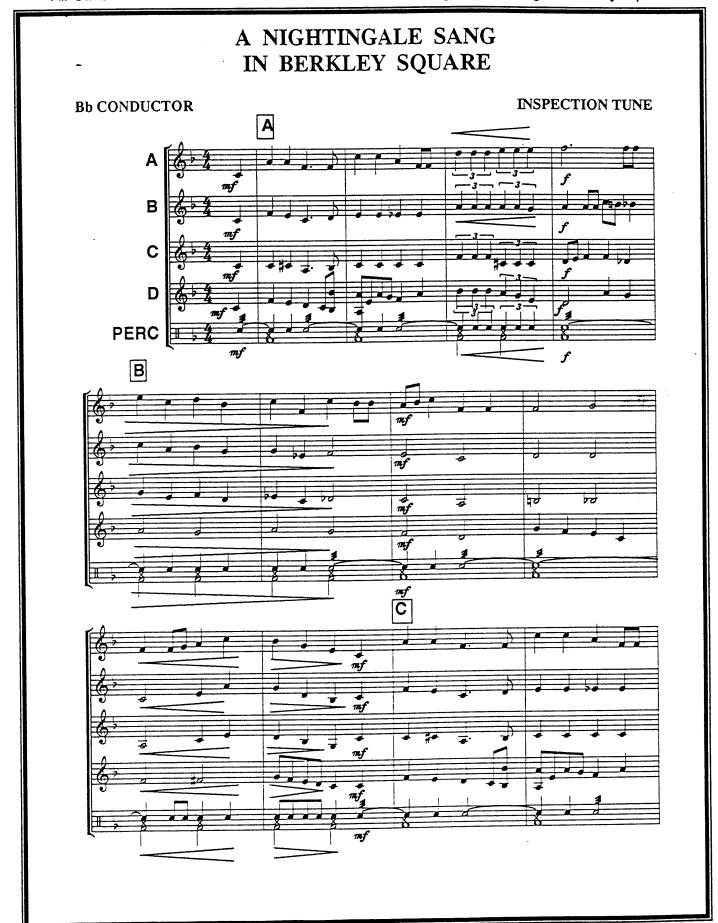
A Nightingale Sang in Berkeley Square is a song of romance and starry nights. Written in 1940 by Eric Maschwitz and Manning Sherwin, song was made popular by such talented performers as Very Lynn, Bing Crosby and Kate Smith. Glenn Miller known for such hits as "In The Mood" also did a fine rendition with Ray Eberle on vocals.

That certain night, the night we met.
There was magic abroad in the air.
There were angels dining at the Ritz,
And a Nightingale sang in Berkeley Square.

I may be right. I may be wrong. But I'm perfectly willing to swear, That when you turned and smiled at me. A Nightingale sang in Berkeley Square.

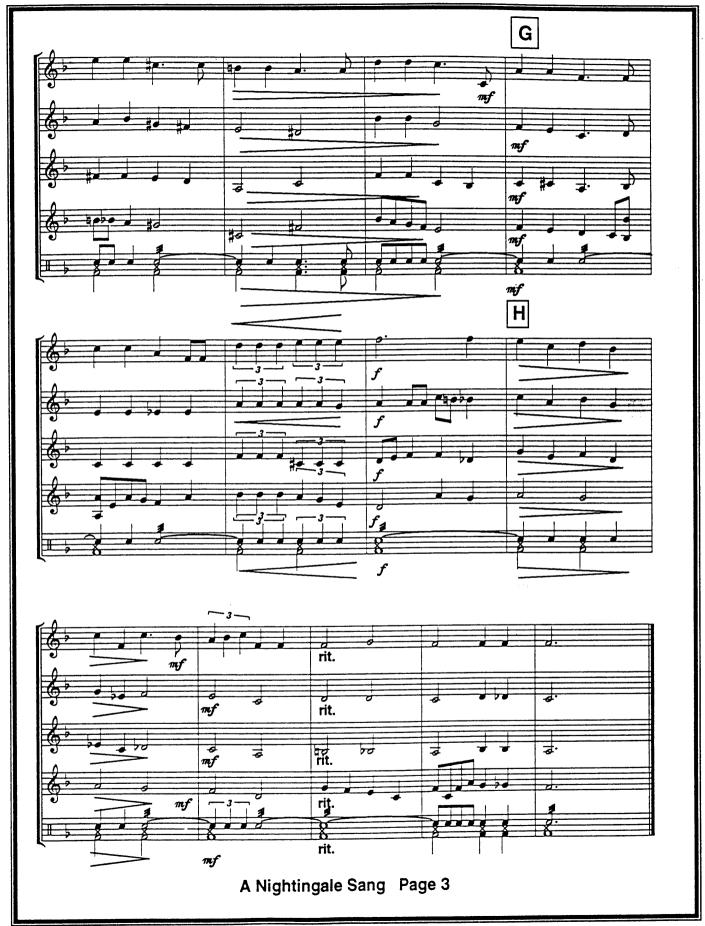
The moon that lingered cover London Town. Poor puzzled moon, he wore a frown. How could he know we two were so in love? The whole darn world seemed up-side down.

The streets of town were paved with stars. It was such a romantic affair.
And as we kissed and said goodnight.
A Nightingale sang in Berkeley Square.



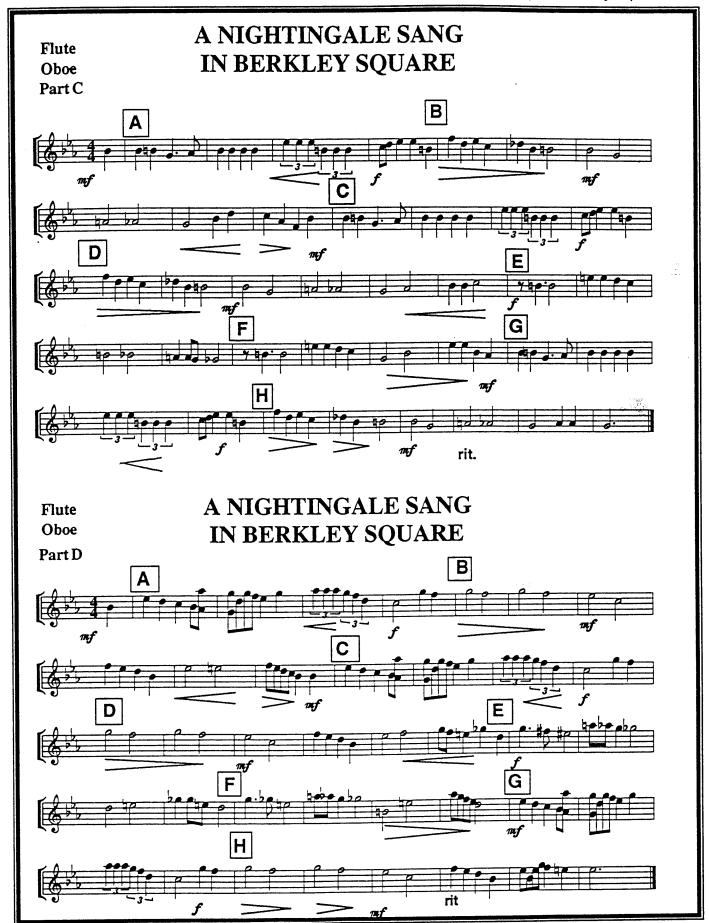
Page 42-2





Page 42-4





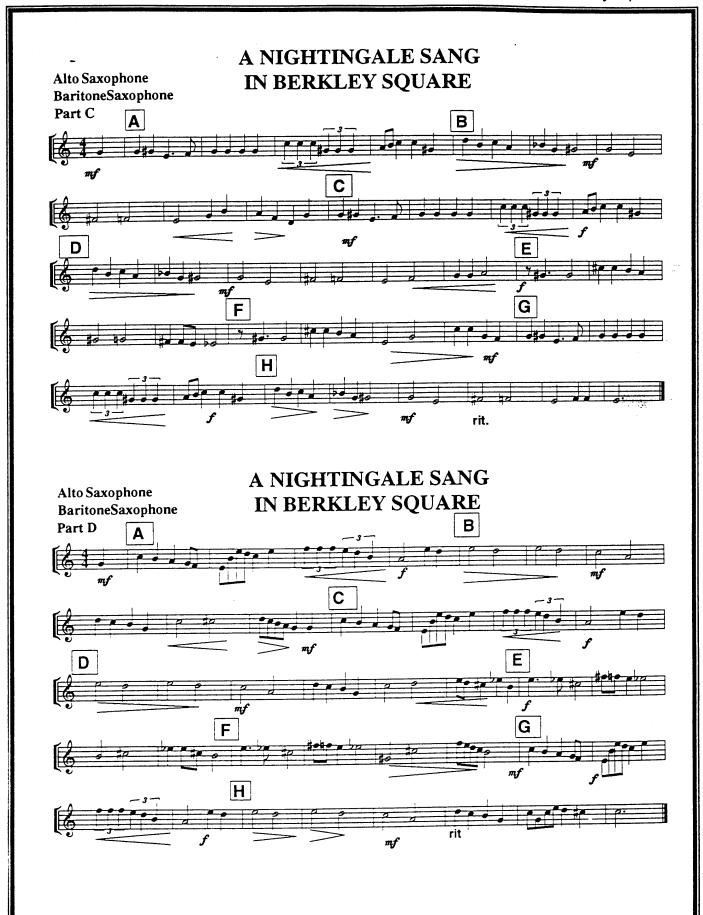


















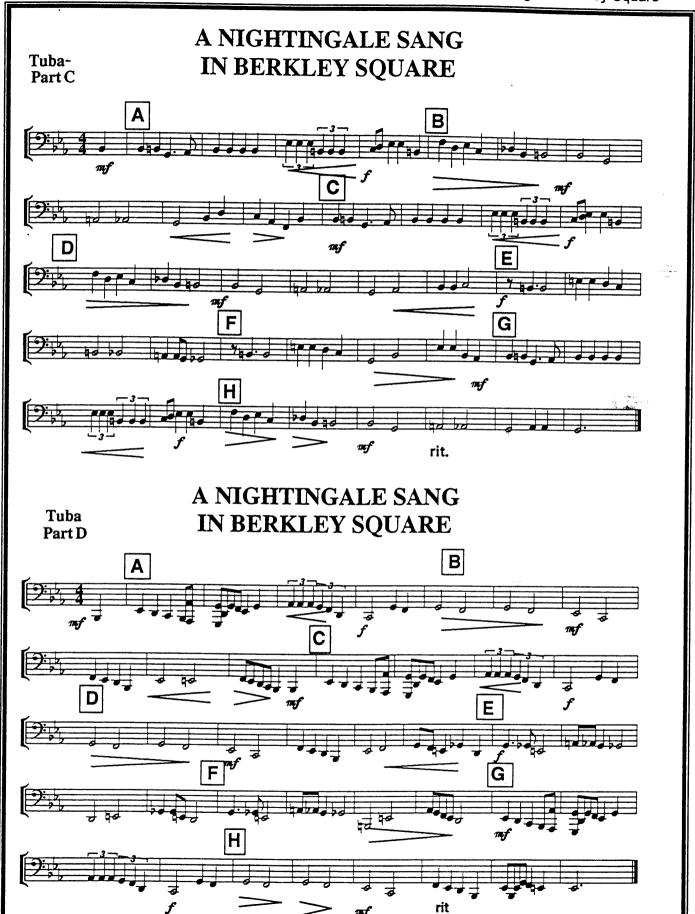


Page 42-16

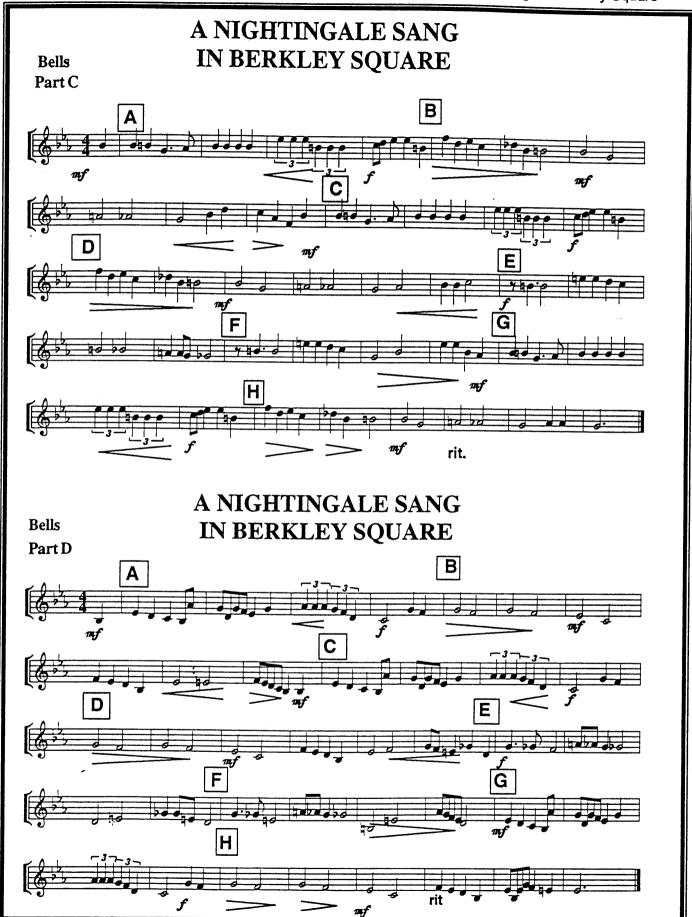




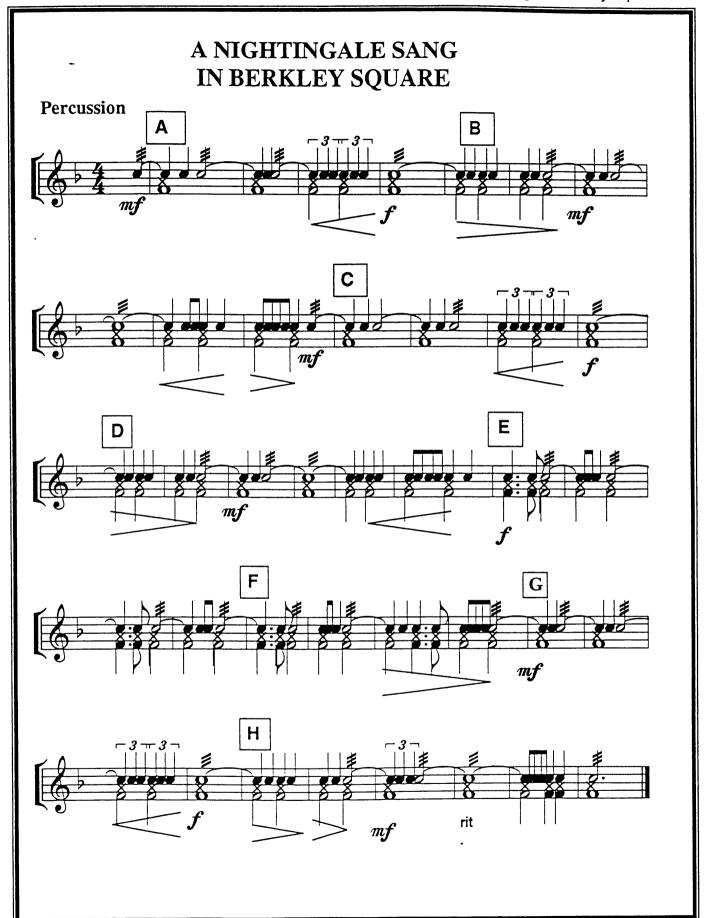


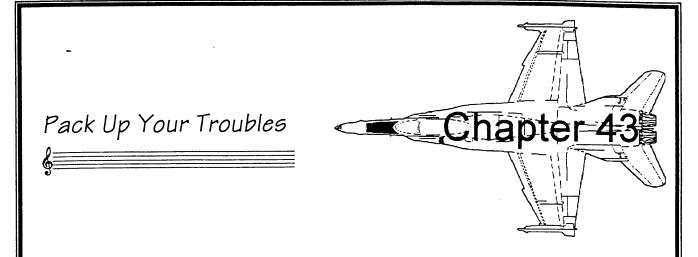






Page 42-22



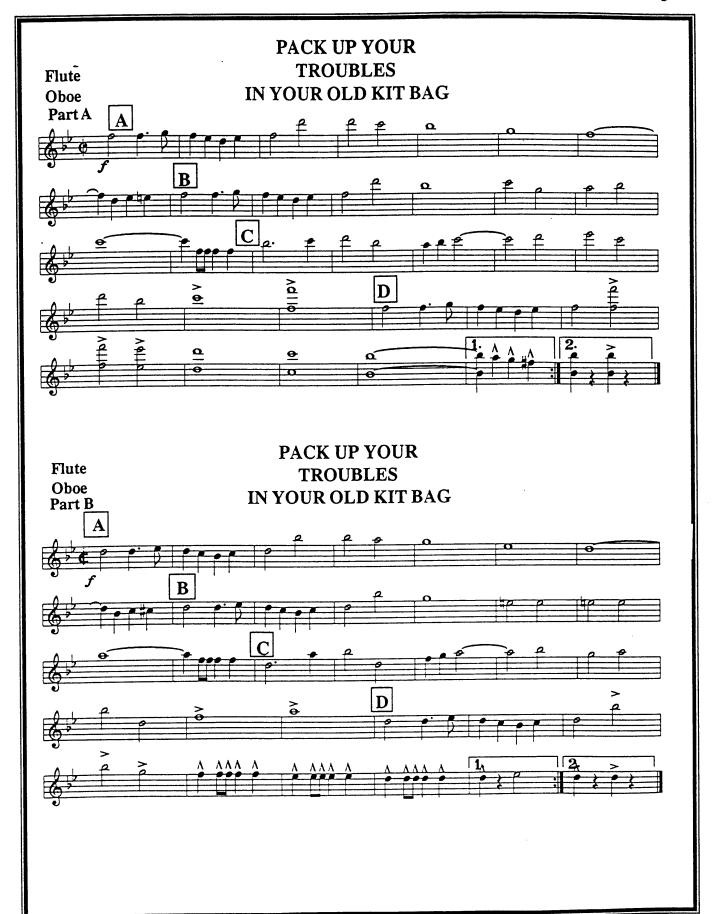


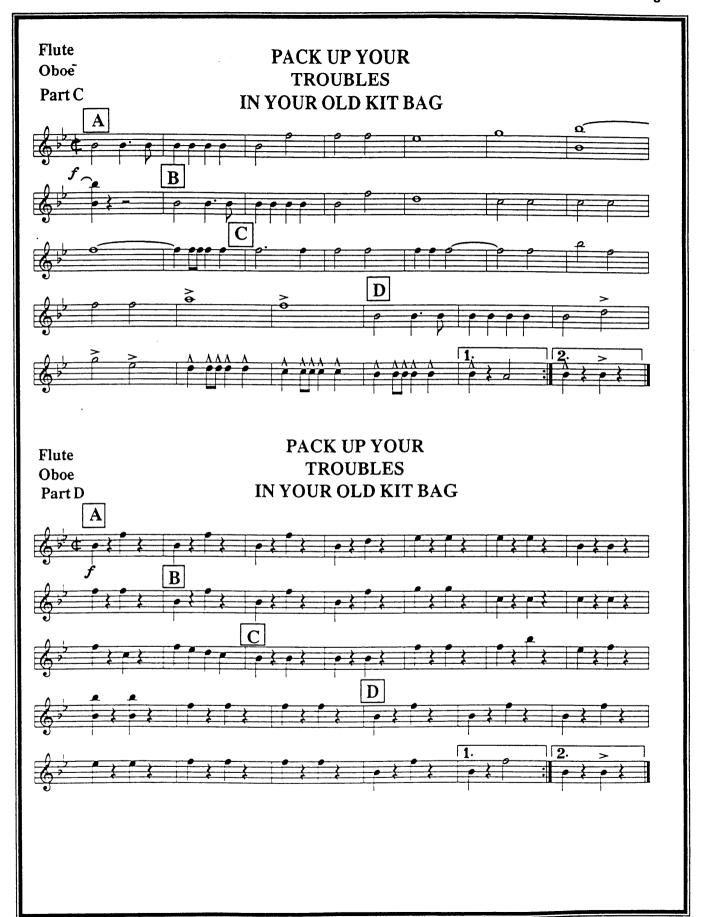
'Pack Up Your Troubles' exhibits a cheerfulness and lack of care and worry which was uncharacteristic of most of servicemen's songs. Songs adopted and sang by servicemen usually indicated a pessimistic attitude about the war and the conditions endured by servicemen. A *lucifer* is a brand of matches and a *fag* is another term for cigarette.

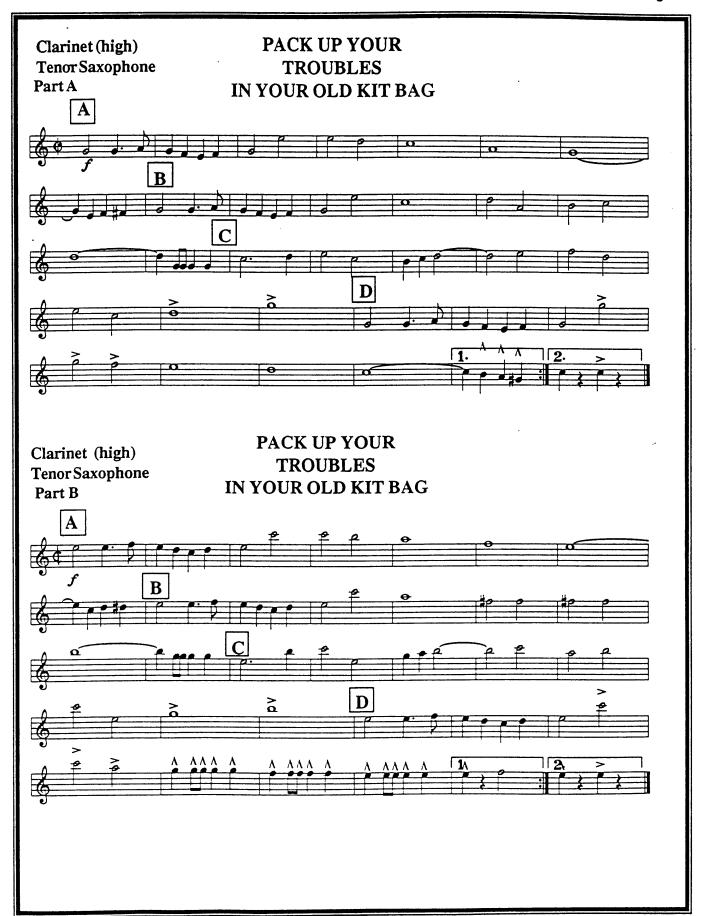
Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag, And smile, smile, smile.
While you've a lucifer to light your fag, Smile, boys, that's the style.
What's the use of worrying, It never was worthwhile, so Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag, And smile, smile, smile.



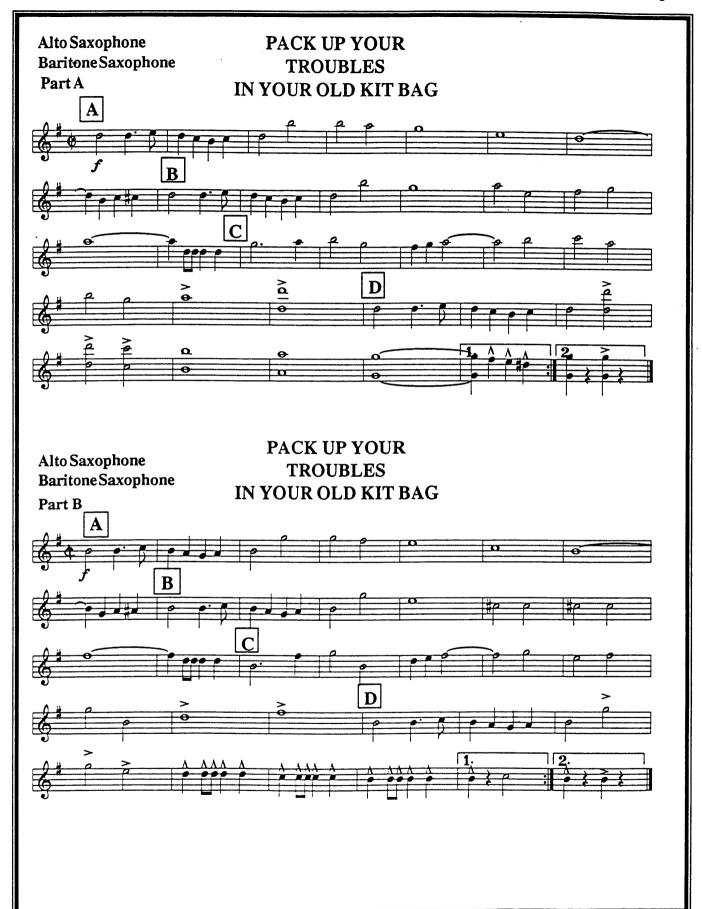


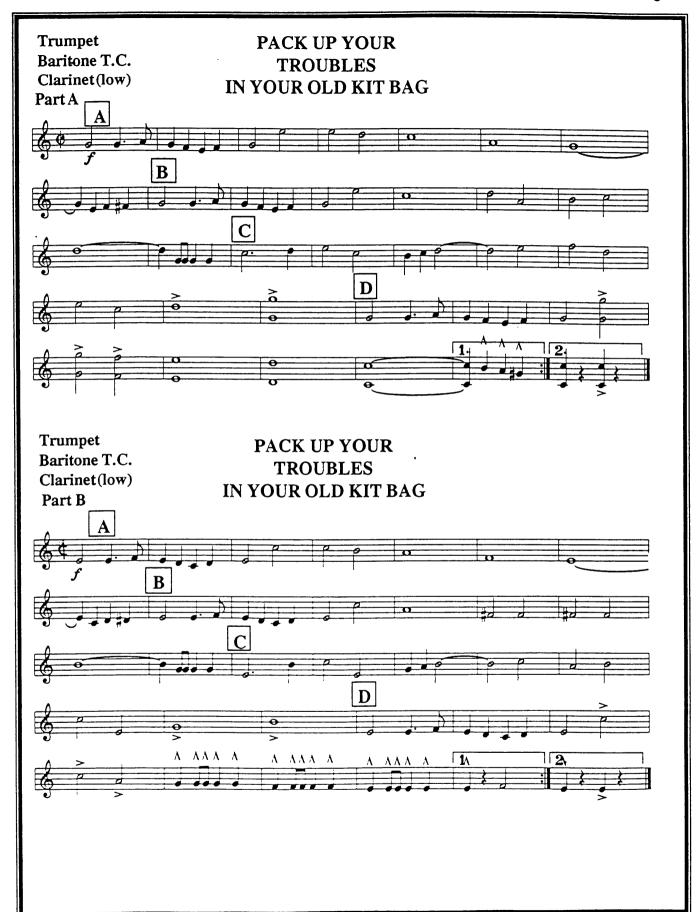


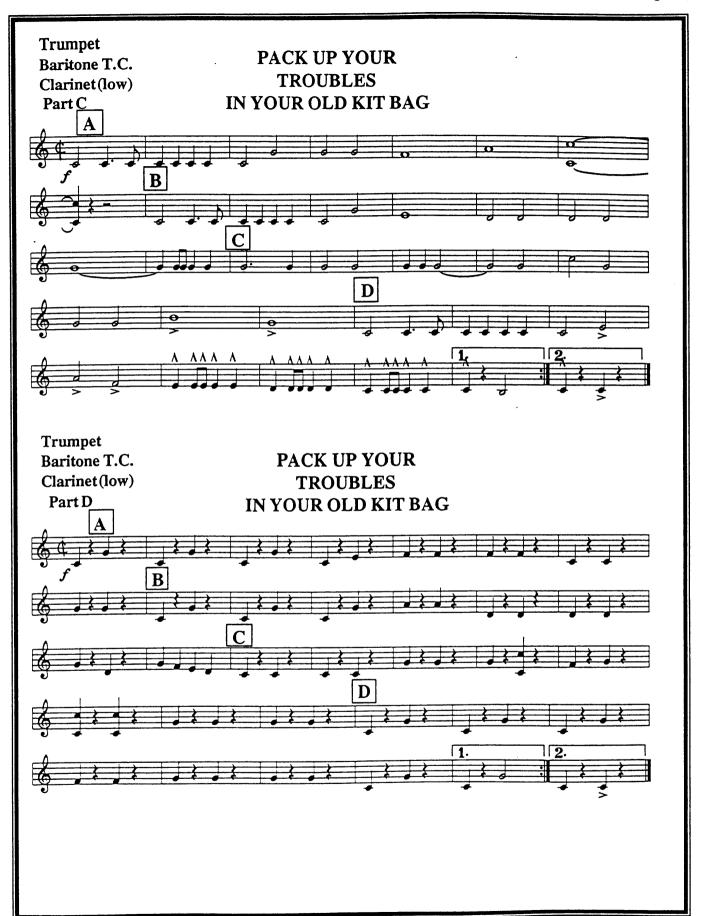




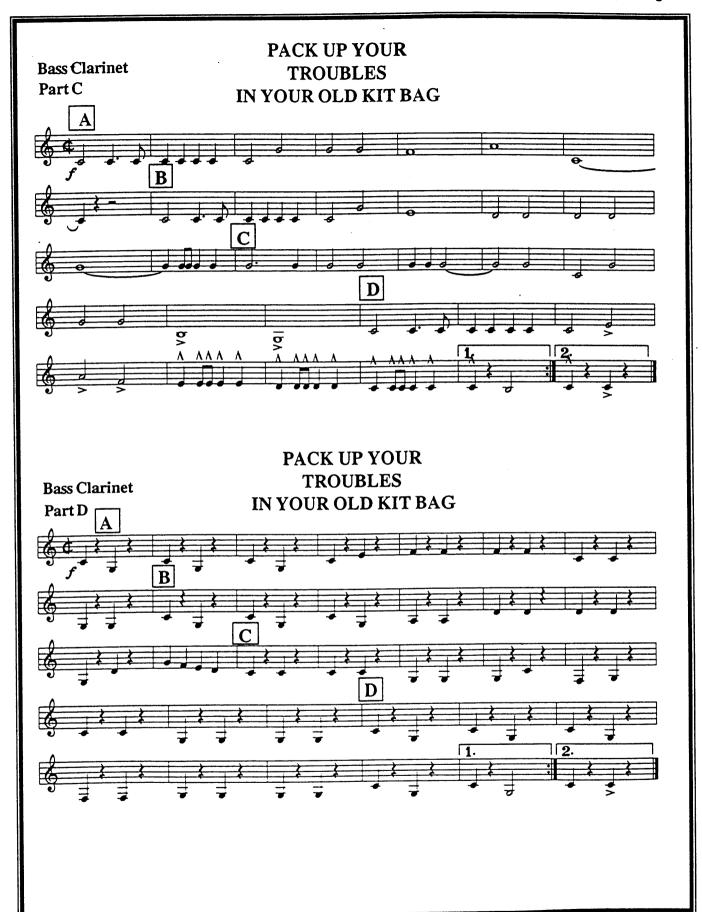




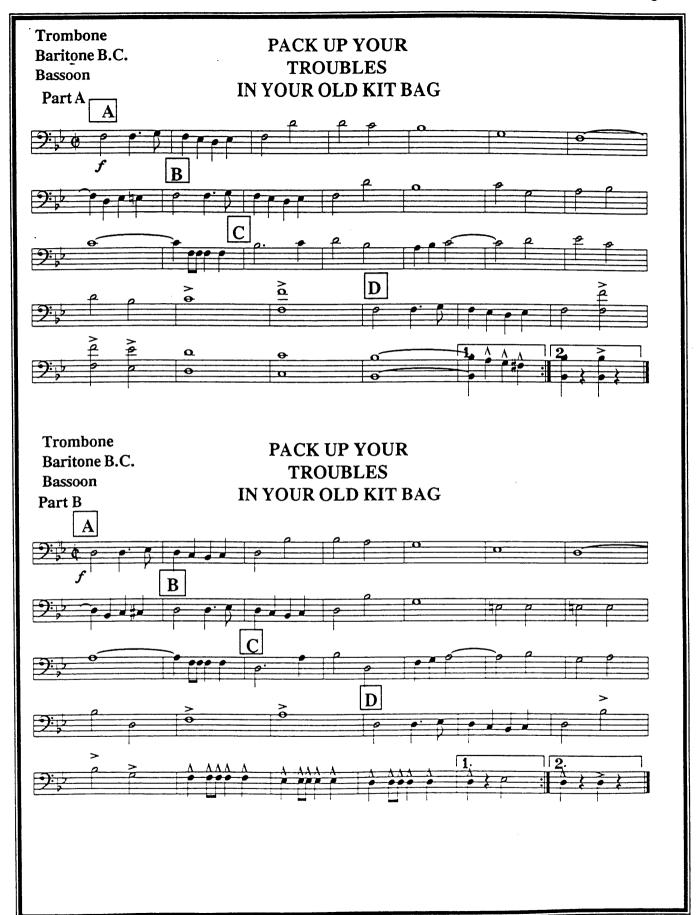


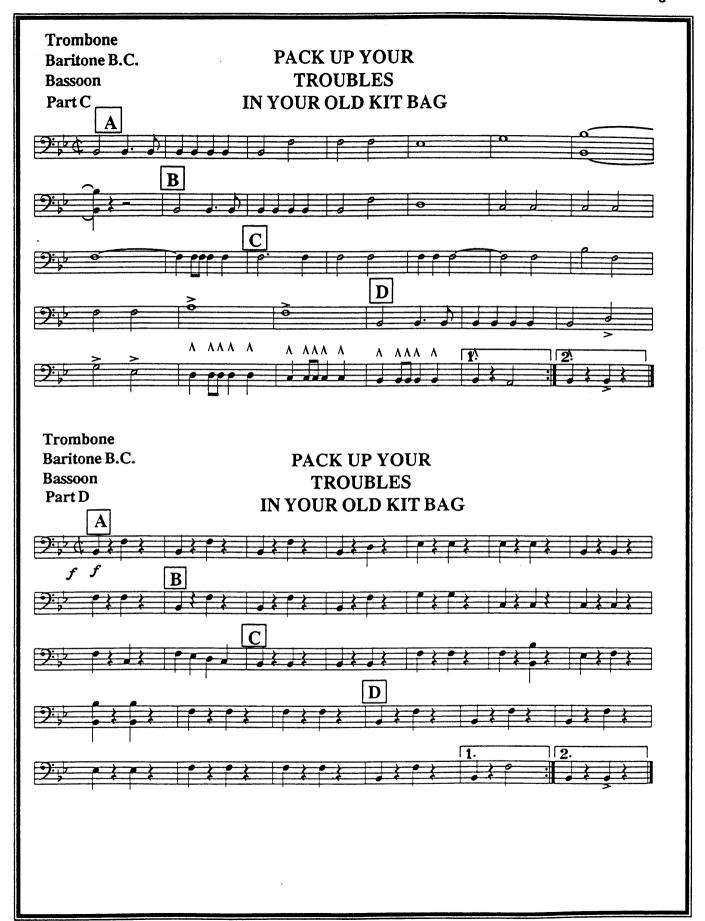


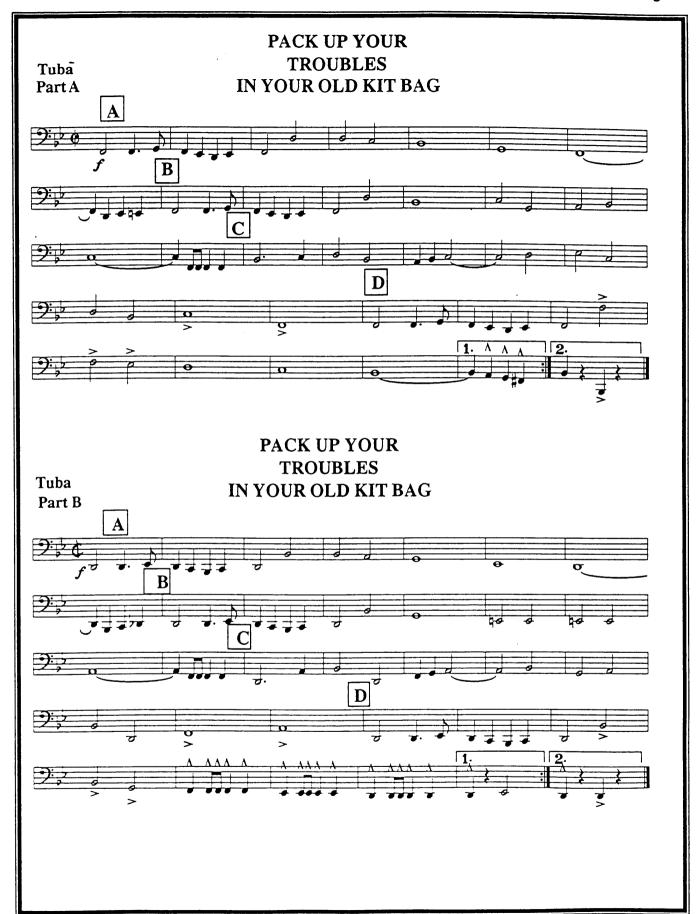


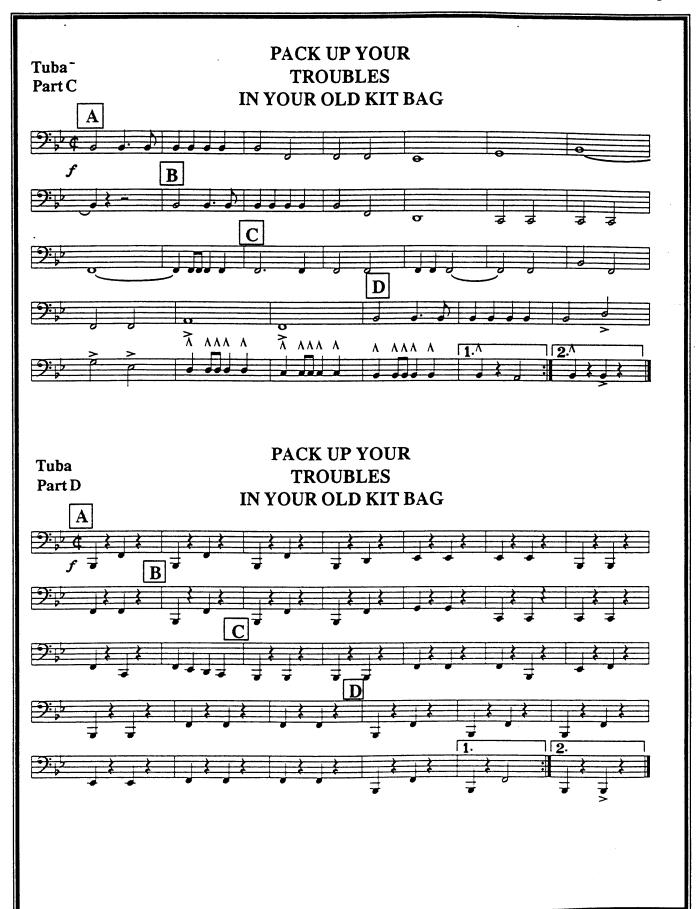


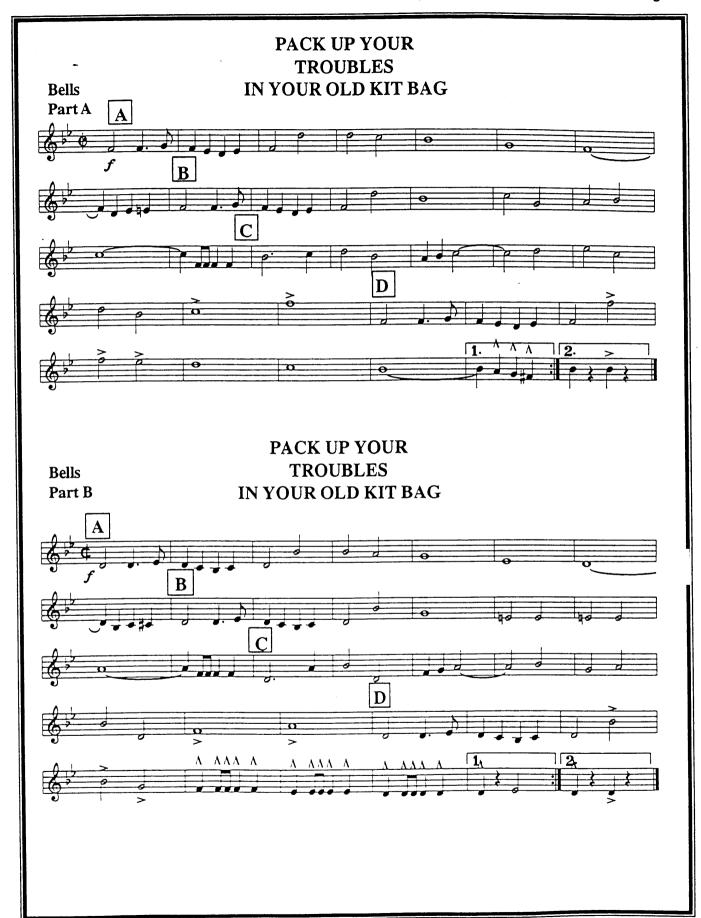
Page 43-12





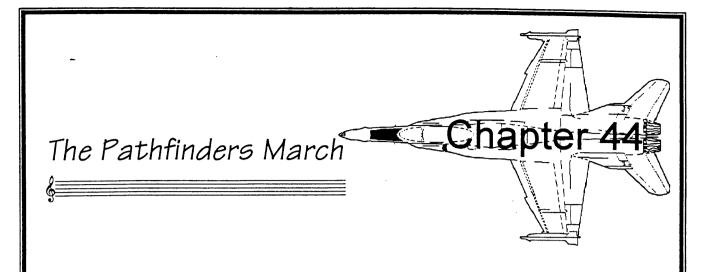






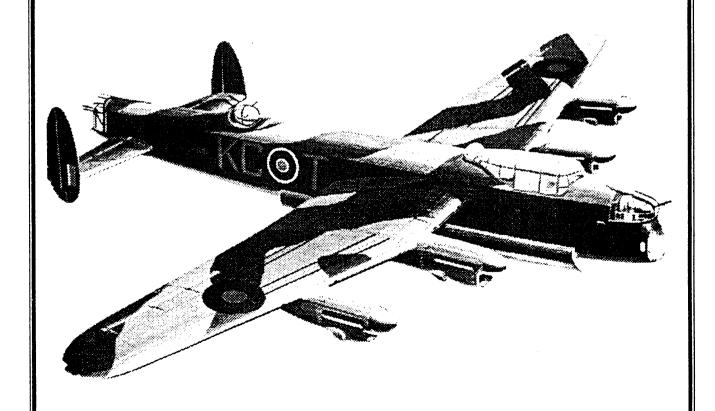






The "Pathfinders" were bombers that used special equipment and highly skilled navigators to find enemy targets at night and mark them with flares. The pathfinder bombers would guide the main force of the bombers through the darkness to their targets.

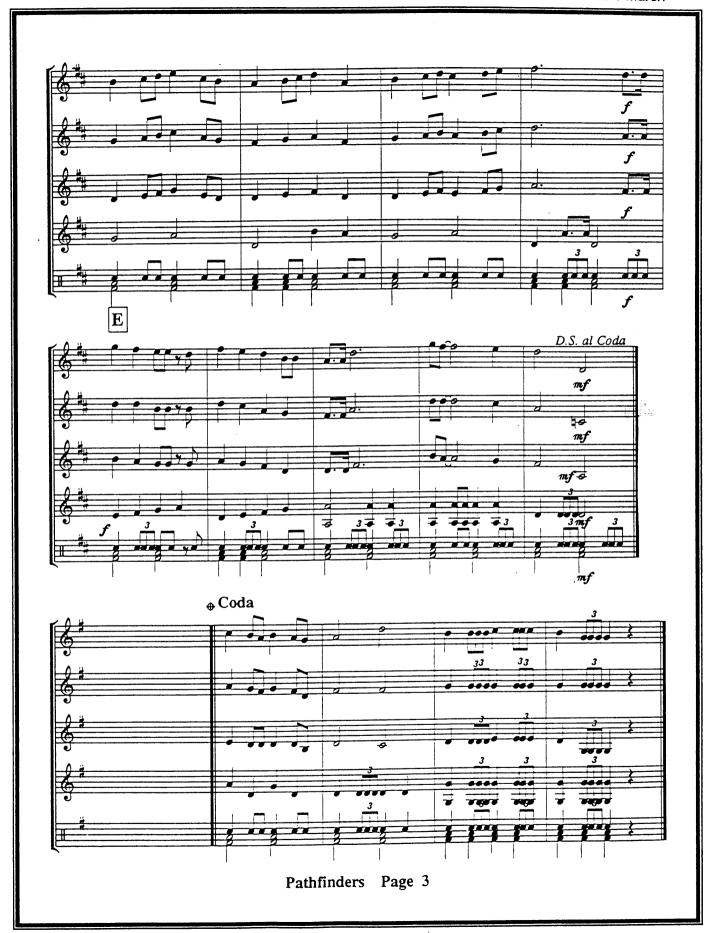
The "King of the Pathfinders" was a Canadian bomber pilot, J. Fauquier. He was one of the most decorated bomber pilots and was picked to lead precision bombing raids on a German rocket base and Hitler's personal Headquarters.

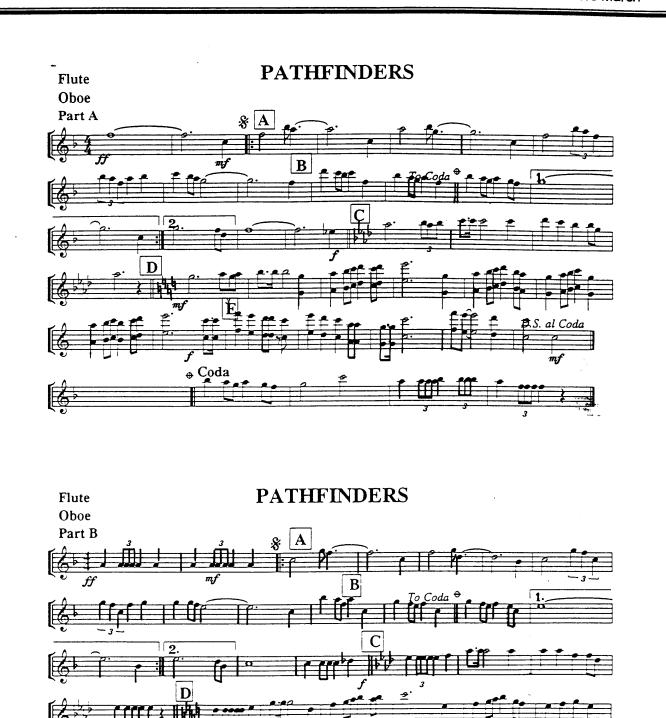


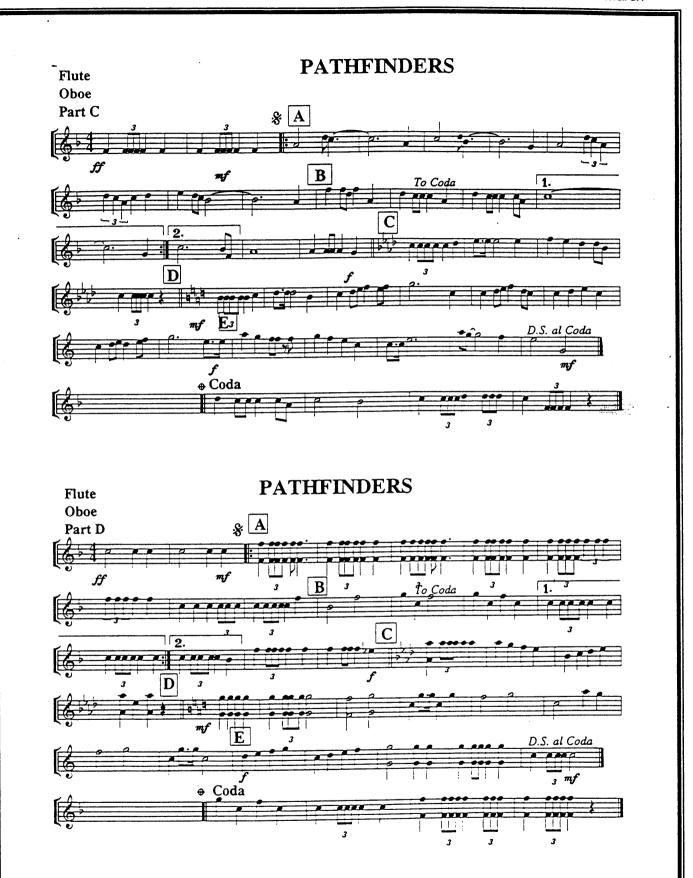


Page 44-2

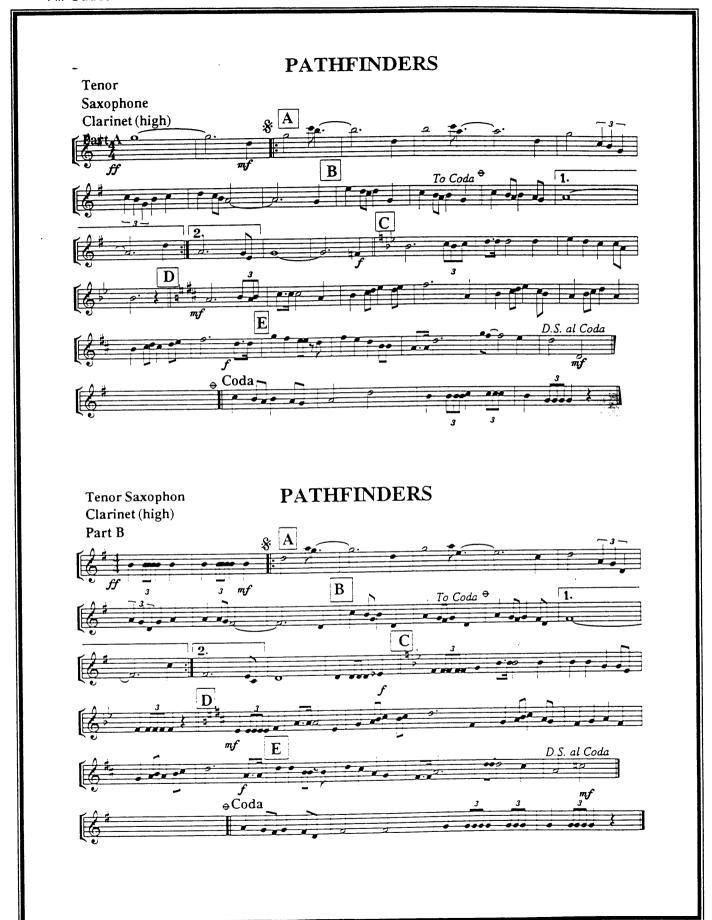








Page 44-6







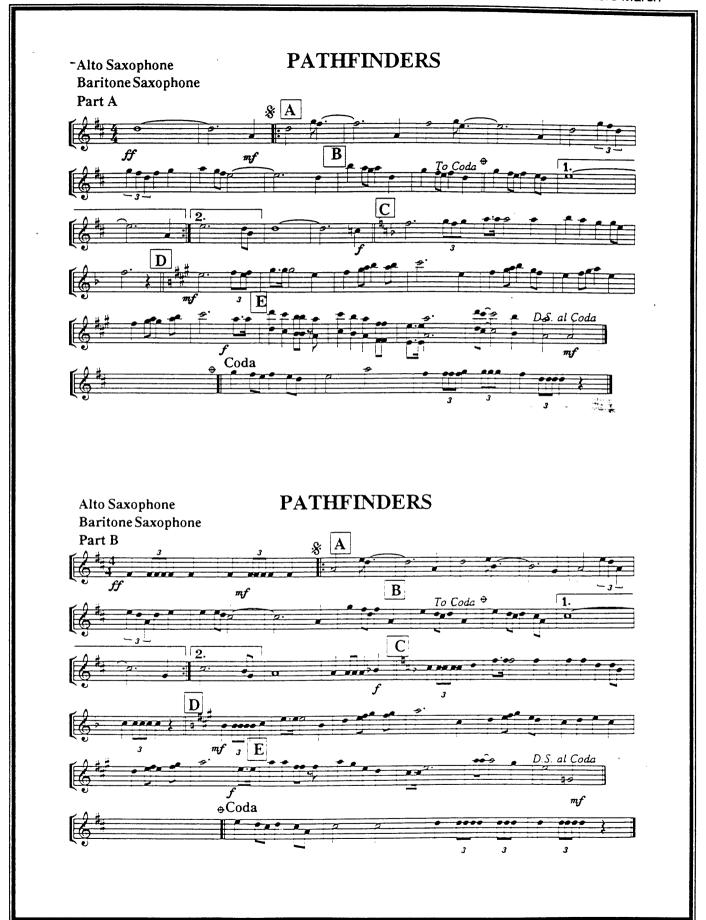
Page 44-8

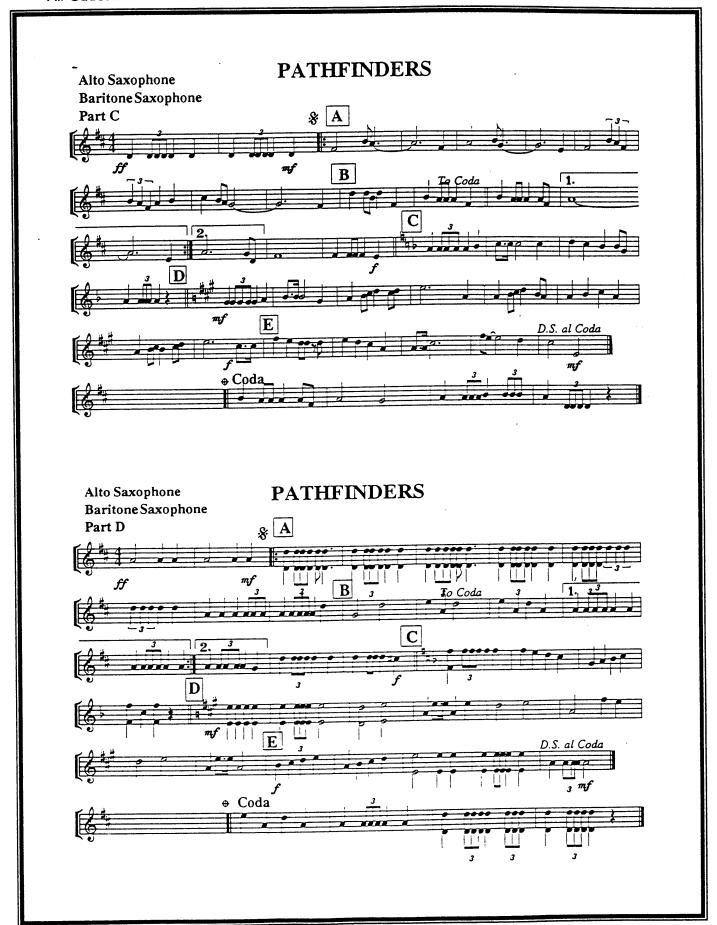


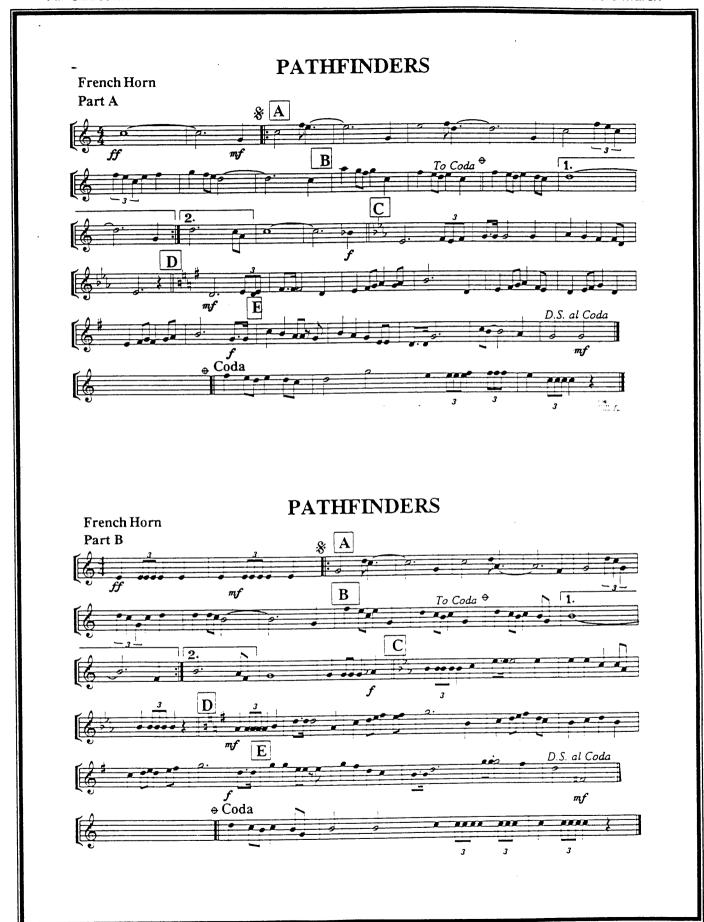


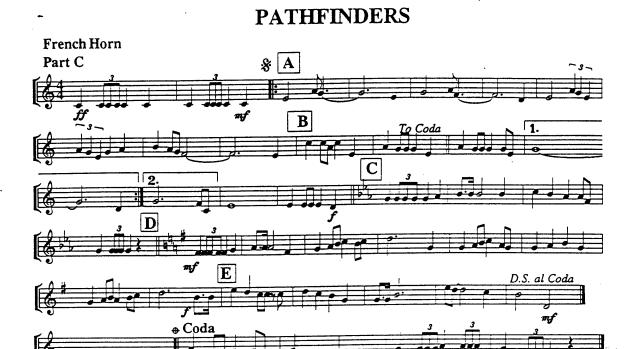


Page 44-10

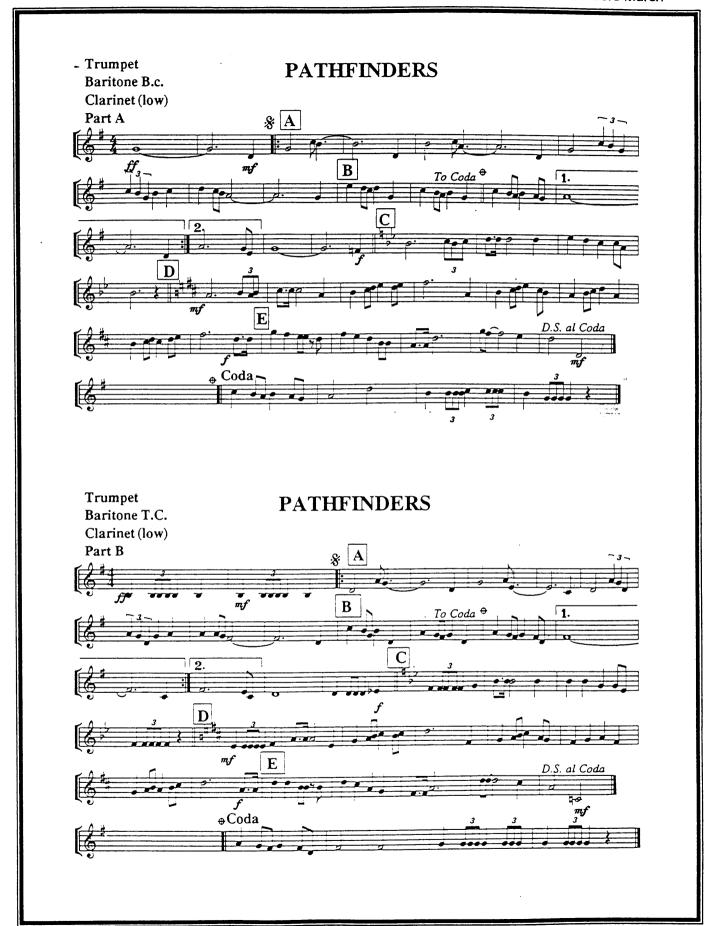


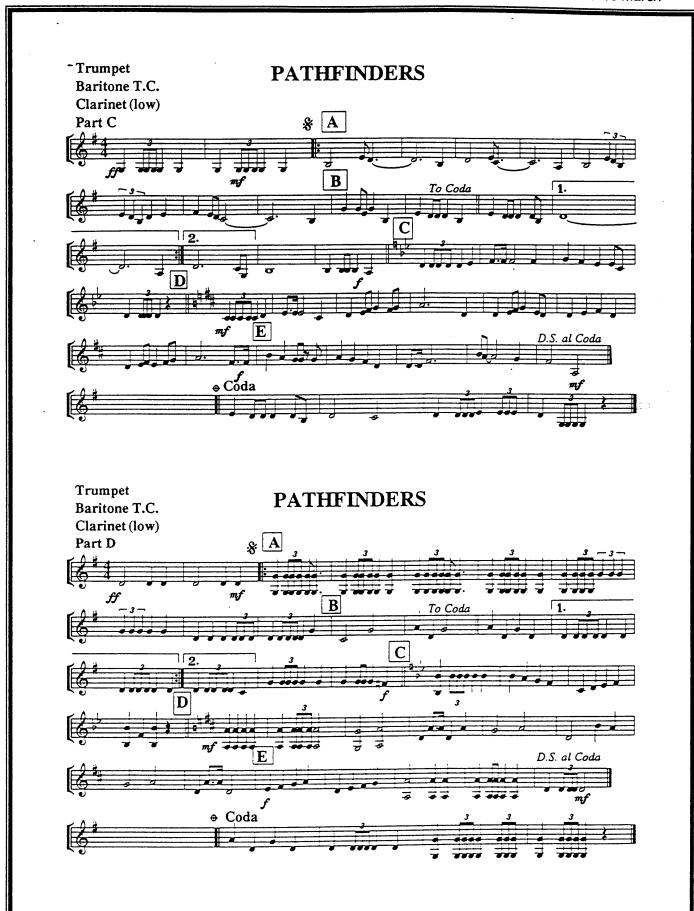


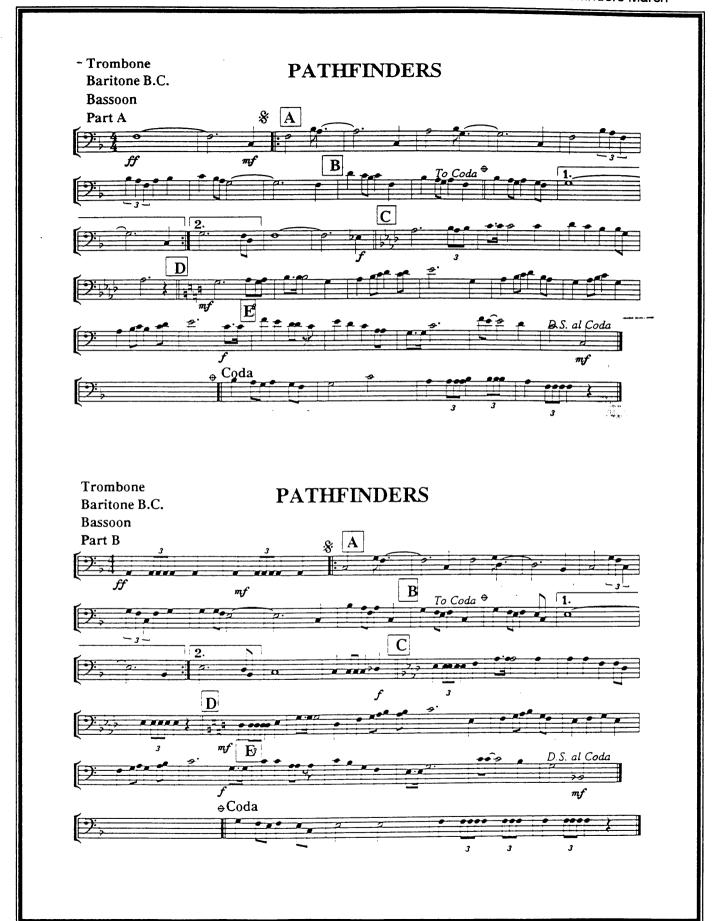


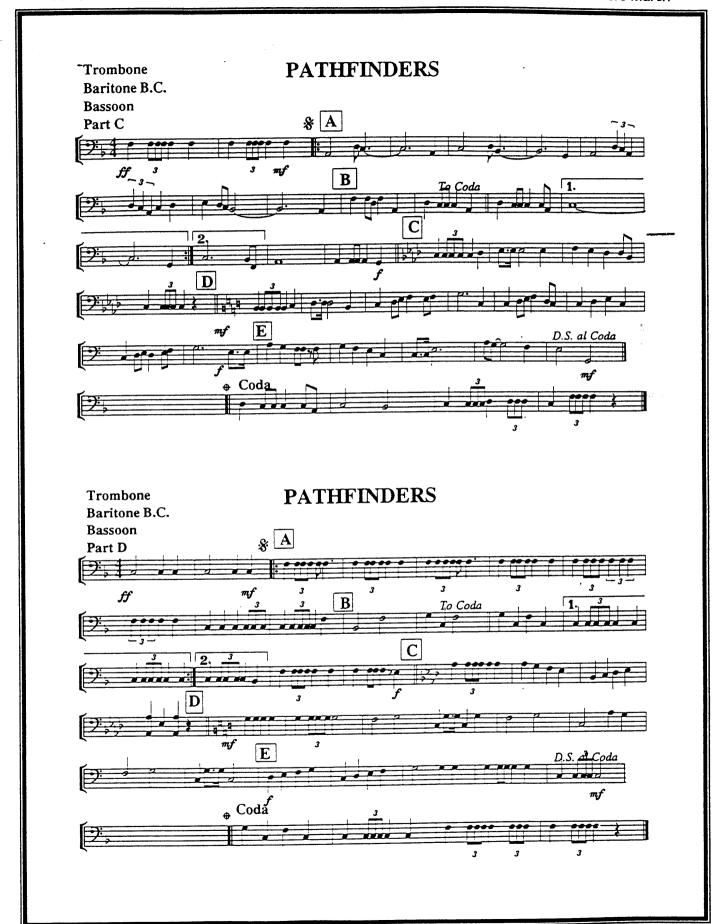


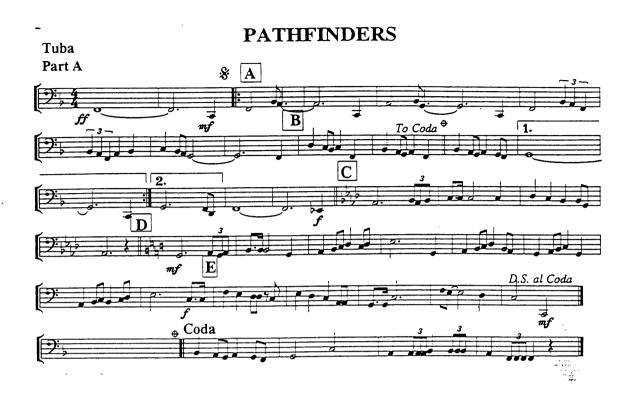




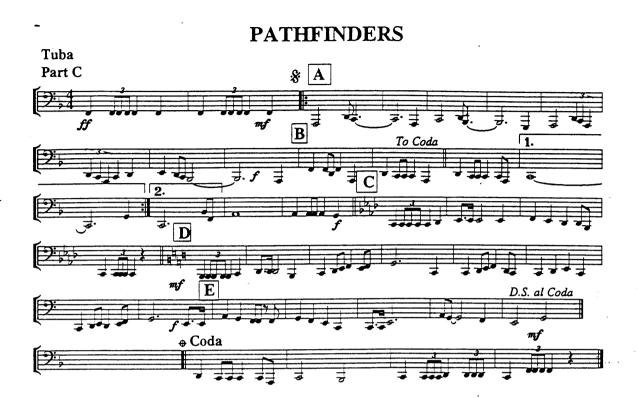




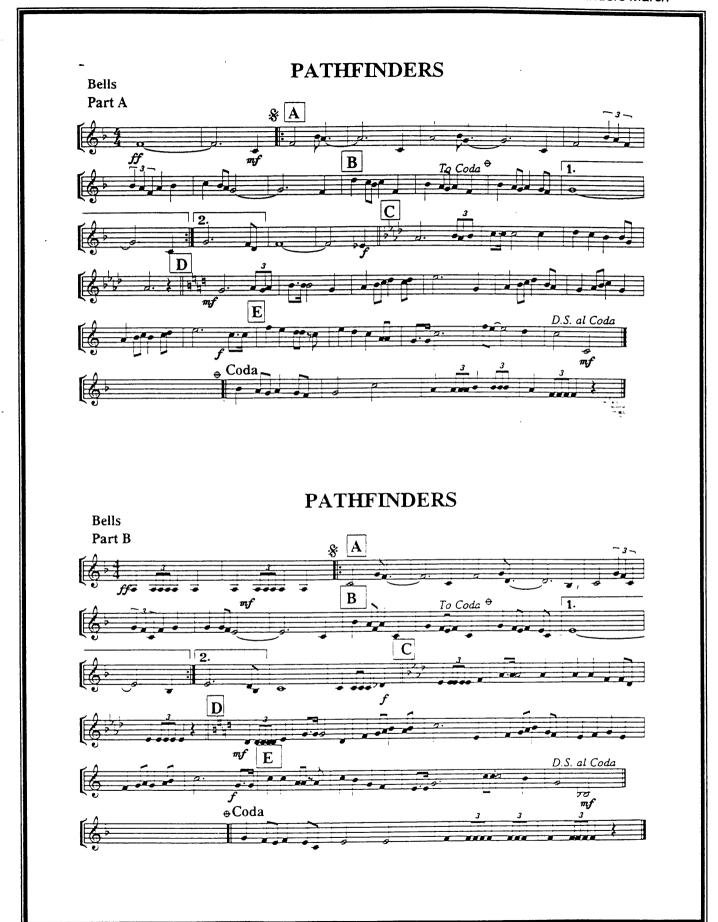












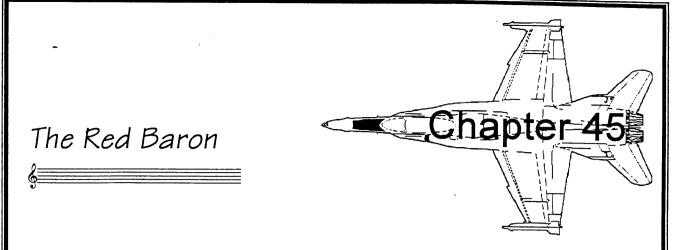
## **PATHFINDERS**



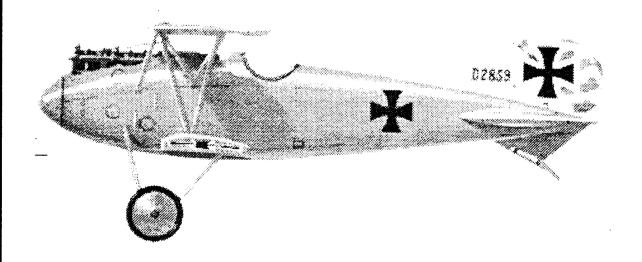








The "Red Baron" remained the highest scoring 'ace' throughout World War I with 80 allied planes shot down. His real name was Baron Manfred Von Richtofen and he flew an Albatros DV biplane for the *Jagdstaffeln* (German Fighter units). His Albatros was painted a bright red which is where the nickname "Red Baron" came from. Von Richtofen was a formidable enemy to the allied Air Force until he was shot down 21 April 1918. Although the official reports state Canadian pilot Captain A. Roy Brown DSC was the pilot who shot Von Richtofen down, there are reports that an Australian pilot may have scored the victory. Based on the angle at which Von Richtofen was shot and killed, the shot came from below and not from behind him where Captain Brown was.

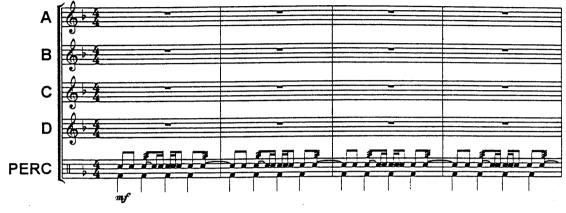


Albatros DV Biplane

## **RED BARON**

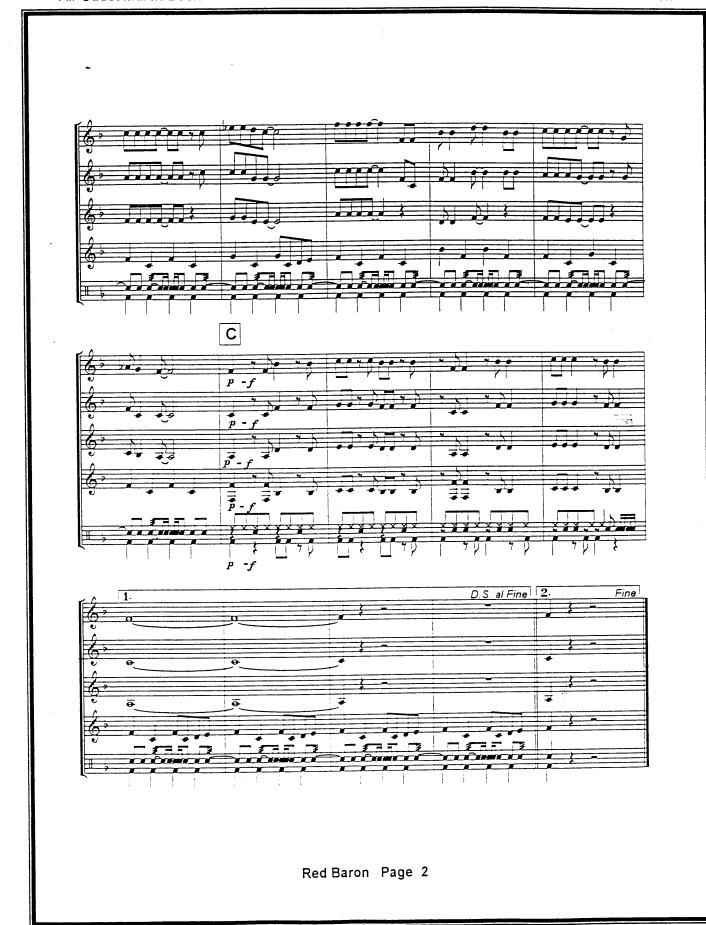
**Bb CONDUCTOR** 

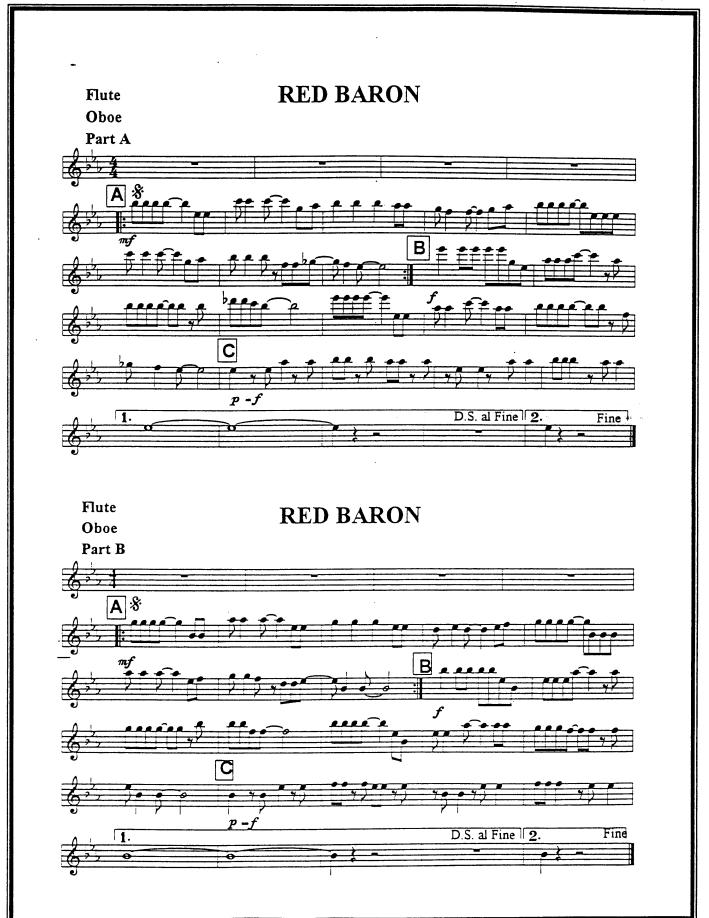
INSPECTION TUNE

















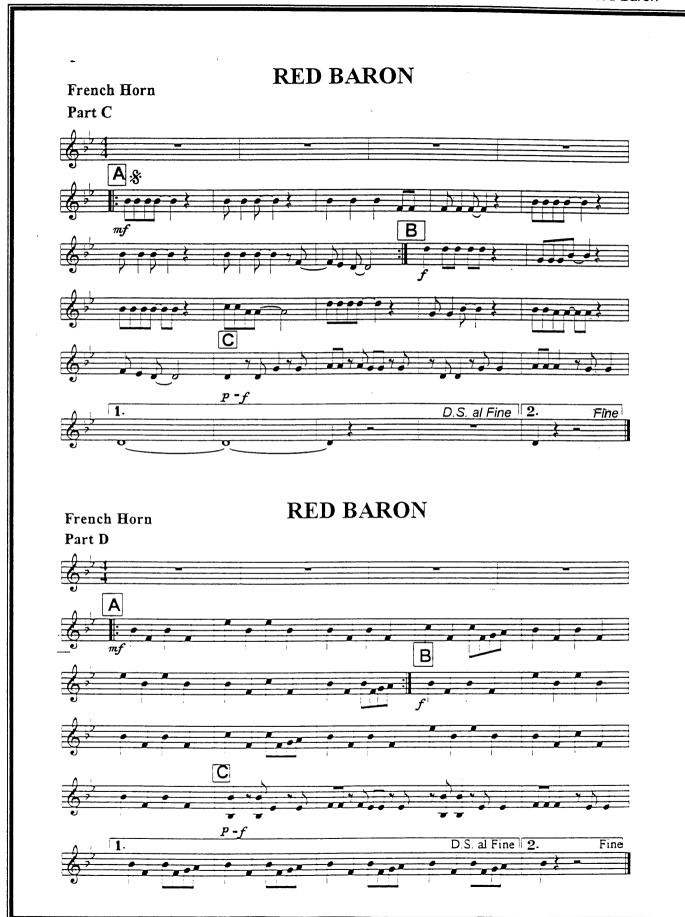




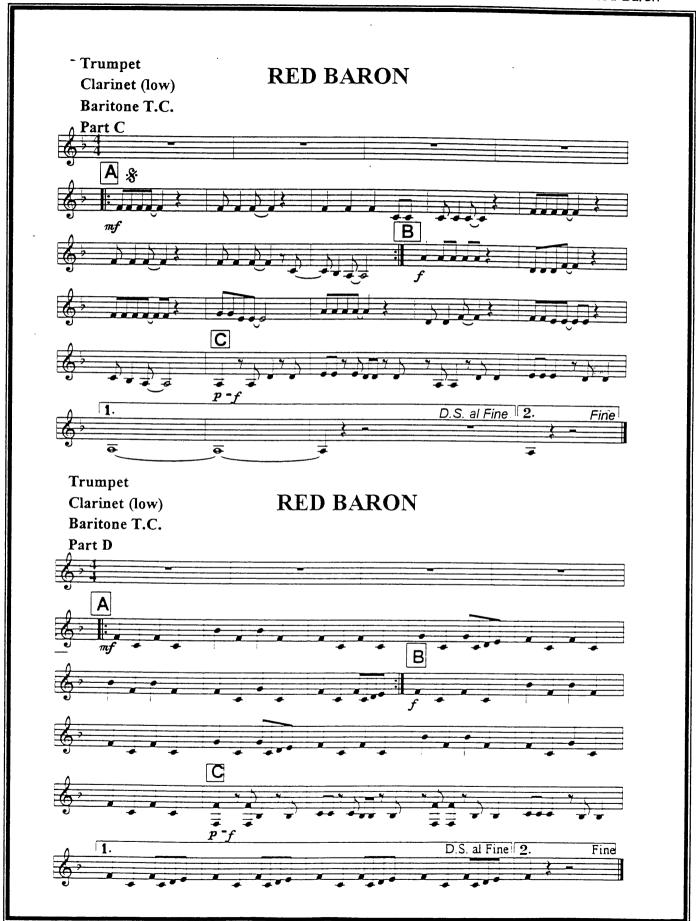


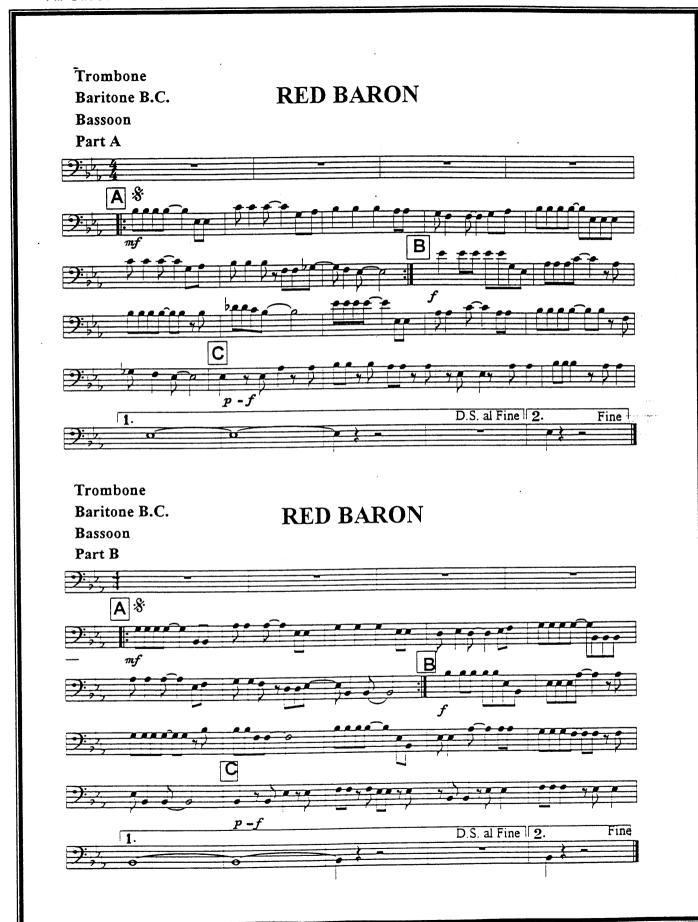


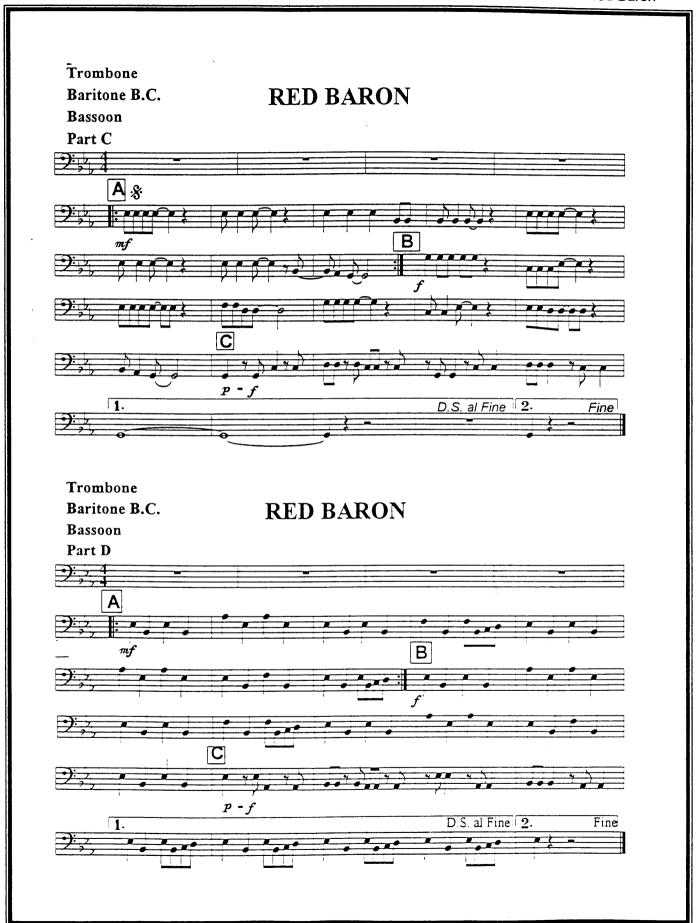




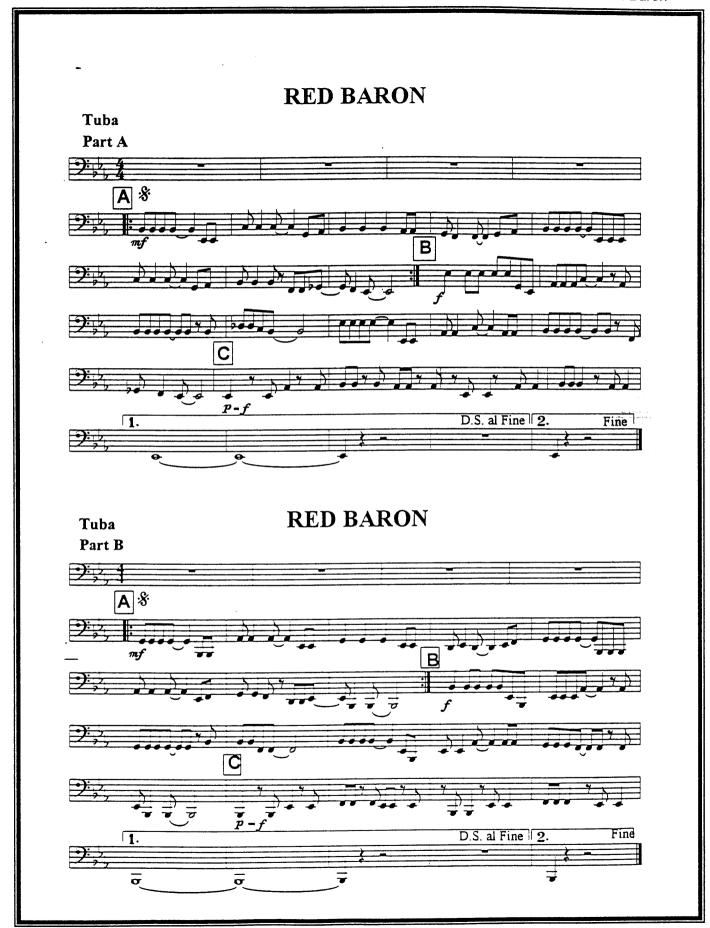








Page 45-17









Page 45-21

# **RED BARON**

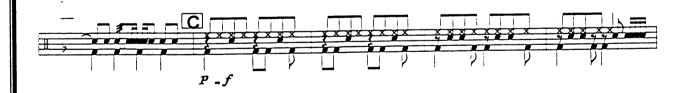
#### Percussion

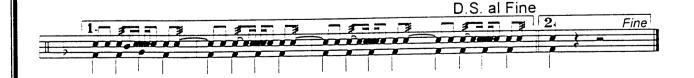


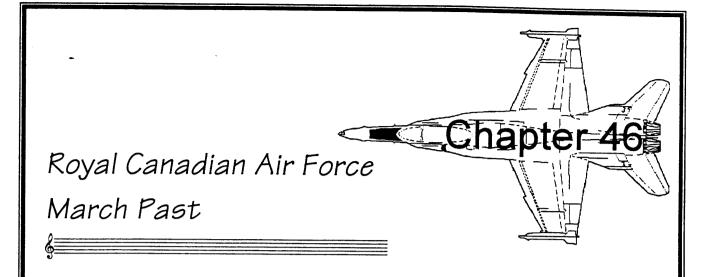












The Royal Air Force March was written by Sir Walford Davies soon after the formation of the Royal Air Force in April, 1918. Of special interest is the fact that Sir Walford combined the rhythm of the old Flying Corps Call with the Royal Navel Air Service, from which evolved the Royal Air Force Call, which appears as the introduction to the march as well as in the Coda. The trio was added to the march in 1919 by Major Dyson who took over from Sir Walford as Officer Directing Music.

Although the Royal Canadian Air Force was formed April 1st, 1924, the RAF marchpast was not adopted until 1943 when the RCAF was heavily involved in the air war over Britain and Europe. After the unification of the Canadian Armed Forces, Air Command retained the march as its official march past.

The Original version included is an excellent arrangement that will challenge even the experienced musician. The Royal Air Force March is a well composed song that depicts the grandeur and glory of the Canadian aviators. Since the beginning of flight, there has always been a certain amount of mystery and awe at both aircraft and pilot. It is often thought this is why more young adults decide to join Air Cadets then any other element.

"Per Ardua Ad Astra"

Through Adversity to the Stars

## Trio

Through adversities we'll conquer Blaze into the stars.
A trail of glory will live on land and sea 'till victory is won.

Men in blue the skies are winging in each heart one thought is ringing.

Fight for the right!

God is our might!

We shall be free.



Page 46-3



Page 46-4



Page 46-5



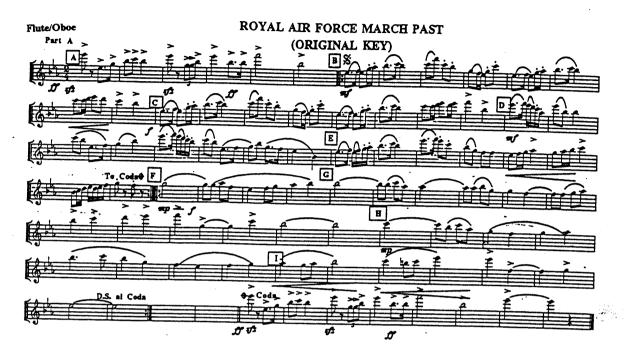
Page 46-6





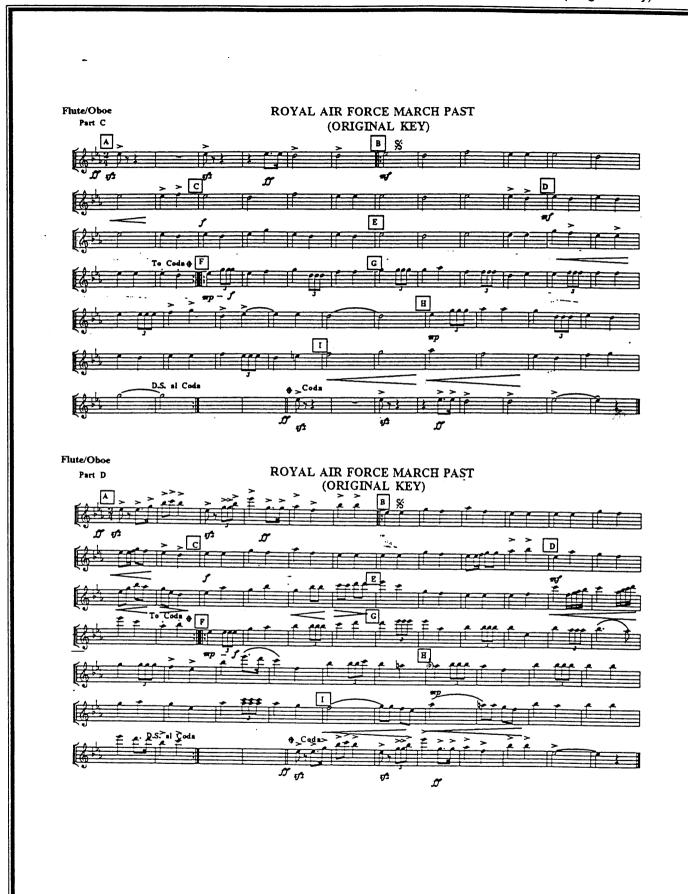


Page 46-9





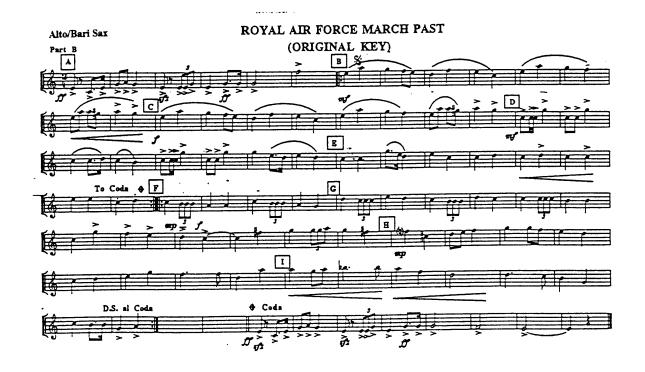
Page 46-10



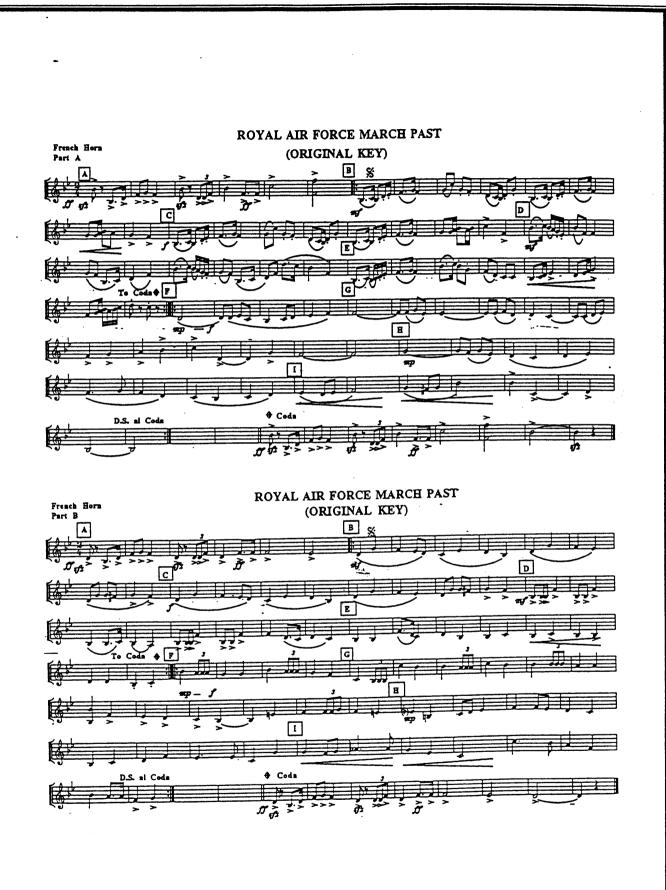


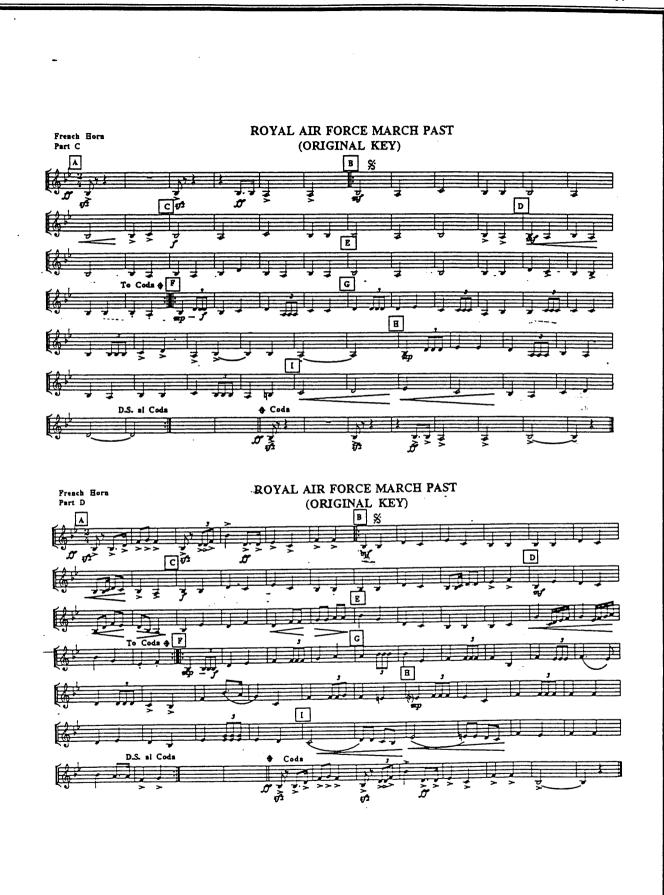


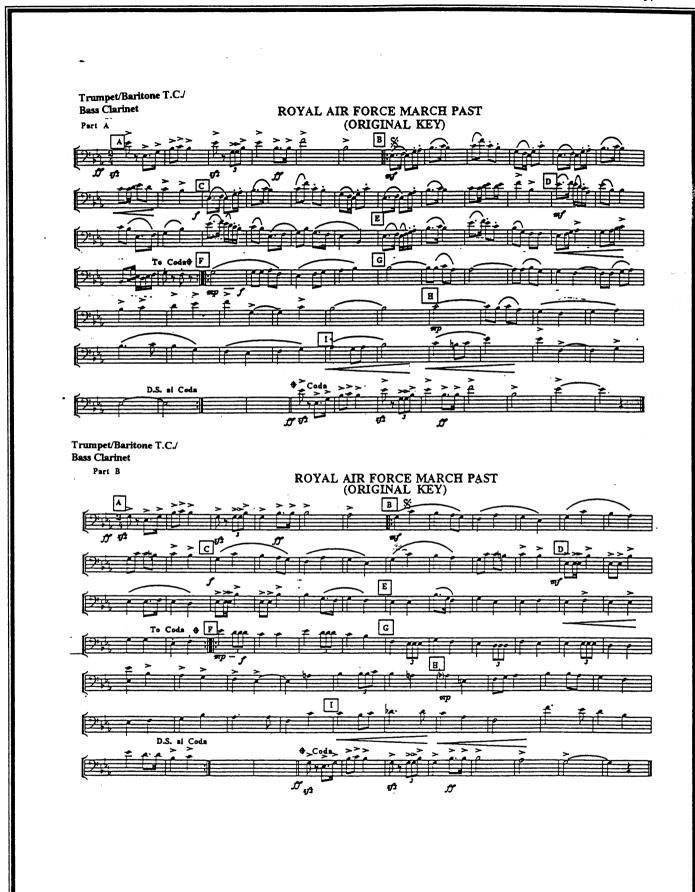


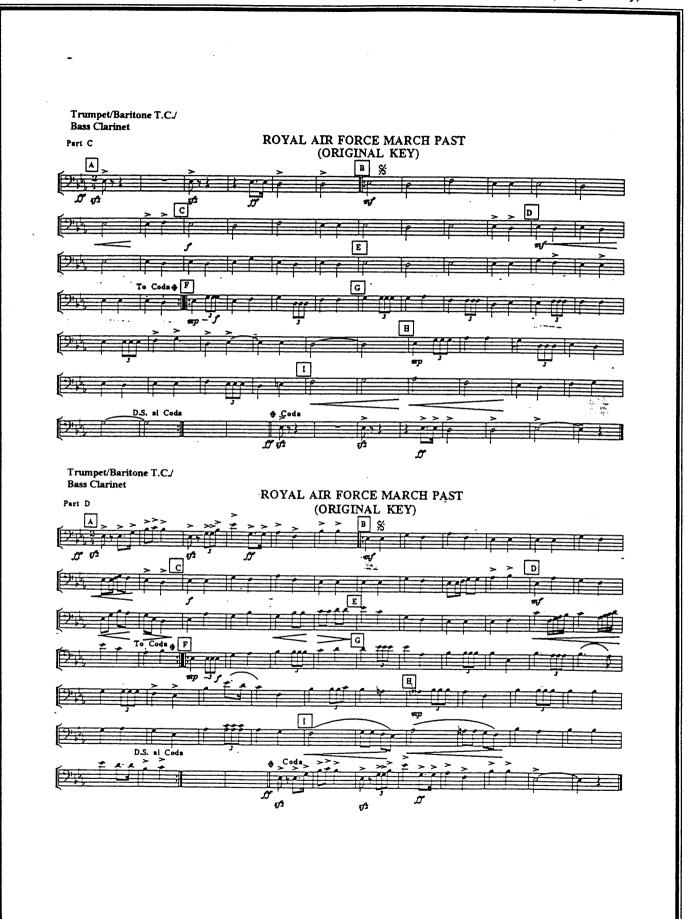






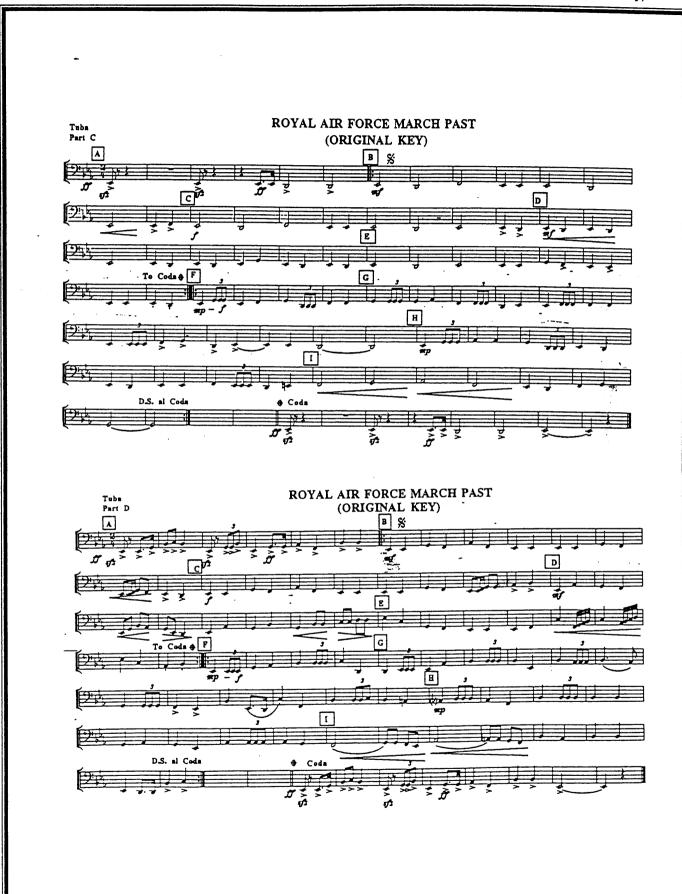




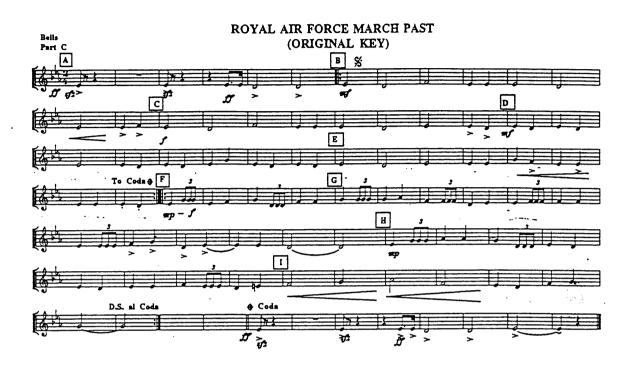














## ROYAL AIR FORCE MARCH PAST

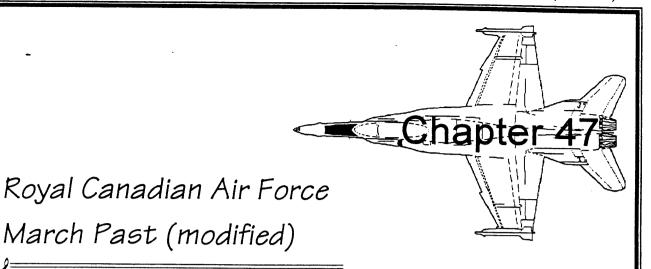


RAF Perc. Page 2



RAF Perc. Page 2 DS. al Coda ⊕ Coda

Page 46-26



The *Royal Canadian Air Force Marchpast* modified has been re-written in an easier key signature for cadet bands. The original score is quite challenging and for most instruments is in a difficult range to play comfortably. This arrangment still retains the challenging rhythms found in the original version.

## Trio

Through adversities we'll conquer
Blaze into the stars.
A trail of glory
will live on land and sea
'till victory is won.

Men in blue the skies are winging in each heart one thought is ringing.

Fight for the right!

God is our might!

We shall be free.



Page 47-2





Page 47-4



Page 47-5





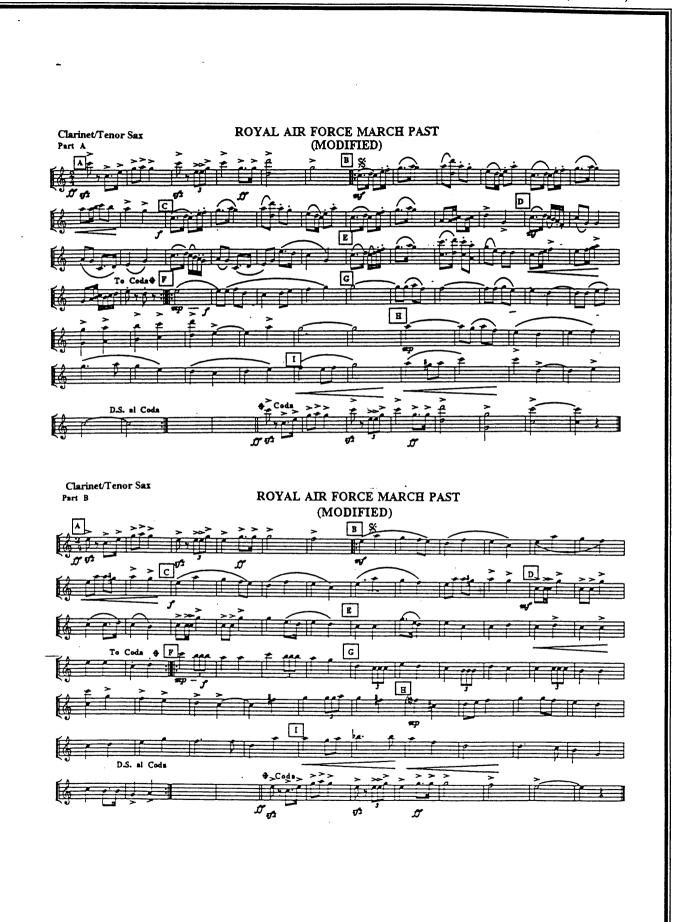
Page 47-7

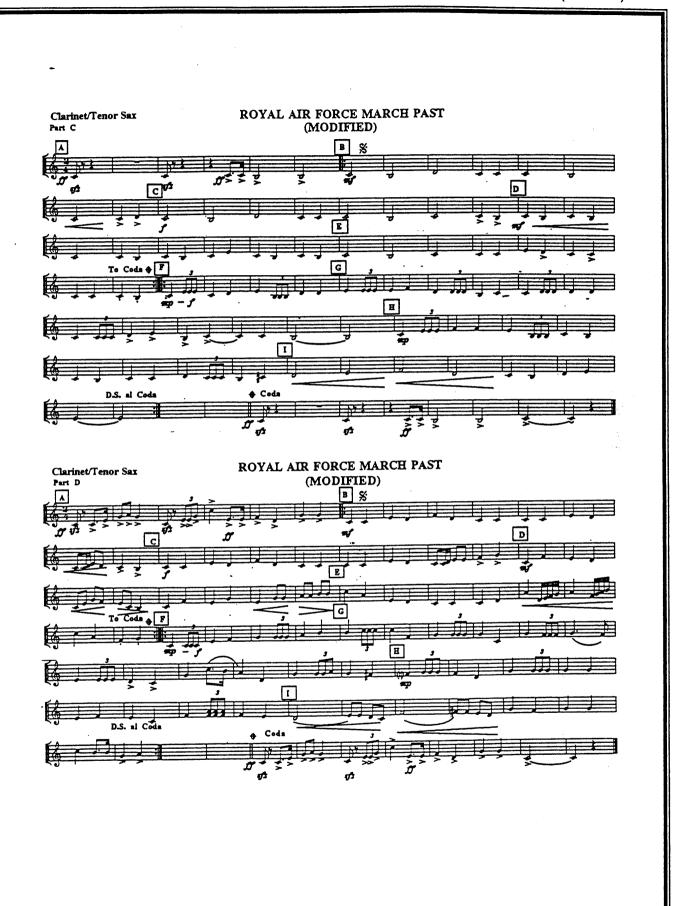


Page 47-8





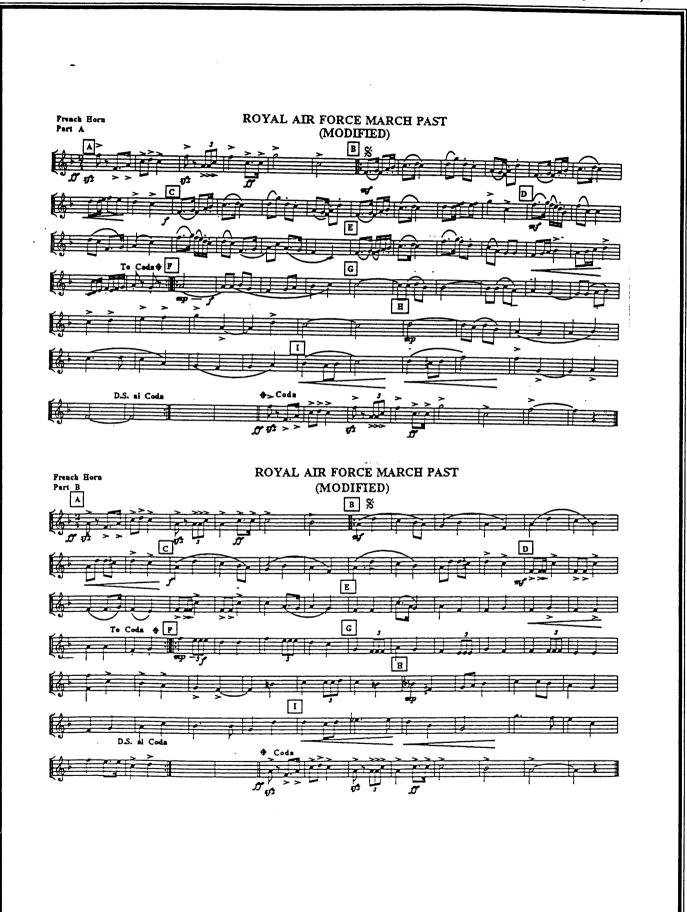






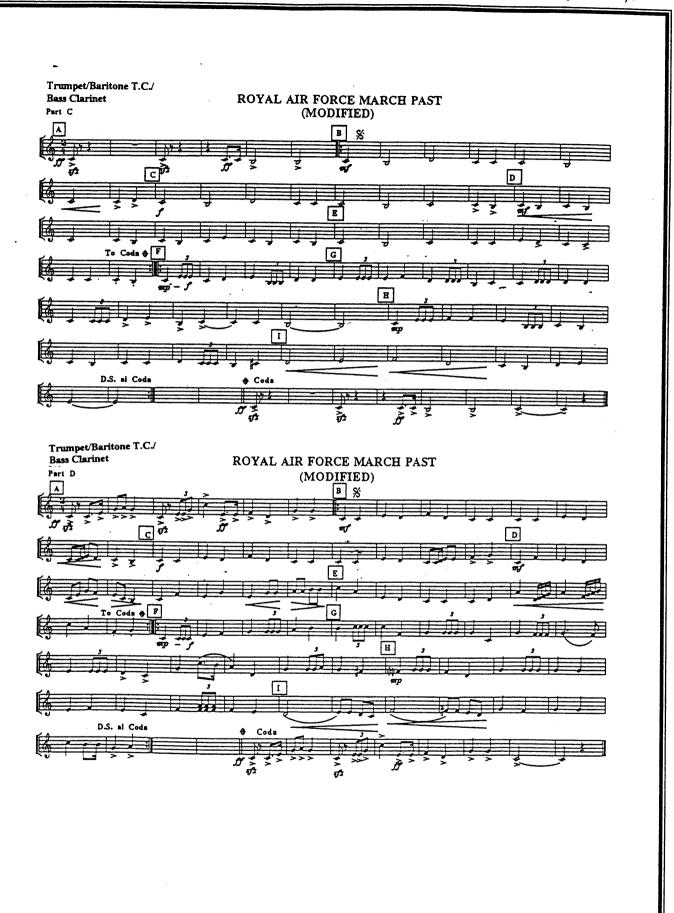




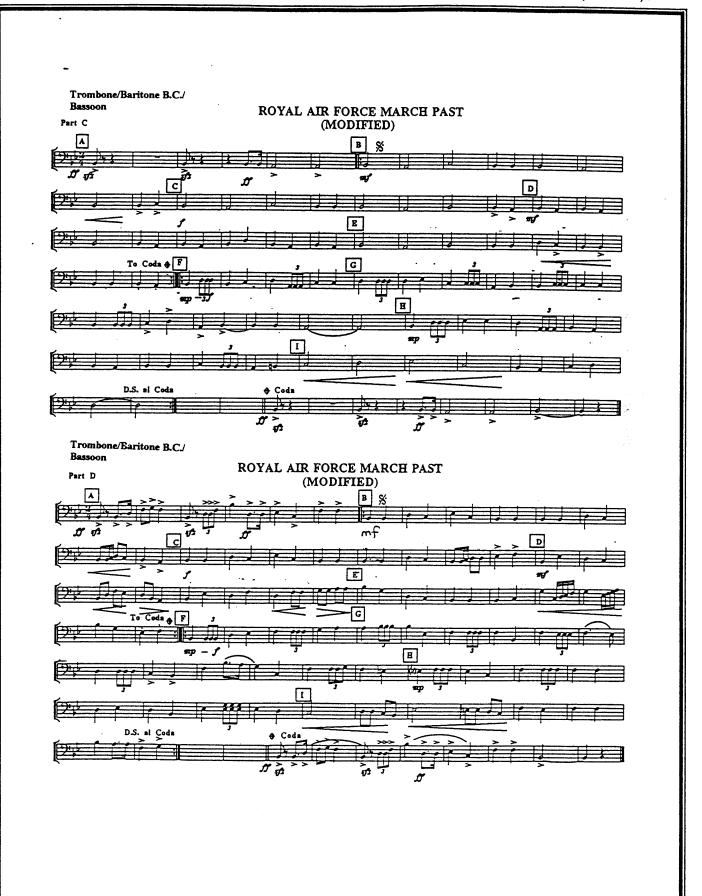


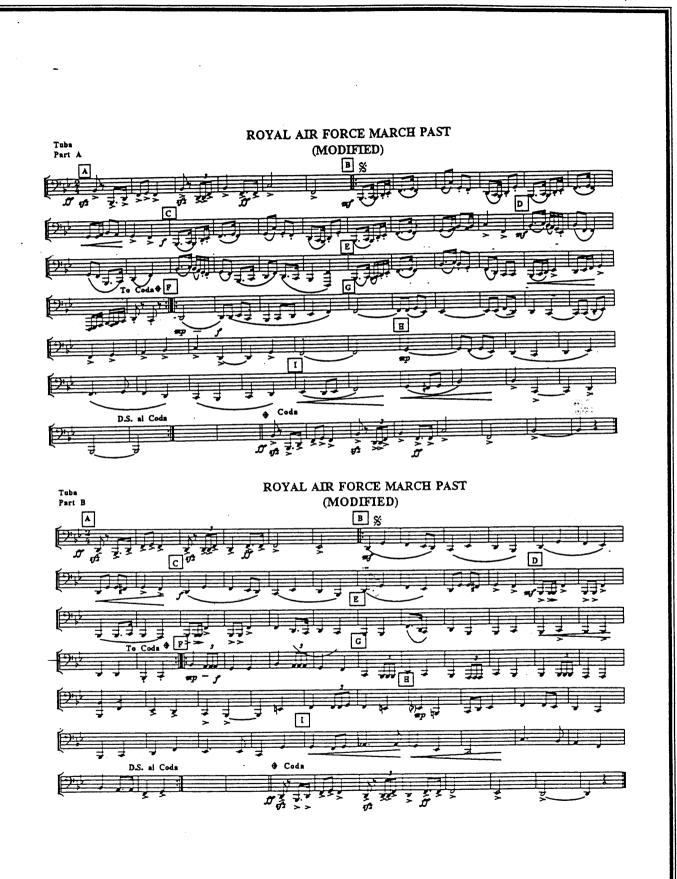


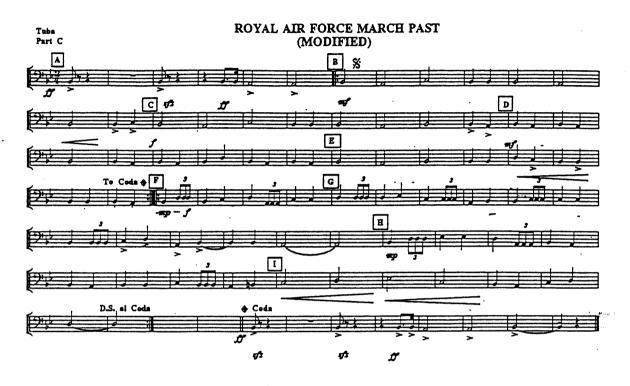






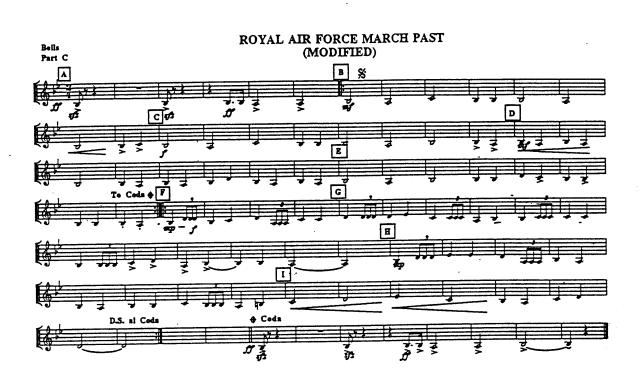


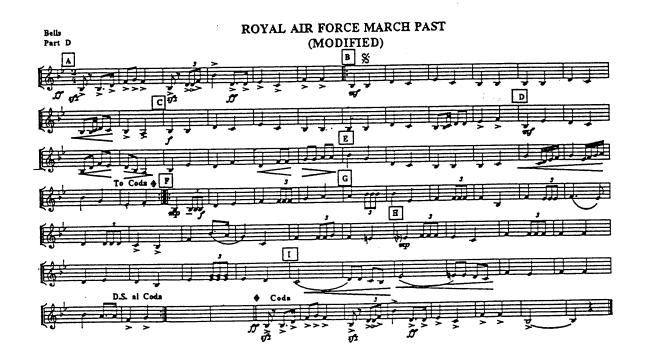




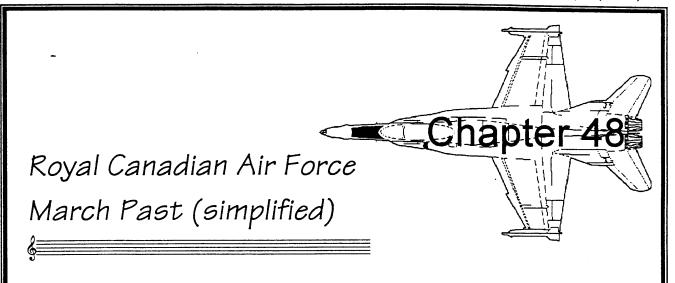












The Royal Air Force March simplified has been re-written in an easier key signature and a simpler rhythm for cadet bands. The simplified version can be played with the modified version if necessary. The original score is quite challenging and for most instruments is in a difficult range to play comfortably.

## Trio

Through adversities we'll conquer

Blaze into the stars.

A trail of glory

will live on land and sea

'till victory is won.

Men in blue the skies are winging in each heart one thought is ringing.

Fight for the right!

God is our might!

We shall be free.





Page 48-3





Page 48-5

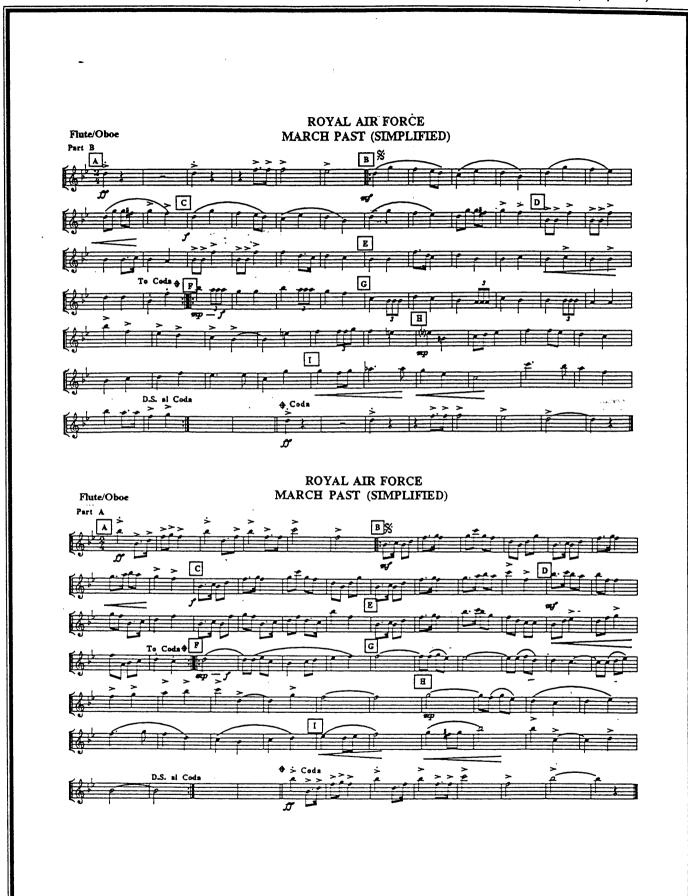


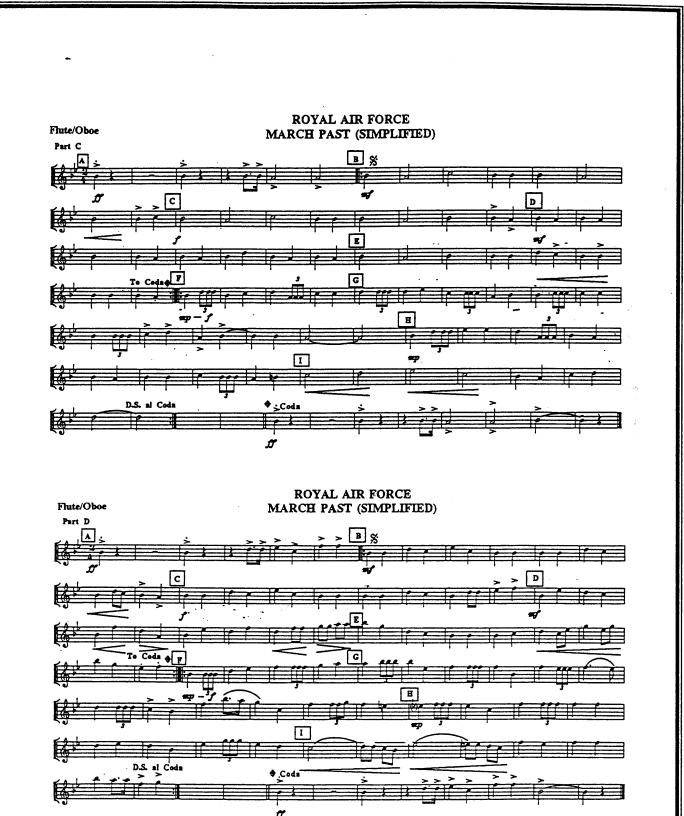


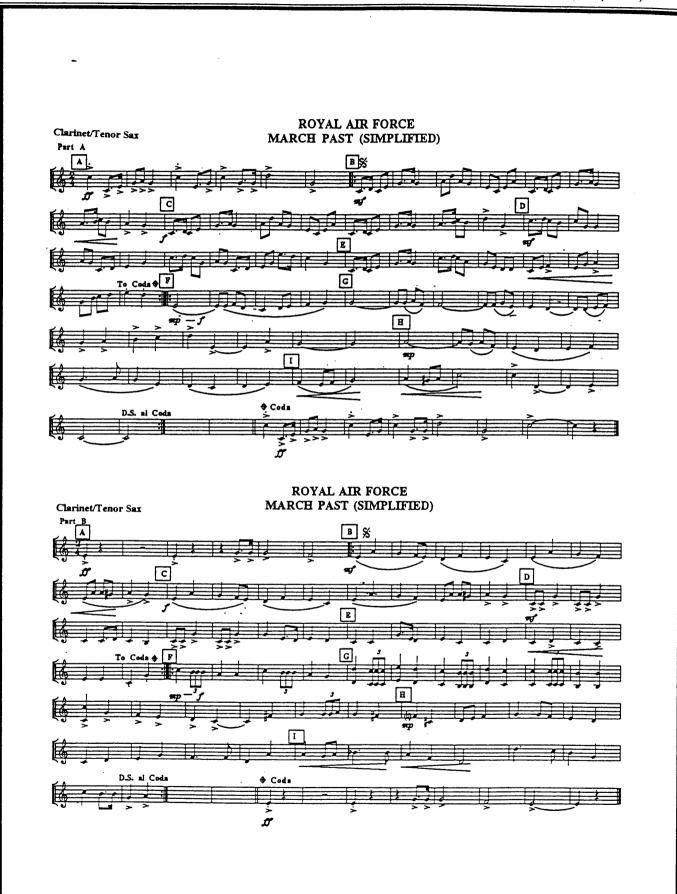
Page 48-7

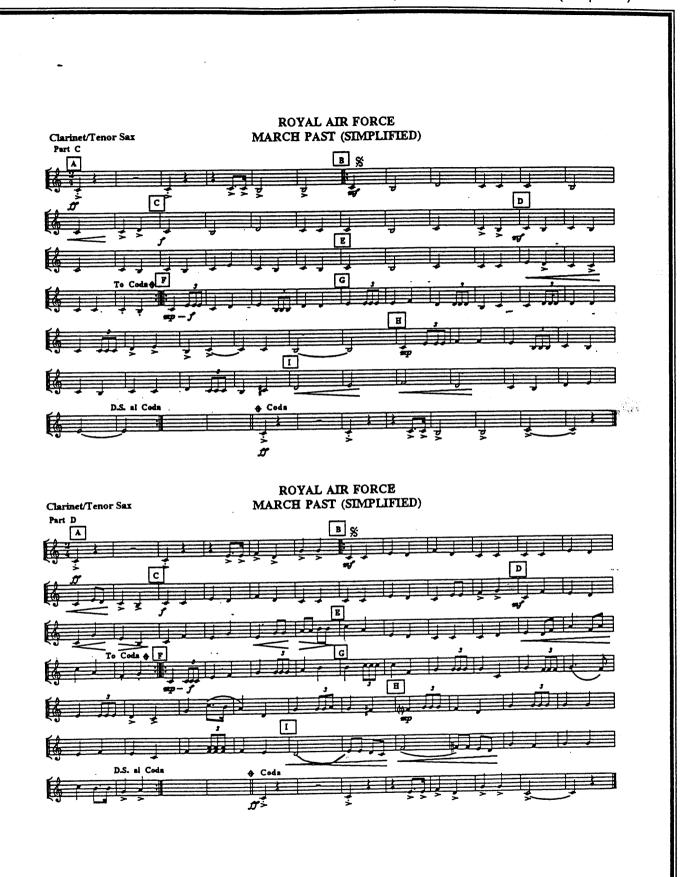


Page 48-8



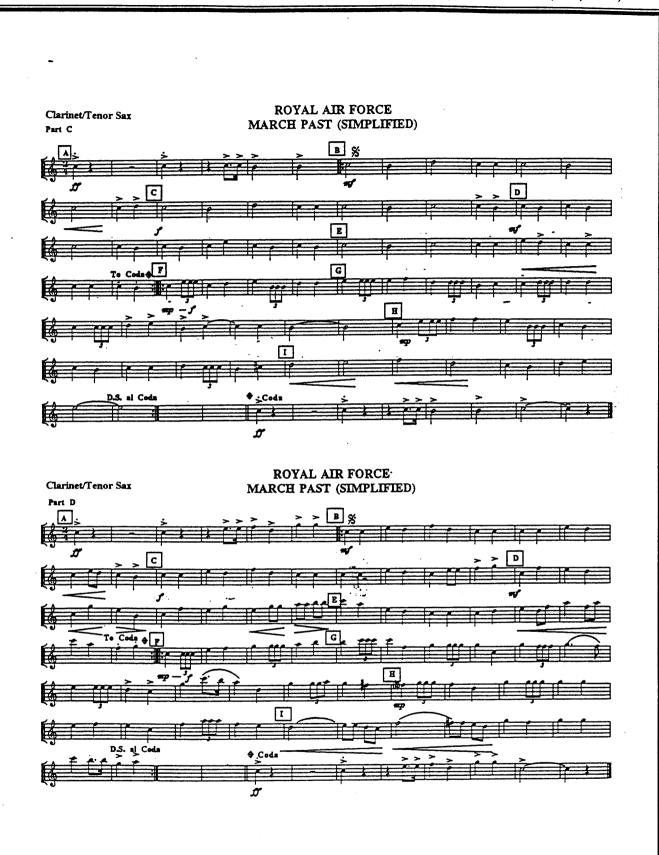






Page 48-12

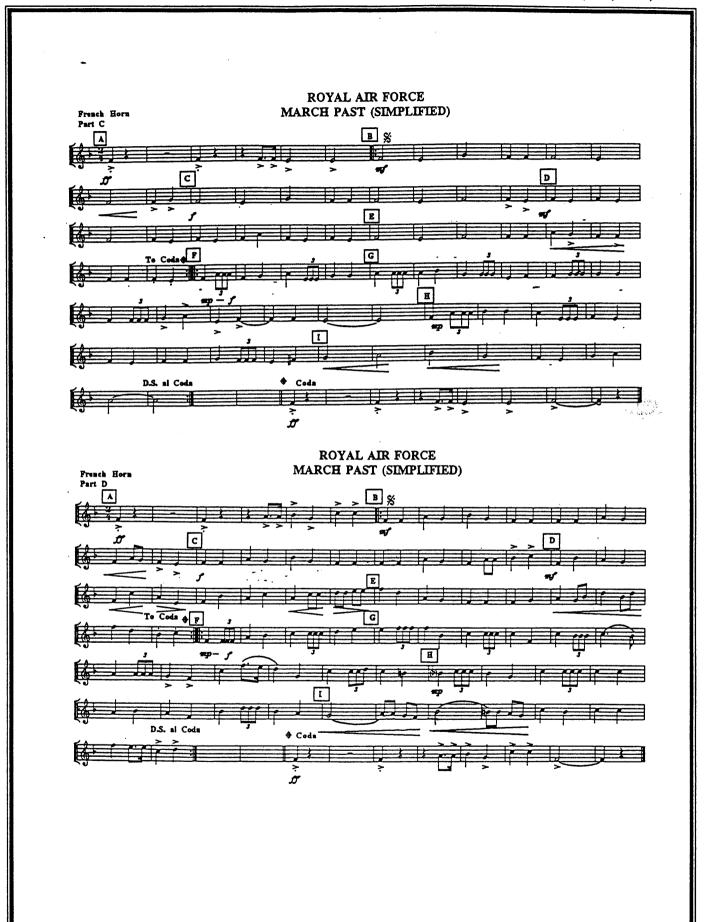


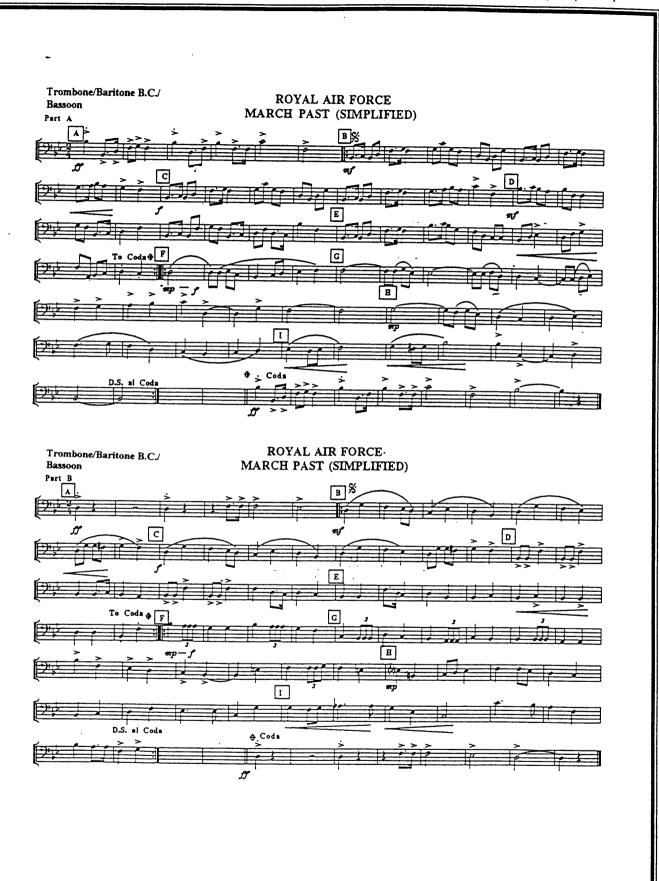


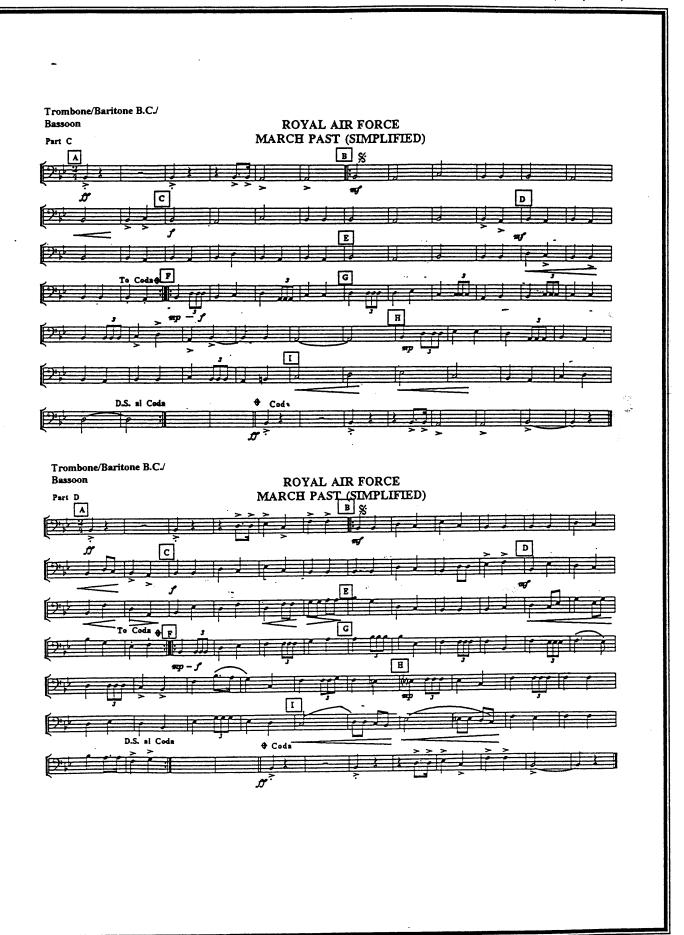


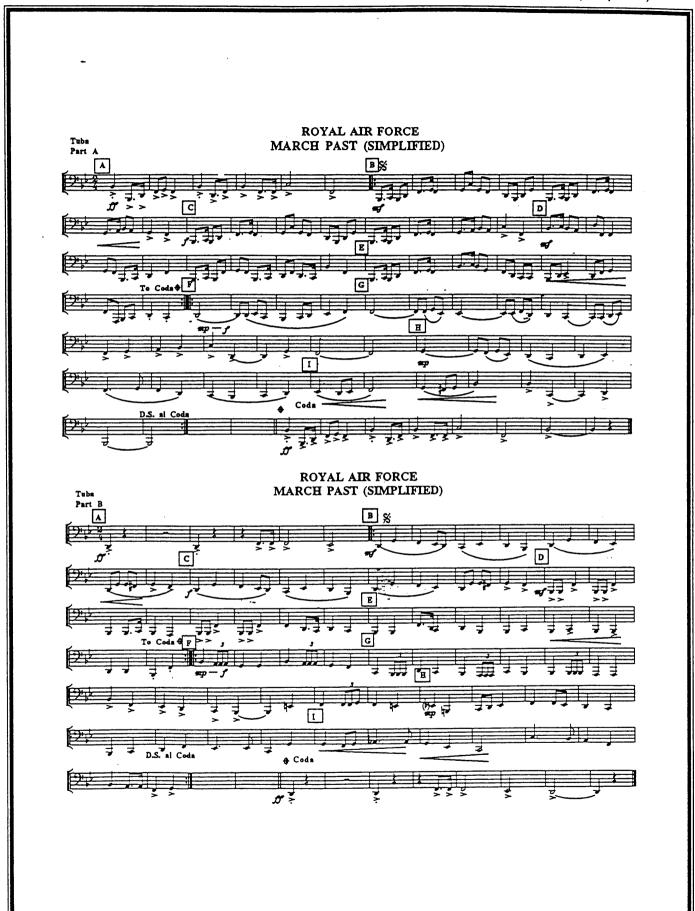






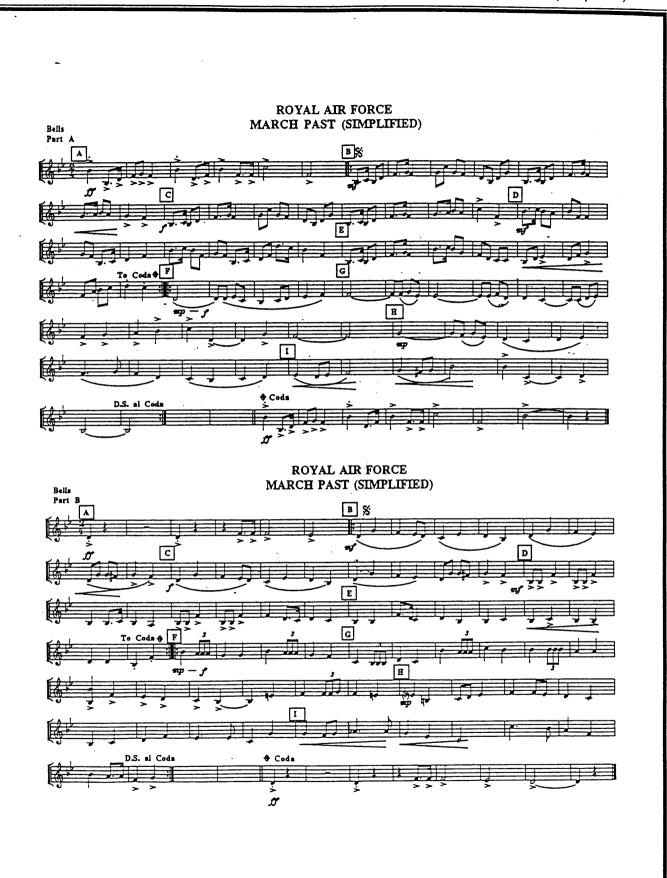


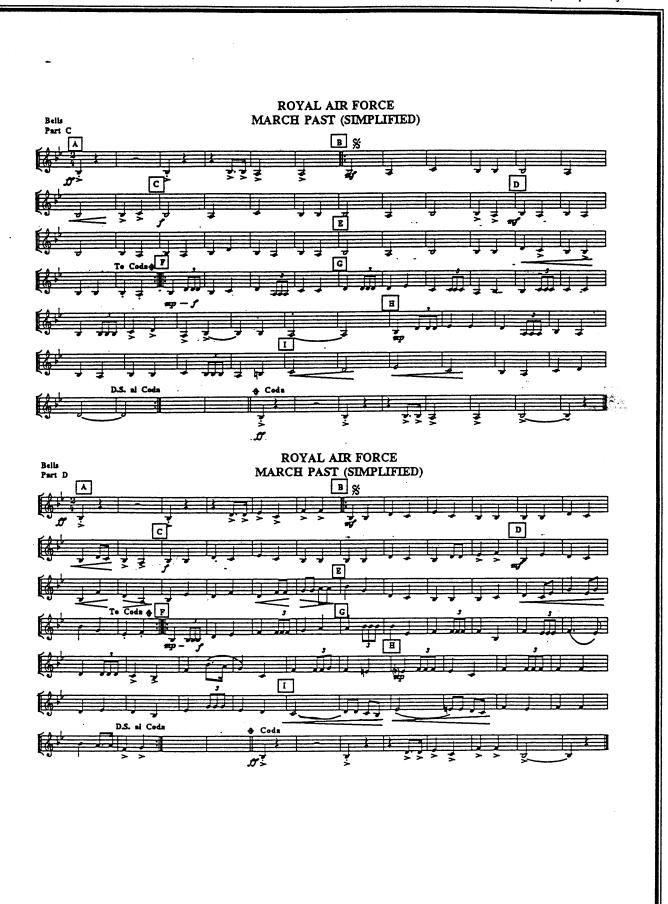




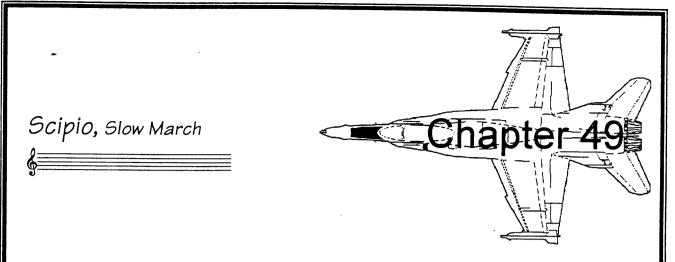


Page 48-22









This simple march is taken from the opera, "The Mercy Of Scipio", written in 1725 by Sir George Frederic Handel. This composer is well known for his oratorio, "The Messiah". This arrangement stays close to the original four-part form written by Handel. The lyrics, titled "Toll For The Brave", were written by William Cowper in 1782. When "Scipio" is played, the concept of simple, square rhythms should be reinforced. The operatic origin is shown in the melody which easily lends itself to being sung. As Scipio was a Roman Centurion, this piece should be played with grandeur and elegant phrasing, with plenty of emphasis on the horizontal accented notes which show strength and power.

Handel was a well traveled German who studied in Italy and made his career in England. His music reflected influences from all of these countries and he was regarded as the best composer of his time. Handel was an extremely corpulent man well known for his sense of humor. However, he was also a strict music master. He reportedly once held a recalcitrant soprano out a window until she agreed to sing his operas the way he told her to. As the soprano was no featherweight, Handel must have been strong as well as large. At this time, singers were expected to be temperamental, and at one public performance of Handel's works in 1727, two sopranos had a fist fight on-stage despite the fact the Princess Caroline was in attendance.

Although Handel was painted as a tyrant and glutton by some, he made many jokes at the expense of public figures and was well loved by the British people for his pious and honorable nature, and was buried in Westminster Abbey in 1759. The slow march, Scipio, is played by British and Commonwealth Services bands, a fitting tribute to this great composer.

## Lyrics:

Toll, for the Brave!
The Brave theat are no more,
All sunk beneath the wave,
Fast by their native shore!
Eight hundred of the brave,
Whose courage well was tried,
Had made the vessel heel,
And laid her on her side;
A land breeze shook the shrouds,
And she was overset;
Down went the "Royal George",
With all her crew complete.

## Refrain:

Toll for the Brave!
The Brave that are no more,
All sunk beneath the wave,
Fast by their native shore!

Toll for the Brave!
Brave Kempenfelt is gone;
His last sea fight is fought;
His work of glory done.
It was not in the battle,
No tempest gave the shock,
She sprang no fatal leak,
She ran upon no rock.
His sword was in its sheath,
His fingers held the pen,
When Kempenfelt went down,
With twice four hundred men.

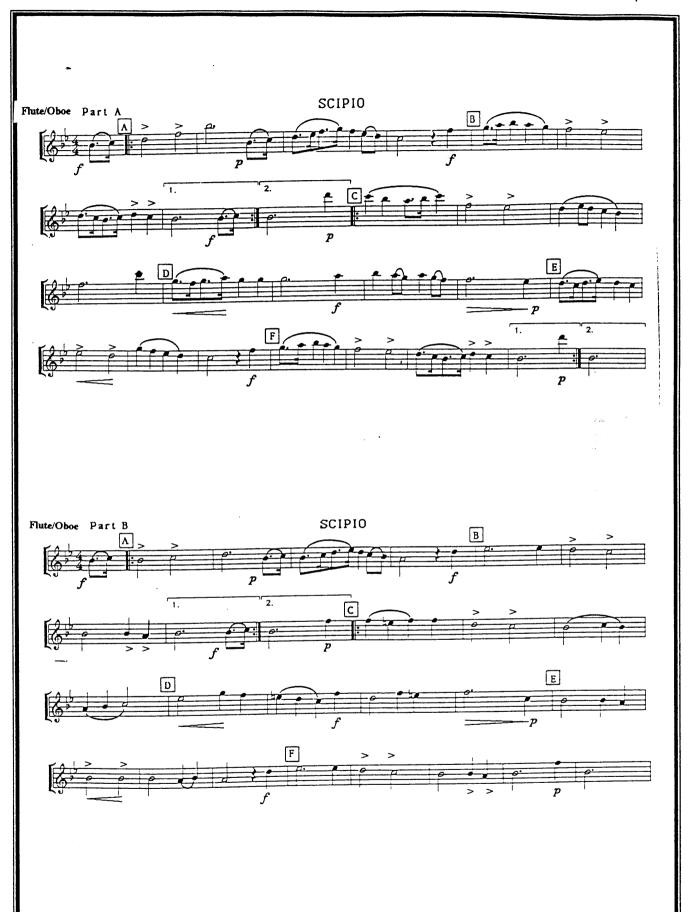
Weigh the vessel up,
Once dreaded by our foes,
And mingle with our cup
The tears that England owes.
Her timbers yet are sound,
And she may float again,
Full charg'd with England's thunder,
And plough the distant main.
But Kempenfelt is gone,
His victories are o'er,
And he and his eight hundred
Must plough the wave no more!

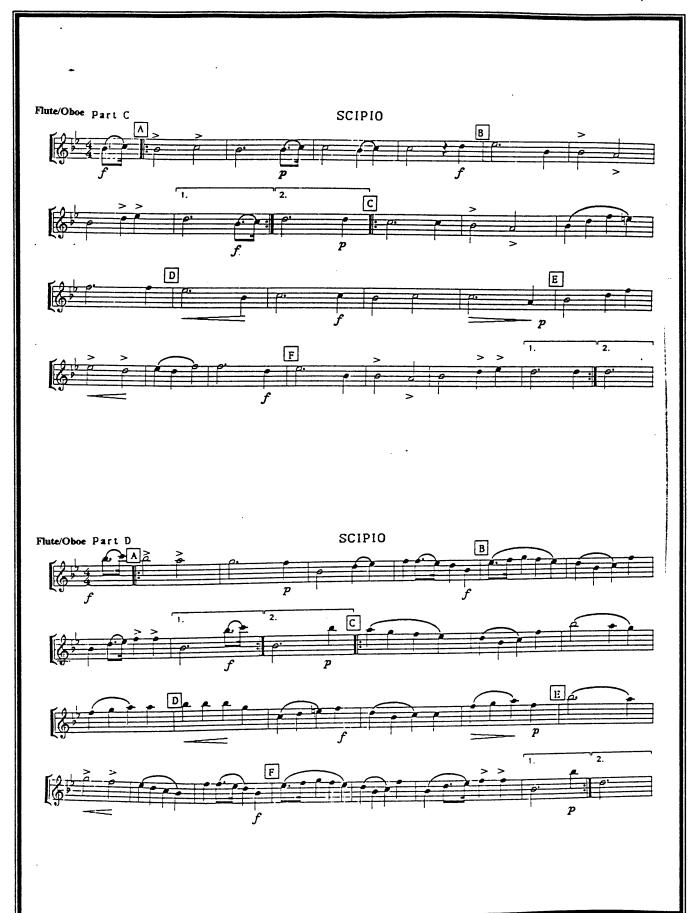


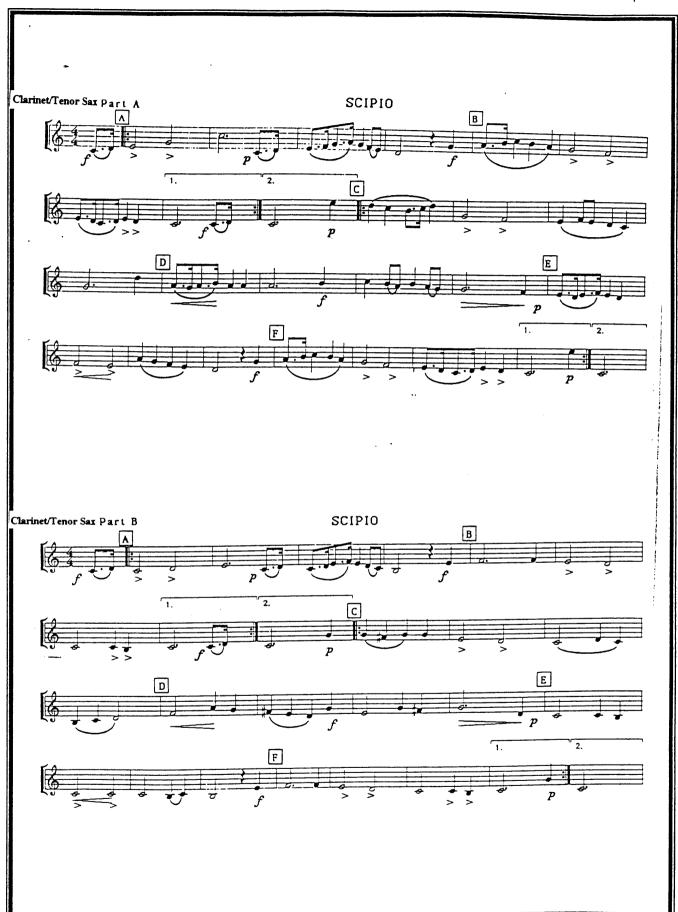
Page 49-3

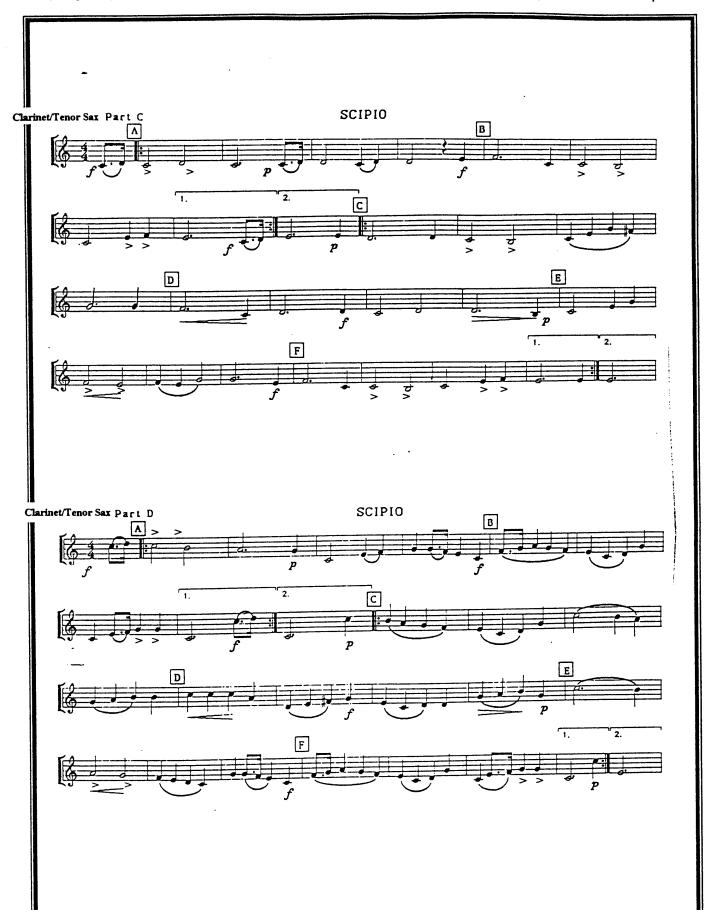


Page 49-4

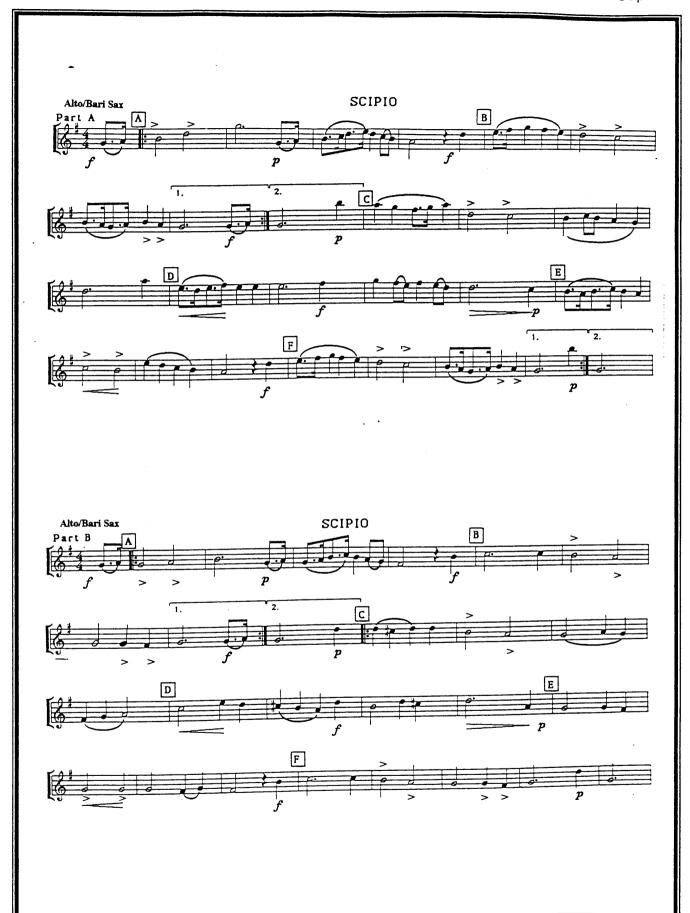


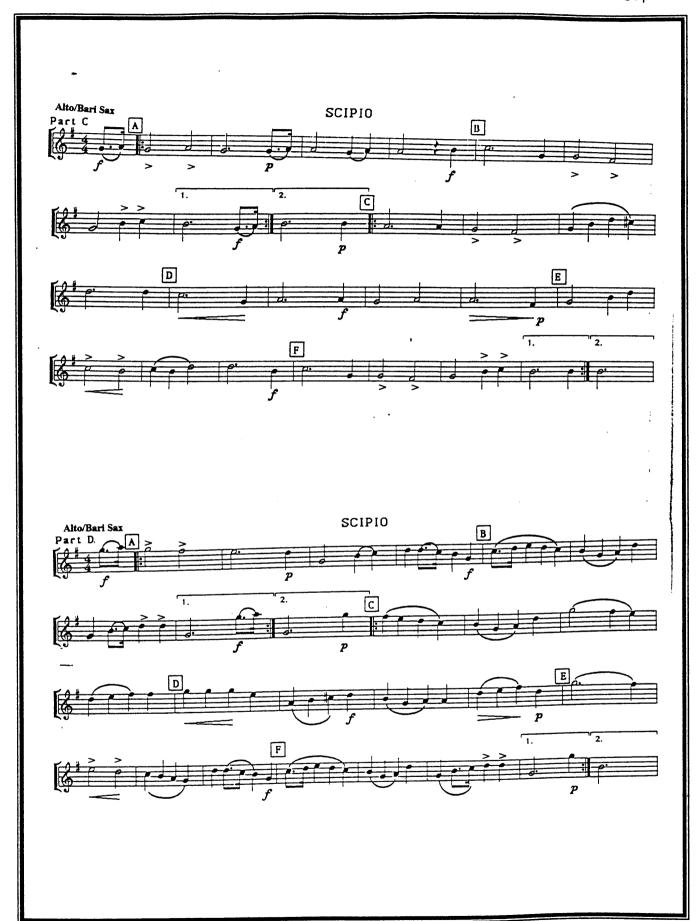






Page 49-8

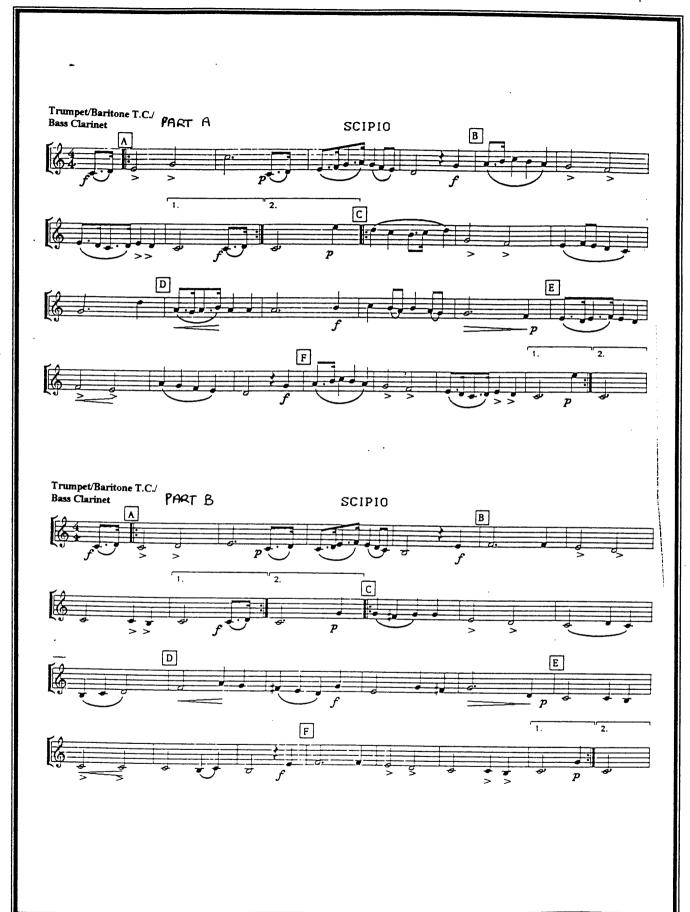




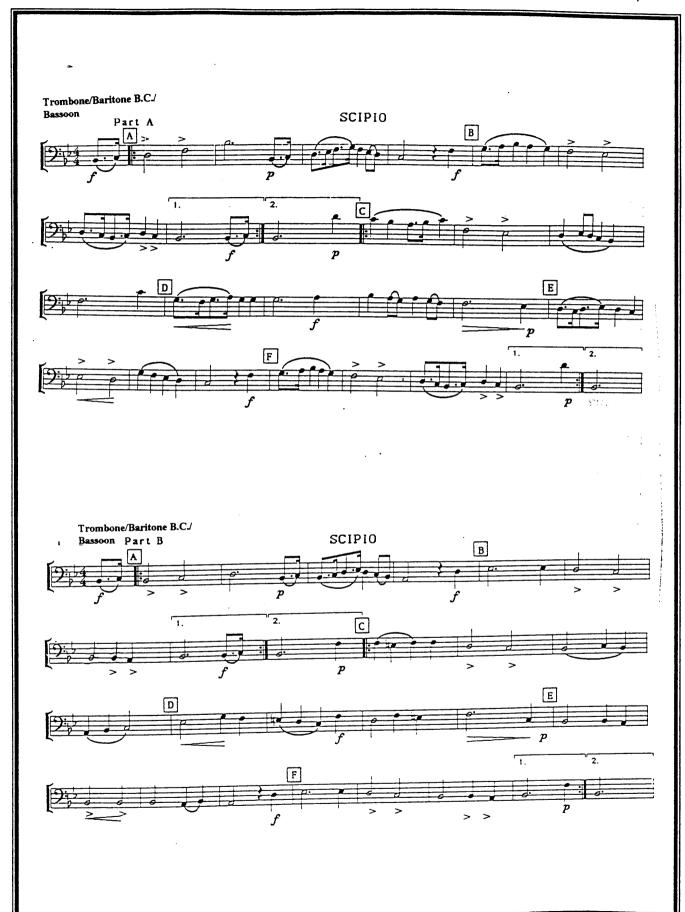


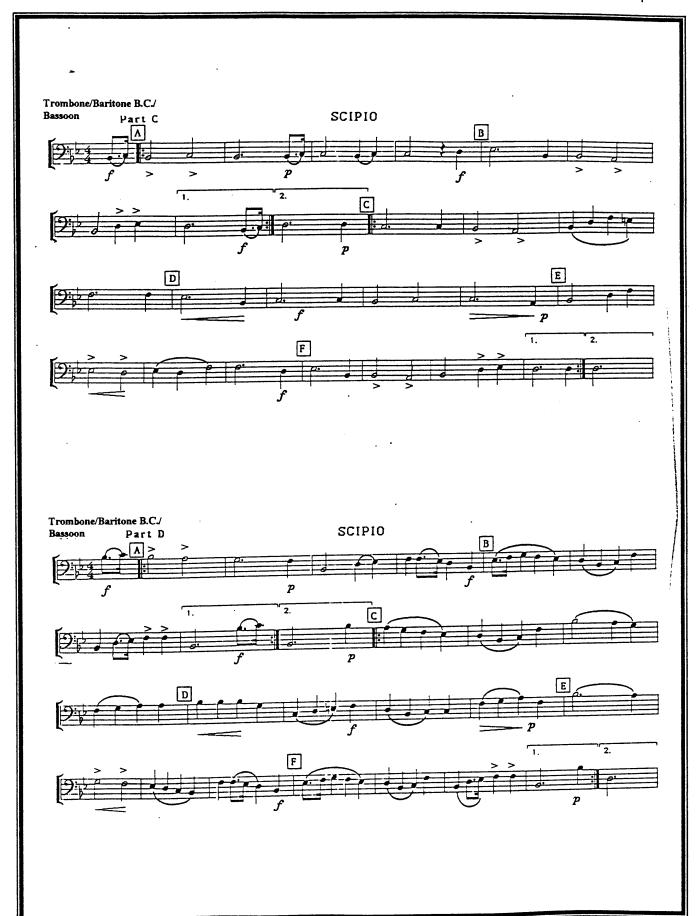
Page 49-11











Page 49-16



Page 49-17



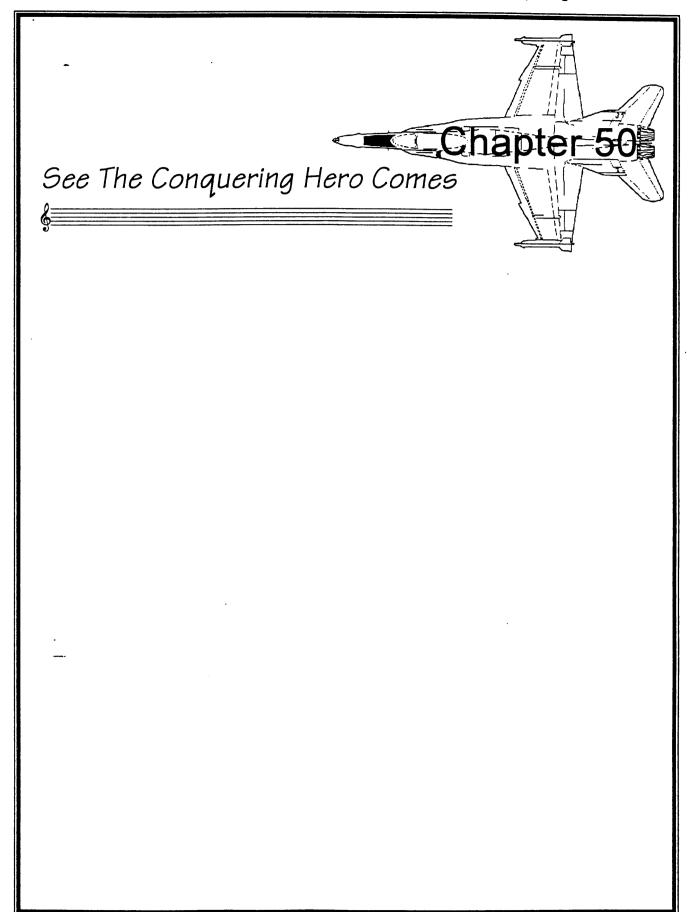
Page 49-18





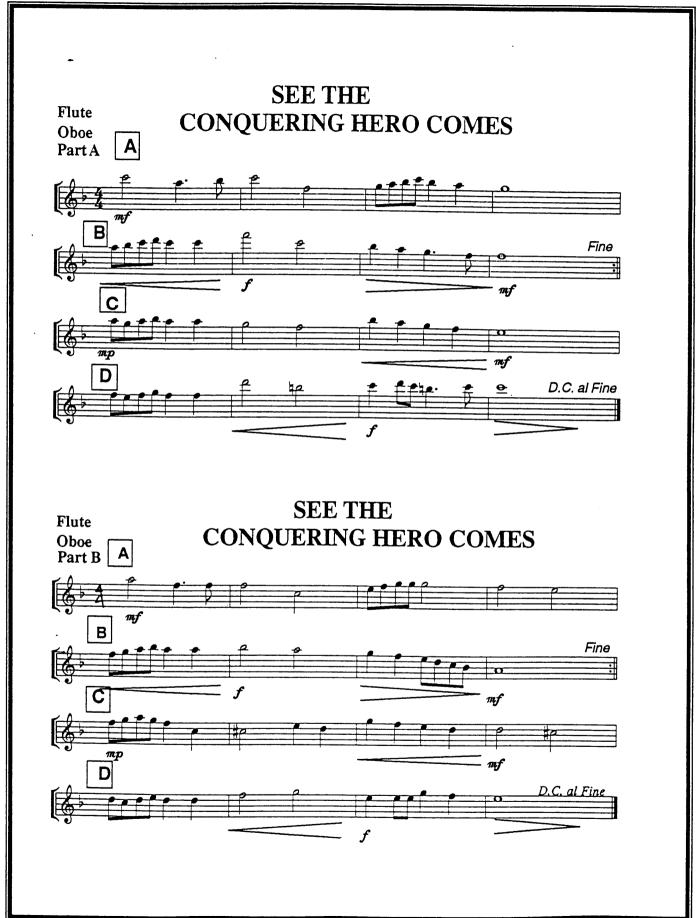


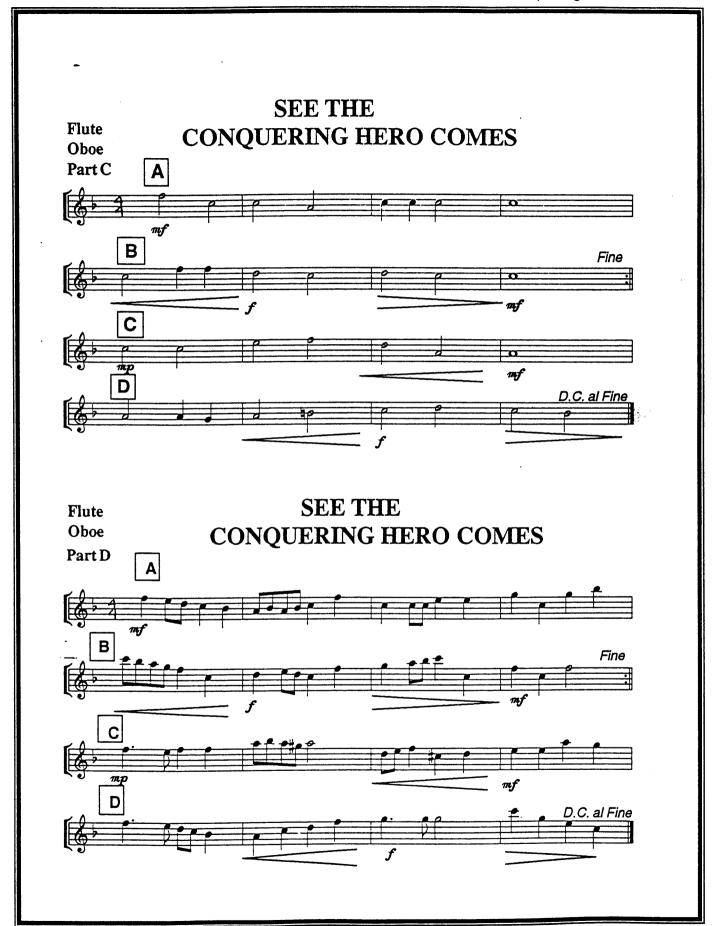
Page 49-21





Page 50-2









**Bass Clarinet** 

SEE THE

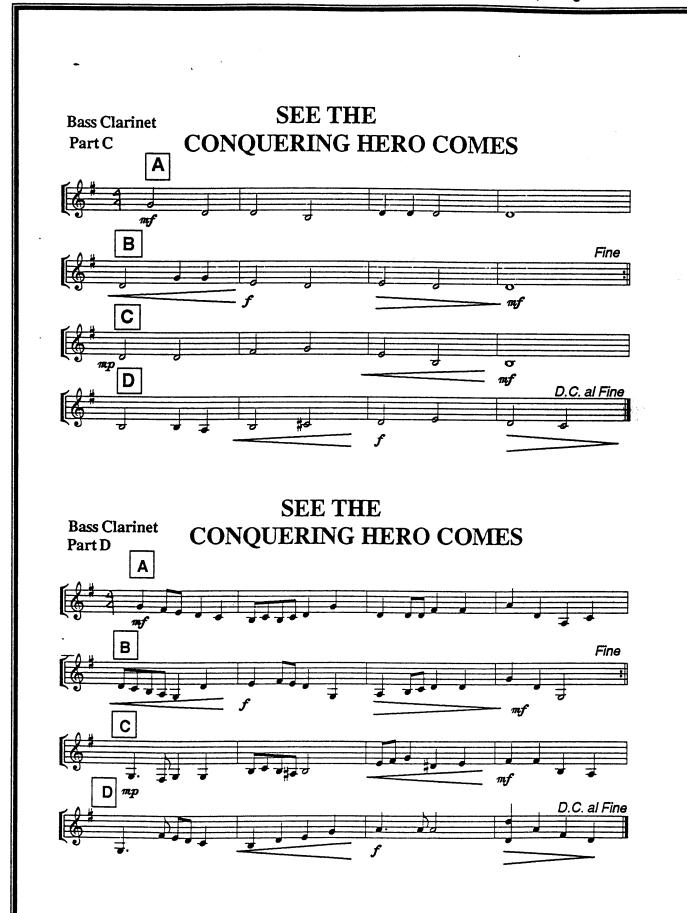
Bass Clarinet CONQUERING HERO COMES

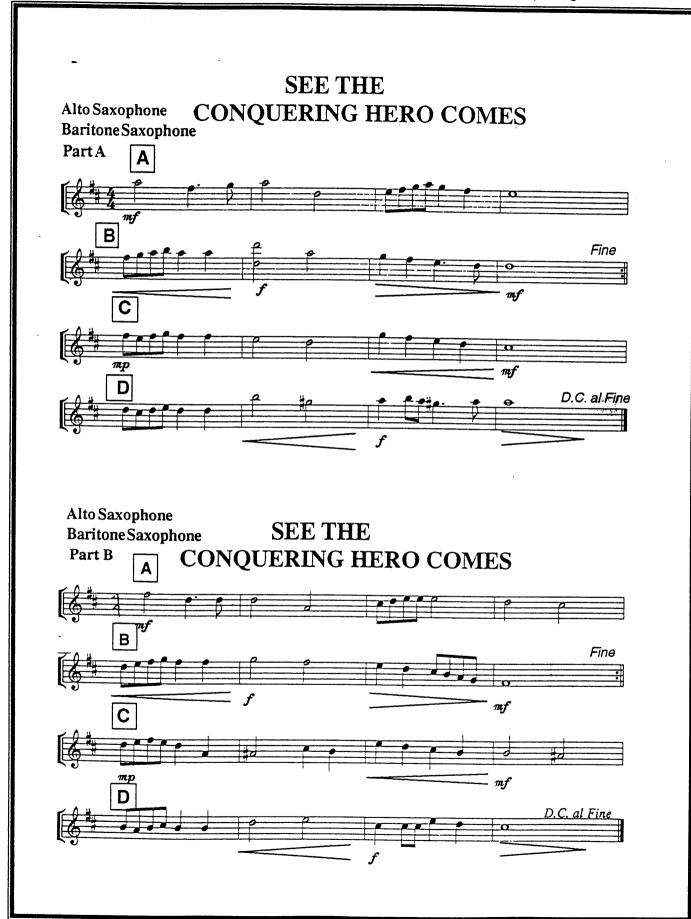
Part A

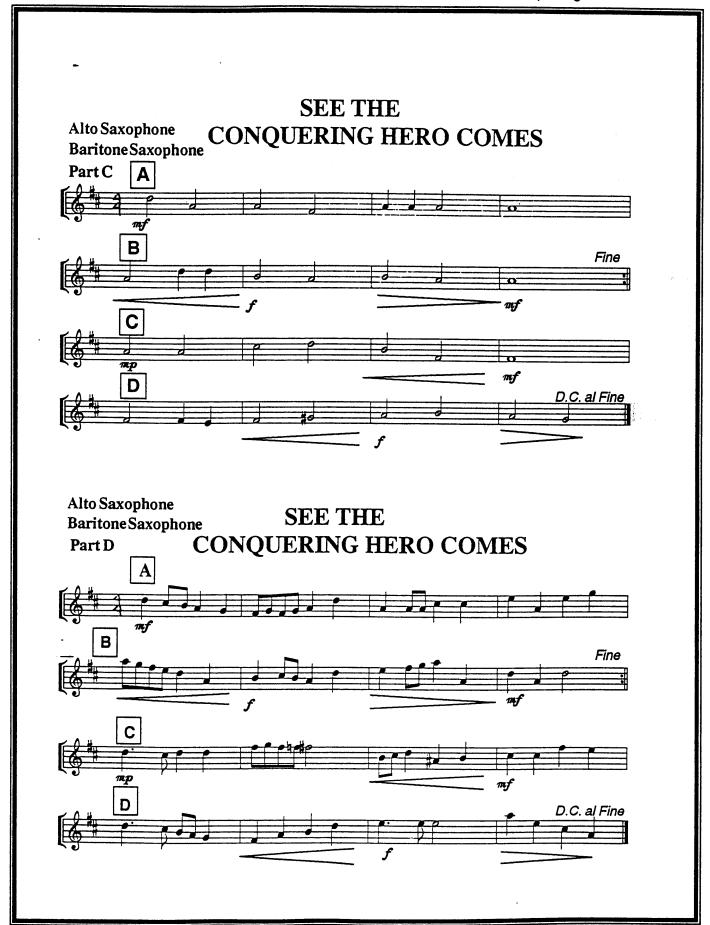


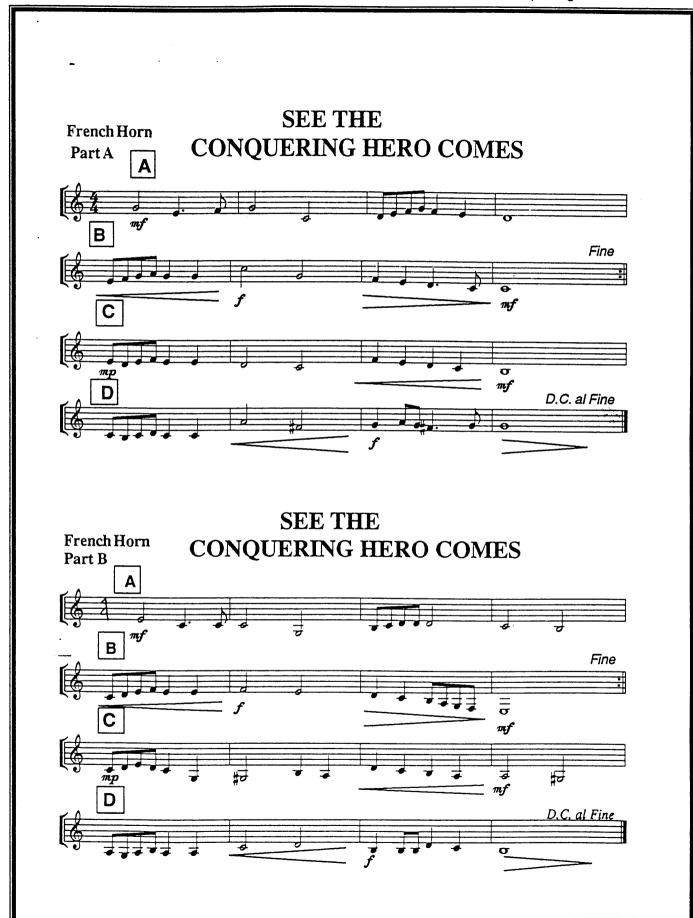
SEE THE CONQUERING HERO COMES

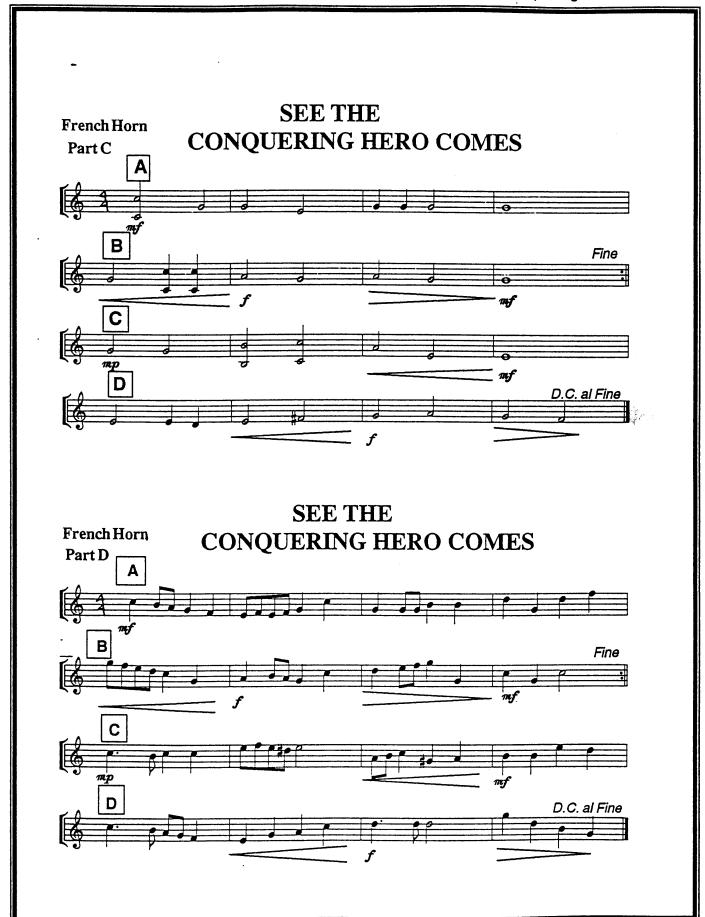


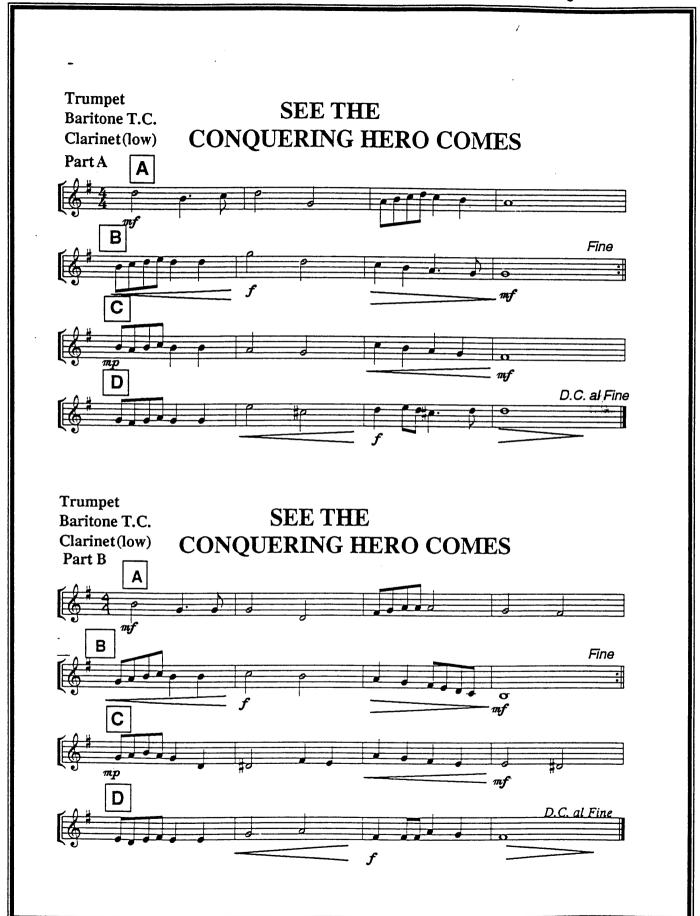


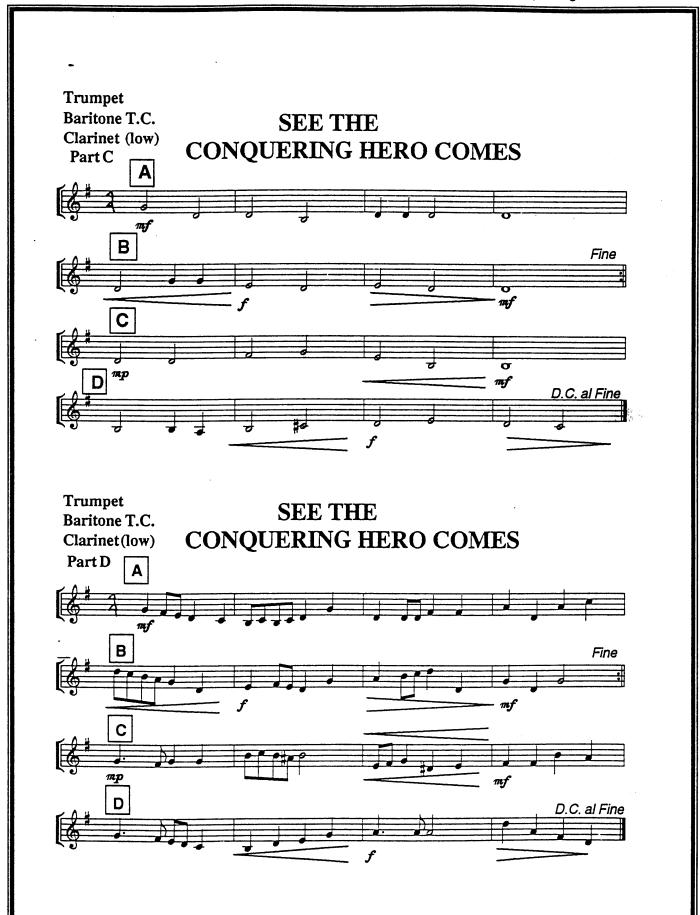


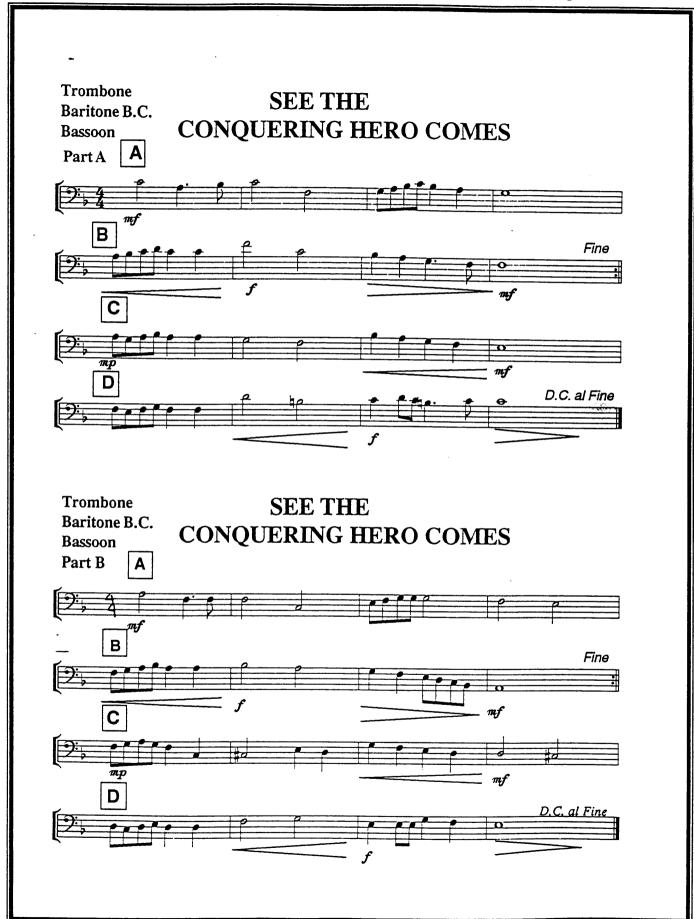






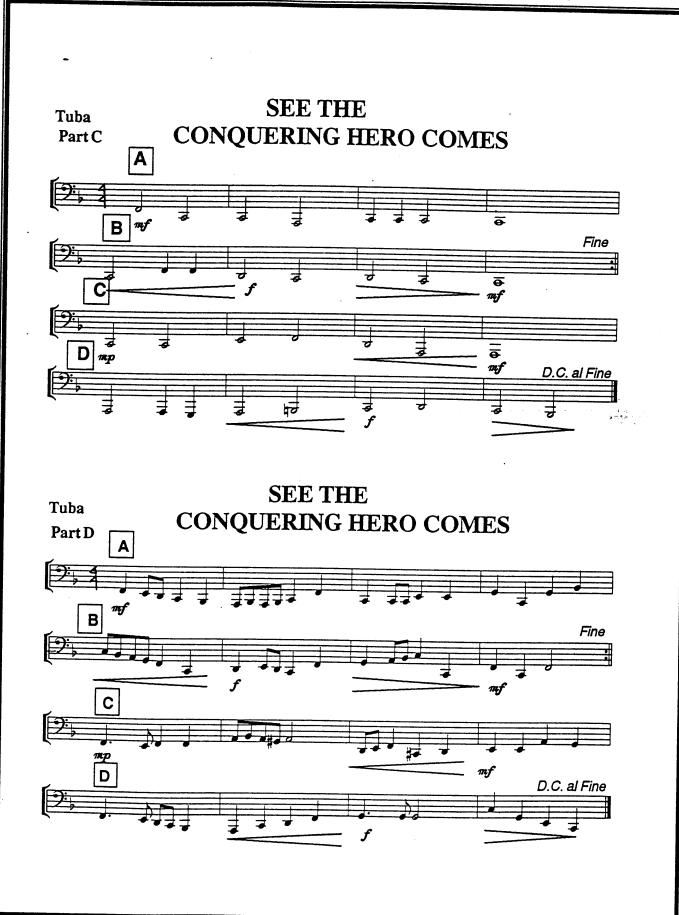




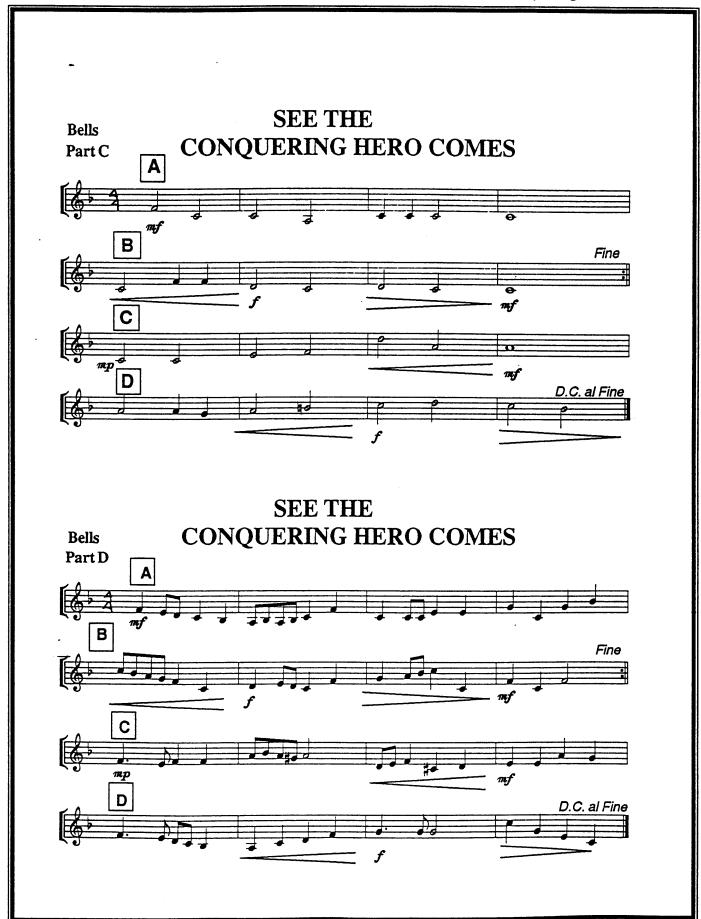


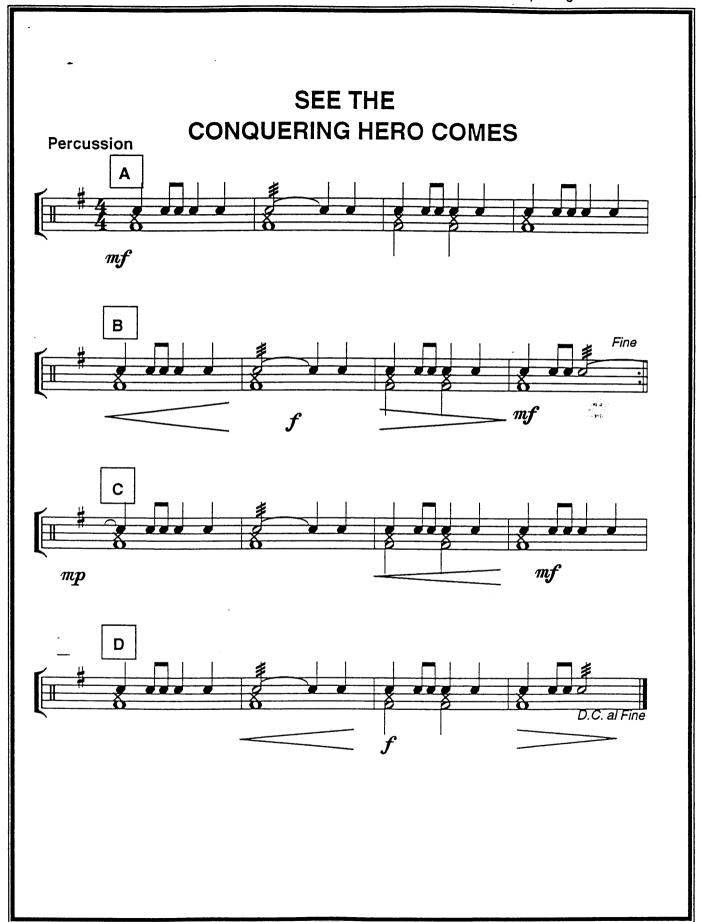




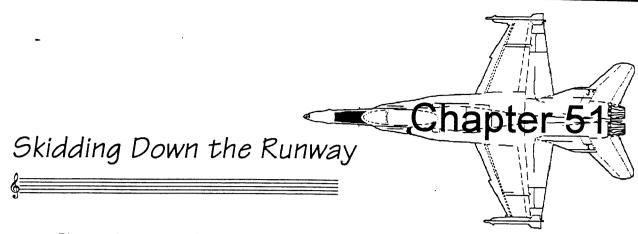








Page 50-21



Planes often returned to base shot up and damaged in a variety of ways. The groundcrew must be able to work miracles if they expect to service an aircraft badly damaged. This song refers to the numerous ways an aircraft may come back from a sortie if it comes back at all. *Gravy* is aviation fuel; *glycol* is antifreeze. *Fitters* works on engines; *riggers* work on the airframe. *Driver* is an old air force word for pilot.

1. She'll be skidding down the runway when she comes, She'll be skidding down the runway when she comes, She'll be skidding down the runway, She'll be skidding down the runway when she comes,

## Chorus

Singing, Yi, Yi, Yippy-Yippy, Yi. Singing, Yi, Yi, Yippy-Yippy, Yi. Singing, Yi, Yi, Yippy, Yi, Yi, Yippy, Singing, Yi, Yi, Yippy-Yippy, Yi.

2. She'll be needin' ammunition when she comes,

## Chorus

- 3. She'll be thirstin'for more gravy when she comes,
- 4. She'll be smothered up with glycol when she comes,
- 5. She'll be weepin' tears of oil when she comes
- 6. She'll be plugged chock full of holes when she comes,
- 7. She'll be short of a propeller when she comes.
- 8. She'll be minus both her engines when she comes,
- 9. She'll be rudderless and flapless when she comes.
- 10. She'll be tailless, she'll be wingless when she comes,
- 11. She'll be needin' fitters n' riggers when she comes,
- 12. She'll be bringing back her driver when she comes,

Sung to the tune: "She'll be Comin' Round the Mountain"

## Skidding Down the Runway

Vocal

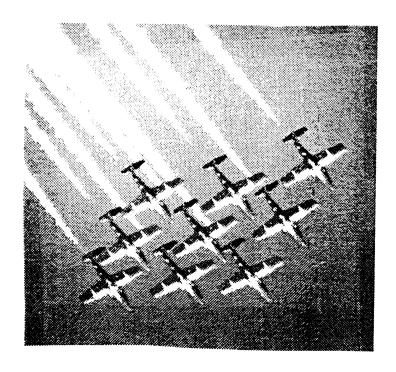


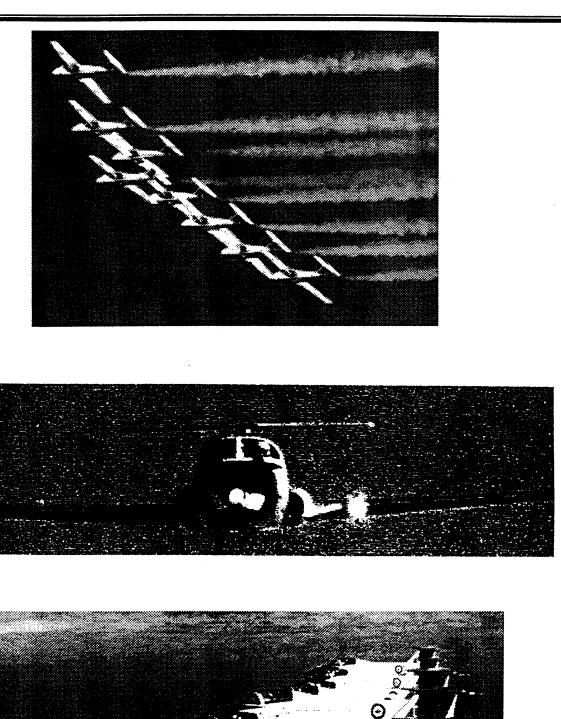
Tune: She'll be Comin' Round the Mountain

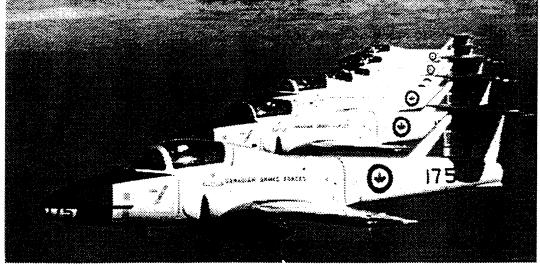
## Flight of the Snowbird Chapter 52 Composed by the talented Canadian composer David Foster the Snowbird thome has

Composed by the talented Canadian composer, David Foster, the Snowbird theme has become widely known through the airshow circuit. Anyone privileged enough to see the Snowbirds perform know what a treat it is. The Snowbirds are ranked among the top aerobatic performance teams in the world. The music to which they perform holds the same feel of precision that their routine clearly demonstrates. Their performances are always the closest thing to perfection that most have seen and their grace and beauty leave the crowds breathless. Based out of CFB Moose Jaw, the Snowbird team flies the CL-41 Tutor aircraft which is also used as a training aircraft for the Royal Canadian Air Force. Often flying with two feet or less from wingtip to wingtip, each pilot in the Snowbird team must be skilled and have trust in his fellow team members.

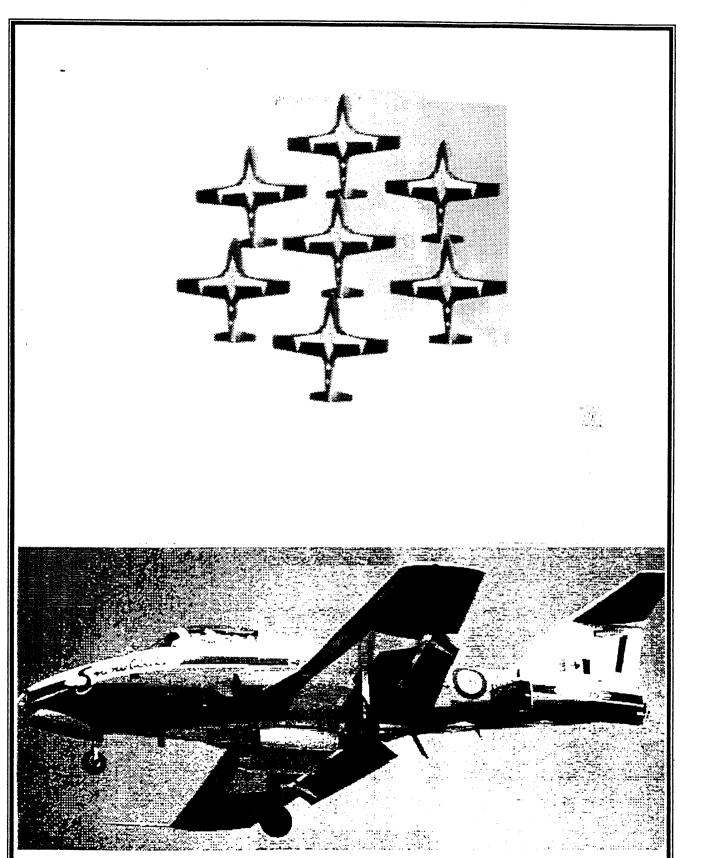
The Snowbird team was founded in 1971 at CFB Moose Jaw. The predecessor to the Snowbirds was the Golden Centennaires, formed in 1967 as a demonstration team for the 100th anniversary of the Dominion of Canada. The Centennaires flew six gold and black Tutors plus two spares and two T-33 Silver Stars as support aircraft. The Golden Centennaires performed 100 times before being disbanded in October, 1967.







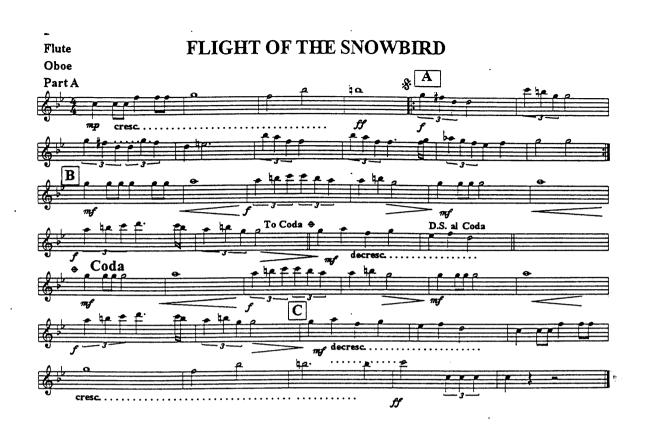
Page 52-2



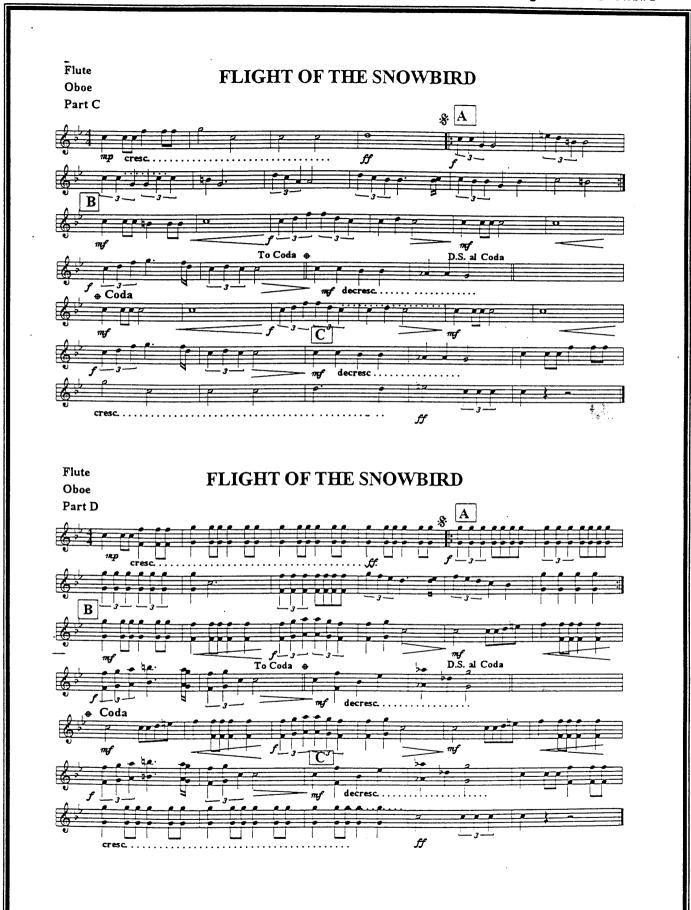


Page 52-4



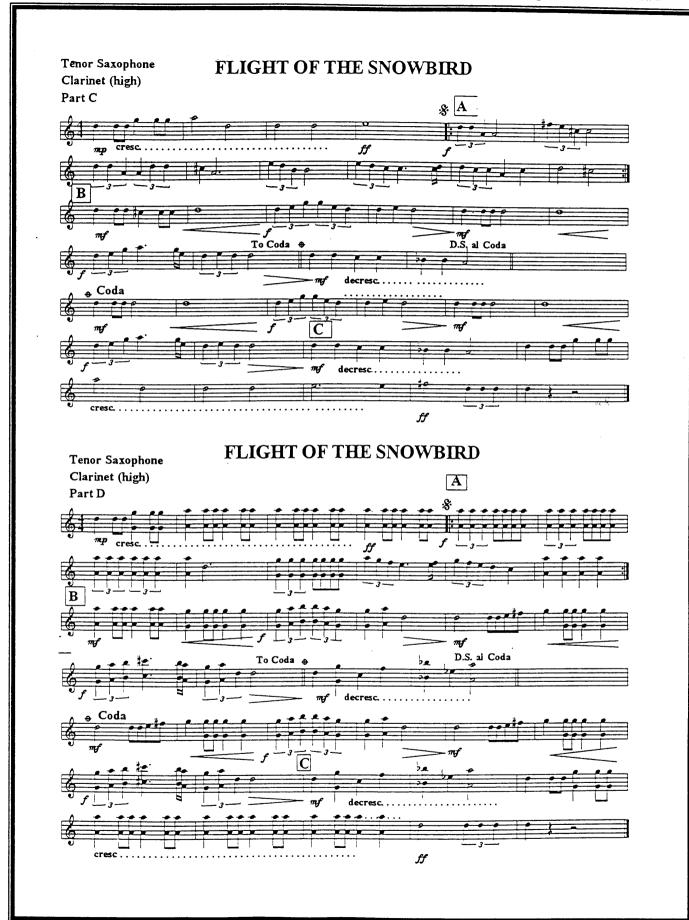


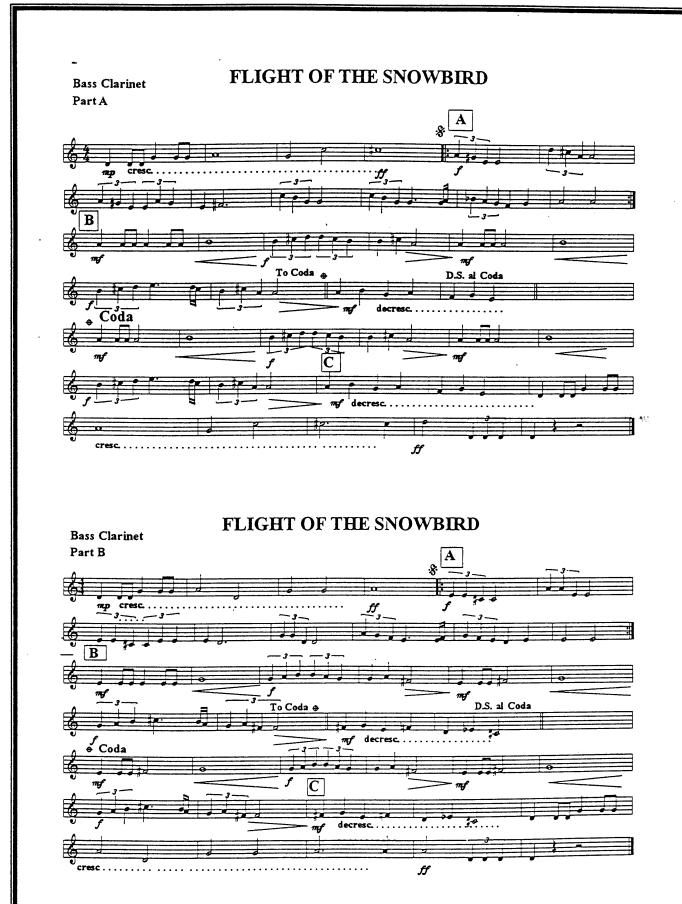




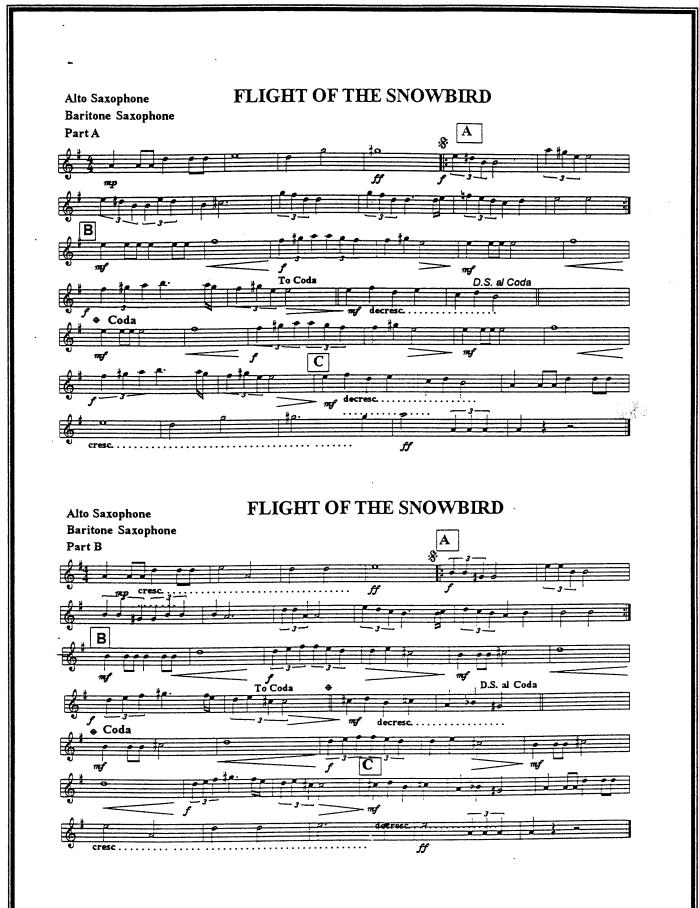


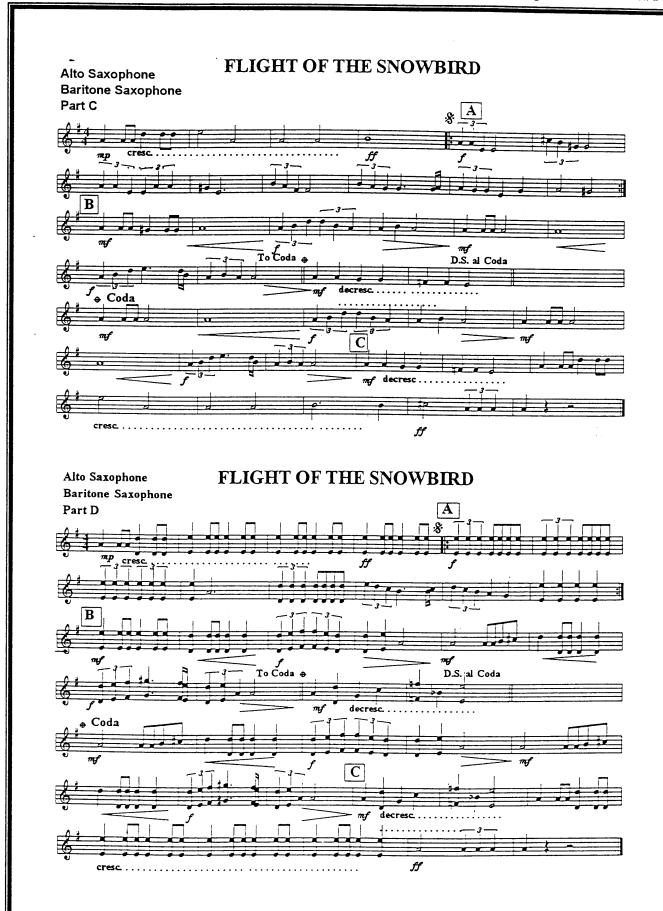
Page 52-8

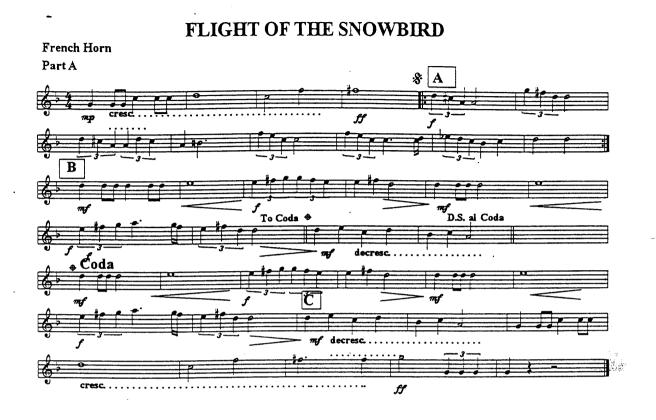


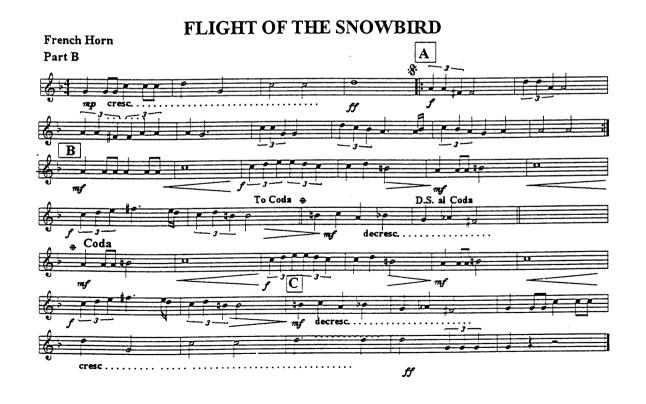




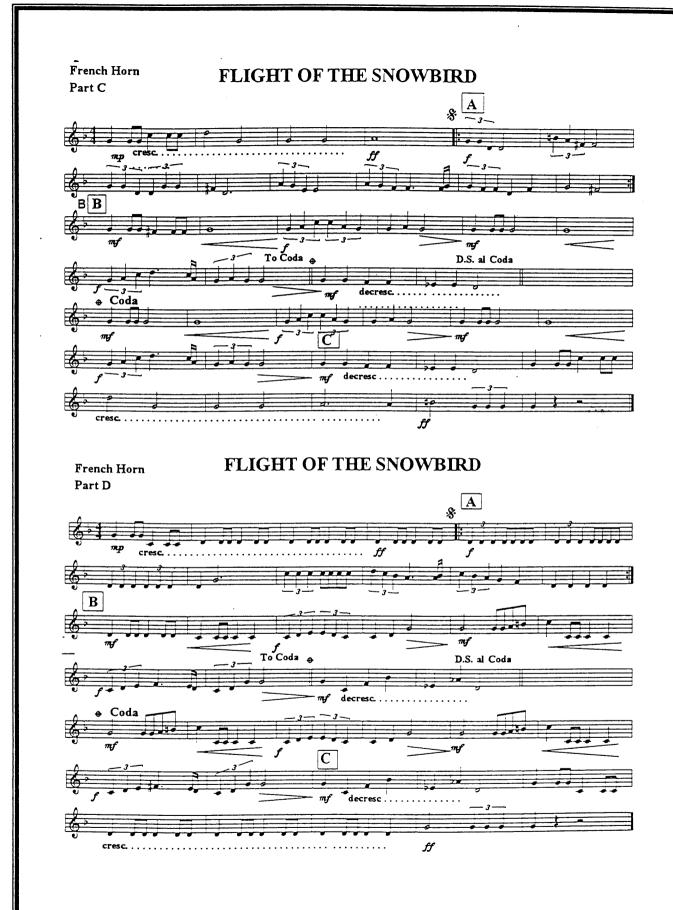


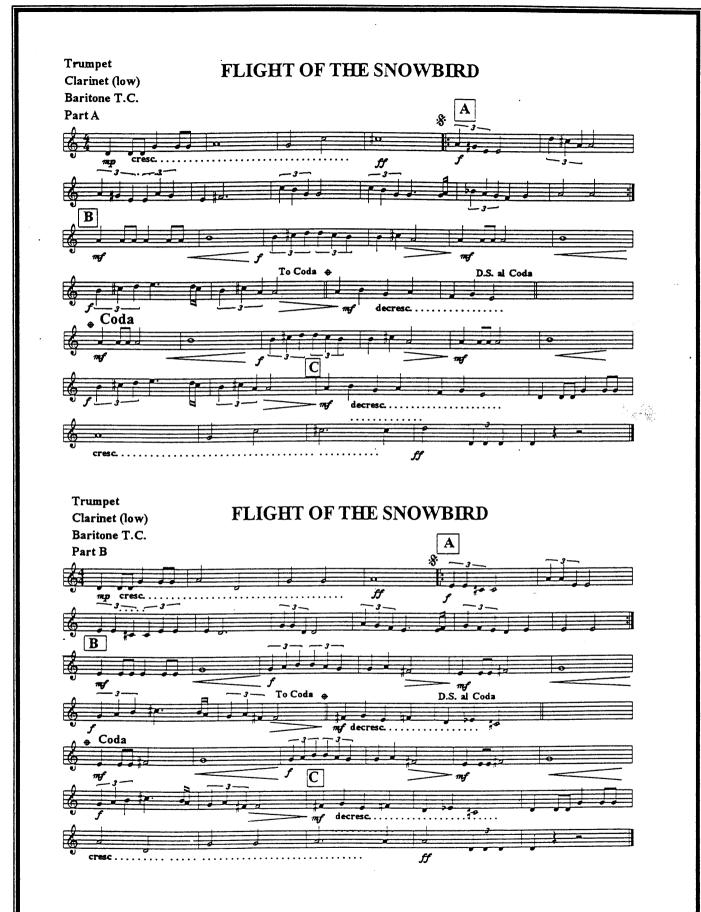






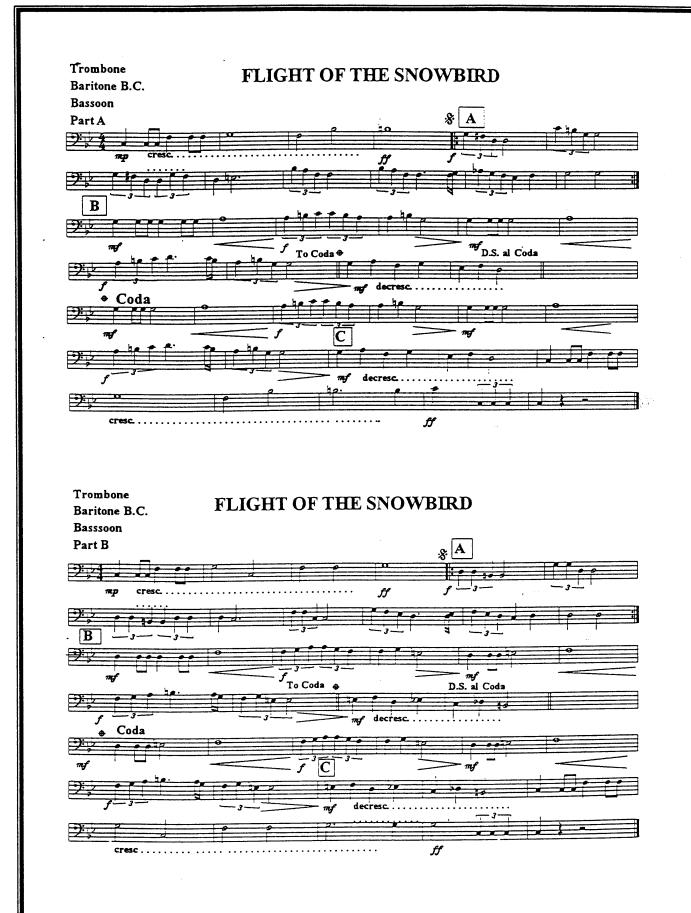
Page 52-14

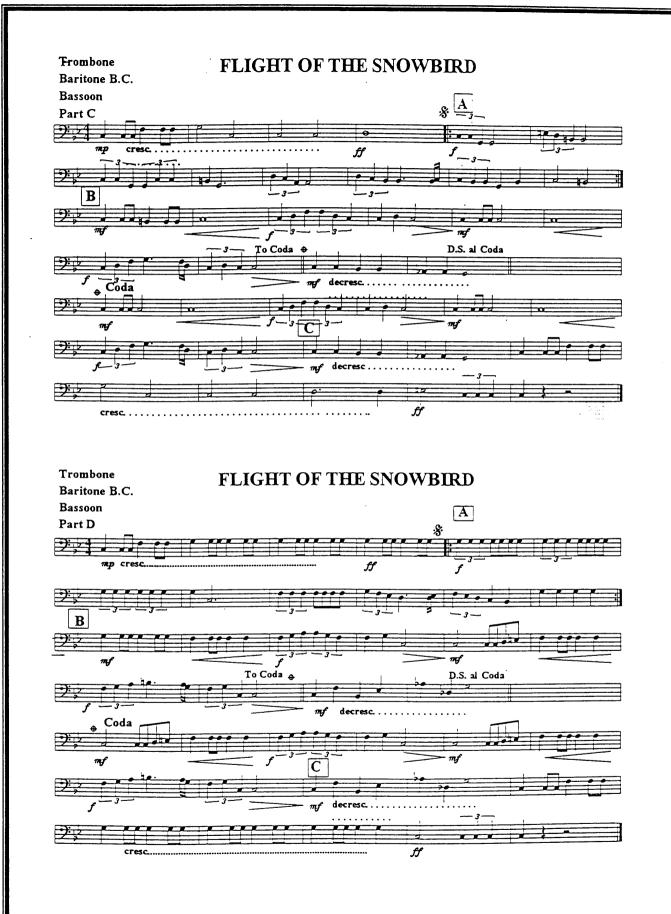


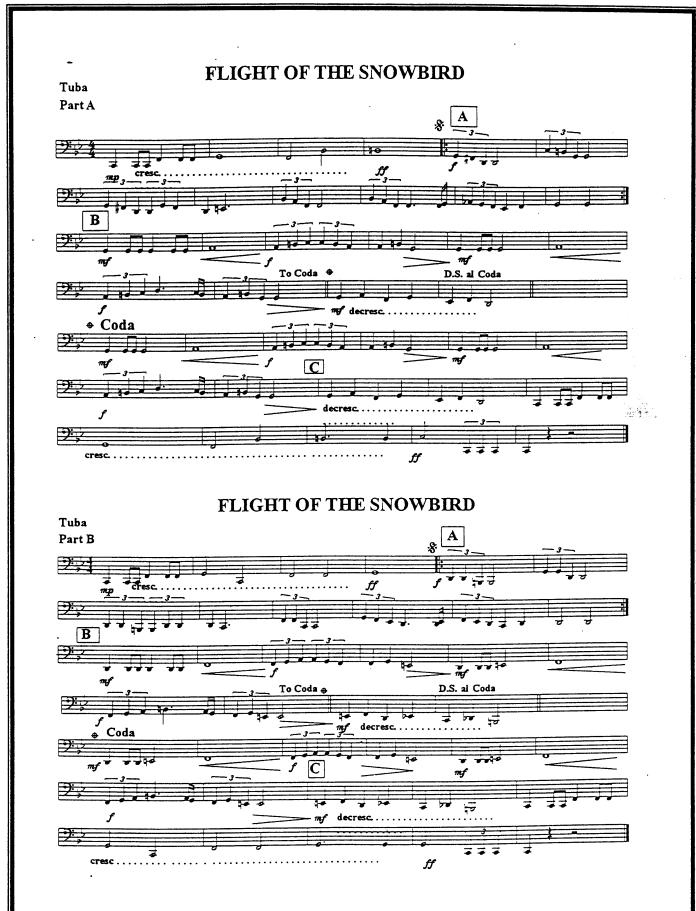


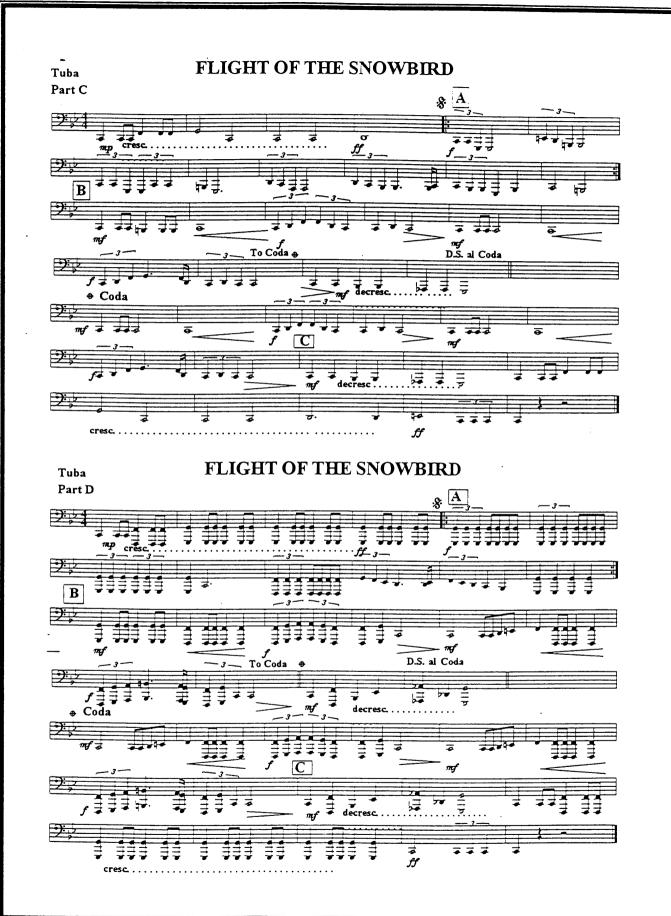
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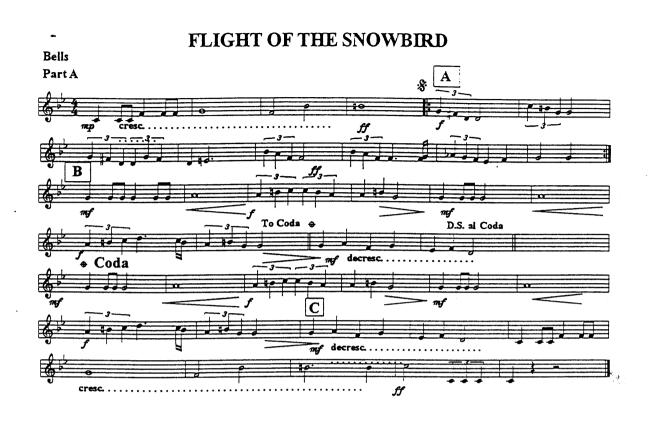










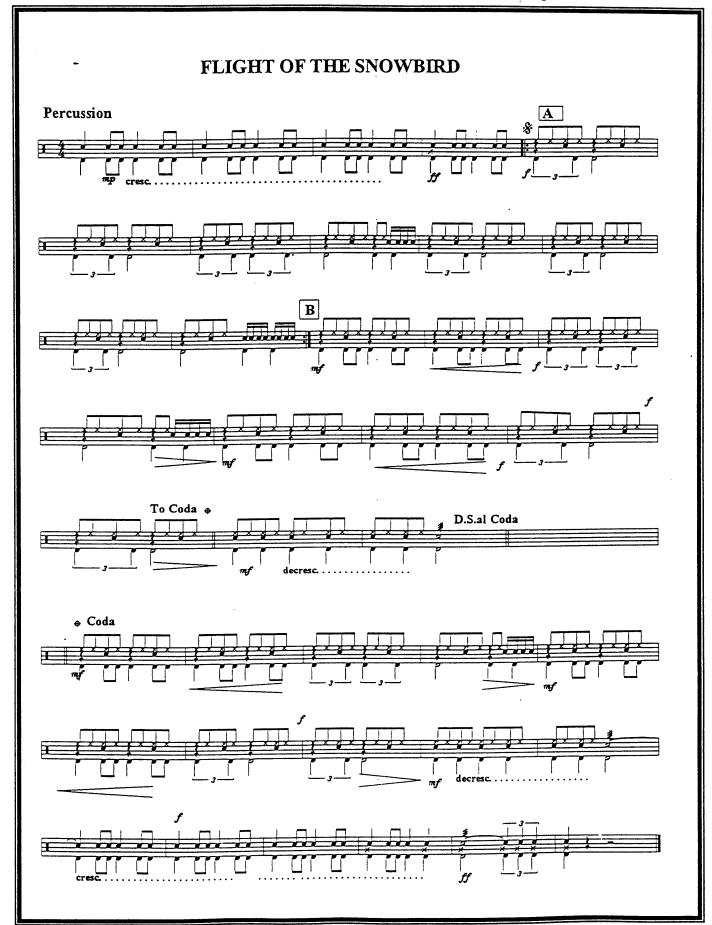


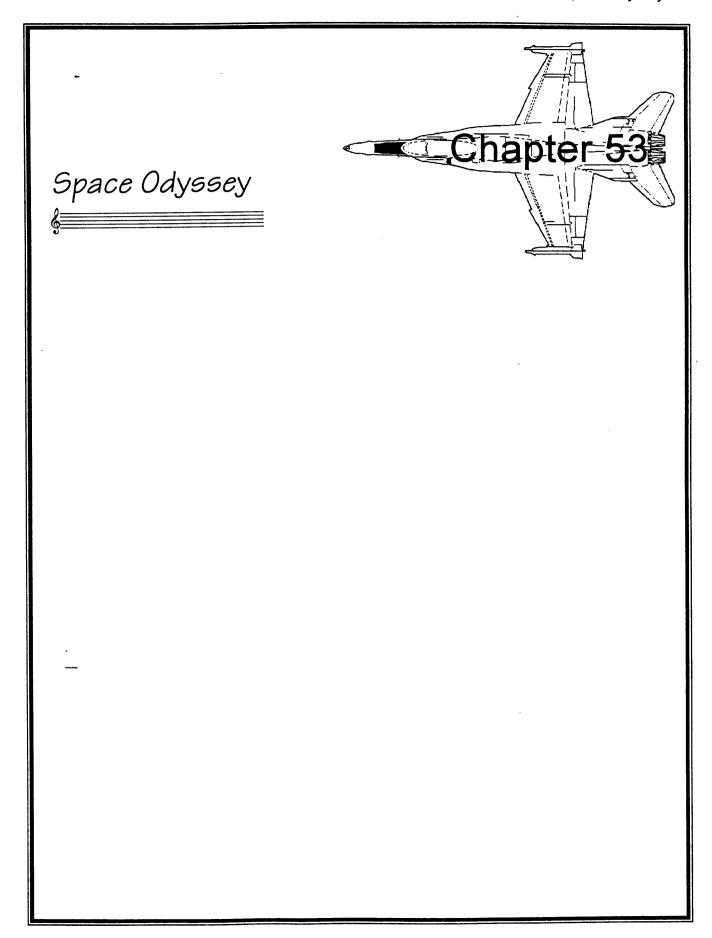








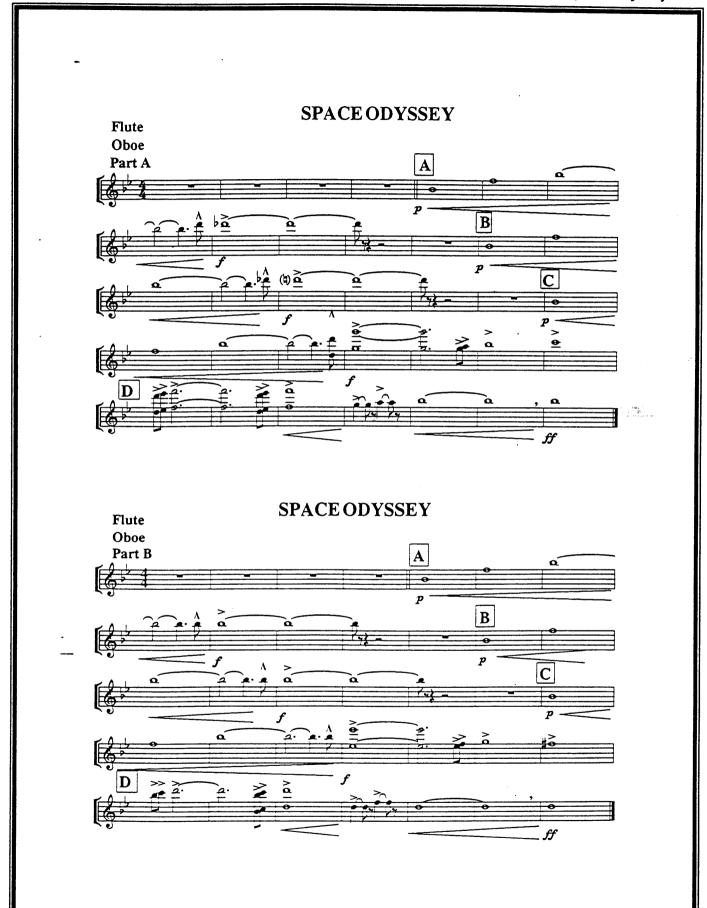


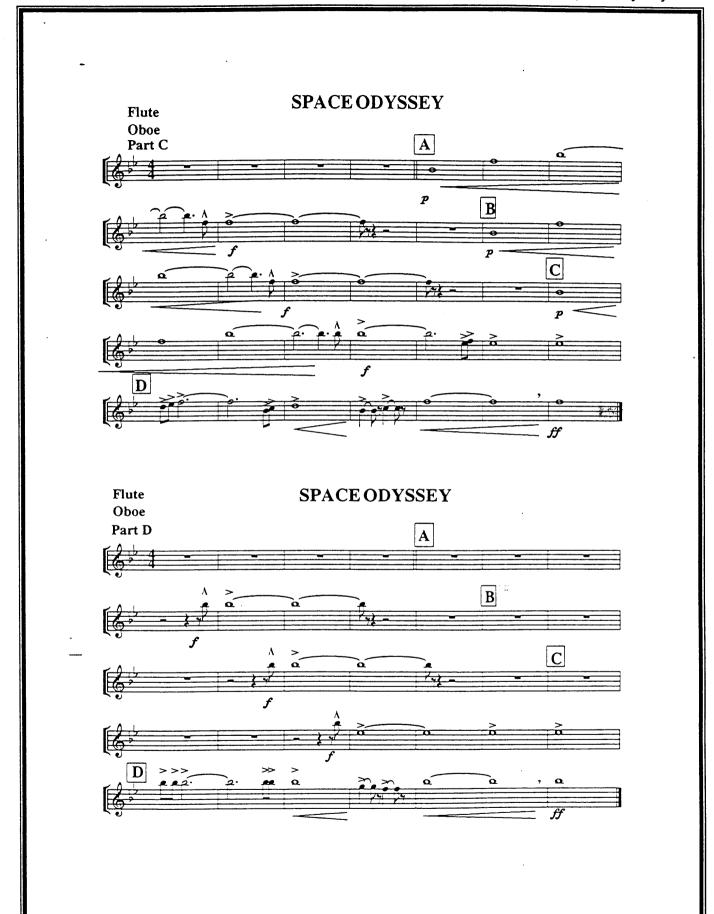


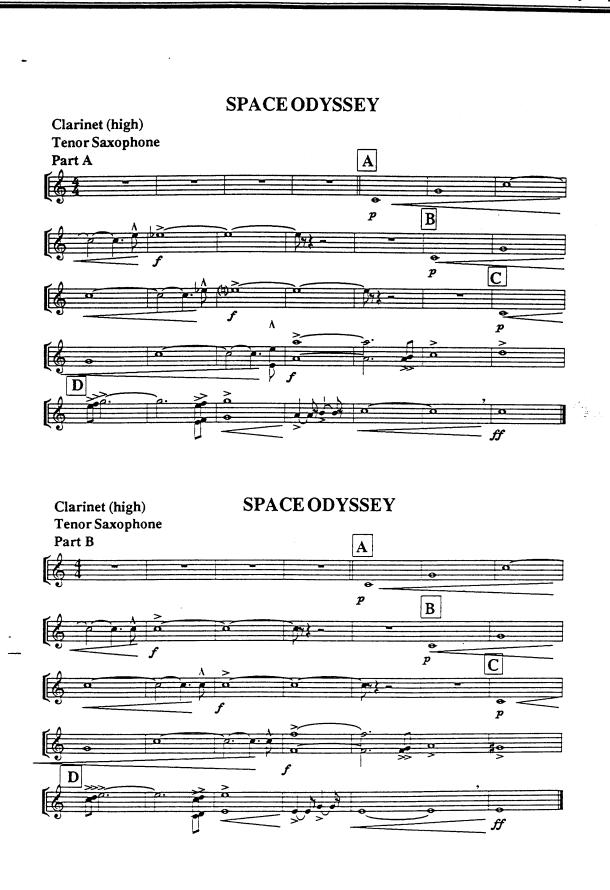


Page 53-2





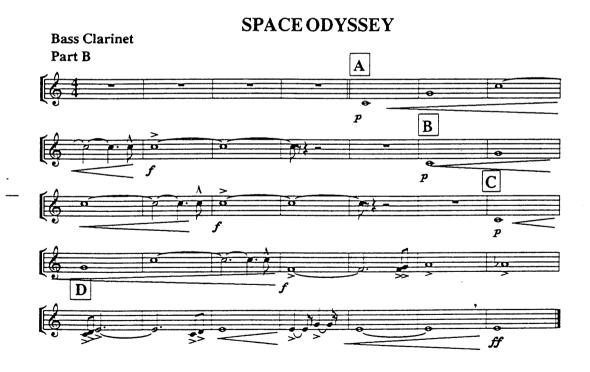


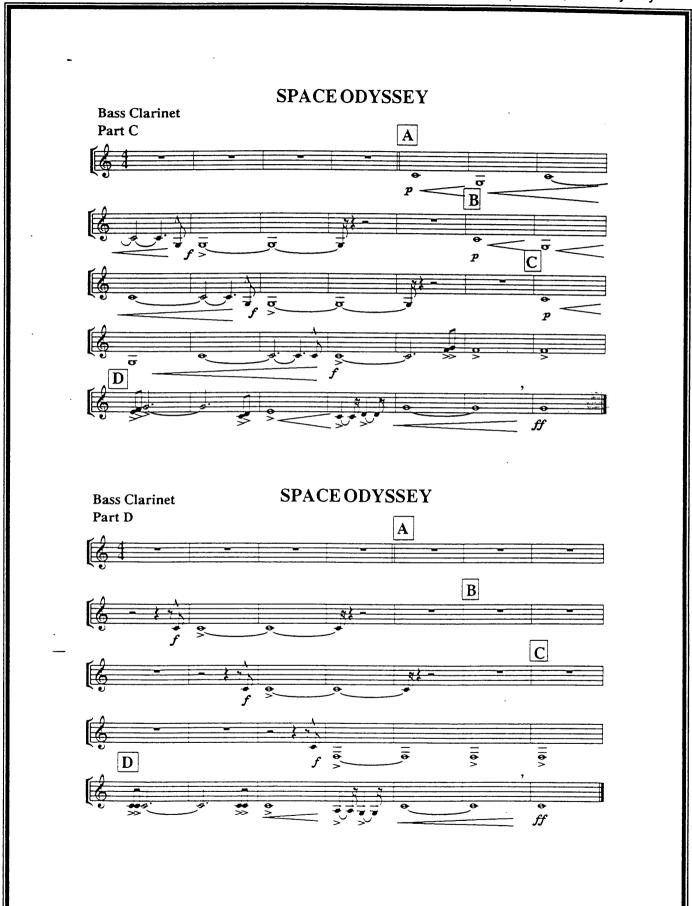




Page 53-7



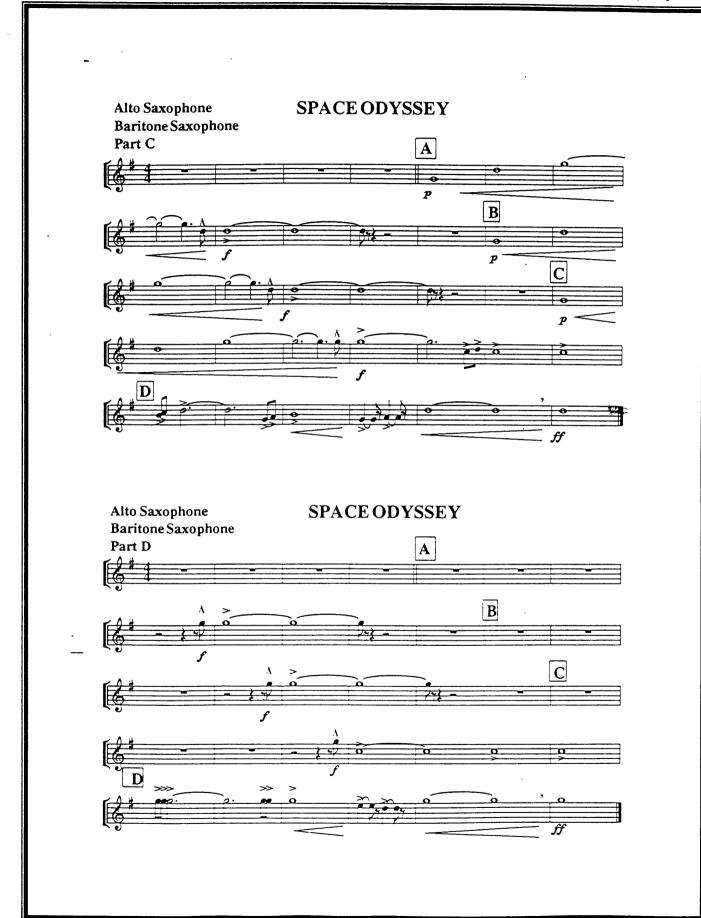


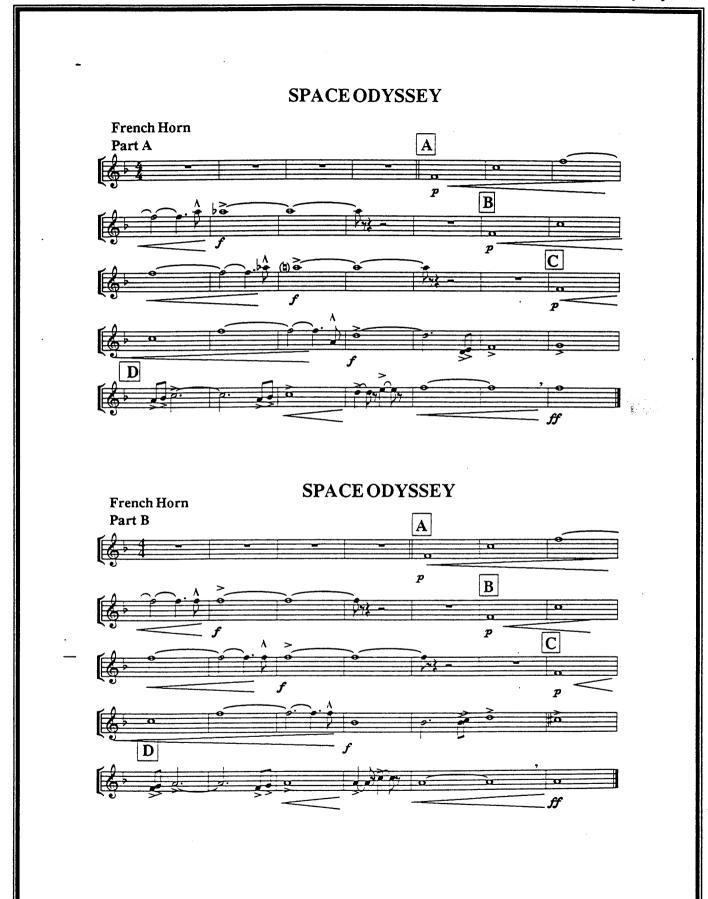


Page 53-9



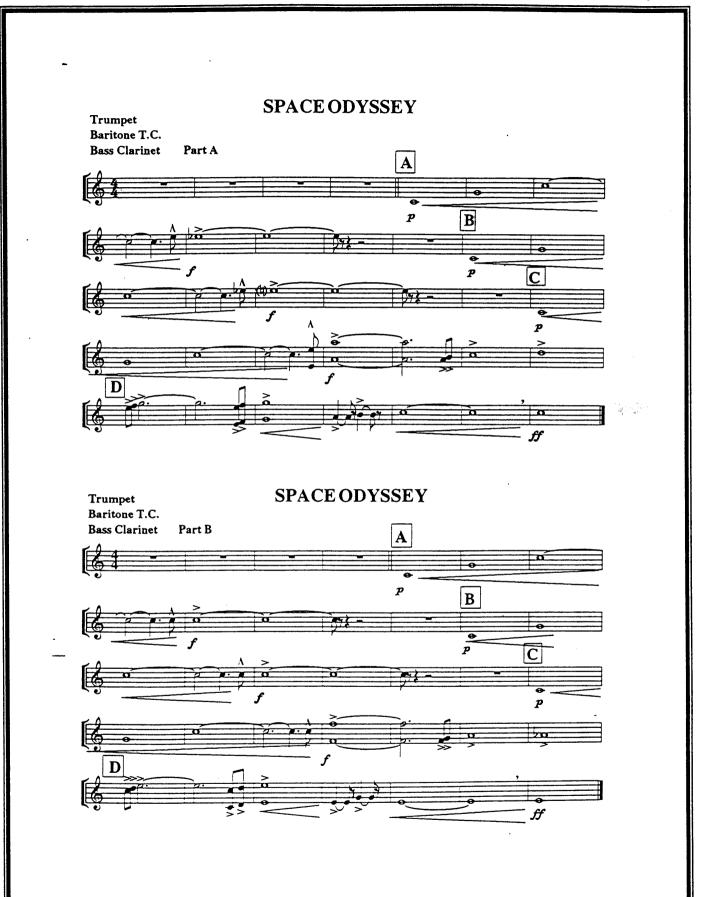
Page 53-10





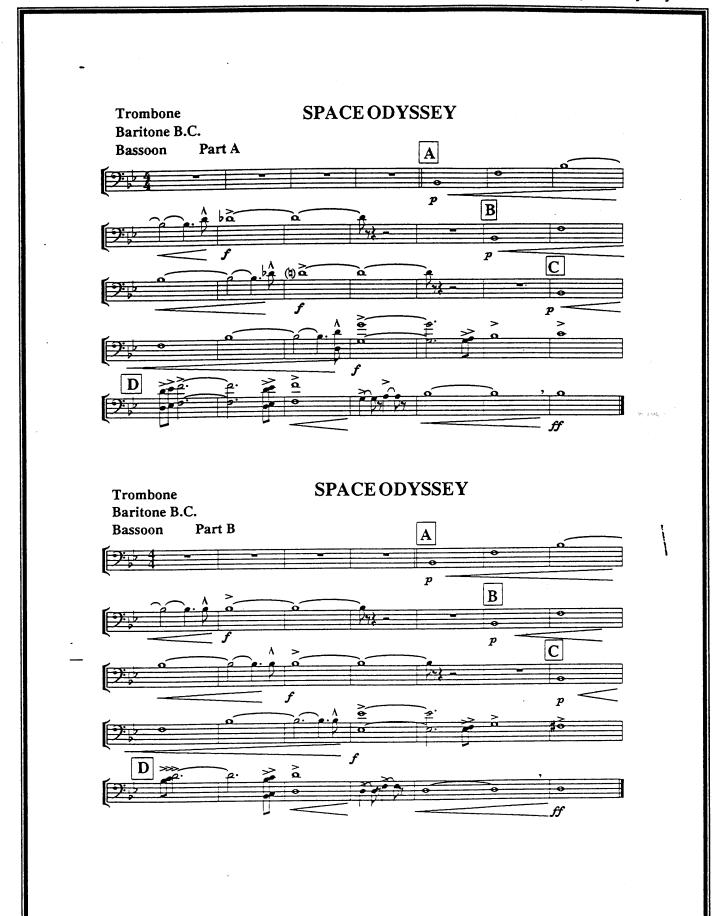
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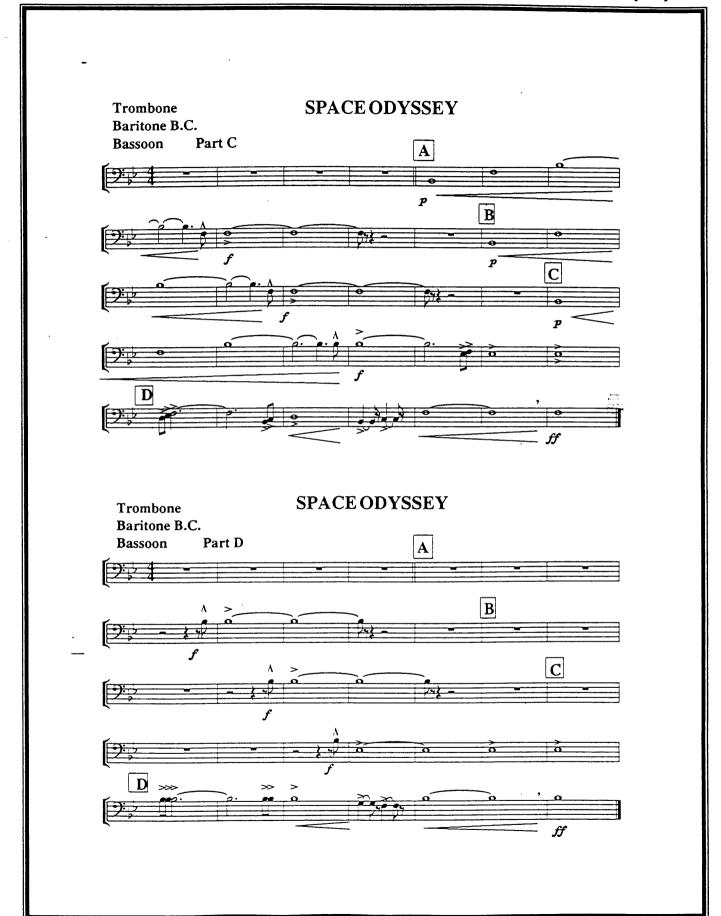




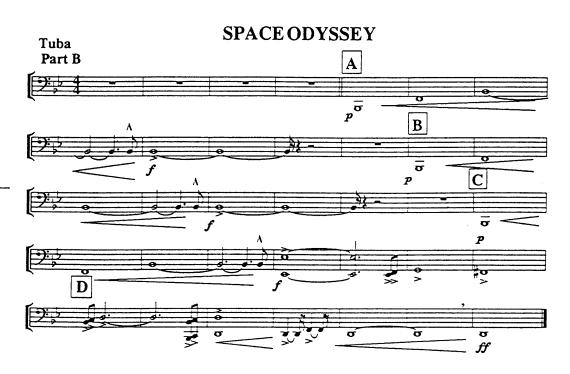
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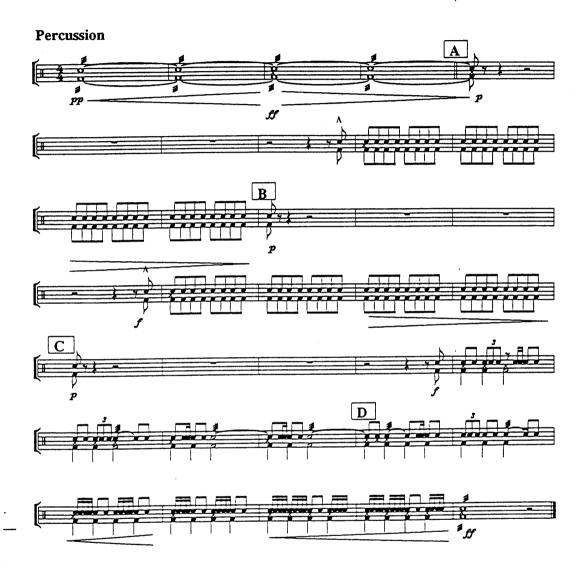


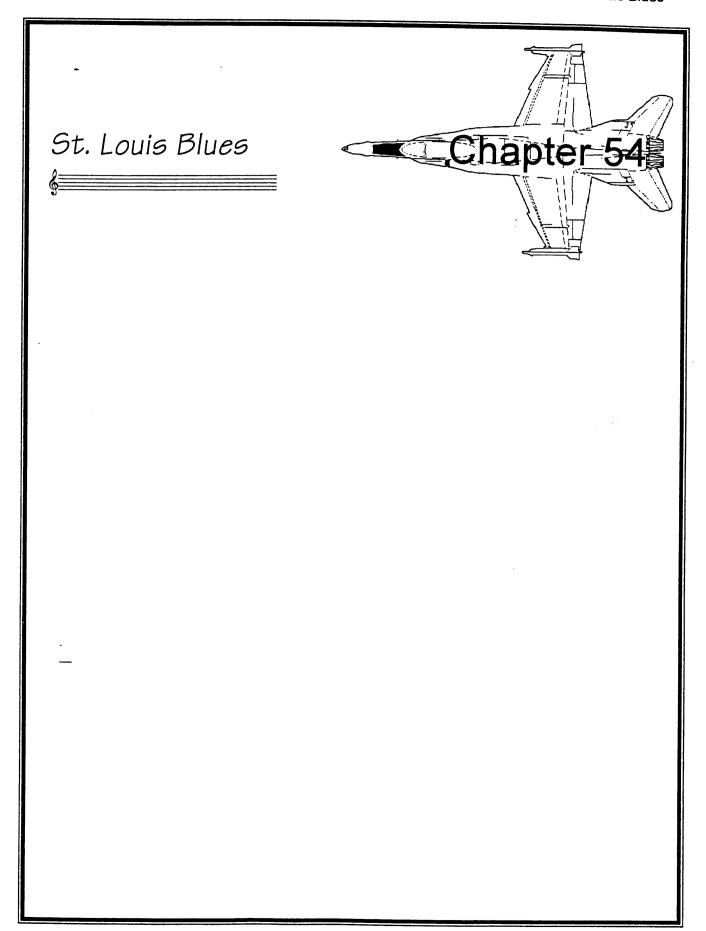


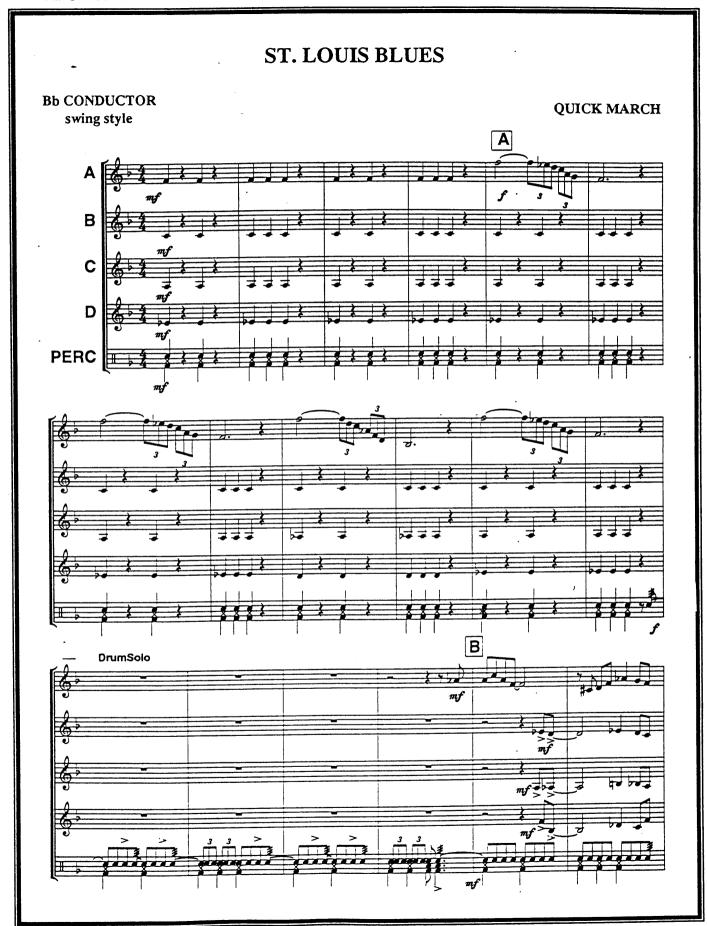












Page 54-2





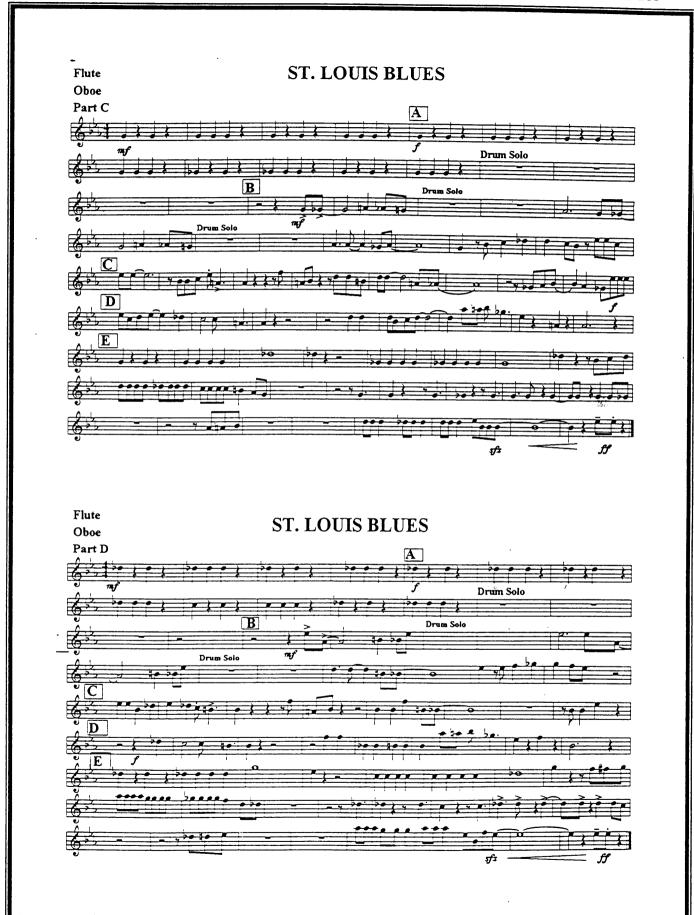


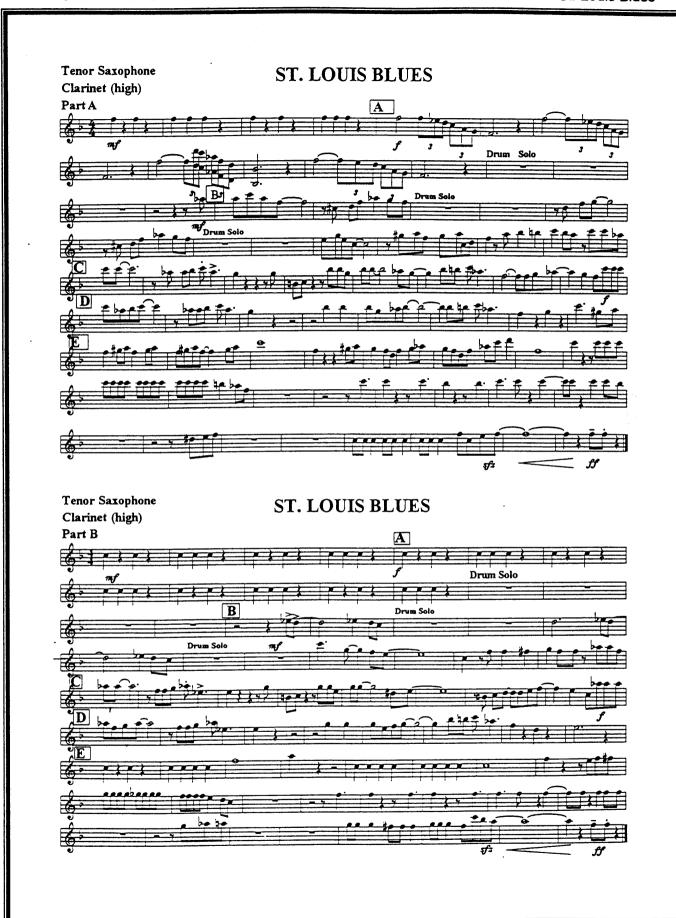
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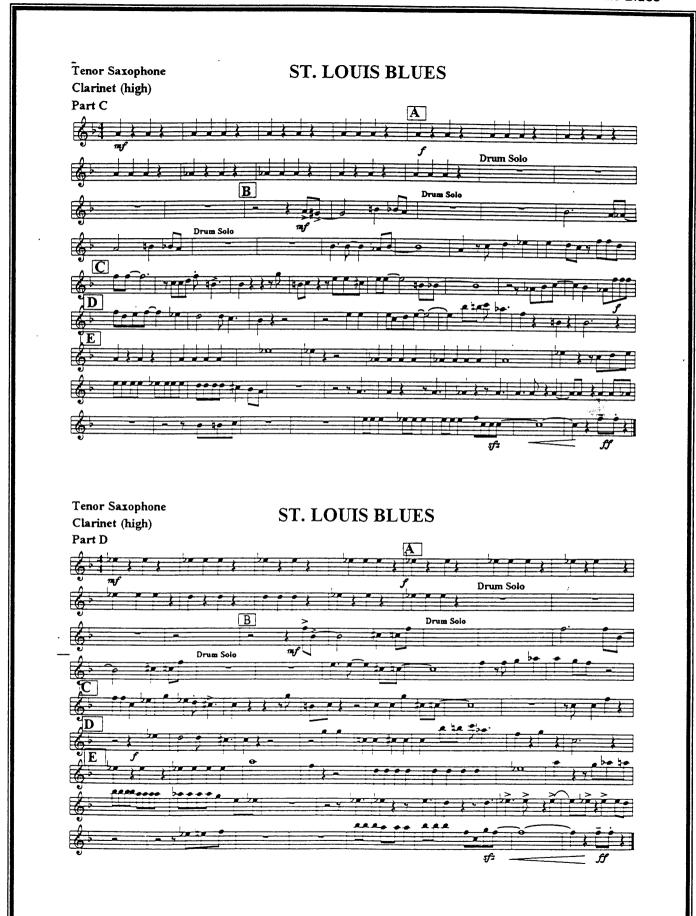


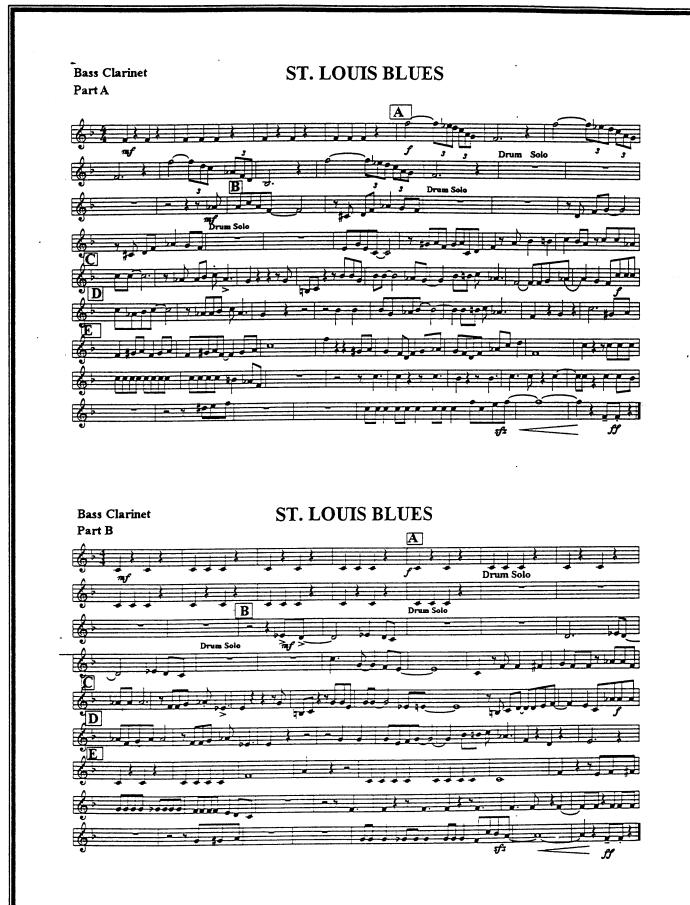
Page 54-6

Air Cadet March Book



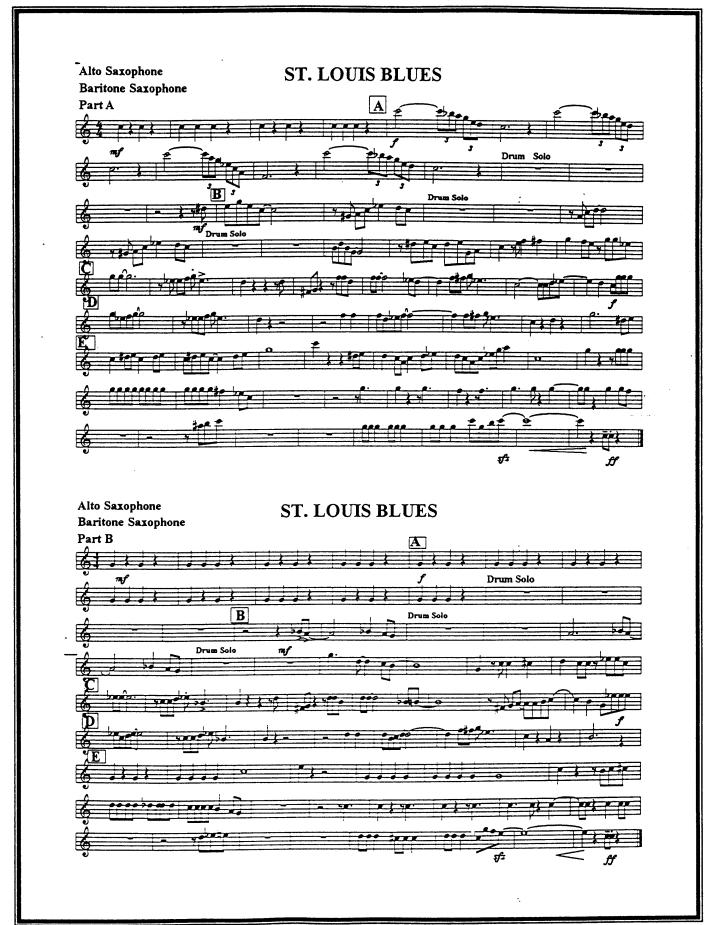




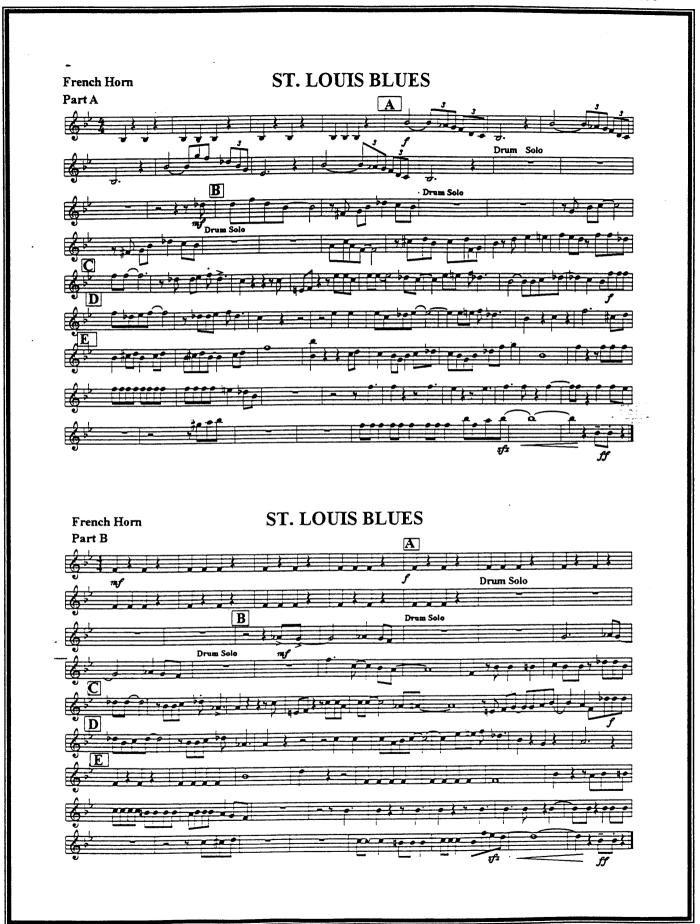






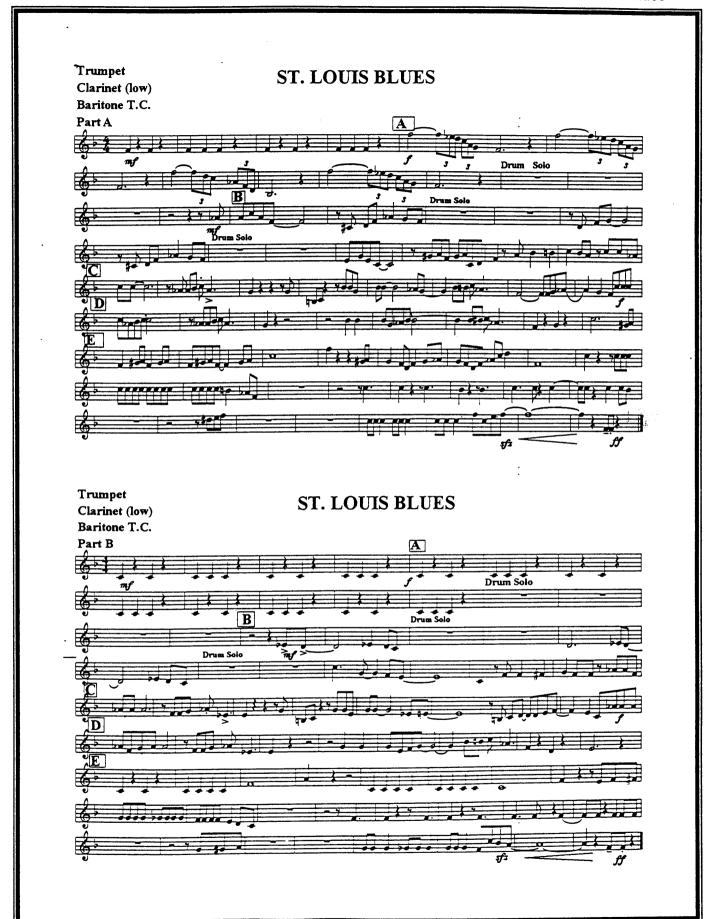


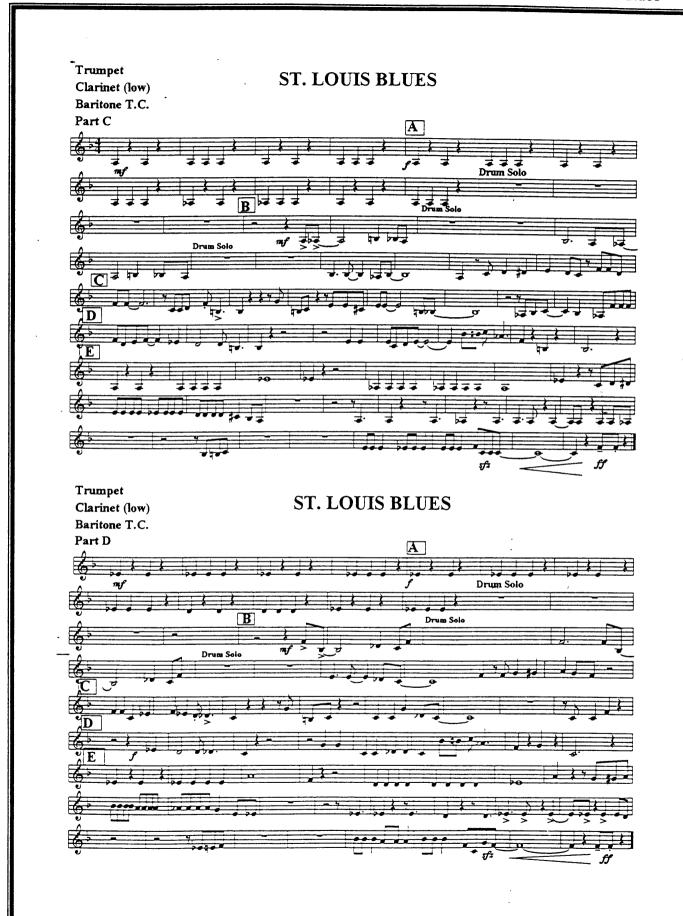


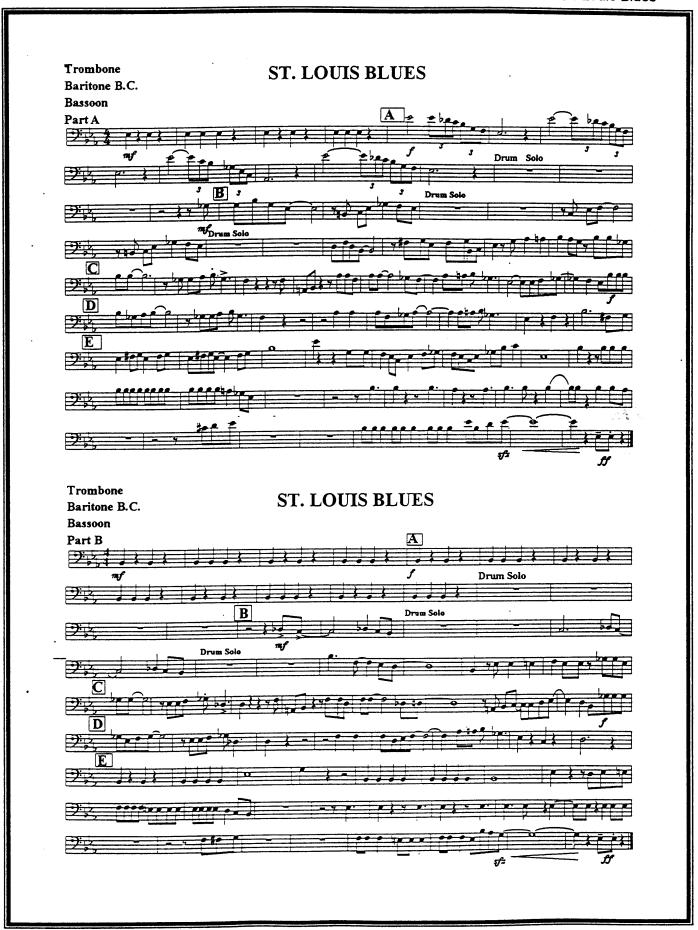


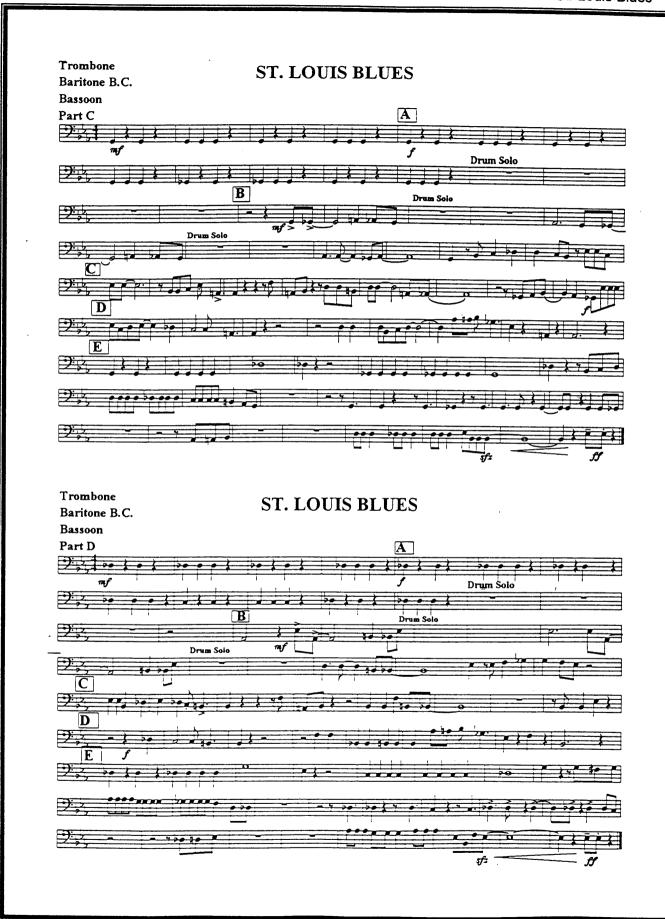




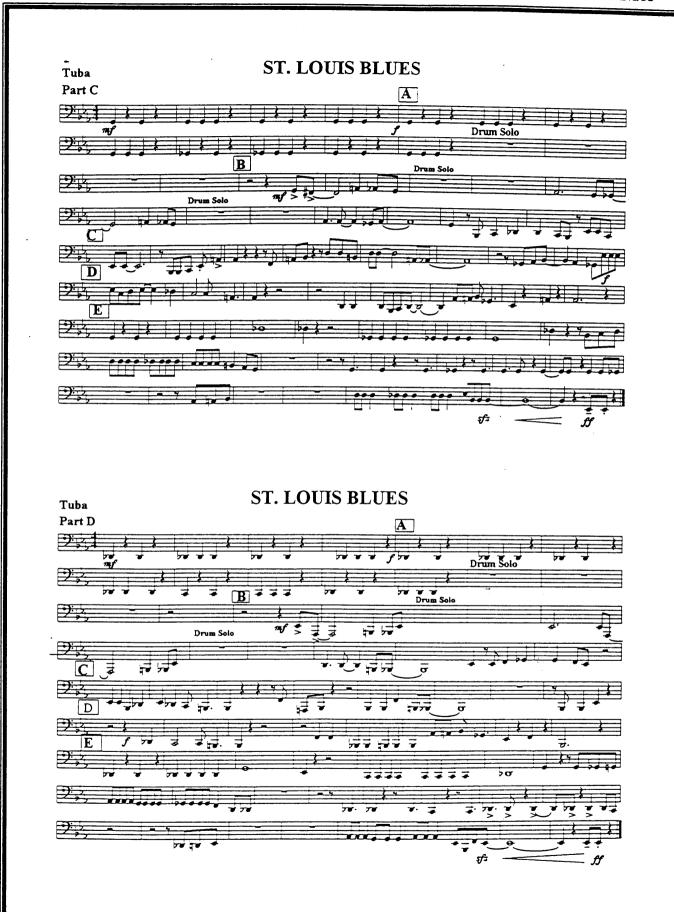




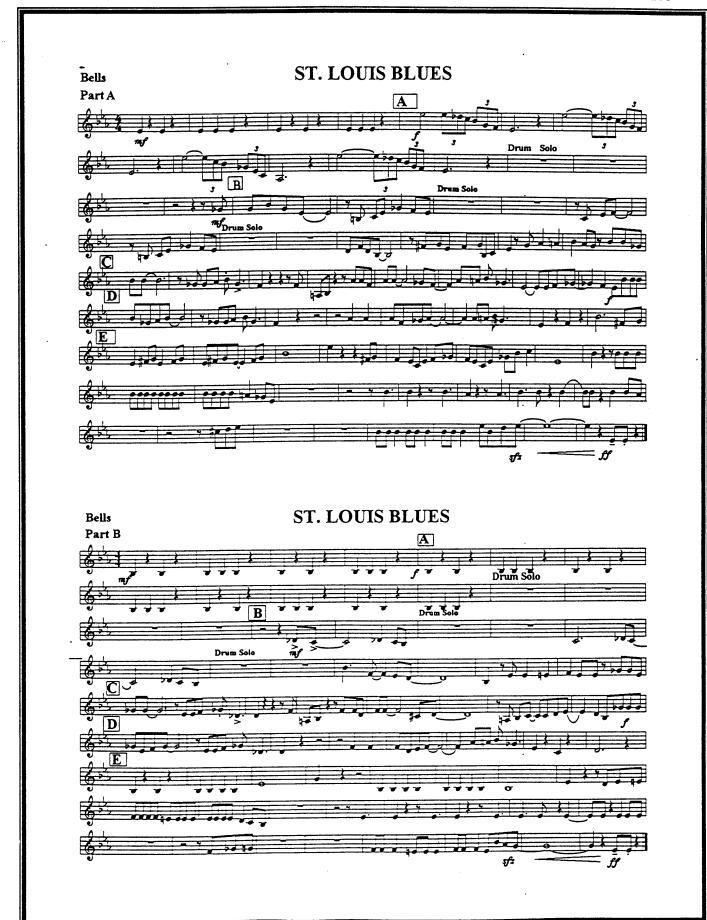


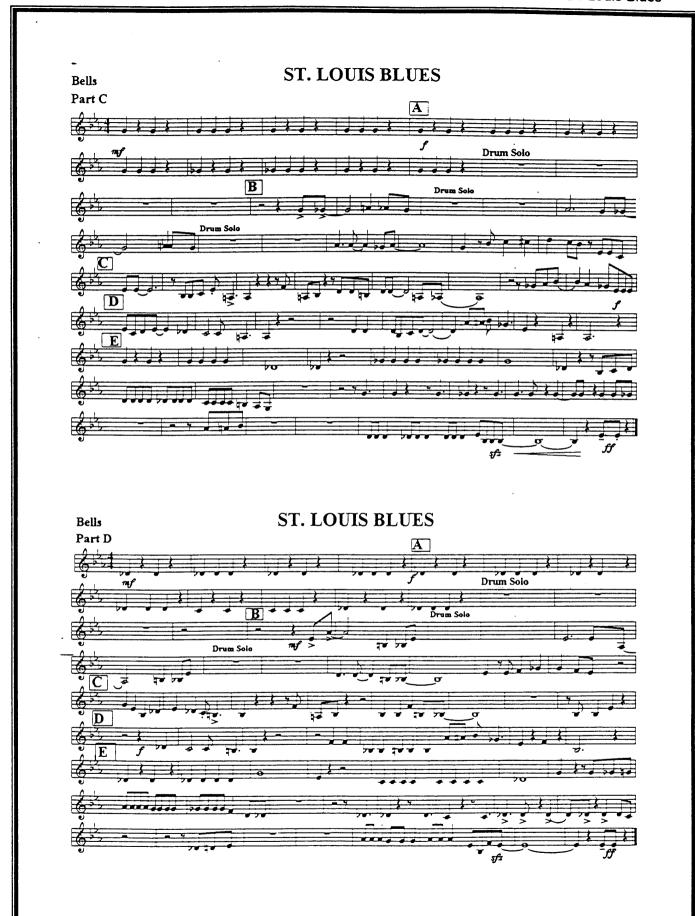




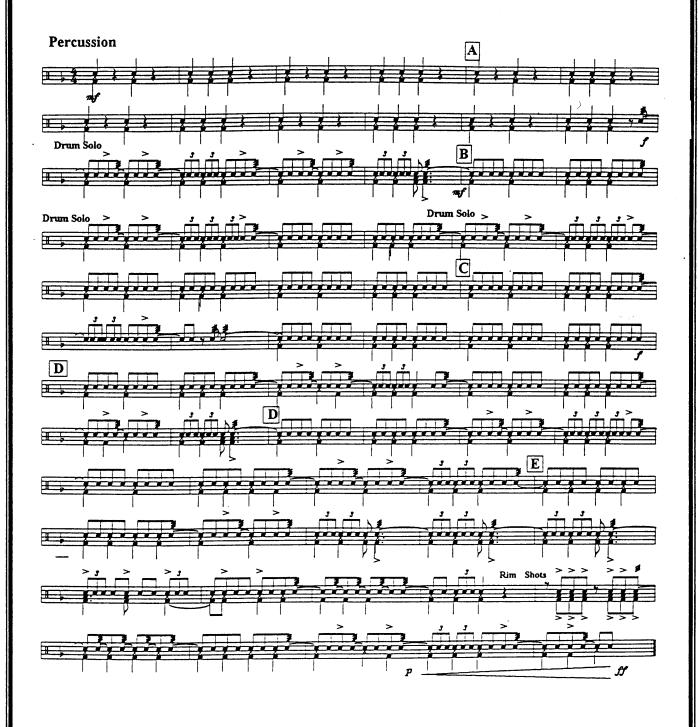


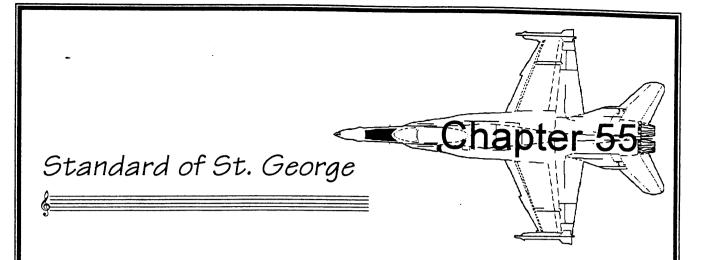
Air Cadet March Book





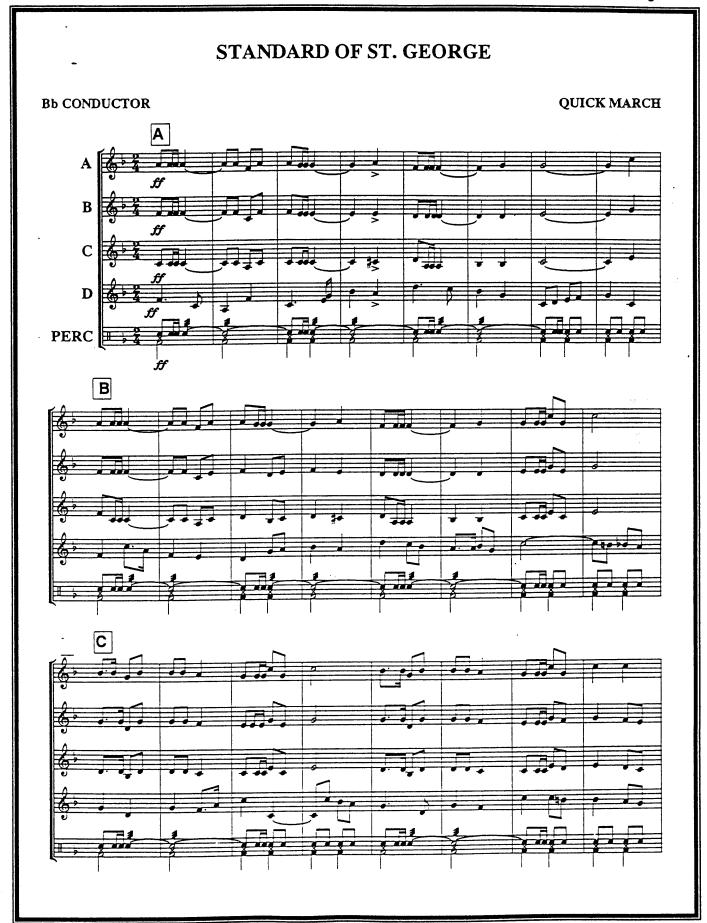
## ST. LOUIS BLUES





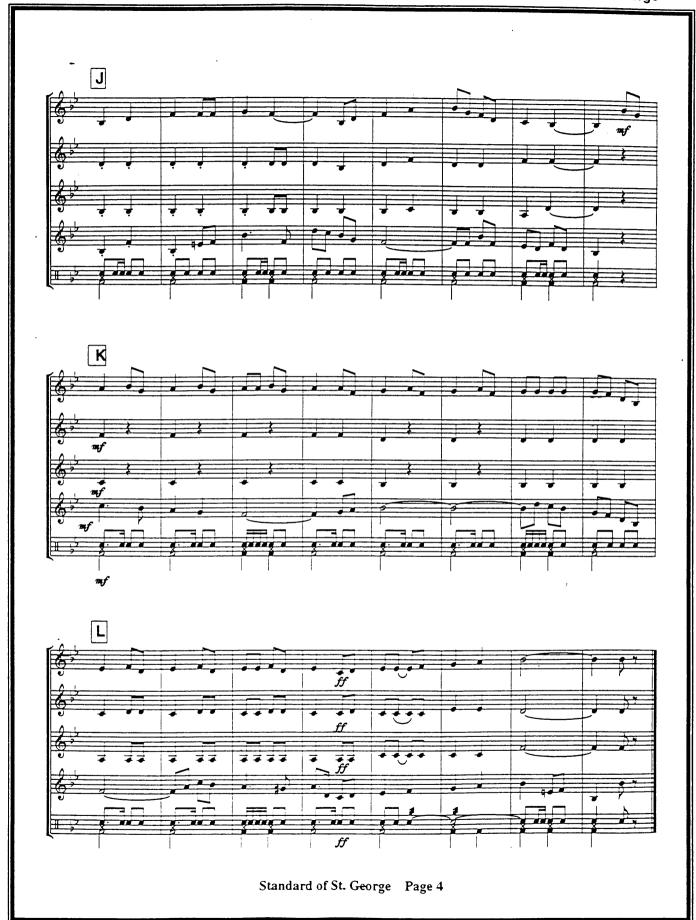
Standard of St. George is an excellent quick march written by one of the greatest march composers of all time, Kenneth J. Alford. Known for his style of dignified marches with a broad rich sound, his works were very original. Alford lived and worked during the right period of history to write stirring marches that were aimed at the heart and were meant to reflect the nationalism characteristic of the British people at the time. Born in 1881, Kenneth J. Alford enlisted in the band of the Royal Irish Fusiliers (18th Foot) in 1895. After attending the Royal Military School of Music for bandmaster training from 1904 to 1908, he was appointed Bandmaster of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in 1908, a position he held for almost 20 years.

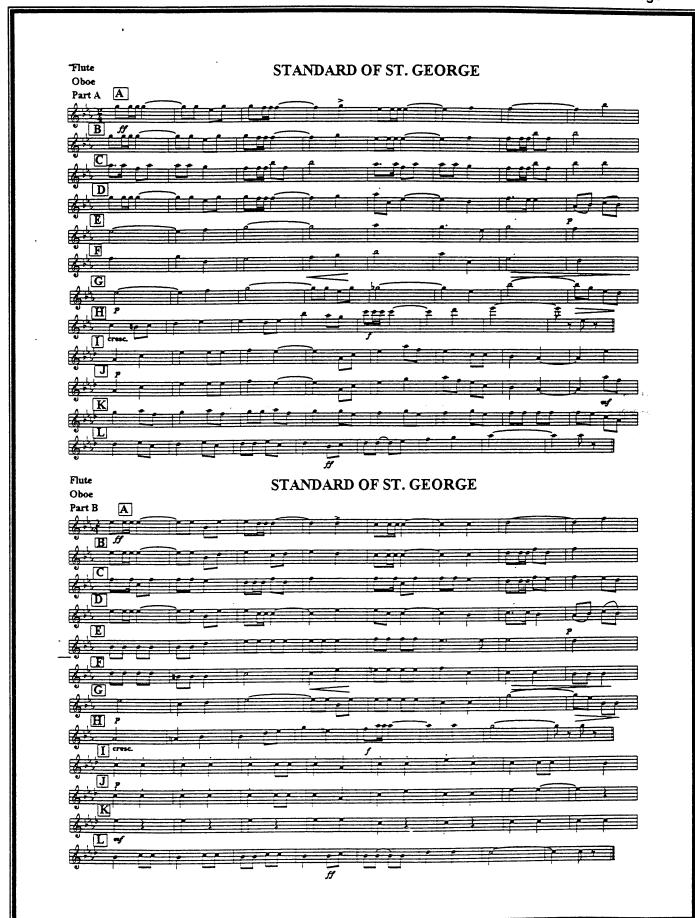
After completing his army service in 1927, he was appointed Director of Music of the Band of the Depot, Royal Marines, Deal. He was subsequently appointed to the Band of the Plymouth Division, Royal Marines. Alford retired in 1944 with the rank of Major but passed away May of 1945 in Riegate, Surrey. Kenneth J. Alford has composed such well known marches as "Army of the Nile", "On the Quarter Deck", "The Great Little Army" and "The Mad Major" to name a few.

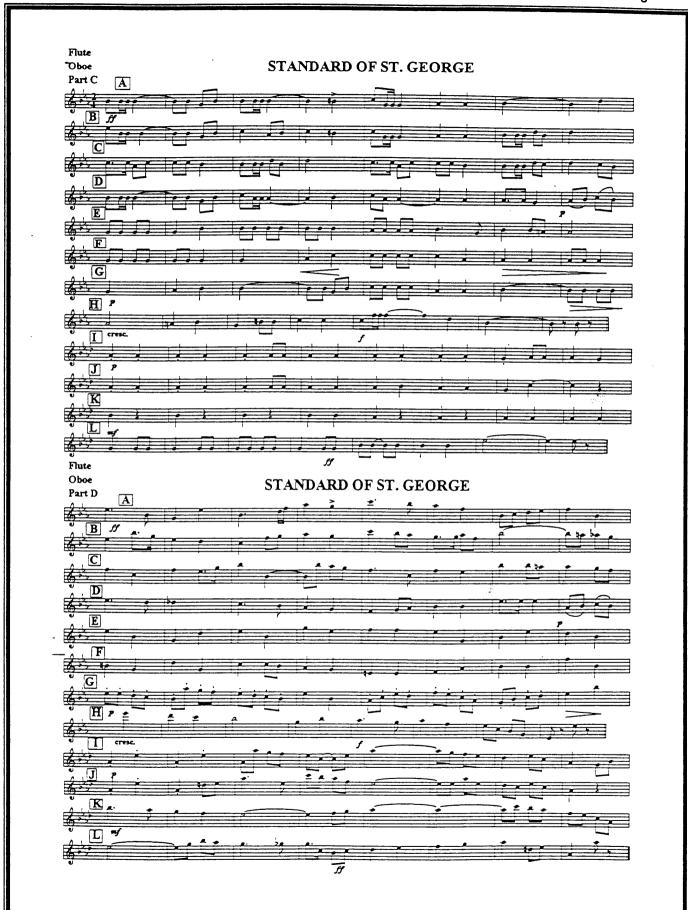


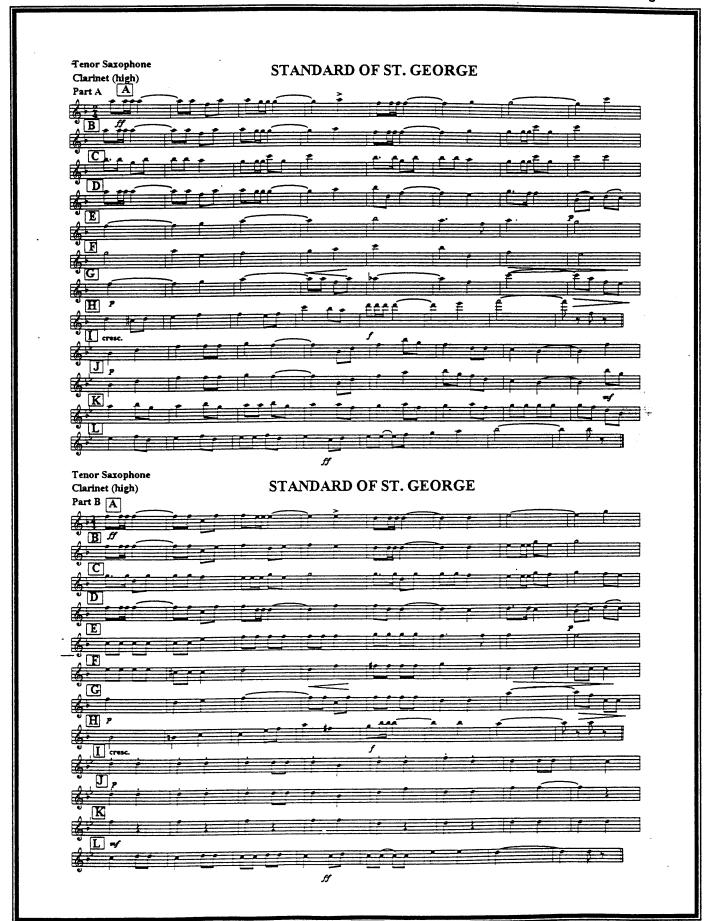


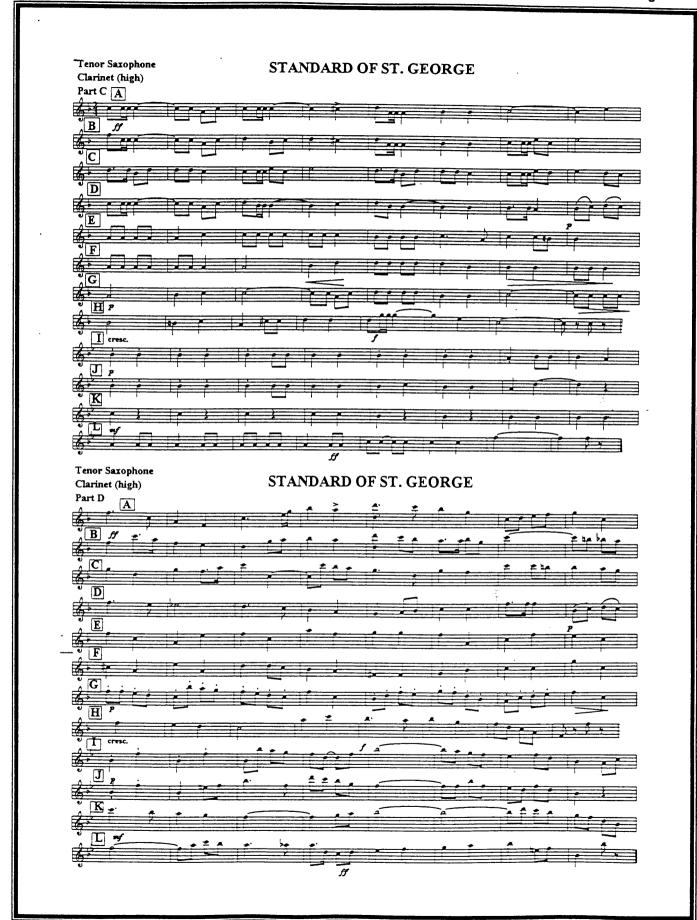


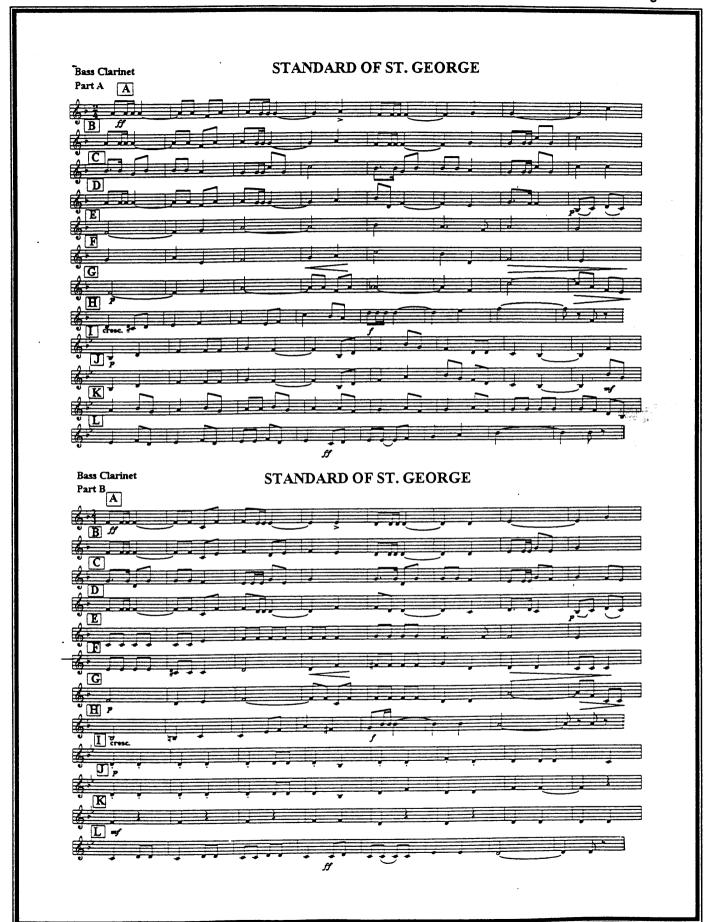








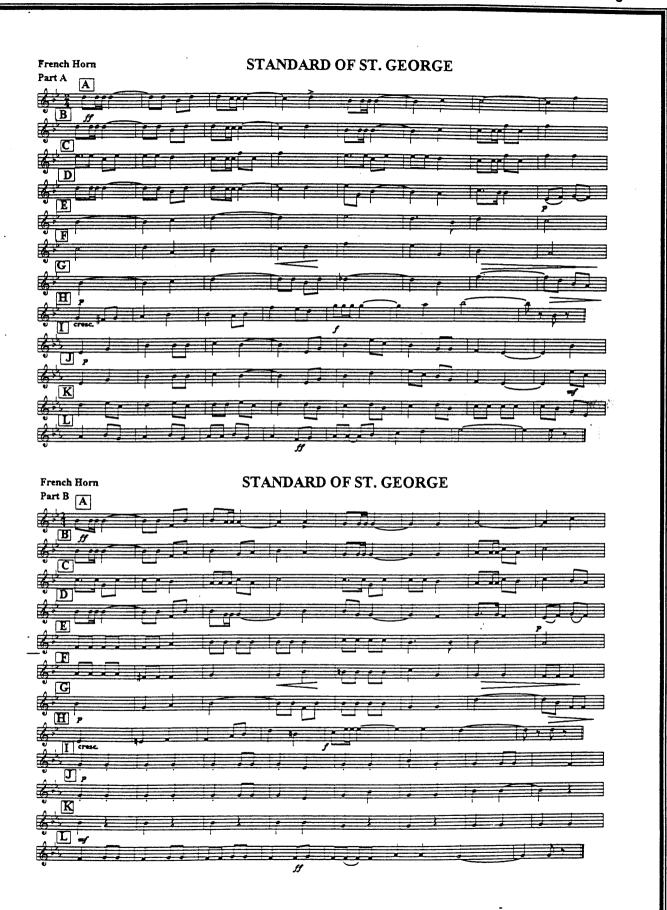


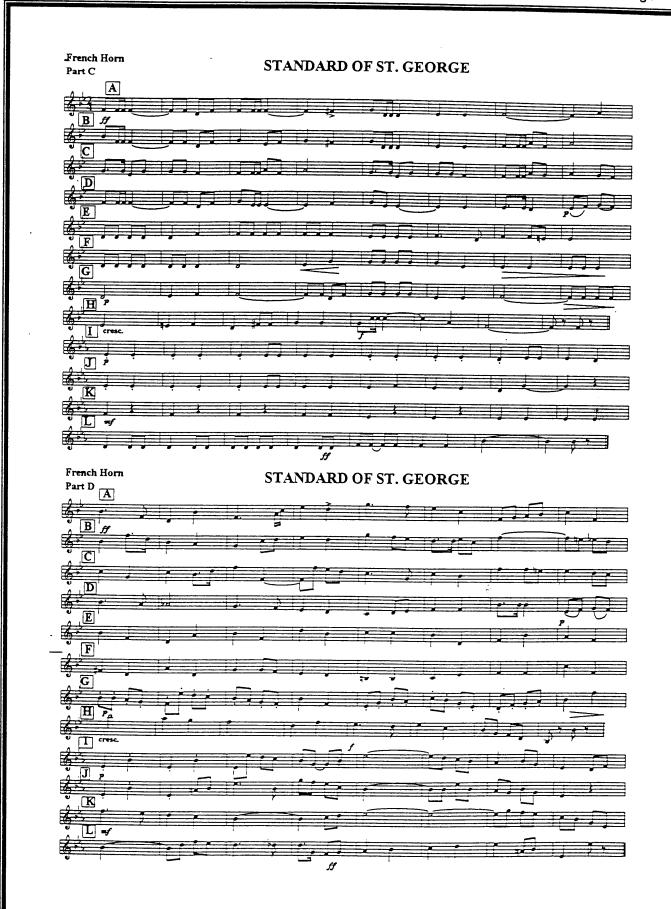


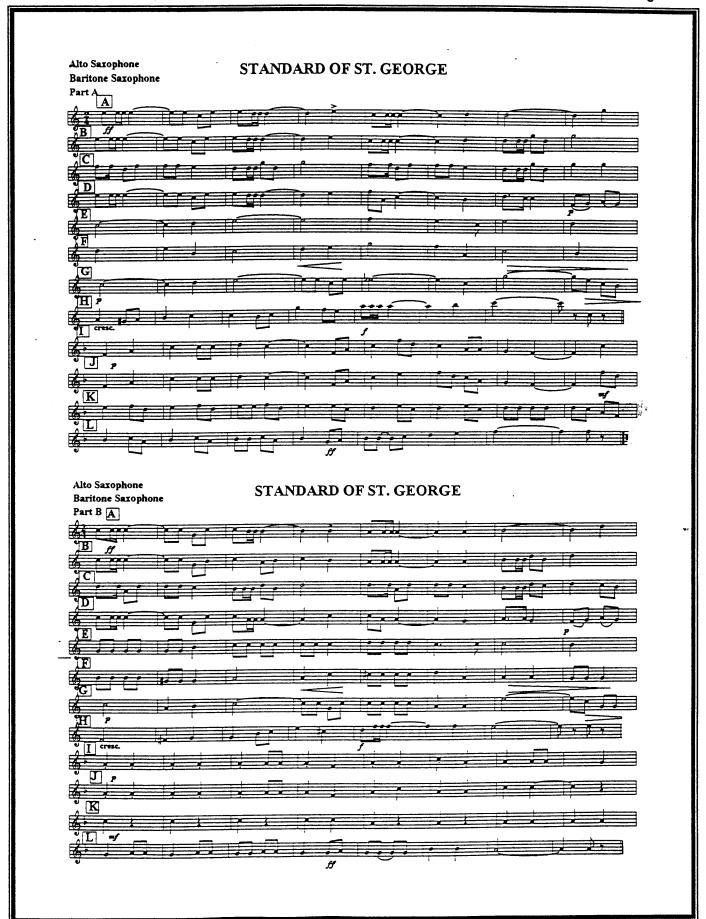
Page 55-10

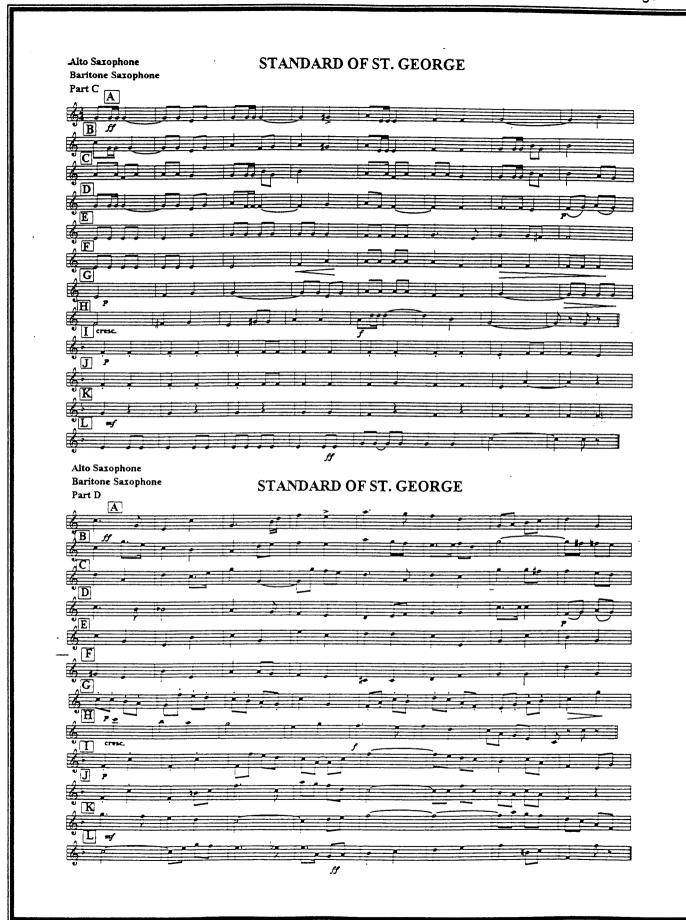


Page 55-11

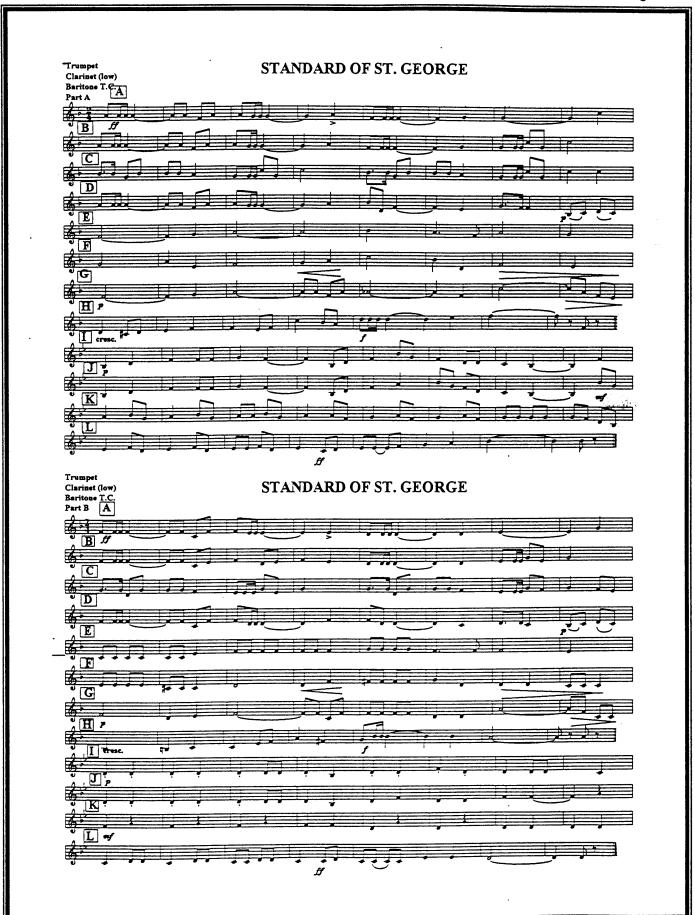


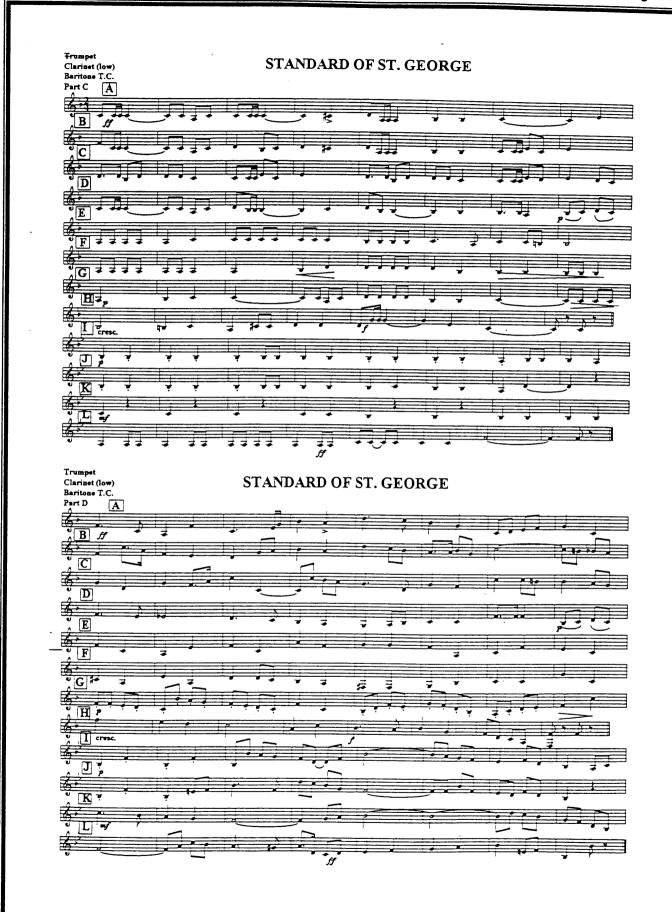


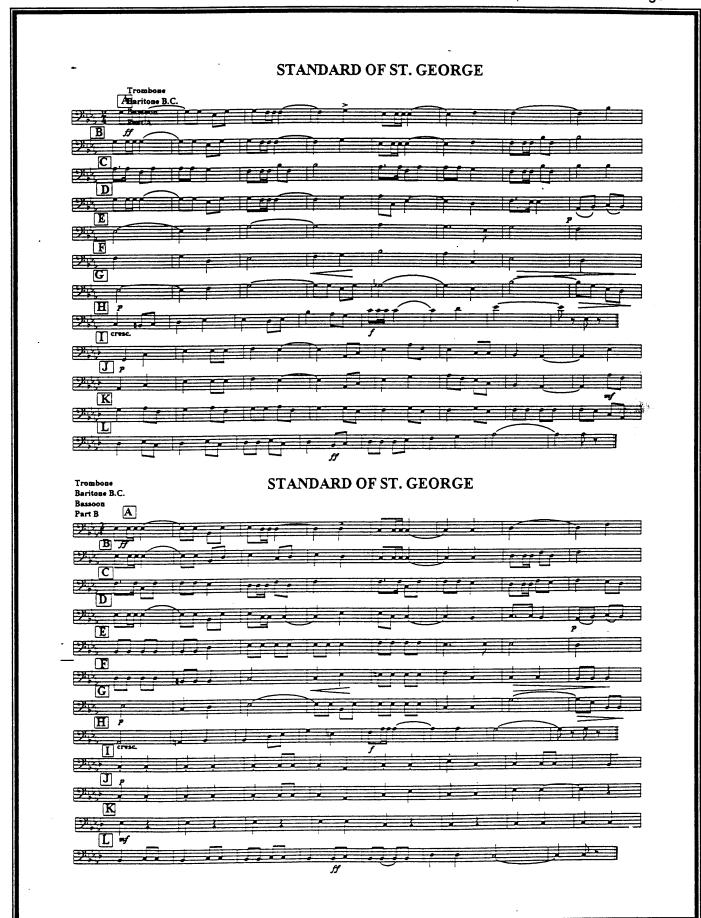




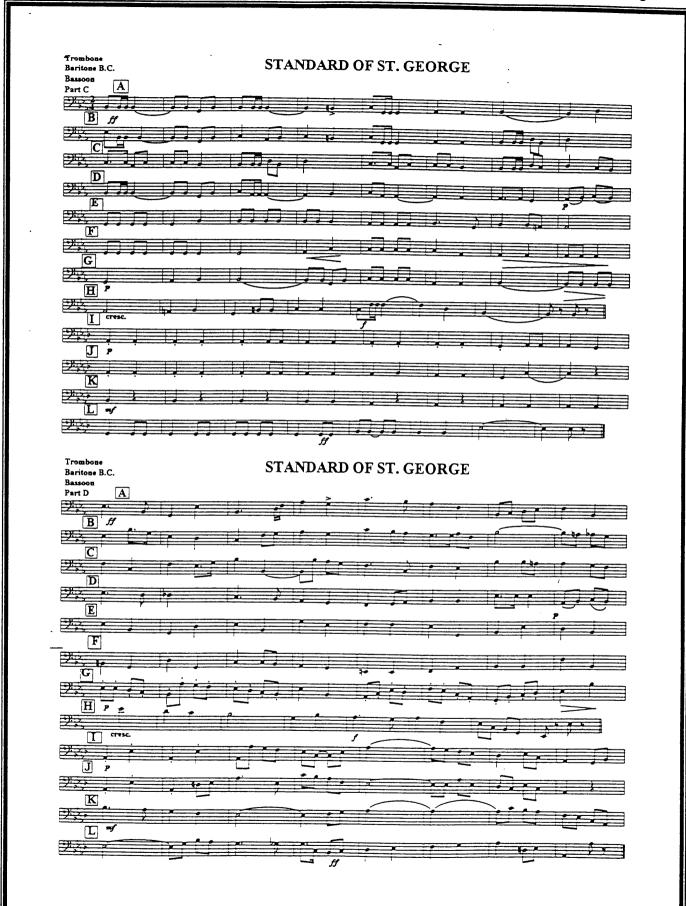
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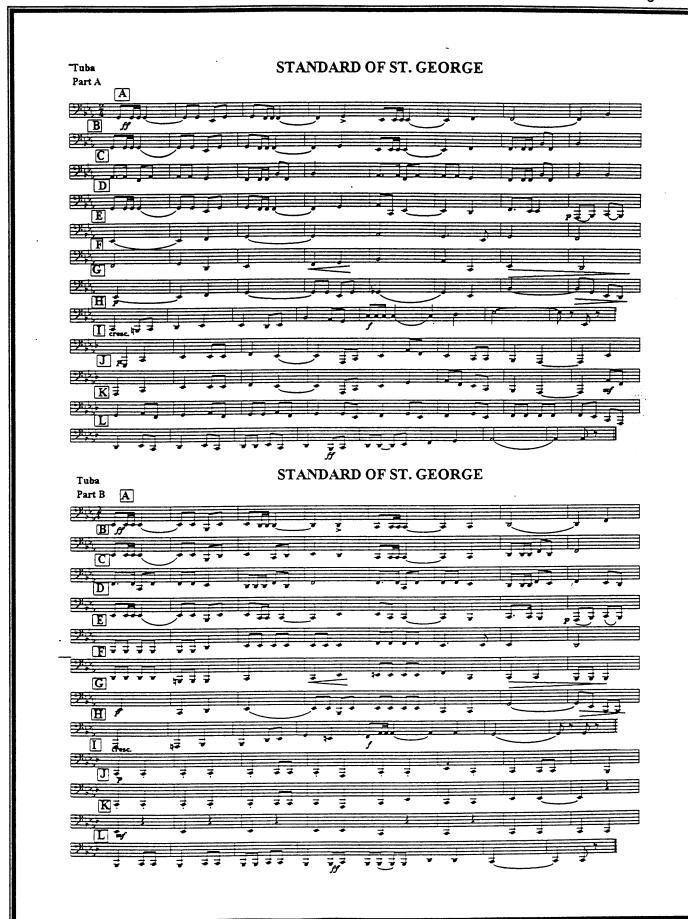


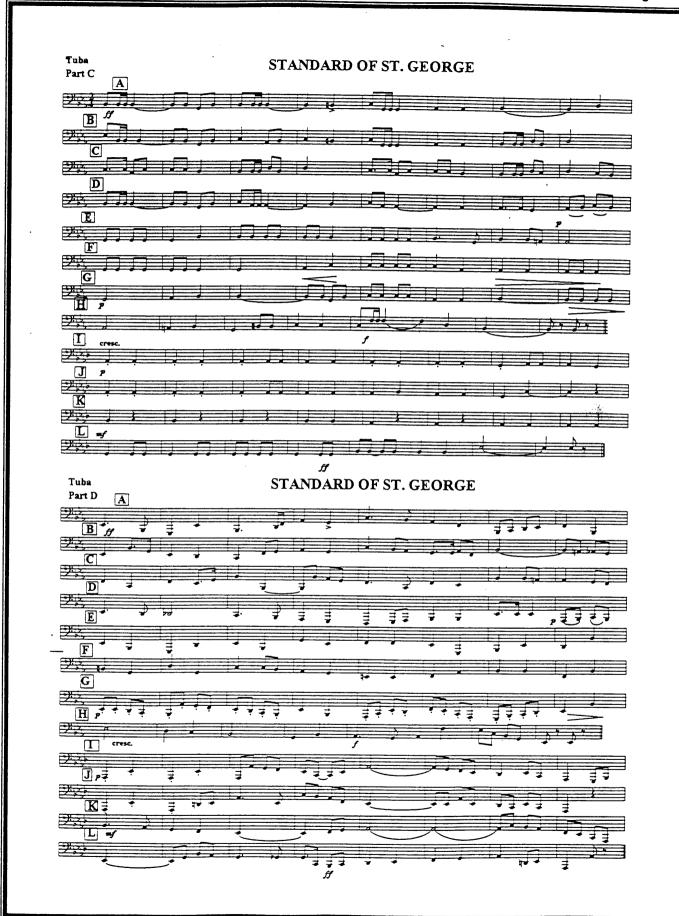


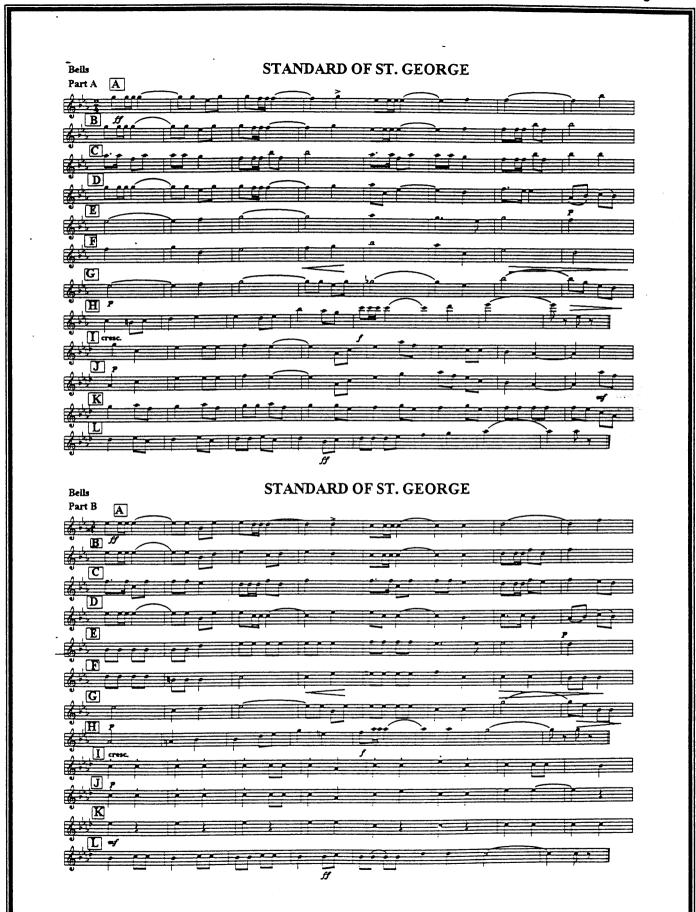


Page 55-18

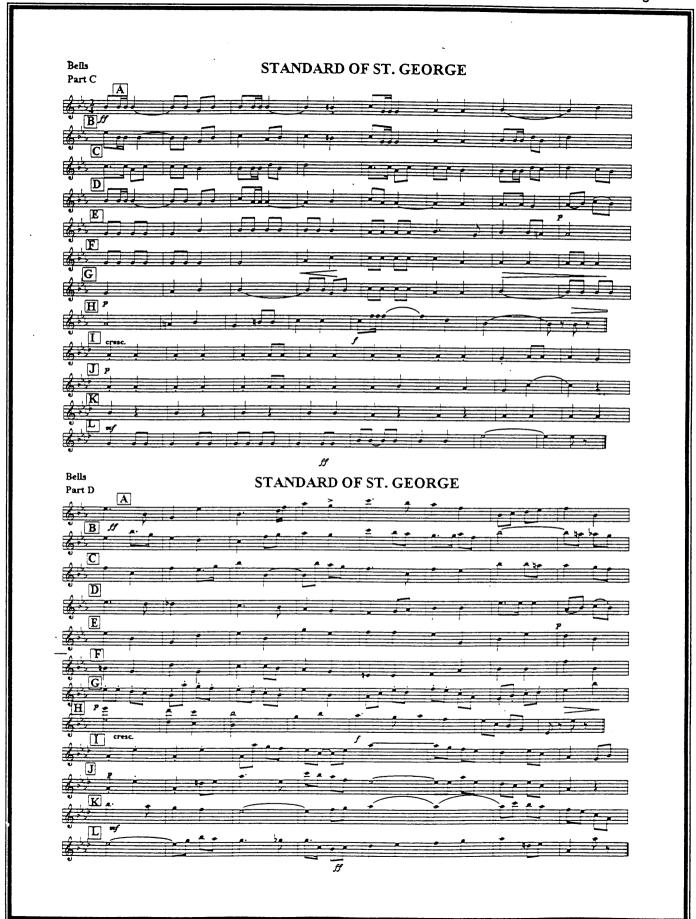




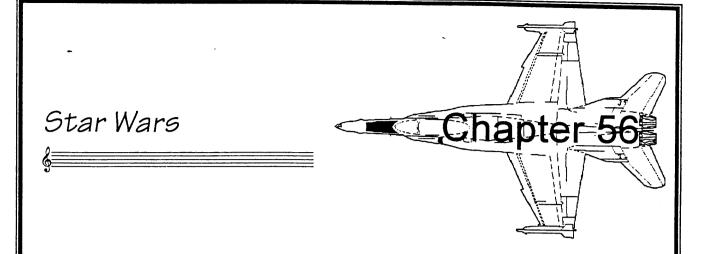




Page 55-22







When the movie "Star Wars" first hit the movie theatres in 1977, there was a great deal of speculation about success or failure of the movie. Even the writer, director George Lucas had his doubts about the concept. "Star Wars" was revolutionary in movie production both because of the special effects used and the story revolving around humans and aliens in another part of the galaxy. The movie soon became a huge success and attracted millions of viewers to the movie theatres. Following the success of "Star Wars", George Lucas began production of the sequel "The Empire Strikes Back". Released in 1980, this movie also became a huge success. Often sequels do not measure up to the viewers expectations but this was not the case with the Star Wars movies. With the third movie in the trilogy released in 1983, "Return of the Jedi" was equally popular.

The soundtrack for the movies was left in the capable hands of John Williams who was introduced to George Lucas through Steven Spielberg. George Lucas had written the screenplays to common classical pieces and asked John Williams to write pieces with a similar feel and mood. With compositions such as the Star Wars theme and the Emperor's Theme, John Williams proved himself to be a talented and insightful composer.

Some interesting facts about the production of the original movie "Star Wars" is the fact that by the standards of the time, "Star Wars" was a relatively low budget movie. After the concept was turned down by two companies, a third saw the potential in a movie such as "Star Wars". Also of interest is the discovery of Harrison Ford who played Han Solo in the three movies. He was working on the set as a carpenter and had not auditioned for the part but was asked to read the lines of Han Solo during the audition of four other actors and actresses. The parts of Luke Skywalker, Princess Lea, Han Solo, Chewbacca and C3-PO were read together to find the right combination of actors. Harrison Ford read the part of Han Solo better than any other actor and was immediately cast for the role. Interestingly enough, Harrison Ford has gone on to be a highly successful and sought after actor today.



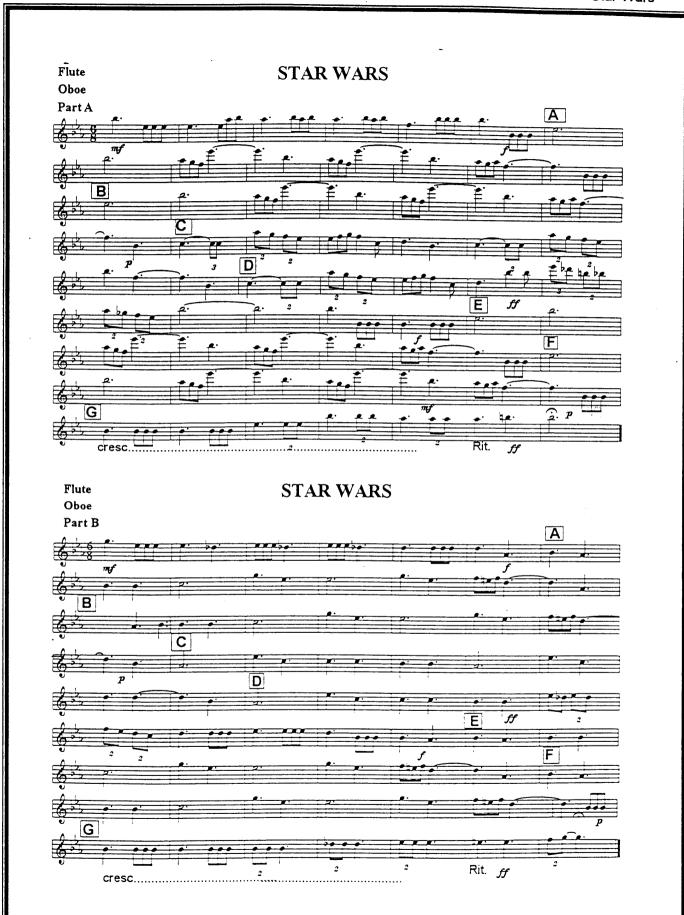
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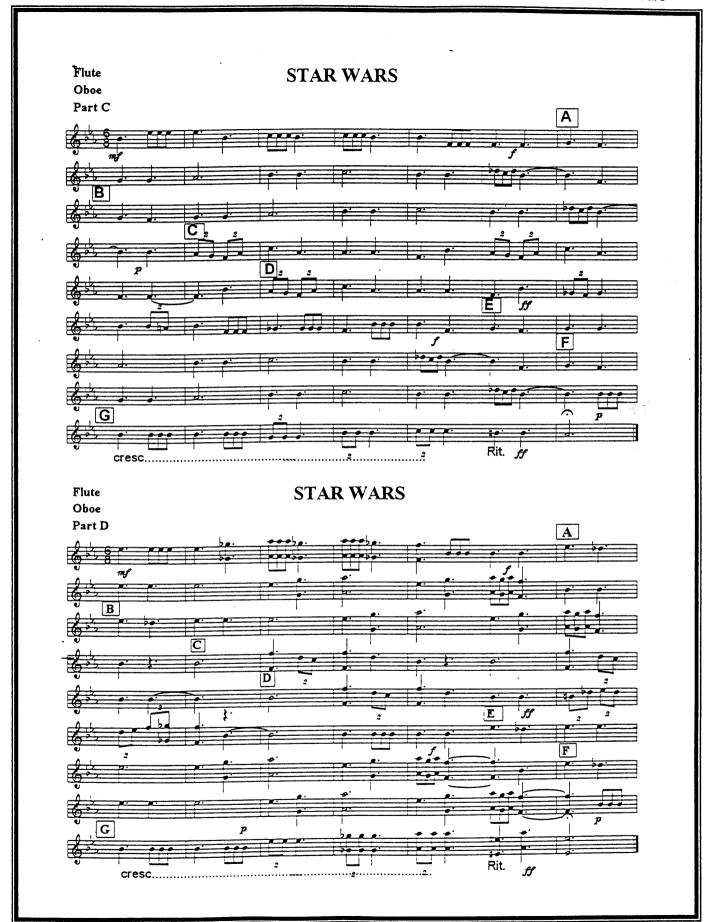


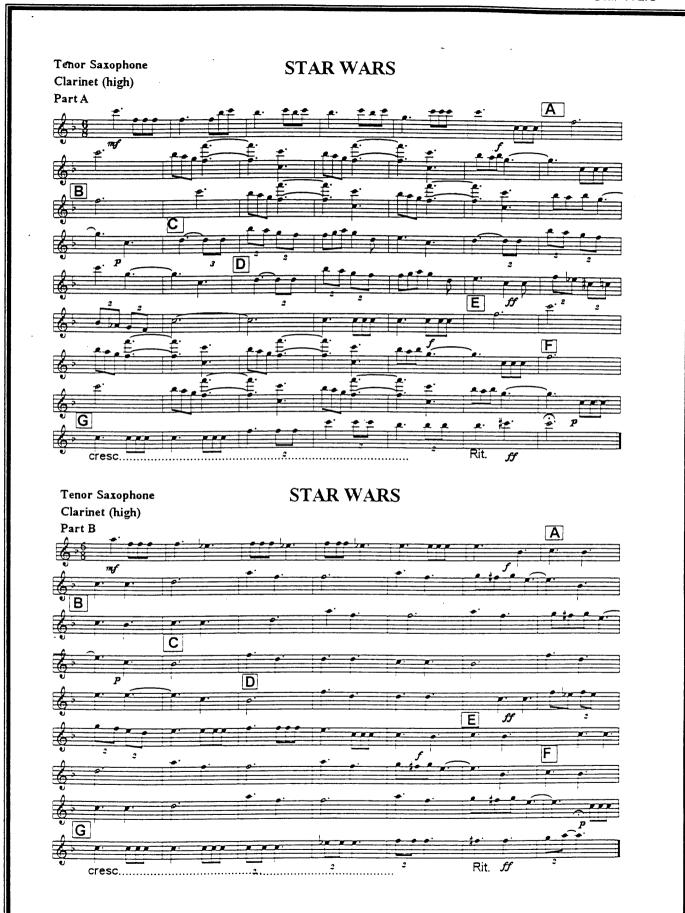
Page 56-3



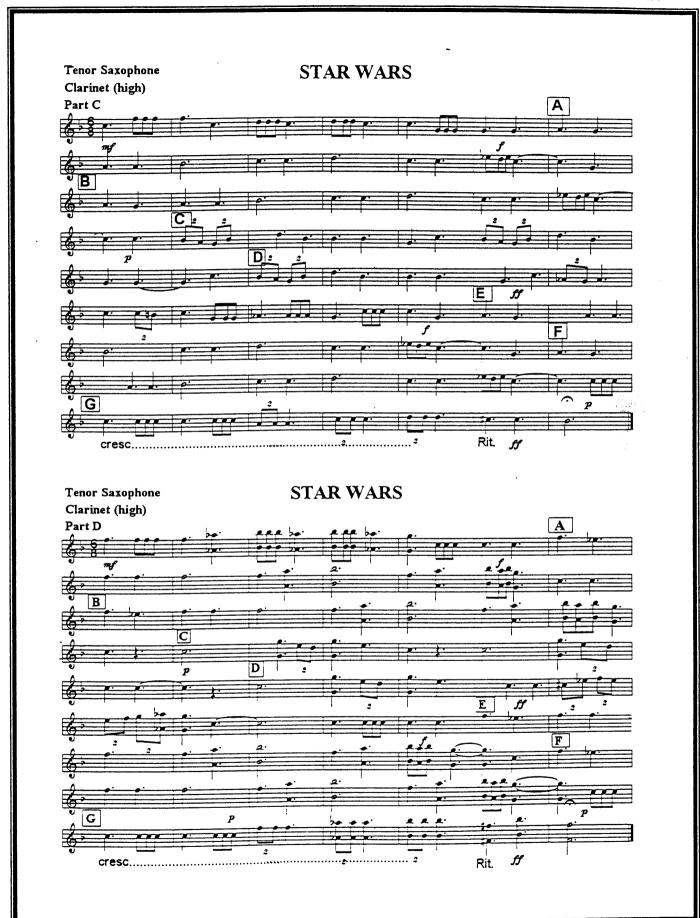
Page 56-4

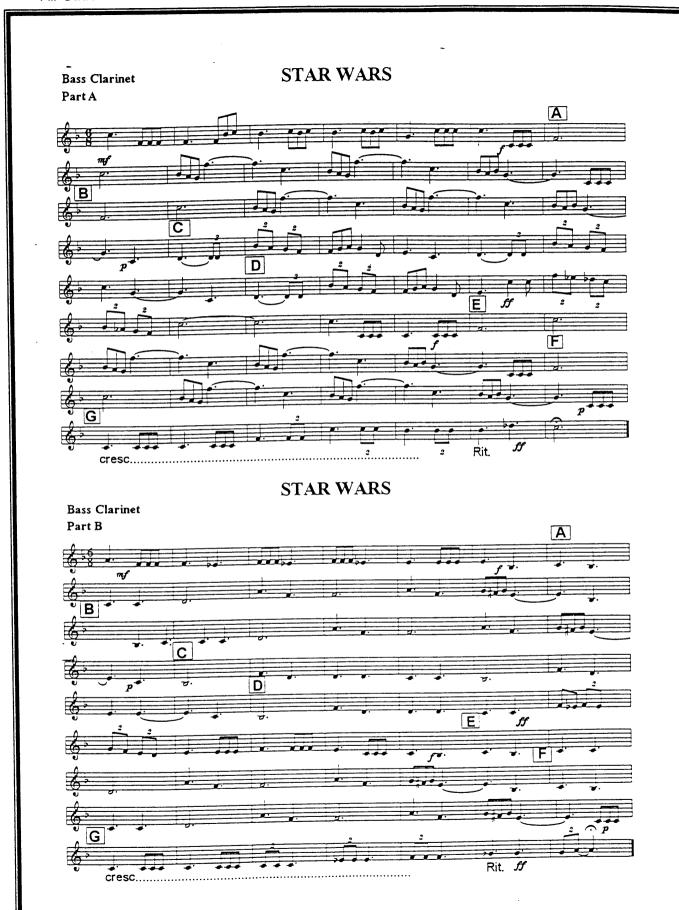


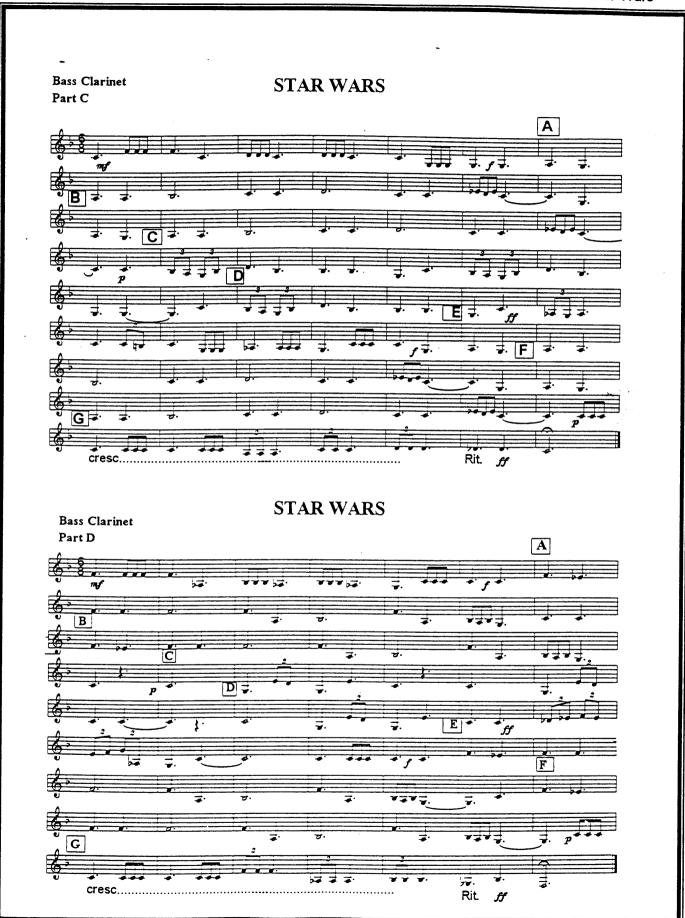


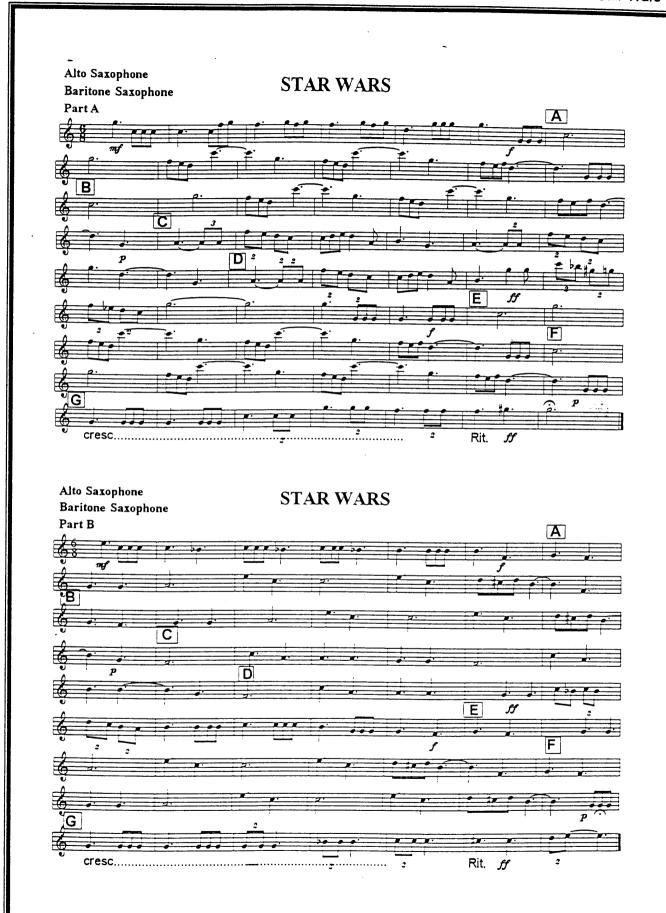


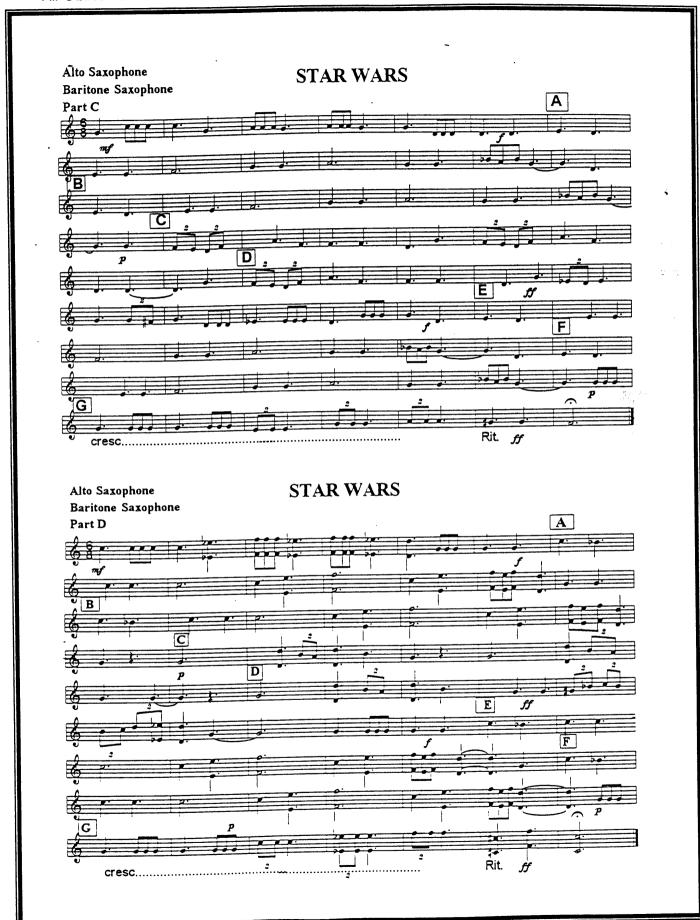
Air Cadet March Book

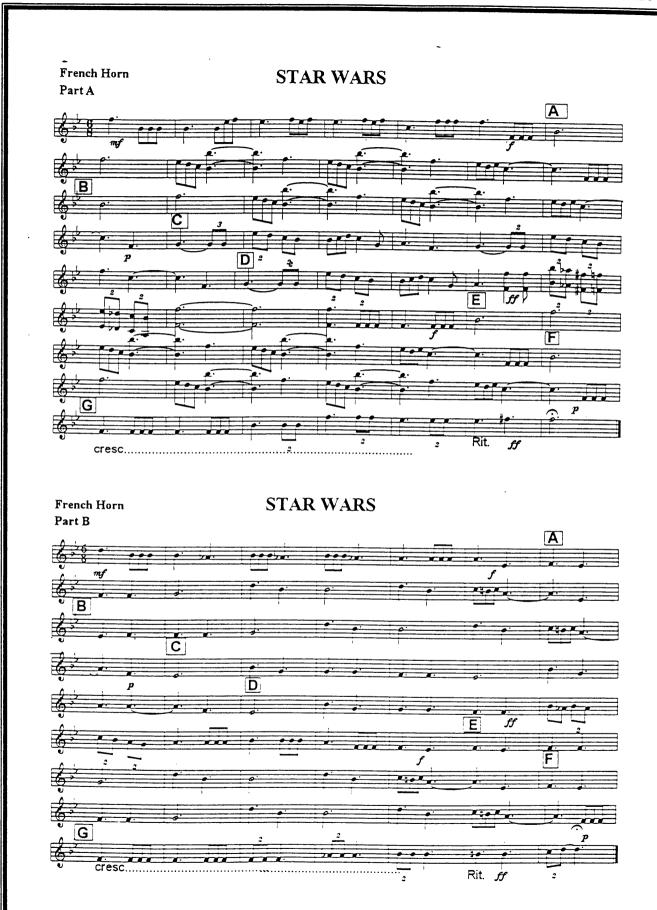








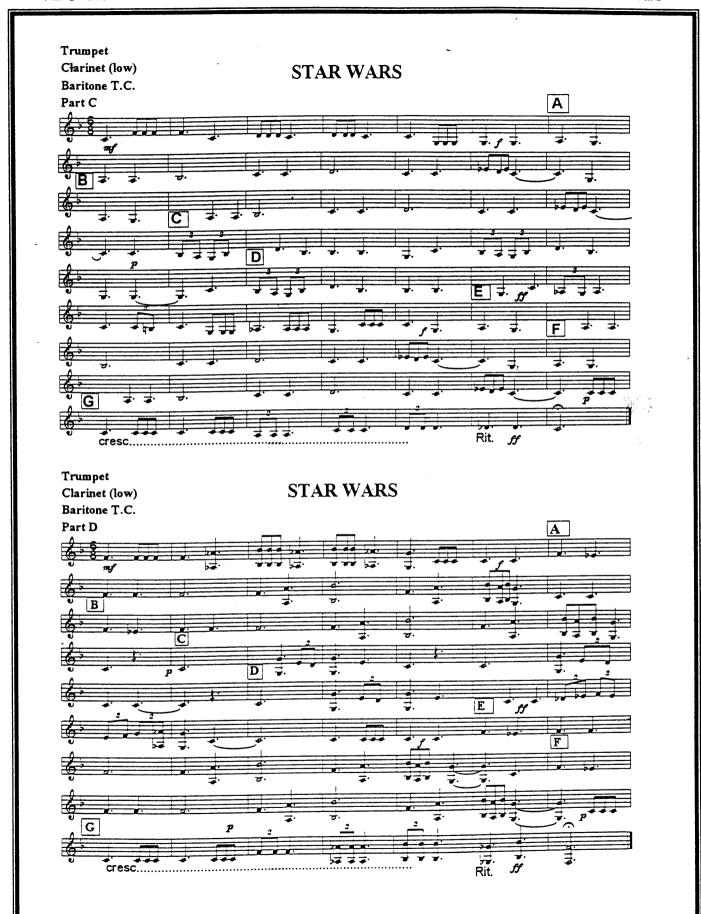


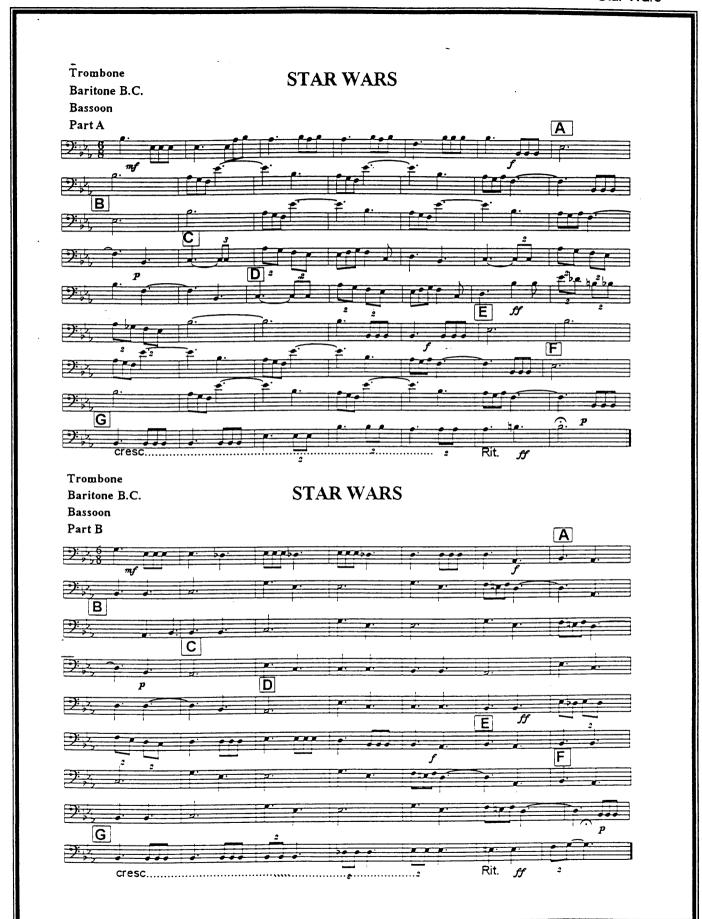


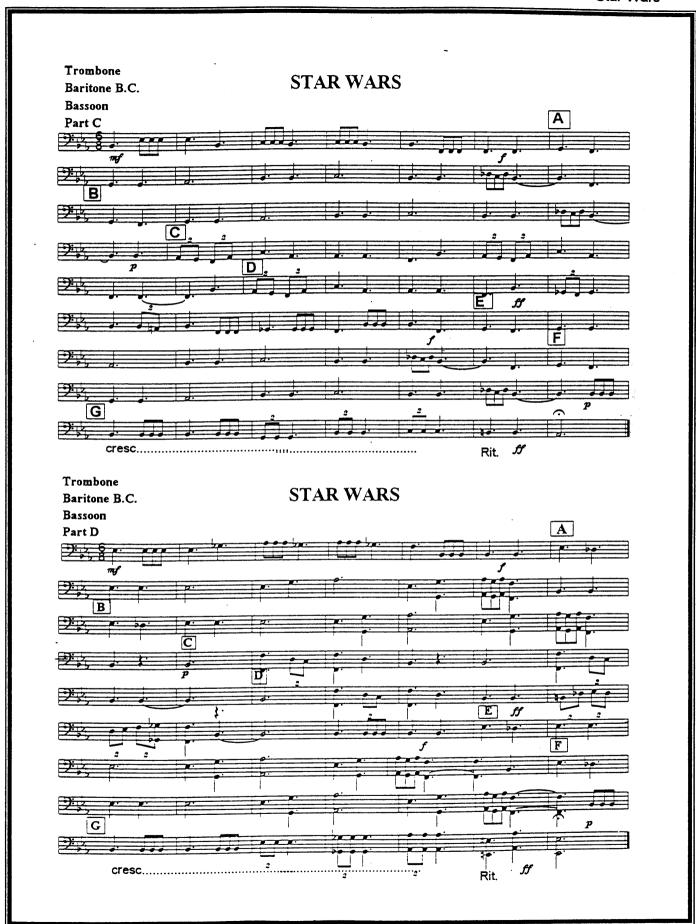


Page 56-14

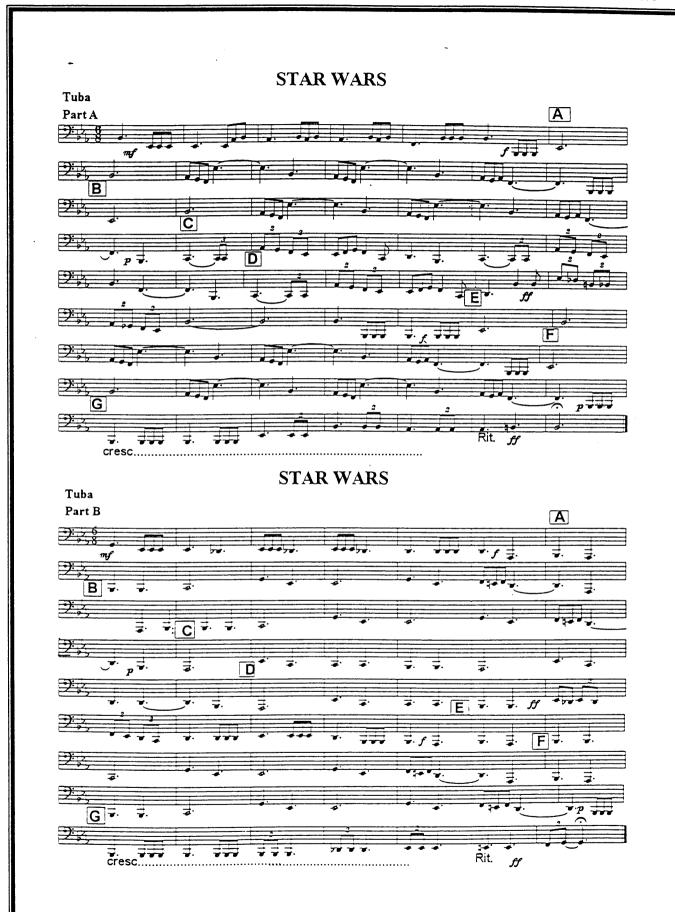


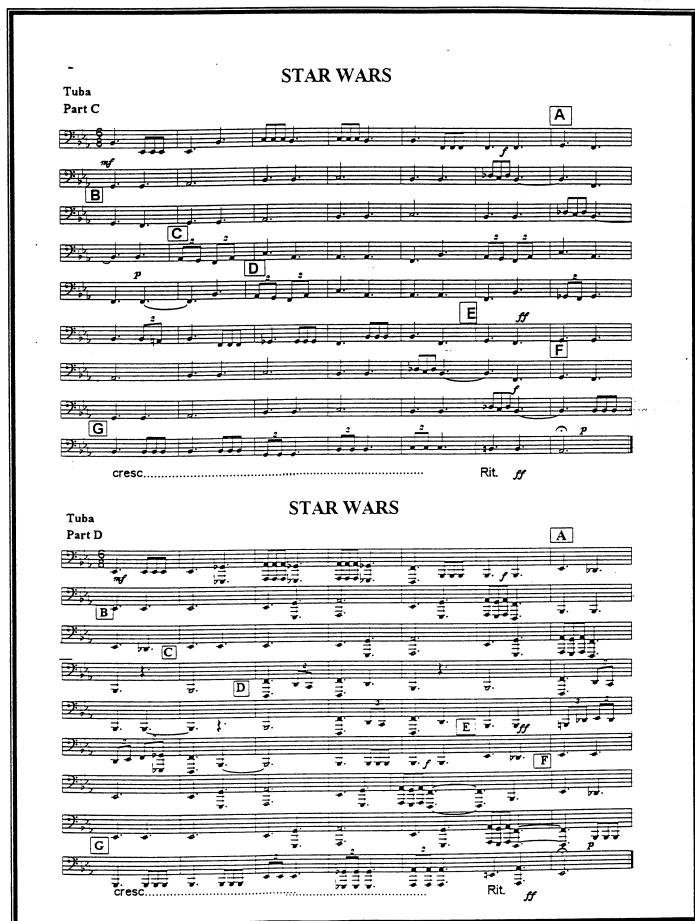


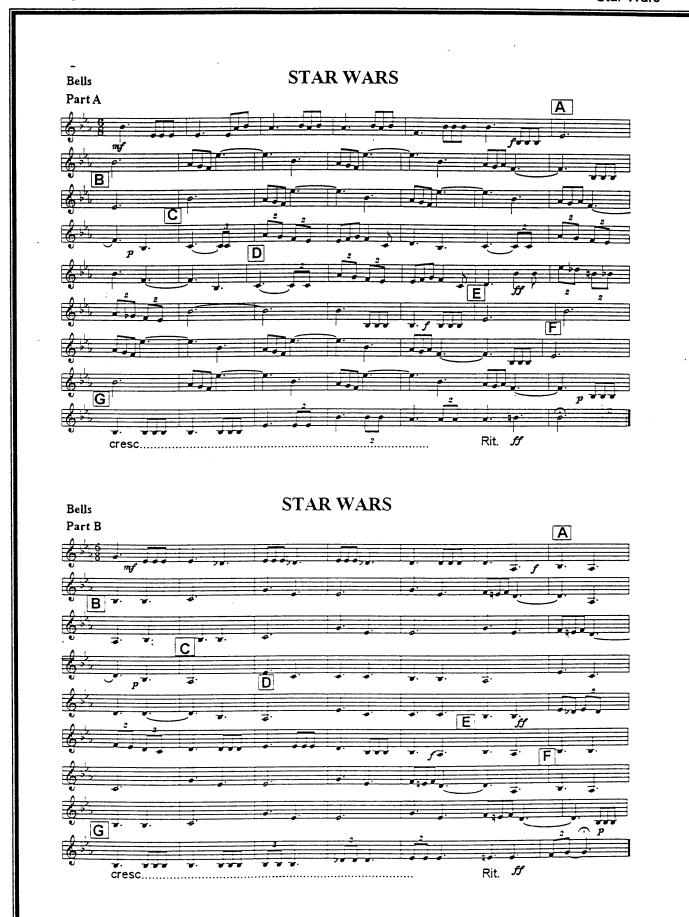


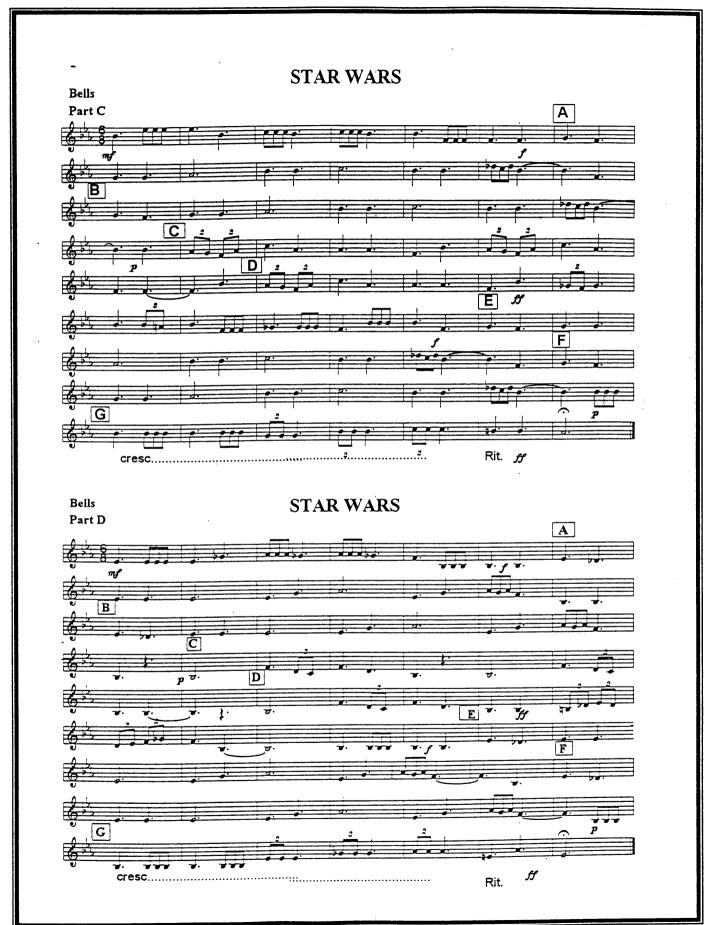


Page 56-18

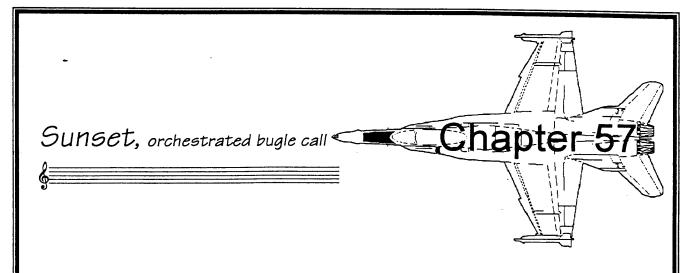






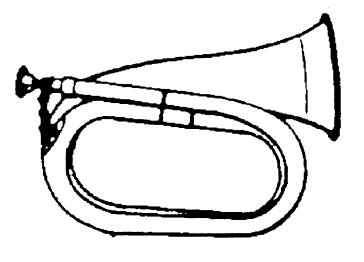






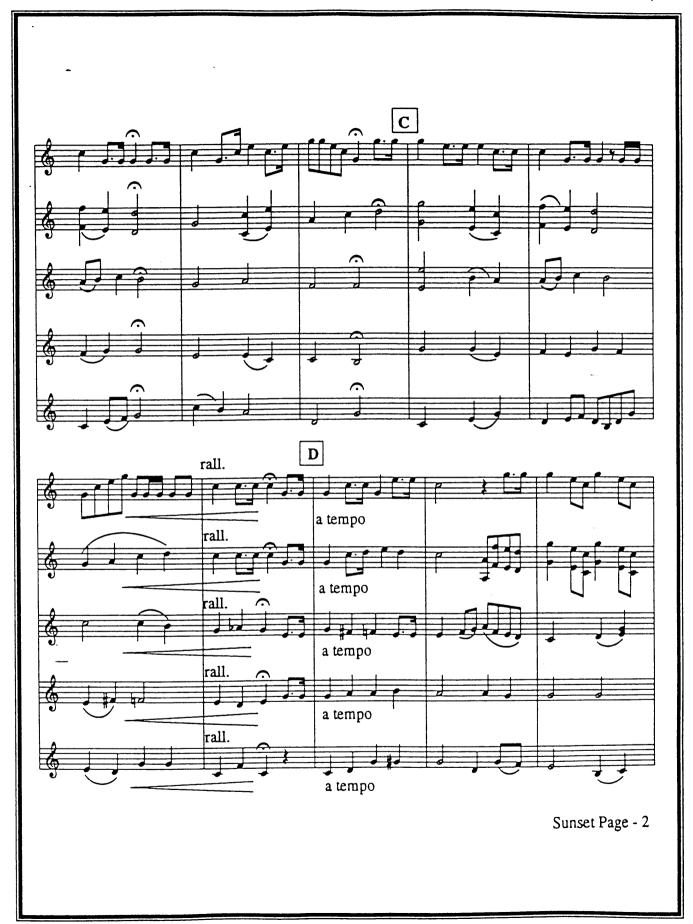
The lowering of the Canadian flag, or ensign, at the end of the day is accompanied by the bugle call "sunset". For more formal occasions, when a full band is present, the following, stirring arrangement is ideal. This arrangement is an adaptation of the original by Bandmaster A.C. Green of the Royal Marines.

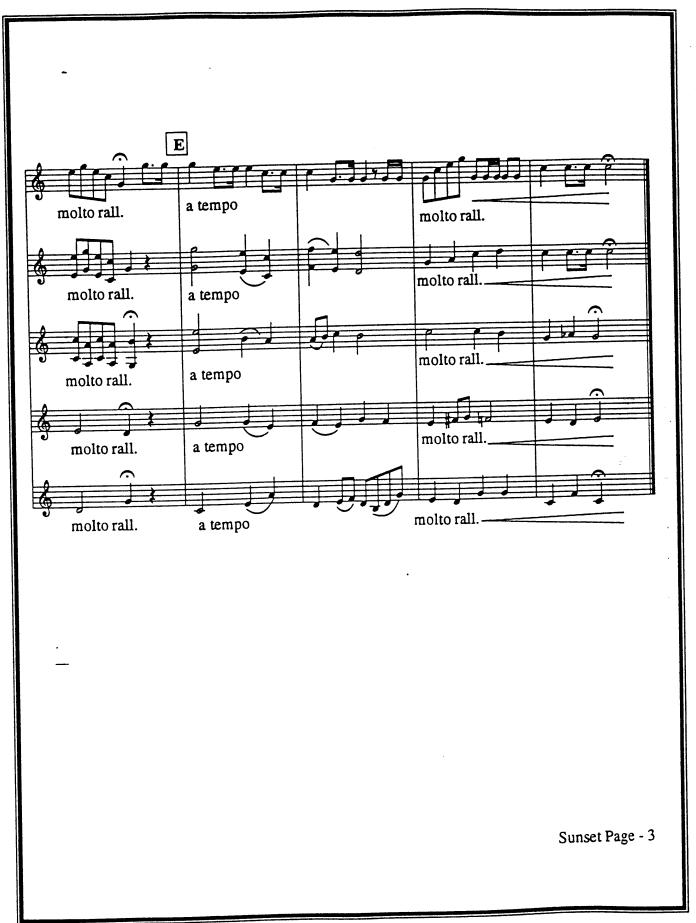
"Orchestrated Sunset" was first played during Beating Retreat ceremonies conducted by the Royal Navy Mediterranean Fleet in 1934. Today it is used invariably during Sunset Ceremonies and during the Ceremony of the Flags.



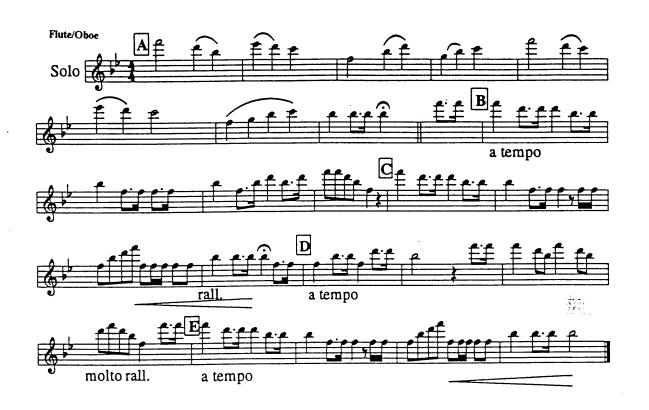


Page 57-2



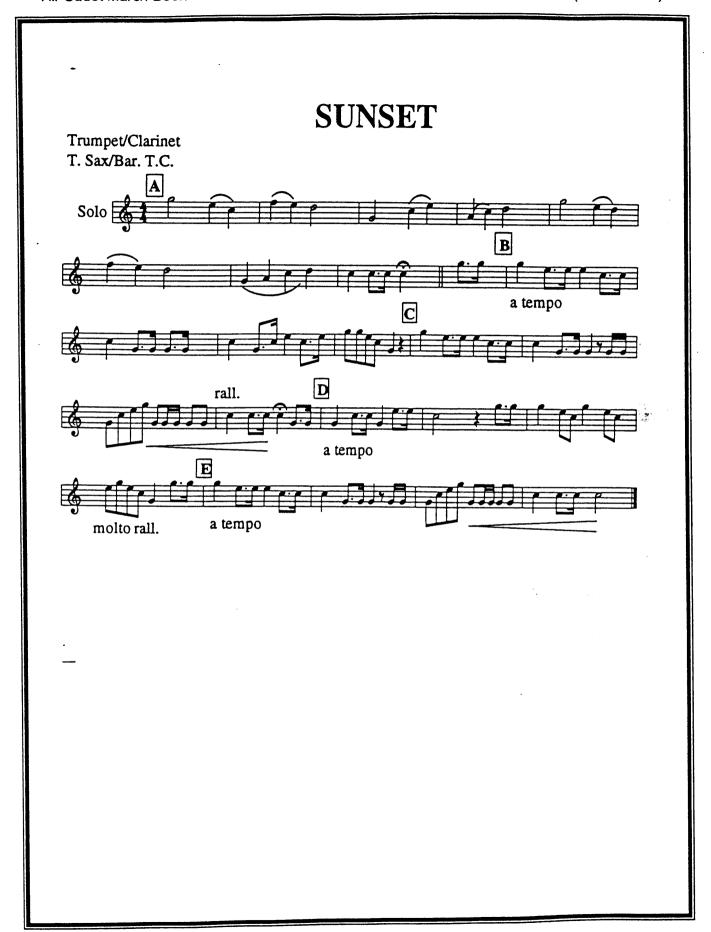




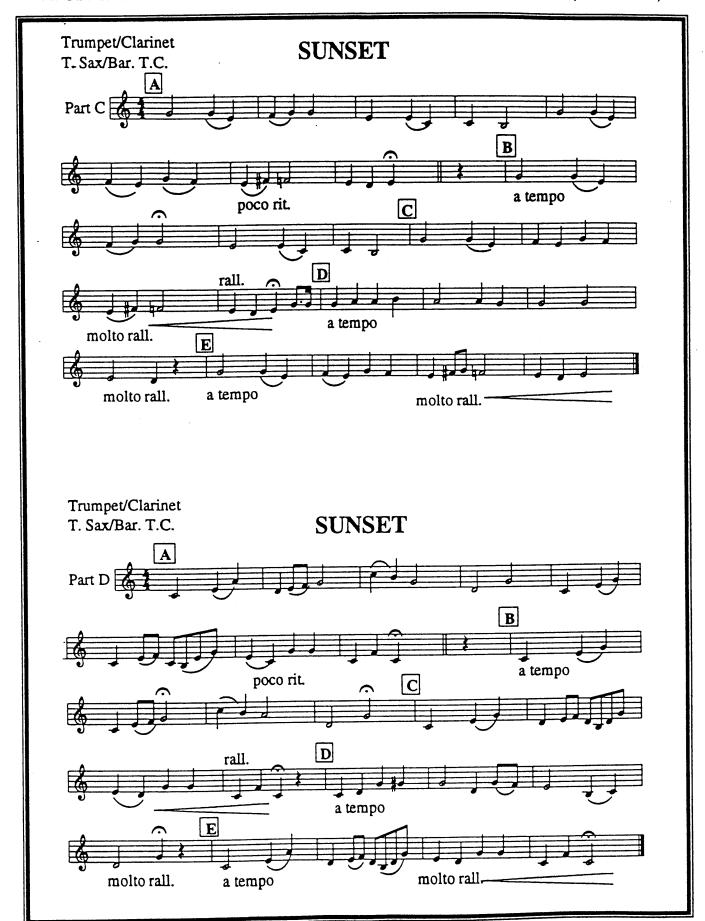


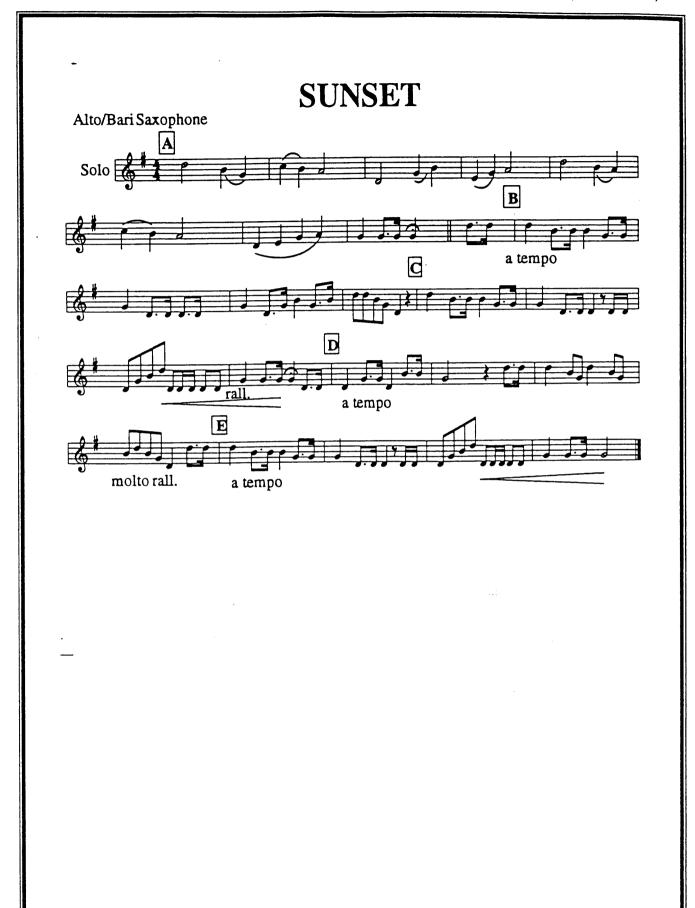




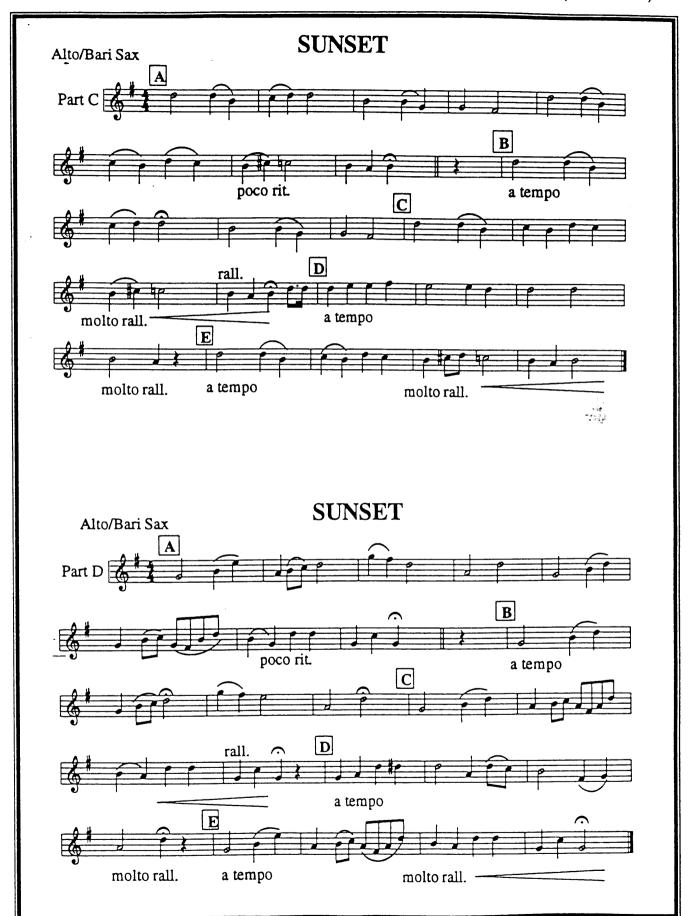


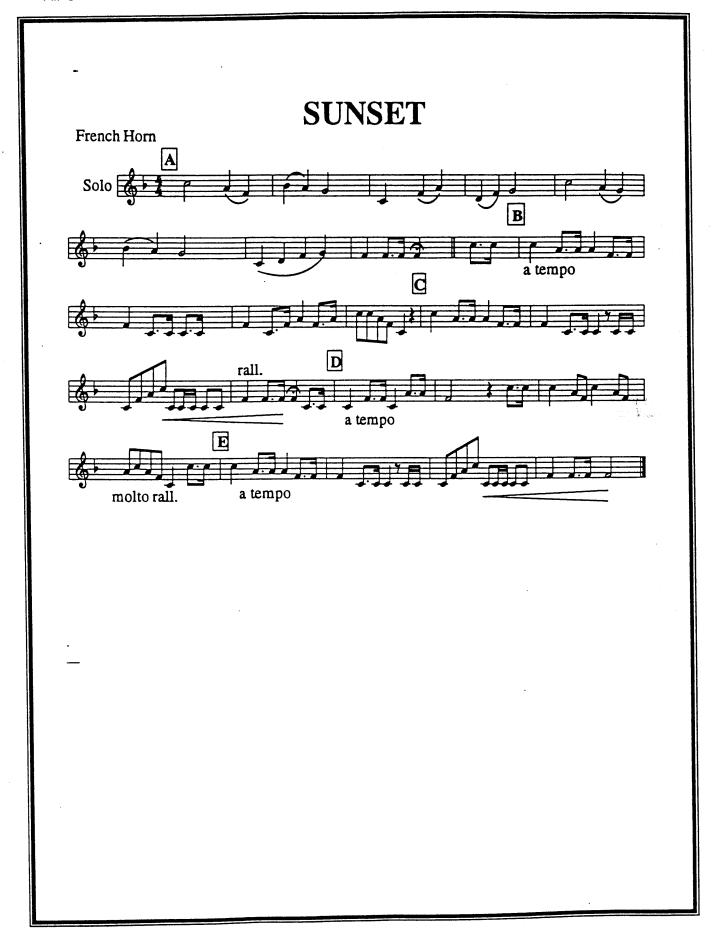




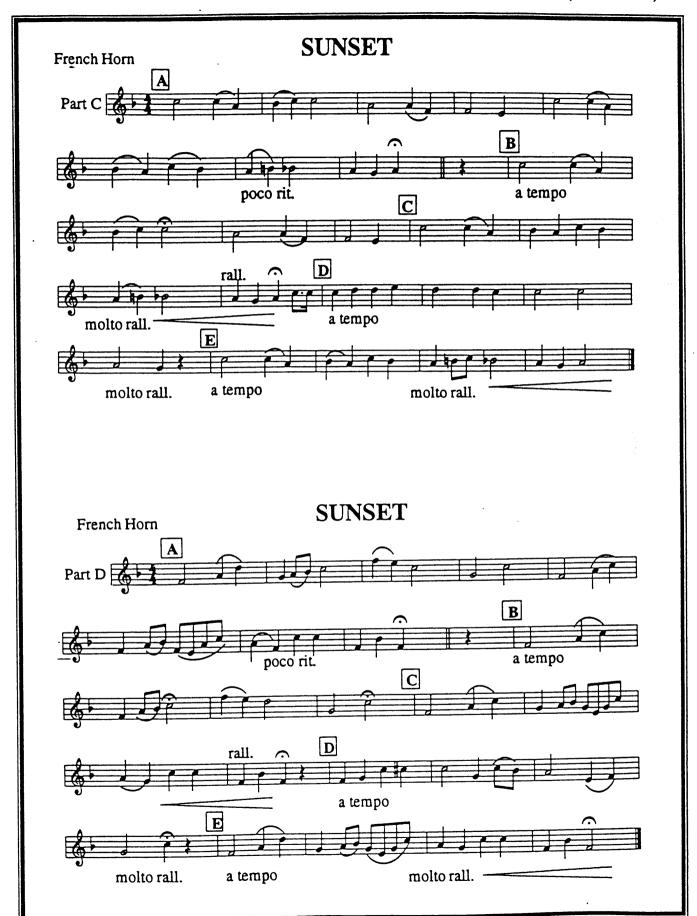




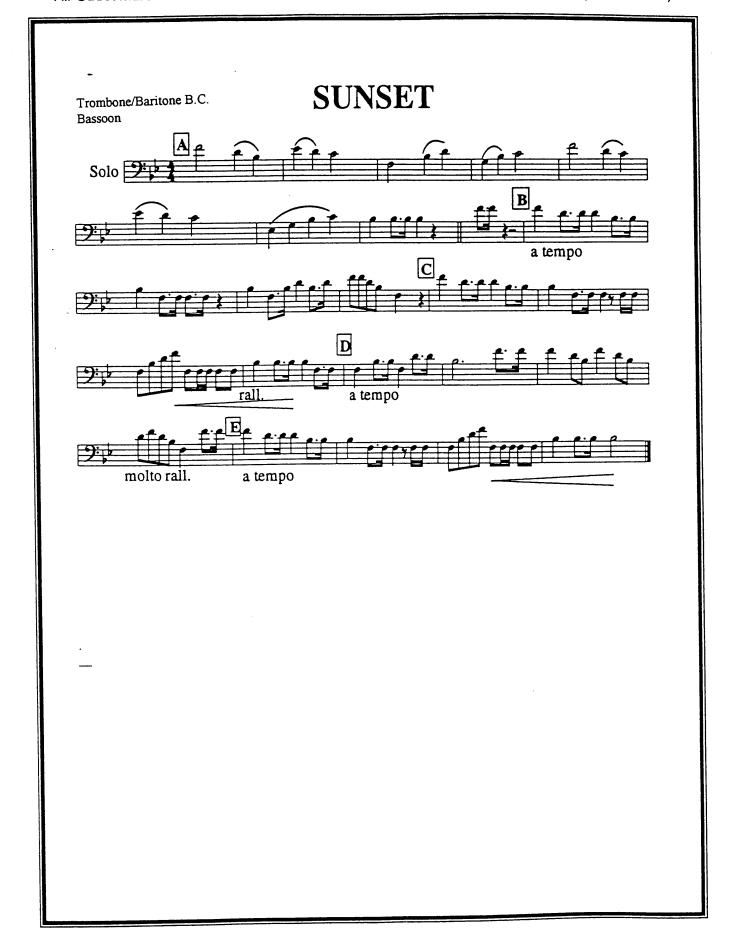




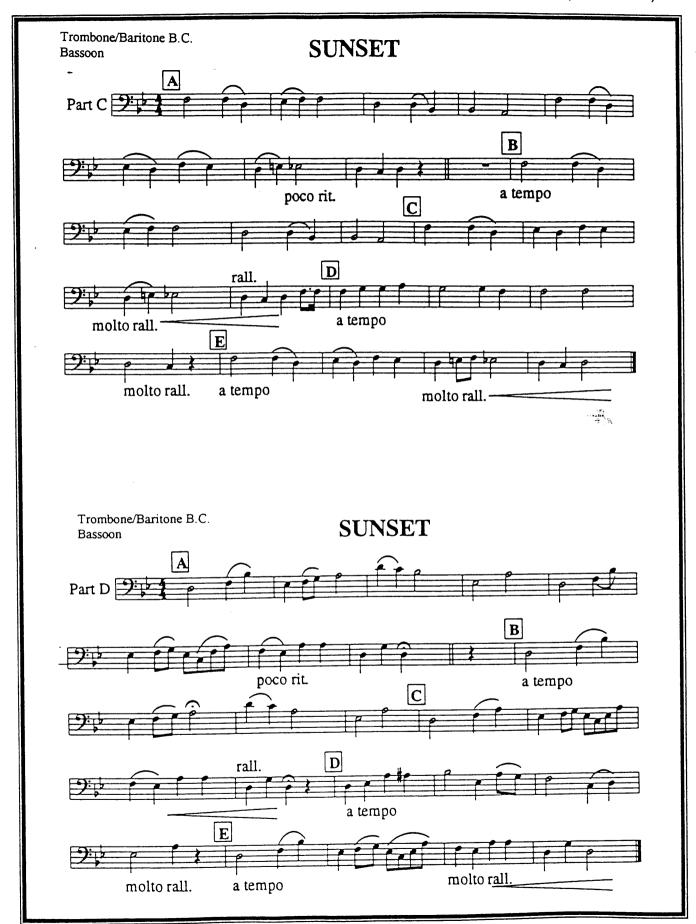


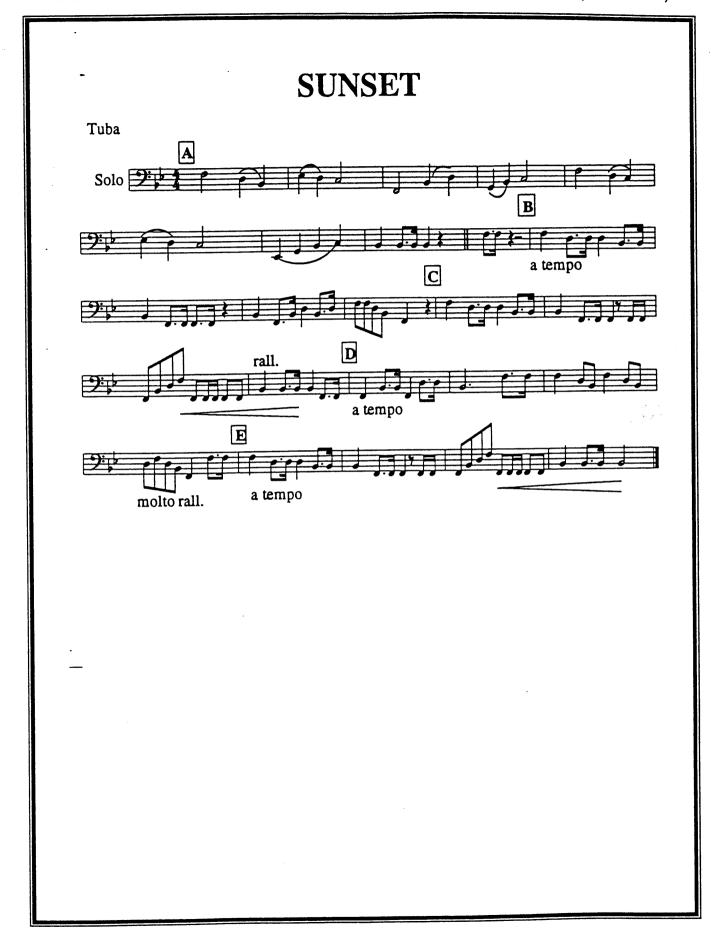


Page 57-16



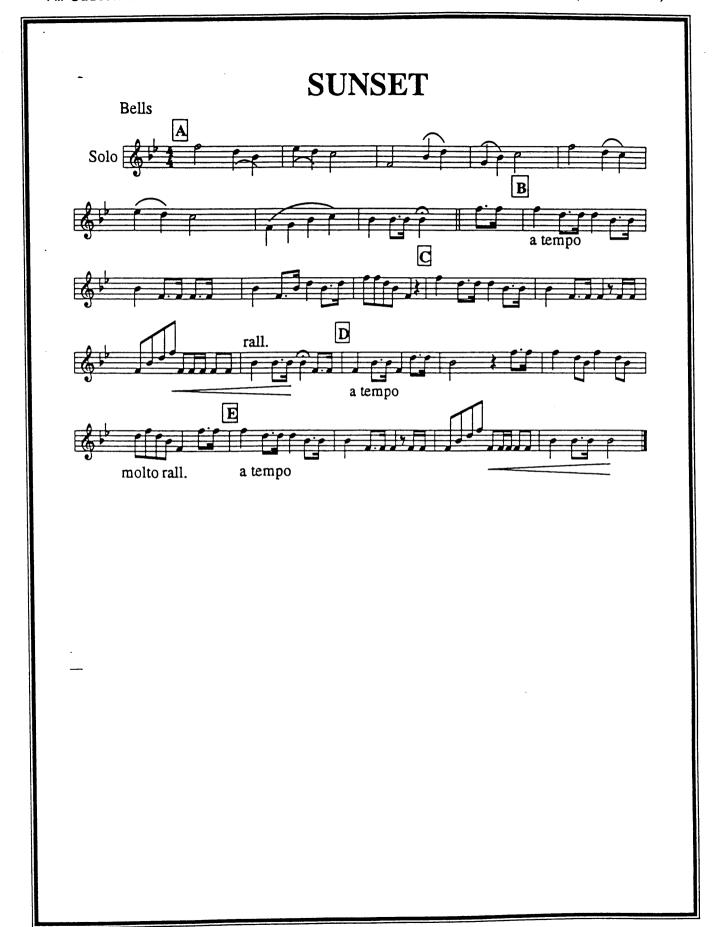






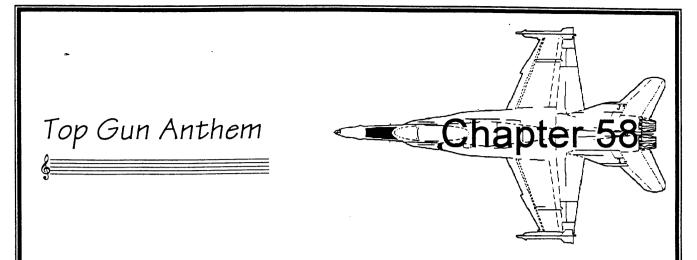




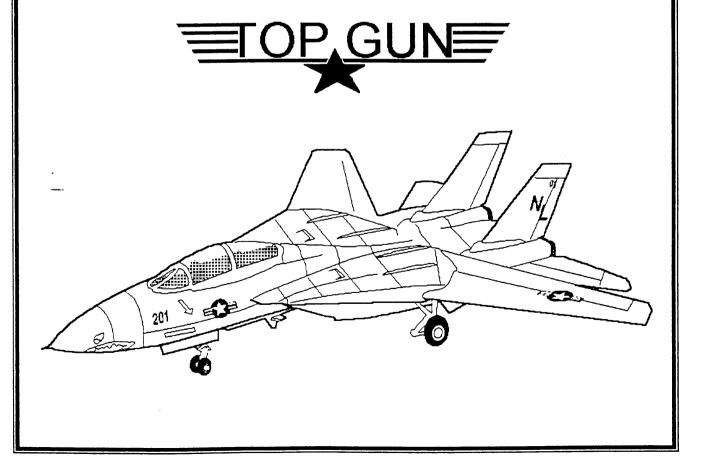


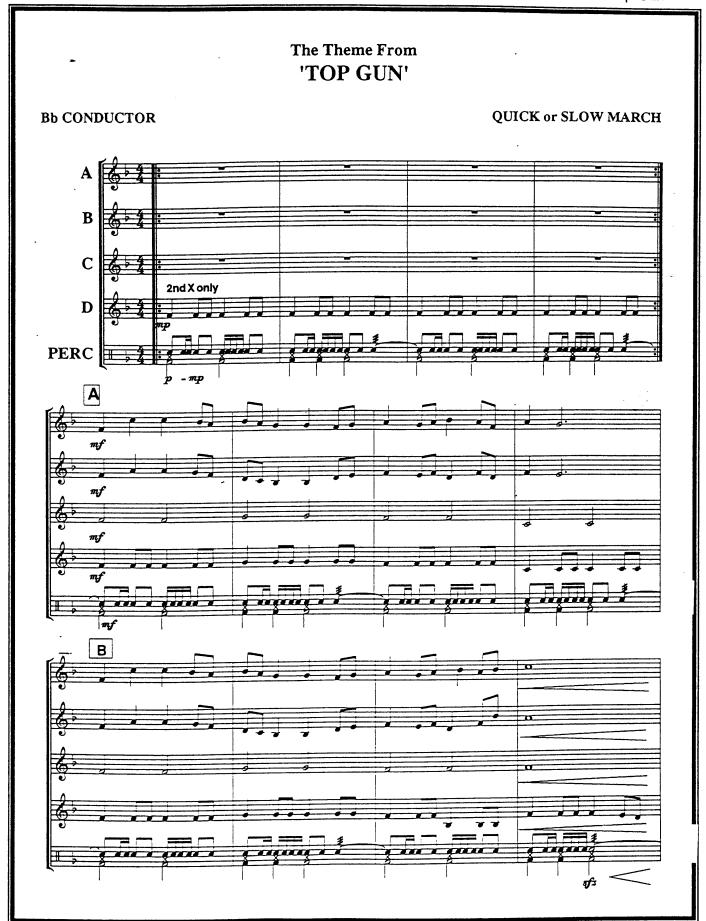






"Top Gun" was a popular movie produced by Paramount Pictures in 1986. The movie was based on the Fighter Weapons School, established by the United States Navy March 3, 1969. The school has been nicknamed "Top Gun" as only the top 1% of Navy pilots attend the school to fine tune and hone their skills in aerial combat situations. The school is located in Miramar, California otherwise known as "Fightertown, USA". The aircraft flown in the movie include the F14 fighter. The music for the soundtrack was provided by several artists with the "Top Gun Anthem" being performed by Harold Faltermeyer and Steve Stevens.





Page 58-2





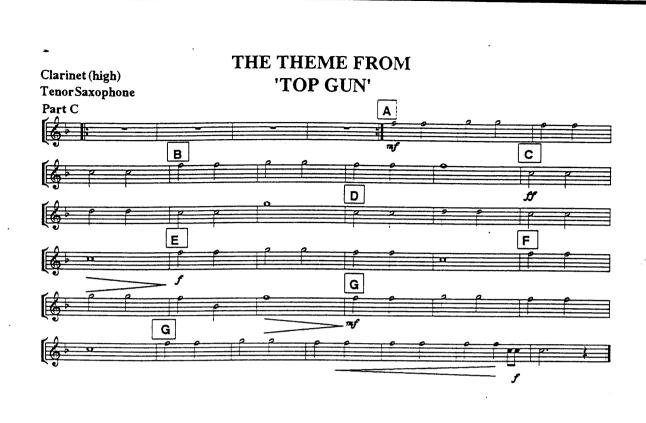












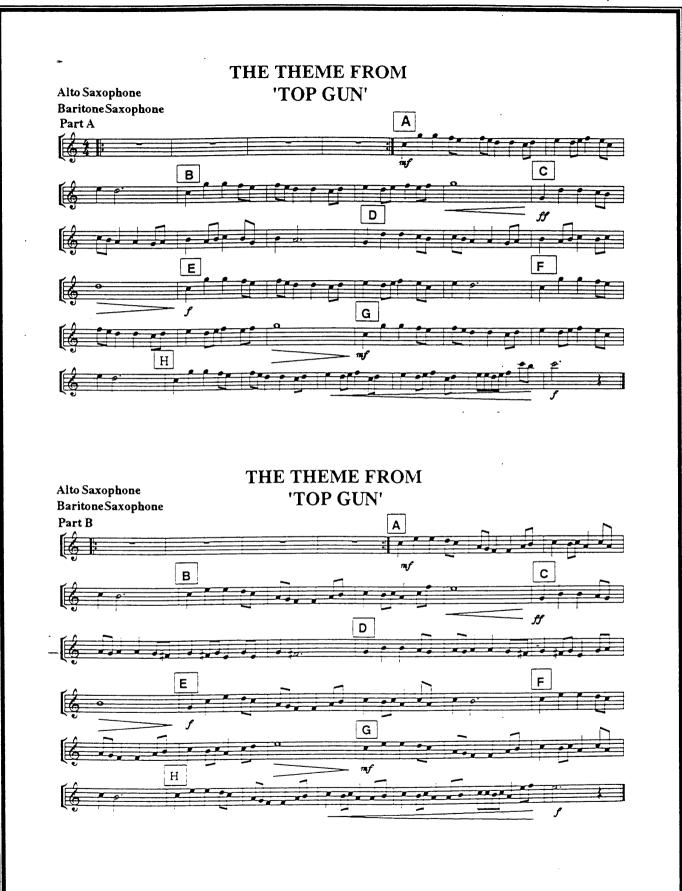


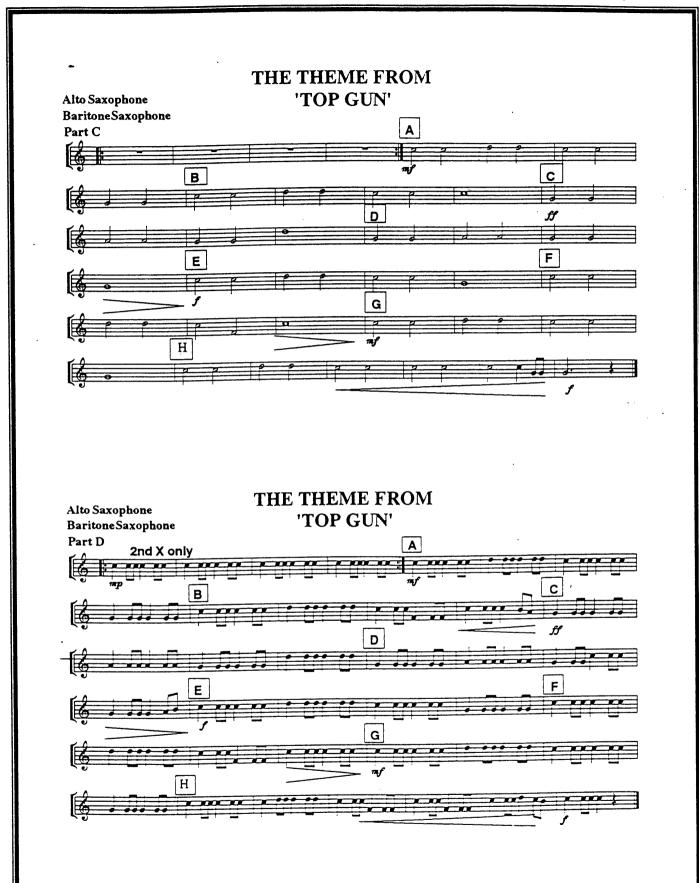












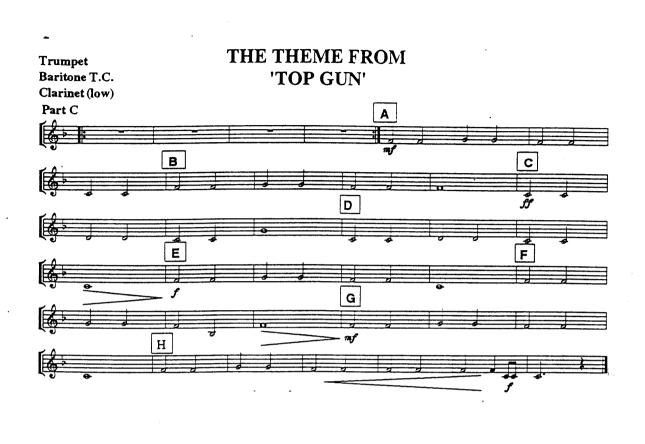






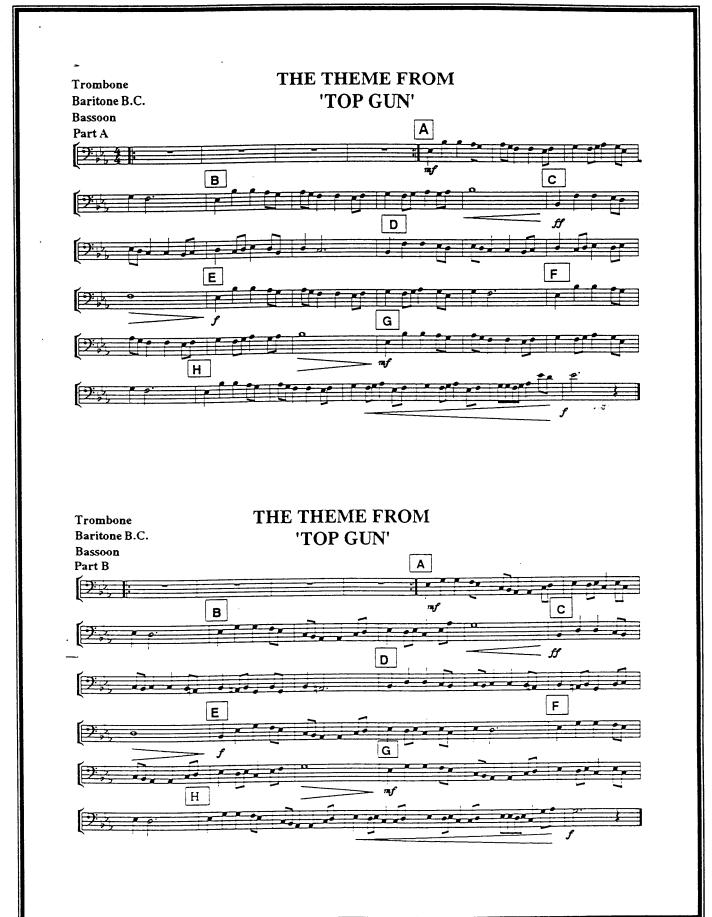


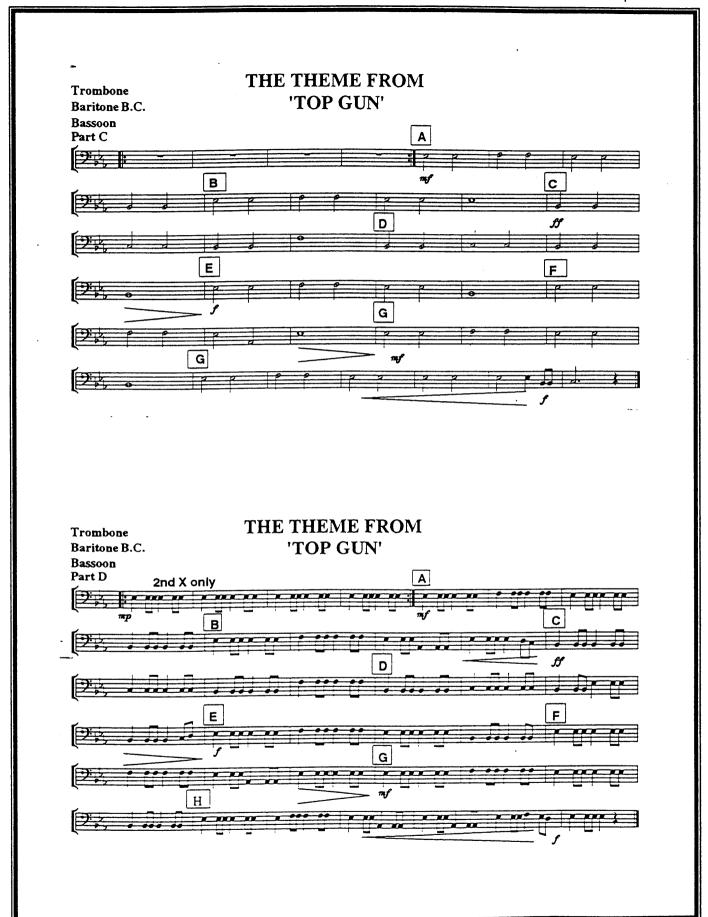






Page 58-16



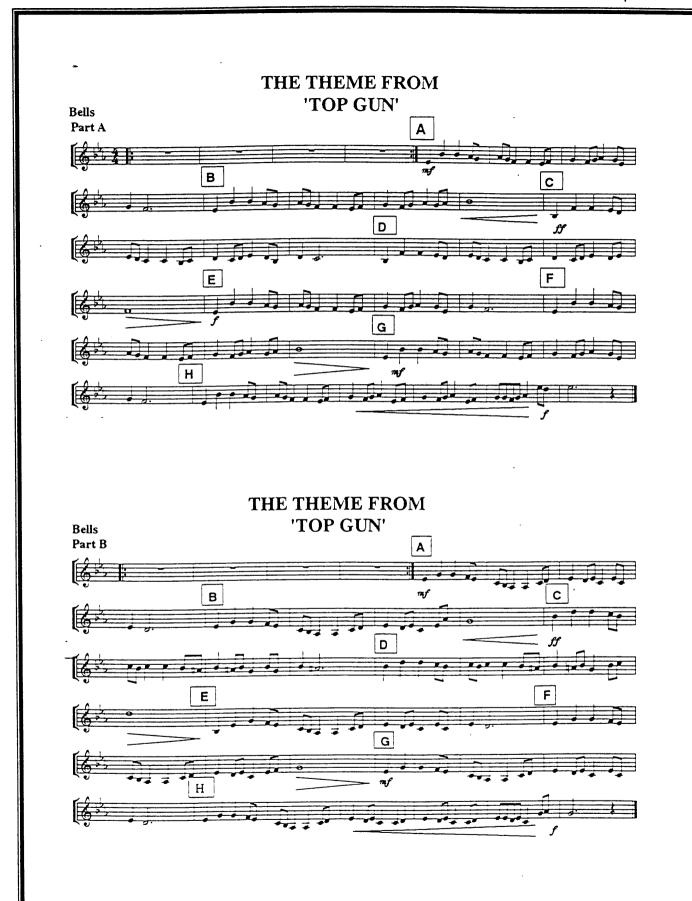






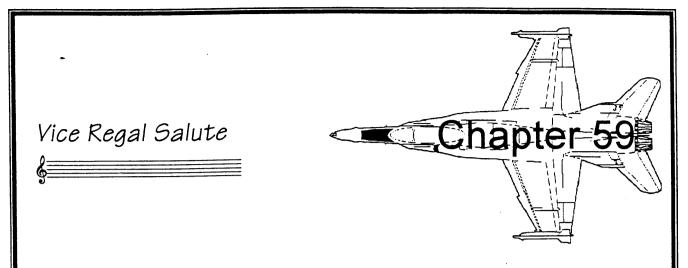












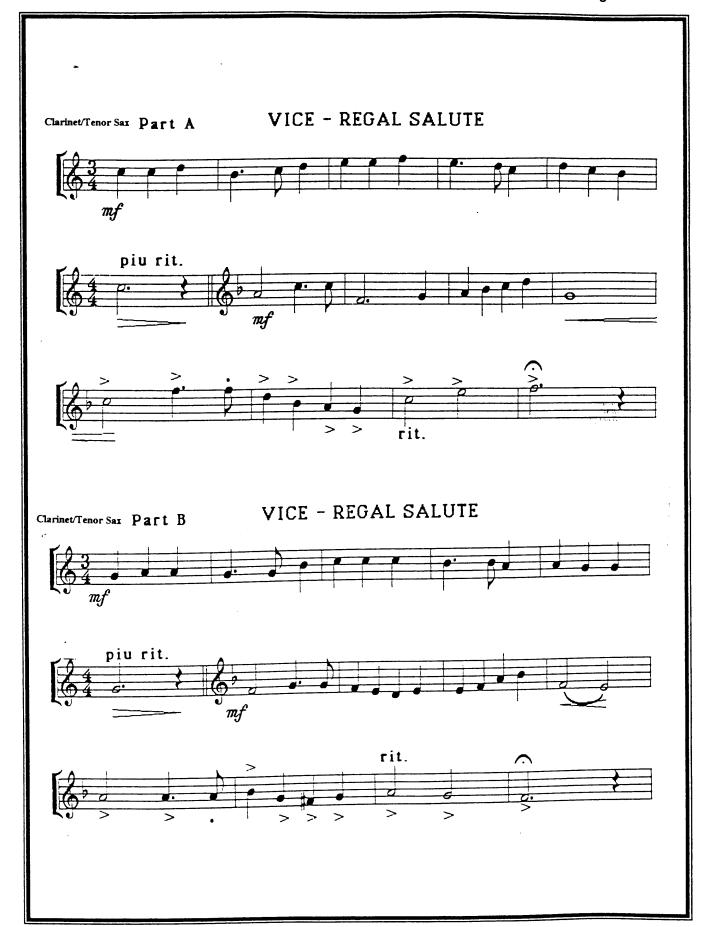
The Vice Regal Salute is used in place of the General Salute during a parade where the Reviewing Officer is someone such as the Governor General of Canada or another representative of the Royal family. This salute would not be used if the Reviewing Officer was a member of the Royal family. For such an occasion, the Royal Salute would be used. The salute is given when the Reviewing Officer arrives, has stepped onto the dais and is ready to accept the salute.

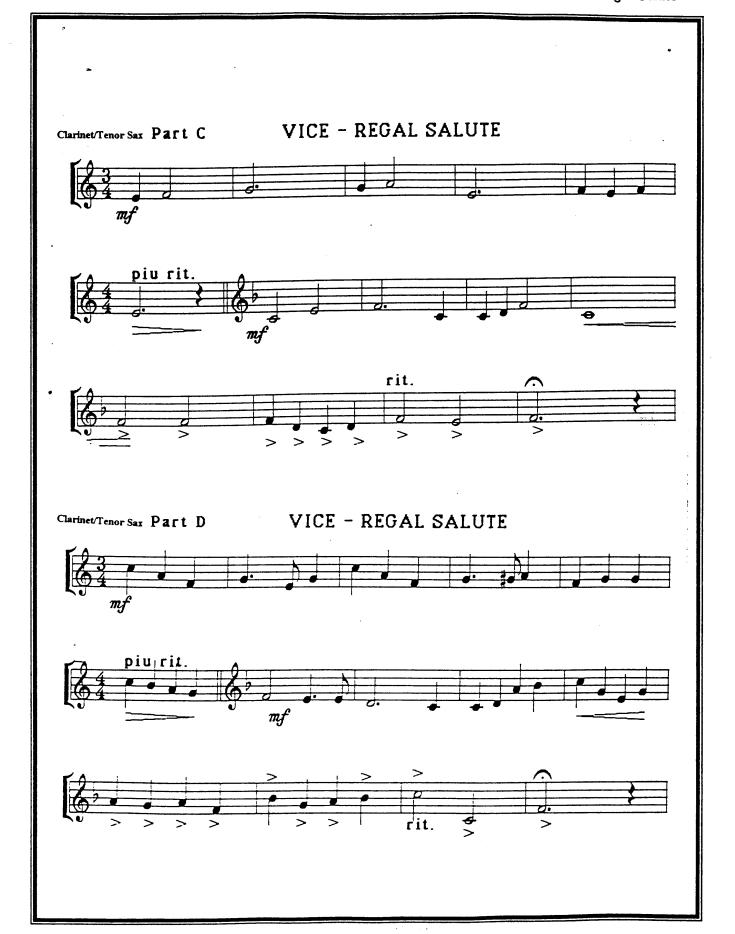






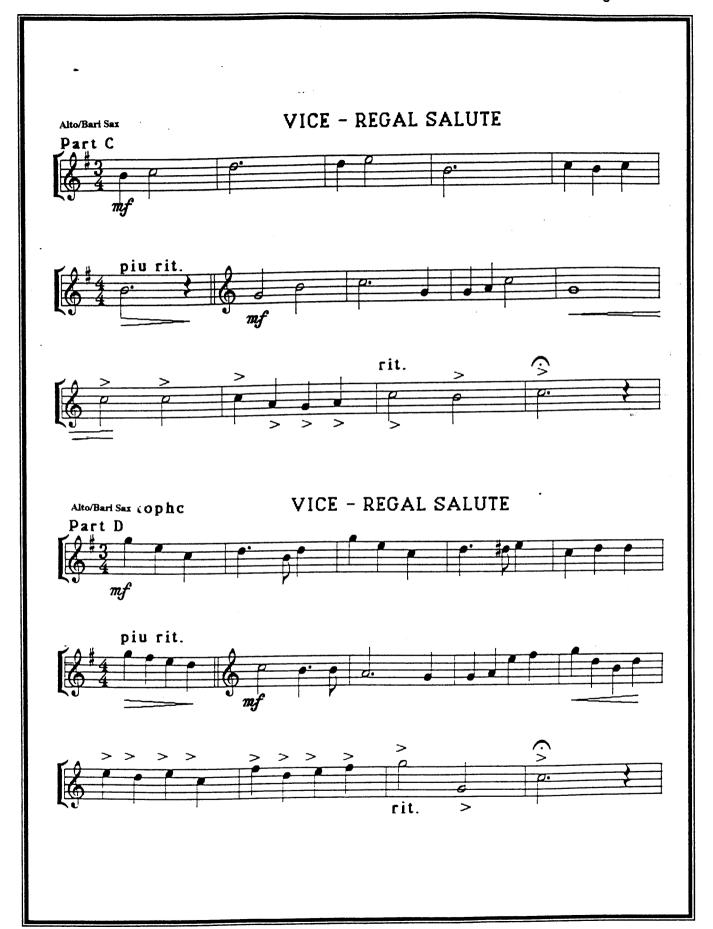
Page 59-4







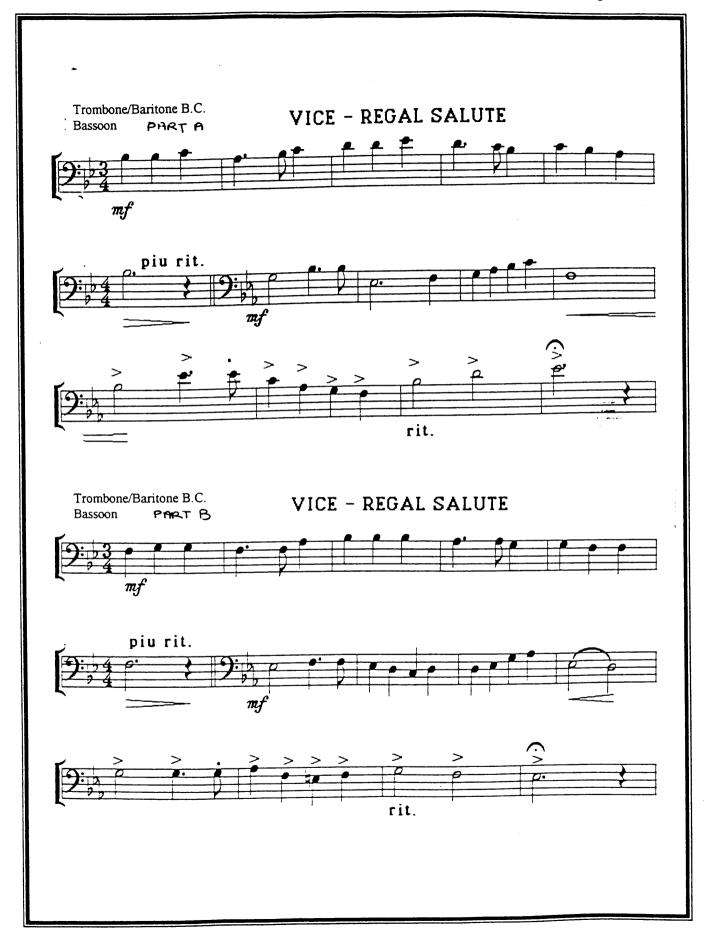
Page 59-7





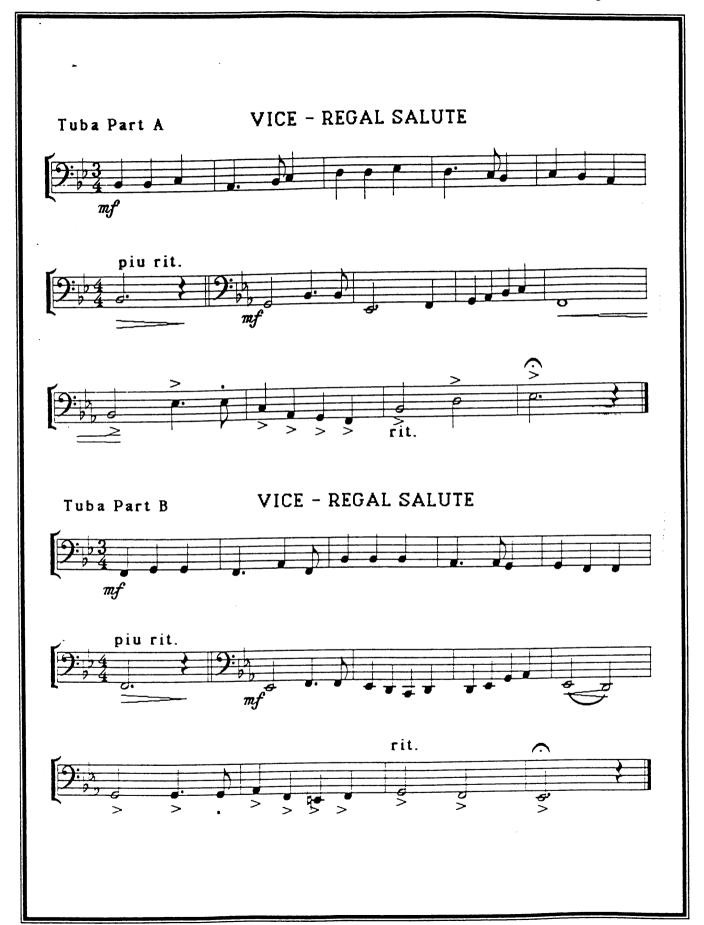
Page 59-9



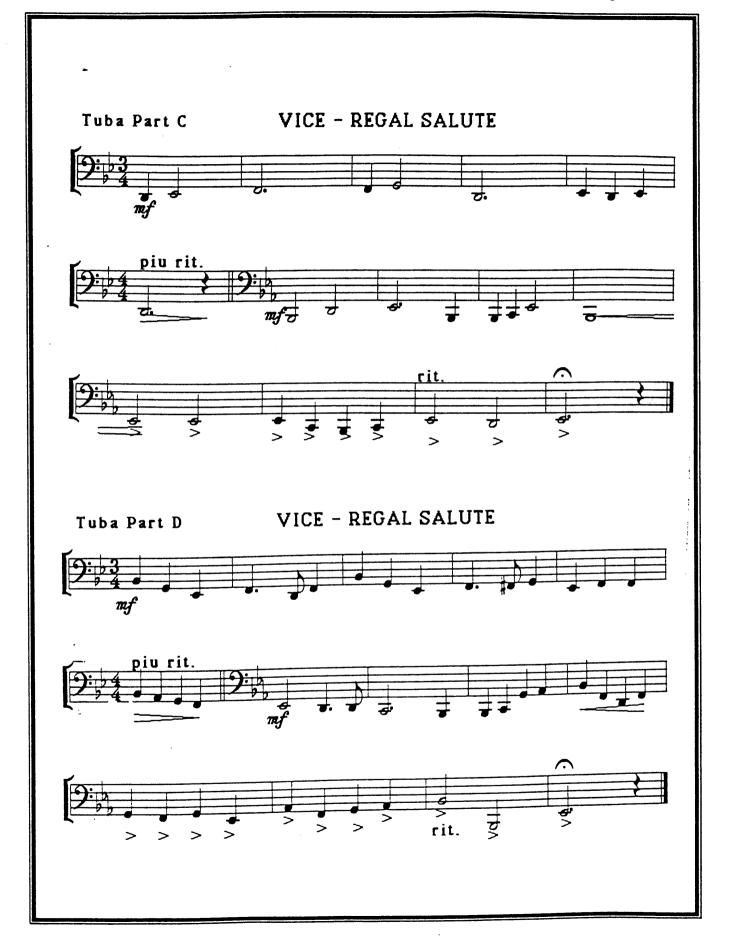




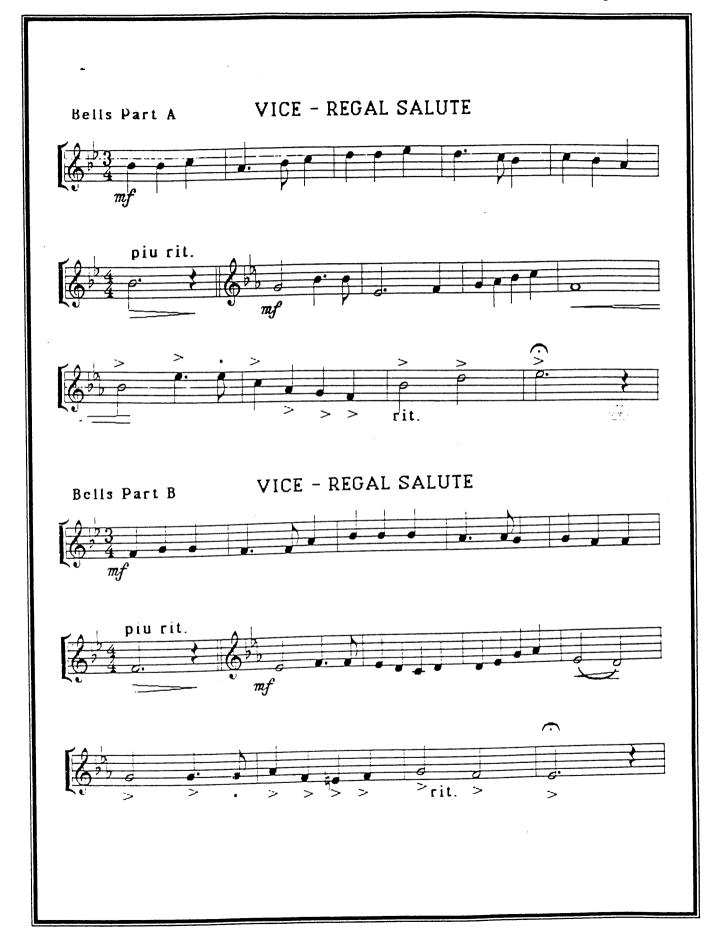
Page 59-12

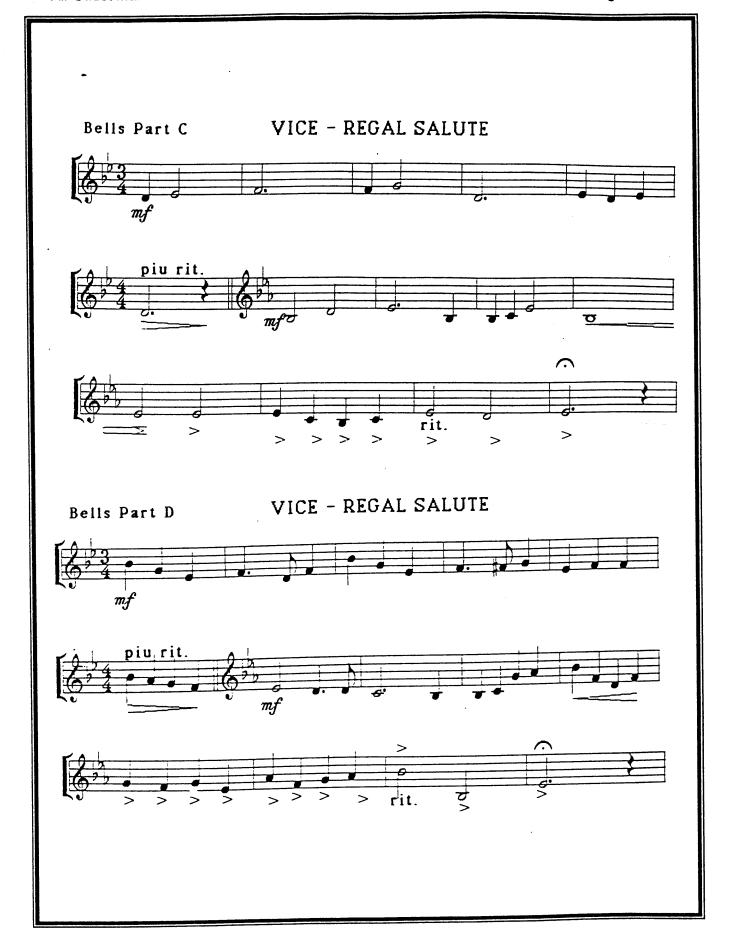


Page 59-13

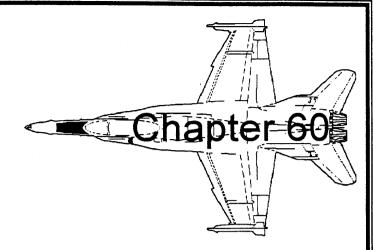


Page 59-14





# Waltzing Matilda



"Who'll Fly a Wimpey" seems to be one of the Bomber Command songs of World War II. Wimpey is the nickname for a Wellington twin engined medium bomber. It was nicknamed after J. Wellington Wimpy, the fat, lazy character in "Popeye" cartoons. As equipment was repeatedly improved and modified during the war, each successive model was designated *Mark* followed by a number. The song refers to a *Mark Three* which would be the third version of the aircraft. The Wellington had passed *Mark IX* (nine) by 1944.

## "Who'll Fly a Wimpey"

Sung to the tune of "Waltzing Matilda"

Who'll fly a Wimpey, who'll fly a Wimpey, Who'll fly a Wimpey over Germanee?
 I, said a pilot, I, said the pilot,
 I'll fly a Hercules Mark Three.

### Chorus

Who'll come a-doing, who'll come a-doing, Who'll come a-doing, a-doing with me? I'll come a-doing, I'll come a-doing, I'll come a-doing, I'll come a-doing in our Mark Three.

I'll set the course, sir, I'll set the course, sir,
 I'll set the course on my little CSC,
 And if you keep to the course that I have set, sir,
 Then we will fly over Germanee.

## Chorus

I'll shoot 'em down, sir, I'll shoot 'em down, sir,
 I'll shoot 'em down if they don't shoot at me.
 Then we'll go to the Ops Room and shoot a bloody line, sir,
 And then we'll all get the DFC.

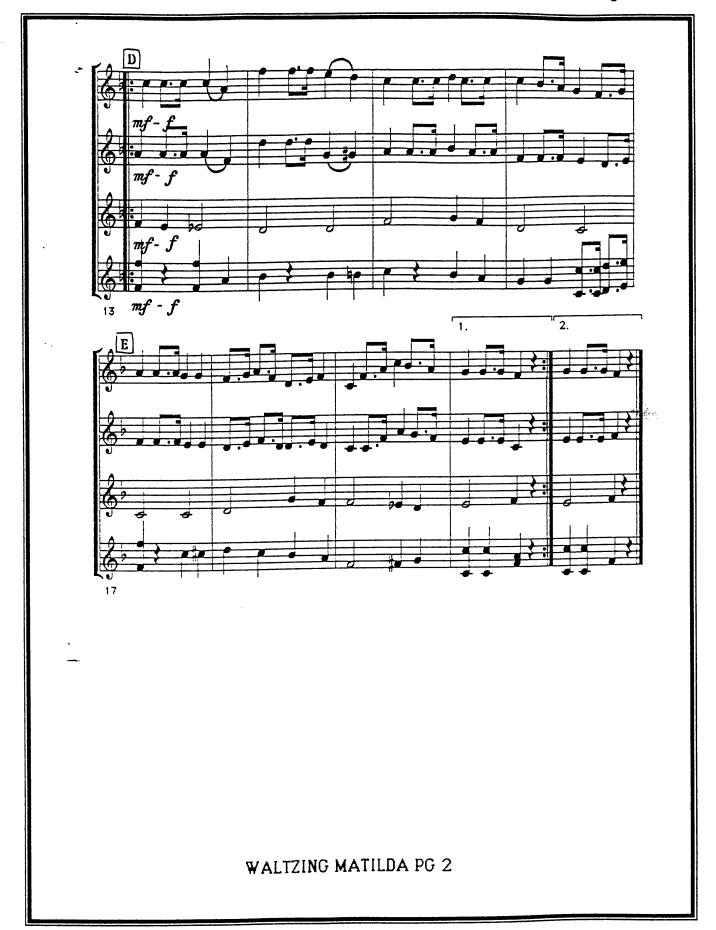
### Chorus

4. I'll press the throttle, sir, I'll press the throttle, sir,
I'll press the throttle at the first flak we see,
'Cos I don't like the flak, sir, I don't like the flak, sir,
I want nothing but plenty of height for me.

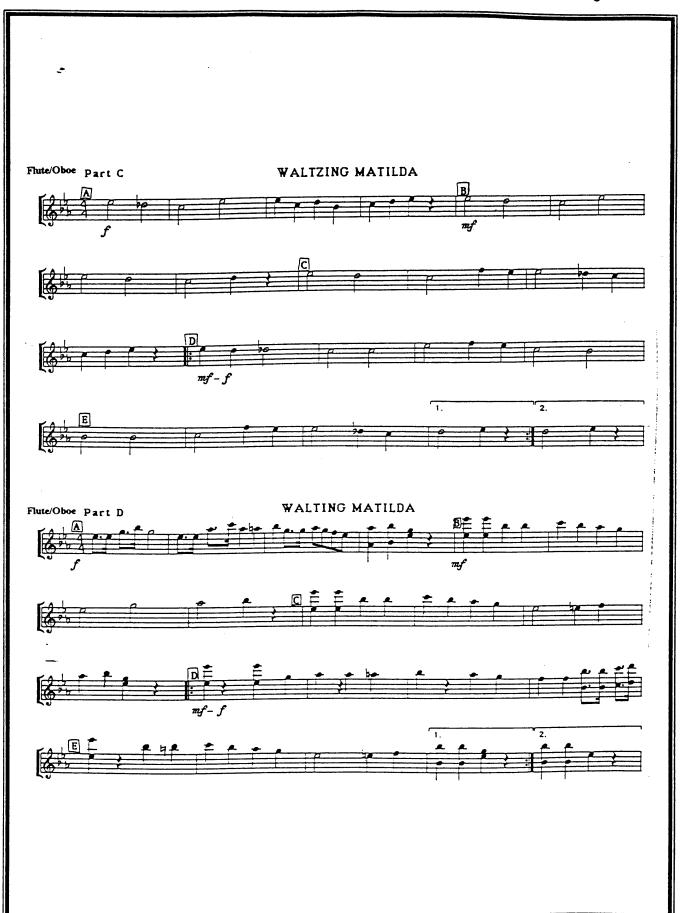
#### Chorus

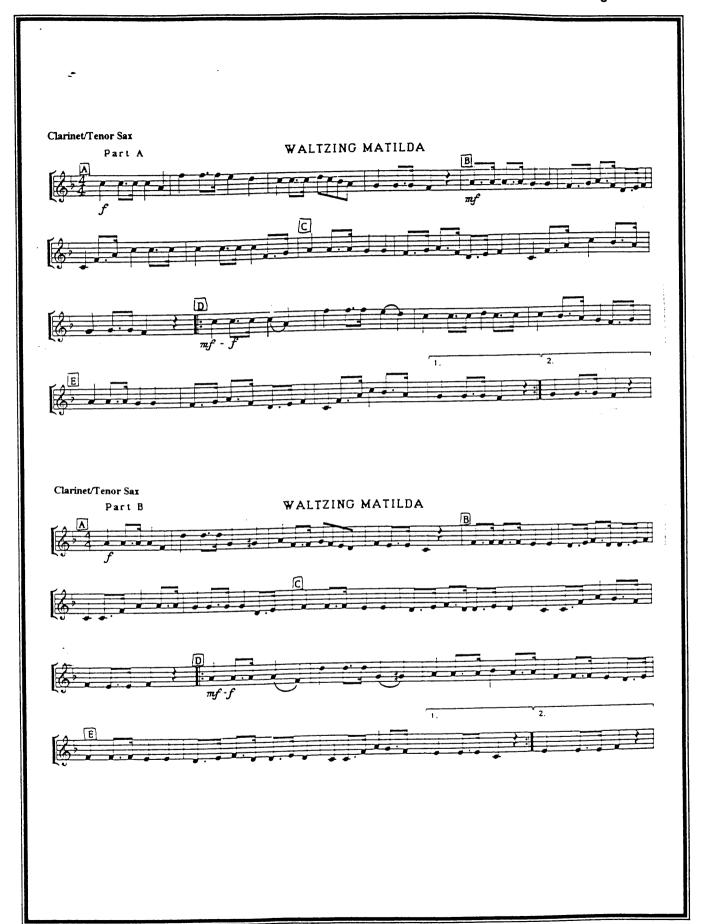
5. How is the Met, sir, how is the Met, sir, How is the Met? - it looks very dud to me. Let's scrub it out, sir, let's scrub it out, sir, 'Cos I've got a date fixed with my popsie.

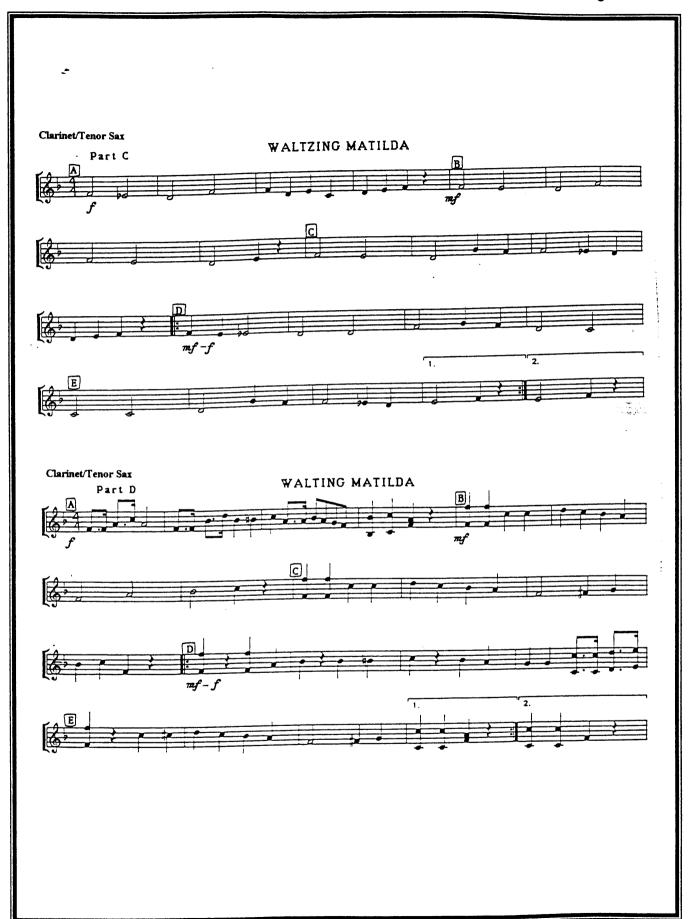


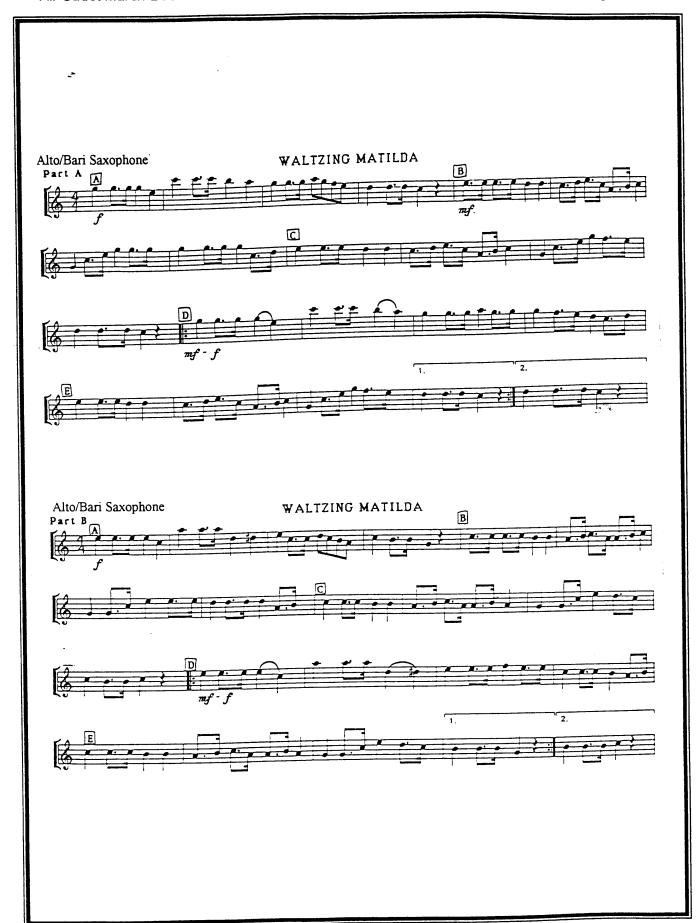


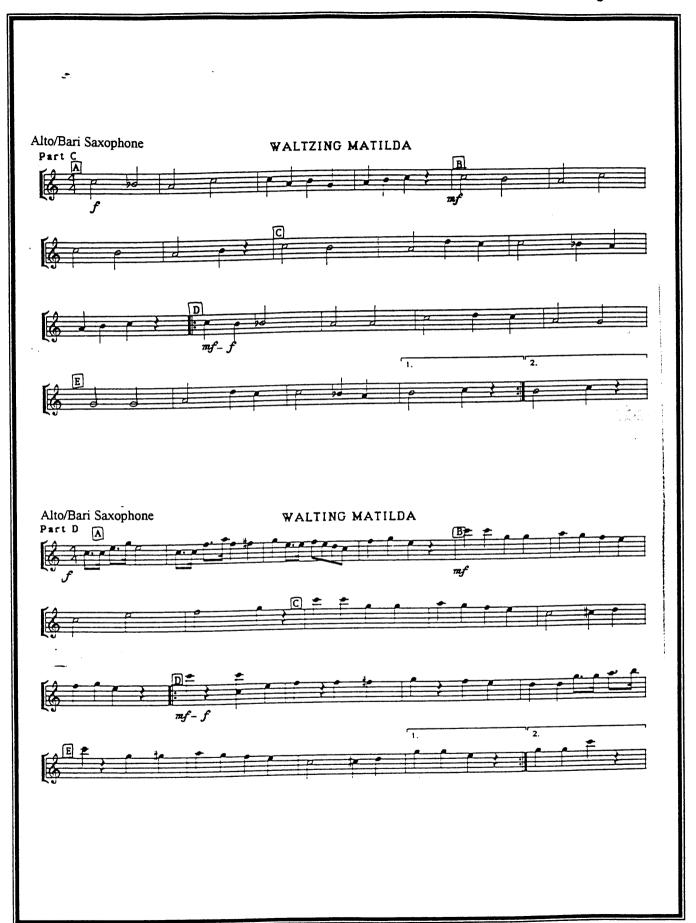


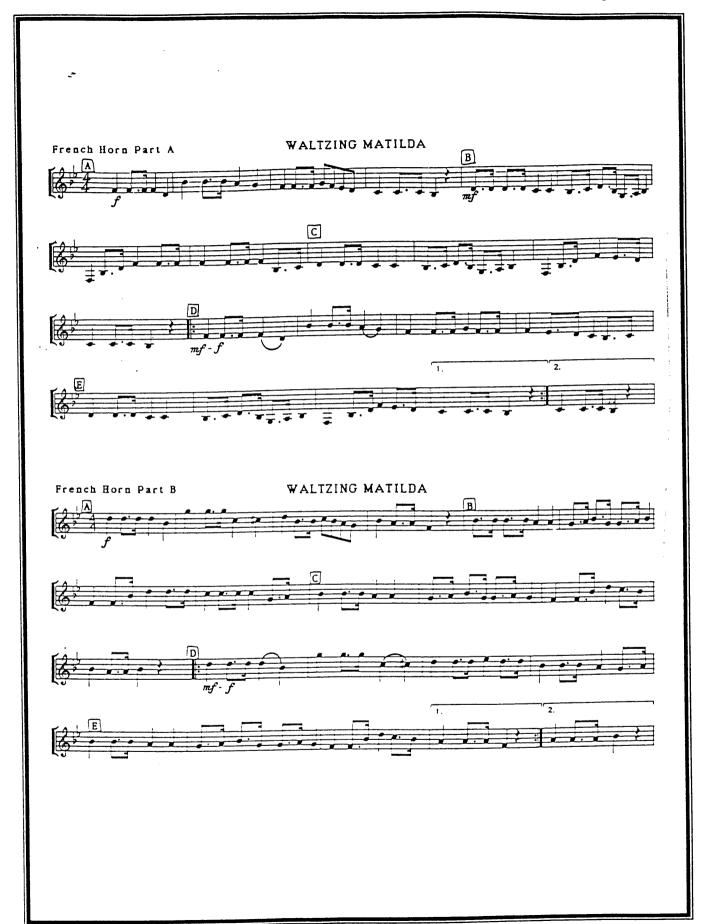


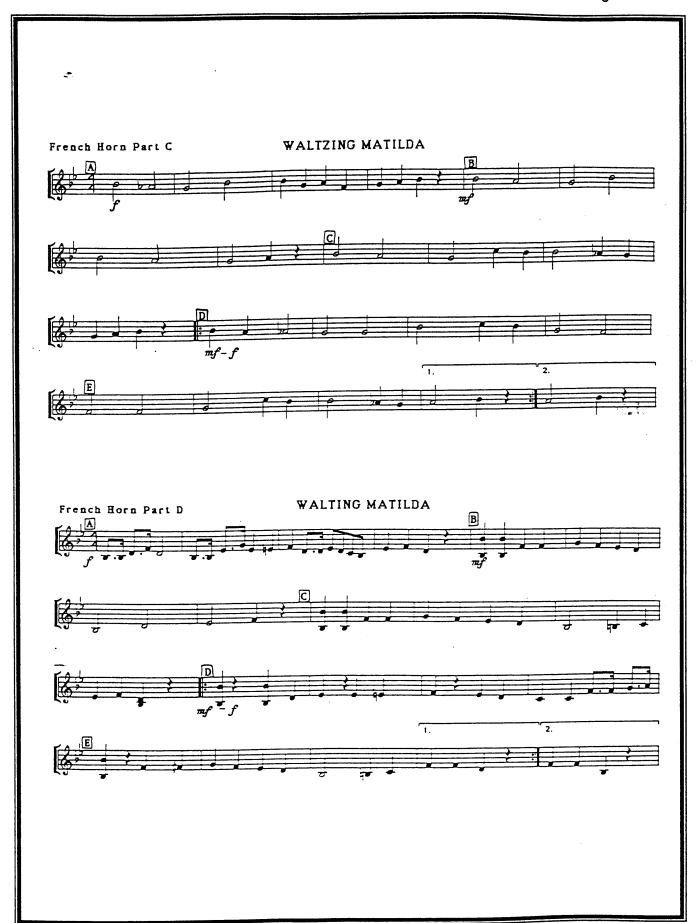


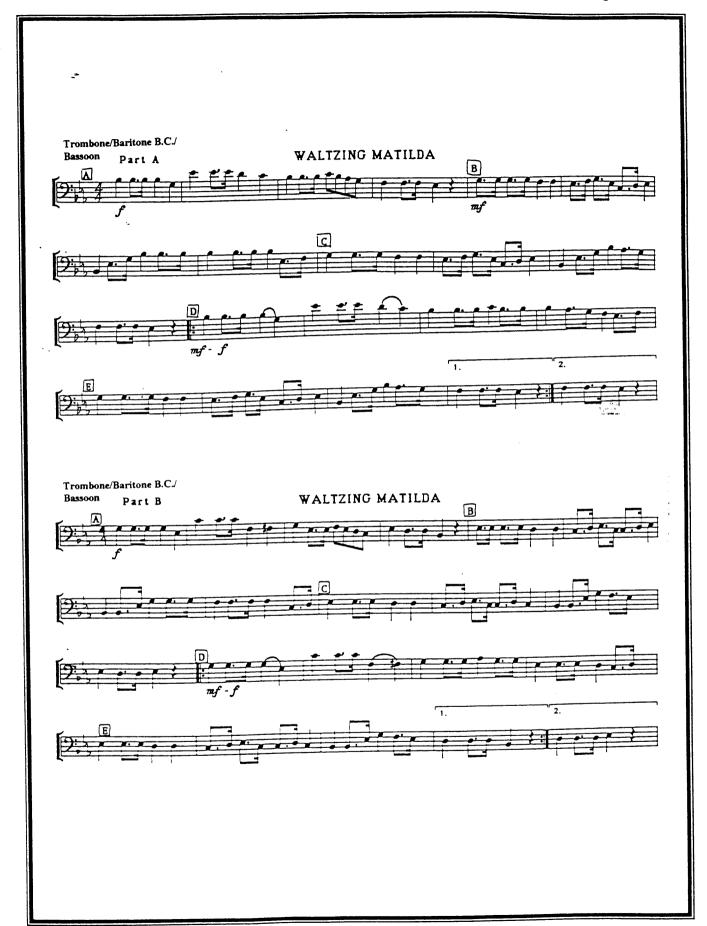




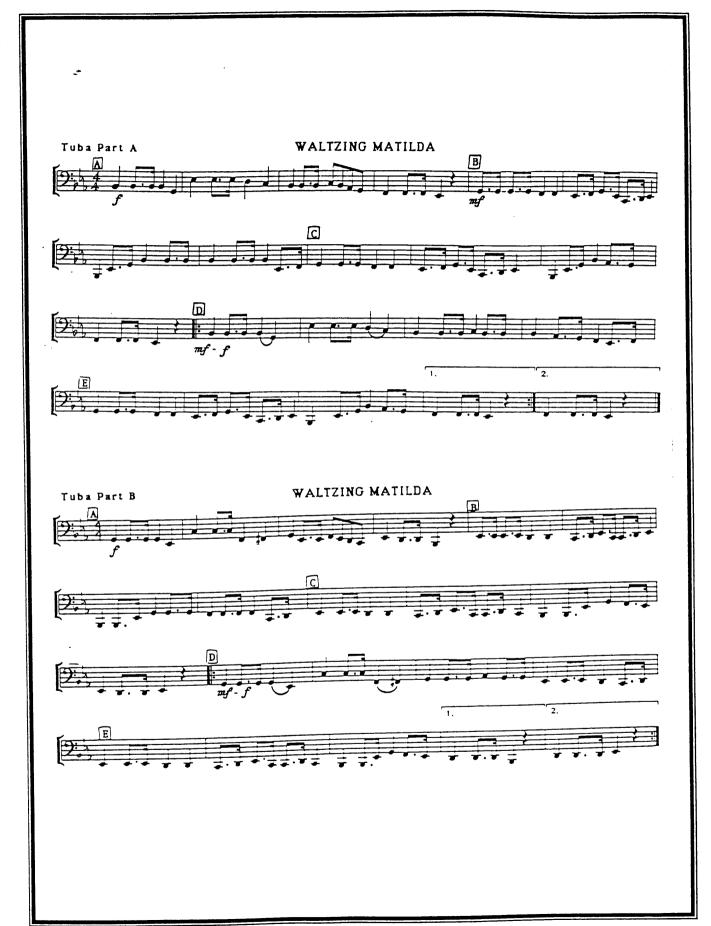


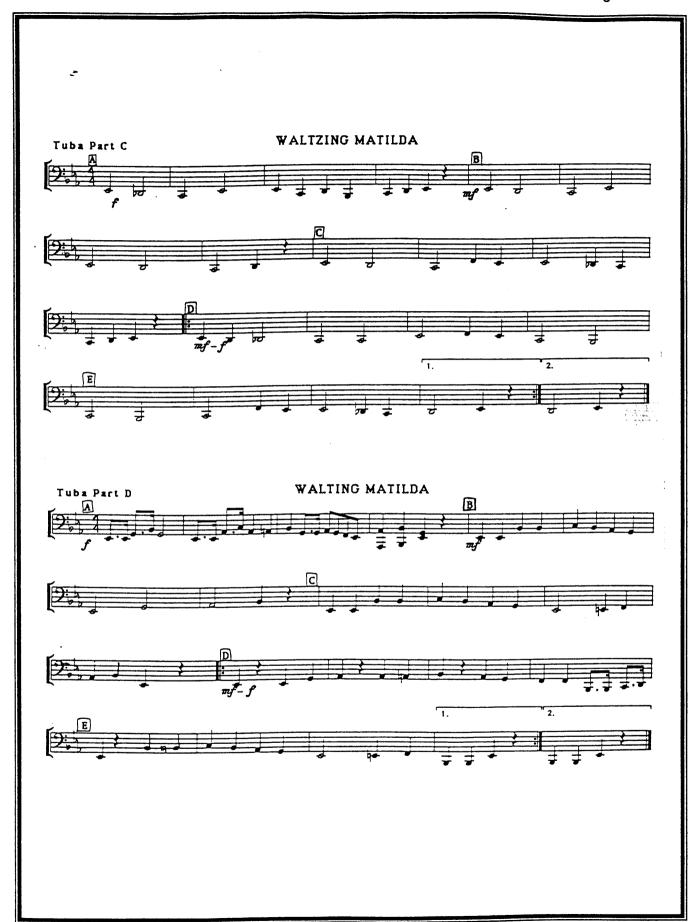


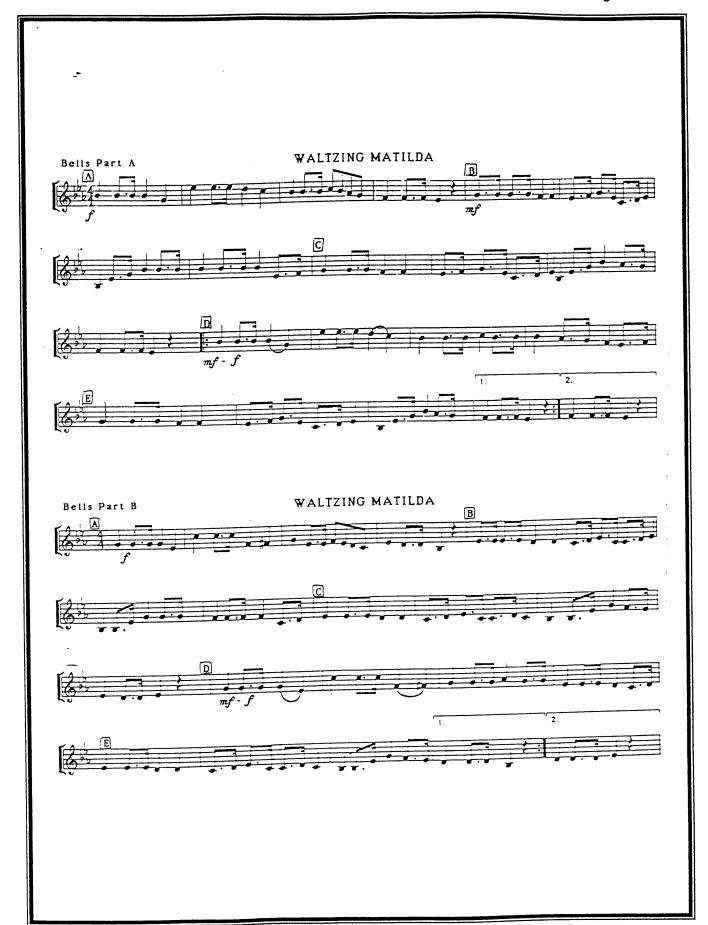


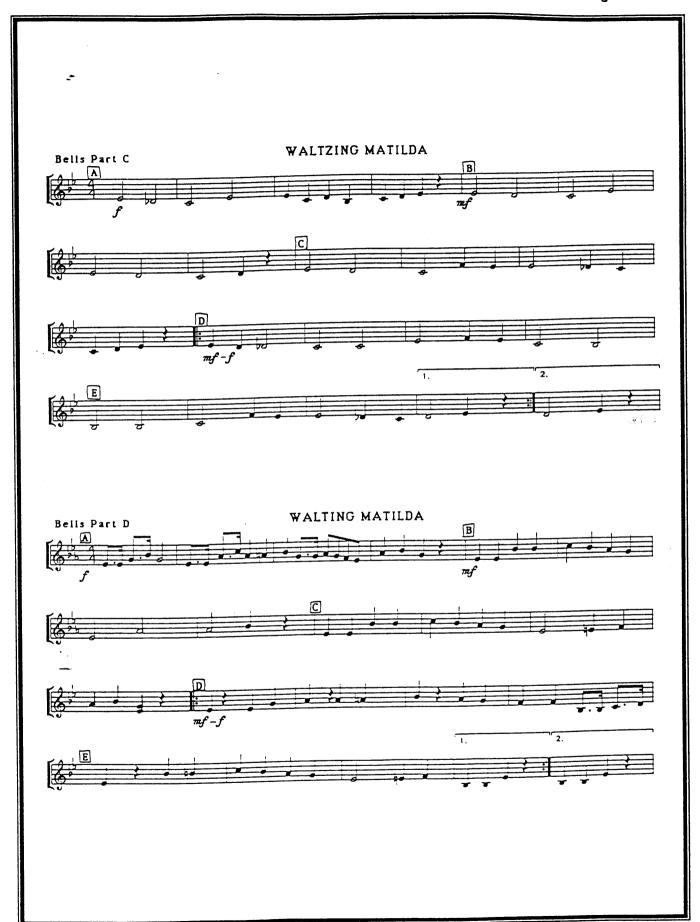




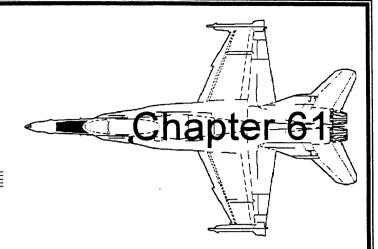








## White Cliffs of Dover



During the Battle of Britain, the Luftwaffe gaged several air strikes against numerous targets in Great Britain. Their normal flight path took them over the white cliffs of Dover. This song was meant as encouragement for the British in their darkest moments in the Battle of Britain, giving them hope of seeing Bluebirds over the White Cliffs of Dover instead of the Luftwaffe. Of particular interest is the line "Jimmy will go to sleep in his own room again...". It meant little Jimmy, who slept outside in an air raid shelter most of the time, might get to sleep in his own room again when the war was over. Interestingly enough, the air raid shelter Jimmy slept in was destroyed by a direct hit one morning, but for some reason Jimmy and his family had decided to sleep in the house that night and nobody was hurt.

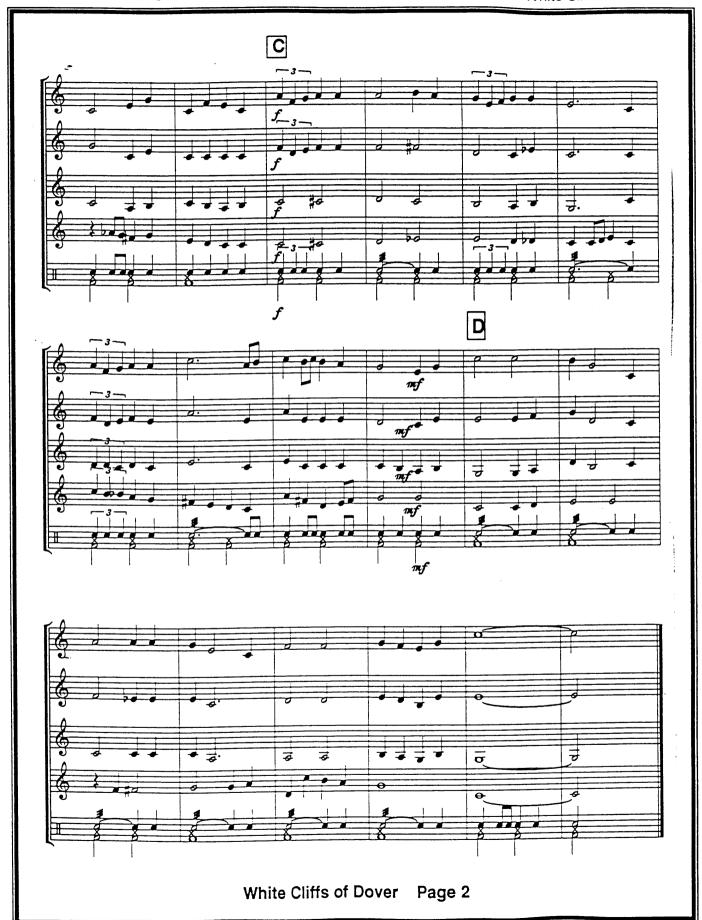
There'll be bluebirds over,
The white cliffs of Dover,
Tomorrow, just you wait and see.

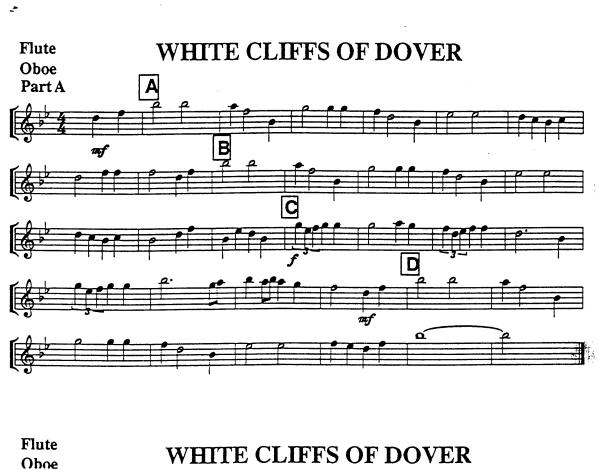
There'll be love and laughter,
And peace ever after,
Tomorrow, when the world is free.

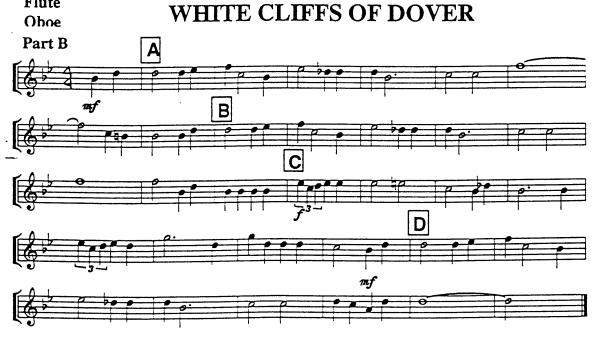
The shepherd will tend his sheep, The valley will bloom again, And Jimmy will go to sleep in his own little room again.

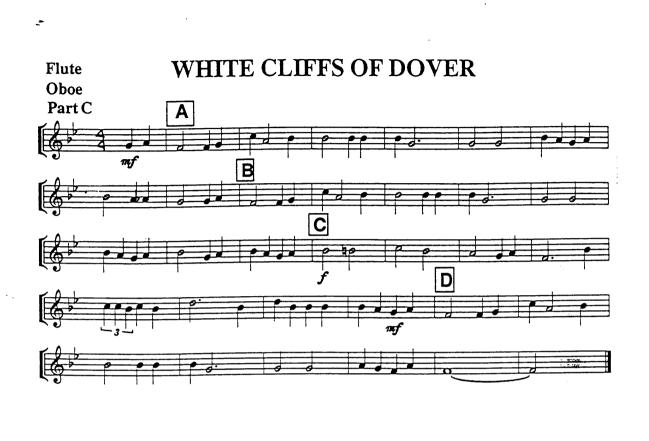
There'll be bluebirds over, The white cliffs of Dover, Tomorrow, just you wait and see.

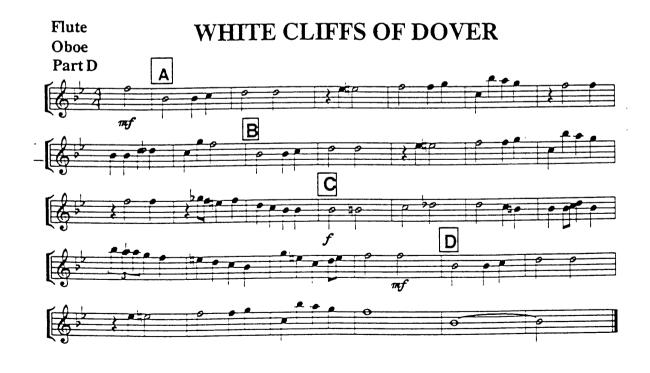


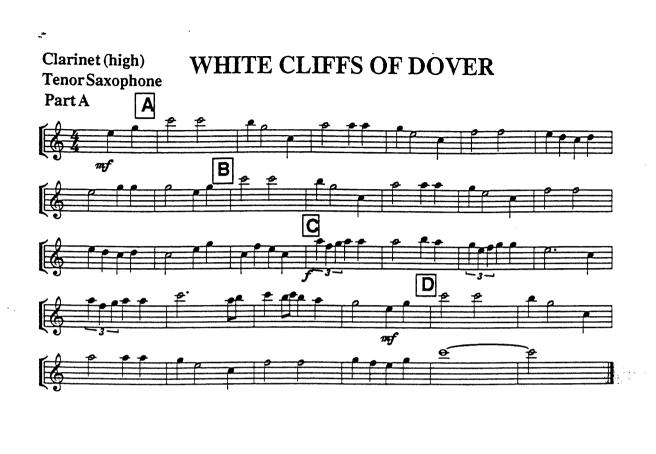


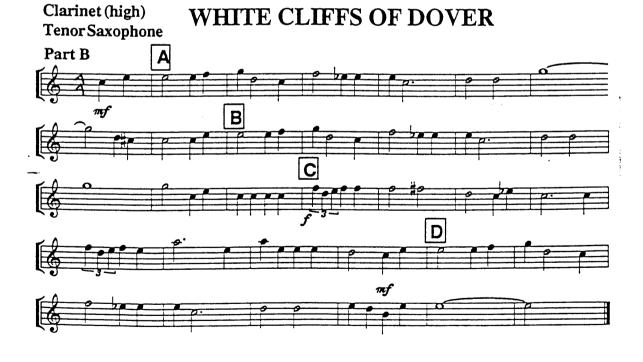




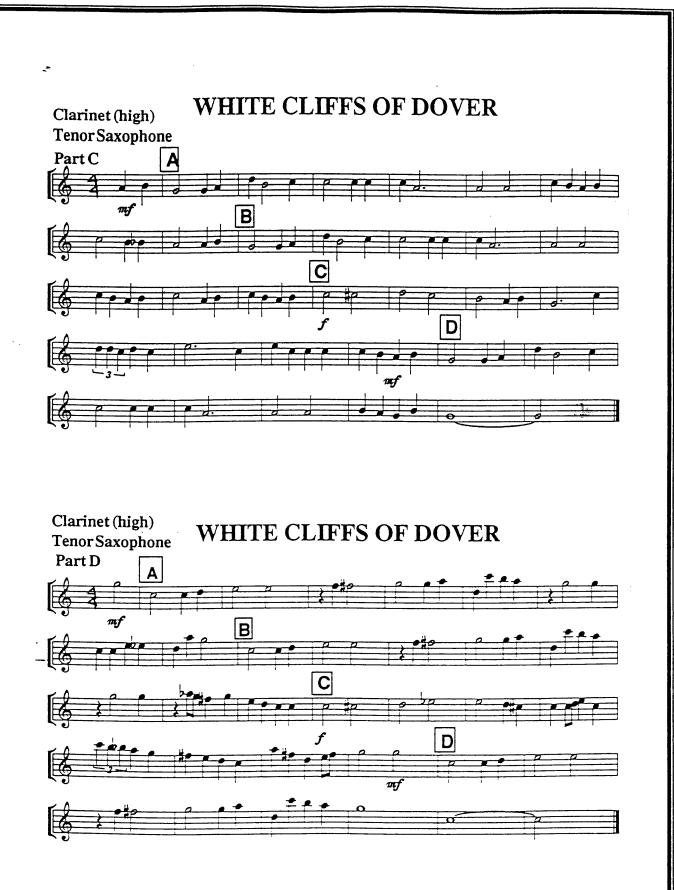


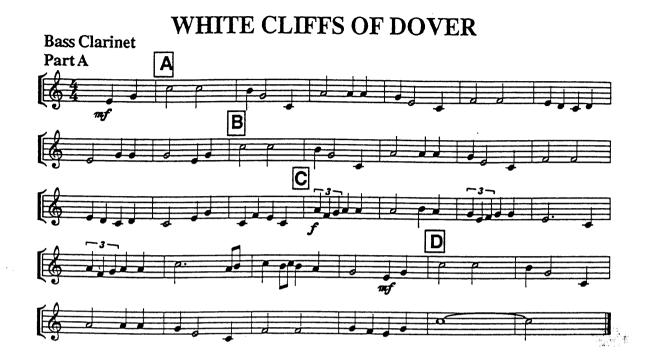


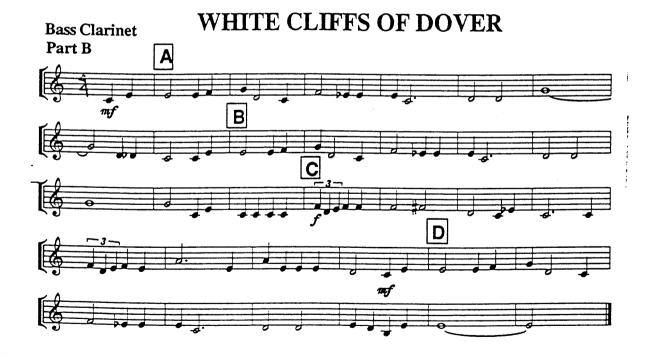


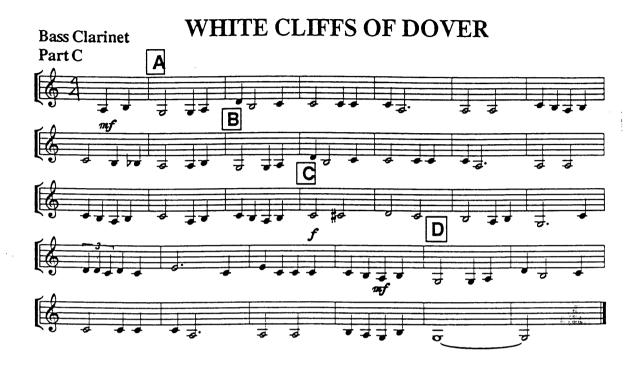


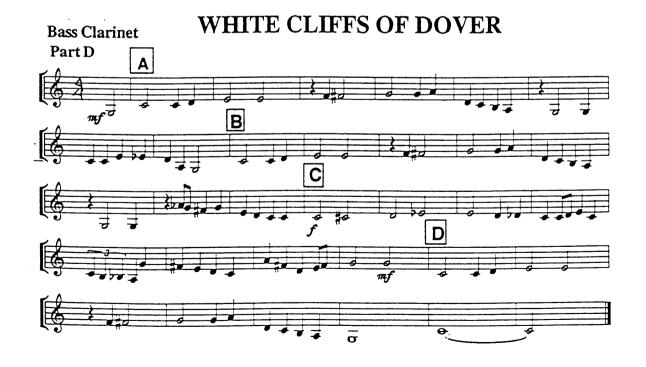
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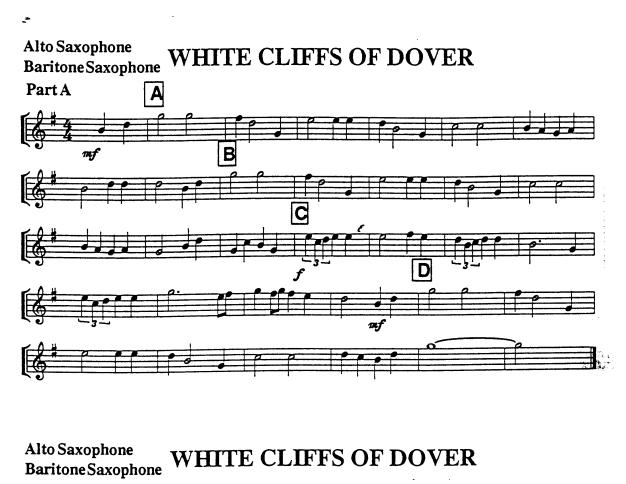






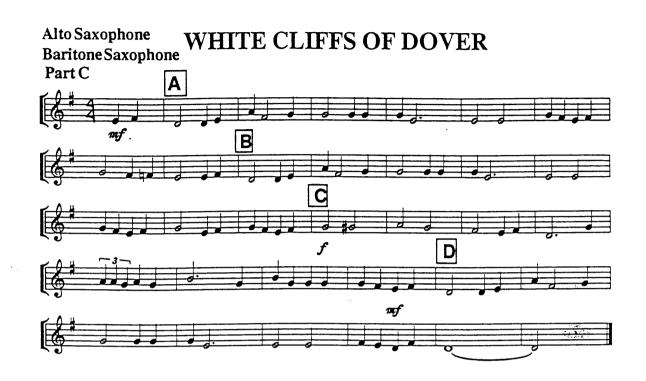


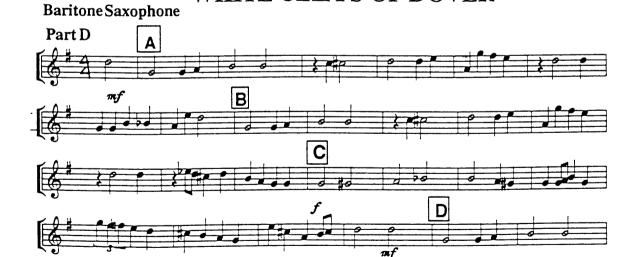


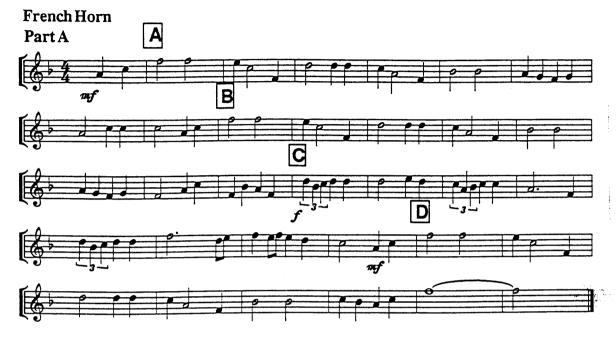


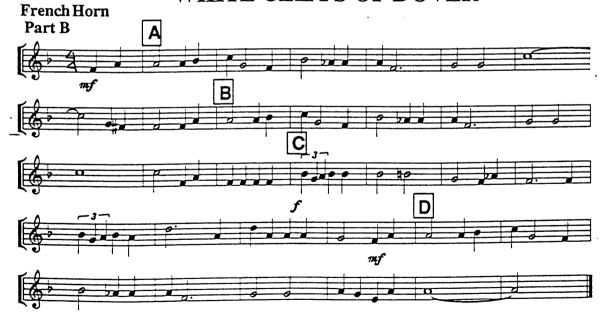


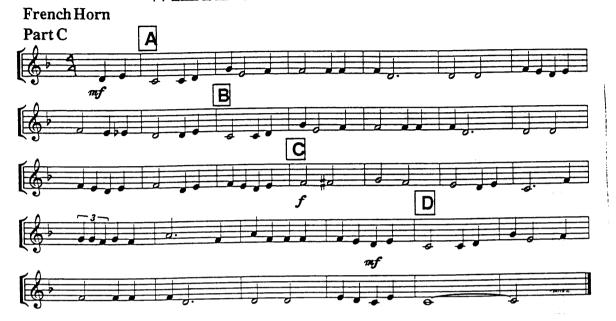
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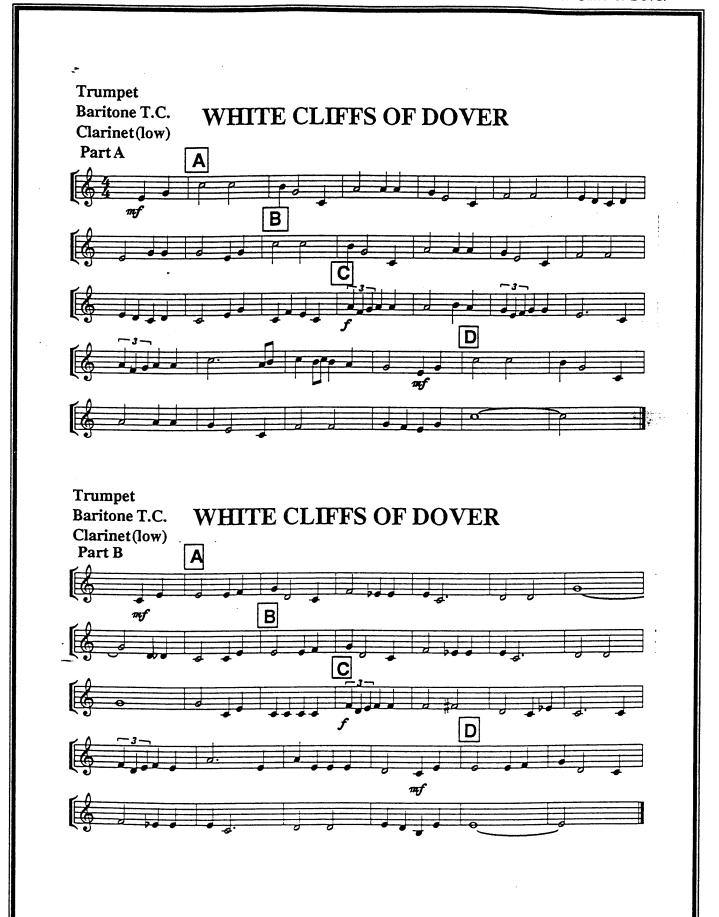


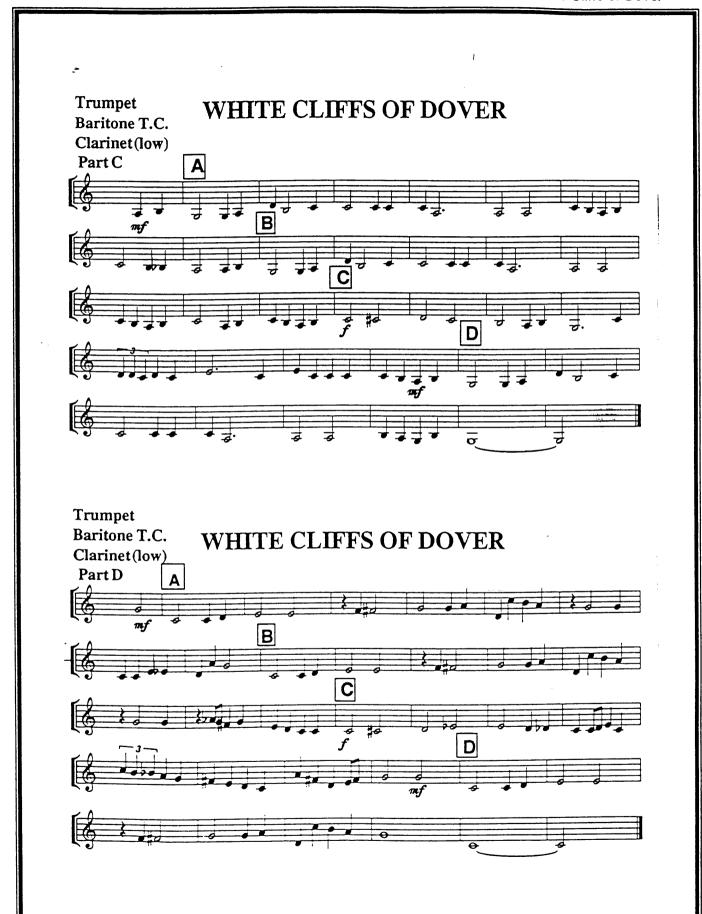


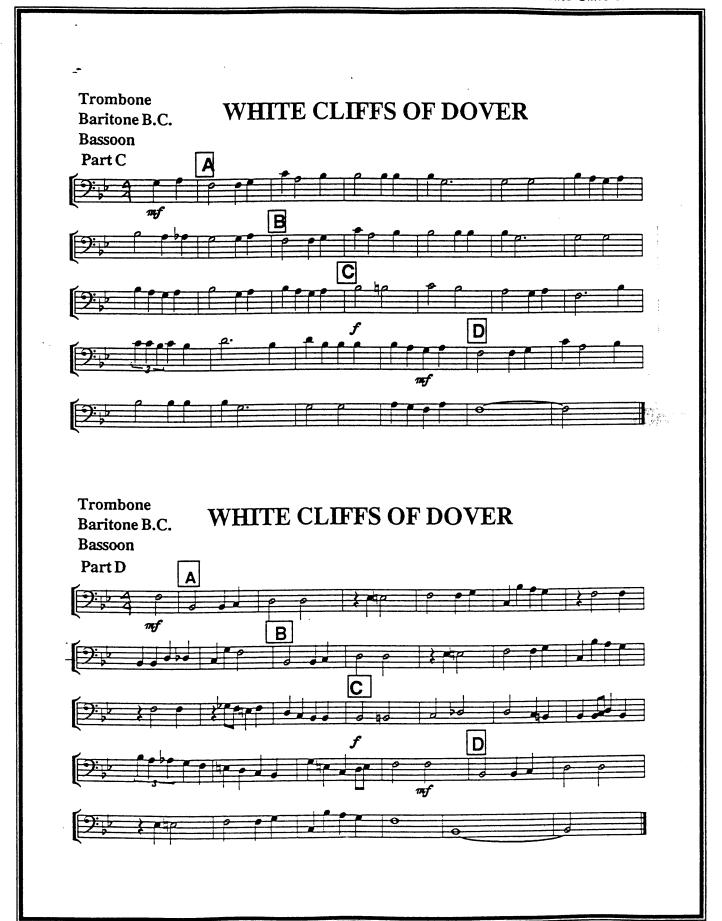


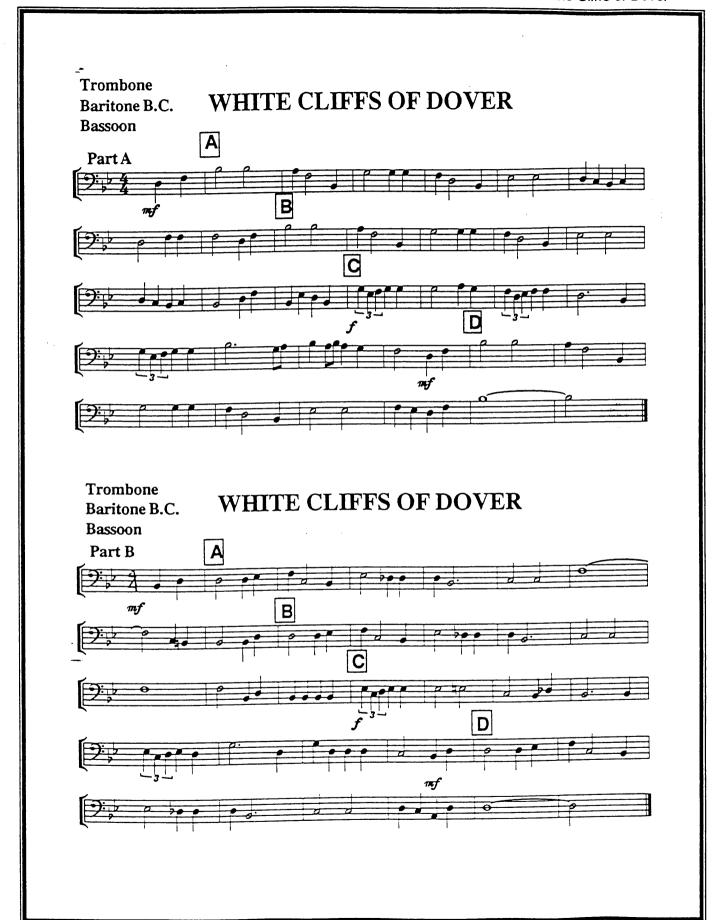


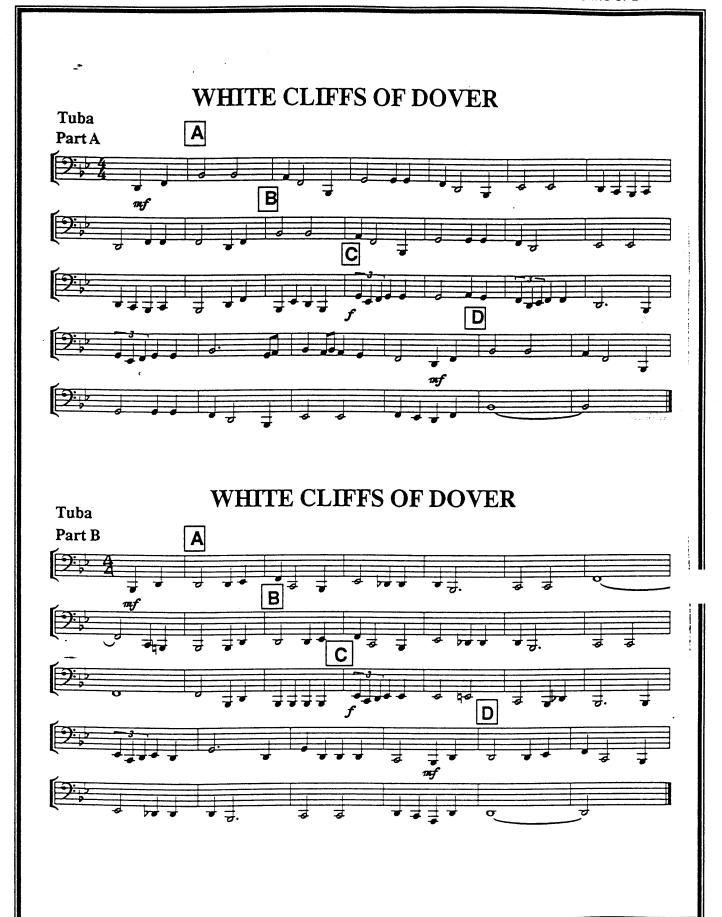


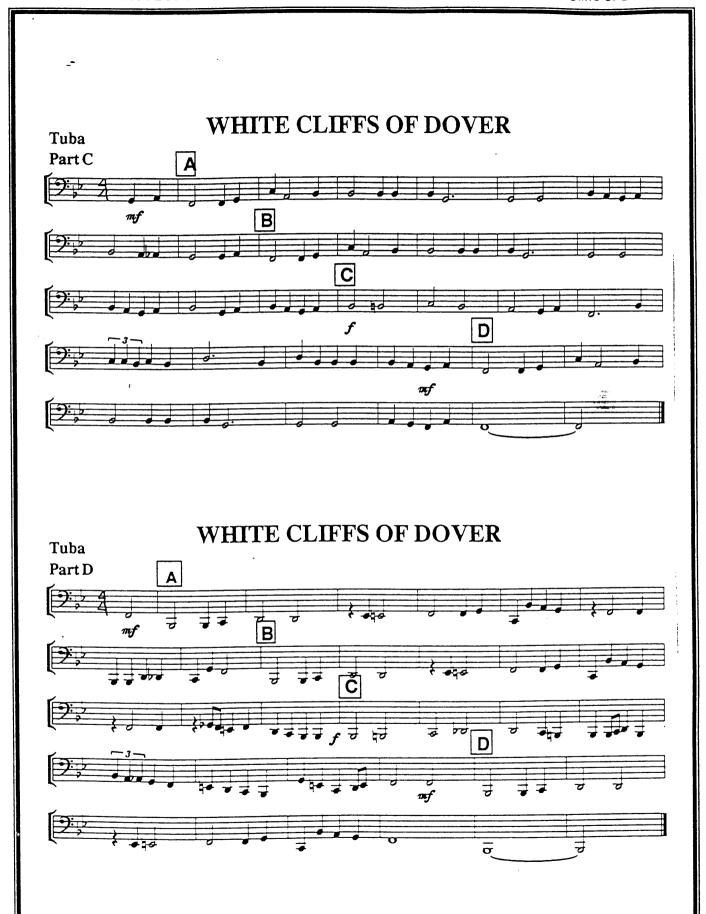




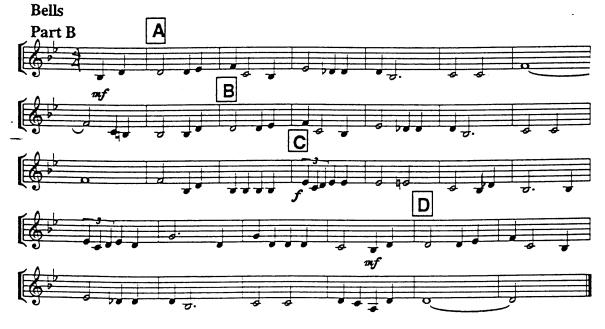


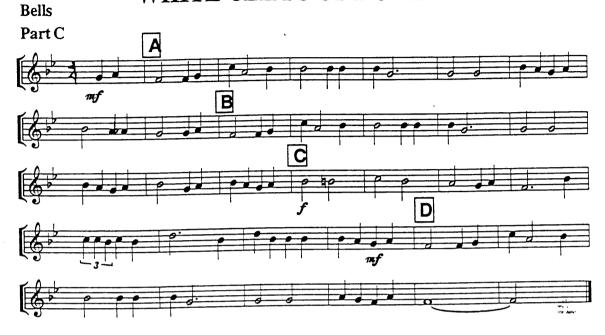




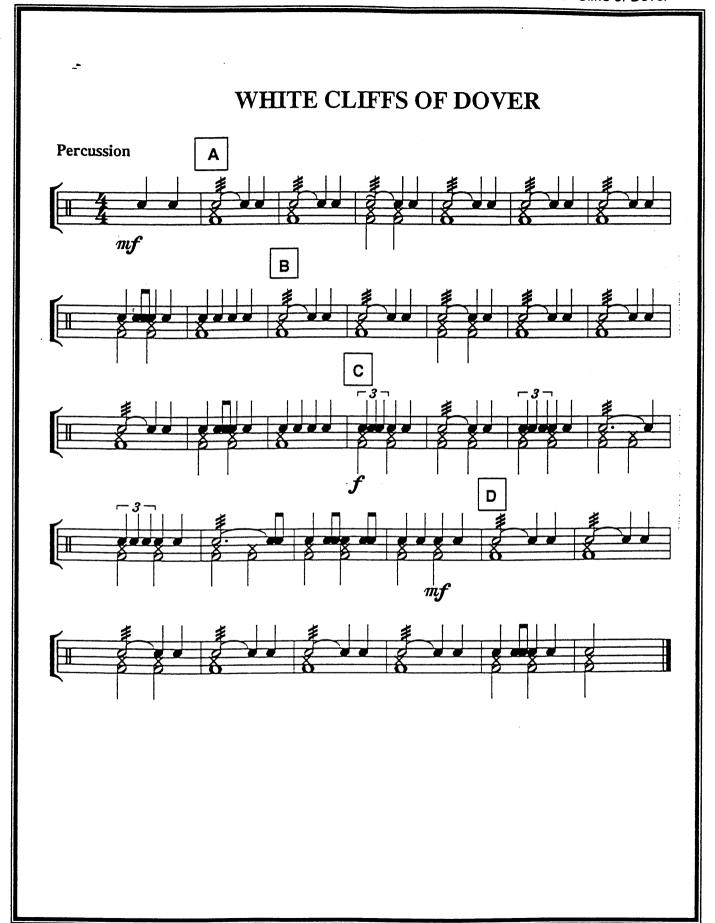


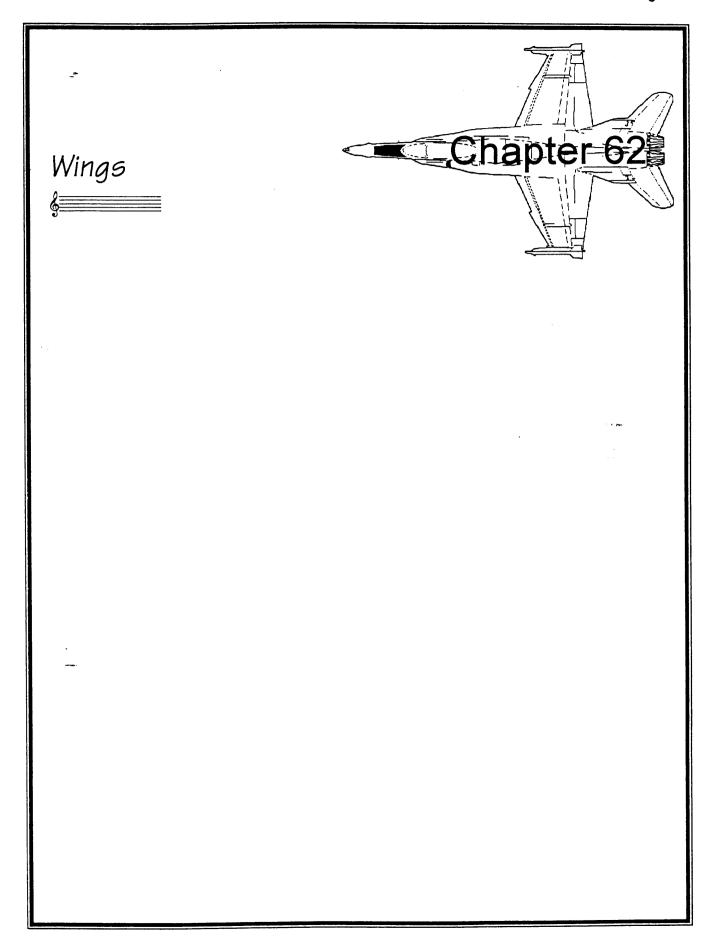














Page 62-2





Page 62-4













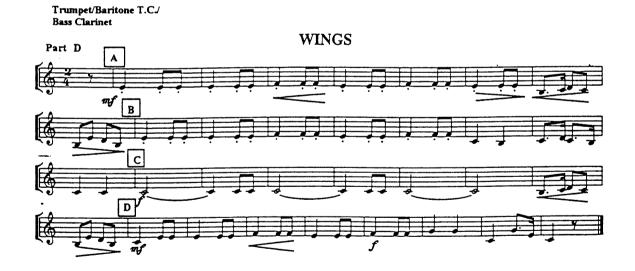














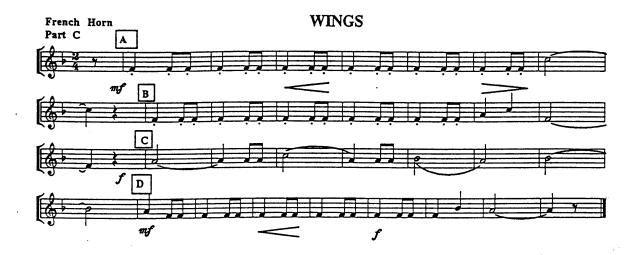








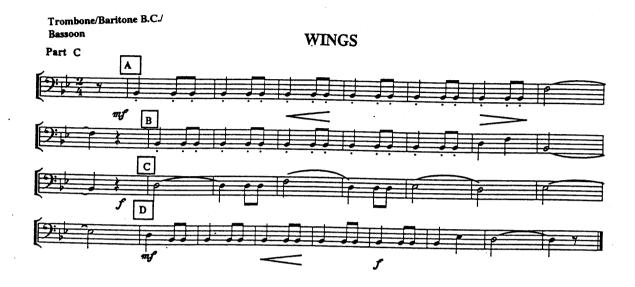
























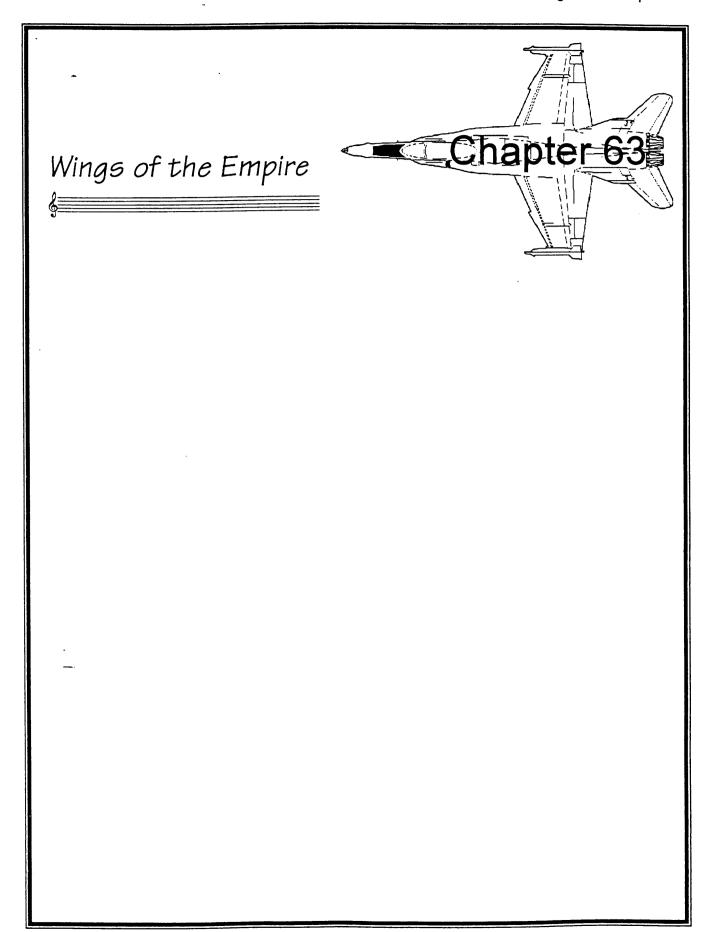


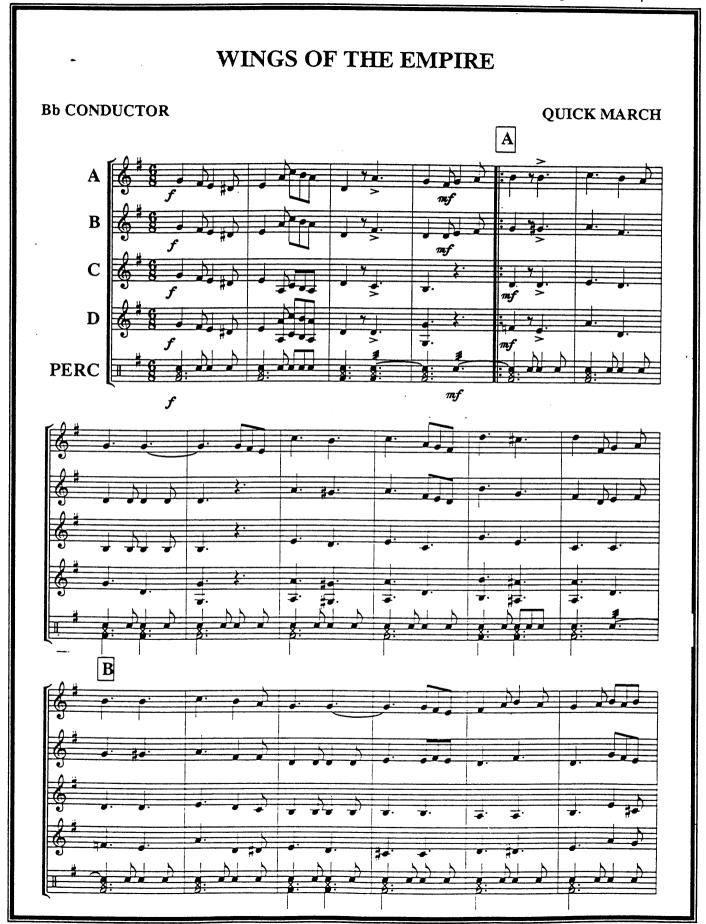






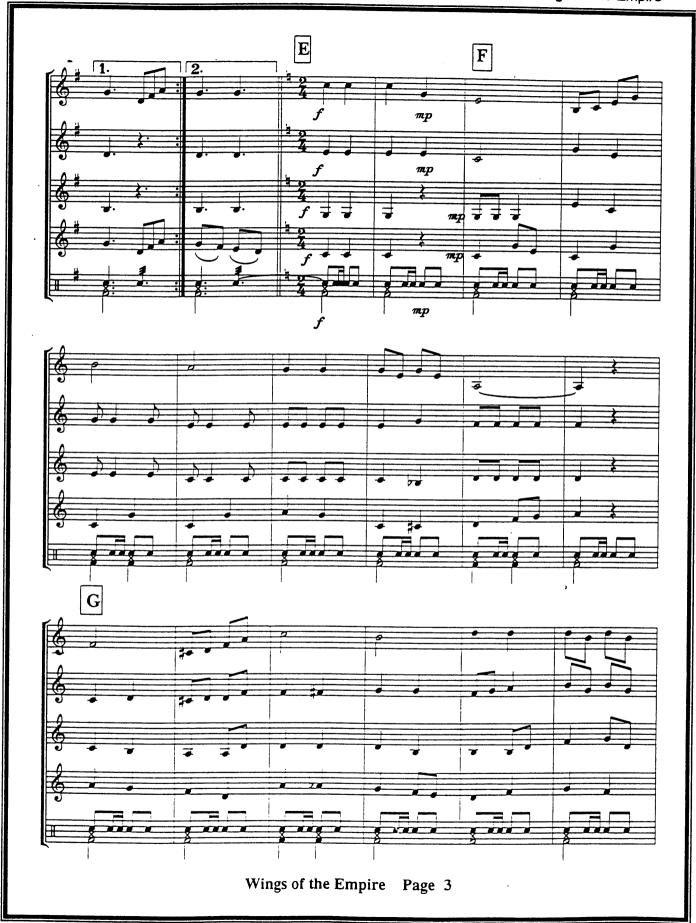
Page 62-21





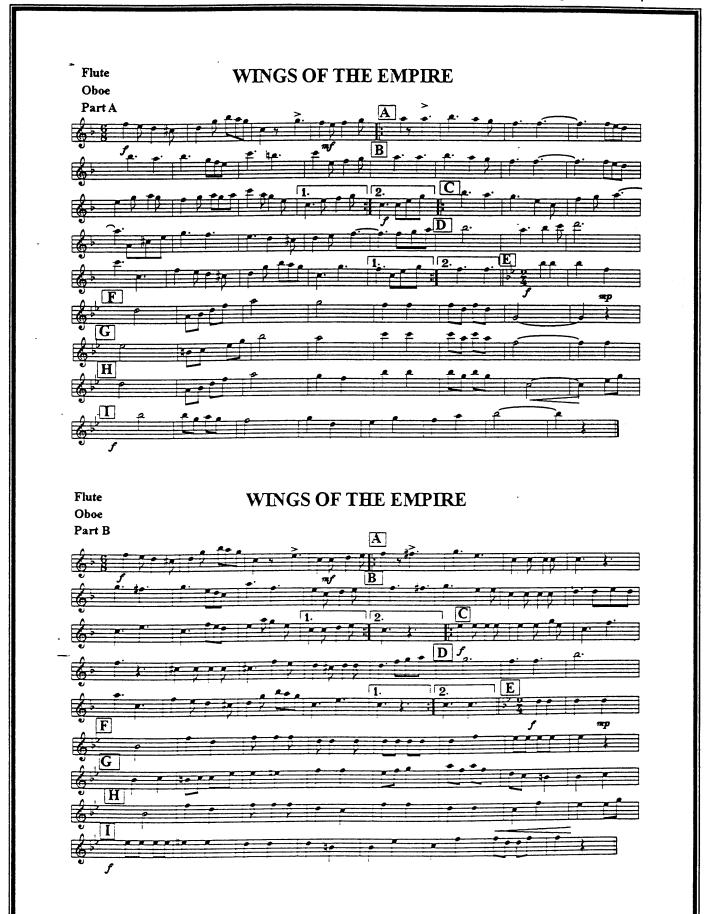
Page 63-2

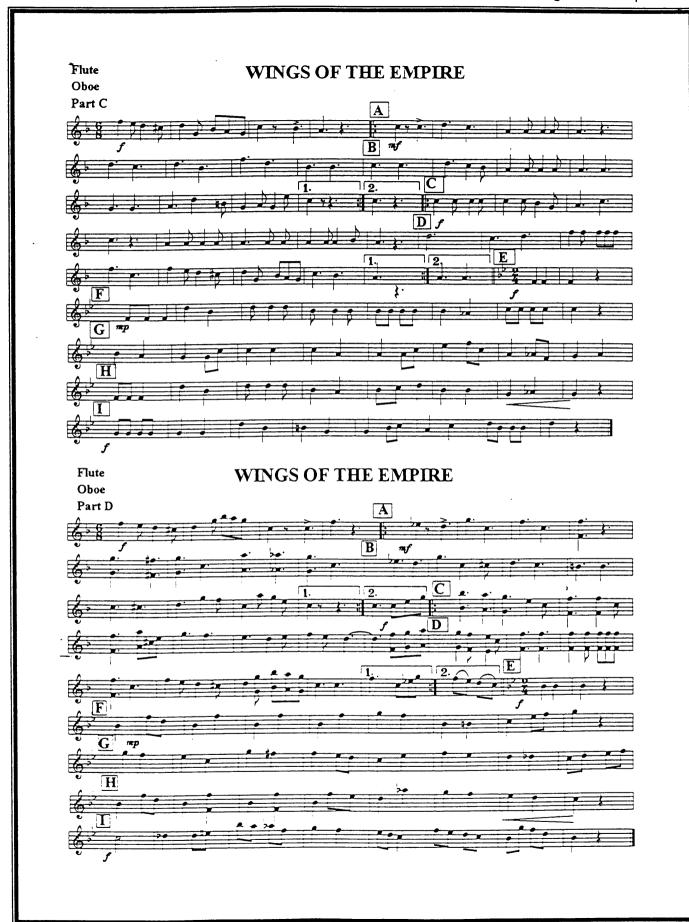


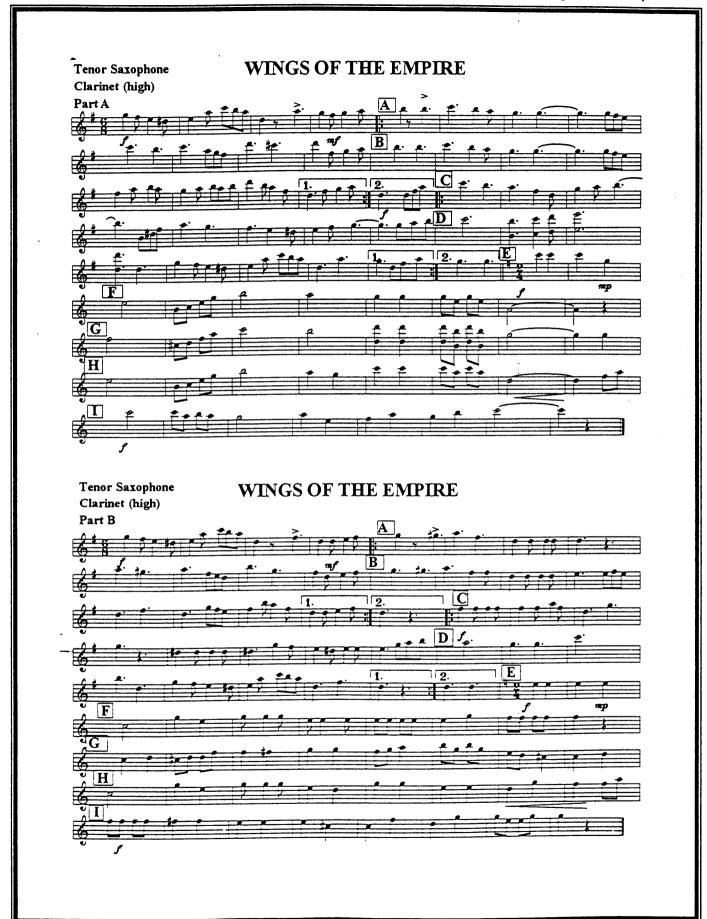


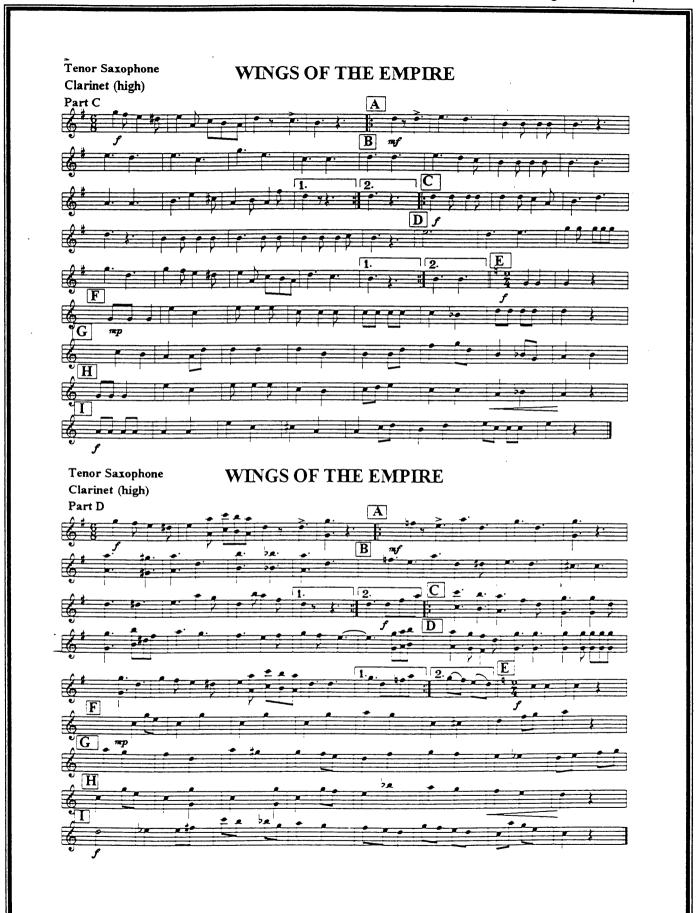
Page 63-4

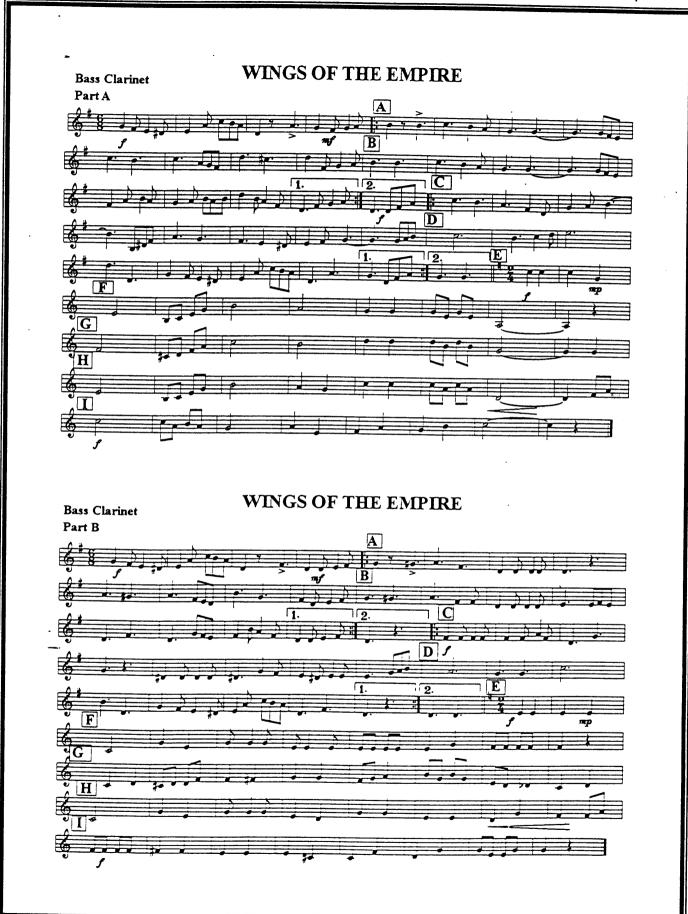




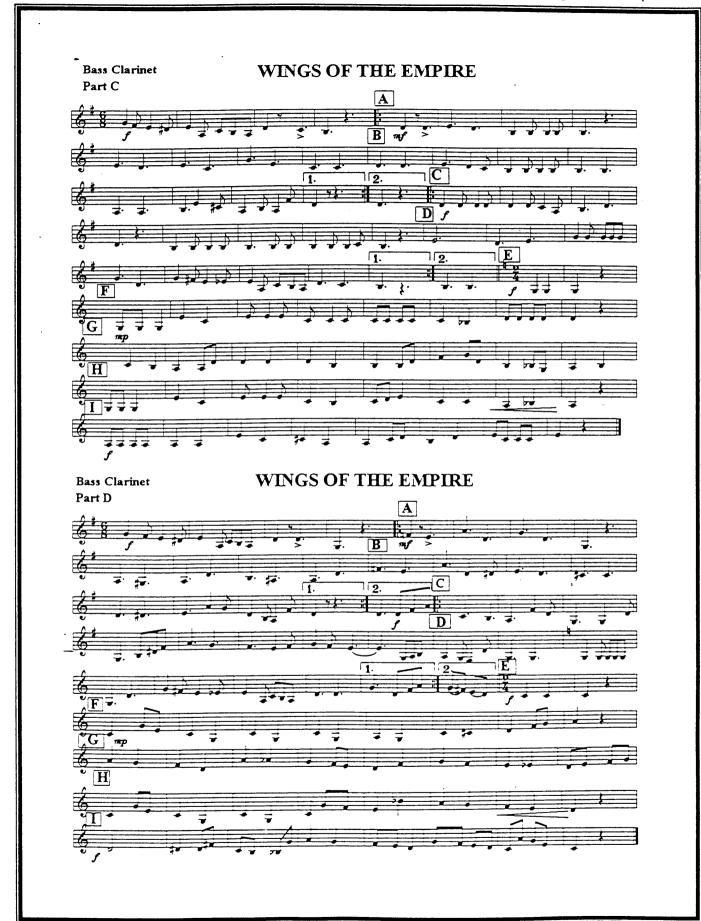


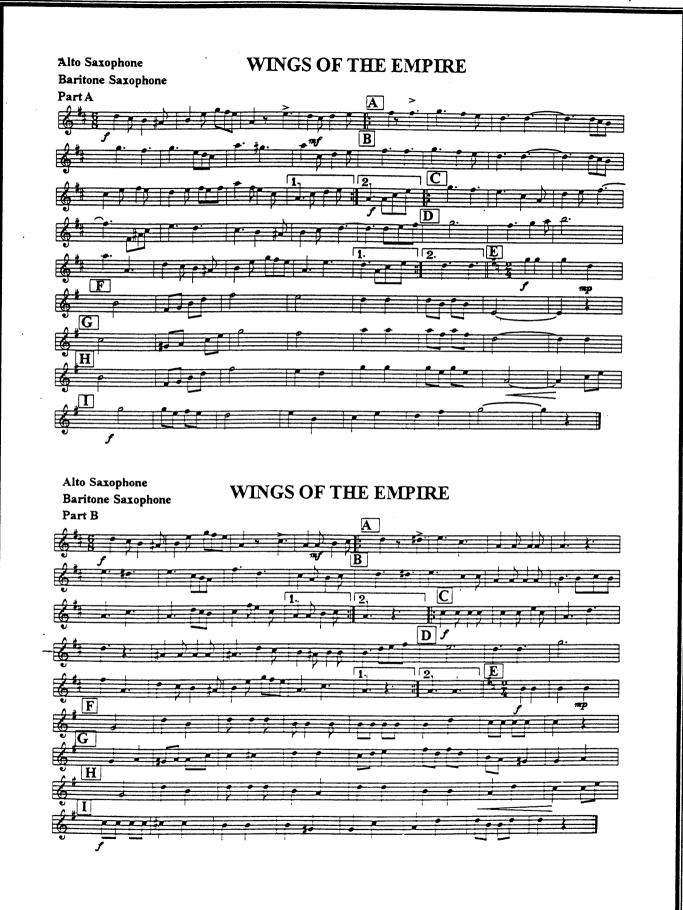


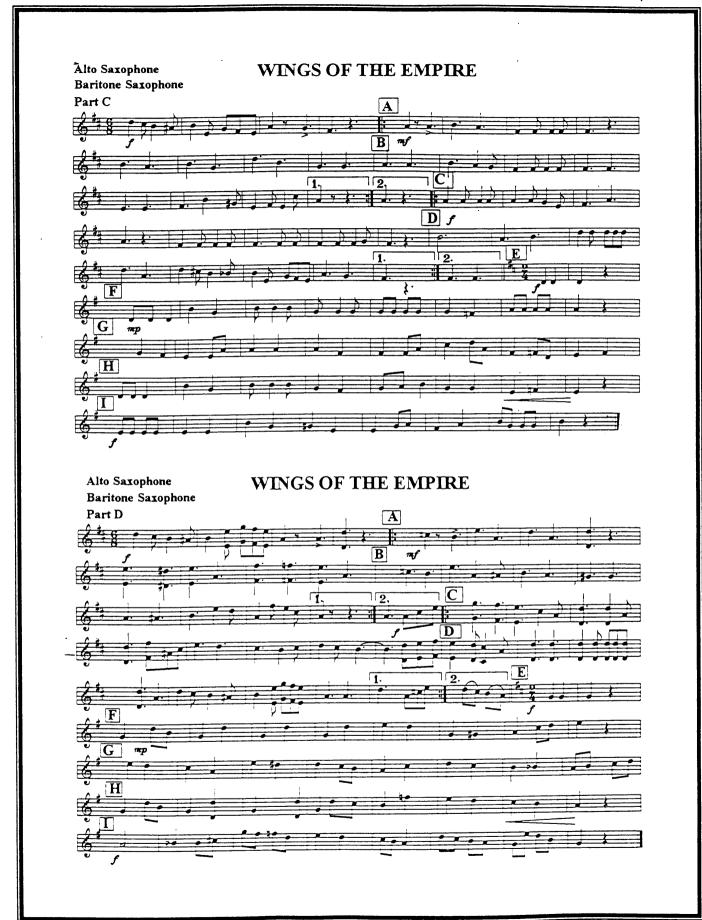


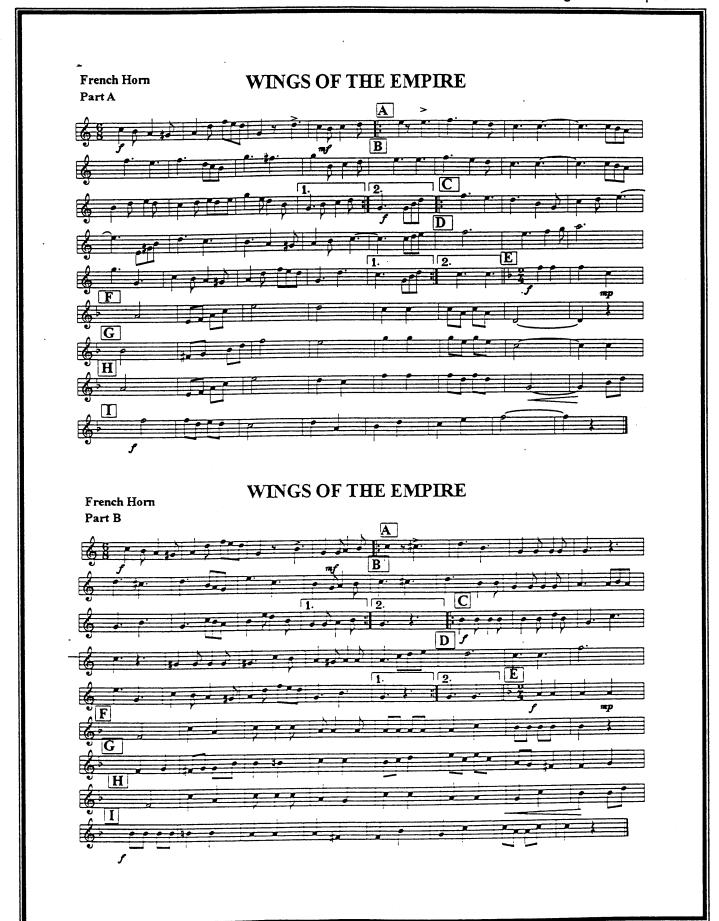


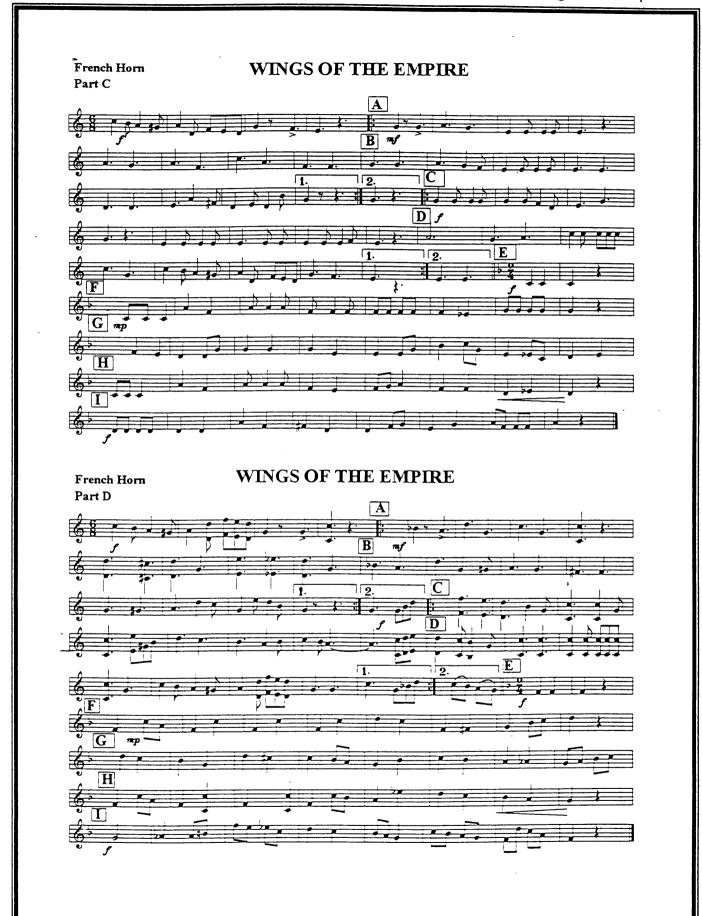
Page 63-10

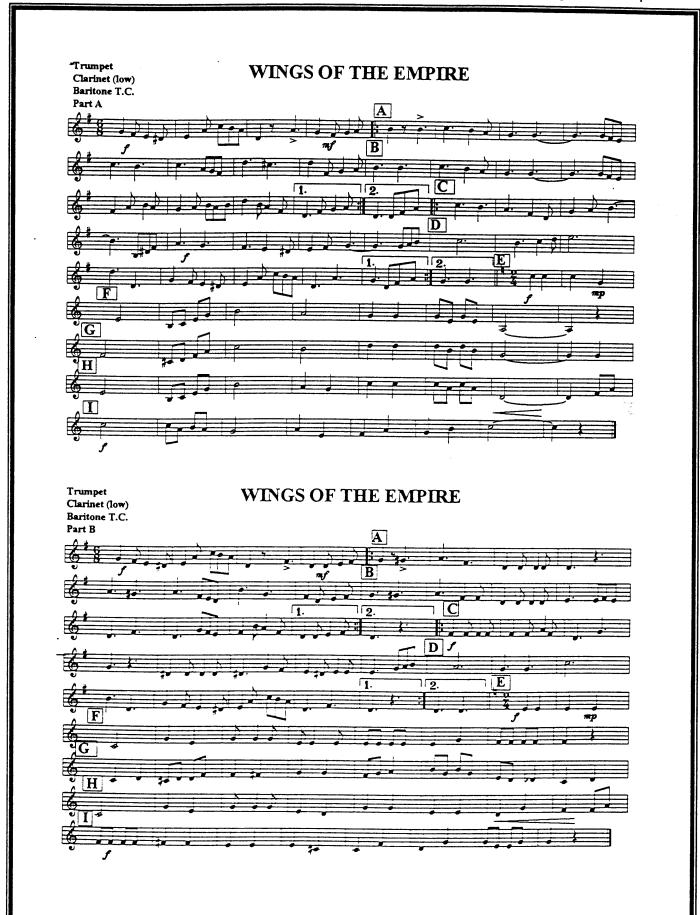


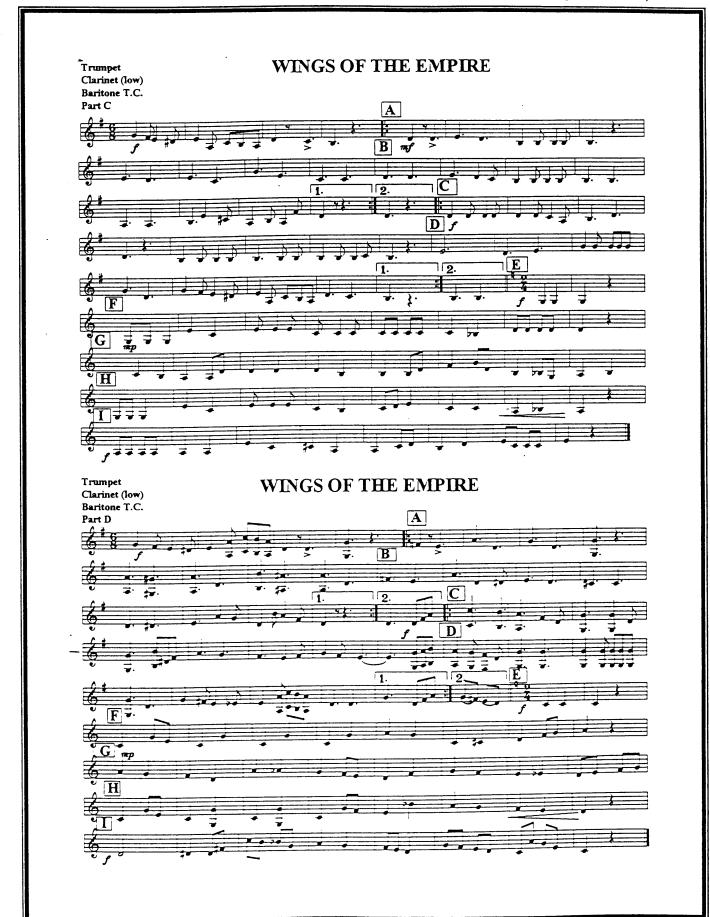


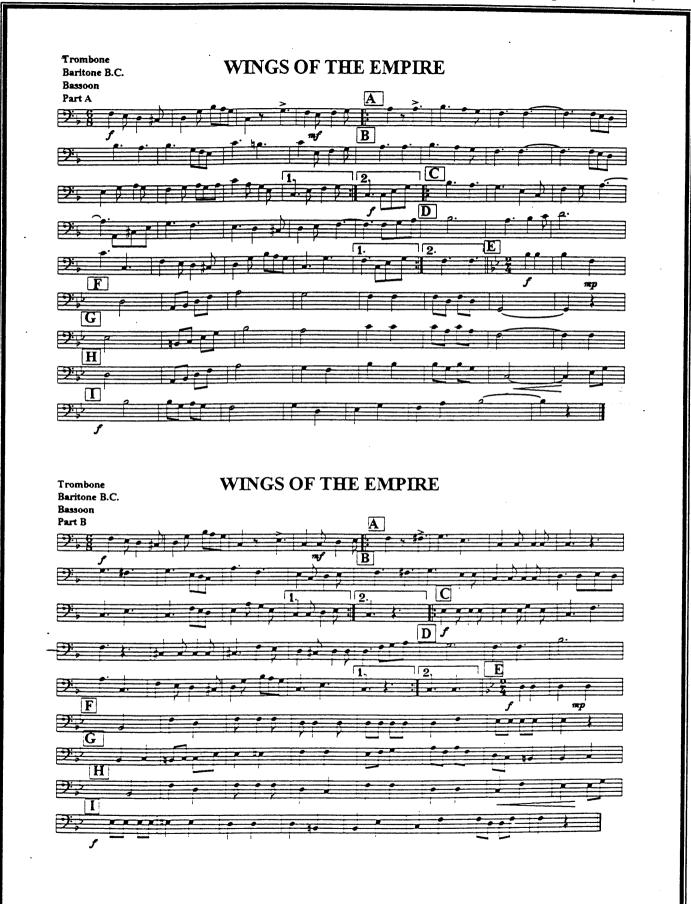


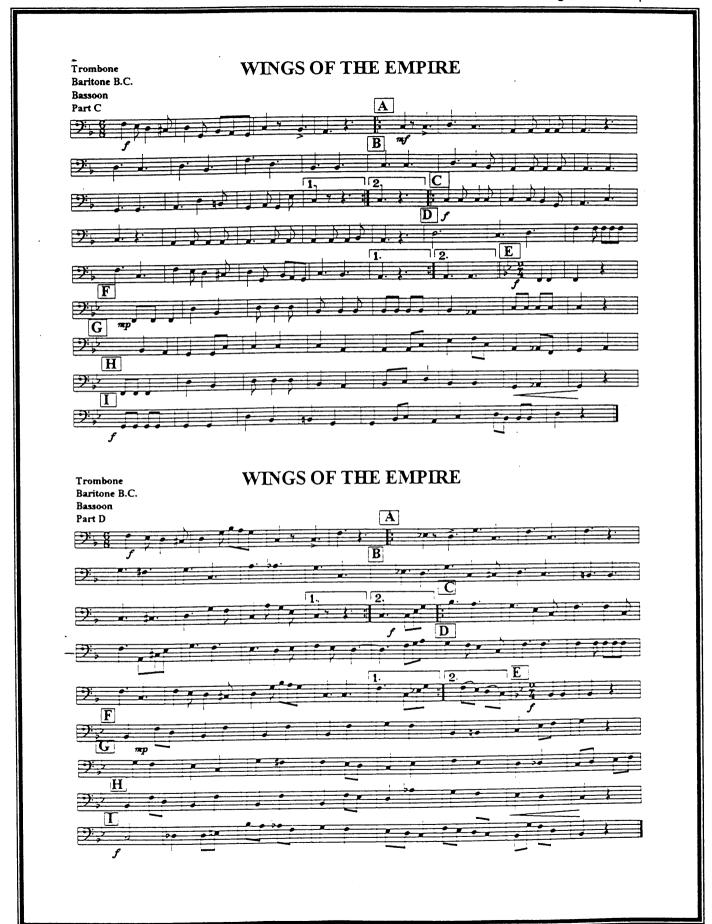


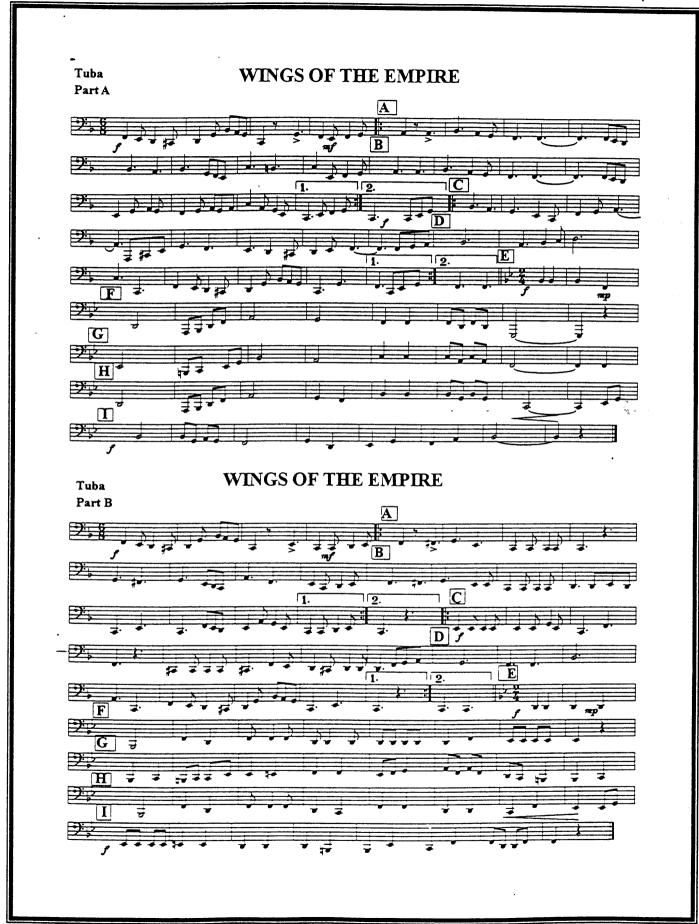


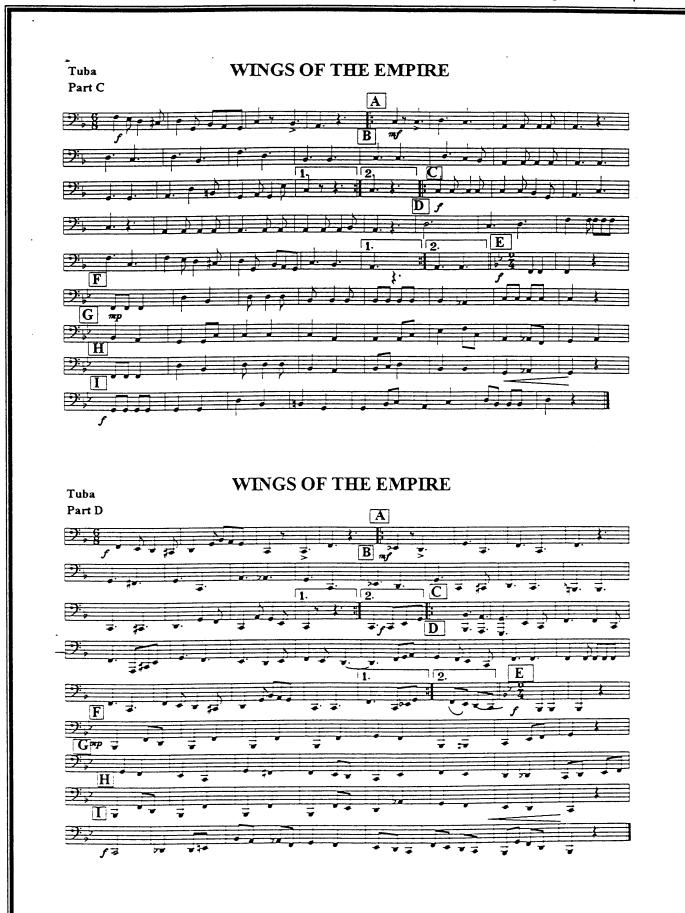


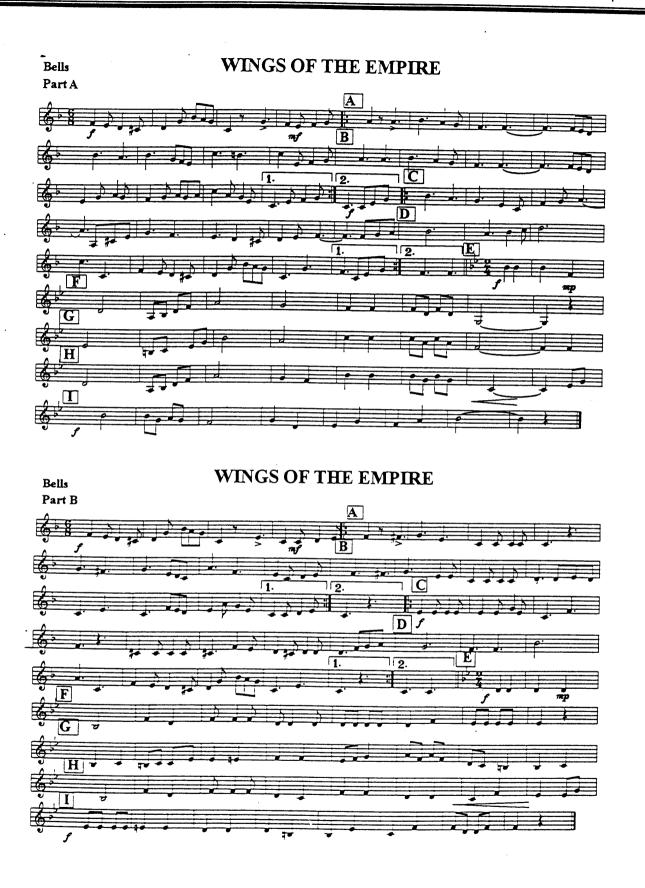


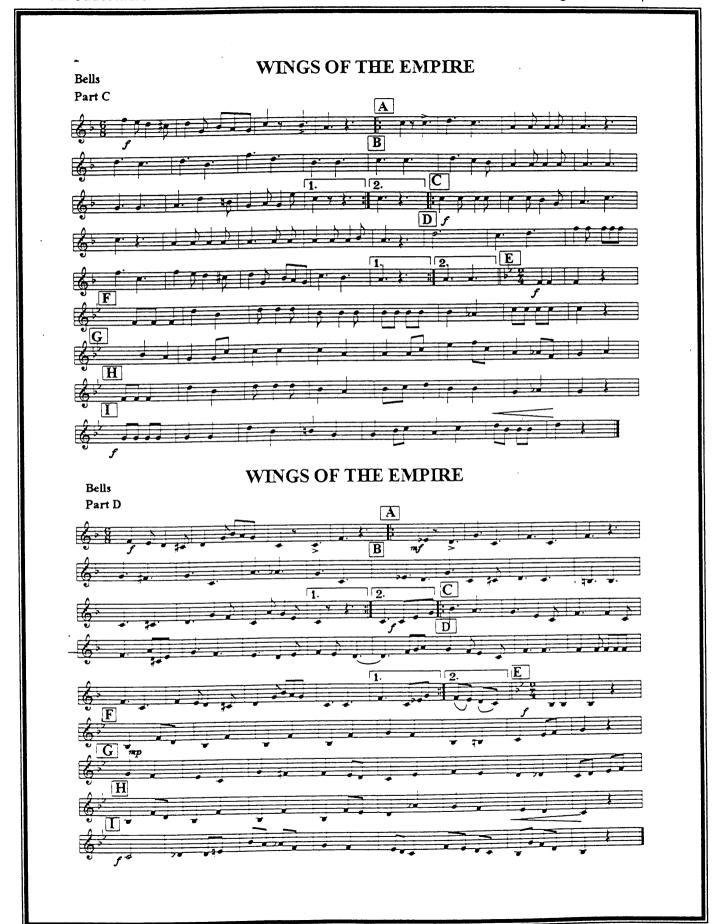


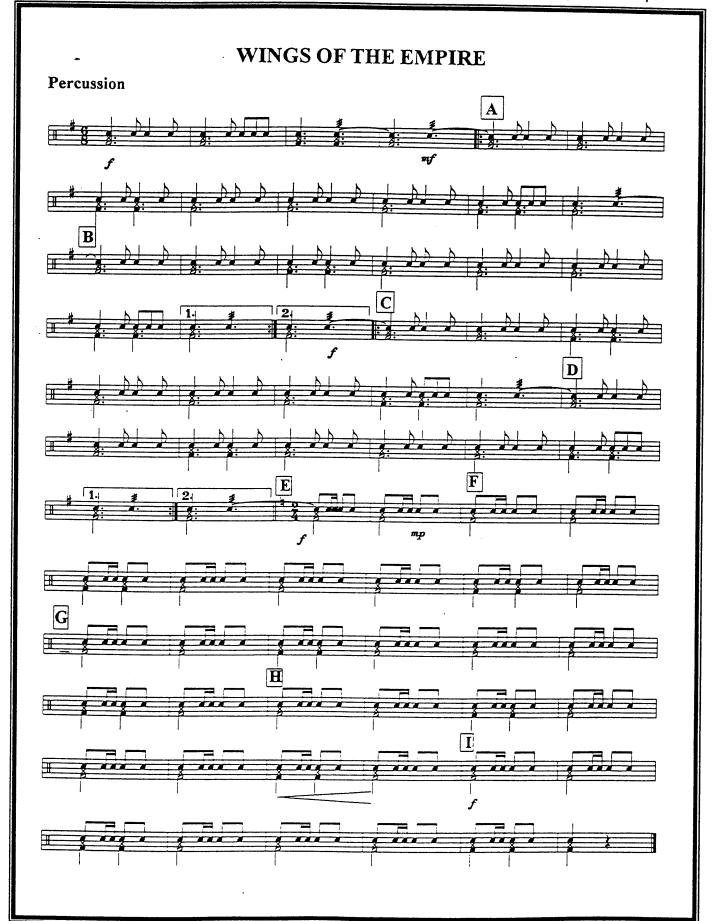


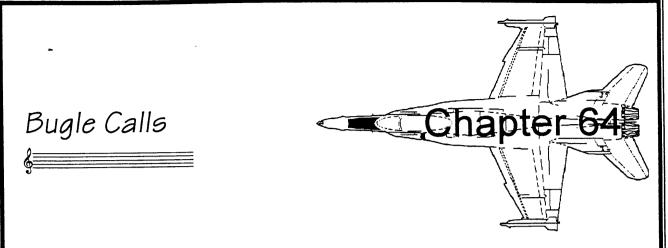












Bugle calls were once a regular and very important part of the daily routine of the armed forces. They were used with variations by the Royal Canadian Navy, The Canadian Army and the Royal Canadian Air Force.

All these calls had to be learned, memorized and understood. Bugle calls once regimented a soldiers life totally. He was awakened by the bugle call "Reveille", he ate when "men's meal" was sounded, he ordered to "Fall In" by bugle and he was sent to sleep by the bugle playing the "Last Post".

Bugle calls are divided into three distinct types, the first type is the "Regimental Call", this told the soldier which regiment was being called. The second type is the "Field Call", these are the calls that told the soldier how to fight. Calls such as "Alarm" and "Charge" fall into this category. Thirdly we have "Routine Calls". These calls regulated the soldiers life from dawn till dusk. The old traditional routine calls were as follows:

TIME	CALL	REMARKS
0545	Rouse	Prepare to get out of bed
0600	Reveille	All soldiers out of bed and wash
0630	Defaulters	Soldiers under punishment parade
0700	Men' Meal	Breakfast
0800	Fall In	The working day starts
1000	Stand down	Morning break
1010	Defaulters	Parade for inspection
1030	Resume	Continue duties
1045	Defaulters	Parade for inspection
1230	Men's Meal	Mid-day meal

1300	Defaulters	Parade for punishment drill
1400	Resume	Afternoon work starts
1640	Dismiss	The days work finishes
1700	Defaulters	Full dress inspection
1745	Quarter call	Guards 15 minutes warning for parade
1800	Retreat	All flags lowered
1845	Defaulters	Parade for extra work
2130	First Post	Duty Officer starts his inspection
2150	Defaulters	Final extra parade
2155	Orderly Sgt	Staff parade
2200	Last Post	Duty Officer finishes inspection
2215	Lights out	

In addition to these, there were many other calls which might have to be sounded as required. These could include:

- a. Mail call;
- b. Sick call;
- c. CSM's call;
- d. Band call;
- e. Drummer's call; and
- f. Signallers.

The bugles therefore had to be very proficient and had to remember a large number of calls. Today most of these calls are never sounded. Bugle calls were last heard in the Canadian Army on a regular basis in the mid 1960's.

To understand how bugle calls came to be used one must remember that Canada's military traditions came to us, in the most part, from the British Army.

Long before bugles were used the army passed routine and tactical orders by beat of drum. This was how the army gave its signals up to the middle of the 18th century. The drum

Air Cadet March Book Bugle Calls

was fine for European wars, but when the army found itself fighting the French and their Indian allies in North America conditions were very different. A new kind of war came about in our eastern forests. It was a dispersed war, with mobile tactics practiced by newly formed light companies. The drum no longer provided an adequate means of inter-communication; it was a cumbersome thing to carry about in rough country, and its sound did not carry very far. Something better was needed.

The British Army fighting in North America included contingents of Hanoverian and Hessian troops from Germany. They too had light infantry, these German light troops, called Jaeger's passed orders by bugles. The bugle, easily carried, sonorous, and penetrating in sound was the ideal replacement for the drum. Therefore, it was adopted by the British Army light companies. The bugle has been with us since that time and has continued to be used by the army's of the British Commonwealth to this day.

## **BUGLE CALLS**

The bugle calls included in this book are listed below with the page numbers they can be found on:

No.	Name	Page Number
1	Advance	64-4
2	Alarm to Arms	64-4
3	Alert	64-4
4	Attention	64-5
5	Band	64-5
6	Carry On	64-5
7	Cease Firing	64-5
8	Close	64-5
9	Commence	64-5
10	Defaulters	64-5
11	Disperse	64-5
12	Double	64-6
13	Drummers Call	64-6
14	Drummers or Buglers	64-6
15	Extend	64-6
16	Fall In	64-6
17	First Post	64-6
18	Fleet Air Arm Fall-In	64-7
19	Flight Deck Division Fall-In	64-7
20	Flying Stations	64-7
21	General Salute	64-7

22	Guard	64-7
23	Halt	64-7
24	Incline	64-7
25	Last Post	64-8
26	Lights Out	64-8
27	Mail	64-8
28	March at Ease	64-8
29	Markers	64-8
30	Men's Meal - First Call	64-9
31	Men's Meal - Second Call	64-9
32	Officers' Mess - 1st Bugle	64-9
33	Officers' Mess - 2nd Bugle	64-9
34	Quarter Call	64-9
35	Quick March	64-9
36	Retire	64-9
37	Retreat	64-10
38	Reveille	64-10
39	Rouse	64-10
40	Royal Salute	64-11
41	Sergeants' Dinner	64-11
42	Still	64-11

1. Advance:



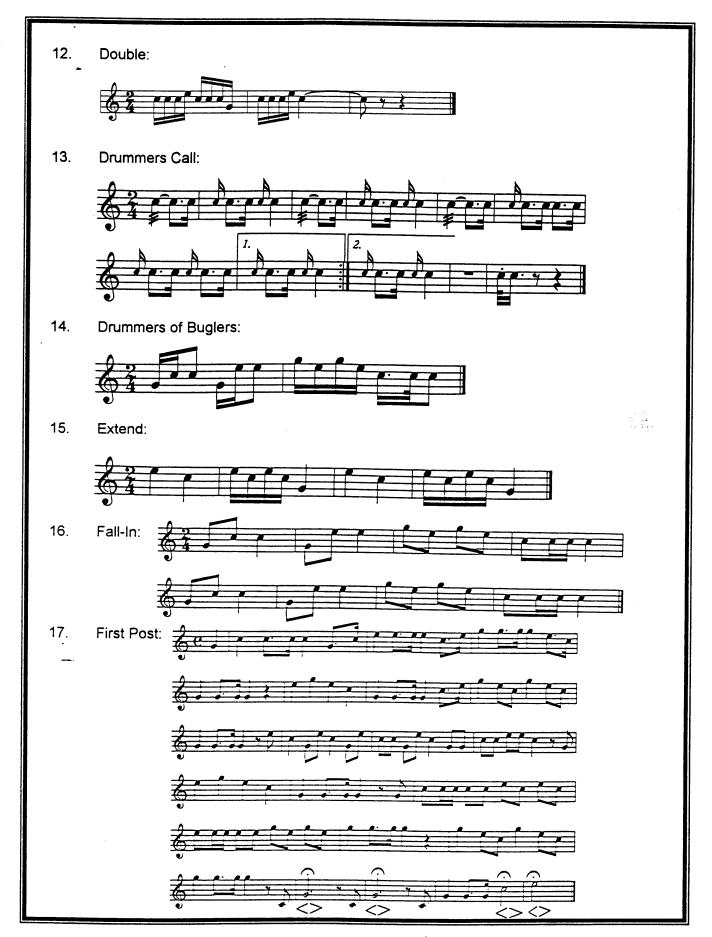
2. Alarm to Arms:



3. Alert:





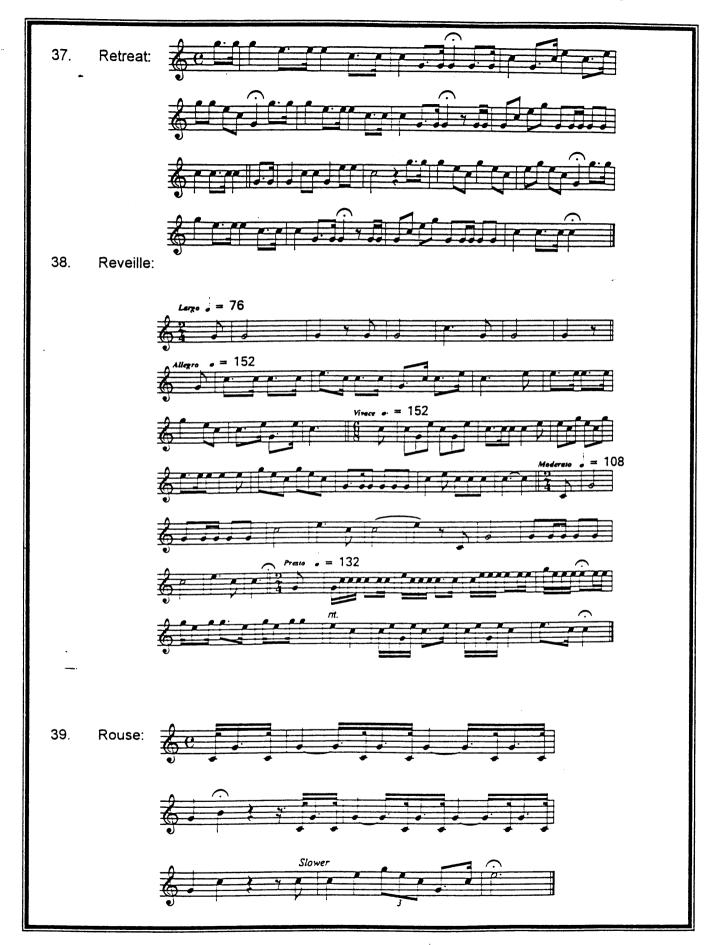


Page 64-6





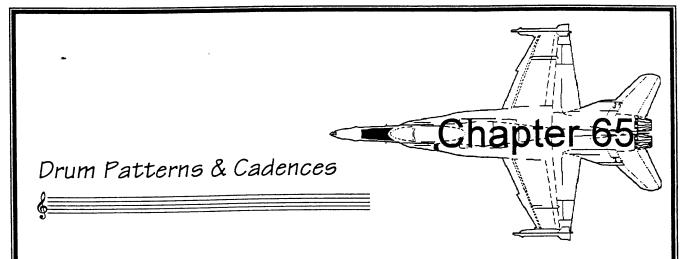




Page 64-10



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Traditionally, the buglers in a band are also drummers, both instruments being ways of communicating orders. These important people have pride of place in the Corps of Drums, with the bugles worm slung on the drummer's hips. Most cadet units usually do not have drummers trained in bugling, so this duty falls on the trumpet and cornet players.

The Drum Patterns, or Cadences, given in this book are Steamboats and Viscount 6. Good practice techniques for drummers is a lot of repetition, attention to detail, and using a metronome. Trying to learn off-beats while another person gives you a tempo is difficult for both players, as usually most people do not stay on their original tempo. A metronome gives a steady beat and will help develop rhythmic confidence. Drummers should always warm up their wrists and fingers before playing, and stretch after playing to avoid tendonitis. They should stretch their wrists to develop flexibility, which usually comes slower in the left wrist. The drummers should use the traditional grip, not matched grip for marching, as once it is mastered it gives the player better technique for parade drumming. Because marching snare drums are carried at an angle when slung, traditional grip must be used. Matched grip is appropriate for snare drumming only if the snare drum is flat, not tilted, and even then many players prefer traditional grip.

While the traditions of drumming in Sea Cadet bands stems form the Royal Marines, much of the influence of playing drums in Sea Cadet bands in Western Canada is from Lt Élan McGinn (nee Masson), a CIC officer and former Sea Cadet from RCSCC Amphion. Lt McGinn studied Percussion at the University of Calgary and holds degrees in Music and Education. Her influence is vast due to her years of sharing her knowledge with others and writing patterns for cadet use. At the time of the printing of this book, an instructional audio tape for the Steamboats and Paradox drum patterns made by Lt McGinn, and a Military Snare Drum Rudiments videotape are available through the Pacific Region RCMA.



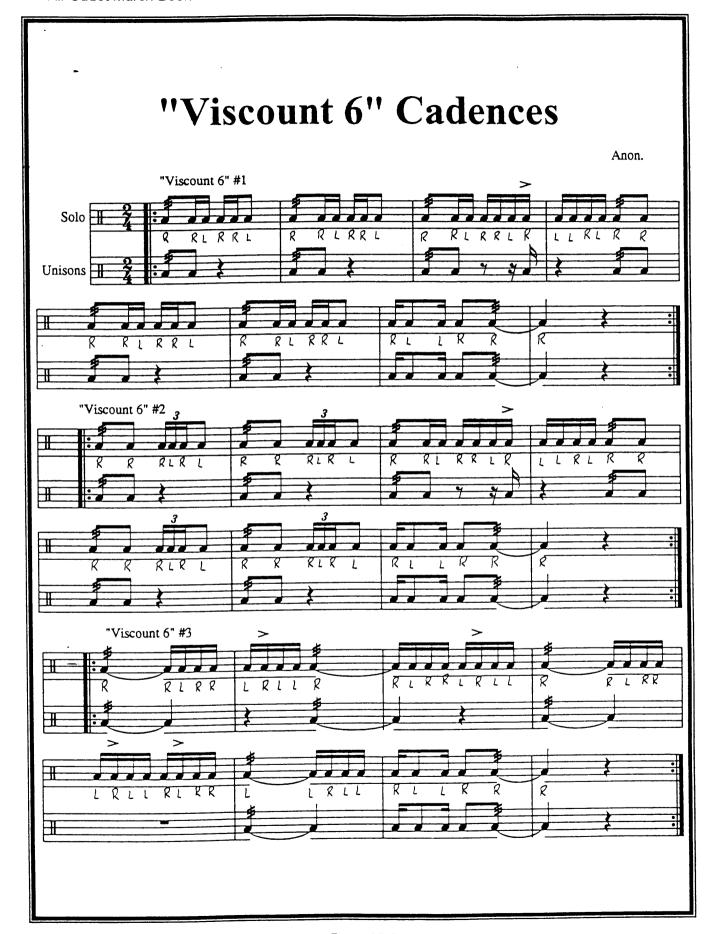
Page 65-2

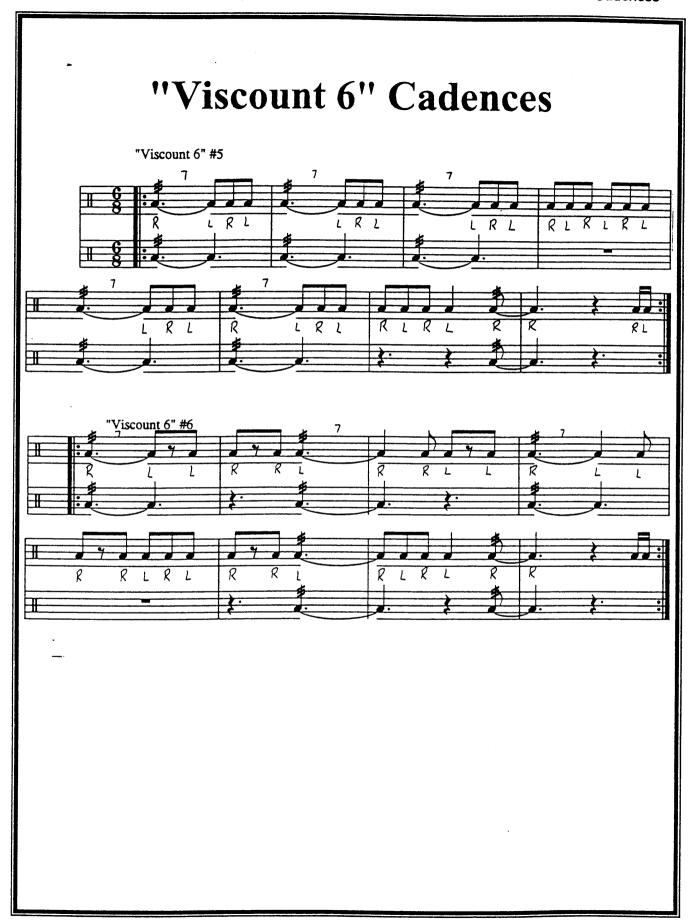


Page 65-3



Page 65-4





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