



LANCASTER

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I KNOW THAT

AVRO BUILT AND FLEW

THE ARROW CLOSE TO

HERE, WHERE PEARSON

INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
IS NOW.

OF VICTORY

AIRCRAFT.

COME WITH ME,

THEN, YOU CAN LEARN
A LOT MORE INSIDE.

GIVE THIS YOUR CAN LEARN
A LOT MORE INSIDE.

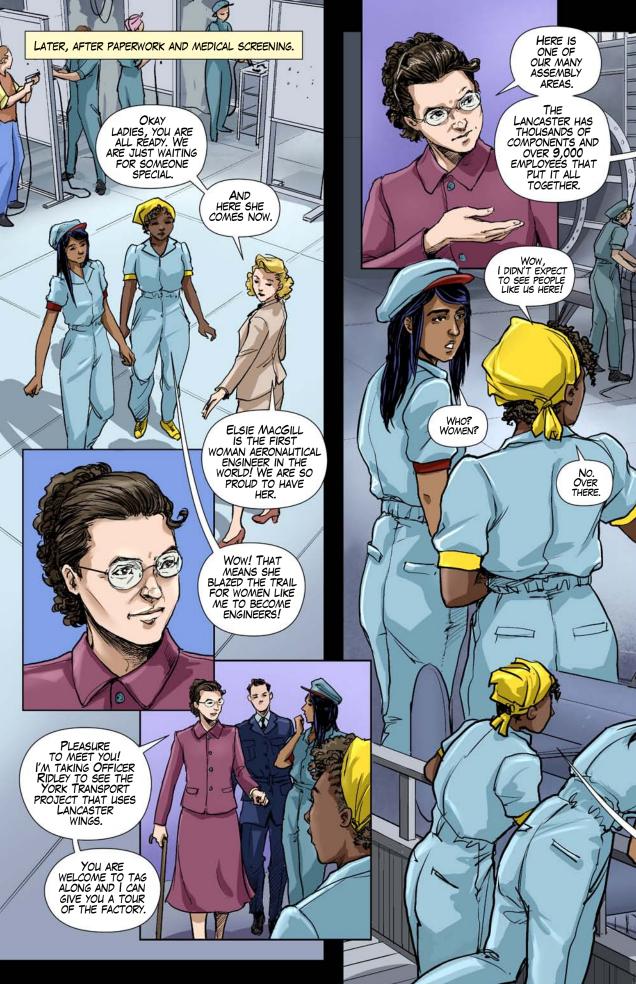
GIVE THIS TO OFFICER

RIDLEY WHEN YOUR
SEE HIM.























































VICTORY and LANCASTER BY ISHIKA AND SASHA names worth remembering



The first Canadian-built Lancaster bomber was unveiled on August 6, 1943 by Victory Aircraft Limited in Malton.

The wartime contract to build Lancaster bombers initially went to National Steel Car Limited, utilizing their Malton aircraft factory. National Steel Car was already involved in the production of other Britishdesigned wartime aircraft. Questions arose regarding the company's ability to manage the Lancaster program, which led to the Canadian Government expropriating that facility and establishing Victory Aircraft Limited on November 4, 1942.

The facility and production was overseen by General Manager David Boyd. Victory Aircraft was a major wartime employer with a culturally diverse workforce. Many employees lived in company dormitories located close to the factory. The work force expanded from 3,300 in 1942 to 9,521 in 1944. A third of the workers were women. Elsie MacGill - the first practising Canadian woman engineer - was hired as an aeronautical engineering consultant with Victory Aircraft and was integral to the development of the Lancaster, the modified X-PP Lancaster mail planes, and the York transport.

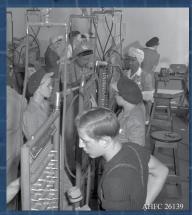
Building the Lancaster bomber was a daunting task that required some 55,000 separate components and over 1 million rivets to build each plane. In order to simplify future repairs and upgrades, all major sub-assemblies of the Canadian Lancasters (known as Mk X) were interchangeable with British-built versions. Initially, all components except for the bomb

doors and control surfaces - which were built by Ottawa Car & Aircraft Limited - were built in Malton.

The first Canadian-built Lancaster completed its test flight a mere sixteen months after receipt of the blueprints from England. On August 1, 1943, almost exactly a year to the day from the arrival of the pattern aircraft, the first Canadianbuilt Lancaster, KB-700, nicknamed the "Ruhr Express," rolled off the assembly line in Malton. One year later, on August 7, 1944, the 100th Canadian-built Lancaster - KB-799, christened "The Moose" - was completed. By war's end, Victory Aircraft reached the impressive mark of producing one aircraft per day. In total 422 Lancaster bombers and eight modified X-PP mail planes and one York transport were built in Malton between 1943 and 1945.

Nearly one quarter of the 422 Lancasters built in Malton, including KB-700 and KB-799, were lost during

service. On average, 45% of Bomber Command airmen were killed, and only 41% escaped capture or serious injury. Over 10,000 Canadian airmen lost their lives in the Second World War. Pilot Officer Robert Ridley of Port Credit - who was shot down on April 28, 1944 while piloting Lancaster ME-720 - was among them. While the bombers were important to the allied war effort, bombing campaigns extracted a terrible toll - both in terms of servicemen lost and the vast number of civilian casualties. More than 25 other airmen from historic Mississauga also did not return home.



Workers being trained at Victory Aircraft Limited, Aerospace Heritage Foundation of Canada, photo courtesy of Mark Peapell

When the first Canadian-built Lancasters reached England in late 1943, the feedback was that the Canadian "Lankys" were among the best equipped aircraft from North America. The chief inspector at A.V. Roe is said to have remarked: "That's how an airplane should be built".



Roll-out of KB-799, photo courtesy of Dave Cook



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