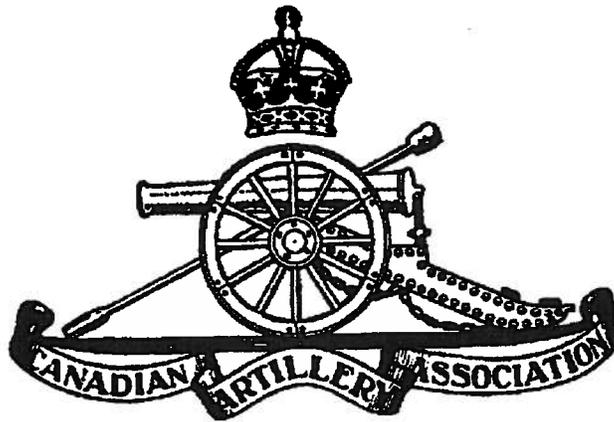


**THE ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY
ASSOCIATION**

**L'ASSOCIATION DE L'ARTILLERIE
ROYALE CANADIENNE**



**Founded IN 1876
Fondée en 1876**

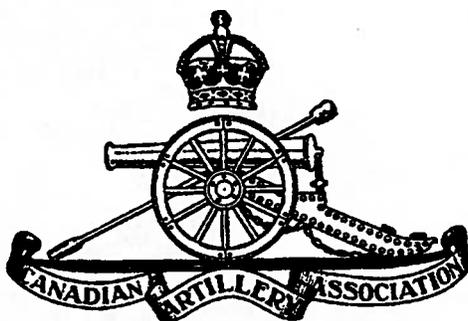
REPORT

1998-99

RAPPORT

**THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
WILL BE HELD
AT
C.F.B. VALCARTIER, QUEBEC**

21-24 SEPTEMBER 2000



**L'ASSEMBLÉE ANNUELLE
AURA LIEU
À
B.F.C. VALCARTIER, QUÉBEC
DU 21-24 SEPTEMBRE 2000**



Lieutenant-Colonel M.D. McKay, CD AdeC
President 1998-99

Lieutenant-Colonel Michael D. McKay, CD AdeC

Lieutenant-Colonel M. D. McKay, CD, AdeC was born in Kitchener, Ontario on the 13th of April 1949. His family moved to Guelph at the age of six.

Lieutenant-Colonel McKay joined the 29th Battery of the 11th Field Regiment in April of 1965 as a Gunner. On completion of the Basic Gunnery Course, he was transferred to the 16th Battery to train as an Artillery Technician. In the summer of 1966, he attended CFTA Niagara-On-The-Lake, completing the Junior Non-Commissioned Officer Course. He was subsequently promoted to Bombardier early in 1967. In the fall of 1967, he applied for and was accepted for Officer Training and was enrolled as a Provisional Second Lieutenant. Upon completion of qualifying courses at CFB Petawawa, he was commissioned in September of 1968. He completed the Captain Qualifying (Artillery) Course in 1969, transferred to the 43rd Battery and was appointed Gun Position Officer (GPO). In the spring of 1971, he served as a GPO with the Allied Command Europe (ACE) Mobile Force on attachment in Germany. He was appointed Adjutant of the Regiment in January 1973, serving in this capacity for almost two years. Lieutenant-Colonel McKay attended the Major Qualifying Course in August of 1976, was promoted Major in September 1978, and appointed Battery Commander of the 16th Battery. From September 1979 to August 1981, he was attached to Headquarters, Hamilton Militia District as Staff Officer 2 (S02) Operations. Upon his return to the Regiment he was appointed Battery Commander 29th Battery.

In October 1983, he was appointed Second-In-Command of the Regiment. He attended the Militia Command and Staff College in Kingston, Ontario in July 1986.

Promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he commanded the 11th Field Regiment from 1986 to 1990, and then transferred to Force Mobile Command Headquarters (FMCHQ) as Senior Staff Officer (SSO) Reserve Operations from May 1990 to May 1992. A posting to Land Forces Central Area Headquarters as SSO Artillery followed. Lieutenant-Colonel McKay retired in May 1994.

On 3 May 1982, the Honourable John Black Aird, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, appointed him Aide de Camp. Subsequent appointments of Aide de Camp also occurred for The Honourable Lincoln M. Alexander, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario and Colonel The Honourable Hal R. Jackman, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario. Currently, he is Aide de Camp to the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, the Honourable Hillary M. Weston.

Lieutenant-Colonel McKay, in civilian life, is President of MDM Insurance Services Inc. He and his wife, Sharon, have two children and one grandson.

Lieutenant-Colonel McKay holds the designation of Chartered Financial Planner (CFP) and is a member and graduate of the Canadian Institute of Financial Planning. He was President of the Royal Canadian Artillery Association (1998-99), Associate of the Health Insurance Association of America, receiving the designation of Managed Health Care Professional from the Association in 1997, Associate of the International Claims Association, member of the Canadian Association of Insurance and Financial Advisors, and is a member of the Hamilton Artillery Association, the R.C.H.A. Brigade Association and the 11th Artillery Brigade Association. He also served as President of the Credit Debt Council of Guelph and Wellington County. His interests include Regimental history, information technology and fund raising for a number of charitable organizations.

ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION

1999-2000 APPOINTMENTS

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Commandant:
Ex-officio
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Email: kmcgeach@jaqueswhitford.com

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Email: pasbru@videotron.ca

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Email: pas@islandnet.com

Auditor:
Ms. Lorraine Godard
1344 Elzear Street
Gatineau QC
Res: (819) 663-1528

Committees:
Historic Sites
Chairman

LCol Walter H. Wallace, CD
170 Eastern Avenue
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Email: teeoff@soonet.ca

Evaluations

Chairman

Col James P. Jeffries, CD
17 Strathboine Crescent
Headingly MB R4H IA8

Res: (204) 475-2010
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Regimental Affairs, Constitution & Improvement

Chairman

LCol Clyde E. Healey, CD
41 Carol Court
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BGen Robert P. Beaudry, CD

Col Benjamin Shapiro, CD
3249 Riverside Drive
Ottawa ON KIV 8N8

Res: (613) 733-5597

Delegates Appointed to the 2000 Meeting of the Conference of Defence Associations

Head of delegation:

LCol Steven J. Goldberg, CD

Official Delegates:

LCol Ralph G. French, CD

Col Gary E. Burton, CD

5 Thornhill Drive Res:

Res: 519-821-0844

Guelph ON N1H 7Z6

Bus: 519-822-6440x286

Email: gary_burton@sympatico.ca

Official Observers:

LCol James R. Hubel, CD AdeC

LCol R.M. Fitzpatrick, CD

Alternate:

Judge Ronald M. MacFarlane, MBE

Colonel Commandant:

BGen Robert P. Beaudry, CD

Director of Artillery:

Col Michael D. Capstick, CD

The RCAA Executive Committee for 1999-2000

The Executive Committee will provide advice at the request of and for the benefit of the President. The Executive may communicate from time to time by any convenient means, or may convene at the call of the President when it is economically feasible to do so.

President: LCol Steven J. Goldberg, CD

Vice-President: LCol Ralph G. French, CD

Secretary: LCol James R. Hubel, CD AdeC

Treasurer: LCol Bernard G. Brulé, CD

Advisory Committee:

Col Donald L. Berry, CD
 LCol Ronald M. Fitzpatrick, CD
 Judge Ronald M. MacFarlane, MBE
 Col Edward H. Rowe OMM, CD
 Col Arthur E. Sherwin, CD

Past President: LCol Michael D. McKay, CD AdeC

Colonel Commandant: BGen Robert P. Beaudry, CD

Director of Artillery: Col Michael D. Capstick, CD

Auditor: Ms. Lorraine Godard

Area Representatives:

LFAA	LCol D. Kirk McGeachy, CO	CO 3 Fd Regt RCA
SQFT	Maj J.P.E. Pierre Bruneau, CD	CO 58 Bie AA ARC
LFCA	LCol Cameron J. Ross M., CD	CO 49 Fd Regt RCA
LFWA	LCol Philip A. Sherwin, CD	CO 5 (BC) Regt RCA



*They shall grow not old as we who are left grow old.
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.
In the going down of the sun, and in the morning
We will remember them.*

Last Post

Anderson, OBE CD, LGen W.A.B.	17 Feb 2000	former Col Comdt 1986-91
Baetz, John D.	17 Apr 2000	RCA, WWII
Bell, John D.	16 May 2000	62 Bty, RHLI, WWII
Briant, William "Bill"	3 Jan 2000	17 Fd Regt
Brooks, Jack	8 Aug 1999	30 LAA Bty
Budway, Gilbert J.	27 Feb 2000	23 Fd Regt, WWII
Challis, P.Eng., James E.	9 Dec 1999	23 Fd Regt, 17 Fd Regt
Coleman, MBE ED LCol James H.	18 Apr 1998	7 Fd Regt/RCAA
Cormack, William R.	23 Jan 2000	10 Fd Bty
Duncan, R. Stanley	10 Oct 1999	30 LAA Bty
Everest, Sidney E.	12 Dec 1999	RCHA
Harkness, GM, LCol The Hon Douglas S.		RCA, WWII, former Minister of National Defence
Hayden, John C.	6 Jan 2000	6 Atk Regt

Harrington, CM CD, Col Conrad F.	May 2000	2 Fd Regt
Hinkley, Ernest F.	18 June 2000	14 Fd Regt, WWII
Holmes, George L.	3 Sep 1999	61 Bty, CFA
Huffman, Osborne	9 April 2000	RCA, WWII
Kelley, Francis "Frank"	16 Dec 1998	RCA, WWII
Lawrason, CD, Maj Alexander G.	28 Aug 1999	RCA, WWII
LeMesurier, MC, Lt J. Ross	2000	RCA, QOCHighrs
Manson, CD Col G.W.	1 Jan 2000	RWR, 26 Fd Regt
Mariner, CD, Maj Christopher A.	8 Oct 1999	7 Tor Regt, LdSH (killed in training accident, Warminster, UK)
Milne, Glen	24 Dec 1999	RCA, WWII
Mooney, CD, Sgt Richard H.	31 Jan 2000	RCA, WWII, 7 Tor Regt
O'Leary, CD, Col Martin T.	27 May 2000	Alg Regt, 3 Fd Regt
Paxton, BQMS Nelson	6 Jun 2000	14 Fd Regt
Reed, LCol Dennis A.	15 Sep 1999	42 Med Regt, 7 Tor Regt
Robinson, Henry R.	10 Jul 1999	30 LAA Bty
Rothschild, MBE CD, MGen Robert P.		RCHA, WWII
Sills, Frederick S.	26 Nov 1999	RCA, WWII
Topping, P.Eng., Lt Frederick	4 Sep 1999	RCA, WWII
Tedman, Bette	13 Sep 1999	RCA, WWII widow of the late LCol Blake Tedman
Turner, Lt Donald J.H.	4 April 2000	RCA, WWII
Wilkins, Theodore "Ted"	14 April 2000	4 AT Regt

Zeigler, CBE DSO, ED Brig William

14 Nov 1999

61 Bty, BMRA 3 Cdn
Div, CRA 1 Cdn Div

For more complete listing, access the RCA website at www.artillery.net and click Last Post.

Lieutenant-General W.A.B. Anderson, OBE, CD

Lt.-Gen. Anderson, a former Colonel Commandant of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, died in Ottawa on February 17, 2000 at age 84.

When Canada's military was grappling with the government's unification plans in the mid-1960s, Lt.-Gen. Bill Anderson spent years at the centre of the vortex. As Adjutant-General of the Canadian Army (1962-64) and later as commander of the army, or Mobile Command, (1966-69), Lt.-Gen. Anderson and Paul Hellyer, Minister of National Defence, battled tenacious opposition to the unification of the Royal Canadian Navy, the Canadian Army and the Royal Canadian Air Force. He worked hard and loyally to carry out unification, said his son, retired Lt.-Col. Tony Anderson.

Born in Montreal on May 7, 1915, William Alexander Beaumont Anderson came from a distinguished military family that has provided five generations of soldiers for Canada over the past 125 years. His father, William Beaumont Anderson, retired as a major-general and Lt.-Gen. Anderson's grandfather, Lt.-Col. W.P. Anderson, commanded the precursor of the Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa in the late 19th century.

After graduating from Kingston's Royal Military College in 1936 and winning the Sword of Honour, Lt.-Gen. Anderson was commissioned into the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery. He obtained a BA from Queen's University the following year. On Nov. 4, 1939, Lt.-Gen. Anderson married Jane Waddell. She died in 1980.

In 1942, Lt.-Gen. Anderson spent some time as the personal assistant to Gen. Harry Crerar before commanding 15 Field Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery, from 1943-44. In 1944, he served as a GSO 1 (Operations) at HQ 1st Canadian Army and was mentioned in dispatches for his services. He was appointed an officer of the Order of the British Empire in 1945, decorated with the Belgian Order of the Crown with Palm in 1946 along with the Croix-de-Guerre with Palm. In 1948, he was given the Order of Leopold from the same country.

Retired chief of defence staff Gen. John de Chastelain first met Lt.-Gen. Anderson in the early 1960s. "Lt.-Gen. Anderson certainly set a very high standard for all

junior officers. He was very encouraging to junior officers and didn't tolerate inattention to detail. He was very punctilious about staff work and had a great sense of humour. I thought very highly of him," said Gen. De Chastelain. "His success was due to a very keen intellect coupled with a very human touch towards leadership," said his son, Lt.-Col. Tony Anderson. Lt.-Gen. Anderson leaves his second wife, Frances Birkett, his son, Tony, and his grandchildren Robert, Caroline and Andrew.

Lieutenant J. Ross LeMesurier, MC

J. Ross LeMesurier, who has died aged 76, won a Military Cross when he was a 21-year-old lieutenant in Germany in 1945. He suffered horrible wounds and lost part of his leg. Later he went on to build the corporate finance department at Wood Gundy, which, during his tenure, dominated the corporate finance business in Canada. Ross LeMesurier was said to have been responsible for at least half the major underwriting ventures in the country, from Gulf Canada to Churchill Falls. The job of a corporate finance department is to describe a project or company that needs funding and present the proposition to investors in a prospectus. He was a perfectionist who set out to raise the standards of Wood Gundy to rival those of the best firms on Wall Street. His colleagues say in doing so he raised the bar on all of Bay Street. Only after he left Wood Gundy in 1983 did the firm lose its dominance in corporate finance to Dominion Securities.

James Ross LeMesurier was born in Montreal on Nov. 26, 1923, the son of a law professor who went on to become dean of law at McGill. In spite of the family's French name, they were very much English Canadian. The LeMesurier family traced its roots to the Channel Islands, off the British mainland. Young Ross grew up in Westmount and went to Selwyn House, going on to boarding school at Trinity College School in Port Hope, Ont. A tall, muscular boy, he was a first-rate athlete and captain of the cricket, football and hockey teams as well as a keen squash player. Straight out of high school he enlisted in the Royal Canadian Artillery. By March of 1943 he was promoted to lieutenant. He spent months training in Canada before being shipped to Europe in 1944 on loan to the British Army. The British Army was short of junior officers at the time, many of them having been killed in North Africa, Sicily, Italy and Normandy. Lieut. LeMesurier was one of 673 "Canloans," as they were called, young Canadian officers who volunteered for service in the British Army. The Canloans were all sent into battle, and thus suffered much higher casualty rates than the rest of the Army: Of 673 officers, 75% were killed or wounded, as opposed to regular losses of 50%. Ross LeMesurier joined the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, part of the famed British 51st Highland Division, which had defeated Rommel in North Africa. He was commander of the scout platoon. It was a dangerous appointment, as his men had to probe enemy defences before an attack or gauge whether the enemy was preparing a counterattack. Lieut. LeMesurier was wounded by rifle fire once, then

by mortar fire in the Battle of Hochwald Forest in Germany in February, 1945. His leg was amputated below the knee at a field hospital. He was awarded the Military Cross for his bravery.

After the war he went on to become a highly successful businessman, finally retiring in 1983. He was a member of the Fort York Branch of the Royal Canadian Legion and worked hard to make sure veterans were well taken care of. He was also involved with improving treatment and facilities for the disabled. In retirement Ross was active on the board of Sunnybrook Hospital in Toronto, which, among other things, looked after veterans. When Sunnybrook was merged with several other hospitals, he was upset that the word *veteran* was nowhere to be found in the new hospital charter. He and another veteran on the board changed that. He also sat on the board of governors of Trinity College School.

He enjoyed reading history and spent a lot of time tracing his unusual family roots in the Channel Islands. Ross LeMesurier married Elizabeth Murray, whom he had met at Harvard. They had two daughters and two sons.

Major-General Robert Rothschild

Major-General Robert Rothschild, who died recently at age 85, had a distinguished military career. He was also a devoted family man, survived by his wife, Patricia, five children and nine grandchildren. "He was married to my mother for almost 50 years, and their marriage was incredibly unusual in that they were still in love," said his daughter Alison Rothschild, 39, of Ottawa. "He was a quiet, distinguished man," noted for his gentlemanly ways, his daughter said. In the last few years of his life he had battled cancer and other illnesses, which left him blind. He always displayed a "zest for life" and "a love of adventure" his daughter added.

Robert Phineas Rothschild was born Dec. 22, 1914, in Cochrane, Ontario, where his father had been mayor. The family moved to Montreal when Robert was a boy. After high school there, he went on to Royal Military College in Kingston, graduating in 1936. At RMC he was nicknamed "Baron," though he was no relation to the famous European banking family. He then took a degree in mining engineering at McGill University.

In 1938, he joined the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery as a lieutenant and volunteered for overseas duty as soon as war was declared. He was sent to France as a lieutenant in the RCHA, 1st Canadian Infantry Division. During the chaos of Dunkirk the regiment landed on June 12, 1940, and was sent some 300 kilometers inland. The idea was to provide a safe haven for retreating forces. The advance party reached their goal, Sable-sur-Sarthe on June 14, even though the roads were "clogged by pathetic hordes of refugees fleeing in the opposite direction," according to the official RCHA history. When word came that the

Germans were about to occupy Paris, the Canadian force was told to withdraw to Brest and then to Britain. The Canadians followed orders and began to make their way back to the coast. Then another order was given to destroy their guns, rather than bring them back to Britain. But the CO – Lt.-Col. “Ham” Roberts refused, saying they would be needed in the event of an invasion. The regiment was back in Britain, with its guns, on June 19.

He returned to France on *D-Day*, June 6, 1944, almost four years to the day after leaving Brest. On the second day of the invasion he found himself in Beny-sur-Mer, where there was heavy fighting. He was wounded in late July but returned to battle only three weeks later. By then a lieutenant-colonel, he participated in all the major Canadian offensives in northwest Europe, including the Battle of the Scheldt River, an operation to open the port of Antwerp to Allied shipping. In 1944, he was made a Member the Order of the British Empire, rare for a serving officer. In 1945 he was given high honours by the Dutch who awarded him the Officer of the Order of Orange-Nassau with Swords. Twice in that year he was mentioned in dispatches. After the war, he was appointed Director of the Canadian Army Staff College in Kingston. Later he received overseas postings to Athens and London. In Greece he met and married Patricia Magann, the daughter of the Canadian ambassador. Maj.-Gen. Rothschild, who retired in 1970, was an honorary colonel of the 23rd (Ottawa) Service Battalion until 1980. During the 1970s, the Rothschilds lived in New Edinburgh, where Maj. Gen. Rothschild was active in the community association. The couple lived primarily at their country home in McDonald's Corners in Lanark County, while maintaining an apartment in Ottawa. In typically adventurous style, the Rothschilds returned in their sixties to Greece and travelled around the countryside on a motor bike. On another occasion, they drove across Canada in a black Corvette, joining their daughter in Alberta for a camping trip.

One of his sons, Major Michael Rothschild, has chosen a military career and is now posted in the Netherlands. Maj.Gen. Rothschild's wife Patricia and three of his adult children -- Alison, George and Jonathan -- live in the Ottawa area, while daughter Esmée resides in Victoria, BC.

HISTORICAL LISTS OF ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

PAST PRESIDENTS

1876-79	Major-General Sir E. Selby Smith, KCMG
1880-83	Major-General R.G.A. Luard
1884-87	Lieutenant-Colonel W.R. Oswald
1888-89	The Honourable Colonel A.M. MacDonald
1890	Major-General F. Middleton, KCMG CB

1891	Lieutenant-Colonel A.A. Stevenson
1892	Lieutenant-Colonel A.E. Curren
1893	Lieutenant-Colonel J.R. Armstrong
1894-96	Colonel The Honourable Edward Gawlor Prior, MP
1897-98	Lieutenant-Colonel F. Minden Cole, CMG VD
1899-01	Colonel D.T. Irwin, CMG VD
1902-03	Major-General W.H. Cotton
1904-05	Colonel Sir John Hendrie, KCMG CVO
1908	Lieutenant-Colonel H. McL. Davison
1909	Colonel R. Costigan, DSO
1910	Colonel N.F. McNachton, CVO
1911	Colonel E.M. Renouf
1912	Lieutenant-Colonel E.W. Rathbun
1913	Lieutenant-Colonel Lacey R. Johnson
1914	Lieutenant-Colonel W.G. Hurdman, DSO
1920	Major-General Sir Edward Morrison, KCMG CB DSO
1921	Colonel J.J. Creelman, DSO
1921	Brigadier-General C.H. Maclaren, CMG DSO
1923	Lieutenant-Colonel S.B. Anderson, CMG DSO
1924	Brigadier-General W.O. Dodds, CMG DSO VD
1925	Colonel J.J. Penhale, DSO
1926	Lieutenant-Colonel H.H. Sterns
1927	Lieutenant-Colonel J.A. MacDonald, DSO
1928	Lieutenant-Colonel N.P. MacLeod, MC
1929	Colonel E.G.M. Cape, DSO
1930	Colonel Mackenzie Waters, MC
1931	Lieutenant-Colonel N. MacDonald, DSO
1932-33	Colonel The Honourable G.A. Drew, PC VD CD QC LLD
1934	Lieutenant-Colonel R.T. Perry
1935	Brigadier W.C. Hyde, DSO VD
1936	Lieutenant-Colonel J.R. Sampson, OBE VD
1937	Lieutenant-Colonel G.T. Inch, MC VD
1938	Brigadier R.A. Fraser, VD
1939	Colonel C.G. Beeston, QC
1940-46	Colonel J.J. Creelman, DSO
1947	Major-General A.B. Matthews, CBE DSO ED CD
1948	Brigadier P.A.S. Todd, CBE DSO ED CD
1949	Brigadier R.E.G. Roome, DSO ED
1950	Brigadier H.E. Wright, ED
1951	Brigadier E.R. Suttie, CBE DSO ED CD
1952	Brigadier A.E. McB. Bell-Irving, CBE ED
1953	Brigadier H.E. Murray, DSO ED
1954	Brigadier Maurice Archer, MBE
1955	Brigadier F.D. Lacey, DSO OBE ED

1956	Brigadier J.A. Gillies, OBE ED
1957	Brigadier W.D. King, OBE ED CD
1958	Brigadier J. Bibeau, DSO ED
1959	Brigadier R.T. DuMoulin, ED CD QC
1960	Brigadier-General D.C. Campbell, CD
1961	Brigadier H.T. Airey, CD
1961-62	Colonel E.W. Cormack, OBE ED CD
1962-63	Brigadier G.B. Robertson, ED CD QC
1963-64	Brigadier R. Normandeau, CD
1964-65	Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Jackson, CD
1965-66	Lieutenant-Colonel E.R. Clemis, MBE ED CD
1966-67	Lieutenant-Colonel R.J. Connor, ED
1967-68	Lieutenant-Colonel J.D. Cambridge, CD
1968-69	Lieutenant-Colonel W.D. Eldsdon, EM CD
1969-70	Colonel J.H. Turnbull, OMM EM CD
1970-71	Colonel B. Shapiro, CD
1971-72	Lieutenant-Colonel A.G. Lynch-Staunton, CD
1972-73	Lieutenant-Colonel J.C. McKenna, CD
1973-74	Lieutenant-Colonel J.W. Alward, CD QC
1974-75	Colonel A.E. Sherwin, CD
1975-76	Lieutenant-Colonel B. S. MacDonald, CD
1976-77	Lieutenant-Colonel B.G. Brulé, CD
1977-78	Colonel E.H. Rowe, OMM CD
1978-79	Lieutenant-Colonel J.E. de Hart, MC CD
1979-80	Brigadier-General W.T. Wickett, CD
1980-81	Colonel R.A. Jacobson, CD
1981-82	Colonel J.R.G. Saint-Louis, CD
1982-83	Brigadier-General L.M Salmon, CD
1983-84	Lieutenant-Colonel G.E. Parnell, CD
1984-85	Lieutenant-Colonel J.R.M. Hubel, CD
1985-86	Colonel E.A. Bauer, CD
1986-87	Colonel M.J. Day, CD
1987-88	Colonel S.T. McDonald, CD
1988-89	Lieutenant-Colonel G.E. Burton, CD
1989-90	Brigadier-General R.P. Beaudry, CD
1990-91	Colonel R.W. Johnston, CD
1991-92	Lieutenant-Colonel D.A. Wynn, CD
1992-93	Lieutenant-Colonel J.D. Gibson, CD
1993-94	Colonel D.L. Berry, CD
1994-95	Judge R.M. MacFarlane, MBE
1995-96	Lieutenant-Colonel R.M. Fitzpatrick, CD
1996-97	Lieutenant-Colonel R.M. Fitzpatrick, CD
1997-98	Colonel J.P. Jeffries, CD

1998-99 Lieutenant-Colonel M.D. McKay, CD AdeC

Past Colonels Commandants

1 Apr 1925 - 20 May 1925	Major-General T.B. Strange
10 Jul 1925 - 19 Mar 1928	Colonel Del T. Irwin, CMG VD
20 Mar 1928 - 25 Aug 1934	HCol Brigadier-General W. O.H. Dodds, CMG DSO VD
1 Nov 1934 - 17 Jan 1948	Major-General H.A. Panet, CB CMG DSO
18 Jan 1948 - 17 Jan 1958	Major-General H. O.N. Brownfield, CBE MC CD
18 Jan 1958 - 17 Jan 1964	Brigadier P.A.S. Todd, CBE DSO ED CD
18 Jan 1964 - 17 Jan 1969	Major-General A.Bruce Matthews, CBE DSO CD
18 Jan 1969 - 17 Jan 1975	Major-General H.A. Sparling, CBE DSO CD
18 Jan 1975 - 3 Aug 1979	Brigadier-General E.M.D. Leslie, DSO CD
4 Aug 1979 - 31 Aug 1986	Brigadier-General W.W. Turner, CD
1 Sep 1986 - 15 Aug 1992	Lieutenant-General W.A.B. Anderson, OBE CD
1 Aug 1992 - 1 Sep 1995	Colonel The Honourable Judge R.A. Jacobson, CD
1 Sep 1995 -	Brigadier-General R.P. Beaudry, CD

Life Members

LCol J.W. Alward, CD, QC
Col W.G. Ames, OMM, CD
Capt. L. Ananicz
Brig.M. Archer, MBE
Col. F.W. Bayne, CMM, CD
BGen. R.P. Beaudry, CD
Col. J.P. Beer, MBE, CD
BGen. E. Beno, OMM, CD
Col. D.L. Berry, CD
BGen. J. Bibeau, DSO, ED
BGen. H.E. Brown, OBE, ED, CD
Maj. A.E. Bruce
Col. G.E. Burton, CD
Col. M.D. Calnan, CD
Col. H.D. Chapman, CD
LCol. O.F.C. Cook, CD
Col. J.E. Crosman, CD
LGen. L.W.F. Cuppens, CMM, CD, LOM
LCol. J.H.E. Day, CD
Col. W.R. Dawes, CD
LCol. R.W. Elliott, CD
Col. J.L. Erskine, CD
Maj. F.J.R. Ervin, CD
Capt. D.F. Filliter, CD

LCol. R.G. French, CD
Col. A.E. Gebauer, CD
LCol. J.D. Gibson, CD, AdeC
LCol. W.H. Hammill, CD
BGen. R.G. Heitshu, CD
Maj. G.L. Howse, CD
LCol. J.R. Hubel, CD, AdeC
Maj. C.K. Inches, CD
Col. J.P. Jeffries, CD
Brig. F.D. Lace, DSO, OBE, CD
LCol. R.A.W. Lockhart, CD
Col. His Honour Judge A.G. Lynch-Staunton, CD
Col. J.R. Matheson, OC, CD
Col. (R) D.B. McGibbon, CD
LCol. M.D. McKay, CD, AdeC
LCol. E.N. McKelvey, OC, CD, QC
Col. J.C. McKenna, CD
BGen. R. Normandeau, CD
Col. J.S. Orton, MBE, MC, CD
Capt. G.L. Parkinson, CD
Capt. J.R. Pettigrew, MMM, CD
Brig. G.B. Robertson, ED, CD, QC
Col. B. Shapiro, OC, CD
Col. A.E. Sherwin, CD
Col. A. Britton Smith, MC, CD
LCol. T.R. Smith, CD
Col. H.J. Stein, CD
Maj. W.A. Strover, ED
Col. D.G. Struthers, CD
LCol. J.M. Sutherland, CD
LCol. C.M. Tootell, CD
LCol. J.D. Trueman, CD
LCol. H.T. Vergette, CD
MGen. H.R. Wheatley, CD
Col. J.A. Williamson, EM, CD

PART 1 – GENERAL BUSINESS

President's Report to RCAA

General Beaudry, Colonel Capstick and fellow Gunners, welcome to the 114th Annual General Meeting of The Royal Canadian Artillery Association.

On behalf of the Association I thank the Base Commander, LCol R. Wilson for hosting our Annual General Meeting this year. It is good to be back at the Home Station and see the superb facilities that now house 1 RCHA.

Throughout these proceedings it is important to keep our collective responsibilities to the Government of Canada, the Department of National Defence, the Regiment, and most important, the welfare of the country in mind. We have the ability and the responsibility to act when serving soldiers are denied the opportunity to voice their legitimate concerns because they are subject to the Code of Service Discipline.

This Annual General Meeting has multiple themes, all of which are directly or indirectly related to ensuring that The Regiment and its member units are well trained, properly equipped, appropriately manned, and sufficiently funded such that they are able to carry out such tasks as are ordered by the Government of Canada on behalf of the people of Canada.

From discussions with a number of COs over the past 12 months it would seem that the problems that they are experiencing remain the same. These problems are being addressed and solved only to reappear in subsequent years. Generally speaking, recruiting and retention are cause for concern. In some situations we are getting insufficient support from the CFRCs. This results, to varying degrees by location, in insufficient numbers of recruits which in turn can cause course consolidation, thereby removing the soldier from his home unit location. In other situations, courses are cancelled due to insufficient numbers. However, the CO cannot afford to turn away these new recruits. This causes a further strain in funding as some financial models provide funds for fully trained soldiers only.

Also, in some locations the CFRCs take control of the recruit attraction process and inhibits the unit's ability in this area. This frustrates some CO's as it diminishes their ability to ensure that recruiting is successful.

Training continues to be a focus for The RCAA. Over the past number of years training standards, course duration, course content, and course prerequisites have been subject to continuous change with the expressed intent to give us better trained soldiers. This has resulted in a reduction in the number of soldiers being trained and for some units no career progression for most of their soldiers.

We must use our good offices to influence the Commander to ensure that the needs of our units, the capabilities of the training system and the availability of the soldiers are balanced. We must also work at strengthening the communication within The Royal Regiment as we are one regiment.

Also of significant importance is our ability to raise funds and expend them judiciously. I look forward to hearing the Area Representative reports and hearing the progress and effect that Land Force Restructure is having on our units.

Thank you for attending this year's Annual General Meeting and I look forward to your deliberations.

PRESENTATION OF REPORTS

Colonel Commandant's Address – 15 Oct 99

Mr. President and Fellow Gunners:

This is the fifth time I address this distinguished gathering as your Colonel Commandant. We seem to get a larger crowd whenever we meet here at the Home Station, and I'm particularly pleased with this year's turnout. It's great to see a large number of Honoraries in attendance – a warm welcome to all of you – bienvenue à tous.

Once again I've had a challenging and rewarding year, and I'll start by running through my activities. The pace was a bit slower than in previous years. I was without a Staff Officer for quite some time and as a consequence contacts with units were not as frequent. Captain John St. Dennis is the newly-appointed SO, and I would ask that your Adjutants contact him regularly to indicate to him those occasions when a visit on my part would be appropriate. I remind you not to wait for a major exercise or a formal activity – a training weekend or battery exercises are excellent opportunities for me to visit your soldiers and to meet with your officers and NCOs.

This year I visited the School, all the Regular Force units, and elements of every Militia gunner unit except 84 Battery, and 1, 3, and 56 Field Regiments. You will note in the Schedule of Visits (attached) that there were a lot of unit changes of command – nine in all, I believe – and I had the opportunity to personally thank the outgoing CO and welcome the new one in nearly every case. A most profitable visit took place when I was invited to 1 RCHA in Wainwright on Exercise Total Ram, and I was able to visit not only the First but also elements of the seven Western Militia artillery field and air defence units – all in one location. I also visited formal artillery training at three of the four Area Training Centers this last year, and was extremely pleased with the enthusiasm of the candidates on all the courses, and the higher success rate being achieved, particularly in Atlantic Area.

My impressions are positive. Units are in good shape and well trained. Some Militia units are quite small, but in some cases that's the result of reductions in paid ceilings combined with transfers to the Regular Force. Solid unit recruiting teams seem to be in place this fall, and units have made a good appreciation of what they have to do. The quality of our gunners is excellent – I have seen enthusiastic, sharp, and confident soldiers, NCOs and officers wherever I went.

There are shortfalls, of course, but these are in hand to the extent possible. I did notice that there seems to be more administrative complications than in the past, and often it appears to be impossible to pinpoint the cause, other than to blame “the system”. Delays in getting new Honoraries approved, or in getting timely range clearances, or in getting people on the right courses at the right time, are examples. Maybe it is all a result of doing “more with less”.

Fortunately these are outweighed by the positive aspects. Nous sommes favorisé en ayant d'excellents commandants, officiers et sous-officiers seniors pour nous diriger, et je peux vous dire que je suis aussi impressionné par la qualité de vos soldats et de vos sous-officiers juniors. Les membres des unités d'artillerie de la régulière comme de la milice sont professionnels dans leur attitude et leur niveau de compétence. Vous avez cause d'être fiers de vos artilleurs. I also admire your enthusiasm, and am always thankful for your efforts in making things work and in facing up to your challenges.

There are a number of timely and interesting presentations today. We've already heard from Capt Mel Neville on the Arty Det Shilo – thanks for that Mel, and from Maj Al McIntosh – thanks, Al, for bringing us up to date on training and doctrinal developments and plans. Militia training will also be addressed this morning by the CO of the 7th Toronto Regt. That is one of the major areas of concern that I hear about from the Militia, and I get many often conflicting suggestions as to the solutions. Length of courses, manning instructional staff positions, and cancellation of career courses are certainly issues, comme le sont les problèmes entourant les cours de carrières pour les francophones. J'espère que les cas donc j'ai pris connaissance cette été furent apportés à l'attention de vos commandants de brigades, et que les problèmes seront adressés avant l'ans prochain. Il n'y a pas d'excuses pour nier à nos soldats francophones l'opportunité de suivre des cours de carrière de façon opportun, et j'aimerais être informé si de tels problèmes se répètent. I mentioned visiting three Militia Training Centers this summer; I discussed training aspects with the trainers as well as with the CO of the Artillery School. One point we discussed was the importance for those in charge of training to do all they can – extra coaching and so on – to help candidates succeed on their courses. Every candidate represents a major investment by his or her militia unit in particular, and we must recognize that. Also I realize that we must maintain high standards if we are to have professional gunners and NCOs and officers, but I sometimes wonder about the very high standards required for basic courses such as the TQ3 level. Formal training at this level must provide a solid foundation to enable the gunner to function safely and proficiently, but it is only part of the learning process; let's not forget that qualification is followed by a much longer period of supervised on-job employment whereby skills are practised and perfected.

The Director will bring us up to date on shaping the future of the Army. The questions I get asked the most during my visits are: what's going on; what's new; where is the Army going? So this is a most appropriate presentation. I have reviewed NDHQ's "Strategy for 2020" on which the "Defence Planning Guidance 2000" is based, and I must admit to having some concerns about it. Through a series of five-year targets it establishes eight objectives that provide a focus for defence decision-making and for shaping the future of DND. It re-articulates the need to develop leadership, doctrinal, training, and management skills, restates the need to provide multi-purpose combat-capable forces, but there is little mention of manpower requirements, which is somewhat surprising considering today's tasks. Key words throughout "Strategy 2020" are combined operations, interoperability with our allies, global deployability, and strategic partnership, with the USA in particular. When I examine those, I conclude that this strategy had its major input from the Air Force or the Navy or both. Most of these objectives and interoperability requirements are of key importance to those services, and are in fact central to most of their roles. Those requirements are of course valid, but I certainly would have liked to have seen more emphasis on army manpower needs. There is no doubt that once again the Army is in a period of dramatic change, and everything is being looked at, including the Artillery. So I look forward to the Director's presentation on the Army and its future, and I'm sure it should lead to a good discussion.

I'm anxious to hear what progress has been made in bringing back the RCAA competitions in the form of operational evaluations. I spoke at length on the subject at the RCAA last year so will simply restate that I remain convinced that our level of operational readiness at militia battery level will improve with the incentive of competitions. It seems to me that some type of gunnery evaluation based on national standards remains feasible, affordable, and desirable, and the sooner the better.

And we'll hear the latest on Reserve Restructure, a subject close to my heart. We certainly appreciate the presence of Colonel John Selkirk, Honorary Colonel of that old gunner unit – The Brockville Rifles – and a member of Reserve 2000 and of the Executive of the Council of Honorary Colonels. I think you're aware that the 1 November 99 deadline to produce and start implementing the restructure plan has slipped to 1 April 00, and that date is not firm either. Within the Army's "Defence Planning Guidance" the restructure has become more complex, and total army tasks are being examined. Budgetary pressure may have eased slightly this year. The results of unit evaluations were but one factor, and unfortunately it might be that proficient units could disappear in part or in whole, while less efficient ones could continue to exist, as happened in 1969. John, thanks for joining us, and we look forward to listening to what you have to say.

I want to talk for a few minutes about a subject I have mentioned briefly to the RCAA in the past, and that is cohesiveness and visibility within The Royal Regiment. I feel I should address this area of concern to me, because though we all share responsibility for the maintenance of wellbeing within The Regiment, it is one of my primary responsibilities as Colonel Commandant. We have always been proud of our regimental system. We speak of one family, of one regiment, of one hat badge. Throughout my career I have heard over and over expressions of envy and grudging admiration from members of other corps for the tight cohesiveness of the gunner world. More and more I sense a slow erosion of that cohesiveness and of a regimental system in which we have always taken so much pride. And it bothers me.

Why is this happening? I believe one factor is that the Area organization has fragmented control of the Artillery, and has undermined the Director's authority at the national level. Secondly, officers and senior NCOs have to stay more focussed on the immediate demands of their daily work. Due to staff reductions resulting in double and even triple hatting, they have to concentrate more and more on deadlines and crisis management and have less and less time for The Regiment. Another factor is that administrative demands keep increasing at all levels, as budgetary controls, limited resources, quality of life issues, employment equity, rules, rules, and more rules all seem to require more attention, again at the expense of regimental matters. Also, our senior officers in the rank of colonel and above are expected not to get involved in regimental affairs. In the gunner tradition of following orders, we have probably gone too far, certainly farther than many other corps, in applying this policy. The need for unity within the Army is valid and necessary, but the suggestion that this precludes taking an interest in and participating in the parochial welfare and wellbeing of regiments, branches and corps is in my mind simply wrong. We, the artillery leadership, have a duty to look after The Royal Regiment. I take issue with anyone who tries to tell me that senior leaders should not be involved in regimental matters. The insinuation is that loyalty to the Regiment means disloyalty to the higher echelons, and that's not true. Our loyalty need not and should not be questioned – we have always been loyal to the Forces exactly through our loyalty to our Regiment; we serve the Forces through our Regiment, and serve them well.

Are we in danger of losing control? Even the Artillery Council that used to meet three or four times a year now barely meets once a year. The artillery could become, maybe is becoming, more and more invisible, as artillery matters seem to be accorded lower and lower priorities. We have to change this trend. We should be more visible than ever, considering the welcome presence of many senior officers and CWOs in key appointments. At all levels we need participation and we have to be seen. We have to man the gunner net and identify and address gunner issues. Some are relatively minor issues that pale relative to Kosovo and Bosnia

and army restructuring, but they are nevertheless important in their own right. If we are not active, we will slowly become out of sight and out of mind.

What about unit visibility? I know that units can be very visible at times, such as during the 125 celebrations in 1996, for unit birthdays, and on other occasions. But do units invite the Colonel Commandant, the Senior Serving Gunner, The Director of Artillery, the Regimental RSM, or other senior gunners and non-gunners as often as they should? The Chief of Reserves is a gunner – how often do you invite him? The point is do not be invisible within the gunner world. It seems to me that, particularly during this period of potential restructure and possible downsizing in the reserves, the more friends you have in court, the better. And of course the same goes for non-military visibility. Mayors and local MPs and MPPs must know that you exist and that you contribute to the local economy and to employment, and they should be regular invitees to activities such as annual Guest nights, freedom of cities, changes of command, and so on. Units with bands have an advantage, and those in smaller communities have an advantage over those in large cities when it comes to getting the attention of the media and of local civic leaders. It goes without saying that other retired and serving gunners in your geographical area are part of your family and are included. Having said all that I hasten to add that I know you are already doing what you can to keep your units in the public eye. And I can assure you that I already get more invitations from you collectively than I can accept. This isn't a picture of doom and gloom, but I simply want all of you to make sure the gunners are always on the map. Cohesiveness and involvement are a team effort; it doesn't start at Army level and work down, but starts at the smallest entity within your units and works up through troop and battery to unit and Regimental level. It takes the active support of all of us, serving and retired, regular and militia. The Regiment is our focal point and our strength – if we get that right, we won't have any problems at the Queen and country level.

One of the reasons I'm presenting these thoughts to this group of artillery leaders, other than having you as a captive audience, is to ask if there is a potential role of the RCAA in all of this. Our mandate does include "the promotion of the efficiency and welfare of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery". Possibly the RCAA should become a more active focal point for many regimental matters, and should become more proactive in promoting the artillery. It does have potential access to the input of gunners across the country, does include COs and Honoraries and myself and the Director and an Advisory Board, and could certainly work more closely with other combat arms associations to the mutual advantage of all. Maybe the RCAA could become more active in pursuing policy and other issues of concern to all of us. I leave that for your consideration and discussion. How about Artillery training policies for starters?

In any case my job is to be parochial, and I am that. I assure you that I do what I can to keep The Royal Regiment both visible and cohesive, but I need the

help of all members of the gunner family. I know you are busy and doing what you can with an enthusiasm that I find truly remarkable, and with enormous dedication and professionalism. I'm grateful to you for that. Je remercie tous les artilleurs, réguliers, réservistes et retraités, qui veillent constamment au bon fonctionnement de nos unités et de nos organisations comme cette association. Nous sommes unis par nos buts en commun, par nos traditions, et par nos liens régimentaires. Je vous encourage à conserver cet esprit de famille. Thanks for listening.

COLONEL COMMANDANT'S SCHEDULE 1998-99

1. 8 Sep 99 - Ottawa
- Attend Funeral LCol Doug Frink, Past CO 1 LAA Regt
2. 12 Sep 98 - Connaught
- Attend Ottawa Gunners Annual Meet & Greet
3. 17-19 Sep 98 - Kingston
- Attend RCAA AGM & RCAA Guest Night
4. 26 Sep 98 - Valeartier
- Visit 6 RAC & 62 RAC Live Firing Exs
5. 4 Oct 98 - Montreal
- Attend 2 Fd Regt Change of Comd
- Preside 2 Fd Change of Hon Cols
6. 17 Oct 98 - Shawinig
- Attend 62 RAC Change of Comd and Change of RSMs
- Attend 62 RAC Formal Mixed Dinner
7. 21 Oct 98 - Ottawa
- Attend funeral Maj Pat White, RCA
8. 22 Oct 98 - Ottawa
- Attend Ottawa Gnrs Guest Night
9. 23 - 24 Oct 98 - Guelp
- Attend 11 Fd Regt Happy Hour & Formal Mixed Dinner
10. 29 Oct 98 - Ottawa
- NDHQ Admin
- Attend Retired Gen Offrs' Luncheon

11. 29 Oct 98 - Kingston
 - Attend KMUSI briefing on Reserve Restructure
12. 30 - 31 Oct 98 - Meaford
 - Visit Regular Arty QL 213 Course
 - Present photo of Gen CW Drury for Drury Bldg
 - Visit 30 Fd and 49 Fd Regts on Area Op Eval Live Firing
13. 2 Nov 98 - Ottawa
 - Attend Memorial Service Col Brian Dickson
14. 11 Nov 98 - Ottawa
 - Attend National Arty Memorial Remembrance Ceremonies
 - Attend Reception, 30 Fd Regt
15. 28 - 31 Jan 99 - Ottawa
 - Attend CDA AGM
 - Attend CDAI Seminar
 - Attend CDA Mess Dinner
16. 14 Apr 99 - Valcartier
 - Attend 5 RALC Change of Comd Parade
17. 16 Apr 99 - Ottawa
 - Attend Ottawa Gnrs' 25th Anniversary Lunch
18. 19 Apr 99 - Kingston
 - Meet with MGen Jeffery
19. 24 Apr 99 - Guelph
 - Attend 11 Fd Regt Associate & Serving Offrs Guest Night
20. 26 Apr 99 - Toronto
 - Visit 7 Tor Regt Trg & Tech Night
21. 29 Apr 99 - Ottawa
 - Attend Retired Generals Lunch
 - NDHQ Admin
22. 29 Apr 99 - Kingston
 - Attend BGen Hague briefing on RMC & entry-level Offr Trg
23. 3 May 99 - Kingston
 - Attend Arty Council

24. 6 May 99 - Gagetown
 - Attend 4 AD Regt Change of Comd Parade

25. 7 May 99 - Valcartier
 - Attend 5 RALC Change of Comd Parade - Part 2

26. 14-16 May 99 - Sault Ste Marie
 - Attend 49 Fd Regt Special Guest Night
 - Attend 49 Fd Regt Freedom of City & Change of Comd Parades

27. 20-22 May 99 - Wainwright
 - Visit 1 RCHA on 1 CMBG Live Fire Ex TOTAL RAM
 - Visit elements of 5 BC, 10 Fd, 15 Fd, 20 Fd, 26 Fd, 116 Fd Bty and 18 AD Regt participating in Ex TOTAL RAM

28. 26 May 99 - Ottawa
 - Attend 30 Fd Regt Change of Comd Parade

29. 28-29 May 99
 - Attend 2 RCHA Special Guest Night
 - Present Col Cmdt Commendation to LCol Padre Don Maclean

30. 30 May 99 - Ottawa
 - Attend Ottawa Gunners Arty Birthday Reunion

31. 2-3 Jun 99 - Gagetown
 - Preside AD IG Graduation
 - Visit School Courses in grn & fd

32. 25 - 26 Jun 99 - Petawawa
 - Attend Happy Hour / Mugging-out CO 1 AD Regt
 - Attend 1 AD Change of Comd Parade
 - Attend 1 AD Formal Mixed Dinner

33. 4-6 Jul 99 - Shilo
 - Visit WATC (Arty Det Shilo) Courses & Open QL 3 Course
 - Attend IRCHA Officers' BBQ
 - Attend 1 RCHA Change of Command
 - Liaison Visit with Base Comd & Regt Maj

34. 8-9 Jul 99 - Petawawa
 - Dinner with 2 RCHA Field Offrs

- Preside 2 RCHA Regt Parade & Presentation of Awards
- 35. 12 Jul 99 - Ottawa
 - Meet with BGen Quinn - Land Res Advisor
- 36. 13 Jul 99 - Gagetown
 - Attend RCAS Change of Command
 - Visit Atl Area Trg Center Arty Courses
- 37. 12-13 Aug 99 - Gagetown
 - Attend Offr Candidate Gradn Parade
 - Preside ATC Arty QL3 (Mil) Gradn Parade
- 38. 24 Aug 99 - Ottawa
 - Army Comd's Conf with Cols Cmdt on Res Restructure
 - NDHQ Admin
- 39. 25 Aug 99 - Petawawa
 - Visit 7 Tor, 30 & 49 Fd Regts on Bde Live Firing Exs

HISTORIC SITES COMMITTEE

Until now, the Committee has been reasonably successful in acquiring information concerning historic sites or pieces of ordnance across Canada. Unfortunately, since our last AGM I have not received any new submissions to our search for information.

I would hope that we have not received all the information that is available and ask that you renew your efforts to gather all the information that will complete this task, so important to the Canadian gunner heritage.

Ubique

R.G. French
Lieutenant Colonel
Chairman

FIREPOWER 2020:

The End of Close Support?

By Colonel M.D.Capstick

“The threat in the early years of the next century will not be the son of Desert Storm but the "step-child of Chechnya.”

General Charles C. Krulak, USMC¹

The Canadian Army and "Alternate Futures"

As the Canadian Army enters the new millennium it has embarked upon a wide-ranging review of capabilities, structures and concepts to assure operational effectiveness into the next century. Much of this work has concentrated on "alternate strategic futures" and the application of innovative technologies to modern warfare. These "alternate futures" are clearly described in the Directorate of Land Strategic Concepts Report entitled *The Future Security Environment*.² When boiled down to their essence, these "alternate futures" represent the ends of a spectrum (or continuum) that ranges from conventional conflict between national entities (the "son of Desert Storm") to asymmetric conflict that looks more like the "step-child of Chechnya".³ To deal with these "alternate futures", Canadian military strategy⁴ and force structure options seem to be firmly rooted in high-tech solutions and deductions about what has been called the *Revolution in Military Affairs*.

I will not argue the case for either "future"⁵ in this paper, nor will I debate the merits of the *Revolution in Military Affairs*.⁶ As important as these related debates are, the reality is that the fighting army of 2020 will still be focussed at the tactical level - battle group and brigade. It will be equipped with lightly armoured fighting vehicles that are fitted with some of the technologies that RMA concepts are based on. Although it will be capable of executing operational level missions,⁷ it will do so by fighting tactical battles. For the soldier and commander in the combat team and battle group these will be part of the **Close Fight**. The concepts of *Dominant Manoeuvre and Precision Engagement* at long ranges are inherently strategic and operational. As valid as they are at those levels, they need to be applied differently at the point where the LAV 111 ramps go down or when the *Coyote* crew is trying to work its way out of a tight spot.

It is also essential to note that the application of US *Army after Next* (AAN) concepts continues to be tested and experimented within a series of war games and simulations.⁹ These have challenged many of the AAN assumptions, and when combined with a greater appreciation for the uncertainties of the strategic future, has resulted in a far more realistic assessment of the potential of technology

in achieving "bloodless victories" in future conflicts. MGen Robert Scales, one of the most influential AAN study team leaders, has concluded that

"...technology is only one of many influences on the conduct and outcome of military operations, an influence mediated by the nature, scope, and locale of the conflict, the character and objectives of the combatants, the attitudes of local, domestic, and international publics, and above all, the political issues in dispute."¹⁰

This is a conclusion that goes to the heart of the political, social, attitudinal and fiscal context of Canadian Defence, Security and Foreign policies. It should also have a direct impact on the decisions that need to be made about our force structure, equipment and operational concepts for the future.

Firepower – Precision Engagement

*Precision engagement, relying on attrition with stand off weapons, may punish an enemy and risk few casualties, but it is difficult to be sure of success. Attrition effects can be slow to produce decisive results. What is effective in the open desert will not necessarily suffice in forests, mountains or urban areas where precision firepower is disadvantaged.*¹¹

Although the concept of *Precision Engagement* offers the hope of "bloodless - victory," and precision guidance systems have achieved remarkable results in recent conflicts, it is clear that they are not a panacea. *Precision Engagement* is, in essence, a high tech descendant of the attrition warfare methods that have dominated the "American way of war" for a century and a half. Attrition alone has never, and will never, achieve the decision that is so necessary for victory in war. The last Hundred Days of the First World War, the breakout from the Normandy beaches and the stalemate of the last two years of the Korean Conflict give ample proof to this assertion. The attrition method of these wars was characterized by mass over accuracy and, despite the carnage and bloodshed, proved indecisive. The same holds true for *Precision Engagement*. "The effects of attrition are usually transitory. It possesses no forcing function to compel enemy compliance even after inflicting great destruction."¹² One only has to contrast the massive damage inflicted by NATO air strikes directed against Serbian infrastructure and the relatively low levels of damage suffered by fielded JNA forces in Kosovo to determine the limitations of *Precision Engagement* in finishing the job. This reality is further complicated by the realities of modern conflict: the "CNN effect", aversion to civilian casualties, the sheer expense of these weapons and the political imperative to avoid friendly casualties. This is not to say that these weapons are not capable of influencing the battle and the outcome of an operation. Rather, they

provide an astonishing capability at the *strategic and operational* levels in concert with the other precepts of the AAN. As Scales has concluded

"(O)ur goal in applying firepower must be to exploit its substantial paralytic effects to gain advantage. To win quickly and decisively at low cost in the future, we must have the means to conduct the battle quickly and end it cleanly, preferably at the moment when the paralytic effect of firepower is greatest. Victory is best guaranteed through manoeuvre of forces on the ground."¹³

The moment when the "paralytic effects of firepower is greatest" is largely a function of the level of command. At the strategic level "the moment" could last days or even weeks, as was the case in the recent campaign against Yugoslavia. At the operational level it could be only a matter of hours before the enemy begins to recover from the paralytic effects. At the tactical level the paralysis usually lasts minutes. Clearly, the decisive action of manoeuvre forces must conform to this paradigm.

If long range *Precision Engagement* is not a "war winner" on its own at the strategic and operational levels, it is even less so at the tactical level in the *Close Fight*. In conflicts that resemble the "step-child of Chechnya", the combatants will use every means possible to degrade the effects of precision weapons. They will seek refuge in urban areas and disperse in complex terrain like mountains and forests. They will employ decoys and communicate using methods that defy our efforts to gain information dominance.¹⁴ The only way to achieve victory will be to control the terrain that the enemy needs for survival.¹⁵ In short, "...there will always be a requirement for the *Grunt* to confront the enemy in close, personal and brutal combat."¹⁶ Given that the Canadian Army of 2020 will, by its very nature, be employed in operations as battle groups and brigades (even in the "son of Desert Storm" scenario), it is essential that its firepower system be designed mainly for the Close Fight.

Firepower in the Close Fight

"Combat at distances short of maximum effective range and down to gunfighting range is the true essence of what the close fight is all about. To close to these distances with any hope of winning and surviving as an effective fighting force, the manoeuvre commander relies on close, indirect fires from mortars and artillery."¹⁷

MGen Carl F. Ernst, US Army

The kind of firepower needed to permit manoeuvre in the Close Fight must protect the force while it is closing to within "gunfighting" range - there is no other way to ensure that the "paralytic effects" of fire and the shock of a well coordinated attack combine to force a decision. De Czege and Echeyarria have described this

combination punch as "...defeat by disintegration."¹⁸ In this approach firepower "...not only destroys, it psychologically suppresses soldiers and disrupts their organizations. This, in turn, permits the rapid arrival of troops on the ground to take control of a local situation before the transitory effects pass."¹⁹ In other words, the problem of the "last 300 metres" remains, regardless of technology and the RMA. MGen Ernst has concluded that to "...close that final distance under enemy fire without the suppressive and destructive effects of indirect fires is worse than folly – it's suicide."²⁰

In the initial enthusiasm for the more technological aspects of the RMA that resulted after the Gulf War, many analysts concluded that all firepower could be controlled by "*sensor-shooter*" linkages and that precision guidance technology should be applied to all firepower systems. These ideas provided the foundation for developmental work on future American systems like *Crusader* (M 109 Palladin replacement for the next century) and the *High Mobility Artillery Rocket System* (HIMARS - a lighter, truck-borne version of the highly successful MLRS system). These systems have been designed to meet the demands of Precision Engagement and are ideal for attacking enemy artillery, mortars, command and control facilities and other hard targets in depth. Both the systems and targets are also ideal for the development of direct *sensor-shooter* linkages because there is little requirement to co-ordinate the effects of fire with the manoeuvre forces engaged in the Close Fight. They are, in fact, the descendants of the General Support (or Depth -Fire) artillery of past conflicts and represent a quantum leap in accuracy and effectiveness. They are, however, wholly unsuitable for the close support of manoeuvre forces engaged in the Close Fight.

The concept of direct "*sensor-shooter*" linkage has led some to conclude that the current artillery command and control system is no longer required. The logic is that if all sensors on the battlefield can locate targets, communicate with the weapons and observe the effects, there is no requirement for the Forward Observation Officers (FOO) and Battery Commanders (BC) who control artillery today. This ignores the real role of the FOO/BC - to plan and co-ordinate the application of firepower, and to provide advice and liaison to the manoeuvre commander. In other words, the FOO is far more than a *sensor*, he or she is the "orchestra director" who controls all firepower in close proximity to the manoeuvre force. In any force configured for the Close Fight, this function is not a luxury - it is essential.²¹ This assertion is not just opinion; it has been debated long and hard in the American Army for years and is repeated in innumerable AARs from the National Training Centre and the Joint Readiness Training Centre²². The conduct of operations will continue to grow more complex because commanders will be required to consider a wider range of sensor-shooter mixes than ever before, have a far wider array of systems at their disposal and consider complications like troop safety, collateral damage and the potential international impact of low-level tactical decisions. In this vision of the future, it would be a grave error to dismiss a system

that is advocated by the most experienced commanders of the most "digitized" army in the world in favour of an untested technological *sensor-shooter* linkage.

Equipment will be another central issue in the development of the Canadian Army's fire support system in the 21st Century. There is no doubt that technology will be able to make a significant contribution to range, accuracy, lethality and response times as we steadily become more "digitized". That being said, it is important to note the real- world constraints that will bear on equipment decisions in the near term. In the first instance, cost and development/acquisition cycles mean that the equipment in use in the year 2020 needs to be in development now. *Crusader*, the major American project under development, will be a 70-ton behemoth that will not meet Canadian requirements for strategic mobility and affordability. Even systems like the British AS 90 and the German *Pz Haubitze 2000* are too large and heavy to be included in any kind of Canadian contingency force that depends of strategic mobility to get to the world's trouble spots. HIMARS is attractive in terms of mobility, accuracy, lethality and range. However, it is a rocket system that is designed to rain explosives on an area target, and is, therefore, totally unsuitable for the Close Fight. Even when precision munitions are used with either MLRS or HIMARS, the effects are too widespread and lethal for infantry (dismounted or in light armoured vehicles) to get close to.

It is not my intention in this paper to propose either a force structure or specific equipment to support Canadian Battle Groups in future operations - these recommendations can only be developed in concert with the evolution of our current force to Army 2020. However, it is possible to list some basic principles that must be adhered to if the kind of warfare envisioned by the RMA and Strategic Vision 2020 is to be applied at the tactical level -

- Close Support must be close - Manoeuvre troops in LAV 111 type vehicles and ACVS need to be able to close to within gunfighting range under the protection of accurate and effective indirect fire;
- Every manoeuvre element needs to be accompanied by a competent firepower commander with the authority to co-ordinate all kinds of fire support; and
- Delivery systems must have the same degree of strategic, operational and tactical mobility as the manoeuvre force.

Conclusions

"The answer to the question of how close enough for fires is, simply, as close as I need them to kill the enemy or close enough to keep his head down while I get in there to finish the job."
MGen Ernst

Even at this early stage of the force development process some preliminary conclusions can be drawn. To achieve the flexibility needed for success in the widely dispersed operations of the future, every tactical level manoeuvre element (battle group) needs to be supported by a fire-unit. Fire support commanders need to be deployed with every grouping capable of independent action on the battlefield and they need the skills and authority to play their role in the defeat of the enemy by disintegration. Finally, tube artillery systems are the only ones that can provide the combination of speed, accuracy and lethality within an acceptable troop-safety distance in the Close Fight. Given that major weapons systems usually take more than a decade to move from concept to fielding, this is likely to remain true well past the year 2020.

The AAN concept of *Precision Engagement* is ideally suited to the strategic and operational levels of war. However, the experimentation process underway as part of the AAN process has demonstrated the absolute necessity of manoeuvre and firepower working in concert to impose a decision on a determined enemy. In the Close Fight - the one that Canadian Brigade and Battle Groups will be capable of fighting - this means that systems designed for *Precision Engagement* must not become the norm. This is not to denigrate their potential. There is no doubt that systems like HIMARS are invaluable in the deep battle, and could well find a role in the Canadian Army's lower readiness organizations - those that will need the General Support capabilities required in higher level formations.

The US Field Artillery is now in a process of "trend reversal" to ensure that they do not develop an over-reliance on high tech precision systems to the exclusion of the demands of the Close Fight. It would do us all well to remember that "...the current belief that technology alone and the capabilities of distant strike will permit military forces to fight simple, decisive campaigns with few casualties flies in the face of 3000 years of accumulated military history. Such idle hopes are the direct result of the 'victory disease' that broke out in the immediate aftermath of the Gulf War."²⁴ This faith in technology also flies in the face of the hard-earned experience of recent conflicts that more closely resemble the "step-children of Chechnya". Despite the RMA and the amazing growth in technology that we have seen in the last decade, the simple fact remains that

"Overwhelming, indirect fires in co-ordinated support of a manoeuvre commander's plan remains a most devastating combination for success on yesterday's battlefield and those of the future."²⁵

¹ Joint Force Quarterly, Spring 1999, p.79.

² Directorate-Land Strategic Concepts Report 99/2, *The Future Security Environment*, Fort Frontenac, Kingston, June 1999.

³ *Ibid.* p. 46

⁴ See *Shaping the Future of Canadian Defence: A Strategy for 2020*, Canada - Department of National Defence, June 1999

⁵ Analysis of recent conflicts (Bosnia, Kosovo, East Timor, etc...) and Canada's "Human Security Agenda" (see DFAIT web-site) lead me to the conclusion that General Krulak's view of the future is not far off the mark.

⁶ See *Beware the "RMAmania!"*, a paper by Michael E. O'Hanion of the Brookings Institute at the National Defence University, 9 September 1999. O'Hanion makes a convincing case that much of the current RMA thinking has veered off in "unproductive or even dangerous directions". He does not discount the potential of technological breakthroughs but is realistic about its limitations when dealing with the "step-children of Chechnya".

⁷ It could be argued that the Army executes strategic level missions every time it is deployed in support of the Government's foreign policy or Human Security agenda.

⁸ US Army, Army Vision 2010; <http://www.army.mil/2010>

⁹ See Major General Robert H. Scales, Jr.; *Future Warfare Anthology*, US Army War College Strategic Studies Institute, Carlisle PA, 1999. Scales was the senior officer responsible to the Chief of Staff of the Army for AAN development and war games. He is currently Commandant of the AWC.

¹⁰ Scales, "Preparing for War in the 21st Century" in *Future Warfare*, p. 19.

¹¹ Huba Wass de Czege and Antulio J. Echevarria II, *Landpower and Future Strategy: Insights from the Army after Next*, Joint Force Quarterly, Spring 1999, p. 68

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ Scales, "The Army after Next: Intertwining Military Art, Science and Technology Out to the Year 2025" in *Future Warfare*, p. 166

¹⁴ LGen Paul K. Van Ripper USMC (retd) is quoted in O'Hanion, "*Beware the RMAmania!*" stating, sardonically that "...(W)e had information dominance in Somalia!". As late as 1997, Bosnian Serb politicians could mobilize large masses of people, over long distances, in spite of SFOR efforts to gain political dominance.

¹⁵ See Scales, "A Sword with Two Edges: Manoeuvre in 21st Century Warfare", in *Future Warfare*, pp.57-79. This chapter offers a wide ranging discussion of the relationship between firepower and manoeuvre.

¹⁶ Major General Cari F. Ernst (Chief of Infantry), *Is the Field Artillery Walking Away from the Close Fight?* FA Journal, Fort Sill OK, Sept-Oct 1999.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ De Czega ... *Landpower and Future Strategy* ... p.68

¹⁹ *Ibid.* p. 69

20 Ernst, *Is the FA walking Away...*

²¹ *Ibid.* In this article Ernst advocates the adoption of a fire support C2 system very similar to the one currently employed in Canadian Army.

²² Colonel John D. Rosenberger, *Reaching the Army's full Potential in the 21't Century.. Insights from the National Training Center's Opposing Forces* (LPE 99-2), Feb 99), AUSA Institute of Land Warfare. Also discussed with CFLO Ft. Sill, 16 Sep 99.

²³ Communication with CFLO Ft. Sill, 16 Sep 99...

²⁴ Williamson Murray in the Introduction to Scales, *Future War*, p. vi

²⁵ Ernst, *Is the FA Walking Away ...* It should be noted that MGen Ernst is a veteran of both Desert Storm and JTF Somalia.

Report on the Simonds Biography - *The Price of Command*

By Colonel J.C. McKenna

Over the last twelve months a total of only 11 books have been sold. So for the last two years the sales have been very slow.

Several weeks ago, LCol Bernie Brulé received a phone call from the publisher to say that they had only a few copies left in stock and asked what we would like to do with them. Naturally Bernie called me and I checked my records that showed that there should have been at least 1740 in stock.

Several days later I was able to get hold of the manager of Stoddart's warehouse facility. After some investigation he advised that an error had taken place and the books had been counted as part of their inventory and when they showed up on their stock report, one of their salesmen sold 1,800 to Chapters for \$2.40 each.

On Tuesday 5 Oct, I spoke to Ann Mackrell, senior manager of Stoddart's and advised her that the RCAA were deeply concerned about this occurrence since having paid for the books we anticipated the revenue from them for years to come. Several options were discussed, including reprinting, or trying to get Chapters to return unsoiled and unmarked books, but I was advised that in either case there was the problem of having Chapters selling *The Price of Command* considerably below our price.

I advised that we would probably be satisfied if we were paid for the books at our cost of \$14.95 plus 7% = \$16.00 each. That would bring an amount of \$28,800.00. However, since Stoddart only received \$4,320.00 there will probably be some resistance and we will either have to go to court or settle for a figure somewhere in between.

Ms. Mackrell was very apologetic about the error and advised that she would speak directly with Mr. Stoddart and get back in about two weeks.

My regrets that I could not be with you for the Annual General Meeting. I wish you every success in your deliberations and preparation of the resolutions.

(Editor's Note – New developments pending in regard to this matter.)

SECTION 2 - NEW BUSINESS

Following excellent training presentations by LCol Bryan Sherman, CO 7th Toronto Regiment, and Capt Mel Neville, Western Artillery Training Centre – Shilo, and long and searching debate from the floor, the following resolutions were passed.

Resolution #1/99 - Problems in the Militia Individual Training System

Background

1. The Artillery Militia Individual Training System has reached a crisis point. The situation is no longer one of flashing warning lights but one requiring immediate emergency intervention by the training authorities. Remedial action is required by the summer 2000 training period to avoid serious and perhaps permanent damage to Militia units.

2. The points of greatest concern are:

- A. The production rate of Warrant Officers and Master Warrant Officers has fallen to nearly zero;
- B. The production rate of sergeants is very low;
- C. Basic trades such as QL3 and QL4 are not being maintained. Some units have been forced to cancel QL3 training;
- D. Officer training vacancies are so low that the officer establishment of many units cannot be maintained;
- E. The current recruiting system is failing to deliver an adequate number of recruits to units; and
- F. There are too many transfers from the Militia Artillery to the Regular Force, especially at the Master Corporal rank.

3. After years of complaints about the Militia Individual Training System that went unheard and unresolved, Militia units are now struggling to maintain themselves as effective or even semi-effective units. The 2000 summer training period will see most units diminish further because of the inability to produce sufficient numbers of qualified trades people, junior and especially senior NCMS, and officers. The level (platoon, troop, etc) of autumn training may have to be lowered in response to these shortfalls.

4. The culprit is a rigid, inflexible Individual Training System that does not recognize the dynamics of reserve service. This is shown by such indicators as the following:

- A. Excessive course and block lengths;
- B. Removal of training from the armoury floor to centralized locations;
- C. Excessive instructor requirements which often require the instructor to work away from his home locality; and
- D. Training in excess of need.

5. Excessive Course and Block Lengths

The employed non-student reservist can be expected to receive no more than two weeks holidays per year. Course lengths/blocks for the majority of blocks cannot exceed 15 days including travel time (commencing Friday evening). If they do, such individuals cannot attend. The present course length of 32 days, recently increased from 17 days, for QL3 training is an example.

6. Removal of Training From The Armoury Floor

Units are no longer authorized to conduct QL3 training. The policy of centralizing such courses removes one of the primary *raisons d'être* of the reserve unit and implies a lack of trust in the unit and its senior instructors. This policy also adds costly travel time at each end of the course.

7. Excessive Instructor Requirements

Units are often unable to provide instructors to centralized courses because they have heavy job responsibilities and families to support. If a unit is unable to meet the instructor quota, under the present rules that unit is not eligible to send any candidates. To use the QL3 example mentioned in paragraph 4, neither the Regular Force nor most Militia units can afford the instructor bill. Instructors not available because of work commitments are available on weekends and some evenings to conduct in-armoury training.

8. Training in Excess to Need

For the past number of years there has been a "piling on" of course content, possibly to satisfy perceived needs for greater professionalism and a greater likelihood that soldiers may be involved in UN operations. Professionalism, however, cannot be paid at the expense of sustainment of the unit. In the case of UN operations, all soldiers both Regular and Reserve, take the same 90-day pre-deployment training package. Thus a high and common standard is already being met, and the notion that Reserve courses need to be topped up, against the possibility that *some* soldiers may proceed on UN duty, is not warranted. In many instances, it would be possible to train for some topics to the familiarization level rather than the proficiency level (e.g. support weapons) since the higher level

would be addressed in pre-deployment training if the soldier were proceeding to UN duties.

9. Recommendations

- A. Permit unit Commanding Officers, or groups of unit Commanding Officers combining their resources, to run such courses at unit locations.
- B. Shorten QL2, QL3 and QL4 artillery courses.
- C. Revise the QL3 package to ensure that the minimum necessary skill level be implemented as required for the summer 2000 training period.
- D. Review officer and NCM development courses for content validity and package into 15-day blocks, including travel time.
- E. Ensure that maximum use is made of unit sponsored supplementary training in the form of electronic and mail-out packages.

Resolution

The Royal Canadian Artillery Association urges the Chief of the Land Staff to direct that current training practices for Reserve Artillery units be changed to ensure sufficient production of qualified Artillery personnel to meet the current manning levels.

Resolution #2/99 - Land Force Restructure

The Royal Canadian Artillery Association was founded in 1876 and has as its principal object "the promotion of the efficiency and welfare of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery and of all matters pertaining to the defence of Canada".

As such The Royal Canadian Artillery Association strongly feels that it has a vital interest in the protection of the capability to maintain battlefield fire support for the protection of Canadian troops when required.

Aware that the Land Force Restructure process is currently underway, The Royal Canadian Artillery Association wishes to contribute positively to this process in furtherance of the betterment of the artillery of the future, both Regular and Reserve.

Therefore, The Royal Canadian Artillery Association strongly wishes to have the opportunity to offer the Army Leadership constructive advice in respect to any restructuring affecting the Artillery Branch prior to the implementation of final restructure decisions.

Resolution #3/99 - National Artillery Competitions

The annual national artillery firing competition EXERCISE SHELLBURST VALLEY has not been conducted since shortly after the inception of the four Land Force Areas;

EXERCISE SHELLBURST VALLEY has been deemed the most rigorous national collective training standard amongst reserve units;

No common corps/branch artillery standards, or agreed upon Battle Task Standards, are enforced across the four Land Force Areas in reserve artillery units;

Decreased affordability has led to the abandonment of annual evaluations and to the introduction of biannual evaluations, resulting in lower readiness and efficiency in units; and

The Royal Canadian Artillery Association has considerable experience in the formulation of rules and the conduct of such evaluations and is willing to cooperate with the Army Leadership to refine existing evaluations, which should include at least the following elements:

- A tactical scenario
- Night occupation of the Gun Position
- Defence of the Gun Position
- Immediate neutralization shoots and simple fire plan
- Numeric marking guide
- Regular Force artillery marking teams
- Flexibility in timing (for units and marking teams)
- Sufficient training funds
- Adequate ammunition allocation

Be it resolved that the Chief of the Land Staff be requested to direct the return to the policy of annual artillery firing competitions, in the form of a national annual combat readiness evaluation, common to all Land Force Areas, for Reserve artillery units and sub-units.

The three resolutions, with the letter below, were sent to the Chief of the Land Staff.

16 November 1999

Lieutenant General W.C. Leach, CMM CD
Chief of Land Staff
Major General George R. Pearkes Building
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa ON KIA OK2

Dear General Leach

Delegates to our Annual General Meeting at CFB Shilo in October were alarmed by reports from our Commanding Officers, and others, of major training problems in our units. Units are being starved of new blood every year because of the manner in which the Individual Training System has evolved, resulting in failure to generate adequate numbers of trained soldiers and leaders. Shortage of leaders is now evident throughout many of our units, and at every level, although some units are doing well in certain rank levels and trades.

The main issues are: course lengths which exceed the Reservist's holiday span, complexity of course content, timing of courses, and unavailability of local instructors due to the conduct of courses in centralized locations. Specifically, the QL2, QL3 and Junior NCO courses should receive top priority for remedial action in terms of content revision, timing and relocation. The recruiting system, while producing a steady stream of recruits, is not coordinated with the bulk training needs of units and some examination and realignment may be warranted to better meet unit needs.

We have been encouraged to hear that the nature of the overall problem has been recognized. We very much applaud recent initiatives such as combining and shortening the QL2 and QL3 Infantry Course to redress some of the problems outlined in the supporting material provided with our resolutions.

We believe that very rapid interventionist action must now occur. The entire Militia Individual Training System should be reviewed to rationalize course content, locations and timings (including synchronization and optimization with recruiting efforts).

We respectfully submit the three attached resolutions for your consideration and action.

Yours very truly
THE ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION

//Signed//

S.J. Goldberg
Lieutenant-Colonel (Retd)
President

Res: (514) 695-7383
Bus: (514) 631-6242
Email: *jacks@total.net*

Enclosure: 1

Since Resolution #1 was relevant to all branches and corps, it was submitted to the Annual General Meeting of the Conference of Defence Associations in January 2000. It received enthusiastic endorsement in syndicate and on the floor. The wording was only slightly altered, improving the resolution generally. However, the net effect of sending it to CDA, despite the welcome exposure and acclaim, was to delay any official response, as can be seen in the letter below.

1000-1 (DLP 2)

7 February 2000

Lieutenant-Colonel (Retd) S.J. Goldberg
President
Royal Canadian Artillery Association
53 Oakridge Drive
Scarborough, Ontario M1M 2A5

Dear Mr Goldberg,

References: A. Your RCAA Letter 16 November 1999
B. CDA Conference 27-28 January 2000

I would first like to thank you for bringing your concerns to my attention. I would also like to congratulate you and your association for identifying and so clearly articulating the difficult problems faced by Artillery militia units.

I have recently been made aware that during the Conference of Defence Associations meeting of 27-28 January 2000, the same problems were identified by the majority of the other Corps and Branches and that your resolutions will be sent to the Minister of National Defence. Since this issue has been raised to the departmental level, I would therefore like to inform you that the official response to your concerns will be addressed by the MND in his reply to CDA.

Let me assure you that the importance of indirect fire support on the future battlefield has not been overlooked in the ongoing Land Force Restructure process. It should be noted, however, that this study-focuses on the needs of the overall combat system and of the Army as a whole, not on the individual branches in isolation. Furthermore, I would like to assure you that I am acutely aware of the present situation in the Artillery Reserve units and that the Army Staff is diligently working to resolve these issues.

Sincerely,

//signed//

W.C. Leach
Lieutenant-General

Finally, alarmed at some newspaper reports speculating on the possible consequences of Land Force Reserve Restructuring (LFRR), the letter below was sent to the CLS.

19 April 2000

Licutenant General W.C. Leach, CMM CD
Chief of Land Staff
MGen George R. Pearkes Building
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, ON K1A 0K2

Dear General Leach,

The Royal Canadian Artillery Association was informed of the options being considered by your staff and presumably by Army Council in designing the future structure of the Army through an article in *The National Post*, dated 6 April 00. Further investigations and queries in the last two weeks have confirmed that the article was basically accurate, and that indeed one or more options being

considered by the Army include proposals to eliminate the ADATS air defence system, reduce the Regular field artillery to a single unit, and eliminate one of the Army's three Regular brigades. The RCAA is deeply concerned about these controversial options that would seriously affect the Army's operational readiness and that would severely reduce the Canadian artillery's viability and operational effectiveness as a key element of the Army's general purpose combat capability.

The RCAA recognizes that the last decade has left the Armed Forces depleted in personnel and equipment, and that the military leadership must act to ensure the Forces are structured in a way that best balances resources and assets against existing and potential operational tasks and missions at home and abroad. With an increase in this year's defence budget and a promise of further increases in future years, we must question if the situation requires measures as drastic as some of those under consideration.

We suggest that reducing the Regular Army to less than three brigades will not only have a serious effect on operational readiness, flexibility of employment, and combat capability, it will also be detrimental to the functioning of the Militia. The existing one regular brigade per Area, plus the Combat Training Centre for Atlantic Area, collectively play an important role in providing training opportunities and in supporting Militia training across Canada. If reductions have to be made, we recommend that the existing formations be retained, and selective manning and equipping restrictions be temporarily imposed as required from within formation units to achieve the required resource savings. This would reduce selected formations to a lesser degree of readiness, and the Militia would have to be tasked to cover these shortfalls to a degree in keeping with the strategic assessments of perceived threats.

Of particular concern to the RCAA is the fact that the option of reducing the Regular Artillery to a single field unit is even on the table. We do not think the impact of such a possibility has been fully considered. The uncertainty of the future of the branch will have negative repercussions within The Royal Regiment. Established on such a narrow base, the artillery could potentially become non-viable as a corps, offering little opportunity or challenge for soldiers and officers alike, being seen as a combat arm with little stature or importance within the Canadian Army. And of course this option sets aside the very real operational need for trained artillery in any combat-capable army. It is the artillery that provides the most flexible means of applying a great deal of firepower on the battlefield, firepower that destroys, neutralizes, and suppresses, while allowing our own forces to manoeuvre into more advantageous positions relative to the enemy. We would envisage that your infantry and armoured officers will be as vocal as ourselves in stating a need for a balanced combat arm organization that can train together in peacetime to be ready for any eventuality in peace or war.

Another factor is the support given the Militia artillery by the Regular artillery. Perhaps more so than in most other branches, Regular artillery units offer a great deal of assistance to their sister Militia units, lending equipment that is in short

supply in the Militia, and offering instructors and supervisors to enhance gunnery expertise. Losing these cooperative benefits would be detrimental to Militia gunner units, and would leave a vacuum in the artillery world within those Areas affected by a major cut in gunnery resources.

We understand one of the reasons for the proposed non-equitable reduction in combat arms units is the peace-keeping equation. For reasons generally not accepted by The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, the Army has refused to consider Gunner units as viable peace-keeping units, good enough to train other units in that role and to fill shortfalls, but (with the exception of Cyprus and one tour in Haiti), not good enough to be entrusted with a lead role. It is accepted that there are certain peace-making missions where it is prudent to deploy an infantry battalion for the first rotation or until such a time as the parameters are known and experienced, before deploying follow-up armoured or artillery units that do not have the same advanced infantry expertise. We suggest that the artillery should be considered as viable as any other combat arm for peacekeeping duties, and thus would not be excluded from a place in the ongoing rotations. We suggest that Gunner units have great role flexibility in a low-intensity situation – a combat arm that can provide trained light-infantry peacekeeping units and that can also provide fire support.

Turning to air defence, the option to eliminate the ADATS from the Canadian air defence system is a more difficult topic. Beside being an advanced air defence system, ADATS of course is one of our best anti-tank weapons, a fact that seems to be often overlooked when looking at the system only as anti-air. It has taken many years to bring back air defence expertise within the artillery and an understanding of the air defence requirements at formation and supported arm level, and this must be maintained. At the same time one can appreciate the costs involved, and albeit with some reluctance we can understand a potential decision to consider ADATS as being non-affordable. The Skyguard/35mm system would remain, it is assumed, and a reduction in the SHORAD capability could result in an enhanced VSHORAD capability in the form of stronger air defence regular/reserve units within each formation. Again, if the sub-branch is to remain viable and if the immediate operational requirement is the provision of a fully manned operational VSHRAD battery, three such units must exist in peacetime to provide that capability.

In summary, the RCAA wishes to bring our concerns to your attention. In the short term, we suggest that if you were to announce that the reduction of the Regular field artillery to a single unit is no longer under consideration, this would alleviate at least some consternation in the field, and would create a better climate for ongoing structure planning. We suggest that there is a real requirement for three Regular brigades, three Regular field artillery regiments, three VSHORAD units, and a Skyguard/35mm air defence unit or sub-unit. If temporary reductions have to be made in manpower, this should be at the expense of sub-units or sub-sub-units, and not by reducing units or formations. Finally, if complete units have to be

reduced to nil strength, this should be done on an equitable basis within the Forces and within the Army, and not at the expense of a single branch.

The RCAA remains committed to the promotion of the efficiency and welfare of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery and of all matters relating to the defence of Canada. Please be assured of our continued support and interest, and of our readiness to be of any assistance to you or your staff. With best regards from the Colonel Commandant, Senior Gunner, Honorary Colonels and Officers Commanding both present and past, I am

Yours truly,

//Signed//

LCol S.J.Goldberg
President
Royal Canadian Artillery Association

The situation at the time of writing is that, despite calls to CDA and the office of the CLS, there has been no response to the motions submitted.

Delegates to 1999 AGM

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | Col WG Ames, OMM CD | HCol 20 Fd Regt |
| 2. | BGen RP Beaudry, CD | Col Cmdt |
| 3. | Col D Berry, CD | RCAA |
| 4. | LCol JN Brault, CD | CO 5 RALC |
| 5. | LCol BG Brulé | RCAA/HLCol 30 Fd Regt |
| 6. | Maj JPEP Bruneau, CD | 58e BAA |
| 7. | Col GE Burton, CD | RCAA |
| 8. | Col MD Capstick, CD | DArty |
| 9. | Col HD Chapman, CD | RCAA |
| 10. | LCol Crosman | |
| 11. | Maj J Currie, CD | RCAA |
| 12. | Maj C. de Kovachich, CD | RCAA |
| 13. | MWO JHR Desmeules, CD | 58e BAA |
| 14. | LCol J Doyle, CD | CO 1 Fd Regt |
| 15. | LCol NJG Dufresne, CD | CO 26 Fd Regt |
| 16. | LCol RM Fitzpatrick, CD | RCAA |
| 17. | LCol R French, CD | RCAA |
| 18. | Capt MP Gilewicz, CD | RHQ RCA |
| 19. | LCol SJ Goldberg, CD | RCAA |

20.	LCol KF Haeck, CD	CO RCA School
21.	LCol D Hamilton, CD	CO 56 Fd Regt
22.	LCol CE Healey, CD	RCAA
23.	Maj D Holtz, CD	Gn Adm O
24.	MWO RB Howell, CD	1 AD Regt
25.	LCol JR Hubel, CD AdeC	RCAA/HLCol 7 Tor Regt
26.	Col JP Jeffries, CD	RCAA
27.	LCol L. Jensen, CD	CO 15 Fd Regt
28.	LCol CR Kilford, CD	CO 4 AD Regt
29.	Maj CWJ Laroque, CD	CO 20 Fd Regt
30.	CWO ML Leggio, CD	RCA Band
31.	LCol B Lefebvre, CD	CO 2 Fd Regt
32.	LCol DJ MacGillivray, CD	LFCA HQ
33.	Lt D MacNair, CD	11 Fd Regt
34.	Maj S MacNamara, CD	RCAA
35.	Maj DG MacPherson, CD	CO 1 AD Regt
36.	Col RG MacDonald, CD	HCol 26 Fd Regt
37.	LCol DK McGeachy, CD	CO 3 Fd Regt
38.	Maj A MacIntosh, CD	DAT
39.	LCol MD McKay, CD AdeC	President RCAA
40.	Maj DC Nauss, CD	2ic 2 RCHA
41.	Capt M Neville, CD	OC WATC Det Shilo
42.	Col B Noonan	HCol 1 AD Regt
43.	LCol J O'Kane, CD	HLCol 10 Fd Regt
44.	Capt GL Parkinson, CD	RCAA
45.	LCol M Pelletier, CD	CO 6 RAC
46.	Capt RJ Pettigrew, OMM CD	RCAA
47.	CWO M. Pigeau, CD	56 Fd Regt
48.	LCol CJ Ross, CD	CO 49 Fd Regt
49.	Col EH Rowe, OMM CD	HCol 49 Fd Regt
50.	BGen L Salmon, CD	HCol 56 Fd Regt
51.	LCol WF Scheurkogel, CD	CO 18 AD Regt
52.	Maj WF Schotsch, CD	11 Fd Regt
53.	Col JJ Selbie, CD	Comd 1 ASG
54.	Col JA Selkirk, CD	Reserves 2000/HCol Brock Rifles
55.	LCol BD Sherman, CD	CO 7 Tor Regt
56.	LCol PA Sherwin, CD	CO 5 (BC) Regt
57.	Col AE Sherwin, CD	RCAA
58.	Capt J Saint Denis, CD	SO to Col Cmdt
59.	LCol HW Sobchyshyn, CD	CO 10 Fd Regt
60.	LCol CM Tootell, CD	HLCol 11 Fd Regt
61.	Maj S Vahey, CD	30 Fd Regt
62.	Lt Vienneau	11 Fd Regt
63.	Maj WD Welykholowa, CD	HQ RCA

64.	LCol DW Wilkin, CD	HLCol 56 Fd Regt
65.	LCol RS Wilson, CD	Comd Home Station
66.	Capt S Zurbrigg, CD	7 Tor Regt

Total 1998 members attending: 64

Total 1997 members attending: 56 delegates + regimental officers of 1 RCHA.

REPORTS FROM LAND FORCE AREAS & WATC-SHILO

Land Force Atlantic Area –Training Year 1998-99 - LCol D. Kirk McGeachy

1. INTRODUCTION

The LFAA Arty units continue to be occupied with the LFRR process. There has been a reduction of TAE of 32/36 respectively from 1st Fd Regt and 3rd Fd Regt from last year's authorised TAE. The fate of the second brigade is still up in the air at this time and although it was scheduled to stand down in Nov 99, it will remain for the foreseeable future. There is still no official direction on the amalgamation of 1st Field Regt and 84th Ind Bty.

2. HONOURS, AWARDS, CEREMONIAL, CHANGES OF COMMAND AND HONOURARY APPOINTMENTS

BGen Wayne Foster, CD handed over the command of LFAA to BGen Greg Mitchell, CD on the 29 Aug 99. Maj Dave Ferretti, CD assumed command of 84th Ind Bty from Maj Rob Nickerson. LCol Ken Haeck, CD and LCol Chris Kilford, CD assumed command of the RCAS and 4th AD Regt RCA respectively. MWO Morine was awarded the Comd LFAA Commendation for his community work. On Saint Barbara's Day, 4 Dec 99, 3rd Fd Regt established a web site on the Internet that has over 20 pages of info and history on the Regt. The site is on the New Brunswick Community College Heritage site and the address is <http://www.saintjohn.nbcc.nb.ca/~Heritage/3far/index.htm>. The appointments of 3rd Fd Regt's Hon Col Jim Turnbull, OMM, CD and Hon LCol Neil McKelvey, OC, CD, QC were granted extensions. Hon Col Jim Turnbull was awarded the 4th clasp to the CD. The 3rd Fd Regt Band also celebrated its 50th Anniversary in May 99 with a public concert.

Statistical Summary:

Personnel: Authorised/Actual

YEAR	1 FD REGT	3 FD RGET	TOTAL	%+/-	REMARKS
1998	198/124	198/125	396/249		
1999	166/117	162/110	328/227	-17/-9	

Recruiting: Officers/NCMs

YEAR	1 FD REGT	3 FD REGT	TOTAL	%+/-	REMARKS
1998	2/48	0/34	2/82		
1999	3/20	4/10	7/30	+150/-63	

Qualifications: TQ2/TQ3

YEAR	1 FD REGT	3 FD REGT	TOTAL	%+/-	REMARKS
1998	13/13	34/29	47/42		
1999	12/10	7/5	19/15	-60/-64	

Officers: RESO Phases 1/2/3/4

YEAR	1 FD REGT	3 FD REGT	TOTAL	%+/-	REMARKS
1998	1/1/1/1	0/0/0/0	1/1/1/1		
1999	3/2/0/0	1/0/0/1	4/2/0/1	N/A	

Exercises: Regular (# attending)/ Summer Concentration

YEAR	1 FD REGT	3 FD REGT	TOTAL	%+/-	REMARKS
1998	90/0	70/0	160/0		
1999	79/62	81/58	160/120	N/A	

Ammunition: 105mm

YEAR	1 FD REGT	3 FD REGT	TOTAL	%+/-	REMARKS
1995	1265	658	1950		
1996	800	402	1202	-38	
1997	450	434	884	-26	
1998	599	736	1335	+50	After addl allocn of 146 rds to 3 Fd.
1999	656	566	1222	-8	

Other Qualifications

TRADE	1 FD REGT		3 FD REGT	
	PRESENT YR	PAST YR	PRESENT YR	PAST YR
6B	0	0	0	0
6A Fd	1	0	0	2
6A AD	0	0	0	0
CP Tech 1/2/3	5	6	6	6
OP Tech	6	0	1	0
Arty Comms	0	7	1	4
Dvr Tracked	0	0	0	0
Dvr Wheeled	10	12	10	12
Javelin	0	0	0	0
Finance	0	0	0	0

Special Points/Remarks

Recruiting

Recruiting of NCMs for 98/99 has again been a problem. The units attract a reasonable number of applicants. However, they are not able to pass the PT Test, specifically the push-ups. There does not appear to be a solution to this problem unless the Army takes a hard look at what we need for a fitness level to commence QL-2 training.

TAE/Downsizing

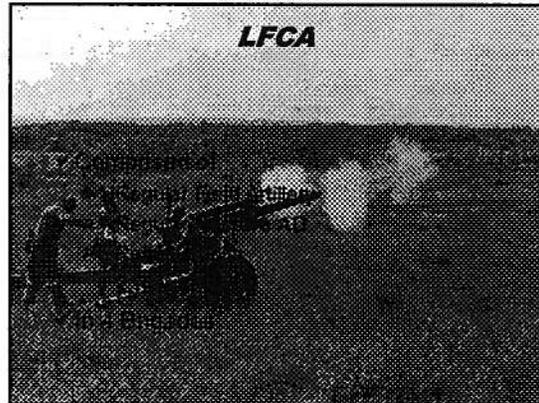
This issue continues to consume a large amount of time and effort. The viability criteria again have been changed for the final evaluation. All that can be done by units is to continue to do our best to insulate the soldiers from this issue and not allow it to affect their morale.

Pay

The pay system now appears to be working well. We are, as a rule, experiencing very few problems.

Component Transfer

This continues to be a fact of life. It continues to have an adverse effect on the units. But, that is what we are here for. Our only fear, however, is that component transfer may not be considered with regard to viability assessment of our units. In round numbers, LFAA has lost approximately 600 soldiers over the past 3-4 years to the Regular Force.



- LFCA*
- CFLC
 - Ontario Honours the Reserves
 - Mess Dinner
 - Week long displays/activities
 - Freedom of the City for 32 CBG

- 2 RCHA*
- 4 Batteries
 - Strength 450
 - 2 CMBG

- 2 RCHA*
- Events
 - Fall
 - » E Bty returns from SFOR
 - » Fall practice camp
 - » Formation FTX
 - » E Bty deploys as DART (Op CENTRAL)
 - Winter
 - » Regt School
 - » D Bty SUE, Camp Pendleton (USMC)
 - » Regtl practice camp

- 2 RCHA*
- Events
 - Spring
 - » F Bty returns from SFOR
 - » Live Fire Sp to Bde
 - » Regt School
 - Summer
 - » Gun Race
 - » D Bty deploys DART (Op TORRENT)
 - » Capt Bedard Mentioned in Dispatches (British Army)

7th Airborne Regiment

- ✓ Toronto,
- ✓ 4 x 105 mm, C3 How
 - strength 101/152
 - 32 CBG



7th Airborne Regiment

- ✓ IBTS
- ✓ Salutes
- ✓ Steadfast Series
 - Polar Warrior
 - Trillium Frost (Trillium Thunder)



7th Airborne Regiment

- ✓ Steadfast
 - Steadfast 2 (cancelled)
 - Steadfast 3 (Evaluation)
 - Steadfast 4 (IBTS)



7th Airborne Regiment

- ✓ Change of Honoraries
 - Hon Col R MacLaren, PC
 - Hon LCol J Hubel, CD AdeC



7th Airborne Regiment

- ✓ Salutes
 - Victoria Day
 - Canada Day
 - Remembrance Day
 - Soldiers Tower, University of Toronto
 - 1 gun salute, Toronto Staff College
 - Opening of the Legislature (Oct 21)



7th Airborne Regiment

- ✓ Steadfast Warrior
- ✓ 9 day ex, 5 day live fire
 - 70 pers, all ranks
 - 4 guns deployable
 - helicopter recce
 - heli insertion of OP s
 - NOs 1 Action
 - approx 300 rds



7th FFA Toronto Regiment

- ✓ Steadfast Warrior
 - TACON c/s 0/95
 - Regimental shoots
 - 30th Field
 - 49th Field



7th FFA Toronto Regiment

- ✓ Notables
- ✓ no QL 3,
 - insufficient instructors
- lower number of recruit applicants
 - crse of 17
- increasing Brigade directed trg
 - 6 Bde exercises vice 2 unit live fire camps



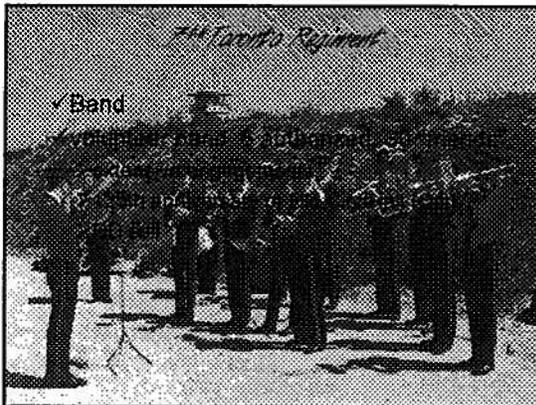
7th FFA Toronto Regiment

- ✓ Unit provided:
 - 1 pers to Op Esplande
 - 7 pers to Op Preample
 - 1 pers to Conf of American Armies
 - 2 pers to Trillium Abacus



7th FFA Toronto Regiment

- ✓ Ex Trillium (Frost)
 - March Break Ex
 - guns from 7th, 11th, and 56th
 - approx 500rds
 - Regimental shoots
 - winter deployment
 - approx 180 pers
 - indiv unit trg



- ✓ Band

7th FFA Toronto Regiment

- ✓ Mess
 - Toronto Garrison Officers' Ball
 - Artillery Day
 - St Barbara's
 - Regimental Christmas Dinner
 - Children's Christmas Brunch
 - Levee



11th Field Regiment

- ✓ Hamilton/ Guelph
- 4 x 105 mm C3 How
- ✓ strength 127/135
- ✓ 31 CBG



11th Field Regiment

- ✓ Notables
 - retirement of Capt Rod Pettigrew
 - 1 Officer, CLS Commendation
 - 1 Officer received Comd LFCA Commendation
 - unit conducted local activities incl:
 - Open House with CFLC
 - 1200 Gifts for children in Kosovo
 - liaison with local politicians



11th Field Regiment

- ✓ Ex Maple Leaf
 - 9 day, 3 day live fire FTX, Meaford
 - 85 pers all ranks (largest unit in 31 CBG)
 - 5 guns deployed
 - Evaluation
 - IBTS work up trg
 - Op Abacus
 - en force for 31 CBG



30th Field Regiment

- ✓ Ottawa
 - 4 x 105 mm C3 How
 - HQ elm
 - strength 117/158
 - 33 CBG



30th Field Regiment

- ✓ Change of Command
 - LCol H.P. Mundell (May 1999)



30th Field Regiment

- ✓ Ex Wolf Bastion, Petawawa
 - 60 pers all ranks
 - 3 guns deployed
 - 3 day live fire, 9 day ex
 - deploy back to Ottawa through Op
 - Recuperation communities,
 - visit local communities,



30th Field Regiment

✓ Salutes

- National Saluting Base
 - 13 Salutes from Apr 99 - present



49th Field Regiment

✓ Sault St Marie, On

- 4 x 105 mm C3 How
- strength 111/134
- 33 CBG



49th Field Regiment

✓ Change of Command

- LCol CJ Ross (May 1999)



49th Field Regiment

✓ Ex Wolf Bastion, Petawawa

- 3 guns deployed
- 60 pers all ranks
- 3 day live fire, 7 day ex
 - Regimental Shoot
 - Direct fire



49th Field Regiment

✓ Notables

- Presented City of Sault Ste Marie,
Medal of Merit



55th Field Regiment

✓ Brantford, Simcoe, St Catherines

- 4 x 105 guns, C3
- Strength 146/98
- 31 CBG



56th Field Regiment

✓ Ex Maple Leaf

> Meaford

- 3 day live fire Ex, 9 day EX
- 45 pers
- Evaluation
- IBTS
- Op Abacus
 - En Force for 31 CBG



56th Field Regiment

• Notables

- Sgt Durrant and MBdr Chadwick presented with CLS Commendation
- HLCol Don Wilkin presented with LFCA Commendation
- supported OP Parasol and Op Palladium



LFCA 1999 Summary

(no of Sept 1999)

Crse	7 th	11 th	30 th	49 th	56 th
QL 2/3	13/0	28/12	17/11	10/9	10/7
6B	0	0	0	0	0
6A	4	1	1	2	1
Adv Tech	2	0	1	0	2
Basic Tech	4	0	4	1	4
OP Tech	0	0	0	0	0



LFCA 1999 Summary

(no of Sept 1999)

Crse	7 th	11 th	30 th	49 th	56 th
Comms	19	4	9	0	9
Dr WH	4	12	5	2	12
Dr Tow	3	12	4	0	12
Jav	0	0	0	0	0
RMSclk	0	5	1	3	4
Cook	0	0	0	0	0



LFCA 1999 Summary

(no of Sept 1999)

Crse	7 th	11 th	30 th	49 th	56 th
Med A	0	3	0	1	0
Veh Tech	0	0	0	1	0
Wpn Tech	0	0	0	0	0
CF JLC Jr NCO	2/2	5/5	4/4	7/7	4/2
SLC	0	2	0	1	0

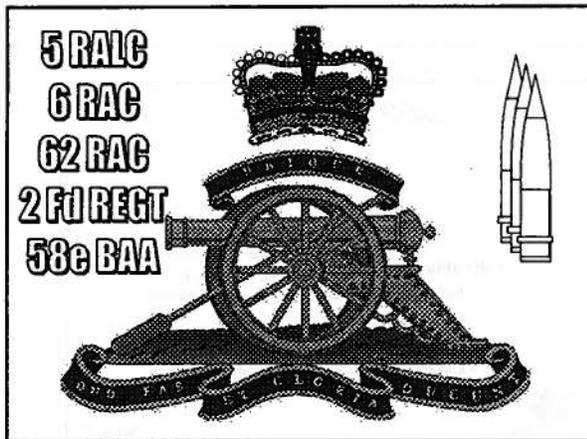


LFCA 1999 Summary

(no of Sept 1999)

Crse	7 th	11 th	30 th	49 th	56 th
RESO I	2	0	2	0	0
RESO II	2	0	2	0	0
RESO III	0	1	0	0	0
RESO IV	1	0	1	0	0





SQFT - ARTILLERY

Personal: Authorized Faculty

YEAR	2 RCA	62 RAC	6 RAC	5 RALC	58 BAA
99	154/123	162/211	149/136	497	117/85 (33/32 Res/Reg)
00	194/120	180/174	N/A	504	N/A

SQFT - ARTILLERIE

Recruiting: Officers/NCOs

YEAR	2 RCA	62 RAC	6 RAC	58 BAA
99	6/25	5/14	1/42	N/A
00	8/9	4/21	N/A	N/A

SQFT - ARTILLERIE

Qualifications: TQ2/TQ3

YEAR	2 RCA	62 RAC	6 RAC	5 RALC	58 BAA
99	8/1	42/0	25/21	N/A/00	22/18
00	26/26	14/0	N/A	N/A	20/16

SQFT - ARTILLERIE

Officers: RESO Phase 1/2/3/4

YEAR	2 RCA	62 RAC	6 RAC	5 RALC	58 BAA
99	3/3/1/0	1/2/2/0	1/1/0/0	3 Ph 1	1/0/0/0
00	2/1/1/0	1/1/1/0	N/A		0/0/0/0

SQFT - ARTILLERIE

Exercises: Regular (average no. attending) / Concentration

YEAR	2 RCA	62 RAC	6 RAC	58 BAA
99	75/45	80/80	70/na	85%
00	76/110	76/70	N/A	N/A

SQFT - ARTILLERIE

Ammunition - 105 mm

YEAR	2 RCA	62 RAC	6 RAC	6E BAA
99	729	842	890	18
00	729	1120	N/A	N/A

SQFT - ARTILLERIE

Other Qualifications

Trade	2 RCA	62 RAC	6 RAC	6E BAA
FB				
6A FIELD	1	2		
CP TECH (2E)	340	45	355	
OP TECH	2	1	2	
ARTY COMME				
DVR TRACK				
DVR WHEEL	4	4	4	
FIN				
ADM CLERK				1
COOK		2		
Log				1
MED				
VEH TECH		1	1	
WRN TECH			1	
MUS		2		
CLC		1		
SLC			4	

Partnership Major activities

- Ex. Bombarde Bordée - Regt School - Nov 98
- Ste-Barbara - Levis - Dec 98
- Ex. Pièce Maître - Avr 99
- Linguistic Problem on 6A & BCT I - Sum 99

2 Fd Regt RCA Major Activities

- Change of Command Oct 98
- Change (H) Col A. LAMER Chief Justice of Canada
- Live firing Ex., Oct 98, Nov 98, Fev 99, Avr 99, Avr 99
- Ex. Puce 2000

62 RAC Major activities

Opening of new Armory by the Prime Minister - Sep 99
 Freedom of Grand-Mère - Sep 99
 New (H) Col Ben Weider Sep 99

6 RAC Major Activities

- 4 Live firing Ex - Oct 98, Nov 98, Fev 99, Mar 99, Avr 99
- New (H) Lcol Dutil - CANAM MANAC Chairman
- Regt Friends
 - Laurent Baudoin - Bombardier Chairman
 - Michel Baribeau
- New RSM - Adjuc A. Turgeon Sep 99
- 100th Anniversary - Sep 99
- Abacus Training

5 RALC Major Activities

- Regt School - Sep to Dec 98
- Winter Warfare & Gun Camp - Jan to Mar 99
- Partnership Gun Camp - Avr 99
- Palladium Roto IV Training - May to Jul 99
- Coop Best Effort - Nato - Jun 99
- Change Of Command - Apr & May 99
- Arty School Support (2 Bty) - Jun to Aug 99
- Regt School - Sept to Nov

58 BAA Major Activities

- ABCA Australie (2 x Pers) Oct 98
- CFS ALERT Pôle nord (2 x Pers)
- OP PRUDENCE Afrique (6 x Pers)
- OP PALLADIUM Bosnie (1 x Pers) ROTO IV
- LION INTRÉPIDE 98 & 99 Gagetown
- ABACUS (PC 35e Gp Bon)
- Simulateur (Nov 99)
- Relocalisation (Automne 2000, 2MS)

**WELCOME TO THE ARTILLERY
DETACHMENT SHILO OF THE**

BRIEFING OUTLINE

- NEW BTS GUIDE
- NEW TP QL3
- BCT CRSE
- NC TRAINING PROPOSAL
- AC/NC SCHEDULE
- MISCELLANEOUS POINTS

**BATTLE TASK
STANDARDS**

- NEW BTS ARE MORE DETAILED
- YOU WILL NOT BE ABLE TO IMPLEMENT ALL DURING TRG
- MARKING WILL START ON FIRST MTSC WEEKEND
- GUIDE CAN BE FOUND ON ARMY LESSON LEARNED DISC V9.0

TP QL 3

- NEW CRSE IS 32 DAYS VICE 17 DAYS
- MUST RECRUIT EARLY
- BLOCK ONE OF QL 2 DONE AT UNIT
- YOU REQUIRE FUNDING FROM YOUR HQ TO PAY FOR BLOCK ONE

BCT CRSE

- AITA ASKED WATC TO PROPOSE NEW CRSE
- OLD CRSE TOO MUCH INFO
- PROPOSED CRSE 2 BLOCKS OF 15 DAYS
- MORE EMPHASIS ON CP&RECEE AND DEPL
- END OF BLOCK 1 RECEE TRAINED, END OF BLOCK 2 CP TRAINED
- REQUEST COMMENTS BY 1 NOV 99

NC TRAINING 2000

- NC SOURCED WITHIN LFWA
- NC CRSE ARE QL HEAVY IE:AIG
- MAJORITY OF INSTR COME FROM 1 RCHA
- IF I DO NOT HAVE INSTR I MUST TAKE FROM AC CRSE WHICH HURTS LFWA UNITS
- LFWA WILL ASK AT AREA COUNSEL THAT NC FOR 2000 ARE SOURCED NATIONALLY
- ALL LFWA RSS PERS MUST COME TO WATC ADS THIS SUMMER IF NOT I FORSEE CRSE CANCELLED

AC/NC SCHEDULE

AC

QL 2/3 Pt 1	29 May-12 Jun	(11 days)
Pt 2/QL 3	13 Jun-18 Aug	(15 days Pt 2,
32 Days QL3)		

There are two crse scheduled

WATC ADS

AC/NC SCHEDULE

Basic Arty Tech	Pt1	3-14 Jul	(11 days)
	Pt2	17-28 Jul	(11 days)
	Pt3	31 Jul-11 Aug	(11 days)

No stat holiday free, one 6 day work week on each part.

FOO Tech	3-14 Jul	(11 days)
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WATC ADS

AC/NC SCHEDULE

NC

6A	Pt1	26 Jun-7 Jul	(11 days)
	Pt2	10-21 Jul	(11 days)

No stat Jul 1, one 6 day work week on each part.

BCT	Pt1	26 Jun-7 Jul	(11 days)
	Pt2	10-21 Jul	(11 days)
	Pt3	24 Jul-4 Aug	(11 days)

No stats, one 6 day work week on each part

WATC ADS

AC/NC SCHEDULE

Adv Tech	Blk 1	26 Jun-7 Jul	(11 days)
(6B Pt 1)	Blk 2	10-21 Jul	(11 days)

No stat Jul 1, one 6 day work week per blk.

6B Pt 2	Blk 1	24 Jul-4 Aug	(11 days)
	Blk 2	7-18 Aug	(11 days)

No stat Aug 1, one 6 day work week per blk.

WATC ADS

MISCELLANEOUS POINTS

- QL7 CRSE
- ADV TECH PART 1 MIN RANK SGT
- TASKING BRIQUE
- GPS
- FD TP COMD CRSE
- SHELLBURST VALLEY
- IN HOUSE TRG

WATC ADS

QUESTIONS



WATC ADS

Other Qualifications:

Trade	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5	Pres Yr	Last Yr
6B							
6A Fd							
CP Tech 1/2/3							
OP Tech							
Arty Comms							
Dvr Tracked							
Dvr Wheeled							
Javelin							
Fin							
Adm Clk							
Cool							
Med							
Veh Tech							
Wpns Tech							
Mus							
CLC							
SLC							

4. ERE Personnel

Employment	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5	Pres Yr	Last Yr
Transf to RF							
UN Duty							

5. Any special points/remarks:

6. Unit's collective training activities:

7. A look at the future:

(Signed) Area Artillery Representative

(Please submit to Secretary RCAA at AGM.)

**RAPPORT ANNUEL DU
REPRESENTANT ARTILLERIE**

SECTEUR DU QUÉBEC DE LA FORCE TERRESTRE

1. **Nominations/Célébrations**
2. **Général**
3. **CIM**
4. **Statistiques:**

Personnel: autorisé/actuel

Année	2 Fd	6e RAC	62e RAC	TOTAL	% +/-

Recrutement: Officier/membre du rang

Année	2 Fd	6e RAC	62e RAC	TOTAL	% +/-

Qualifications: NQ2/NQ3 artillerie

Année	2 Fd	6e RAC	62e RAC	TOTAL	% +/-

Officers: PIRO Phase 1/2/3/4

Année	2 Fd	6e RAC	62e RAC	TOTAL	% +/-

Exercices: Regular (average no. attending)/Summer Concentration

Année	2 Fd	6e RAC	62e RAC	TOTAL	% +/-

Ammunition: 105mm

Année	2 Fd	6e RAC	62e RAC	TOTAL	% +/-

**APPLICATION FOR LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JACK DE HART MC,CD
MEMORIAL BURSARY**

1. Applicant's full name and rank: _____

2. Social Insurance Number (required by Revenue Canada):

3. Unit: _____

4. Unit Address: _____

Phone:

5. Home Address: _____

Phone:

6. Post Secondary Educational Institution: _____

7. Number of post secondary years successfully completed: _____

8. Has applicant attained RESO Phase 2 (Artillery) or higher? Yes No

9. Recommendation of Commanding Officer:

Date: _____ Signature of Commanding Officer: _____

**NOMINATION POUR LA DISTINCTION HONORIFIQUE DE
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JACK DE HART MC,CD**

1. Nom au Complet et Grade du Candidate: _____

2. NAS (requis par Revenue Canada):

3. Unité: _____

4. Adresse de l'unité: _____

 Téléphone:

5. Adresse à la maison: _____

 Téléphone:

6. Nom du collègue ou université: _____

7. Années complétés:

8. Est-ce que le candidat a complété au moins la Phase 2 d'Artilerie PIRO?

Oui Non

9. Recommandation du Commandant:

Date: _____ Signature du Commandant: _____

APPLICATION FOR MASTER GUNNER CHIP EVOY, MM & BAR MEMORIAL BURSARY

1. Applicant's full name and rank: _____

2. Social Insurance Number (required by Revenue Canada): _____

3. Unit: _____

4. Unit Address: _____

Unit Phone: ()

5. Home Address: _____

Home Phone: ()

6. Post Secondary Educational Institution: _____

7. Number of post secondary years successfully completed: _____

8. CF courses completed: _____

9. Recommendation of Commanding Officer:

Date: _____ Signature of Commanding Officer: _____