



THE CANADIAN GUNNER
1974





THE CANADIAN GUNNER

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Captain—General, Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery
Her Majesty the Queen

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**MESSAGE FROM THE
COLONEL COMMANDANT**



Major General H. A. Sparling, CBE, DSO, CD

Dear LCol Ward:

While I am sure the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery will not recall a time when I have been speechless, nevertheless with the presentation you made to me three days ago this is one occasion on which I find it most difficult to express adequately my deep appreciation for the generosity of your words and the handsome Eskimo carving which you gave to me from the Regiment.

As I said to you the other day, it has been a great privilege and an immense pleasure to me to finish off some fifty years in uniform by serving for six years as Colonel Commandant of our Regiment. The highlights of my tour of duty in this distinguished appointment have been my various visits to units, both regular and militia, throughout the Regiment. Whether these visits were for ceremonial purposes or to observe field training and firing practices, the pleasure that stands uppermost in my mind came from mingling off parade, in Officers' and Sergeants' Messes and in Junior Ranks' Clubs, with those who serve the guns, and swapping tall tales of great Regimental deeds at home and abroad, in peace and in war, which have been a vital part of the fame of Canada's army.

The finely carved seals of this handsomely mounted piece of Eskimo art which the Regiment has generously given to me will be a constant reminder of the host of comrades and friends with whom I have had the good fortune to be associated as your Colonel Commandant. I hope there will be opportunities in the years ahead when I shall have the pleasure of meeting again with many of you and thanking you personally for the constant support and consideration given to me in carrying out the duties and responsibilities of Colonel Commandant by Gunners of all ranks throughout the Regiment and for which I am ever grateful.

And now may I extend, through you, to all ranks of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery my sincere admiration for their devotion to our closely knit family of Gunners and for the high quality of their service. I should like, too, to pass a word of admiration and appreciation to our Gunner wives whose support is so essential to the well-being of our Regiment and who form such a charming part of our regimental life.

With my warmest thanks and very best wishes to you all.

Yours sincerely,

H. A. Sparling

**MESSAGE FROM THE
COLONEL COMMANDANT
DESIGNATE**



Brigadier-General EMD Leslie, DSO, CD.

On assuming the appointment of Colonel Commandant my first duty, and pleasure, is to express the gratitude of the Royal Regiment to my predecessor. General Sparling held this honorable office for six very long and hard years during which, to put it mildly, the fortune of the Regiment was on the ascent. Now that things are, at last, beginning to look up is the time to recognize how "Sparky" held us together and how, through determination and hard work, he laid the foundation for the re-growth and re-vitalization that it now seems likely we are about to enjoy. Without his leadership, inspiration and wise counsel we might not be in a position to rebuild solidly now the need for "gunners" is again properly recognized. This is but the last, certainly not the least, of the services Major General Sparling has given to the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery he joined so many years ago. "Sparky" served "The Regiment" and Canada well — more than that no man can do.

To Canadian Gunners everywhere, regular, militia and retired I can only say I look forward to serving the Regiment as Colonel Commandant and I look forward to the support I know all of you will give to me. It is my hope and expectation to visit the "gunner" units throughout the land, and abroad, in the coming year. During these visits I hope to meet as many as possible of the "gunner" family to draw together in support of those still serving the full strength of those thousands who served in the Guns of Canada in past wars and years.

As many of you know, 1976 is the one hundredth anniversary of the Royal Canadian Artillery Association. This we will celebrate befittingly and this will be a success if all retired "gunners" decide to support the young gunners of today with even a small fraction of the devotion with which they supported their infantry in years gone by.

Finally, my thanks to the Editor and Staff for the opportunity of these words and for your continued perseverance in publishing the "Canadian Gunner".

**FOREWORD BY THE
DIRECTOR OF ARTILLERY**



Colonel A Sosnkowski, CD

In the records my tenure as Director must go down as the shortest in history! Although I am very pleased to be selected to attend the Royal College of Defence Studies I do regret leaving at this time with so much to be done. Though I did meet with all the Commanding Officers in Ottawa, in December 1974, my visits schedule had just begun and much as I enjoyed being with 1 RCHA in the field and at the CAS, I wish I had the opportunity to have met all of you in your "home stations"

During the past six months much has been accomplished and we are making headway towards the primary goals of increasing the strength of the Gunners. This fall our "double-hatted" BOFFIN gunners manned the guns in Europe and some also served in Egypt and Cyprus. Our Airborne Battery has returned from Cyprus after an operational job well done and all units have worked very hard to honour the many tasks and commitments they were called upon to do. For all these things I am most grateful for the devotion to duty shown by all ranks.

Until my successor is named, Lieutenant-Colonel Ward will fill the position of Acting Director of Artillery and will continue to work towards resolving our manning problem.

On my departure I would like to extend the gratitude of all Gunners to our Colonel Commandant, General Sparling for his distinguished service of the past six years and to welcome General Leslie as his successor in the New Year.

To my successor and to all Gunners I wish good luck and good fortune in the years ahead.

EDITORIAL



LCol FA Davies, CD

Volume 10 of the Canadian Gunner is tangible proof that once again the annual journal has managed to survive and continue in the traditional form. During the past months the greatly increased number of training and operational commitments for the Royal Regiment and the resultant time away from "home" has made the production of the Canadian Gunner an onerous task for all contributors and in particular the editorial staff. The format of the publication has remained unchanged from last year, however a colour reproduction of the "RHA Musical Ride" has been included and is suitable for framing. The original painting was donated by BGen P.A.S. Todd and is now on view in the RCA Home Station Officers' Mess in Shilo.

The advertising campaign revenue has exceeded our expectations and it is anticipated that it will more than offset the cost of publication. A vigorous selling campaign had to be initiated because of inflation and the consequent rise in publication costs. I would like to thank Captain Hansford and his unit advertising representatives for their assiduous efforts in achieving this financially successful campaign. The list of advertisers who support the publication is growing annually and I would heartily encourage everyone to patronize them.

This year the editorial staff received dismaying results on the number of feature articles submitted. It is a fact of life that unless feature articles which both provoke thought and instill professionalism are contributed; then I believe that the Canadian Gunner will slowly become a newsy yearbook as opposed to a Regimental journal. To this end I would again encourage all regular members of the Royal Regiment including the RCA(M) and the RCAA to consider submitting feature articles and essays on both historical and current subjects. It is my view that the demise of the Canadian Gunner can be prevented by active contributory support and interest by all members and that a worthy professional journal for the Artillery may continue to be published with typical Gunner pride.

Finally, I would like to express my gratitude to my editorial staff for their continued perseverance and dedication in the production and distribution of Volume 10.

FA Davies

THE COLONEL GEOFFREY BROOKS MEMORIAL PRIZE ESSAY COMPETITION

Eligibility

Regular and Militia officers of the Royal Canadian Artillery, and Officer Cadets enrolled under the Regular Officer Training Plan, the Officer Candidate Training Plan and Reserve Officers University Training Plan, who have completed their first phase of training and who have selected the Royal Canadian Artillery as their corps.

Topic

Write on any topic of general or specific military interest with an application to the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery.

Rules

Essay entries should be between 3500 and 5000 words in length. They must be typewritten and submitted in quadruplicate.

The title and page of any published or unpublished work to which reference has been made, or from which extracts have been taken, must be quoted.

Authorship of entries must be strictly anonymous. Each competitor will adopt a motto or nom de plume which will be quoted at the top of the entry.

A sealed envelope will be enclosed with the entry. This envelope will contain the service number, rank, name and address of the competitor but will have the appropriate motto or nom de plume only typewritten on the outside.

Entries are to be addressed to the Editor of the Canadian Gunner, CFB Shilo, Manitoba, and marked "The Colonel Geoffrey Brooks Memorial Prize Essay Competition". They must reach the office of the Canadian Gunner by 31 December 1975.

Prizes

First \$100.00 Second \$50.00

Judging

The Head of Corps will arrange for a committee to judge the entries. The decisions of this committee will be final.

Results will be made known in the next issue of *The Canadian Gunner*, and the winning essay will be published in that issue.

If, in the opinion of the judges, no entry is of the required standard, prizes will not be awarded.

The Editor and Staff of *The Canadian Gunner* cannot be held responsible for the loss or return of any essay submitted; nor shall they incur any liability whatsoever in connection with the receipt, dealings, judging and reports of essays.

The copyright of any essay which is published in *The Canadian Gunner* will belong to the RCA NPP.

Winners 1974

The winner was Capt R.B. Mitchell, 1 RCHA. The runner up was Lt D. Thompson, 3 RCHA.

1974 Winner
The Colonel Geoffrey Brooks Memorial
Prize Essay Competition

Let's Not Forget Muzzle Velocity

by Capt RB Mitchell, 1 RCHA

INTRODUCTION

Timely and accurate fire has always been the aim of professional gunners. Supported arm commanders on occasions accept artillery fire which is less accurate because of the lack of time available to spend on adjustment, but it is a matter of gunner pride that our fire is not only timely, but accurate as well. Towards this end it has long been accepted that meteorological conditions should be measured at frequent intervals in order that compensating corrections can be produced to improve the accuracy of artillery fire. Today the battery commander need no longer make his daily meteorological estimate¹ based on the smoke rising from his morning cigar. His guns have computerized meteorological measuring systems at their disposal capable of producing meteorological messages every 15 minutes if required. The search for accuracy has continued in other areas as well — laser range finders, computerized fire direction centres, and more accurate means of determining fixation and orientation. One area for improving accuracy however, seems to have been overlooked; that area is the more accurate and frequent measurement of muzzle velocity. The concept of measuring muzzle velocities at frequent intervals and applying appropriate corrections is parallel with the concept of applying corrections for meteorological conditions. It is both logical and feasible and would compensate for almost all muzzle velocity errors inherent in the gun and its ammunition.

Muzzle velocity variations are a source of error in artillery fire. Before a solution can be discussed however, the nature of the problem must be fully understood. In addition, the problem must be shown to be one of sufficient magnitude to warrant corrective measures and that current procedures do not fully meet corrective requirements. In our considerations we must remember that the overall aim is not just to improve accuracy, but to do so in a manner which is cost effective in terms of manpower, time, and operational efficiency.

AIM

The aim of this paper is to outline procedures and equipment which can reduce errors in artillery fire caused by muzzle velocity variations.

BACKGROUND

To understand the nature of the problem we must begin with ballistics. Ballistics is the study of the motion of projectiles and discussions of muzzle velocity are related to the internal ballistics that occur from the moment of ignition to the moment the projectile leaves the bore. This is a complicated series of events primarily associated with the burning of the propellant and the movement of the projectile which are in turn related to the design of the bore and the pressure effects of generated gases. The aim of internal ballistics is to give the projectile the correct muzzle velocity and the required rate of spin.

The consistency of the muzzle velocity of any weapon is directly related to the nature of the propellant, the design of the projectile, variations in initial factors and certain dynamic considerations. In modern tube artillery systems, considerations as to the nature, type and quantity of propellant constitute a major limiting parameter in design considerations. The ideal propellant should undergo rapid and regular burning so that the maximum velocity is imparted to the projectile at the lowest temperature and pressure. In addition, to promote the longevity of both the weapon and the detachment it should be smokeless, flashless, non-poisonous and non-corrosive. To date no ideal propellant has been found — one that can meet all of the above considerations — because the demands are conflicting in terms of the chemical and mechanical means at our disposal. As certain characteristics cannot be achieved except at the expense of others, propellant design is tailored to achieve optimum qualities for specific functions and weapons systems.

The characteristics of individual propellants are best expressed in pressure and velocity curves. The complicated effects of modifying the different design parameters such as type (single, double or triple base) grain shape (cord, ribbon, tube, slotted tube, multitubular and rosette) and single or dual grain are expressed clearly and usefully in graphical form. An understanding of these pressure and velocity considerations concerns us because they bear directly on the rate of generation of propelling gases, the peak pressure and the "all burnt" position. The

aim of modifying the design parameters of propellants is to control the mass rate of burning of the propellant charge in order to achieve a standard ballistic effect.

Notwithstanding all due design considerations, the ballistic effect in any weapon system is seldom standard, and variations occur which affect muzzle velocity and accuracy. These variations are independent of weapon design and propellant characteristics; they occur as the result of variations in manufacturing processes and in loading conditions. The most important are:

- a. charge weight;
- b. propellant size;
- c. shot weight;
- d. propellant shape;
- e. chamber capacity;
- f. shot-start pressure;
- g. bore area variation; and
- h. variation in shot travel.

Dealing with each in turn we shall see the effect they can have on muzzle velocity in absolute and quantitative terms.

An increase in the weight of the propelling charge increases the amount of energy available; a higher pressure is developed and muzzle velocity is increased. Higher pressure means faster burning with the result that consistency is improved. A decrease in charge weight has the opposite effect of reducing muzzle velocity and consistency. A limiting consideration to unlimited increase of the weight of the propelling charge is the "point of pressure break". Charge weight cannot be indefinitely increased because at the point of pressure break any additional energy generated is used to accelerate the mass of the propelling gases themselves and not to impart more energy to the projectile. Variations in the weight of the propelling charge can occur in the manufacturing process during the bagging of propellant.

Propellant size refers to the web thickness (US term) or the ballistic size (UK term) of individual propellant grains — that is the minimum distance between two adjacent surfaces. For the same weight of charge, the propellant size varies inversely with muzzle velocity. In practical terms this means that if the propellant size is increased there is a relative decrease in the burning area of the propellant. The result is a slower evolution of gas and hence pressure build up. Although in ideal circumstances the overall energy would be the same, as we do not have barrels of infinite length, the effective muzzle velocity is reduced. Modern manufacturing processes and quality control techniques have been developed to reduce but not eliminate the chance of any major deviations in propellant performance due to variations in propellant size. Variations due to propellant size are qualitatively less likely than variations due to charge weight but quantitatively more dangerous since a very small variation in propellant size is equivalent to an appreciable change in charge weight.

Variations in shot weight have a somewhat complicated effect on ballistic performance. In general terms an increase in shot weight is equivalent to a decrease in propellant size; that is a 25% increase in shot weight is equivalent to a 10% decrease in charge size. For normal barrels, the heavier round has slightly more energy;

however, it will have slightly less velocity. This means that a heavier projectile will require a higher muzzle velocity to achieve a standard range or that given a standard muzzle velocity a heavier round will fall short. Again limitations and tolerances in manufacturing techniques, both in machining and filling, can lead to variations in shot weight.

Propellant shape constitutes an important design consideration. The burning characteristic of a propellant whether degressive, neutral or progressive is directly related to shape. Shape also controls the initial area, the rate of burning, and the rapidity of burning. In addition to keeping propelling gases within temperature and pressure limitations, variations in propellant shape have the design objective of bringing the "all burnt" location as close to the breech as possible. Because the propelling gases expand almost adiabatically and thus regularly and predictably after generation, this allows greater opportunity for any minor variations in pressures during generation to be equalized with the result that a more consistent muzzle velocity is achieved. Production methods and quality control are such that little variation in propellant characteristics and performance can be expected due to minor variations in shape.

Variations in chamber capacity, shot-start pressure, bore area and shot travel shall be considered in a group associated to the space and area of action available to the propelling gases. Variations in chamber capacity can be expected for a variety of reasons, chiefly inconsistent ramming or alterations in shot-seating due to wear or misplaced driving bands. Manufacturing defects and variations in projectile length although rare, could also occur. When the chamber capacity is larger than normal, the pressure build up is less rapid with the result that there is a lower rate of burning, lower pressure and all burnt position further forward. In terms of the ballistic effect, this means a lower muzzle velocity and less consistency.

Shot-start pressure is related to the force required to engrave the driving band and initiate forward motion. If a driving band is oversized or friction is noticeably increased in the barrel, shot start pressure will be greater. The result is an increase in the initial pressure rise, a faster rate of burning and an all burnt position closer to the breech, thus achieving a higher muzzle velocity and greater consistency. The situation for an increase in bore area (that is a round being fatter than usual) is not quite as straight-forward in explanation. The end result however is the same — an increase in muzzle velocity. As previously discussed in design considerations a longer barrel will increase muzzle velocity as well as consistency. However, the additional length required to make a significant increase in muzzle velocity is such that in any barrel any variations to muzzle velocity due to shot travel would be minimal. As variations in shot travel in the barrel can only be the result of variations in seating, other factors will have greater effect. Table B shows the quantitative effects of variations in initial conditions on muzzle velocity and maximum pressure.

Rifling also plays an important role in determining muzzle velocity and the condition of the rifling is directly related to the initial conditions already discussed. The aim of the driving band — rifling combination is to rotate the projectile and provide a seal around the projectile.

Secondary functions include preventing slip back, assisting in centering the projectile in the bore and preventing the movement of the projectile until the shot-start pressure has been achieved. Wear in the weapon degrades performance of the rifling resulting in decreased start resistance and lessened obturation. The result is a loss and irregularity of muzzle velocity.

However minor the effects of variations in initial conditions and wear may seem individually, collectively they produce a significant effect on the consistency of muzzle velocity. Controlled studies have been done by the Standing Committee on the Accuracy of Artillery Fire among others which confirm the observations.² In the worst case a variance of 8 metres per second from the mean was recorded with a standard deviation of 3.1 metres per second. Even in the best case individual variations of 2 metres per second from the mean were recorded. The unpredictability and randomness of round to round variations is also apparent. By their nature we can neither predict nor compensate for these variations, nor can they be completely eliminated because beyond a certain point increased quality control ceases to be cost effective. Another consideration which is of particular concern to NATO forces is the use of ammunition of differing national manufacture. Test observations have shown that in spite of NATO standards there are muzzle velocity variations of over 15% in some common artillery ammunitions. The problem does not end here however, as there are further complications.

ABNORMAL EFFECTS

Recent practical observations have also brought to light a number of abnormal internal ballistic effects not predicted by theoretical calculations. These variations have been observed during extended firing programmes such as calibrations, trials or proof firings. Distinct from normal round to round variations the effects take the form of "trends" or longer term variations. Their effects are difficult to isolate and their magnitude varies according to the circumstances. Further investigation is necessary, but one theory is that the effects are related to the interaction of the shell's driving band with the bore as variations are minimized when non-metallic driving bands are used. The three abnormal effects which have been noted are the "warmer effect", the "order of fire effect" and the "hump effect".⁴

It has been found that the first round of the day produces a muzzle velocity which is a few metres per second different from subsequent rounds; sometimes the second round may also be affected. This phenomenon has been called the warmer effect and neither its size nor magnitude can be predicted with certainty. A relationship to the degree of oiliness of the barrel before firing is indicated. The general tendency is for muzzle velocities to be above the mean for low charges and below the mean for high charges. The warmer effect can be removed by firing one or two rounds at a high charge. The effect if not removed can produce an error in the MPI or increase spread in the opening salvo, with the fall of shot returning to normal as firing continues.

There are two distinct phenomena which have been observed in the "order of fire effect". The effect refers to the order in which charges are fired in a multi-charge

system. In the first case (which seems to be related to barrel temperature) if a warm gun fires a series of rounds at high charge followed by a series at low charge the mean muzzle velocity of the low charge series can be expected to be several metres per second higher than normal. The second case occurs after a period of inaction when a cool gun fires a low charge first. The result is a muzzle velocity several metres per second lower than normal. If after a period of inaction a low charge is fired after a high charge, normal velocities are achieved. The effects are generally confined to lower charges in a multi-charge system. Firing a high charge to eliminate this "lay-by-effect" has been variously described as "tube conditioning" and "erasing the memory of the tube".

The hump effect is an even longer term variation. It describes the phenomenon whereby the muzzle velocity of a new barrel rises, eventually reaching a peak as more rounds are fired and then falls to a level comparable to the state of wear. The effect can last for several hundreds of rounds and is inherent in the barrel and thus cannot be remedied. Some barrels such as the M107-175mm seem to be more prone to this effect than others. Because of its long lasting effect it can be a serious source of error.

CALIBRATION

Calibration procedures have been developed in order that a gun's muzzle velocity may be related to the standard and appropriate corrections applied. Unfortunately, as a solution to the problem of both long and short term variations in muzzle velocity it does not go far enough. In our search for improved first salvo effectiveness we must look beyond our current policy of periodic calibration to a new concept. To understand why this new concept is necessary, we must look at what calibration can do and more importantly what it cannot do.

The best method of calibration in my opinion is cross observation of fall of shot. It is, however, a deliberate procedure requiring meticulous and detailed planning if it is to be successful and accurate. For the best results the following procedures should be adhered to:

- a. theatre survey;
- b. precise weighing and grouping by weight of rounds;
- c. application of accurate met hourly;
- d. quadrant laying with independent checks;
- e. application of accurate charge temperatures quarter-hourly;
- f. firing in the most stable met periods;
- g. careful control and care of ammunition emphasizing storage, shelter, ventilation and handling; and
- h. selection of gun platforms to minimize trunnion tilt.

Cross observation is expensive in time, manpower and ammunition and for this reason among others, it is done at infrequent intervals in a gun's life. In the interval calibration records are maintained for each charge and muzzle velocities are updated for wear pending further calibration.

Instruments such as the Electronic Velocity Analyser (UK) and the M36 Radar Chronograph (US) are also available as an alternate means of conducting calibration. The radar chronograph has been available to the Canadian Artillery for a number of years, but it has neither been widely accepted nor used for calibrations, although it offers the advantages of being relatively less costly in terms of manpower and time. Nevertheless calibration using the radar chronograph is also a deliberate process and to ensure accuracy the same care must be taken as during fall of shot calibration. A recent calibration exercise conducted at the Combat Arms School in 1973 also expressed doubts as to the reliability of muzzle velocities obtained by radar chronograph computations as compared with fall of shot computations.⁷ Although difficult to prove statistically, it was felt that the chronograph results were simply not good enough. It was noted for example that for the 105mm Howitzer C1 the chronograph underestimated charge 3 by 0.85 metres per second, overestimated charge 5 by 0.29 metres per second, and underestimated charge 7 by 3.29 metres per second when compared to fall of shot MV. Other variations were noted between guns (possibly due to the hump effect) which served to further cloud and cast doubt on chronograph accuracy. These results, combined with poor mechanical reliability, to some extent explain the reluctance of Canadian gunners to adopt an all instrument calibration policy.

MV OF THE MOMENT

While current emphasis seems to be focused on the need for accuracy in calibration, we seem to be neglecting one important factor affecting accuracy — that is frequency of measurement. Because muzzle velocity calibration is carried out at infrequent intervals, the adopted muzzle velocity does not exactly match the muzzle velocity produced at the moment of firing. The actual fired muzzle velocity may differ significantly from the adopted for a variety of reasons:

- a. length of time from last calibration;
- b. accuracy of wear measurements;
- c. errors in propellant lots and variations in initial conditions;
- d. condition of the barrel; and
- e. hump or order of fire effects.

Because of these "occasion" and "lot" errors muzzle velocity like MET can also be "stale".

Obviously it is not possible nor practical in terms of manpower ammunition and time to conduct fall of shot calibration at intervals frequent enough to detect the occasion and lot errors which can affect muzzle velocity. The radar chronograph as well does not provide a solution to the need for more frequent measurement of muzzle velocity. Doubts have been expressed as to its accuracy and experience has shown that it is not robust enough to be practically employed under field conditions. In addition, there are not enough chronographs available to permit measurement of muzzle velocities of all guns on a frequency which would enable effective results to be obtained.

Firing has shown that because of variations in initial conditions, and abnormal internal ballistic effects there can be a day to day or even charge to charge variation in muzzle velocity. In addition, the order of fire and hump effects are not corrected or compensated for by our current calibration procedures. What is required is a system approaching continuous measurement of muzzle velocity which would eliminate lot and occasion errors by more closely relating predicted to actual muzzle velocity. If a method of meaning the muzzle velocity of rounds previously fired on any occasion could be developed it would most nearly approach the ideal solution to predicting the muzzle velocity of the next round as has been called the "MV of the moment" concept.

The operational implications of such a concept are that a battery be able to measure the muzzle velocity of its guns simply and quickly two or three times a day or as the amount of firing dictated. Measurement of muzzle velocity at this frequency would mean that lot and occasion errors would be eliminated as would the hump and order of fire effects. Barrel wear would also be taken into consideration. The result is that the adopted muzzle velocity would more closely conform to the fired muzzle velocity and thus never be "stale". Using the MV of the moment concept it is estimated that calibration error would be reduced to .5 metres per second.⁶ Table A shows in practical gunner terms the effect this reduction would have on Range Probable Error. Note that although the advantages vary from weapon to weapon, they are particularly significant if not critical for the M109 with which we are armed.

PACER

The solution to the problem is to find the means which would enable us to adopt the MV of the Moment concept. Several systems exist or are in the development stage to meet this requirement, but the most effective and the one already proven in operational use is the PACER muzzle velocity measuring system produced by the Military Systems Department of the British firm FERRANTI LTD. The PACER system which was developed from their successful Projectile Velocity Measurement Equipment provides an accurate and exceptionally convenient means of measuring muzzle velocity under field conditions. It fully meets the requirements of the MV of the Moment concept.

The PACER system consists of basically two units, an aerial unit positioned close to the gun and a display unit which is remotely located. The aerial unit senses the velocity of the receding round using the doppler radar technique. The display unit which contains control and display functions is connected to the aerial head by a single cable which can be extended to 180 metres. The display unit calculates the velocity at the gun muzzle by interpolating the radar information. Associated with the system is an instant of fire detector with either an acoustic or infra-red head which is used to trip the aerial unit upon firing.

The system has been designed for field use and simplicity and dependability of operation. The aerial head uses solid state components and requires no tuning, adjustments or warm up period. The display unit also uses

solid state components to enable it to withstand rough handling. The computations rectifying the raw doppler signal to determine retardation and velocity are performed digitally so that accuracy is not impaired by temperatures extremes. In order to avoid compromising battery locations, through unnecessary electronic transmissions, the radar signal is suppressed except for a one second period after firing when the instant of fire detector is tripped. Once connected to a power supply it is a one man one button operation to produce a direct muzzle velocity read out to .1 metre per second.

The system is ideally suited to the MV of the Moment concept. Velocities can be measured continuously at approximately two second intervals. The aerial head can be fitted with two moment of fire detectors so that two guns can be measured at virtually the same time. The averaging requirement can be achieved in several ways either manually or mechanically. In addition to manual averaging of the velocity read out, PACER has the potential of performing the process internally to produce a separate average read out. The averaging can also be performed in an artillery computer either by feeding the information directly or by punched tape. The components are compact enough to facilitate their $\frac{3}{4}$ ton vehicle or jeep trailer. They can be quickly set up by two men.

Manufacturer's specifications show that the system meets accuracy requirements demanded of the MV of the Moment concept. A probable muzzle velocity error accuracy of plus or minus 0.3 metres per second can be achieved for velocities between 200 and 1599 metres per second if correct alignment conditions are achieved. Alignment requirements include:

- a. the setting of an "anticipated velocity" to within ± 20 metres per second of anticipated velocity; and
- b. the siting of the aerial unit within 2 metres $\pm .5$ metres from the barrel axis between the breech and muzzle and aimed along the line of fire within ± 4 in elevation ± 8 in bearing.⁷

A built in clinometer gives adequate elevation accuracy. Practical experience has shown that there is no difficulty in meeting these requirements. An internal test circuit tests the adequacy of the radar signal, result consistency, and correctness of alignment conditions and precludes suspected invalid results to prevent errors.

Environmental limits of the equipment make it suitable for field use in any conceivable operational theatre. Ambient temperature range for operations is from -20 to 55 C. and for storage from -40 to 70 C. The aerial display head and display unit will withstand driving rain for a minimum of one hour without loss of function. The radar head will withstand repeated blast overpressure of 9 psi (0.6 Kgs/sq cm). Power supply may be either 21-28 volts DC as supplied by military vehicles or 240 volts - 10% from generators.⁸

Adoption of the MV of the Moment concept and the PACER equipment necessary for its implementation would involve no readjustment of current battery organization or manning levels. The compactness of the units and limited manpower demands for operation would allow it to be positioned with the command element on the gun position. While it is possible with a fully

integrated computer system operating in the battery command post to enter muzzle velocity data directly, for simplicity of deployment and operation PACER would be best carried in the alternate command post or gun troop sergeant major's vehicle. With current manual plotting techniques a built in averaging system would probably be the most useful. As muzzle velocity measurement would not be a continual process but done rather two or three times daily, the results could be obtained and then passed on to the command post for adoption. With the adoption of an artillery computer either the punched tape or the averaging unit could be employed. Separation of muzzle velocity measurement from the firing responsibilities of the command post permits a clearer definition of responsibilities and duties and the smooth execution of both operations. This is particularly true if only one command post is used for both shooting and fire planning.

CONCLUSION

The PACER system and the options available are undergoing a continual process of development. This combined with certain copyright limitations, have enabled only a basic outline of its capabilities and principles of operation to be presented. Technical descriptions however, do not tell the full answer — only assessment trails can do that. Such a trial of the PACER system would enable the validity of the MV of the Moment concept to be confirmed in controlled circumstances. Once validity of the concept was accepted, tests on the equipment should be extended to determine the degree of increase in system accuracy and its effectiveness in terms of ammunition expenditure and salvo effectiveness.

The MV of the Moment concept and the PACER muzzle velocity measurement system offer promise of improvement in the accuracy of artillery fire. Together they will reduce or eliminate errors and irregularities in artillery fire due to muzzle velocity variations for which there now exist no adequate compensating corrections. They can be readily adopted to our current organization and procedures. They are however not the final solution and must be considered within the context of other improvements designed to increase the accuracy and rapidity of artillery fire. Increased accuracy and rapidity of fire are areas of exploration which our professional consciousness demands we pursue to the utmost.

FOOTNOTES

1. Field Artillery Training, 1914, p. 179.
2. Report of FAWG, Annex G.
3. Conversation: Author Lt Col G. Robertson, RA, PACER Trials.
4. Report of FAWG, Annex G.
5. Report on the Combat Arms School 105mm Howitzer C1 Calibration, p. 7, p. 25.
6. Report of FAWG, p. 14.
7. ED, E 100, p. 4.
8. Ibid.

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TABLE A

EFFECT ON PE OF FREQUENT MV MEASUREMENT

EQUIPMENT	ABBOT MK 2		ABBOT MK 2		155mm M109		155mm FH/SP70		175mm M107	
CHARGE	3		5		7		7		3	
MUZZLE VELOCITY	375 m/s		615 m/s		561 m/s		730 m/s		915 m/s	
SOURCE OF ERROR	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
1. OCCASIONAL	16	0	10	0	25	0	25	0	27	0
2. LOT	5	0	11	0	37	0	33	0	23	
3. CHARGE TEMP	4	4	10	10	11	11	16	16	33	33
TOTAL PE	38	33	52	49	72	49	81	63	92	82
IMPROVEMENT	13.2%		5.8%		31.9%		22.2%		10.8%	

A. Current Probable Error

B. Probably Error with frequent MV measurement

SOURCE: ANNEX H to Report of FAWG dated 16 Oct 72

TABLE B

SUMMARY OF VARIATION – PERCENTAGES

ONE PERCENT INCREASE IN		PERCENTAGE VARIATION IN MV	PERCENTAGE VARIATION IN MAX PRESSURE
Mass of Shot:	All shapes of propellant	-0.4	+0.6
Mass of Charge:	Cord, Multiperforated	+0.6	+1.6
	Tube, Slotted Tube	+0.7	+1.8
Chamber Capacity:	Cord, Tube Slotted Tube	-0.25	-1.15
	Multiperforated	-0.25	-1.00
Shot Travel:	All shapes of propellant	+0.2	—
Propellant Size:	Cord, Tube Slotted Tube	-0.15	-0.85
	Multiperforated	-0.3	-1.4

SOURCE: Master Gunner Course Ballistics, P. 1-34

In Memory of
Lieutenant-General Guy Granville Simonds
1903-1974



On May fifteenth 1974, Canada lost one of her most famous Gunners, Lieutenant General Guy Granville Simonds,

Companion of the Order of Canada
 Commander of the Bath
 Commander of the Order of British Empire
 Distinguished Service Order
 Canadian Forces Decoration
 Commander, Legion d'Honneur (France)
 Commander, Legion of Merit (USA)
 Virtute Militari (Poland)
 Order of Orange Nassau (Netherlands)
 Order of Leopold (Belgium)
 Croix de Guerre (France)
 Croix de Guerre (Belgium)

He will be remembered as Canada's greatest field general of World War II, for the battle techniques he introduced particularly at the Falaise Gap and the Scheldt.

He will also be remembered for his stewardship as Chief of the General Staff for more than five years in the 1950s during the build up of the forces that preceded the Korean conflict.

Although as Gunners we have lost one of the most honoured and respected members of the family his ability, courage and devotion to duty can serve as a model to us all.

Gen. Simonds, who seems everywhere to be labelled brilliant and somewhat controversial, was born in England in 1903 and came to Canada in 1912.

"Guy Simonds was brought to Canada by his father at the age of nine, and in the city of Victoria, B.C., where they settled, the boy won the top prize for an essay on what he thought was symbolized by a store window display of toy soldiers ... At the age of 16 Guy was sent to Ashbury College in Ottawa. He was admitted, at the age of 18, to the Royal Military College in Kingston. When he graduated from that historic institution he took with him all the academic honours it could bestow. In 1925 Guy Simonds was commissioned in the artillery and began his life as a permanent force soldier. After filling various positions in Kingston and then in Winnipeg, he was sent in 1932 to England for a gunnery staff course and in the following year posted as gunnery instructor at the Kingston school. Three years later he was sent to the Imperial Staff College at Camberley, England. From Camberley Simonds came back to RMC in the rank of major as instructor in tactics. Then came the second world war in which he was to distinguish himself. During his first two years in England, Simonds organized and commanded the Canadian Staff College. It was in these days that Simonds had his first meeting with the great Montgomery. The Canadian soldier was impatient with the kind of schooling required of those at the staff college — too much theory, not enough training for imminent fighting — and Simonds had to go to the mat with the man who out-foxed Rommel in Africa. Those who are intimate with the affair knew it would be a sparkler. The Canadian won his point, also the respect of Field Marshal Montgomery". — F.C. Mears in 1957

Others would link the names of Montgomery and Simonds in connection with the years of war.

Chester Wilmot, in his book *The Struggle for Europe* said of the two men that their approach to battle problems resembled that of scientists. Montgomery and Simonds were military perfectionists, he said, calling Montgomery an expert implementer and terming Simonds a radical innovator; adding that Gen Simonds was forever seeking new solutions.

And their names would be linked again in after years.

"In many respects, he resembles Field Marshal Montgomery, whom he admires. Many Canadian commanders found themselves, sooner or later, at odds with the redoubtable Monty. But not Simonds. From the Sicilian campaign on, Montgomery handed him some of the toughest war jobs on hand, and sat back to watch. Simonds passed every test. Sometimes he went by the orthodox military texts. Sometimes he threw them overboard. The two men became friends". Arthur Blakely in 1951.

Major K.J. Macksey, British Army, said of General Simonds in *History of the Second World War*, that General Simonds, of all the allied commanders, was the best equipped and most versatile to deal with the variety of operations assigned to the 2nd Canadian Corps.

In support of that statement, Maj Macksey referred to Gen Simonds commanding in action, an infantry division

in Sicily and an armoured division in Italy. He also said that the general was young, ruthless and aggressively intolerant: but that his approach to battle was educated and that it made use of every possible modern aid to help reduce casualties while making impressive penetrations of the enemy line. Maj Macksey completed his assessment of Gen Simonds by saying that no Canadian field commander had greater experience, or won more respect from friend or enemy.

That last summation concerns the man who, from the rank of major in 1939, rose to command the 2nd Canadian Division as a major-general in 1943, and shortly afterward took the 1st Canadian Division to Sicily and Italy.

In late 1943 he commanded the 5th Canadian Armored Division in Italy, and in early 1944 was promoted to lieutenant-general and given command of the 2nd Canadian Corps in Britain.

He led the 2nd Canadian Corps throughout the campaign in northwest Europe, except for a short period when he commanded the First Canadian Army. He led this formation in the campaign across the Rhine and until the collapse of the German armies in 1945.

"He bossed a division at 39, an army at 41 ... He was spotted by Field Marshal Montgomery in England and got his first look at action while attached to Monty's 8th Army in North Africa. It was from there that he came back to take over the 1st Canadian Division and lead it into Sicily". Douglas How, in 1949.

His brilliance as a commander was sometimes discussed and supported with examples.

"His ability to devise new and sometimes unorthodox methods to cope with situations was demonstrated in the Canadian breakthrough south of Caen, France, in August 1944, and in the Scheldt campaign in the Netherlands in the autumn of that year. For the Caen attack he originated armored infantry carriers to reduce infantry losses in attacking strong enemy positions. In planning the operation to clear the Scheldt Estuary so the allies could use the port of Antwerp, Simonds insisted on a number of changes in the original plan and also insisted that the RAF bomb the Walcheren Island dikes. Army headquarters and the RAF were both skeptical of the feasibility of this operation but it proved a big factor in the success of the operation". — Norman Cribbens in 1949.

Walcheren remained as the final obstacle to opening the port of Antwerp for the allies in 1944, and Walcheren was formidable. The only approach to it overland was across a causeway from South Beveland. The causeway was over half a mile long and only about 40 yards wide. The flats that the causeway crossed were too soft for infantry, and even at high tide the water was too shallow for assault boats or amphibious vehicles.

Gen Simonds planned a three-pronged attack — across the causeway, south across the Scheldt, and from the sea.

At his urging the RAF breached the dike surrounding the island, the central area was inundated and the amphibians could now be used. The flooding also restricted enemy movement, but some batteries stayed in action on the dikes.

The Canadians attacked the causeway on 31 October, and a vicious struggle followed before a foothold was established at its far end. Then the 52nd British Division passed through and continued the advance in conjunction with waterborne attacks, also mounted by British formations. On 1 November, in one of the epic landings of the war, the RN put the 4th Special Service Brigade ashore on the west point of Walcheren, and five days later the island's chief town was taken. Two days later, organized resistance ceased. The first allied convoy entered Antwerp on 28 November. General Eisenhower later said that the end was in view when the first ship moved up the Scheldt unmolested.

"I say slickness marks Simonds' generalship, for he is master of the keen rapier thrust and definitely not of that school which swings bullishly about with an unwieldy broadsword, hoping that pure weight and ferocity will win". Dick Sanburn in 1944.

In 1946 Gen Simonds commanded Canadian occupation forces in the Netherlands, and that same year was selected to attend the Imperial Defence College in England. He later served there as an instructor until 1949 when he was appointed commandant of the National Defence College at Kingston, Ont.

He was appointed chief of the general staff for the Canadian Army in 1951, and again there was mention of brilliance and controversy.

"Ottawa is keeping its fingers crossed on today's appointment of Lt-Gen Guy Simonds as chief of the general staff. The man and the appointment are out of the ordinary. Gen Simonds is no soldier-politician. He doesn't understand the art of pussyfooting. Rated Canada's top field commander during the last war, he is young, brilliant, tough and outspoken. If he handles this job like past assignments, the fur (and dust) can be expected to fly". — Arthur Blakely in 1951.

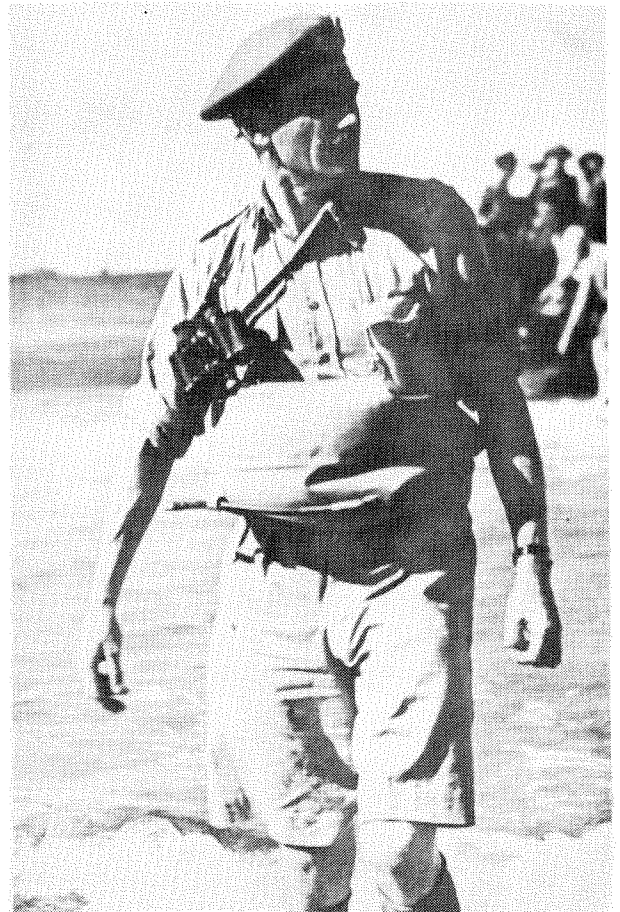
He retired at the aged of 52 after more than four years as chief of the general staff.

The praise was contained in a formal announcement.

"The retirement of General Simonds brings to a close a Canadian Army career of notable distinction. From the day he won the Sword of Honor at the Royal Military College, in peace and in war he has contributed greatly to Canada and the Canadian Army. His service, highlighted by the wartime command of 2nd Canadian Corps, was climaxed by the dynamic direction he has given to the build-up of the Canadian Army for the Korean conflict and for NATO". — Honorable Ralph Campney, QC, MP, Minister of National Defence, in 1955.

Editor's Note:

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Editor's Note: The following is an extract from a letter written by LCol CR Simonds to the Colonel Commandant expressing his family's appreciation for the thoughtfulness of the members of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery at the funeral ceremonies. LCol Simonds has kindly permitted the editorial staff to publish the contents of this letter. Although the entire letter is not reprinted here, a paragraph from the letter is included which illustrates Gen Simond's strong views on the advantage of being an artilleryman.

"I may be prejudiced, — but I believe the artillery arm provided the best schooling for high command of any of the arms of the Army, and it is not by accident that so many gunners gravitate to top positions in the armies of the world. It is technical enough to demand serious intellectual effort in the spheres of mathematics, mechanics and electronics. At the same time, as a principal supporting arm it requires a thorough knowledge of the tactics of infantry, armour and other troops who are dependent upon a sound "fire plan". It thus develops a balance between technical and tactical aspects of the military profession whilst other arms veer towards a more marked specialization in one direction or the other."

In Memory of
Brigadier-General John L. Drewry



DSO, CD

(1919 - 1974)

The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery was again saddened in 1974 with the death of another well known senior officer. A career caption is as follows:

BGen John L. Drewry was born in Cobourg in 1919 and was educated there. He served in the Royal Canadian Artillery, militia, from 1934 until 1939, at which time he was commissioned into the 14th (MIDLAND) Fd Bty, 4th Field Regt. He remained with this unit throughout the war, commanding it during the northwest Europe campaign.

He returned to Canada in October, 1945, and served at the Royal Canadian School of Artillery, Shilo, the Canadian Army Staff College, Kingston, headquarters Central Command, and the Royal Canadian School of Artillery (anti-aircraft), Picton, Ont. In 1949 he attended staff College, Camberley, England and then served with headquarters Anti-Aircraft Command U.K. and Canada.

In 1953 he was appointed senior Canadian liaison officer to headquarters Continental Army Command, Fort Monroe, Virginia, and attended the U.S. Armed Forces Staff College at this time. In 1956 he was appointed commanding officer of 2nd Regiment Royal Canadian

Horse Artillery, in Winnipeg, and in 1957 commanding officer of the 4th Regiment in Germany.

In 1959 BGen Drewry became chief instructor in gunnery at the Royal Canadian School of Artillery, and in 1961 attended the National Defence College in Kingston. In 1962 he was appointed executive vice chairman of the army rank and trade structure committee at army headquarters, and in 1963 was appointed Director of Artillery.

Upon integration of Canadian Forces Headquarters, in 1964, he was appointed to the Directorate of Long Range Plans on the staff of the Assistant Chief of the Defence Staff. In September, 1965, he became commander of the Canadian contingent in Cyprus and Deputy Chief of Staff, Headquarters, UN Force in Cyprus.

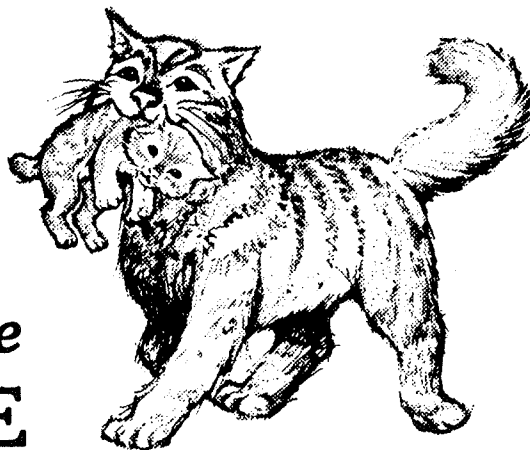
In August, 1966, he was appointed director, staff college, Canadian Forces College, Toronto. On 3 February, 1967 he was promoted to BGen and appointed Commander 3 C1BG in CFB Gagetown. In 1970 he was appointed COS (ADM) at Training Command Headquarters until he retired in October 1972.



RHA MUSICAL RIDE EARLS COURT

"CHAIN LOOPS"

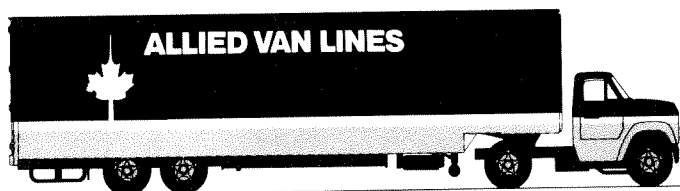
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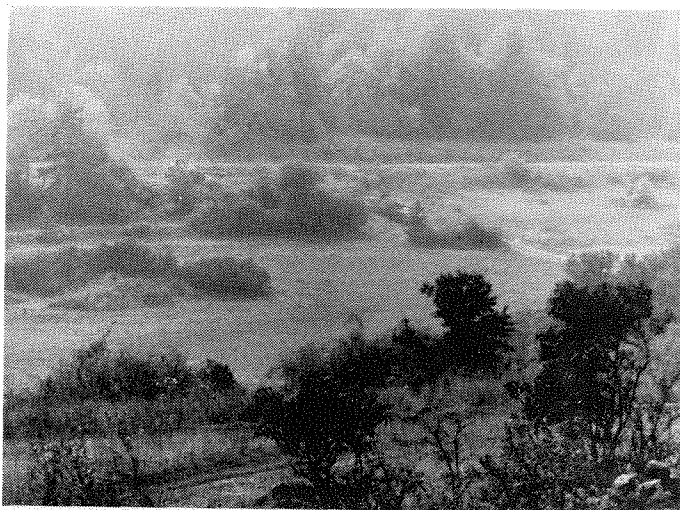
1 RCHA



1 RCHA Activities

1 RCHA TRAINING HIGHLIGHTS

Another successful year for 1 RCHA has passed into history. The regiment continues to be garrisoned in Lahr, a picturesque corner of the Black Forest which claims many thriving vineyards. Notably, there is a lack of live firing exercise areas in the Lahr area. Because of this, the regiment again visited the American training areas of Grafenwohr and Hohenfels; and the British training area of Bergen/Munster South. This trek north is essential for the completion of the Regiment training cycle. The cycle was repeated during 1974 and began with the Winter Practice Camp in Jan and ended with the Regimental School held in Nov. 74.



Northeast corner of Grafenwohr.

The aim of "training cycle 74" was to improve the Regiment's ability to perform its operational role. To achieve this aim, particular emphasis was placed on Arty Ops at night, Arty Ops under nuclear and chemical conditions, local defence and individual skills. This concept was taken to maintain 1 RCHA's capability of providing maximum fire support during all phases of war.

A concentrated effort was made to prove the new "Six Gun Battery" as developed in the Regiment's Professional Advancement Training. The new establishment has proven, during the year, to be viable under both garrison and field conditions. The hardest problem to overcome, in the field, was to think in the new terms and to remember to use the new concepts. The study is still being conducted in an effort to erase any rough areas that presently remain.

The training calendar was divided into individual, sub-unit, unit and higher formation exercise events. These training events are divided into major and minor training exercises.

WINTER PRACTICE CAMP

The last week of January and the first week of February found the Regiment in its winter Practice Camp in Grafenwohr. This camp was primarily a sub-unit practice camp. Small arms and crew served weapons classifications were also conducted at this time. Exercise "FLASHPOT" was again fired in Grafenwohr as a teaching vehicle for the other arms members of the Brigade. At this particular time several members of RCD, 1 R22eR and 3 Mech Cdo were able to call for fire on targets. The Direct Fire Competition was also held at this Practice Camp. This competition is an annual event held by the Regiment as part of The Elkins Trophy Competition. Sgt. Wentzell and his detachment 35 Alpha took the Direct Fire portion.



Sgt AB Wentzell receives the anti-tank "Rammer" from LCol RL Strawbridge. The "Rammer" is awarded annually to 1 RCHA's best anti-tank detachment.

SPRING PRACTICE CAMP

28 Mar to 11 Apr found the Regiment away from Lahr again. This time the Regiment went to visit our British cousins in Bergen Hohne/Munster South for a Spring Practice Camp. The refreshing visit to the BAOR renewed the comradeship 1 RCHA enjoys with the Royal Artillery. The Regiment was billeted in Trauen Lager. From this camp the Batteries made their daily treks into the ranges. The camp was a confirmation of sub-unit training which ended with two days of regimental tech shooting and a CO's five day fire and movement exercise. The Quick Action Competition was held on 3 Apr at Munster South. B Troop squeezed through for first place, A Troop second and D Troop third.

ADVENTURE TRAINING

The cry "Tally Ho" was traditionally associated with a gentle sport originating in England several years ago (something to do with fox, or was it a rabbit?). But today within the realm of 1 RCHA the cry brings a lump to the throats of all gunners. For this cry means adventure training which varies from year to year. In the past it meant an escape and evasion exercise with a "real" POW compound, "jack-boots" and canvas blankets.

However, in Jun 74 the Regiment embarked on a different theme. Because adventure training is a personal experience with many facets and impressions and above

all it is not common place, the Regiment developed a special experience for individuals. Overcoming your natural fear as you inched across a traverse trusting the safety line and your footholds to save you from a thousand foot drop was one. A tense anticipation as your assault boat sliced through white water towards a four foot drop was another. The feeling of super pride as you stand at the bottom of a cliff still tied to your safety line remembering your moment of hesitation before rappelling down the face of the cliff knowing that you did it, is yet another individual experience.



Bdr Julien, C Bty prepares to leap!



Bdr P Conrad, A Bty has a tight grip on things.

6 to 14 Jun found the Regiment on "Tally Ho III" with 325 personnel from 1 RCHA including small groups from 1 RHA Detmold and 25 Field Regiment RA from Munster. Exercise "Tally Ho III" was designed to provide

a physical challenge in relatively unpracticed military skills while providing leadership opportunities for the junior officer and the junior NCO. The exercise was highly successful.



RHQ shoots the rapids. LCol RL Strawbridge, CO and Maj GM Guy, DCO, ride through the rapids with a crew of Sgt Jacobs, MCpl Gaudreau, MCpl Pouliot, Bdr Delorey and Cpl Henderson.

1 RCHA was visited by the Colonel Commandant of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, MGen. H.A. Sparling who observed the training and remarked on the obvious enthusiasm and physical effort associated with the training. He congratulated the exercise co-ordinator, Maj G.R. Hirter and the exercise staff for providing such a challenging and imaginative exercise. The prognosis for "Tally Ho IV"; higher mountains, faster rivers, and longer rappels.



The Colonel Commandant chats with Bdr R Cutcliffe of C Bty during the mountain climbing phase.



Bdr B Beck, B Battery, lines up his M109 in preparation for rail move to Hohenfels.

FALL CONCENTRATION

The next major training event was the "Fall Concentration" from 13 Sep to 22 Oct 74. This five week "scheme" involved several aspects of training which occurred near the same general area in Bavaria, Germany. First 16-18 Sep was the Battery Commanders' live firing practice in Grafenwohr. (This led directly into the regimental participation in a live Divisional Artillery Exercise with 10 (GE) Div Arty on 19 Sep.) Then to liven things up and facilitate the return of the Regiment to Hohenfels, the CO conducted a quick two day, dry, fire and movement exercise through the Requisitioned Manoeuvre Area. This fast paced, active exercise involved NBC, local defence and road movement through the attractive German countryside.

Next came the brigade controlled battle group FTX "PONY EXPRESS". It was held primarily in Hohenfels from 28 Sep to 2 Oct. The Regiment provided a majority of the umpire staff besides the affiliated BC and F00 parties. This particular exercise pitted 1 R22eR against 3 Mech Cdo. The infantry battalions were each supported by a squadron of tanks and worked their way through the deployment, the advance to contact, the withdrawal and the defence phases of war. As an added treat, chemical warfare was introduced on the last evening and 1 R22eR went through a German de-contamination center with BC and F00 parties in tow (this was an experience never before encountered, a battalion minus, standing around a German village at 0300 hours, in nothing but their combat boots and a promise).

After a week of rest 4-9 Oct, during which half the Regiment managed to return to Lahr for two days of R and R, the regiment began REFORGER 74 or Exercise "CERTAIN PLEDGE" 10-20 Oct. REFORGER officially started two days earlier on 8 Oct with A CPX "EXERCISE DONAU DRIFT". REFORGER was not destined to be spared by the bad weather already encountered during the early parts of the fall concentration. The rain did stop once, for a few hours on 18 Oct. The rain drastically affected movement during the entire exercise. Damage Control conditions were usually poor to pretty poor. But even with the rain the exercise maintained a fast tempo. Many miles were travelled both forward and back.

A Fire Effects Demonstration was held on 28 Sep in Camp Hohenfels. Maj Johnston, BC C, was 1 RCHA's co-ordinating officer for the demonstration. The clear grass slope was blanketed with coloured smoke and HE from the Regiment. The brigade, who sat on a hill approximately 2000 metres away, were very impressed. To be able to feel the WEIGHT of fire as it exploded and sent shock waves through the air and the ground was a first time experience for most of them.

SUMMARY

That accounts for approximately 17 weeks of collective training in which at least one sub-unit of the Regiment was involved. Mixed throughout this continual process of education called major and minor collective training, there was annual refresher, unit courses, leave, rotation, honour guards, salutes, ski school, adventure training, and of course, sports.

Special mention and awards for excellence were also high on 1 RCHA's list during the year. The results of the Brigade Commander's Staff Inspection was nothing but the best. All ranks could be proud of the effort put forward which caused high praise from the Commander. Similar remarks were heralded after compiling the results of the Annual Technical Inspection. As further proof that all the hard work and training was worthwhile, 1 RCHA was awarded the Command Safe Driving Plaque for the year of 1973.

During 1974 it was decided that units would now be responsible to conduct the Basic Arty Tech Course. To comply with this new requirement and complete other special training needs, a regimental school was developed. The RCPO, Captain Pleasance, was responsible for implementing the plan (he was the CI for the Regiment). The school conducted light track, driver M109, driver 5 ton (extended wheel base) and basic arty tech courses. There was an officer IC for each course and the required resources of the Regiment were made available to the school. This proved to be a very successful venture. The tech course planned to fire live during Grafenwohr 75 to complete the required EOs and POs.

That completes the major activities for the Regiment, but scattered, sprinkled and mixed into these are the minor training activities. They involve such things as the RCPO's CPX s, SNOWBALLS and most of all, the sub-unit dry exercises in the southern portion of Germany near and around Lahr.

These battery activities have lived under such names as "Exercise PRINCE VALIANT", "CRESTED EAGLE", and "MUZZLE BRAKE II". This sub-unit training was designed as a period of opportunity to examine the sub-units' operational effectiveness within the Regiment. It was during this training that maximum effort was made to develop the TEAMWORK required to guarantee sub-unit effectiveness in unit level exercises. An "Inward-looking" program at the sub-unit level was developed to ensure that effectiveness would be maintained at all levels of training.

The batteries in particular conducted training in the classroom, CP room and puff range as a stepping stone. At the same time, recce parties and OP crews worked up to new heights of proficiency. All of the training was ended with a Battery Exercise to prove the training. This usually was a two day exercise in the Requisitioned Manoeuvre Area a few hours drive from Lahr. One such exercise was "EX PUPPET SHOW" 4-6 Mar 74, conducted by B Bty.



MGen WC Leonard, Comd CFE, presents the Commanding Officer LCol RL Strawbridge with the CFE Command Safe Driving Award.

A GUNNER FAREWELL



The Regiment "Doubles Off" for the roll past, during the Regimental Parade held on the occasion of the retirement of Colonel DH Gunter CD, Director of Artillery.

The Regiment on 22 March 1974 gave the Director of Artillery, Colonel D.H. Gunter, CD, a gunner's farewell on the occasion of his retirement after 35 years of service to the guns. By kind permission of BGen. P.V.B. Grieve, CD, Commander 4 CMBG, Colonel Gunter was the reviewing officer at a ceremonial parade held in his honour to enable all ranks of the Regiment to say farewell in an appropriate manner. LCol Strawbridge, Commanding Officer, presented him with a Regiment plaque and a St. Barbara's Scroll as a memento of his association with the Regiment.



Maj Hirter BC A, Salutes the reviewing officer, Colonel Gunter.



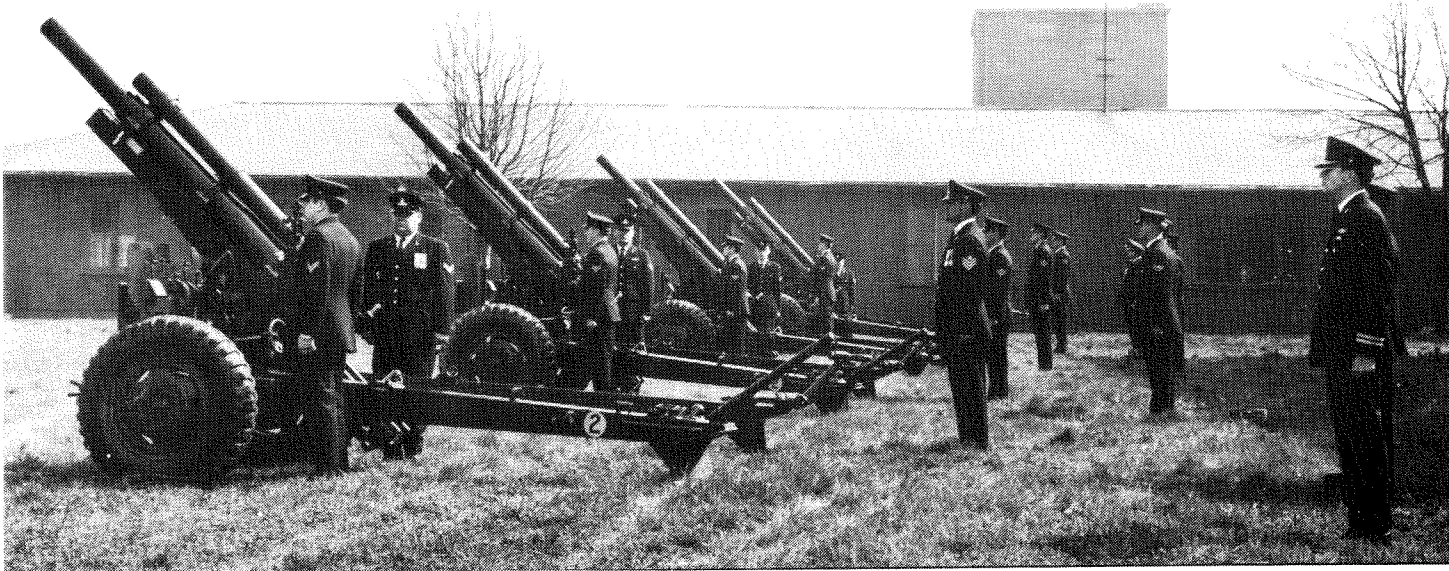
Col Gunter receives a Regimental Plaque and a St Barbara's Scroll from the Regiment.

Colonel and Mrs. Gunter were Guests of Honour at a mixed mess dinner. It was a time for speeches and replies. Colonel Gunter stated that he was no stranger to 1 RCHA as he was "CPO C", "Adjutant", "BC A" and "2 IC" in the Regiment when the Regiment was in Shilo, then in Gagetown. The CO presented a magnificent chess set to the Colonel on behalf of the Regiment.



Col Gunter proudly displays the magnificent chess board presented to him by the Regiment.

The tribute continued on the next day as Colonel Gunter was preparing to fly back to Canada. At the AMU, an Honour Guard was on parade as the Saluting Troop of Guns fired a farewell. To Colonel and Mrs. Gunter, 1 RCHA wishes you "Good Luck and Good Shooting."



The Saluting Troop Commanded by Capt D Moreside awaits the signal to fire the "farewell" to Col Gunter.



Colonel Gunter inspects the Honour Guard commanded by Capt M Winter.



A last look at the Guns as Colonel Gunter inspects the Saluting Troop.

NIJMEGEN MARCHES



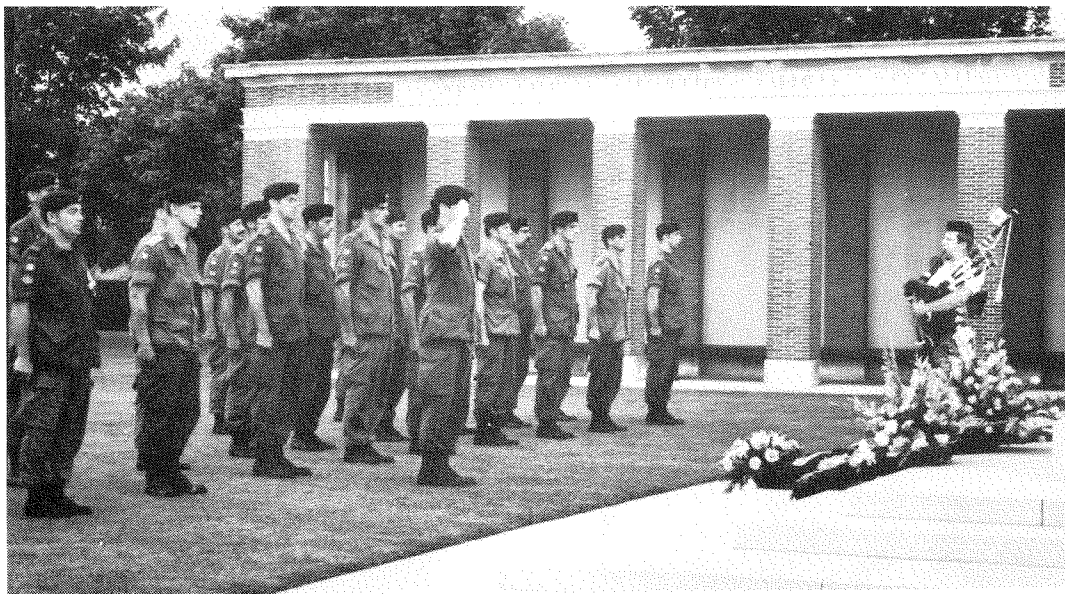
The Volunteers as they start off!

On 18 Jul 74, 1 RCHA was proudly represented on the "largest organized march of the world". The international Nijmegen Marches are held annually in the city of Nijmegen, Holland, some ten kilometres from the Germany-Netherlands border. The marches have been held ever since WW1 and 1974 saw the 58th Marches with 15,000 officially registered marchers. Of these, more than 12,000 crossed the finish line on the fourth day with 160 kilometres behind them.

1 RCHA's team of 18 volunteers participated in the military category (40% of the marchers) which consists of 12 or more servicemen and carrying 22 pounds of personal equipment. The team was led by Captain Dallaire. Among the gunners were dedicated individuals who have attended the marches several times. Sgt Andy Andrews was awarded the Nijmegen medal for having completed the Marches for the seventh time. A well deserved decoration; a credit to the corps.



Sgt Andrews is awarded the Nijmegen medal for having completed the international Nijmegen Marches for the seventh time! Team captain Capt Dallaire pins on the medal.



The team pays its respects at the Canadian War Cemetery at Groesbeak.

The marches are no joke as anyone who has walked the route can attest. "Never Again!" was the cry on the third day and 120 kilometres behind them. Through the rain and the heat they walked, but when it was all over their enthusiasm crawled back and the feeling of accomplishment and personal pride won out as someone was heard to say "Well maybe just once more next year."

The route led the teams to the Canadian War Cemetery of Groesbeak where 1,300 Canadian soldiers were buried during the Second World War. 1 RCHA's team paid its respects to the dead in front of the Cenotaph.

THE ELKINS TROPHY

The winner of the Elkins Trophy for 1974 was A Battery. LCol R.L. Strawbridge, Commanding Officer, made the presentation at a Regimental parade on 2 Jul. LCol G.R. Hirter, BC A and MWO Gardiner BSM accepted the trophy on behalf of the Battery.

The Elkins Trophy is the most important annual award made to a battery. The donor, MGen W.H.P. Elkins, CB, CBE, DSO enjoyed a long and distinguished career in the Royal Regiment, particularly in the RCHA. He was an original member of the 1914 RCHA Brigade

and he rose to command the unit in 1916. After the war he commanded the RCHA during 1921-22 and 1925-26.

The trophy was originally presented for annual competition between gun troops in the regiment and was awarded to the troop with the best gunnery ability. In 1970 with the reorganization into the six gun battery, the criteria for awarding the trophy was altered. Since then, the trophy has been awarded to the best battery, based on an assessment of all its activities throughout the year including gunnery, administration and general conduct.

CHANGES OF COMMAND

During the summer, two special events took place. Two changes of Command occurred which became historic because of their special circumstances. A and B Batteries received "new brooms".

A Bty said goodbye to LCol G.R. Hirter who passed the reins of command over to Maj O.L. Greenizan. LCol Hirter moves on and up to the Airborne Regiment.



LCol Strawbridge witnesses the Change of Command for A Bty.

B Bty was pressed for time on the usual handover procedure. Maj D.B. Bianco received his new Battery from Maj C.D. Mialkowski at the airport (Maj Mialkowski had a few seconds, prior to boarding his aircraft bound for Canada and Royal Roads, to sign over B Bty). Maj J. James, an ex-Battery Commander of the Battery, witnessed the handover.



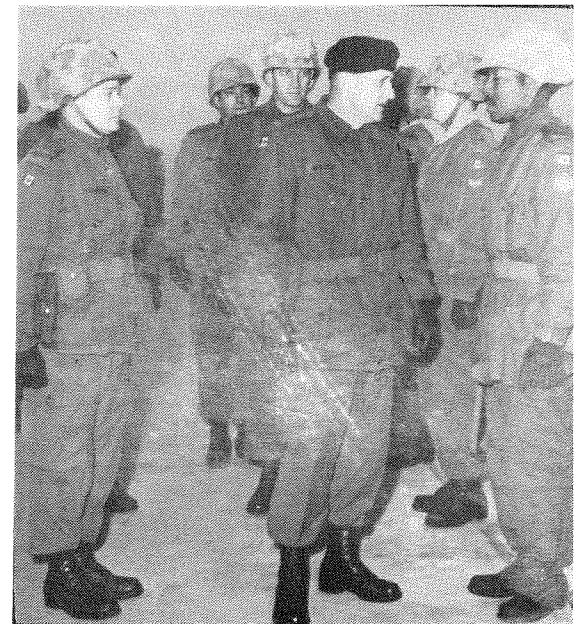
Sgt Smith, LF holds the wine as the Battery passes hands.

BRIGADE COMMANDER'S PARADE

Once a year the Commander 4 CMBG has a first hand, hard look at the Regiment on parade. The process could be likened to a medical examination where nothing is overlooked, not even the "Short Arms Inspection". First of all the staff of the brigade headquarters goes over the Regiment's paperwork with a fine toothed comb. They assess the complete administrative machine of the Regiment. Two days later the Commander inspects the regiment.



Do you really use all this equipment?

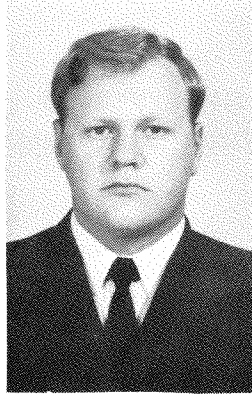


BGen CH Belzile stops to talk to MBdr Carvery.

In 1974 the Commander's parade was held on 7 Nov. After two weeks of scrubbing, "touching up paint" and re-newing equipment, the Regiment was on parade. After several hours of inspecting, checking and taking to task, the Regiment sighed a breath of relief — they had passed the hardest test. The Commander, Brigadier-General C.J. Belzile, CD took the general salute. He then inspected the Regiment which was formed up in front of

PC 4. On the order "Detachments Front", from the CO, the Regiment doubled to their posts and awaited the Commander. General Belzile inspected the equipment of the Regiment by battery, which was layed out complete. He took a critical look at all the vehicles. As he passed from vehicle to vehicle he stopped and spoke with almost everyone. He left the Regiment with a tremendous feeling of pride and a satisfaction of a job well done!

IN MEMORIAM



Bombardier John Harold Evans

1 RCHA was deeply saddened by the accidental death on 8 November 1974 of one of its soldiers, Bombardier John Harold Evans. He was in London, England, at the time as a member of the Honour Guard for the annual Lord Mayor's Parade.

Bdr Evans was born on 3 May 1947 and was enrolled in the Canadian Army on 10 May 1965. After completion of basic training, he served with 1 RCHA in Germany and 2 RCHA In Petawawa prior to being posted a second time to 1 RCHA. During his present tour Bombardier Evans was an avid supporter of the Men's

Intermediate Softball League. He further distinguished himself as PMC of the Junior Ranks Mess, earning the support and respect of both his seniors and peers.

1 RCHA held an open Memorial Service for Bombardier Evans on 12 November 1974. Bombardier Evans is survived by his wife Alice Jean, one son Winston, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Evans of Irishtown, Prince Edward Island. The Commanding Officer, Officers, Warrant Officers, Sergeants and Men of 1 RCHA extend their deepest sympathy and share in the loss of a son and respected comrade.



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Mayor of Pembroke, Ontario
and
MEMBERS OF COUNCIL**

2 RCHA



2 RCHA Activities

END OF AN ERA 2 RCHA OFFICERS' MESS CLOSES

by Lt CL Cotter

After many years of serving gunner officers in Petawawa, the 2 RCHA Officers' Mess has been slated for demolition.

Having served two gunner regiments, 4 RCHA until 14 Jul, 1970 and since then 2 RCHA, it has been a second home to many and just plain home to others. This mess had undoubtedly seen the rise (and been the downfall) of many fine gunner officers. The regimental polar bear, Carmichael, could tell the complete history of this edifice and related episodes of its members, but such a revelation is best left to the confines of mess dinners.

The Gunners' Mess ceased to function as such on the 20th of June, 1974. It will serve its last few months as a stand-in for the Base Mess which is undergoing renovation. Once renovations are completed the Gunners' Mess will be demolished.

A movement is afoot to save the Subalterns tree which guards the front entrance to the mess. It has been

surveyed in as BP "SUBBY". Such an institution cannot be lost by the mere swing of an axe when the long hours many young subalterns spent in its branches are considered.

The regimental mementos were saved by the desperate act of a few Gunner officers on the eve of the turn-over. These items now lend the Regimental Conference Room a true regimental decor.

The demolition of the Gunners' Mess has resulted in the officers of 2 RCHA becoming part of the membership of the Base Mess. The institution will be missed, but the comradeship of the Gunners will undoubtedly carry on in the new surroundings.

Further details of the history of this mess are available in a past volume of the Canadian Gunner.



LCol HR Wheatley hands over building A-12, formerly the 2 RCHA Officer's Mess, to Maj DR Foster, PMC of CFB Petawawa Officers' Mess as Regimental Officers and sympathizers look on.

EXERCISES PAR CAISSON AND MOBILE WARRIOR

by Lt T.D. Mooney

Again this year, as last, the Canadian Air Sea Transportable Group (CAST) Arty Regiment Practice Camp was held at Petawawa with X and Q Batteries from 5 RALC and D Battery participating. Our sister batteries arrived on 22 Sep 74 with the activities commencing the following day.

From 23 Sep to 27 Sep battery training was scheduled when everyone would hone their technical and tactical skills. However, on the 25th the battery training was progressing so well that the CO, LCol Stothers, added an impromptu 18 hour Regimental Exercise to bring to light any difficulties that we might have later.



Bdr WH Johnson sends a "brick" down range.



What do you mean I'm in the wrong grid square.

After this short period everyone was stood down for 12 hours to get ready for the "real thing". All aspects of regimental deployments in support of various formations were practised, the emphasis being put on regimental fire planning; not so much the technical points but the tactical aspects. Tactical helicopter moves were also carried out with everyone gaining a little more expertise in their various roles in air movements.



Love you to come with us.

450 Helicopter Squadron, during one of the air moves successfully modified, from 750 metres, a ¼ ton from X Battery. However, NDHQ is expected to reject the modification due to the cost involved. It is expected that further modifications of this type will be curtailed due to the inspection of TAMS equipment.



"Occupying an OP - the fun way".

On the completion of Exercise PAR CAISSON, rehearsals for MOBILE WARRIOR began. This portion went extremely well on the shooting side of it, but apparently the sound of the guns going off on the weekends and at night was a little too much for some of our civilian neighbours. The final presentation took place on 7-8 Oct 74 for the Junior Command Staff College (Land) (JCSC[L]) and candidates from Staff College in Toronto.

Everyone from our new CO to our new gunners learned something from the past few weeks with everyone meeting old friends and making new ones.

**EXERCISE GOBI EXPRESS V
26 AUG TO 13 SEP 74**

by Lt H.M. Auger

At the end of August, 1974, four members of 2 RCHA, Capt DJ LeClair, Lt HM Auger, OCdt JDG Chaplin and Sgt DW Wheaton arrived at Fort Bliss, in the Texas Panhandle, near El Paso.

We were there to participate, as part of a contingent of three dozen Canadians (seven gunners) in Exercise GOBI EXPRESS V. as guests of the Third Brigade of the 82nd Airborne Division and the Third Armoured Cavalry Regiment (3 ACR).

It was decided to assign the Canadians to various units in the two formations; and the gunners were assigned to the First Battalion, 319th Field Artillery Regiment.

After a settling-in period at MacGregor Range (in the state of New Mexico, but still part of Fort Bliss), the artillery members were sent to Dona Ana Range Camp, about forty miles from El Paso, for four days of live firing. The first morning at Dona Ana we saw 'B' Battery of the 319th jump into the ranges following a long flight from their home: Fort Bragg, North Carolina (By long I mean they had been hooked up for some eight hours).

The jump eventually led to the curtailment of the live firing practice, as one soldier dropped his rifle as he left the aircraft. As a result, both the first and second Battalions formed a very long human chain and combed the drop zone for one and a half days and eventually found the rifle, barrel-first, undamaged in the dry desert soil. It may also be noted that two days earlier, when 'A' Battery jumped in, casualties included three 105mm Howitzers and one jeep.

The live firing practice was an interesting introduction to the United States method of fire control. It seems their plotting device is something called a Firing Chart, which I've never seen before. Some of the many differences between Canadian and the U.S. systems are:

- a. Battery Commanders do only reces for gun positions (not a bad idea);
- b. the most inexperienced officers are sent to the OP end;
- c. the OP officers request, rather than demand, fire from their batteries; and
- d. the actual order to fire a gun comes from the executive officer who stands on the gun line.

The desert also provided problems not normally encountered in Canada, is that loud hiss you hear beside your head at 0200 a rattlesnake or a slow leak in your air mattress?

During this period we were also able to watch the firing of their M109s and 4.2 inch mortars. Also Captain LeClair passed on some of his knowledge to some of their inexperienced OP officers. To sum up my comments on the United States method of fire control, I prefer the Canadian system.

Now on to the actual exercise itself. It took place from 5 to 8 September and Artillery personnel, rather than watch dry deployments, were eventually tasked as fire markers on the umpire staff.

To set the scene 3ACR, as the name implies, supplied a large tracked force with lots of tanks (in the order of 75) while the 82nd Airborne had only its feet and lots of anti-tank weapons (Tow, Vulcan, Redeye, MAWs and LAWS).

As war was declared the tanks lined up in single file and drove at near top speed across the desert towards the airborne troops. In preparation the 82nd had occupied the high ground features and set-up their anti-tank defences. Their plan was to draw the tanks into a low-lying area surrounded by many hills and to block off the exits with minefields. Then, with a maximum number of tanks in the killing zone, open fire and defeat the enemy. It should be noted that there were more areas than one like this and in fact there were many such traps set.

With the attack going unopposed, the 3ACR force was drawn in and the exits closed. The results were staggering! After four and one-half hours, most of which was spent advancing at top speed, there were some forty-eight tanks destroyed and two hundred and forty-two exercise dead. This is not counting the many disabled tanks and APCs and many wounded in action.

Thus the 'Archipelago Anti-tank Defence' had worked. In fact it had worked so well that after 36 hours the exercise was stopped and each side withdrew to original positions and the attack began again.

As a fire marker my function was to overfly the battlefield in helicopters and to indicate incoming fire and exercise signals by dropping coloured smoke grenades and to make the damage and casualty assessments. We also maintained radio communications and kept a running count of ammunition expenditures and losses of material and personnel.

LCol Plummer of Third Brigade, 82nd Airborne Division and LCol Lutz of Third Armoured Cavalry Regiment, indicated their appreciation, as chief controllers, for the Canadian aid on the control staff, which helped make the exercise picture much more realistic.

Capt (nine dollar) LeClair holds the Canadian record for stomach stability on erratic flight — all those who flew as follow-up passengers became airsick, but Spud never turned a hair (or stomach).

After some delightful experiences in El Paso and especially Juarez, Mexico, during the last four days, the Canadians were happy to be on their way home.

D BATTERY IN SOUTH AFRICA

By OCdt JDG Chaplin

In 1899, under considerable pressure, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, then Prime Minister, consented to send Canadian troops to serve the Empire's cause in South Africa. The artillery was sent in the second contingent. It consisted of a Brigade Division of three six gun batteries, armed with 12 pounder breech loading rifles. These batteries were known as "C", "D" and "E" batteries, Royal Canadian Field Artillery.

Their origins were diverse: each battery had a section manned by permanent force soldiers, and two manned by militiamen drawn from across the country; the officers came from both components. The Commanding Major of "D" Battery, Major WG Hurdman, and the left section commander, Lieutenant EWB Morrison, came from 2nd Field Battery, Ottawa; the centre section was commanded by Lieutenant TW Van Tuyl, of 6 Field Battery, London, and the right section by Lieutenant John McCrea, of 16 Field Battery, Guelph.

The Brigade sailed for Cape Town 22 January, 1900, and seemed, a few weeks later, likely to miss the war. General Cronje surrendered at Paardeburg Drift 27 February, 1900; Ladysmith was relieved 1 March, and Lord Roberts, holding Bloemfontein, capital of the Orange Free State, was prepared to march on Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal. It was decided that he had all the field artillery necessary to his campaign without the Canadians.

However, the Douglas-Carnarvon area of the Transvaal revolted, involving the D battery in two months of hard riding. This campaign ended and the battery was then tasked to guard the Lines of Communication. They then joined the army in action at Hamenskraal on 17 July, 1900, the first of 33 actions in the remaining five months the battery was to spend in Africa. The battery was to have its flexibility tested to the maximum in a wide variety of tasks.

The battery spent the rest of the campaign in the Belfast Station area, in the army of Major-General Smith-Dorrien. It was near the end of this period that "D" Battery fought its celebrated rearguard action.

On the 6th of November, Major-General Smith-Dorrien took a column on a three-day clearing operation in the hills to the south of Belfast, to drive out Boer commandos and burn any farmhouses being used as barracks. The column consisted of a vanguard, being Lt Morrison's section and 90 Royal Canadian Dragoons; and a main guard of 60 Canadian Mounted Rifles, the Shropshire Light Infantry, the Suffolk Regiment, 200 other cavalry, two 5-inch "cow" guns, four guns of the 84th Field Battery, R.A., and a baggage train five miles long.

That day, the Boers made a fighting withdrawal to the banks of the Komati River, where they repelled an attempted coup-de-main by the Shropshires. The Suffolks then turned the position, and the guns and Dragoons flanked it, threatened with encirclement the Boers were forced out of the kopje in which they were emplaced. As Boer reinforcements mustered to the signal fires, the column camped on the river near Leliefontein.

The next day, the GOC ordered a return to Belfast, putting the previous day's vanguard on rearguard, and the CMRs on the right flank guard. This deployment could not have suited the Boers' purposes better. The guns that had, the previous day, galled them with harassing fire as a vanguard, and killed their General, Henry Prinsloo, were now available for capture. The Boers had captured quantities of 12 pdr ammunition in their raids on the Imperial Lines of Communication and baggage trains, but, as yet, had no guns to fire them — a situation they intended to amend.

To cover the withdrawal, the CMR occupied the kopje taken from the Boers, driving and holding off six times their number. The section in the meantime was shelling any small concentration of Boers that showed itself. LCol Lessard of the Dragoons ordered the section over to the assistance of one of his troop commanders, Lt HZC Cockburn, whose two troops were heavily engaged by 200 rebels. Not six rounds had been fired when the Colonel returned, saying,

“For God's sake, Morrison, save your guns!”

Boer cavalymen were forming up in an extended line, two hundred of them. The detachment limbered up, retiring over the crest of the ridge in a storm of Mauser fire. Lt Cockburn's Dragoons engaged the rebels at heavy cost, outnumbered three to one, and all but six were killed, wounded or taken prisoner, including their commander, who was wounded and captured.

The other gun, also in dire straits, was protected by Lt REW Turner, already twice wounded, and his troop, and also by Sgt EJ Holland, with a horse-drawn Colt machine gun. This gun also escaped being cut off at the last moment, with the Sergeant and his machine gun barrel aboard the limber, as his draught horse could go no farther.

Lt Morrison and his gun, still under hot rebel pursuit, deployed, fired two rounds and retired amidst a swarm of bullets under the cover of a well-timed counter-charge by the CMR. The draught horses, exhausted to walking speed, were helped by the detachment to haul the gun over the ridge into temporary safety, two of the gunners bleeding from the lungs as a result of their strenuous efforts.

At that point, the Lieutenant met the GOC and was ordered to cross the spruit into relative safety; from which position he fired his guns to cover the withdrawal of the remaining cavalry. There the Boers gave up their attempts to seize the guns — Their store of captured ammunition would remain unexpended.

For the battery, the campaign fizzled to an end a month later, and they returned to Canada early in the New Year. The Queen, however, had not been ungrateful. The three Dragoons, Cockburn, Turner and Holland, received the Victoria Cross, and Lt Morrison the Distinguished Service Order. The coming years were to see Lt Turner, GOC 2ND Division, CEF, and Lt. Morrison, G.O.C.R.A. Canadian Corps.

Seventy-one years later, at the annual regimental dinner of Lt Morrison's parent unit, in a toast to fallen comrades, WA Hare, the lead driver of the gun that bore Sgt Holland out of action, related to the audience, 60 years his junior, the events of that now-remote battle. In this fashion, the traditions of the Regiment are carried on, not to resist change, but to be a model for the future.

AMF(L) ARTILLERY PROBLEMS IN MOUNTAIN OPERATIONS

“NEITHER RAIN NOR SNOW NOR SLEET”

By Capt D.J. LeClair

Introduction

With the advent of the Allied Mobile Force (AMF) and its resulting roles in NATO's southern and northern flanks we gunners have been faced with those artillery problems associated with operations in a mountainous environment. In this article I have chosen the AMF (L) employment in NATO's Northern Flank and in particular, Norway, and will deal with special artillery considerations and problem areas.

General

Norway covers an area of approximately 150,000 square miles and is located in North Western Europe in the Scandinavian Peninsula. It is bounded by a 2,125 mile long coastline along the North and Norwegian Seas and the Arctic Ocean. Norway is bounded on the East by common frontiers with Sweden, Finland and the Soviet Union.

Norway's terrain is comprised mainly of high plateaus and rugged mountains. The highlands are broken by fertile valleys and dotted with lakes. About 25% of the land is forested and only 37% of the land mass is arable.

The climate is strongly influenced by the Gulf Stream, resulting in relatively mild winters for the latitude, particularly along the coast. Unfortunately, this climate does not extend to the interior where winter temperatures are extremely cold. Rainfall is generally at maximum during the fall/winter period. Spring and summer are moderatley warm, with the maximum temperature reaching the low 70s and rarely the low 80s.

Aim

Marshal Foch refers to preparation as:

“the assembling of adequate forces at the right locations before the outbreak of war.”¹

The aim of this article will be to outline some of the salient problems inherent in the preparation, and employment of artillery in a Norwegian type environment.

Discussion

Picture yourself as the commander of a tracked six gun 105(L5) pack howitzer battery. Your battery has been placed in DS of an infantry battalion to be deployed in a defensive posture and you are on your way to battalion headquarters to discuss the forthcoming operation. As you stepped into the battalion CP complex the first sight that your eyes fixed upon was the immense tac map which covered a 10' x 10' area. Quickly, surveying this map and with a series of rapid mathematical deductions for which gunners are infamous, you noticed that the battalion area of responsibility was an area of 30 kilometers by 40 kilometers. Realizing the capabilities of your battery and remembering the last war game of this area, a series of salient artillery axioms and points flashed to your mind. Fortunately for us, the BC is a person who thinks aloud; let's listen in on his thoughts. is

Equipment

Equipped with L5s with a mean fighting range of 9,500 m two important features became obvious; firstly, that I am well outranged and outgunned by corresponding Fantasian equipment; secondly, due to my limited range and the immense battalion frontage for which I have to provide fire support, a great deal of fire and movement will be required. Do I split into sections or do I concentrate? A couple of those quotes from officer training sure are applicable here; what were they?

“We cannot be victorious everywhere: it will suffice for us if we are victorious on one point. We must fight everywhere else with a minimum of forces in order to be overwhelming on that point.”²

“Concentration is an unpalatable principle in application. There are many things that are desirable to do and so few that are possible to do successfully. To try too much is fatal.”³

The positive side of my equipment status is that I am tracked and the guns are man-packable and air portable.

Mobility

My Norwegian counter-parts have informed me that in winter vehicle movement is primarily restricted to the roads and that wheeled movement is virtually impossible. Fortunately, all battery vehicles are tracked and because of Air Transport Command decision to cut down on our chinks I only have essential vehicles. As a result of the

limited road nets and mountain passes there is a high likelihood that they will be high on Fantasia's artillery fire and aerial bombardment lists and I better inform the GPO that all movement will be by a filtration method of a few vehicles at a time.

Successful movement in Norway's difficult terrain will be accomplished as a result of detailed map and ground reconnaissance and bearing this in mind I foresee the maximum use of aerial reconnaissance.

Fortunately, we have brought all our slings, pendants and cargo nets and are at a pretty fair standard of helicopter movement; therefore the aerial movement of the battery should be quite smooth.

Maintenance

Though not a major problem, I must inform all personnel that as the weather gets colder maintenance becomes more difficult and time consuming and, as a result, each vehicle must become a “crew serviced” piece of equipment.

I had better check with the GPO to ensure that all vehicles have been winterized.

Gun Positions

Gun positions in Norway are very limited and are generally sited for accessibility to existing road nets. Due to the nature of the terrain I have the choice of gun positions in low terrain or on commanding terrain. Some of the advantages of low terrain are:

1. a greater accessibility to road nets;
2. camouflage is easier;
3. preparation and digging is easier;
4. survey is easier to obtain;
5. defilade siting is easier to obtain; and
6. alternate positions are more available.

Some of the disadvantages of low terrain are:

1. an increase in the amount of dead ground;
2. susceptibility to small arms fire from surrounding peaks;
3. communications become more difficult; and
4. susceptible to rock slides and avalanches.

An extensive map and ground reconnaissance will have to be done to determine the dead ground which will be unable to be covered by indirect fire. That sounds like an excellent job for one of my junior officers – I am sure they have not seen a dead ground trace.

Camouflage

Due to the sparseness of undergrowth and trees in Norway, camouflage is difficult. However, there are a few positions which offer the alternative of digging in or building-up and for the majority of this positions it will be a building-up process of camouflage. The new white-paint vehicle camouflage combined with our camouflage nets should give us adequate protection.

1. Foch, *A study in Leadership*, page 23.
 2. *Principles of War*, pages 283 and 143.
 3. *Principles of War*, page 18

Communications

Due to the nature of the mountainous terrain and valleys, communications in Norway will be one of my major problems and in order to solve this I must check with the Battalion Sigs officer and see how many RRBs he is going to install in our area. I will warn the GPO he will probably have to set up a few relay stations and discuss with our chopper pilots their probable use in this manner.

Wire will have to be used extensively and due to the cold weather all FOO parties will have to carry quite a few spare batteries.

Observation

Norway with its high peaks offers excellent observation locations; however, I must ensure that my parties do not get too high thus preventing a cloud bank from enveloping the observation from all three parties. Fortunately all my parties are rappell trained and two have attended a mountain climbing course so we should be able to follow the infantry with few problems, and if we get into a situation where this proves to be impossible, I can always call upon the helicopters to provide observation. There are a few points on which I will brief my observation parties:

1. due to short periods of daylight in winter months night observation devices (NODs) will have to be employed;
2. snow cover reduces depth perception;
3. heavy snow causes a reduced lethality;
4. glare from snow causes snow blindness and protective glasses must be worn; and
5. the effects of slope on target adjustment will rapidly become apparent.

Gunnery

The most frightening problem of Norway is crest clearance. With the FACE computer, this problem becomes less complex; but if we split sections and one computer becomes unserviceable and as a result we have to use our manual system, how do we solve this problem?

Due to the nature of the mountains and their heights I will have to deploy to positions on commanding terrain, thus lessening the amount of dead ground and employ high angle missions to the maximum extent. I will have to discuss the employment of the mortars with the Bn Comd and suggest they cover areas of dead ground if possible.

Meteorological conditions change rapidly in Norway and met messages and registration corrections demand constant monitoring and up-dating.

Survey

Accurate orientation and fixation in Norway is extremely difficult due to the extended distances which eliminates traverse type survey, thus triangulation will mostly be employed.

Due to the relative nearness of the North Pole, magnetic variations in such instruments as compasses and directors will vary greatly from that we use at home. In addition, I had better ensure that the recce parties are up on their simultaneous observation of celestial bodies.

Ammunition

Limited road space, inaccessibility of gun positions, bulk and weight of artillery ammunition combine to make ammunition resupply a major problem. I think that dumping points and aerial resupply will be the best solution.

Deep snow causes impact rounds to lose a great deal of their lethality; therefore, I should indent for a decrease in HE impact fuses and request a proportional increase in VT and MT fuses; however, these fuses have a tendency to malfunction at extremes of low temperatures and I must ensure that ammunition storage areas are heated in some manner.

Command and Control

Command and control, especially when the battery splits into separate sections will almost be impossible to attain because of the vast distances involved. Well! I am always bragging how good my young officers are and this will be their opportunity to prove their worth.

Air Superiority

Fantasia outnumbers our FGA by about 6 to 1 so I will have to see the BAIO and see if I can get a few additional SASDS allotted to the battalion; also I will have to ensure that the battery .50 cal's are mounted with the AA mounts.

Whew! Let's step out of the Battery Commander's mind for awhile as he contemplates his problem areas.

"Artillery was to be the dominant factor in the opening phase of any battle, and long before the infantry could take part in it"⁴

Being exposed to the Battery Commander's thoughts we are able to observe portions of the vast scope and context that exist in artillery operations in a mountainous terrain. One factor remains unchanged, however, in any artillery operation:

"The Role of the artillery is to support the other arms by establishing such fire supremacy in the battle area that the enemy can neither interfere with our operations nor develop his own effectively"⁵

Though his mission remains unchanged the Battery Commander has made a rapid and thorough appreciation of the special factors which he must be aware of. Having identified these problems, he now must attempt to solve them by careful planning, realization of his own resources, their capabilities and limitations and a determination to achieve his aim through aggressive action and flexible response.

4. Foch, Memoirs, page 19.
5. CFP, 306(4) A.

Do you split or do you concentrate? How do you resupply? How do you move? How do you camouflage? How do you decrease the amount of dead ground? How do you provide observation? How do we solve crest clearance problem? These are a few areas in which you must supply the answers.

Can the answers to these questions be contained in the areas of Central and Northwest Europe, areas to which most of our study, training and military balance appears to be oriented? I think not, for the plains and slopes of Europe present quite a contrast to the mountains and valleys of Norway.

No, there are no book answers, or a set of stringent rules to follow and the problems in mountain gunnery still remain.

Commanders such as Hannibal and Napoleon were faced with these problems and were prepared — are you prepared to shoot in rain, snow and sleet and be the King of Battle?

DEPLOYMENT OF GUN BATTERIES WITH COMPUTERS

by Capt MW Farrell, RA

Introduction

With the advent of the artillery computer and the MV analyser gunnery has become a very precise art. These modern aids are highly accurate and if they are to be used to their full potential, a new method must be evolved for the deployment of batteries.

Present Method of Deployment

When a battery occupies a new position the order in which the guns come into action does not matter and they are numbered numerically from the right. The mean battery MV is used in all calculations and provided the MV's are approximately the same this is quite acceptable.

The Problem

The artillery computer will have the MV's for each gun at each charge, which have been measured accurately using an MV analyser, stored in its memory. Thus, a gun number on the computer console will relate to a specific gun. If guns are brought into action in any order and then numbered from the right the computer will have to be re-programmed for each new gun position.

The British Field Artillery computer (FACE) has the ability to fire more than one battery at the same time. It is therefore assumed that a computer for the Canadian Artillery will have a similar ability should a computer in another battery fail. This will result in each battery CP having to have a list of all gun MV's in the Regiment, thus once a gun is given a number it will have to retain that number if it is to match the numbers on the computer console.

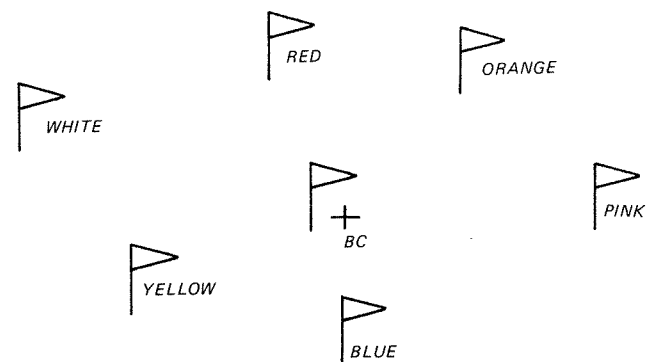
Suggested Method for Future Deployments

The Battery Reconnaissance Officer uses coloured gun markers on his reconnaissance which are planted in the normal manner. The following actions then take place:

1. The Battery Director. After the battery director has been set up the Tech WO identifies the coloured markers and draws a diagram as shown below so that when the guns come into action and report the colour of their markers he will know the displacement of guns on the ground.

2. Displacement Data. The person responsible for obtaining the displacement data also draws a diagram of the gun platforms which eventually will become the battery CP's copy. Displacement data is recorded as shown below:

COLOUR	BEARING	DISTANCE
Blue	3200	75
Yellow	1700	50
Orange	4700	75
Etc		



3. The Occupation. As soon as the guns occupy their platforms they report their colour and number to the director by voice/radio or by holding up a board with the number of the gun on it (SP guns can have a permanent number fixed to the 50 cal ammunition box which can be turned towards the director). Line can now be passed to the guns and the diagram completed showing the layout of the gun position. This diagram remains at the director position so that a check bearing may be carried out at a later stage. Tannoy lines are run out from the guns to the CP at same time by a gun number from each gun carrying his gun marker. When he arrives at the CP he reports the colour of his gun marker and the number of his gun. Before returning to his gun he ties the end of his tannoy line round his gun marker.

This displacement data can now be completed and fed into the Gun Control Unit in the CP in the correct order, ie, in numerical order. The diagram of the gun position can be completed so that the CPO can decide which guns will be in left and right section and so that he can complete his local defence plan.

Summary.

The Canadian Artillery will be receiving computers in the near future and it is worth considering some of the problems they will impose.

The MV analyser will determine accurately the MV for each gun at each charge. The MV's will be stored in the computer. The use of coloured gun markers and giving guns fixed numbers to match those on the computer console is one solution. (see next article).

The computer does not have to be re-programmed for each new position and it can be used to fire guns of another battery.

INDIVIDUAL GUN MUZZLE VELOCITIES WITH FACE

by Lt W.W. Riedel

Since the introduction of Field Artillery Computer Equipment (FACE) in 2 RCHA, the regiment has picked up many of the finer points in the use of computers. FACE is an early generation survey computer which has been successfully adapted to meet the needs of artillery units. The computer offers many advantages as a plotting device among which the increased speed in the production of data and its greater accuracy are probably the most important. FACE accepts map data to 1 metre and produces gun data to 1 mil. Time savings are found not only in the production of data, but also in the set-up time as battery location and gun displacement (CP&FC) are quickly keyed in. Only in the entry of Muzzle Velocities (MVs) is there any waste of time as the MV for each charge must be entered for each gun individually. With our present deployment procedures this would entail the entering of 42 separate pieces of data for each gun positions.

At the present there are two methods of solving the problem. British gunners leave the data stored permanently in the computer and the corresponding gun retains its number no matter where it is located on the gun position. Therefore No 1 could be on the left flank, No. 4 on the right, and No. 6 somewhere in between. Coloured gun markers are used to facilitate the gathering of CP&FC data. Canadian policy on the other hand has been to average MVs and to enter the battery mean MV for each gun. This way all guns always fire on mean data. This policy is acceptable in large regiments where guns can be grouped periodically. With the small numbers of guns available now it is conceivable to have guns which differ in excess of 100 metres on the ground and are unable to be grouped. This is especially true for batteries that have just gone back to using the C1 howitzer, some of which have come out of storage or from the reserves and are virtually brand new.

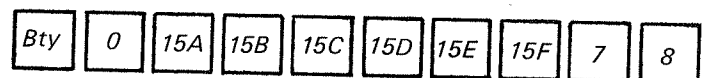
The advent of new light weight, accurate muzzle velocity analyzers and gun data display systems makes it practical to keep current data on MVs and to transmit individual gun data.

The method which D Battery is adopting in conjunction with its FACE is to enter and store permanent MV data for each gun, but retain the present system of deployment drills. The only change will be in the numbering of guns on the computer control console.

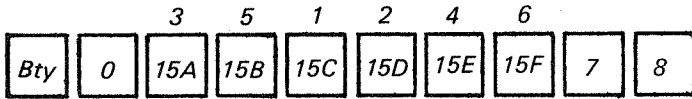
At present the Gun Keys are prenumbered to represent the number of the gun in action:



In the future this key will reflect the Tac Sign of each individual gun. For example No. 1 key will reflect all data for 15A, No. 2 for 15B, No. 3 for 15C and so on. This can be done by taping over the key and entering the Tac Sign on the tape:

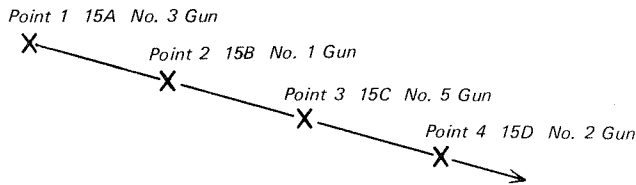


When the gun deploys one of the detachment's gun numbers runs the tannoy wire to the command post and reports "15D, No. 2". The computer technician then enters the number in action above the appropriate Gun Key with an omnichrome. A typical set up may look like this:



Individual CP&FC data can now be entered by the normal drills. To allow for the use of the Gun Alignment and Control System (GACS) guns must always hook up or set up in a specific way. This, however, is quite simple and once established need never be changed. For example 15A always has his gun selector switch set to No. 1 and always hooks up to the No. 1 terminal on the junction box of the tannoy system. This is done because data from the 15A key on the computer will always flow through the No. 1 terminals even though the gun is No. 3 in action in this particular case.

One other peculiarity to this system is in the way which guns will engage a linear. FACE always produces data in a particular way. For a smoke linear the 15A key always engages point 1, 15B point 2 and so on. On the ground the fall of shot might look like this:



To make a target grid correction to an individual gun the OP would order "Point 3 Add 100" instead of "No. 3 Add 100". The GPO would then check to see which gun is on point 3 and correct that gun, in this case No. 5.

These procedures are easy to follow for anyone who has had experience with FACE. It has the advantages of allowing for the full use of the computer as far as MVs are concerned, allowing for more dependable adjustment for the OP as MVs are being compensated for and his Fire for Effect should be more accurate and better grouped, leaving deployment procedures unchanged, and causing no substantial increase of work in the command post.

With the developemnt of the refined equipments which are coming to us under the Artillery Improvement Program, we can no longer ignore the use of individual gun data for increased accuracy of fire. Until a computer is designed which allows for quick and easy programming of MVs, this procedure is the best for letting us get the full use out of our present equipment.

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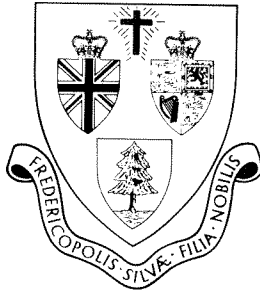
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E Bty Activities

REORGANIZATION OF CTC

by Lt P Nielsen

It was an eventful and exciting year for E Battery, starting with the reorganization of the Combat Training Centre. It had been decided that E Bty, C Sqn 8 CH and J Coy RCR would form a unit under the command of the Commandant, the Combat Arms School to provide all training support to the School. This unit became known, for lack of imagination, as Training Support Group, and the CO E Bty, Major J.A. MacInnis, was appointed OC while remaining BC E Bty.

Although organizations and establishments had been carefully worked out, suggested, revamped, proposed, revised and approved in principle, there were still many questions to be answered. Questions as to the actual move of the units to their new locations, the effects on the men of what was erroneously termed a loss of identity, and the channelling of requests for support and other routine matters within the School. With an obvious confidence in Gunner flexibility and adaptability, the Commander directed E Battery to pioneer the move, to absorb the occasional bumps and grinds and to make the move work. Acting as a hub, the Battery would then show the way while the remainder of the units fell into place. The transition proved to be remarkably smooth. Without missing a single day's support to CAS, the members of the Battery moved stores and equipment, closed out accounts and opened new ones, established a Training Support Group Headquarters, and still had time for a little ice fishing near Minto.

MILITIA SUPPORT

While still averaging a hundred rounds per day, and with the manpower shortages prevalent throughout the Artillery, E Bty provided training and administrative assistance to 1 Field Regiment in Halifax NS; 3 Field Regiment in Saint John and Woodstock NB; and 84 Independent Battery in Yarmouth NS. Gun number, Technician, Communicator, and Fire-planning courses were conducted on Base and at local Headquarters. Live firing was emphasized, and for the first time in many years three Militia units banded together, and the order "Fire Mission Regiment" was heard over the swamps of Gagetown.

It is to the credit of all ranks E Bty, that two of the supported units, 3 Fd Regt RCA (M) and 84 Indep Bty RCA (M), placed first in the Regimental and Battery divisions respectively, in the annual RCA Association competition for Artillery units across the nation.



E Bty moves along the Cabot Trail during Exercise NIMBLE MOUNTAINEER.



"March on the Colours"

Members of E Bty prepare to manhandle an L5 Howitzer to the top of Salt Mountain, Cape Breton during Exercise NIMBLE MOUNTAINEER.

EXERCISE NIMBLE MOUNTAINEER


This exercise, conducted in Cape Breton during the month of September, provided practice in road movement, manhandling the L5 and aboriginal relations. It is also reported that a few handicaps were reduced by a stroke or two at Margaree Harbour.

The Battery moved through CFS Debert to Whycoconough NS, where a 105mm L5 was manhandled to the top of Salt Mountain. Blank rounds were fired with appropriate ceremony in memory of Cape Bretoners fallen in three wars.

At Ingonish, a gathering at the Legion, during which pleasantries and mementos were exchanged, was followed closely by a Church parade conducted by the Battery Prayer Platoon Captains, the Reverend Gordon Shields and Ron MacFarlane. The chapel was an open-air amphitheatre and it rained incessantly. "Steady, the Royal Regiment".

A weekend stay at CFS Sydney was a welcome chance to get dried out while Lieutenant JF Slievert and his Militia Training Unit put on a display of Artillery equipment as part of a recruiting drive by the local units.

"NIMBLE MOUNTAINEER" was a successful exercise, well-timed to provide a change of scenery after a long summer and lots of bullets. The warmth and hospitality of Cape Breton we shall not soon forget.



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FAREWELL TO RAD

On 27 September the Battery bid farewell to Brigadier-General SV Radley-Walters, CMM, DSO, MC, CD, a distinguished soldier and long time friend of Gunners everywhere.

Gen Rad is retiring to pursue the salmon, but Gagetown Gunners will always have a few smoke rounds ready in case he returns.

JARP RETIRES

At a gathering in the Gunpark on 27 June, the Battery said "Goodbye and God bless" to a dedicated Gunner and a fine gentleman, Battery Sergeant Major MWO JARP MacDonald, who semi-retired after 25 years service. Semi, because Jarp is now RSM of 3 Fd Regt (The Loyal Company) in Saint John and Woodstock NB.


A year has gone by. The reorganization of CTC has been completed and things are stable and back to normal. Nothing has really changed. Sure, the Zig-Zag scarf of the Royal Regiment has been replaced by the CAS scarf and we are now called Training Battery, I think. However, the men of E Battery are still doing what they have always done for CAS — firing their guns and helping to produce the best possible in trained soldiers for the Combat Arms.

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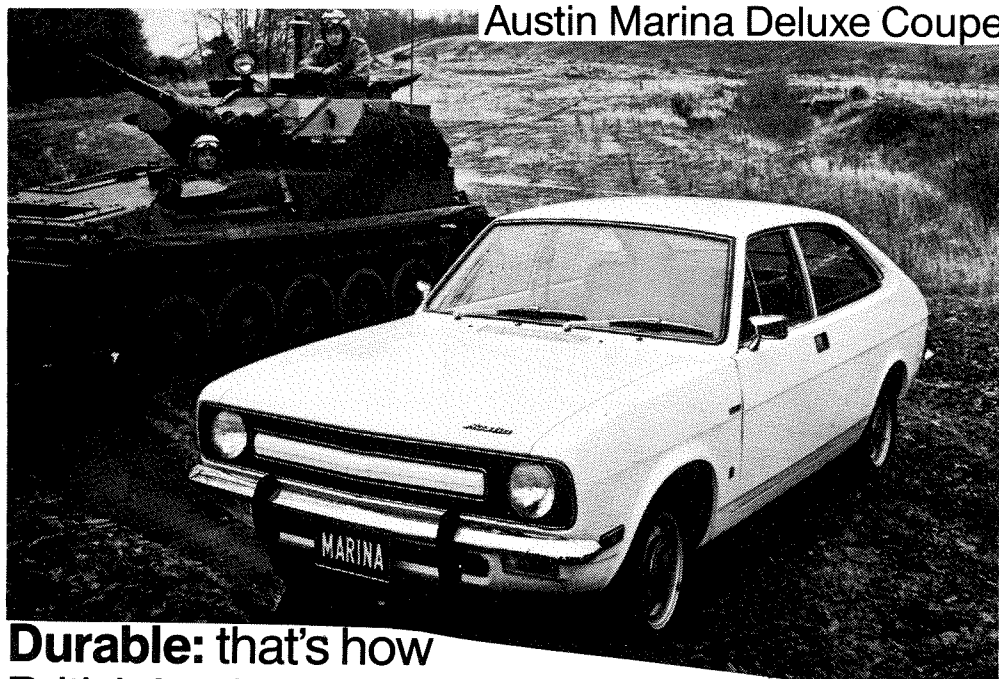
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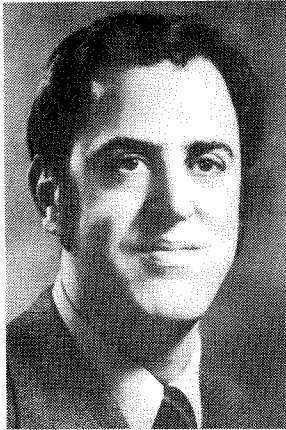
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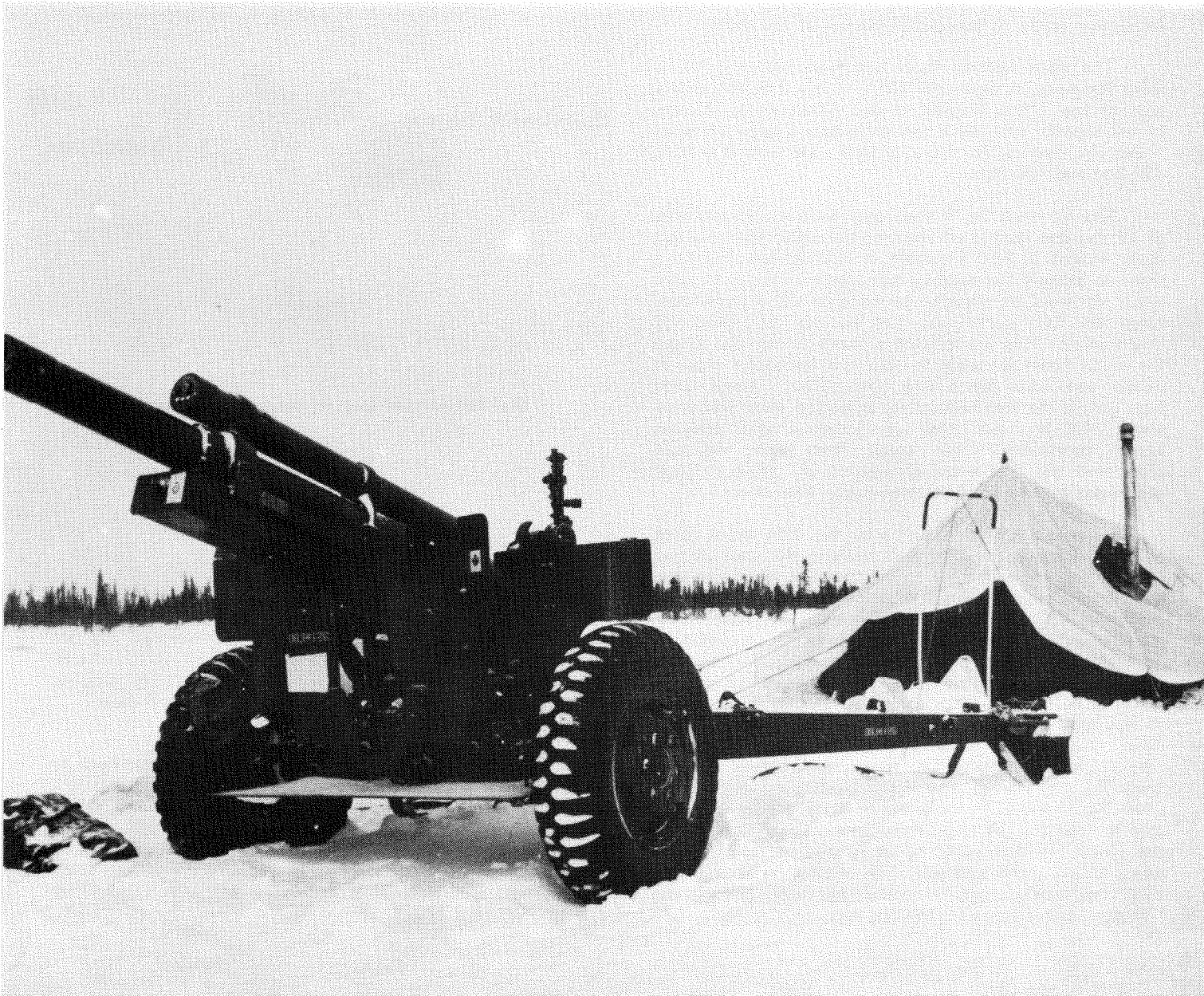
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3 RCHA Activities

EX RAPIER THRUST III

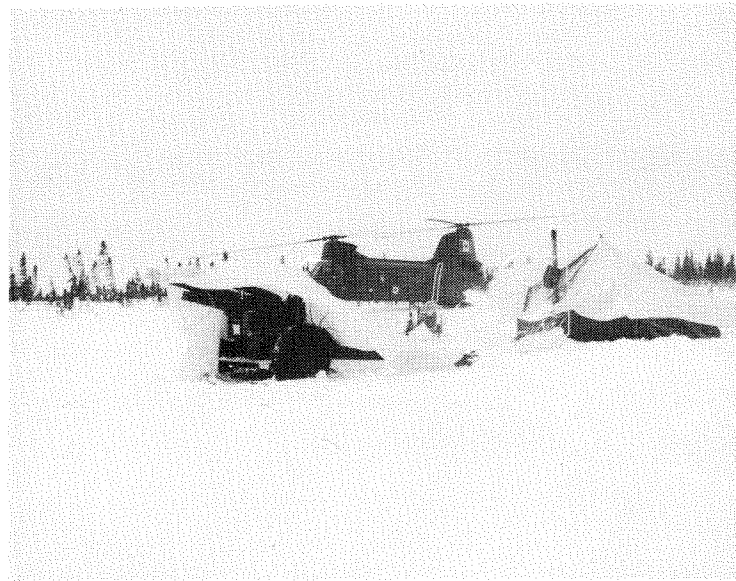
By Capt LE Glover

Ex RAPIER THRUST III was the largest no-notice exercise held in Canada's north by Mobile Command. Men and equipment began to be lifted to Fort Churchill, Manitoba on 13 Jan 74 and when it was finished on 20 Jan there were 1200 men, 100 tracked vehicles and their equipment ready to take off in pursuit of the enemy.

The main fighting force was made up of 2 PPCLI from Winnipeg, A Sqn LdSH(RC), H Bty 3 RCHA, and a coy of the 172nd Brigade, United States Army, Alaska. In the support role there was composite Logistics Coy of 1 Svc Bn, Tactical Air Control Unit, 408 Sqn, 450 Sqn, 434 Sqn and 400 Sqn.

The big move for H Bty began early on the morning of 19 Jan and continued through the night when the last chalk arrived in Fort Churchill at 200600 Jan. Due to a delay in aircraft the exercise had started without us. As a result we were on standby to move to the exercise area when the last chalk was met by our BC, Capt RJ Chamberlain. This precipitated a flurry of activity to get the six CI howitzers ready for our first helicopter move in winter conditions for a long time. After about three false alarms the two helicopters arrived to move us out at about 2400 hrs. Just what we needed, a night move in winter conditions. After about four hours we had completed the first move in support of 2PPCLI's push southward in pursuit of the ever-elusive Fantasians.

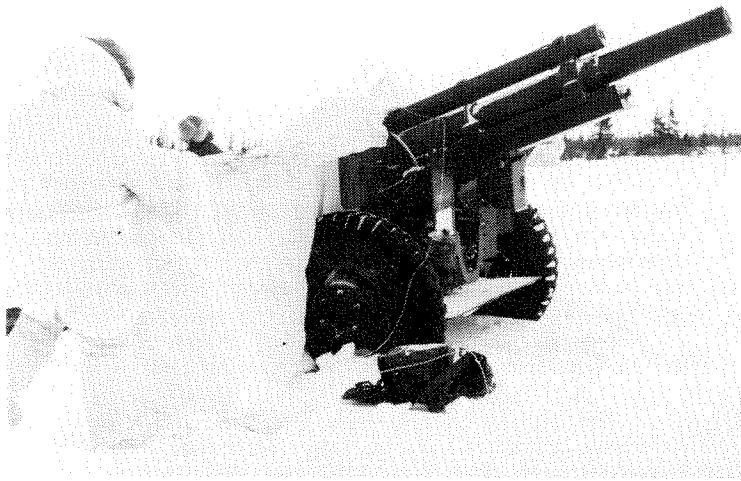
Surveying the situation after the first move there were three howitzers with their trails in the open air and upon closer inspection we found three of them also had bent sight mounts. The gun detachments set about getting ready for action so we could fire some of those lovely blank rounds someone had so thoughtfully provided us with. It was at about this time that communications problems began and we couldn't talk to either of our FOOs or BC except occasionally. Staying in that location all day gave a couple of VIPs a chance to visit, but once again just before darkness fell we began another memorable helicopter move. It was dark before the first chalk hit the ground. This move went fairly well except when Sgt Davis G.A. looked over his shoulder and was able to read the printing on the ammo boxes slung under the Huey. At that point he was ready to return home where it was warm and safe. The weather in Churchill at this time was extremely windy and well below zero (Windchills at -60 degrees to -117 degrees).



Gun detachment area including prime mover.

The battery stayed in this location until about 1200 hrs 23 Jan. On the 22 Jan we received some more VIPs and newspaper reporters. We were resupplied by the BK on the nights of 21 and 22 Jan. He had some difficulty in finding us the first night but the much needed supplies eventually found their way to our friendly little tents.

The last move came very quickly and was back to our base camp to help beat off an attack in that location. This one done in daylight came off quickly and easily. The exercise ended that afternoon at about 1600, making everyone happy. That night brought that evil black potion called SRD Rum. Later on, the battery did its last firing in Fort Churchill when it fired a salute for LCol Allan, the CO of 2 PPCLI.



Prepare to move.

On Thursday there was a debriefing on the exercise and a cleaning of equipment for the return home. All personnel minus a rear party of four flew out of scenic Fort Churchill at about 2000 hrs on 25 Jan for Winnipeg. They remained there overnight and returned home to their families Saturday. The rear party arrived home in the early evening on Monday Jan 28.

PRACTICE CAMP

By Capt JA Davidson

Practice Camp for 1974 was a three phased period held from 8 Apr to 2 May 74. An IG team of Capt MB Morrison, WO Gullovics P.F. and WO Strickland CW attended the last two phases in order to give the regiment a critical and thorough overview. The unit certainly benefitted from their comments and report and improved as necessary in drills and procedures.

The three phases were conducted as distinctive training periods as follows:

Phase One. This was a series of BC exercises and live firing practises from 8-11 Apr. Most OP and gun deployments, however, were hampered by heavy snows still on the ranges. The batteries brushed up their adjustment and fire planning skills over this time.

Phase Two. Phase Two ran from 16-19 Apr as a CO's exercise. The scope of movement had to be reduced because of the heavy snows still on the ranges. Battery and regimental fire planning were stressed throughout this period. The culmination of this training was an all ranks smoker which was a tremendous success.

Phase Three. This phase of training was probably the most interesting phase of the practise camp. The regiment conducted a two-day regimentally controlled live firing exercise called Exercise DUSTY RATTLER at CFB Suffield from 30 Apr to 2 May just prior to WAINCON. We moved from Shilo on Sun, 19 Apr during a blinding snowstorm to prove the inadequacies of our SMP vehicle windshield wipers and defrosters. After an overnight stay at CFB Moose Jaw, we drove direct to the regimental concentration area in the North West corner of Suffield where the CO held his O Group. Batteries then deployed in preparation for live firing on 1 May. Suffield proved to be a challenging exercise. The difficult ground and map-reading chastened many so-called experts. No doubt CFB Suffield will be used more in the future.

As an adjunct to our Practise Camp, the regiment conducted arty air OP training. The aim of this training was to train LOH pilots to engage regimental targets and to perform the duties of an airborne anchor OP. The training was conducted by 3 RCHA and 408 Sqn under direction of HQ 1 Cbt Gp Calgary. LOH pilots and observers were attached to the regiment for all phases of the practice camp. Crews began with a review of OP duties on the ground including firing, then airborne to conduct shoots and work with simple fireplans. This training proved extremely successful. Pilots learned our voice procedure and drills and even "blue jobs pilots" were quite capable of firing regimental targets and acting as anchor OP at the end of practice camp. The CO set the standard when he went up and fired a regimental target with only one correction necessary. He certainly showed the young pilots he hadn't lost his touch.

The 1974 Practice Camp was an extremely useful exercise. The regiment dusted off the cobwebs and carried out a varied and hectic firing programme prior to WAINCON. Lessons learned and procedures corrected ensured an accurate and safe WAINCON firing period.

WAINCON 74

By Capt JA Davidson

Exercise DUSTY RATTLER cease fire was given and the regiment was again on the move, this time from Suffield to Wainwright on a cold, wet dreary day -- hardly a good omen for WAINCON 74. As in 1973, the unit lived in hard accommodation.

The regiment had a long settling in period from 2 - 7 May as battery officers were involved in TEWTS with affiliated battalions. On 7 and 8 May the regiment finished its continuation live firing with 408 Sqn. During the period 7 to 14 May, all batteries fired in support of their affiliated units as live field firing exercise, fireplanning and target grid training was conducted.

Battery FSCCs and FOO parties from G and J Btys deployed with 1 PPCLI and 3 PPCLI respectively for dry training exercises within Wainwright Training Area and H Bty FSCC and FOOs participated in an exercise with LdSH(RC). This particular exercise emphasized the recon role over long distances outside the Wainwright Training Area.

Unit training ended on 17 May with preparations for the Combat Group firepower demonstration to be held 19 May. G Bty (augmented by H and J Btys) participated producing effective and very accurate fire. The unit was highly complimented by the commander for our efforts on the demonstration. The demonstration was followed by a combat group officers B-B-Q during which many lies and war stories were told and re-told.

On 20 May the CO and his ROUTP staff departed Wainwright for Shilo. At the same time the DCO attended orders for Exercise PRAIRIE DOG. This exercise was a controlled two sided exercise to test the combat group in the defense, advance to contact, assault water crossing and assault under NBC and ECM environments. An umpire organization was set up with 2 RCHA, 1 AB Bty and RSS personnel providing the arty umpire staff

The exercise started with a tactical move to the defensive positions. During the defensive phase all personnel were dressed in NBC gear (CF rainwear and overshoes!) At this time DRB Suffield scientists employed their black magic methods to manufacture chemical sprayers and agents. The spray was certainly effective as 1 Svc Bn discovered. HALO jumpers from CABC were also used to simulate deep penetration patrols. Many units were spooked by these jumpers except again 1 Svc Bn who captured these infiltrators.

Once the defensive battle ended the combat group went on the offensive and pushed through enemy rear guards on a quick advance to the Battle River. The NBC threat ended and ECM took over. This provided excellent training to sort out jamming and dummy station drills. Authentications and changes of frequency became the order of the day. After a successful river bridging the assaults went in under heavy friendly arty and air. Cease Fire came late on 25 May.



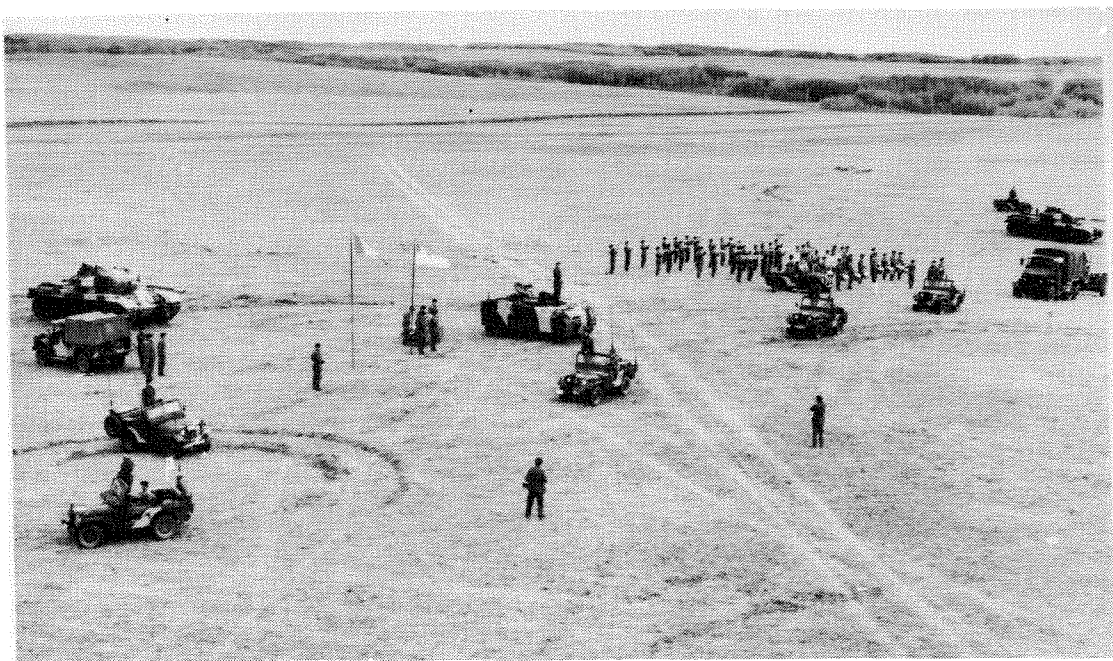
H Bty fires first round from their "own" guns. Left to Right: WO Demond, Bdr Forke, Sgt Turner, MWO Turk, Capt Chamberlain, Capt Glover and MWO Snell.

26 and 27 May were devoted to preparations for the combat group parade, inspection and roll past in honour of BGen GG Brown, who was to relinquish

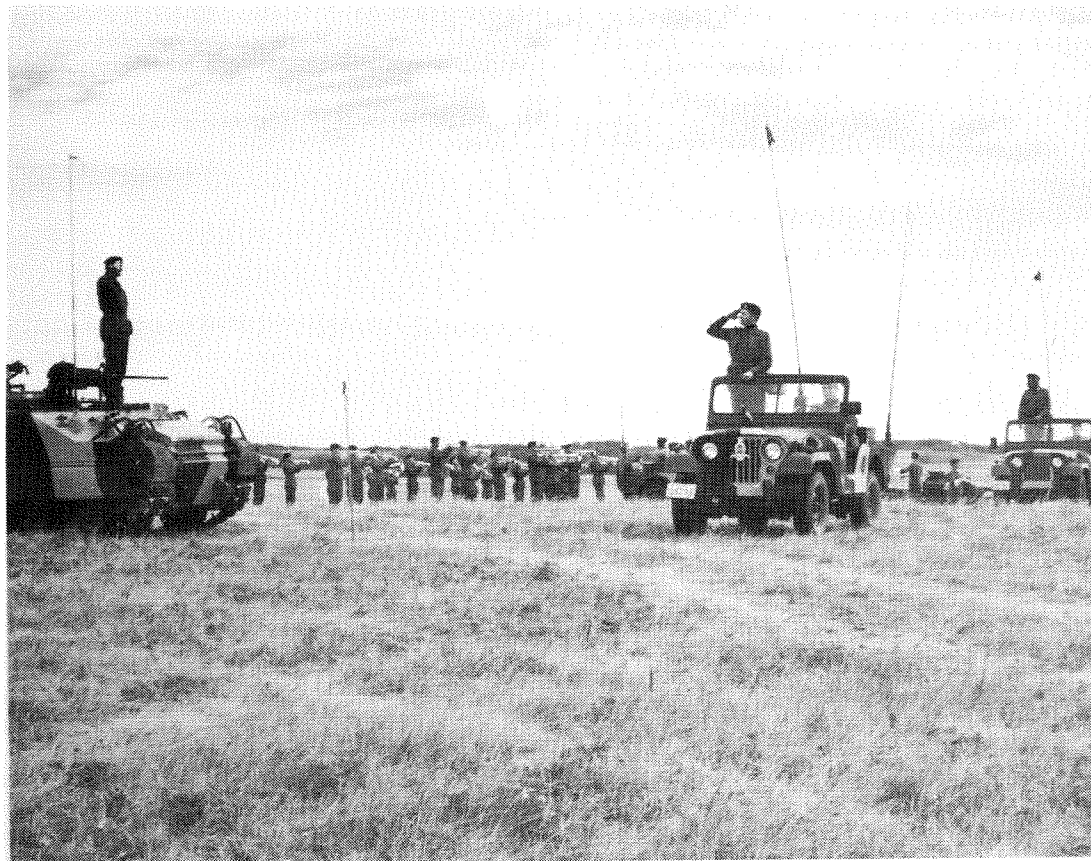
command of 1 Combat Group on posting to NDHQ as CLO. The regiment led the roll past and fired a salute for the commander.



Aerial view of WAINCON 74 Drive Past. Units (Foreground to Background) are: G Bty, Ld SH (RC), 3 Fd Sqn, HQ and 1 Sig Sqn; 1 PPCLI, 2 PPCLI, 3 PPCLI, 1 Svc Bn and 408 Sqn.



WAINCON 74 Drive Past for Comd 1 Cbt Gp.



B Gen GG Brown (now MGen), Comd 1 Cbt Gp, standing on LYNX; LCol FA Davies, CO; CWO EE Patrick, RSM.

Finally, on 28 May the regiment departed for Shilo via Dundum and Springside, Saskatchewan. The regiment stopped for about one hour at Springside in order for the CO to show his hometown his regiment. H Bty, however, remained at Wainwright to support the LdSH(RC) gun camp. They returned on 2 Jun to end a successful WAINCON.

3 RCHA was augmented by almost twenty militia men from artillery units from Victoria to Kenora. Their presence assured that H Bty could man its weapons and sufficient FOO parties were deployed to support the battalions during exercise. The value of these personnel cannot be underestimated and added to the success of WAINCON.

MILCON 74

By Capt. J.M. Vanstone

It would seem that with ROUTH and the German training taking place on the Shilo ranges there would be little room for any other activity. Yet during the period 11 - 17 August 74 nearly two hundred militia gunners from five provinces converged on CFB Shilo to take part in MILCON 74.

Ontario sent the 116th Independent Field Battery from Kenora while the 26th Field Regiment from Brandon and the 13th Field Battery from Portage la Prairie represented Manitoba. The 10th Field Regiment came from Regina including the 64th Field Battery from Yorkton represented Saskatchewan. The 20th Field Regiment from

Edmonton, the 78th Field Battery from Red Deer and the 20th Independent Field Battery from Lethbridge were Alberta's contribution. Finally, Vancouver's 15th Field Regiment and Victoria's 5th (BC) Field Battery travelled over 1500 miles from B.C. to attend MILCON 74.

Initial planning called for the formation of three batteries of six guns each. However, the number of artillerymen that had been hoped for did not arrive and it became necessary to reorganize into two batteries. The 15th Field Regiment and 5 (BC) Field Battery combined to form P Battery, a six gun single fire unit, while the remaining units were combined to form a two troop ten gun battery!

The two batteries spent Sunday the 11th of August on administration and refresher training. On Monday they headed for the ranges for a morning of dry deployments while the afternoon saw the battery commanders conducting live artillery practices. Tuesday and Wednesday were filled with much movement and simple fire plans. The Regimentally controlled Exercise POWDER KEG V commenced Wednesday evening and ran through to Friday morning. On Friday morning both batteries played an important part in the infantry's live firing exercise then

returned to base to clean and return equipment. On Friday evening a barbecue was held and on Saturday morning MILCON 74 came to a close as the militiamen headed home.

The regiment was tasked to provide the majority of the equipment, some drivers and numerous officer and NCO advisors. Safety was also provided by 3 RCHA. MILCON 74 achieved its aim and the regiment is once again looking forward to MILCON 75.

Trade Level 3 Training

WHAT IS IT?

WHERE IS IT?

by Capt JP Culligan

You can bend but never break me
'cause it only serves to make me
more determined to achieve my final goal
And I come back even stronger
Not a novice any longer
'cause you've deepened the conviction in my soul.

Perhaps symbolic of the changes currently under way in the Canadian Forces the quotation is from "I Am A Woman", by Helen Reddy. Beyond the superficial suitability the passage is appropriate for gunners for we too are undergoing a revolution - the arrival of young soldiers.

In late May 74 the first Anglophone Gunners to join the Regiment since 1969 were graduated from an Artillery man Pay Level 3 Course, Serial 7401, (the nomenclature has changed slightly and these are now referred to as Trade Level 3 Courses).



Left to Right:

Artilleryman Trade Level 3 Course 7401.

FRONT ROW

Sgt Barlett R., CD; Sgt Smith T., CD; Capt JP Culligan; Maj RV Thompson, CD; CWO Winters P.A.; Sgt Kirby R; Sgt McKillop R., CD (Absent Sgt Lyons, CA)

REAR ROW

Gnr Howell R.W.; Bdr Barnes W.H.; Bnr Horodecky M.J.; Gnr Dubois P.A.J.; Gnr Horkey C.R.P.; Gnr Burke E.D.; Gnr Grace J.A.E.; Gnr Robbins R.A.; Gnr Robbins A.E.; Gnr Montague T.P.

SECOND ROW

Sgt Chipman J.W., CD; Gnr Erickson B.G.; Gnr White G.P.; Gnr Van Steijn H.J.P.; Gnr Lague R.B.; Gnr Kennoway R.B.; Gnr Richard J.D.; Gnr Saulnier D.J.; Gnr Nesselhauf R.; Gnr Christmas A.G.J.; Bdr Ivey G.W.

Serial 7401 was conducted at Combat Arms School (CAS) in the period February - May 74. A total of 19 candidates were posted to units from the course. Seven went to 2 RCHA (including one posted early as a result of his previous service); six to 3 RCHA and six to the Airborne Battery. Instructors were drawn from 2 RCHA, 3 RCHA and CAS. Two more serials have been completed since May 74 and more are in the offing.

The training standards recommended by the Artillery Trades Specifications Standard Writing Board, which sat 14 Nov - 7 Dec 73, were used on all three of the serials completed to date.

It is important for us in these early stages to decide whether or not the present system is producing satisfactory soldiers for the requirements. This involves two elements with which we must concern ourselves. The first is the trade standard itself. Does this standard give adequate training? The second element is the "system". Are we selecting instructors properly? Is a special style of leadership required? Do we have to change our approach to soldiering in the units? The time is ripe for all gunners to reflect on the subject of "basic" training.

STANDARDS

The Gunner graduating from a Trade Level 3 serial at the present time goes to his unit with a very basic knowledge of general military training (GMT) and a reasonable knowledge of his job as a gun number. Few will laud this as correct! The word "GRIT" should mean something more to the young soldier than "what you do with your teeth when the TSM chews you out for having hair long enough to put curlers in".

This lack of basic knowledge of GMT results from the inability of Canadian Forces Recruit School Cornwallis to meet all the demands of all the agencies receiving its graduates. It follows, therefore, that we must incorporate any necessary training, such as fieldcraft, into Trade Level 3 and subsequent courses. This, not withstanding, there is certainly a valid argument that our requirement, as the most demanding in many areas, should be the basic standard.

The Standard Writing Board mentioned above recommended the implementation of a system which would give the recruit a solid knowledge of all equipments currently in use. Time, money and other considerations appear to be gradually reducing the number of weapon systems being taught. As this cutting and paring is done it remains incumbent on all gunners to ensure we do not prune away essentials. The basic knowledge of gunnery must remain. The standard of gunnery knowledge which is attained by recruits is dependent upon the degree to which the overall program recommended by the Board is executed. This standard reduces the time spent on the 105mm C1 Howitzer in previous training standards and then using this freed time plus some additional time acquired by stripping out GMT, the standard can now teach a total of four equipments. It is evident that, in such a system, the deletion of any equipment reduces the overall knowledge attained. Not only does the Gunner fail to learn in real detail one of the equipments his knowledge of gun drill generally is

reduced also because he loses practice time. Given the current time, money and other constraints, there can be but one solution. The time spent on the basic equipment must be expanded to fill any time freed by the deletion of other howitzers. A solid grounding in one weapon system will pay us dividends in future.

The time constraint is of particular concern and merits some further consideration. Our system currently pumps a man through his recruit course in 11 weeks; then through CAS in a further 12 weeks. The man is serving in a unit within six months of enrolment. Does this young soldier possess sufficient knowledge to enable him to perform his duties efficiently? Would we be expending our efforts more effectively if we added more subjects to "basic training" or simply allowed more time to practice the subjects which are there already? Would the resulting delay in the recruit's entry into regimental life be critically important to us?

INSTRUCTORS

There is a requirement in a course of this nature for one Instructor/Detachment Commander per seven students in addition to a Course Officer and Course Warrant Officer. If increment instructors form the staff this sort of disposition is virtually guaranteed. If we return to the depot system a similar guarantee exists. Some doubt arises, however, when IGs and AIGs from CAS are used. These instructors may be drawn away for other higher priority courses. They may be sent away on course themselves. Further, the use of IGs and AIGs lends itself all too easily to the cadre system of instruction, a system which is not amenable to recruit training. Finally it should be noted that few of our junior officers and junior NCO's ever get such an excellent opportunity to work independently and to accept significant responsibility early in their careers. Basic training provides fertile soil for developing the growth of their careers as well.



Course 7403 — The first round is fired.

THE STATE OF THE ART

Upon graduation, the young Gunner enters an extremely hostile world. Several of those graduated from Serial 7401 and about to graduate from Serial 7402 saw service in Cyprus with the Airborne Battery. Did our training fit them for this role? Can we in good conscience send new soldiers into situations where they may very well have to do battle for their lives within weeks of graduation from CAS?

It is essential that we review our entire training program critically and determine whether or not we are really doing our job - training for war. Is sufficient time available? Should we add general military training to our Trade Level 3 Courses? Can the gunner of today use a rifle as effectively? Can the gunner of today lay a gun as effectively?

Personal experience suggests that the recruit of today is probably not all that different from the recruit of the mid - 1960's in practical terms. While motivation and other such factors may have varied, the young man entering the combat arms joined seeking adventure and outdoors living. He may have been looking for a bit of discipline. Most of all he wants to feel he is important - part of an elite.

It is our job to give him all this. However, we must ensure that we give it to him via a training program consistent with the best interests of the Canadian Forces.

CONCLUSION

There is an inherent cost ineffectiveness in basic training both for officers and enlisted men in the combat arms. It has been said that soldiering is a state of mind. This is a particularly apt description and the basis of the cost ineffectiveness. Until we accept this maxim, then riddance of the idea that soldiering is a trade, all aspects of which are quantifiable, we will continue to produce soldiers inefficiently.

We want to bend our recruits to our will, not break them. We seek to change their convictions, and unlike Ms Reddy, when we succeed the young Gunner comes back to our side and soldiers with us. His final goal is to be a good soldier. Have you thought about the calibre of the Gunner who works on your gun detachment, or in your ammunition party, or in your recce party.....?

EX MANITOBA MORNING

by Capt GD Scott

Athapuskow! Cranberry Portage! Flin Flon! Baker's Narrows! This was the area of Northern Manitoba selected for Ex MANITOBA MORNING. The exercise was conducted from 6-15 Jun 74 and was designed to

familiarize and practice all ranks of 3 RCHA in living in an isolated area of Northern Manitoba during the summer months.

The exercise was conducted shortly after WAINCON 74 so a considerable amount of planning had to be done while the Regiment was in Wainwright. Without the full support of Headquarters, 1 Combat Group in Calgary, the exercise would never have been successful. During WAINCON, stores and equipment for the exercise were collected from most units within 1 Combat Group for return to Shilo with the Regiment.

The exercise itself was conducted as a volunteer exercise and during the week over a hundred all ranks participated. A camp staff of approximately 25 men remained in the exercise area for ten days and the remainder were bussed in and out from Shilo every four days. Fuel for the vehicles and the camp was a major problem. The exercise area was about 450 miles north of Shilo. Most of the fuel was purchased in the area and it was not uncommon to see 100 jerry-cans refilled at the local service station every three or four days. Bdr Vieau of J Battery was responsible for the POL and a great amount of credit must be given to him for ensuring that at no time was there an energy crisis.

The recce for the exercise was conducted in the spring while there was still snow on the ground. 408 Hel Sqn at Edmonton provided a KIOWA for the recce. Maj Cunningham from 408 Sqn and Capt Scott from 3 RCHA carried out the recce and selected a campsite on South Bay of Lake Athapuskow. The site selected was big enough for a base camp and had a reasonable landing area for boats and canoes.

The advance party of 25 men and 15 vehicles departed Shilo on the morning of the 6th of June. It arrived in the exercise area at about 1900 hrs the same day and set up camp along the road for the night. Early the next morning we moved into the area to set up a base camp. During the first day a small village was constructed. The kitchen vehicle was deployed, sufficient sleeping accommodation for about 100 personnel was erected and assault boats were made ready.

Ecological problems were to be avoided so that close liaison between 3 RCHA and the Manitoba Department of Mines and Resources had to be maintained. Local officials of this department were most beneficial in providing advice and information.

At last, the advance party could relax. A little fishing was in order as the main body was not due to arrive until the following night. It was to everybody's dismay that in about four hours of fishing over a hundred lake trout were caught. In very short order, fresh lake trout was the fare for all meals.

The sun never completely set in this area so there was always about 20 hours of daylight. Much could be done with this amount of working time.

The main body now arrived from Shilo. Special thanks should be given to Capt John Stuart and his staff at the Base Transportation Section for supplying some of our vehicle requirements on very short notice.

The base camp was soon a bee-hive of activity as different groups were continually arriving and leaving. A fishing derby was quickly organized with suitable prizes. Lt Col F.A. Davies won the top prize by landing an 18 lb Lake Trout. The special skill and expertise required to land this giant is a story which still lives today.

Observers were brought in from 1 Cbt Group to assess the exercise. Heading the list was BGen G.G. Brown (now MGen), then Commander 1 Combat Group. With him was Col E.M.K. MacGregor, DComd, 1 Combat Group and several staff officers and commanding officers. A total of 15 observers were there to take part in the exercise. They quickly assessed the situation and fell in with the spirit of the exercise. Many a hidden talent was discovered amongst this group and they all returned to their home units with detailed accounts of the ones that got away.

408 Sqn again provided excellent helicopter support. A Huey was on the camp site for the duration of the exercise to provide emergency airlift and evacuation if necessary. Luckily no serious problems occurred so the crew had the advantage of the situation with the rest of us

Ex MANITOBA MORNING soon came to a close. The final night saw an all ranks barbecue held in the open around a giant campfire. At this event 3 RCHA said good-bye to BGen G.G. Brown who was leaving 1 Combat Group to take up the position of Chief of Land Operations in NDHQ. A shell casing mug was presented to him from all ranks of 3 RCHA.

The job of packing and cleaning up was left to a 25 man rear party. The job was soon completed and everyone returned to Shilo. A lot of knowledge and experience was gained by everyone during this exercise. Approximately 600 lake trout were landed and brought home to be enjoyed. A completely successful exercise.

Special awards could be given out to individuals who made this exercise a success. Topping the list would be Sgt D Lucas. He remained at the camp site from start to finish and most of the detailed planning and organization was done by him. The camp cooks, Pte McCannel and Pte Hempstock, maintained a 24 hour a day kitchen and produced meals of outstanding quality at any time. Bdr Magladery set up and ran the canteen on a 24 hour basis providing the little extras which make life more enjoyable. Bdrs Evans, MacDonald and Dempsey were always available to guide people fishing. The whole advance and rear parties made sure that the camp was established and capable of supporting the exercise.

MANITOBA MORNING was a useful and enjoyable exercise. Everyone is looking forward to MANITOBA MORNING II to be conducted during June 75.

RESERVE OFFICERS UNIVERSITY TRAINING PLAN SCHOOL 1974

by Capt JP Culligan

"ROUTP MOVED TO GAGETOWN" read the headlines in Shilo and Winnipeg recently and the sighs of relief were heard far and wide.

From 1 May to 31 Aug 74 the ROUTP School functioned in Shilo for the fifth consecutive year. LCol FA Davies was School Commandant and Maj GM Reay, 2 PPCLI was Chief Instructor. 3 RCHA and 2 PPCLI provided the majority of the instructors and staff. The School is formed annually to conduct Phase I officer training and is based upon the CFOCS course but emphasis has been added to certain subjects of particular value to the combat arms. A total of 239 candidates completed the course successfully. This total includes 32 Anglophone women. A parallel course was conducted at CFB Valcartier to train all Francophone women.

ROUTP has been the subject of considerable debate over the past few months and several significant changes are presently underway. In 1975 the School will be located in Gagetown as part of Combat Arms School. As in past years many of us will undoubtedly spend the summer as increment instructors.



The Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, The Honourable W.J. McKeag presents the McKeag Sword to Officer Cadet Wayne Laycock of Vancouver during graduation ceremonies for the Reserve Officers University Training Plan. The McKeag Sword is awarded annually to the best all-round-candidate on ROUTP Phase I Training.

The normal sort of minor changes have been written into the 1975 timetable. Overall the course now resembles a slightly improved CFOCS course. The "improvement" is from the point of view of the combat arms. This is possible because all of the candidates come from Land Reserve units belonging to Mobile Command and Communication Command.

In 1974, unlike previous years, it was possible to retain the bulk of training documents for future use. Hopefully, this will ease the problems which the 1975 staff will encounter in setting up the 1975 School.

Perhaps the most significant area of change lies on the distaff side. In 1974, a platoon of women attended the course as was noted above. They received only one concession in training; the extension of the time limit for their Battle Efficiency Test. Perhaps the major problem area in respect of the training of women was the acquisition of sufficient items such as boots in small sizes. This became a real sore point. For the foreseeable future, women will continue to compete on an equal footing with men on this course. This has the advantage of producing an officer who understands well, many of the problems and pressures faced by her masculine counterpart in the arms. It should be noted that the top women graduates of ROUPT Phase I, 1974 undertook the Basic Parachutist Course subsequent to the completion of Phase I. They are, thus, among the first to attend this course in a number of years.

One significant change in 1974 was the formation of a Francophone company for the first time. Staffed by officers and NCO's from 5e G de C with the exception of one officer from 2 PPCLI, this company operated

routinely in French. Thus, the School itself operated in both official languages and produced all work in both English and French.

The ROUPT is generally successful in producing competent officers for the militia. In 1975 a third phase of training will be introduced thus providing an officer candidate attending university with a training program comparable to the COTC of old. In order to qualify for Phases II and III, however, the young officer must attend a specified minimum number of parades with his unit during the academic year. The advantages of this plan for militia units are immense. The four week Lieutenant Qualifying courses are incapable of producing anything which even approximates the standard of training which it is possible to achieve in ROUPT. The conditions for assessment are much improved. Effectively, comparability with regular force officers, at the same stage of training, is achieved. What now differentiates the reservist from the regular is, primarily, experience. This is definitely progress.

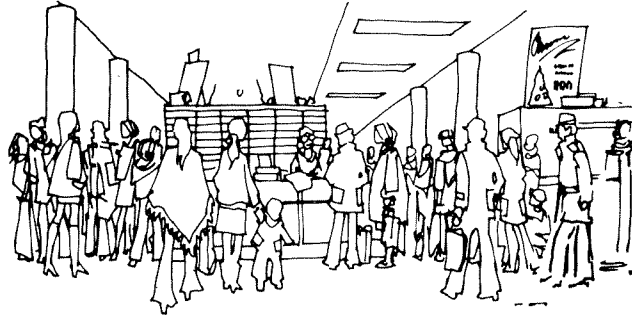
The school functioned for four months and was a successful exercise for all concerned. For the student it was generally a first taste of the army combined with a difficult series of both physical and mental challenging exercises. For the staff it was a challenge and a highly rewarding experience. No one ever managed to keep it down to an eight hour day yet everyone remained cheerful. Many officers and NCO's from the regiments will undoubtedly find themselves employed as either instructors or staff at the ROUPT School as the years go by. This job remains one of the few where we can give a young officer or a junior NCO tremendous training and considerable independence. The responsibility is a large one, but the pleasure at the successful completion of the job is also correspondingly large.



Major HD Thompson presents the Oland Trophy to Officer Cadet Wayne Laycock during graduation ceremonies for the Reserve Officers University Training Plan.



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The Reintroduction of Air Defence into the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery

By Major HD Thompson

GENERAL

The reintroduction of Air Defence into the Canadian Armed Forces is progressing along two seemingly divergent, but complementary lines. At the time of writing Air Defence exists in the form of an ad-hoc battery, formed by the multiple tasking of field gunners from 3 RCHA and 5 RALC, and tasked with the air defence of the Baden-Solingen and Lahr airfields. This force exists, has its guns (40mm Boffins) and has already taken part in a major exercise (Ex READY WATCH 2). The second route, and one which is becoming clearer as time moves on, is the reintroduction of air-defence artillery in the field force. This long neglected function is being dusted off and updated in line with existing and proposed doctrine. These two facets are complementary as the same people are, to a large degree, involved in both, and experience gained in the existing task is being applied to the future task which is still theoretical. In this regard, staff exercises such as the CF JSC (L) Exercise MANY SCRIBES play an important part as they enable one to study air defence in the context of a formation battle. By utilizing such opportunities to the maximum, the development of air defence in the field force should avoid the pitfalls of isolationism and the creation of a structure which, though able to perform its function, is incompatible with the structure of the field force it is designed to support.

This article will trace, in general outline, the development of the Air Defence Battery which is tasked with the defence of 1 CAG. It will concentrate on the operational and training aspects of this development. The vast amount of staff work which permitted this development is acknowledged, but not reported upon.

TRAINING AND PREPARATION

Force reduction and policy changes have resulted in the artillery being deficient in many areas. Air defence was abandoned for Surface to Surface Missiles which have since also been abandoned. Field regiments lost their medium batteries which indirectly cost the Regiment its locating capability. Non communication ECM has been downgraded to the point where many gunners do not even know it as a function of Field Branch Artillery. With the other arms losing ground in equally important fields the deficiencies of the field force became so great that any serious student of the art had difficulty in determining where priority should be placed if the ability to re-build the field force should ever present itself. This dilemma was partially solved for the artillery when Mobile Command was tasked to provide the air defence for 1 Canadian Air Group airfields. The tasking was firm, some equipment was provided and the door to air defence was ajar.

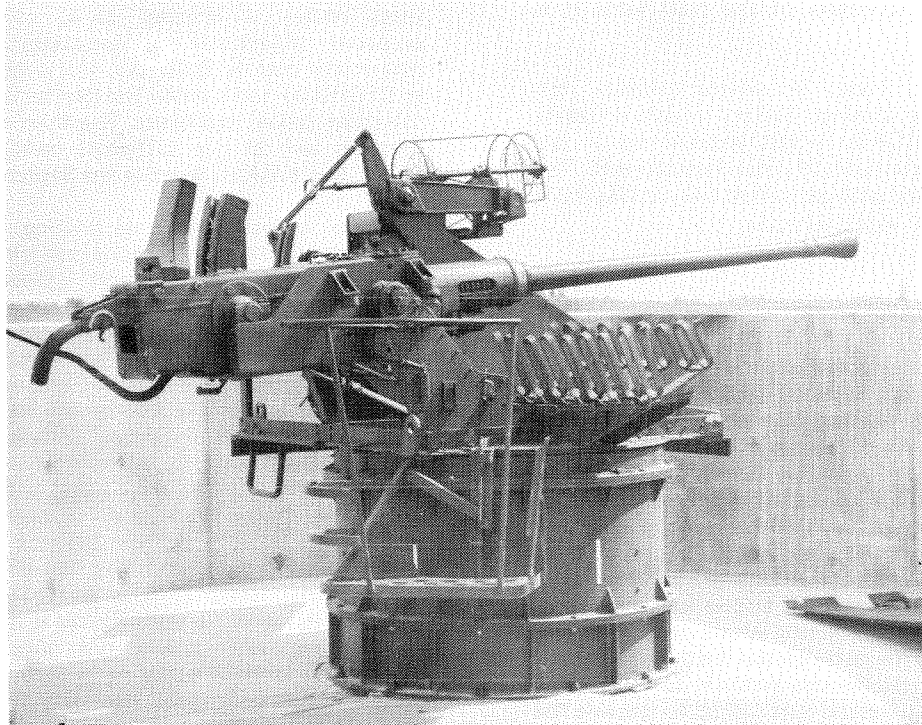
The air defence task was not accompanied by authority to obtain the necessary personnel, so FMCHQ tasked 1 Combat Group to be the main provider with 5e G de C to support and 2 Cbt Gp to be prepared to assist. These were all multiple taskings and so field gunners began learning a new trade on a part time basis. A small staff cell was established in HQ CFE, CAS provided an IG full time and the field regiments made potential instructors available to get the program going. The aim was simple: train sufficient personnel to allow the two Boffin Troops to be fully manned for an exercise scheduled some time after 1 Sep 74. The major complications were lack of instructors, the April 74 starting date and very heavy commitments for the field regiments over the summer training period. Equipments had not yet been distributed and emplaced, but work in this regard was progressing well in Canada (Shilo) and the delays in CFE were not yet thought to be a serious factor, (an assumption which proved to be correct). Planning and preparation now progressed with vigour as it was obvious that a viable field air defence capability could be attained by using this task as the first stepping stone.

Training the necessary personnel was carried out in three phases. A selected group of officers and NCOs prepared themselves as instructors and prepared an instructors course. Secondly, this elite group concentrated at CFB Shilo and trained the first serial of instructors from the three tasked regiments. The third phase of the training program was to run sufficient basic courses to allow 3 RCHA and 5 RALC to meet the September deadline.

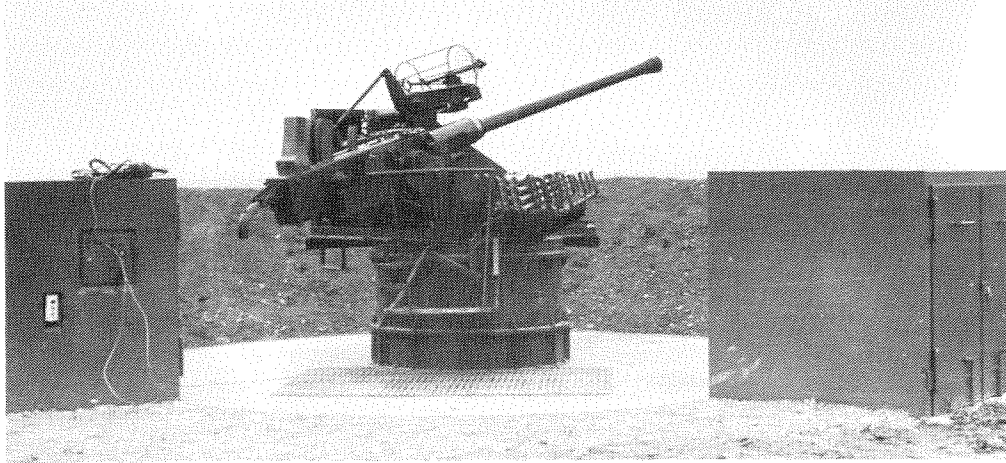
Coincidental with this training, the SO Air Defence (CFE) and his staff, in consultation with CAS and 3 RCHA, produced the first set of Standing Operating Procedures for the CFE operation. Lack of reference material in the form of CFPs necessitated the inclusion of much detail in these SOPs and prompted the writing of several pieces to complete the study material. Meanwhile, the many other jobs were being done, gun emplacements and section command posts were being finished in Europe, communications were being installed, and the many administrative arrangements, both in Canada and Europe, were being addressed. It was during this time frame that the proposed new regimental establishments with an air defence battery each, were announced and along with the first Blowpipe buy. Both of these announcements were greeted with enthusiasm as when BSMs came up with figures it became apparent that existing regiments could not support this new task indefinitely without suffering in their primary role and the Blowpipe was considered necessary for air defence in the field. The summer of '74 was, therefore, very busy yet filled with optimism and hope for the future of the Regiment.



3 RCHA Basic Boffin Course Shilo, Aug. 74.



Typical concrete Boffin site in Shilo.



DEPLOYMENT

Typical Boffin site in Germany.

On 31 July 74, Capt G.D. Scott left CFB Shilo with 24 men, picked up six more from 5 RALC enroute and deployed to CFE with the first advance party. This party had four tasks: complete the Boffin installations on the airfields, train the war task assigned personnel from the two bases, carry out maintenance on all air defence equipment, and be prepared to defend the airfields against pre-emptive attack. Their tour of duty was to end after the major NATO exercise in October. In Europe the advance party was split and deployed at Lahr and Baden-Solingen. 1 CAG SOPs were written and local alerts were held to prove the control system, including the communications. In Shilo, training continued until sufficient men had been trained to the basic level for the initial force which was to deploy in September.

On 24 Sep 74 the main body of the Air Defence Battery was inspected by LCol F.A. Davies, CO 3 RCHA and left for Europe to take part in Exercise READY WATCH 2. The 3 RCHA component was joined by the 5

RALC component in Winnipeg and the battery was deployed to Lahr by Air Transport Command. For the Air Defence Battery, Exercise READY WATCH 2 was a quick reaction exercise based on the first days of a European war. The battery was quickly processed at reception centres and went immediately to the guns. The exercise lasted until 27 September and pointed the way to many changes in the organization, command and control, and administration of the battery. The remaining time up to 12 October was spent refining procedures, training with 1 CAG aircraft and training artillery technicians in the intricacies of airfield radar. This latter training proved most valuable since it was found that even a tactical approach could be spotted on radar at sufficient range to have the guns pointed in the right direction when the target became visual. This could only be achieved by dedicated operators working on a direct line to the Air Defence Controller. Warning times were still measured in seconds, but it was enough to give the guns the edge they needed and also provided some warning to the airfield complex.



"Load"



"Tracking" Left to right: Bdr Robichaud (5 RALC), Sgt Girard (5 RALC) and Gnr Chrismas (3 RCHA).



Deputy Commander 1 CAG inspects the Air Defence Bty at Baden-Solingen — Oct 74. (Left to right: LCol Davies, Col Roddick and Maj Thompson).

On 12 October the main body redeployed to Canada leaving behind the second advance party under the command of Lt D.G. Thompson. More basic Boffin courses are scheduled for this winter and spring, along with some advance courses for detachment and section commanders. Blowpipe training is once again being planned, and when ready these equipments will be incorporated into the 1 CAG defence. There is also a requirement to replace the Boffin with an all weather system at some time in the future, but for the moment it will remain the mainstay of our airfield defence and existing proof that the Regiment is back in the air defence business.

THE FUTURE

The future of air defence appears to be secure. Now that the fact has been established it remains to complete preparation for its incorporation into the field force and obtain the necessary equipments and manpower. The solution to the CFE problem was a compromise based on limited time and funding, but future planning should consider the whole range of available equipments by generic type and their placement in the ORBAT and on the battlefield in accordance with their characteristics. Assuming a solution similar to the proposed integral battery per brigade plus a divisional regiment, career implications will have to be considered. This could well lead us back to the Air Defence Branch, completing a cycle that started in 1960.

AVALANCHE CONTROL

by Capt JM Vanstone

Once again 3 RCHA gunners saw duty in the mountains of beautiful B.C. in helping to keep the Trans Canada highway open.

The avalanche control operations commenced on 15 November, 1973 with Lt SM Davis commanding the detachment and continued through the winter until the detachment under Capt JM Vanstone fired the last round

of the season on 17th April 1974. The two other detachment commanders during the season were Capt GJ McIlwain and Lt PS Roberts.

Although the total snowfall for the season was not much above the yearly average there was one particularly bad snow storm in mid-January '74 which caused considerable excitement for the detachment and closed



"The slides" momentum is broken up by the man-made earth mounds in the foreground.



View from Tractor Shed Gun Position of the Single Bench 5 slide heading towards the Trans Canada Highway.



"Tupper Minor" Slide thunders over Lens Avalanche Shed on Trans Canada Highway.



AVCON Detachment at Summit East Gun Position, December 1974.

Left to right: Bdr Bekkema, Sgt Jones, Bdr Teale, Bdr Walker, Bdr Bridger, Bdr Boucher, Lt Grant and Bdr Donaldson.

the Trans Canada Highway for four days. Capt McIlwain and seven members of his detachment were deployed at the notorious Crossover gun position when a slide hit the position tossing the men and vehicles several feet. Although the vehicles received extensive damage no one was seriously injured. The detachment dug themselves out, got more vehicles and a second gun and carried on with their task.

Although the life at Rogers Pass sometimes passes slowly and the work is often tedious there is a sense of purpose about the job that keeps bringing people back for second and third tours. And life there is not without its lighter moments. Many a night in the Shilo mess is spent reminiscing about the good times spent on avalanche control duty. I'm sure names such as Fidelity, Crossover and Stone Arch will always have a special meaning for anyone who has ever served with the 3 RCHA avalanche control detachment.

3 RCHA CONTINGENT CYPRUS '74

By Sgt GJ Morris

At 1000 hrs the 29th of July 1974, 23 members of 3 RCHA departed Shilo to join the Edmonton based Airborne Regiment on a peacekeeping tour in Cyprus. Two days later fourteen of us boarded a 707 for Cyprus while the remainder returned to Shilo.

We landed on the British Sovereign Base Akrotiri at about 2200 hrs on the 1st of August. While standing ankle deep in sand we were issued 50 rounds of small arms ammunition and blue beret. From here we were transported by vehicles to the Blue Beret Camp at Nicosia, where we had to turn in our ID cards for UN ID Cards, and our dollars for Cypriot pounds. Finally at about 0600 hrs the 2nd day of August we were taken to

our quarters which turned out to be the Ledra Palace Hotel. Here we were subjected to a never ending stream of clean up jobs and guard duty.

On the 11th day of August, the Battery moved to the Nicosia International Airport which proved to be a ringside seat from which we observed the second war, this year, between the Turks and Greeks. (The first war had taken place before our arrival on the island). After four days of watching a rather spectacular war we returned to the drudgery of filling 19,000 sand bags, with which we fortified 2 platoon positions, a mortar base plate and the observation posts surrounding the airport.



A CP in Cyprus. Left to Right: Capts M Walker (standing) and W Soucie both Airborne Bty and Bdr A Coveyduck of 3 RCHA.



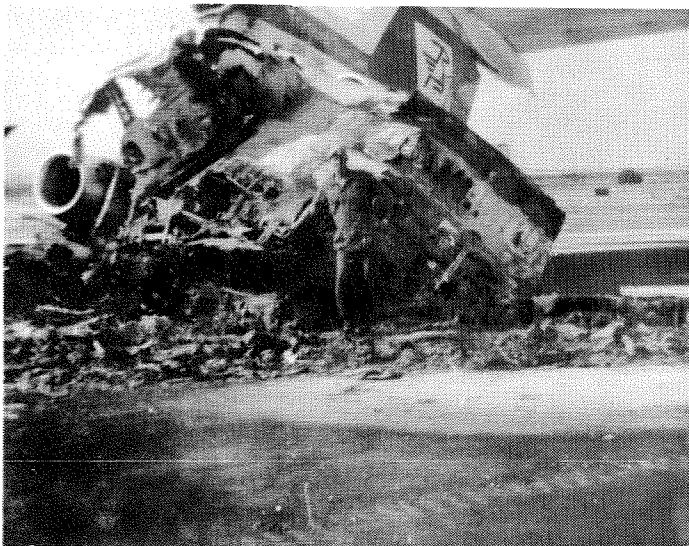
Bdr Gorham doing OP duties — "Shilo wasn't like this".



Sgt Bennett, Bdr Gorham and "locals".



Bdr Companion finds out how to cross the pool the "airborne" way.



Bdr Companion waiting for "flip" home at Nicosia Airport.

Also, during the same time as the sandbagging was taking place, we were tasked with area cleanup for a seemingly endless lineup of visitors ranging from the Secretary General of the United Nations down to the Regimental Commander.

After completion of the sandbagging we found time to zero our personal weapons, fire the mortars and take part in the Airborne's favourite sport P T. All members of 3 RCHA passed the 1.5 mile, 10 mile and swimming tests, except for one member who claimed to be too old!



Sgt Bennett "back to the farm".

On December 9th, after almost four and a half months we were reunited with our families at Winnipeg, ending an interesting and enlightening tour with the Airborne.

EX POTLATCH I

By Capt AZ Palmer

"Bulkhead", "Cabin", "Heads", "Deck" -- strange terms, one would say to find in a Gunner publication. Not so for 14 officers and men of RHQ and J Bty who participated in Ex POTLATCH I. For some in fact it meant 10 days of reeling along decks and bouncing off bulkheads, whilst navigating between cabin and heads.

Ex POTLATCH I was a combined Canadian/US amphibious exercise conducted off the northern coast of Vancouver Island between 15 Sep and 1 Oct 74. The aim of the exercise was to train Cdn and US Forces in amphibious operations, emphasizing: Mounting procedures; the conduct of an amphibious assault; conduct of land operations supported by land and ship based helicopters; land based fighter aircraft and naval gunfire; and communications and the command and control of a combined amphibious force. The exercise was conducted within the DCO/ALCANUS framework.

Exercise POTLATCH I was billed as the largest exercise of its type ever to be conducted in Canada. Major Commands participating were: Mobile Command; Maritime Command; US Navy ships; UDT and SEAL teams and the 3rd Battalion, 7th US Marines. The Exercise Force Commander was the Commander, Maritime Command Pacific; the Landing Force Commander was the Commander 1 Combat Group, 3 RCHA, as close support regiment for 1 Combat Group, participated in the exercise providing an Arty Tac HQ and a BC and FOO/NGFS party from J Bty. Arty Tac was attached to HQ 1 Combat Group aboard HMCS Restigouche for the duration of the exercise, while the J Bty pers were attached to 3 PPCLI.

The enemy picture painted for the exercise was that of a Fantasian military/scientific organization known as the Popov Group. Their mission was to land secretly on Vancouver Island and conduct resource exploration. They were to be maintained by trawlers and submarines. With the discovery of the Fantasian presence, the Amphibious Task Group was ordered to destroy or capture all enemy forces operating on Northern Vancouver Island.

The exercise commenced with the concentration of all Canadian headquarters and units in Victoria between 10 - 15 Sep. At the same time the US Marine and Naval elements were concentrating in California with the plan being for the complete Amphibious Task Force to RV off the West Coast of Vancouver Island and then steam North to the Nahwitti River inlet.

Your seagoing Gunners boarded ship on 16 Sep; Arty Tac on HMCS Restigouche, J Bty on Provider. The Operations Officer and his troops felt quite distinguished serving aboard a "Fighting Ship of the Line"; however "distinguish" turned quickly to anguish as Restigouche spent most of the voyage going through wild gyrations in the form of anti-submarine manoeuvres. Those of us on Provider were quite content to spend our days at sea on a big, comfortable and STABLE support ship.

On 18 Sep after two days at sea the 3 PPCLI Battalion Landing Team (BLT) attacked Blue Beach in the Nahwitti River area. This was followed on the 19th with a landing by 3/7 Marines on Red Beach some two miles west. For the next five days, the BLTs established their respective beachheads and then launched out, on foot, after the elusive Popov Group. This particular phase of the exercise was climaxed by simultaneous attacks by the BLTs on two adjoining objectives; a good exercise in fire support coordination for Arty Tac in their warm, dry perpetual motion machine.

This is probably as good a time as any to have a quick look at the ground over which the exercise was conducted. Most of us had never before encountered such ground before. Except for the beach area, movement was only possible on foot; high, steep hills rise sharply from the beach, covered in what best can be described as semi-tropical rain forest. The trees, both coniferous and deciduous, rise to a height of some 200-300 feet and the dense canopy precludes almost any light from getting through. The dense undergrowth, which in normal circumstances makes movement a slow and tedious business, was intricately laced with fallen trees some three and four feet in diameter. It was quickly discovered that the combat boot on logs bears a remarkable similarity to newly waxed skis on fresh powder. What clear areas existed were swampy even on the tops of hills, making movement even more difficult. As difficult as movement was, the real challenge was navigation; one quickly discovered how well one could read a map.

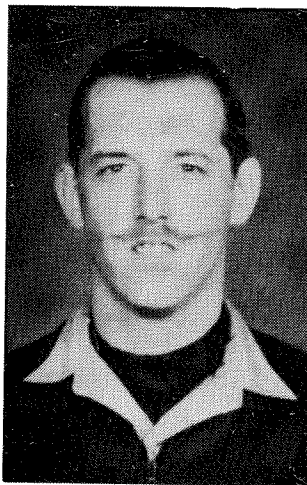
Following the defeat of the Wiley Fantasians both BLTs withdrew to Blue Beach where they established a non-tactical camp. The next three days were spent conducting familiarization training where we spent a most enjoyable time roaring around in Marine AMTRACKS and firing the US small arms. It was during this period that the J Bty gunners were invited to tour Restigouche where they got a good look at the various weapon and gunnery control systems. Those of us who were farsighted enough to pack along a fishing stick got in some fine angling off the mouth of the Nahwitti as the salmon were gathering for their spawning run.

Aside from embarkation and debarkation drills and learning how to live aboard ship, the most interesting aspect of this exercise from our point of view was addressing the problems associated with fire support co-ordination. Having an American mortar platoon and battery; a Canadian mortar platoon; the guns of Restigouche and Gatineau and CF5s from 434 Squadron available to the BLTs, provided for the FSCC and interesting exercise in co-ordination procedures and linguistic ability. Such second nature things as fire orders, fireplans, target records and numbering had to be examined and sometimes even modified to suit Canadian Land, Naval and American procedures. It is a credit to all that the indirect fire support provided, even though notional, was quick to respond to the needs of the supported arms.

On 26 Sep the BLTs scrambled aboard their ships to commence the voyage back to Victoria. Exercise POTLATCH I had ended and for most of the participants it was probably one of the most interesting exercises conducted in some time. From keeping one's lunch down to moving and navigating in rough country, the exercise

provided a series of challenges which were met and conquered. Many lessons were learned; most of them will become hazy memories before another large scale amphibious exercise is held, but for those who were there, Exercise POTLATCH I will be a long remembered experience.

IN MEMORIAM



Bombardier Robert Wayne Miller was buried in Aurora, Ontario, Monday, January 6 with full military honors.

At the time of his death, Bombardier Miller had been attach-posted from "G" Battery, 3 RCHA to 73 Service Unit (Ismailia) as part of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Egypt.

Left to mourn are his wife Shirley of Brandon, step-children Van, Virginia, Jimmy, Carol and Willy — all of Brandon; parents Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Miller of Aurora, Ontario; brothers Bill, John and Stephen; and sisters Debbie and Phyllis.

Wayne was active in several Shilo activities including the Scuba Diving Club and as an instructor with the Cub Scouts. Wayne will be deeply missed by all personnel of 3 RCHA and Shilo.

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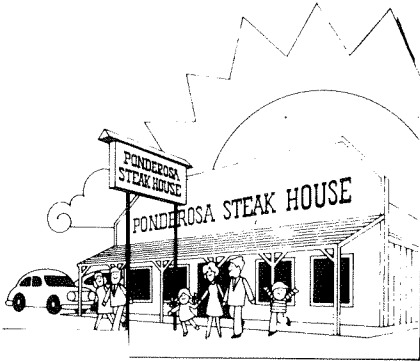
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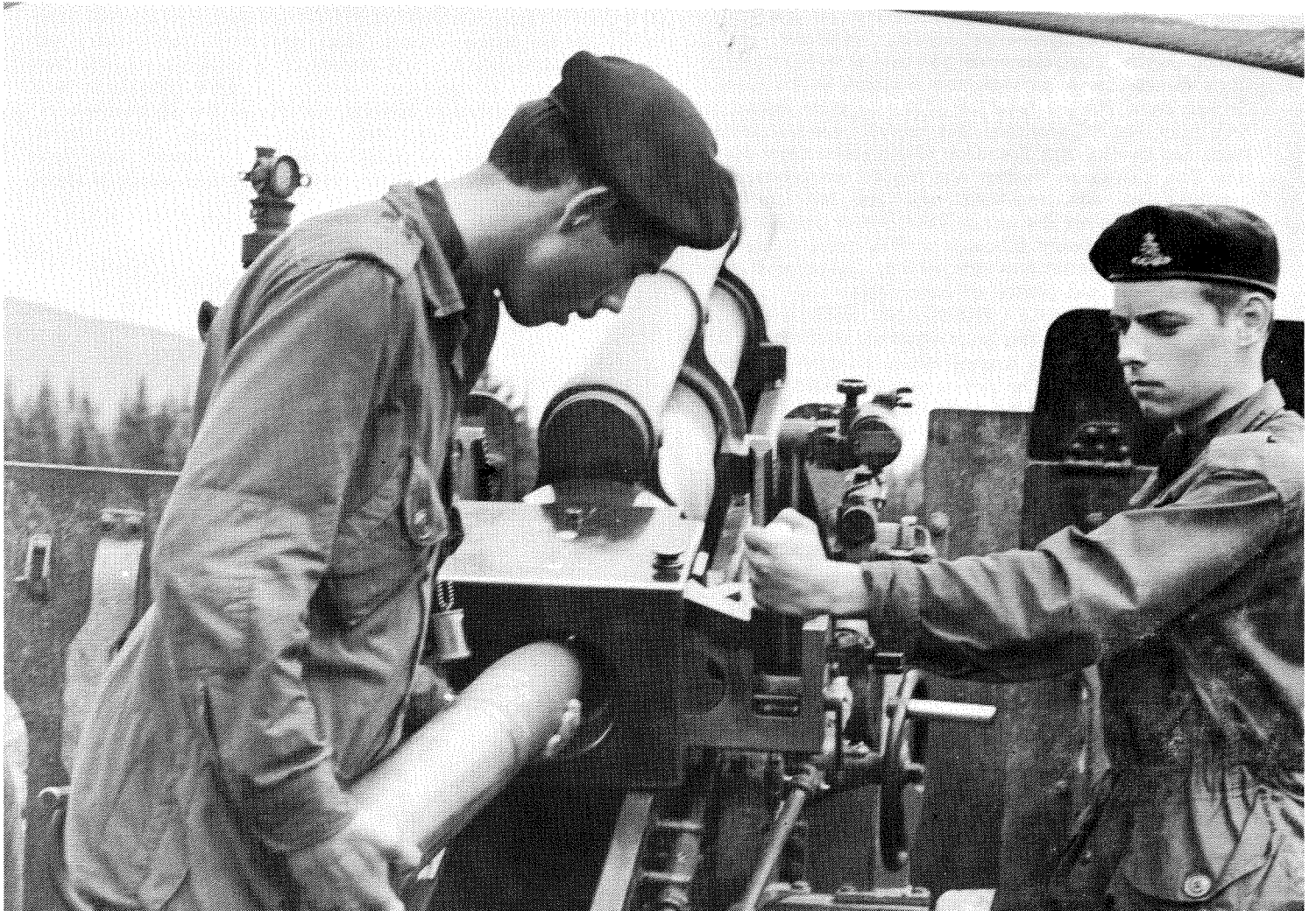
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5 RALC



5 RALC Activities

This year found the Fifth Regiment fully involved in the inflationary spiral of "too many jobs chasing too few gunners". To be honest, however, despite this situation periodic outbreaks of smiles and even laughter have to be reported. The year has seen RALC shoulder flashes on combat dress from Coral Harbour in the north to Texas in the south and from Australia to Egypt – and many points in between. We have said "Au Revoir" to LCol Bob Beaudry and welcomed in his place a long standing member of the Regiment LCol Pete Bouvette.

FALL/WINTER 73/74

This period at 5 RALC was devoted mainly to in-unit training and preparations for both the summer and winter games.

The 5e G de C Summer Games, held shortly after our return from Petawawa was composed of six sports: softball, paarlauf, swimming, soccer, tug of war and a forced march. The regimental paarlauf team led by Major Chris Moogk came up with top honours in the Combat Group, completing a total of 53.1 miles within the four hour limit. Seconding this record, was our softball team, led by Bdr Bill Tremblay which easily came out on top. The change in routine was readily welcomed by all members of the regiment and we put up good competition against the rest of the Combat Group.

The games were followed by Pay Level 4 courses in driver and communicator for which, unlike most other regiments, we had plenty of candidates.

Exercise PIERRE PRECIEUSE took place just before Christmas in the snow-covered confines of CFB Valcartier. This was a brigade group exercise simulating northern operations. The timing was just right for at the same time we had a good eight inches of snowfall to put us right in the scenario.

In January, a troop of gunners put away the guns, and hooked up to their toboggans to join A Coy, 2 R22eR for a tour of Churchill and Coral Harbour. All went well despite a lack of snow at Coral Harbour, where



5e RALC tents on Ex. NEW VIKING - Snow gun in right foreground.

we ended up pulling our toboggans over bare gravel for a good period of time. Pleasant weather -40 degrees F. prevailed throughout the trip, and all had a great time, along with an intense knowledge of exactly how to find his air mattress in the middle of a cold arctic night.

Next on the itinerary was the Combat Group Winter Games. The task of organization fell upon the shoulders of BC Q, Major Claude Archambault. The sports included were snow shoeing, for which the crew from New Viking immediately got volunteered even though we almost never wore snowshoes up north, broomball, indoor shooting, cross country skiing, curling, badminton and volleyball. Our curling and broomball teams came out on top and we had enough second and third places to give us an overall rating of second. (No relation to the fact that we organized the competitions).

Exercise PAR JUPITER brought a successful close to the winter period. This was a combined artillery and infantry live fire and movement exercise. It was the first attempt at such an exercise at CFB Valcartier and provided a most valuable experience for all involved. At the same time, the batteries had their winter indoctrination exercises, however, it should have been spring indoctrination for the temperatures averaged about 40 degrees above F.

5 RALC LOOKING UP

*No, we did not get a new battery!
No, the recruiting has not been that great!
No, we did not get too many promotions!
NO, NO, NO! But are we ever looking up!*

*Then what are we looking up at?
The birds, my friends, the birds!*

Yes the "Bird Gunners" are back in action. During the past year we have, like our cousins from out west, gone back in the field of Air Defence. Two 40mm Boffins in the gun park have been the subject of many conversations both inside and outside the gunner world.



Duck shoot at Shilo

After being away from them for so long, it was not an easy task. Early spring saw some instructors getting knowledgeable in the subject and then upgrading other "mud-gunners" in their turn. June was the month when a Basic Boffin Course was run at the unit and the icing was a few days of shooting at the Alma Mater of many, "Sunny Shilo". In August we lost our OPI of Air Defence when Capt Grinius flew to England to seek "THE" knowledge dispensed on the I.G. Air Defence Course.

By September we were all eager and ready for READY WATCH II in CFE where our troop took charge of the defence of Lahr airfield. It was a terrific experience for our young gunners who have never been in Europe before and a good reward for the extra training hours that had been put in this field.

Everybody learned a lot from their experience in Germany and what seemed at first to be another task has developed into a new, interesting and challenging field for the young gunner.

YES, 5 RALC IS LOOKING UP! and we will keep it this way in what is now an enlarged MUD & BIRD GUNNERS' WORLD.

EXERCISE PIECE MARITIME

At 0630 hours on the 4th of April, the advance party from 5e RALC set on a well known path to the members of this unit: Pierre Laporte bridge, highway 20, Riviere-de-Loup, Edmundston, Grand Falls, Woodstock and all the way to "sunny" CFB Galetown.

Being tasked with support to CAS and the Artillery Instructor Officers Course from 4-15 April 74, the Regiment lived in quarters and used the facilities of gun park K-13.

For this task, EBty, 3 R22eR Mortar Platoon and a battery of Officer Cadet Phase III and PL3 trainees came under command 5e RALC. Fire planning, coordination of fire support and use of air OP were the subjects emphasized in the two weeks.

The young gunners that had joined the unit a few weeks before the exercise really learned what long days of firing were. Reveille at 0400 hours, firing a few hundred rounds and hit the sack around 2300 hours after a long cold day! Yes, sunny Galetown turned out to be rainy and even Old Man Winter blew 3 days of snow our way.

On the 13th, the non-drivers were lucky enough to get a Hercules flight home while the others hit the road back home on Easter morning the 14th.

Overall, PIECE MARITIME was a rewarding exercise where everybody learned a lot.

EXERCISE OBUS ECLAIR

No ammunition was available; Point Cadieux (principal access to the training area) was washed out; and the ranges were under water from two weeks of solid rain: these were the conditions that prevailed a week before Exercise OBUS ECLAIR was to start. But, since this would be LCol Beaudry's last opportunity to exercise the Regiment as CO, it began to rain bullets instead of water, and the bridge miraculously moved back into place... "Excellent, Mr. Suave"!!

The exercise was divided into three phases. During phase 1, 21-24 May 74, LCol Beaudry exercised each battery for two days. Training included hide drills, troop commander fire plans, night occupations, harassing fire tasks and rapid battery fire and movement. While one battery was thus engaged, the other prepared for the regimental competitions to take place the following week during phase II, 27-28 May 1974. The competitions included quick, open actions and sniping gun. Phase I went extremely well despite heavy rain and cold temperatures. X Battery developed a new concept to be used when the battery split - the moving safety officer. Sgt Latulippe will tell you all about it!!

After a restful weekend of live firing with the Militia, the regiment completely moved out to a hide on Monday morning to prepare for the competitions.

The first competition, which took all day Monday to complete, was the sniping gun. It proved to be a gruelling test of brute strength on one hand, while taxing the ingenuity of the detachment commander and the expertise of the whole crew on the other. The gun had to be manhandled approximately 100 meters, first uphill, then along a path to a slash in the woods. From there the number one could see his target and begin to carry out his task. The target was in an extremely difficult location, causing considerable difficulties in adjustment. The competition ended when rounds were complete and the gun was taken out of action. All the detachments gave their utmost, showing great desire, determination and cooperation, yet particular congratulations go to MBdr Doucette and his detachment who emerged as the winners. All personnel involved learned a great deal, while realizing that more practice is needed in this respect of gunnery.

The next day, the quick and open actions were held, with X Battery taking the honours in the former, Q Battery the latter. Thus with spirits high and the adrenalin flowing, the regiment began Phase IV of Ex OBUS ECLAIR at noon 28 May 74. Concentrating mainly on BC's tire plans, with some technical shoots, the CO made full use of the available ranges, sometimes deploying the batteries into areas which had not yet been graced by our colours before.

As Phase IV, and the exercise drew to an end on 30 May 74, most of us were in agreement that this was perhaps the best gun camp that 5 RALC had ever had. We did many things that have been neglected in the past, and weaknesses were exposed that definitely need attention in the future. With the limited range time the regiment has, most training is devoted to fire planning, with the result that the specialties of gunnery such as quick and open actions, sniping gun, harassing fire tasks, etc. are forgotten. The fact that this point was recognized and noted was perhaps the greatest lesson learned from Ex OBUS ECLAIR 74.

CHANGE OF COMMAND

LCol R.P. Beaudry, CD, commanded his Regiment for the last time Wednesday, the 3rd of July 1974. This was the date when command was handed over to LCol JP Bouvette CD, in a ceremony presided over by our Colonel Commandant MGen H.A. Sparling, CBE, DSO, ED.

The festivities began on the evening of the 2nd of July, when a Mess Dinner was held in the Warrant Officers' and Sergeants' Mess at which the guests of honour were the Colonel Commandant, our Combat Group Commander, BGen R.G. Heitshu, CD and the outgoing and incoming Commanding Officers.

Wednesday morning dawned wet and miserable, but with full confidence, preparations went on for an outdoor ceremony. Saint Barbara came through once more, proving to our brothers in arms that the sun does indeed always shine on the guns. Gun salutes heralded the arrivals of BGen Heitshu and MGen Sparling, bringing the large crowd to its feet. After the inspection, the Colonel Commandant



Change of command documents being signed by (left to right), LCol RP Beaudry CD, BGen RG Heitshu CD, MGen HA Sparling CBE, DSO, ED, Capt JG Boudreau CD, and LCol JP Bouvette CD.

presented clasps to the Canadian Forces Decoration to CWO (RSM) M.R. Sauve, WO A.J. Lavigne, MCpl A.J. Doiron, MCpl J.A.R. Lemire and Bdr M.E. Shannon. Trophies were also presented to the winners of the Regimental competitions: Capt Burnford of Q Bty (Open Action), Capt Paquette of X Bty (Quick Action), and MBdr Doucette (Sniping Gun). The change of command scrolls having been signed and witnessed, LCol Bouvette marched the unit past LCol Beaudry, then the unit drove past while a 13 gun salute was fired. All in all, it was a most memorable ceremony.

After the parade, cocktails were served to all members of the unit and their guests in the respective messes and the inspecting party accompanied LCol Beaudry on his farewell visit to the messes. The festivities were closed by a Mess Dinner that evening in the Officers' Mess in honour of LCol Beaudry.

LCol Beaudry arrived in Valcartier in May 1969 to be the first Battery Commander of Q Battery. In July 1971, he moved over to become the Deputy Commanding Officer and in July 1972 he moved across the hall as Commanding



The Colonel Commandant, attended by LCol RP Beaudry, presenting clasps to the CD to CWO (RSM) MR Sauvé, WO AJ Lavigne, and MCpl AJ Dorion.



MBdr Doucette being presented with the Sniping Gun Trophy by MGen J J Paradis, Deputy Comd. FMC.

Officer. During these five years the unit gained much from his guidance. All ranks join in wishing him continued success and good fortune in all his future endeavours.

LCol Bouvette arrived in Valcartier in 1969 to command X Battery. He left in 1970 to attend Staff College but returned immediately thereafter to take command of Q Battery. In July 1972, he took over the reins as Deputy Commanding Officer, moving down the hall to take command this year. Not a really a stranger to the unit! 5e RALC looks forward to continued good shooting under his command.

MILITIA AND CADETS – SUMMER 74

5e RALC, as per SOP, transforms itself into a training vehicle for the militia and cadets every summer and 1974 was no exception. With preparations beginning as early as mid-April, the militia training staff based on Q Battery was all set for the influx of candidates on 26 June 74.

For more than a month, the students worked hard in the classroom and on minor field exercises. Then all the theory was put to the final test from 1 Aug to 8 Aug 74 during the live concentration. From their performance on this phase, the decision was made whether a student passed or failed. In total 73 pay level C Gunners, Arty Techs and 15 Communicators made the grade and returned to their units for employment. The staff, of course, bid them a fond and hasty farewell, and just as hastily proceeded on their summer vacations.



Cadets learning the use of improvised bridging.

The day after our change of command parade, la batterie X with three communicators from RHQ and one from Q Bty moved to Lake Murphy to set up the Cadet Adventure Training Camp. After six days of hard labour, scrounging, borrowing, begging and help from the corporal ex-cadet instructors, the camp was ready to receive the first serial of 412 cadets.

The camp was commanded by Major J. Lucas from Loretteville while his staff officers and ex-cadet instructors organized and were responsible for the instruction and the administration. The battery supplied technical advisors/supervisors, logistic support, drivers and communicators. The cadets were taught watermanship, bridging, fieldcraft, map reading, survival, communication

and bivouac organization. Each serial ended their stay in our camp with a thirty-six hour exercise in which the cadets had to display their knowledge of all skills that they had previously learned.

All the personnel really enjoyed their summer with the cadets and did such a tremendous job that a special request was made to have 5e RALC in charge of the adventure training again for the summer of 75.

EXERCISE PAR CAISSON/MOBILE WARRIOR 74

The annual get-together of the CAST Artillery Regiment (2 RCHA with under command X and Q Batteries) again took place in the early fall coordinated with Ex MOBILE WARRIOR. After a long cold trip on the 22nd of Sept. we received a warming and much appreciated welcome by LCol Dave Stothers and his Regiment. This long standing cooperation in forming one operational regiment from two mini-regiments never fails to reinforce our belief in the importance of the larger Regiment to which we all belong. It was, however sad that 2 RCHA was no longer able to receive us in their own Officers' Mess as they have so hospitably done in the past.

The CAST exercise was in two separate phases: Exercise PAR CAISSON 23 Sep to 3 Oct and MOBILE WARRIOR 4-8 Oct. The first part of exercise PAR CAISSON was done at Battery level and controlled by the Battery Commanders. We had a chance to familiarize ourselves with the area and techniques to be used with the terrain of CFB Petawawa. The CO's exercise commenced on the 29th of Sep and ran for four days. It was an exercise in which we had to split the batteries or move by helicopters under short notice, and all this in mountainous terrain. Our OP crews had a varied job to do in firing high angle, linear or mobile targets and tasking the Air OP from the Helicopter Squadron to engage targets that could not be seen from their locations. Rehearsals for MOBILE WARRIOR went well and took us to the actual demonstration on the 7-8 Oct.

The night prior to our leaving, all officers and men from 5 RALC and 2 RCHA got together to celebrate the success of the exercise and to say good-bye. Needless to say that it all ended in the 2 RCHA Sergeants' Mess where officers and senior NCOs of both regiments sang and danced all night. We hope to meet again next year for another CAST Arty Regt exercise.

MISCELLANEOUS TASKS

During the past year, 5e RALC received a multitude of tasks from higher headquarters. The magnitude of these tasks will be more appreciated when one realizes that with an average unit strength of approximately 290 all ranks, in excess of 17,000 man/days were expended on tasks other than unit or individual training. These tasks varied from base housekeeping tasks through to assistance to other units for varied exercises.

The usual guards of honour were formed and salutes fired but the 21 gun salute for His Majesty King Hussein of Jordan, the Guard of Honour deployed for Mr. Olof PALME Prime Minister of Sweden and the unit participation in the "Concert under the Stars" (1812 overture) at La Citadelle stand out as highlights.

One could go on and on with such events as Exercise "READY WATCH" in Europe, Exercise "DESERT TREK" in Texas and the multitude of the other various tasks. Suffice it to say that during the past year, the flexibility of 5e RALC was tested to the utmost and according to all reports received at the unit, not found wanting.

January saw a troop of two officers and four men off to Montreal to set up a booth at the Youth Rally in Place Bonaventure. We hope that this and the assistance we have provided to recruiting centres will result in interest in making a career in the Regiment.

The summer period saw unit representatives off to Borden, Chilliwack and Shilo, in addition to the Militia summer school in Valcartier (Bie Q) and the Cadet Adventure Training Camp at Lake Murphy in the Valcartier training area (Bie X). We even had two of our members with the female ROUTP platoon here in Valcartier. All ranks agree that the variety of tasks helped make the summer a most enjoyable one.



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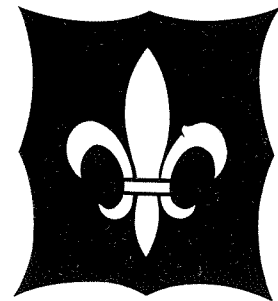
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1 AB BTY



1 Airborne Battery Activities

This year has been identical with previous years in that the battery has been constantly on the move. From a rapid redeployment out of the Mohave Desert for possible UN duty in Egypt to the latest tour of duty in Cyprus, the unit has scarcely found time to put our feet up. In chronological sequence the events run from firing in support of the Regimental Battle School last December followed by Rapier Thrust III in the north. Dundurn was our next stop for the best part of February in Saskatchewan's four feet of snow. March was spent in a couple of battery firing exercises in Wainwright in addition to helping 1 Commando Group get off to Cyprus. In April, 2 RCHA played host as we joined them for an enjoyable spring practice camp. May was our big month in the north with Armed Forces Day (North) in Yellowknife, NWT on the 11th followed by Exercise READY NOW III in the Whitehorse area. June, as well, was a busy month with our pack-horse trek to Williams Lake, BC. July of course, saw us deploying to Cyprus.

Despit the multitude of exercises the highlight of the year has to be the receipt of honest-to-God Pay Level (Trade Level?) three recruits. An event that, if we listen to Ottawa, we may not see for another five years.

EXERCISE RAPIER THRUST III

By Sgt D.A. Guttin

On the 21st of Jan, elements of 2 Commando and a troop of 1 AB Bty commenced a quick rig for deployment to Churchill, Manitoba. Their mission was to attack and destroy the rear echelon of 1 Cbt Gp, by first light, the 23rd of Jan.

At 1600 hrs, on 22 Jan, the para drop went smoothly on DZ Wentworth Lake. However, high ground winds, rapid darkness and deep snow hindered the DZ recovery, resulting in loss of time. At 1800 hrs, the march to the objective area started. The gunner group consisted of one officer and nine other ranks. These personnel were pulling four toboggans containing two tent groups and four 81 mm mortars, plus rucksacks and person weapons.

At 2300 hrs a "brew up" halt was initiated and at 0001 hrs on 23 Jan the march continued. Sub-zero weather, deep snow, heavy loads and limited personnel resulted in slow movement of the gunner column, however, never were they more than fifteen minutes behind their lightly loaded infantry counterparts.

Frequent evasive actions from Lynx recce elements and avoiding detection by helicopter observation harassed movement and lost the benefit of surprise in the attack. The march ended at 0800 hrs 23 Jan after fourteen exhausting hours and at 0900 hrs the attack was launched. The umpire rulings were debatable counting one half of the commando plus their HQ as casualties. Regroupings and retasking were automatic; the new mission was to cut off the MSR. We deployed in E Coy's

defensive position. The inability of airborne troops to hold against mechanized units was again demonstrated. To add to our discomfort was the arrival of fresh ski troops of the US Army followed by heli-borne landings blocking all routes of withdrawal. The outcome of the exercise was no surprise to the individual paratrooper; but all were appreciative of the fact that RAPIER THRUST had been an exercise!

EXERCISE PRISTINE CHANCE

By Capt. W.J. Soucie

Talk was of Cyprus for 1 Cdo Gp and of course there is no better way to prepare for the Middle East than to partake in a winter exercise. Dundurn had just been captured by enemy airborne troops, there was no time to waste. The Airborne Regiment less 2 Cdo was ordered to Quick Rig and destroy the enemy at Dundurn. To add to the challenging threat of 2 Cdo as enemy, the FN-10 Nodwell oversnow vehicle was tested, as a prime mover for the L5 howitzer. Capt Ross was responsible to exploit the FN-10's full capabilities while the rest of the battery was responsible to do the opposite to the enemy.



L5 Ski Trials

The battery jumped in at first light 5 Feb. Even with 435 Sqn trying its best to solve the question of the Regiment's future by constantly missing the drop zones, we managed to survive with only a few injuries. Equipment losses, however, were estimated near \$100,000.00. Vehicles rigged on wooden and aluminium platforms fell into trees which punctured clean through. Parachutes were torn to shreds while hung on the still branches of the frozen trees and buffeted by high winds.

Even with this bad start the battery was immediately put into action using mortars and supported a Cdo assault through the night. The concept of the exercise was to force the enemy paratroopers from an airhead, then pursue and destroy them. After the initial phase the enemy adopted a fluid posture, harassing the support elements while waiting and ambushing the pursuers. Concurrently supplies were being dropped in to strengthen our positions. The guns (L5s) were dropped on a resupply drop zone and quickly augmented the mortars to increase our supporting fire.

For the battery, the exercise proved very trying. In addition to supplying continuous fire support the battery had to maintain 50% stand-to for local defence as we were not deployed in a "safe area". Movement through the four foot snow seemed impossible and as fatigue set in the airborne spirit became more evident. With the aid of the FN-10, the only vehicle capable of functioning in the deep snow, the battery was constantly moving. At times it could take up to eight hours of back breaking work to move 2000 meters, however fire support was always available to the ever advancing commando.

With a cease fire called after two weeks, the battery enjoyed an impromptu smoker in the bivouac area and then returned to Edmonton to assist 1 Cdo Gp's departures for Cyprus.

EXERCISE STEEL CROSS

By Sgt. A. Brown

Exercise STEEL CROSS was a battery exercise which took place in CFB Petawawa. The Airborne Battery training during this period included: parachute descents, driver training with M113 APCs, skill at arms competition, battle PT tests and live fire and movement with 2 RCHA.

A small advance party was sent from Edmonton two days prior, to prepare the locals for our arrival, but one of the messes did not take heed and as a result they (Junior Ranks Club) ran out of Labatt's Blue twice during our stay. The main party arrived via parachute descent from a C130 onto Jorgens Plain. The weather was very good and except for a wet drop zone and Major Itani and WO Flanagan landing in trees, it was a complete success.

The next few days were spent settling in and renewing old acquaintances. However, recce parties still found time to do their thing and as usual whenever we leave Edmonton, the instruments had to be calibrated. Troop and battery deployments were next on the agenda and for OPs it was their introduction to the "Red Fire Truck".

With the cooperation of 411 Squadron and 427 Squadron we were able to do some continuation parachute training from the Otter and Huey. It was much appreciated by all members of the battery, as it gave them the opportunity to exit from three different types of aircraft within a two week period.

The next phase of our training was the regimental exercise, which was three days long. As it included all types of technical shoots, fire and movement, night and helicopter moves, the gunners were kept quite busy for the duration. At the OP end they were witness to an excellent demonstration of a fire plan employing the laser range finder, a fast and accurate method of determining range. The Commanding Officer of 2 RCHA made his daily visit to our OPs, generally on the occasion for a Battery Commander's fire plan. We also took time out to instruct some visitors from RCAC in target grid procedure.

The single command post employed for this exercise was commanded by Captain Cockram and Lieutenant Sackett, who together with the technicians took great joy in beating the computers again. Fast command post and fast guns!

Exercise cease fire, allowed us enough time to do maintenance and make it on time for happy hour. Which we did! The junior ranks were most welcome at their club, and the lights were still burning at dawn in the officers' mess.

Overall, we enjoyed ourselves very much and as in the past, we do not miss too many opportunities to fire with our "leg" friends. The only disappointment we had was the sloppy way some "2 RCHA'er" painted "AIRBORNE" on the water tower the night we left (and then proceeded to put black paint on a couple of our bombardiers hands)

EXERCISE READY NOW III

By Captain W.F. Gee

The "READY NOW" series of exercises were designed to evaluate the Canadian Airborne Regiment's operational readiness to carry out Defence of Canada Operations in the north; READY NOW III was a target round.

The exercise took place over part of the scenic '98 Yukon gold rush route from Carcross (caribou crossing) to Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. The Regiment was originally to have been para-inserted on two frozen lakes to carry out internal security operations against a company-sized live enemy provided by 2 Cbt Gp. Recce Platoon, 2 R22eR was attached to the Regiment to provide "eyes and ears" making the total force exercised truly representative. The para-insertion "fell through" literally and figuratively, as no local inhabitants could be found who were willing to venture out on the lakes to test for ice thickness. As a result, we were air landed at Whitehorse and trucked to the exercise area.

The battery performed three main functions throughout the exercise. The CO and two extremely conscientious WOs ran the Joint Operations Cell situated in Whitehorse to co-ordinate the efforts of the field forces, the RCMP, the attached air cell, the local population and the logistic support. The DCO and WO Skinner filled in at the BC's tac and operated the air control cell proving the Commander (for the first time "blue jobs" have done the job in the past) with accurate and up-to-date air information. The battery as well provided the normal direct fire support based on a reduced mortar troop and two FOO parties. Lt Sackett was attached to the R22eR while Capt Harding-Newman (British exchange officer attached from 2 RCHA for the exercise) worked with 2 Commando. The mortars were taken on the exercise at 'RHQ' direction and their inability to cover the exercise area without multiple moves clearly demonstrated the need for long-range artillery weapons for IS duties. As it was, the gun position personnel operated most effectively as a road block on many occasions.

Although one of the aims of the exercise was to operate in the north during break-up the advance spring that cancelled our para-drop also improved travelling conditions to the point that no serious mobility problem was encountered.

Due to a protracted redeployment schedule battery personnel managed to get in some fishing and northern jumping as well as sampling the hospitality of Whitehorse's many fine "establishments".

FAMILY DAY

By MWO AG Carter

On 2 June "The forever on exercise bty", so our wives tell us, finally got together for our often planned and many times cancelled family day; from all reports it was well worth the wait.

The festivities commenced at 0800 hrs at the drill hall, where the CO Major "Terrible Ted" Itani addressed the members of the battery and their families as well as explaining the days planned activities to them.

From the drill hall we proceeded by bus to Pegasus Dock where it was planned for half the jumpers and their respective dependents to board the Hercules to witness an actual jump, the remainder would observe from the ground and then change around for the second jump. Unfortunately that big jumpmaster in the sky had other ideas as the winds were slightly high, reaching 25 knots. Plan "B" was immediately put into effect; WO "The Lip" Skinner and "Bucket Mouth" Flanagan, gave an excellent explanation and demonstration of the deployment of the T10 main and reserve parachute. The dependents were next loaded aboard the Hercules and in two lifts were given a dazzling performance of what actually transpires during a jump (except the order "go") when the big TV set is turned on, in living colour (the lowering of the ramp).

On the completion of the jump demonstration, we journeyed back to Griesbach to the theatre where two films "Quickrig" and "Airborne" were viewed. From the theatre we moved to the rappell tower where under the direction of MBdr Tremain, we were treated to a demonstration of the various methods of rappelling utilized in our training.

Our BQMS the ever dependable WO "Tony" Currie had coffee and cookies available at this time, plus something a little stronger for the faint of heart.

At "high noon" we moved to the most formidable obstacle in our jump training, the infamous "Mock Tower". This myth, however, was soon shattered. After a confidence building demonstration by Sgt "Neatness" Brown wives and dependents were leaping from the tower as fast as the Battery Jump Masters could rig them. Undoubtedly, a record was set that day as not one dependent who made the walk up those long stairs failed to take the "big step". The tower proved to be such an extraordinary attraction that the dependents had to be literally dragged away to the gun shed for the equipment display which including L5 blanks, all small arms, phones, tannoy's and radios as well as jeep rides.

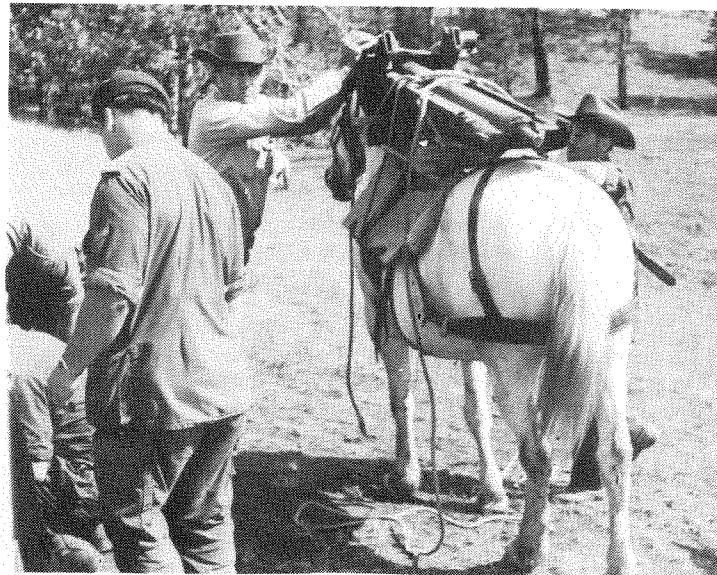
The days activities were an unqualified success and it will definitely become an annual event.

HORSEBORNE

By Lt. GR Sackett

It is a well known fact that one of the modes of transport for which the L5 pack howitzer was designed is by pack-mule (in a disassembled state). This mode of transport has rarely been practised by Canadian artillery except for a few gunners who have observed Italian mountain troops using mules. Thus, in the true Airborne Gunner spirit (trying anything once or twice), the Airborne Battery conducted an adventure training exercise in the Chilcotin, B.C. training area involving pack-horses during the last two weeks of June 74.

The first obvious problem was to find pack-horses and packing expertise. Both were found in the area of Williams Lake, which is conveniently close to the Chilcotin military area. (It should be mentioned that this area, found by Maj. T.T. Itani, is coincidentally a very good fishing area). The budget limited the use of the horses and handlers to six days, but parachuting and various PR activities kept everyone gainfully occupied during the scheduled period.



Our two wranglers meet the lower recoil.

Of the six pack-horse days, two were used to learn basic horse-handling and pack rigging; three were devoted to improvising and testing the special pack saddles necessary for the components of the L5; and the last day involved a confirmatory move of ten kilometers with the Airborne Regimental Commander observing. The results of the trials generally indicate that whereas it is possible to "pack" the L5, it is not really feasible.

Despite being restricted to primitive tools and local materials, very functional pack-saddles were build and proven reliable. It was estimated that the pack-horses could move a pack-howitzer 15 to 20 miles in a day in the roughest country where only steep and narrow trails existed. Logistics and manning problems were encountered during the trials: Thirteen horses were required to transport one pack howitzer with all essential stores to fire.

Only six rounds of ammunition may be carried on a horse and there is the additional problem of carrying feed and tent group stores for the men. The end result is that more people would be involved caring for the horses than

firing the howitzers. Additionally, a "quick action" from trail pack to first round fired takes twenty minutes.

On the brighter sides of things, one horse can carry two 81mm mortars complete or twelve to sixteen rounds of mortar ammunition. Thus, the number of horses required to transport one gun could transport a battery of mortars.

Therefore, the only role of pack-horse artillery that is really feasible (other than mortars) is transporting a sniping gun. A sniping gun could be moved into position through very close or mountainous terrain inaccessible to helicopter transportation by virtue of terrain or enemy air superiority.

Since this exercise was conceived in the spirit of adventure training, it was naturally not all work... The trials were conducted in a fairly relaxed but informative manner, and the recreation runs, beer-ball games, fishing, free-time horseback riding, and parachuting helped to make it a most enjoyable exercise. This can be attested to by the canteen profits! Horseborne!



The lift up was a bit hard on the Gunners, but the let down was a lot harder on the horse-or- "steady boy".

CYPRUS – 74

By Capt GM Walker

In future years one of the best remembered "schemes" in the minds of the personnel of 1 Airborne Battery will be their unexpected peacekeeping tour in Cyprus from Aug to Dec 74 under the command of Maj DB Walton as part of the United Nations augmentation force. The events leading up to this action have been well documented; consequently, this article will concentrate on the events pertaining to 1 AB Bty following the receipt of orders at 1500 hrs on 23 Jul 74.

The initial problems were to assemble the members of the battery who had been scattered throughout Canada on leave and additionally to augment these personnel to an authorized strength of 76 all ranks. The former problem was solved through the use of the media and the

latter through Gunner cooperation. Each member of the battery has a story to tell about his recall, but perhaps one of the more interesting involved MBdr Guttin DA who was camping in south eastern Ontario at the time he "got the word". After 42 hours he reported to the duty officer in Edmonton and was told "Start clearing for Cyprus immediately and by the way you are promoted to sergeant effective 1 Aug". To solve the manpower shortage Arty Dept at CAS came to the rescue by graduating two officers and nine TL 3 trainees prior to the normal course termination date. Not to be outdone, 3 RCHA provided 14 men including three senior NCOs. The assembly stage was a smooth operation because of prior preparation. The regimental "sausage machine" cleared 374 men in a day and a half.



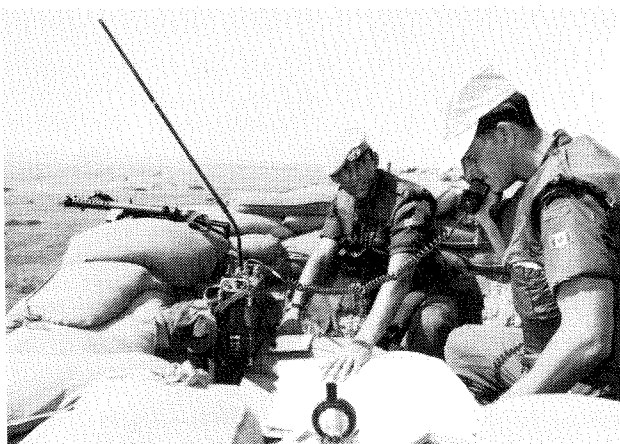
Bdr Vautour, Bdr Smith and Gnr Dubois sharpening their drills.

The advance party left on 29 Jul with the main body leaving on the 31st. Several additional cargo flights brought in the vehicles and mortars with the battery being complete, on the ground on 2 Aug. Quarters were provided in the Ledra Palace Hotel and the battery was placed in reserve on one hrs notice to deploy the mortars. An operations room was set up in a building called the "White House". On one side was the former CANCON Jr Ranks Club occupied by the Turkish Cypriot Fighters (TCF) and on the other – a house occupied by the Greek Cypriot National Guard (Nat Gd). Periodic firing erupted between the two sides, but fortunately none of the Gunners were injured. On the night of 6 Aug, tragedy struck when Tpr Perron of 1 Commando was murdered at a road block 75 meters from the ops centre.

On 11 Aug, the battery was given new orders which assigned it to the defence and security of Nicosia International Airport as part of a task force which included in addition to the Gunners:

- 1 tp 1 AB Fd Sqn,
- 1 tp 16/5 Lancers (Swingfire AT missiles),
- 1 tp 4/7 Dragoons (Recce);
- 1 ptl LDSH (Lynx);
- 2 sects 106 HAW (APC and ¼ ton mtd) and
- 1 FAC party (BRITCON);

Work on defensive positions began as soon as the OPs were deployed. Of great assistance during this phase was the ingenuity displayed by individual soldiers in repairing sabotaged equipment and turning it to the job at hand. The Sappers used a "requisitioned" bulldozer in preparing positions for the 106 HAW detachments. In a similar manner A Tp put a back hoe to work digging the left forward defensive position and struck solid limestone at a depth of one foot. The problem was resolved by building up the walls and back filling with the available earth. B Tp's defensive position was the terminal building itself. In order to provide mutual support to the other positions it was necessary to deploy two sections with heavy machine guns on the roof. Here the defensive works required 3200 sand bags which were hauled five stories up to the roof using an ingenious pully system constructed by MBdr Raymond's section. Fortunately the roof was made of reinforced concrete so there was no problem with over stressing.



Capt Soucie and MBdr Parsons – The Flak vests are real.



Bdr Derkson and MBdr Keltey keep an eye on one of Battery's four Tridents.

At 0505 hrs, on 14 Aug the OPs reported jet aircraft approaching. Stand to was ordered immediately just as the first bomb landed about a mile away on the Nat Gd Camp 50, which was located about 300 meters from A Tp's OP Charlie. The Nat Gd retaliated by shelling the Turk FEBA, 100 meters in front of the OP, with 25 pdr and 100mm guns. The OP was manned at the time by MBdr Britton and Tpr Mason who had the dubious pleasure of discovering they were on the axis of advance. These two men are also qualified to speak about the inside of a short bracket (unverified) from first hand experience. Prior to the arrival of fire for effect they withdrew under orders to a less exposed position 200 meters away. Subsequent attacks over the next two days moved away from the airport towards a large school located about two miles away. Prior to making any observations on the ensuing battle for the school it is important to delineate the opposing forces:

The Attackers

- 1 Bn + 1 Coy Turkish Regular Army
- 6 x M48 tanks
- 1 x 105mm bty in sp (1 F00)
- Airstrikes (F100 Super Sabres, bombs, naplam, machine guns)

The Defenders

- 4 x PI Nat Gd
- 3 x T34 tanks
- 1 x 25 pdr bty
- 1 x 100mm bty

It should be mentioned that the defending Nat Gd platoons were dispersed beyond effective small arms range; however, these positions appeared to have good interlocking arcs for medium machine gun fire. Prior to mentioning any observations it is important to note that, as professional soldiers, we felt a great deal of admiration for the bravery and discipline displayed by both forces.

1. The result of poor fire support coordination was the most important lesson to be learned from this battle. Too much time was taken between the employment of various weapons systems. In the interval the defenders were able to react to meet the next attack. Even on the final day of the battle on 16 Aug this failure was evident as illustrated by the following sequence of events:

- a. 1145 hrs, 20 Nat Gd pers withdrew from the objective area to prepare new defensive positions in depth, 500 meters south east;
- b. 1345 hrs, objective hit by airstrike;
- c. 1400 hrs, withdrawal of defenders complete on objective. Personnel reinforced the depth position;
- d. 1500 hrs, defenders withdrawal of flank platoon positions complete;
- e. 1646 - 1715 hrs, sporadic artillery fire on objective;
- f. 1730 - 1740 hrs, tank fire on objective; and
- g. 1740 hrs, attackers in objective area prevented from further advance by fire from positions in depth.

2. The effectiveness of artillery fire also relates to fire support coordination; there were both good and bad examples. The initial attack on the school was defeated almost at the start line by the defender's artillery fire. The attacking company was annihilated. During subsequent attacks the defenders were unable to correct the artillery fire rapidly enough to conform to the attackers speed. The average correction took ten minutes. After their initial "baptism by fire" the attackers moved with caution, but otherwise disregarded artillery fire which landed over 100 metres away. It should also be noted the defender's artillery ammo must have been running out because they resorted to firing solid short in the indirect role. The attackers resorted mainly to mortar fire, but on one occasion killed at least 30 defenders with twelve rounds of artillery airburst. This was confirmed by the escort detail sent out to assist in body recovery after the battle.

3. Counter Battery. The attackers used aircraft in the CB role with very little effect. This was probably due to several factors ranging from a lack of accurate information to poor weapons delivery. Having the advantage of an excellent vantage point, our personnel were able to locate five Nat Gd batteries to a proven accuracy to 400 metres.

4. Anti aircraft fire from the 40mm guns was ineffective as no aircraft appeared to be hit or even forced into evasive action. The projectile's self destruct mechanism failed in about 75% of the cases. Most of the rounds appeared to fall on the airport and detonated on impact. They were responsible for wounding two members of the British FAC party — the only casualties suffered by the task force.

Following the cease fire at 1800 hrs, 16 Aug work was begun constructing a dug in battery mortar position at Blue Beret Camp. Again much ingenuity and scrounging ability was displayed. When the supply of sand bags ran out, Russian 100mm ammo boxes were filled with sand and substituted. The provision of lumber for the reinforcement of the command post proved to be a minor problem for B Tp until they were able to salvage some from a burned out CANCON warehouse. Not to be outshone, A Tp built a CP which contained a stand easy large enough to be used as a drill hall. The quality of the construction was demonstrated one day when a bulldozer was inadvertently driven over a camouflaged ammo bay. The structure held firm until the operator did a neutral turn. Concurrently with this project, the battery manned four OPs, two road blocks and began the task of cleaning up the airport terminal building including the surrounding area. The latter task in itself was a major project. Half of the windows in the building were broken, most of the rooms had been ransacked and all natures of debris littered the area. Work progressed well and by the end of Sep we were able to observe Sunday routine (only on Sundays mind you).



Bdr Roy shows "new guys" Lt Beausejour, Gnr Richard and Gnr Tattersall what the 81 is all about

On 28 Aug 74, at 0450 hrs, B Tp, under the command of Capt GM Walker, reported "Ready" to provide fire support to 1 Commando in the face of a threatened attack on Camp Kronberg. This did not take place and the tp returned to its normal duties a few hours later. Just to even the score A Tp, under command of Capt WJ Soucie, deployed for a similar task two days later. Again the situation was resolved without firing. In this period Maj Walton formed a good working relationship with the local Turkish battalion commander. This relationship probably would not have endured if the Turkish officer had discovered that his headquarters was ZT3903 and that MBdr Armstrong had done a resection to verify the grid while Maj Walton was inside having tea.

Training was not neglected during the tour. Each tp participated in two days live firing on the Pyla Range.

Driver training was carried out by Sgt Bennett in order to qualify all of the new arrivals. Pre-para instruction was given by MBdr Tremain for the troopers who would be taking the Basic Para Course on their return to Canada. Watermanship training was conducted in various UN pools around Nicosia, much to the chagrin of the RSM, CWO Olmstead. For some reason no group was ever invited back for a swim. Everyone also participated in the annual and semi annual PT tests.

The four and a half month tour on Cyprus has been one period which no member of 1 Airborne Battery will ever forget. The men were required to work long hours in addition to their normal OP duties. The battery filled

over 19,000 sand bags from 11 Aug to mid Sep. This was more than the combined total of 1 and 2 Commando. On our arrival, the airport was a filthy shambles; when we left it was clean and orderly. The battery made a creditable showing in sports events. The swim team finished fourth out of six in spite of the fact it was the only team not co-located with a swimming pool. On the sports day, the battery placed third out of six. The members of the unit can indeed look upon their UN medal with a great deal of satisfaction; as Gunners, however, the greatest should be the fact that when we were called upon to deploy our mortars we were "READY" 10 minutes early.



The battery's tail — and a 500 pounder hole.

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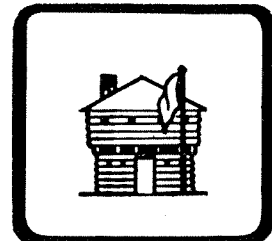
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CAS



CAS Activities

By Capt RJ Beardmore

INTRODUCTION

Generally, 1974 was a good year for Artillery Department (Arty Dept) at the Combat Arms School. The Introduction of TL 3 training, the formation of Air Defence and Locating wings and the reorganization of CTC made Arty Dept bigger and better in 74. Arty Dept/CAS has worked, played, expanded, had its share of

promotions and postings and has a firm grip on the future.

WORK

General Throughout 1974, Arty Dept has been hard at work conducting its normal allotment of courses. These are summarized below:

SERIAL	COURSE	COURSE SERIAL	DATES	TRG DAYS	NO OF STUDENTS
1	IG	7301	4 Sep 73 - 25 Jun 74	181	9
2	OP Officers	7401	16 Sep 74 - 13 Dec 74	58	12
3	Arty Officers SD	7401	21 Jan 74 - 8 Feb 74	15	6
4	Arty Officers SD	7401	18 Jun 74 - 11 Jul 74	18	2
5	Arty OCT Phase 4	7401	30 May 74 - 15 Aug 74	45	14
6	Arty OCT Phase 3	7401	19 Mar 74 - 21 May 74	45	8
7	Arty OCT Phase 3	7402	30 May 74 - 15 May 74	45	7
8	Arty OCT Phase 2	7401	8 Jan 74 - 15 Mar 74	45	6
9	Arty OCT Phase 2	7402	30 May 74 - 15 Aug 74	45	11
10	ROUPT Phase 2	7401	21 May 74 - 16 Aug 74	60	10
11	Survey Officers	7401	6 May 74 - 4 Jul 74	40	5
12	LOFT 2 Arty	7401	3 Jun 74 - 12 Jun 74	10	15
13	LOFT 2 Arty	7402	3 Sep 74 - 12 Sep 74	8	5
14	LOFT 2 Arty	7403	2 Dec 74 - 13 Dec 74	10	5
15	Master Gunner	7401	3 Sep 74 - 8 Aug 75	229	9
16	Artymn TL 7	7401	29 Oct 74 - 28 Nov 74	23	15
17	Artymn TL 6B	7401	8 Jan 74 - 20 Jun 74	113	19
18	Artymn TL 6A	7401	10 Sep 74 - 11 Dec 74	66	26
19	Advanced Tech	7401	15 Jan 74 - 11 Apr 74	60	18
20	Basic Tech	7401	8 Jan 74 - 4 Apr 74	62	20
21	Senior NCO (M) Bk 2	7401	17 Feb 74 - 2 Mar 74	10	15
22	Advanced Mortar	7401	1 Oct 74 - 22 Nov 74	36	24
23	Computer Operator	7401	8 Jan 74 - 25 Jan 74	13	4
24	M109 Gun No	7401	23 Apr 74 - 7 May 74	10	26
25	M109 Driver	7401	8 May 74 - 23 May 74	10	25
26	Artymn TL 3	7401	12 Feb 74 - 31 May 74	65	20
27	Artymn TL3	7402	28 May 74 - 30 Aug 74	65	22
28	Artymn TL 3	7403	3 Sep 74 - 28 Nov 74	65	23
29	Artymn TL 3	7404	19 Nov 74 - 6 Feb 75	65	8
TOTAL					389

Note: LOFT - Land Operations Familiarization Training
SD - Staff Duties

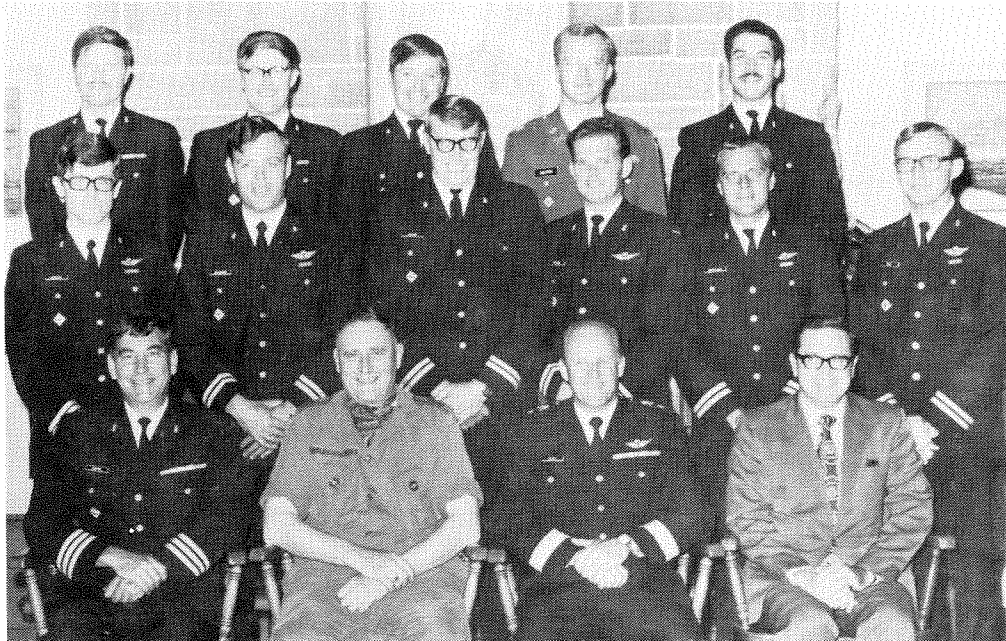


Above is pictured, the smallest course ever to be conducted by Arty Dept. It is the Artillery Officers Staff Duties 7401 Course. From left to right are seated: Major (UK) JR Pearson, Course IG; Capt SS Takahashi; LCol JE Crosman, OC Arty Dept; Capt EC Hague and Capt EB Beno, Course IG.

A table such as the one above, of course, does not tell the whole story. There were Tactical Doctrine Board meetings, Range Development Board Meetings and numerous other projects which are all part of the continuing process at CAS of improving procedures and facilities. Normal IG assistance was provided five times during 1974 - twice each to 1 RCHA and 2 RCHA and once to 3 RCHA. A special AIG assistance team was provided to the Maine National Guard (9 - 21 Aug 74) when they participated in live firing exercises on the Gagetown ranges.

IG Course. The Artillery Officer Instructors' Course (IG Course) 7301 was conducted during the period Sep 73 - Jun 74. Nine students attended, one of which was American (Cpt DA Rolston) who upon graduation became the US Exchange Officer. The main highlights of the course were the tours to:

- a. US School of Artillery, Fort Sill, Oklahoma;
- b. US Army Air Defense Center, Fort Bliss, Texas;
- c. Royal School of Artillery, Larkhill, England; and
- d. Various ordnance factors in the United Kingdom.



Brand new smiling IGs are shown above following the presentation of their scrolls and red hat bands.

Seated: LCol JE Crosman, OC Arty Dept; BGen SV Radley-Walters, Comd CTC; BGen CH Belzile, Comdt CAS and LCol PHC Carew, CI CAS.

Third Row: Capt CO Gustafson; Major GA Decker; Capt RP Hodgson; Capt (US) DS Rolston and Capt GA Gallop.

Second Row: Capt PR Learmonth, Course IG; Capt JP Chartres; Capt R Hoyland; Capt MR Wilson, Capt JW Mortlock and Capt EB Beno, Course IG.

OCT. On 13 Aug 74, Major-General George Kitching, CBE, DSO, CD was the reviewing officer for the Officer Classification Training Graduation parade where approximately 250 officers and subordinate officers from across Canada and several from other countries as well, formally completed their summer 74 phases of training. Of the total on parade, 14% (35) were Artillery.

Two "All Artillery Phases" exercises were conducted during the summer. One was Exercise SUMMER SUN, conducted at the mid-point of the summer period, which was a basic fire and movement exercise. The second exercise was Exercise NAUGHTY NIGHTS which was conducted during the second last week of training. It required the students to react and adopt to many changing situations. Sniping guns, quick actions, open actions and ambushes were all part of the exercise. This exercise warmed everyone up for Exercise PROPER FINISH, which was the five day final OCT exercise. This exercise was an all-arms, all-phases, OCT/ROUTP exercise which featured battery support to a combat team. The Artillery graduates of OCT 74 can look back with pride on what they have accomplished. As they joined/rejoined their various units, they possessed a greater understanding of what the Royal Regiment is all about and what it can do.

TROPHY	SERIAL	WINNER
Jamieson Trophy (OCT Ph III)	7401 7402	Lt DM Grant OCdt RC Curry
Stewart Trophy (OCT Ph III)	7401 7402	Lt DM Grant Lt PD Mooney
Brownfield Sword (OCT Ph IV)	7401	Lt DM Grant
Minto Trophy (ROUTP Ph II)	7401	2Lt PJP Ervin

The winners of the Arty trophies

Master Gunner Course. 3 Sep 74 marked the beginning of the second Master Gunner Course to be conducted at CAS. It is primarily based on the first one conducted in 1972, albeit with a few major adjustments. It is however, still the longest course conducted at CAS.

One of the major improvements has been the addition of several tours which undoubtedly have increased the knowledge and "gunner awareness" of the students. These tours were the highlights of the training and are as follows:

SERIAL	TOUR	LOCATION	DURATION
1	Visit to an operational Ammo Depot	CFAD Renous	1 Day
2	Intro to Non-Destructive Testing	CFB Chatham	2 Days
3	Visit to Military Research Facilities	Ottawa/Valcartier	1 Week
4	Visit to US Army Field Artillery Center	Fort Sill, Oklahoma	1 Week
5	Visits to Royal Ordnance Factories and Royal School of Artillery	England	3 Weeks
6	Electronics Training	CFSCEE, Kingston	4 Weeks



The Master Gunner course (some serious and some not so serious) are shown gleefully taking apart a 105mm C1 howitzer. From the left: MWO Gardner FJ, MWO Oderkirk CG,

WO Young GB, CWO McTaggart AE, MWO Clifton HC, WO Hovey GD, MWO Lebreton JH, and MWO Donnelly BE.

TL 3. 1974 saw the first of a continuing flow of recruits pass through the halls of Artillery Department. Four courses were conducted back to back from 12 Feb 74 to 6 Feb 75 graduating a total of 59 gunners.

The injection of young and newly trained Gunners was a welcome addition to units in particular and to the Royal Regiment in general.

The winners of the Gunner Trophy (the best all-round student) and the Gun Layer's Trophy are as follows:

COURSE SERIAL	GUNNER TROPHY	UNIT	GUN LAYER'S TROPHY	UNIT
7401	Gnr Montague TP	2 RCHA	Gnr Christmas AGJ	3 RCHA
7402	Gnr Hunt JJ	1 AB Bty	Gnr Tattersall WC	1 AB Bty
7403	Gnr Middelberg AJ	2 RCHA	Gnr Norris CV	1 AB Bty
7404	Gnr Campbell WA	2 RCHA	Gnr Campbell WA	2 RCHA

PLAY

General. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy". So Jack didn't let us work all the time. There were the social gatherings in the coffee room, in the OC's secretary's room, an all ranks' dance to celebrate the Artillery Birthday and St. Barbara's Day and many more – all of which provided the breathing space before we plunged onward.

General Salutes Several general salutes were conducted during 1974 - including two in one day. That

occurred in Feb 74 when first MGen R Lyons, OBE, Director Royal Artillery arrived for a visit. He was followed several hours later by the Colonel Commandant, MGen HA Sparling, CBE, DSO, CD. Another general salute was conducted in the field for BGen WW Turner, CD when he arrived to visit RMC OCT students during Ex PROPER FINISH. MGen George Kitching, CBE, DSO, CD, also received a general salute when he arrived to be Receiving Officer for the OCT graduation parade.



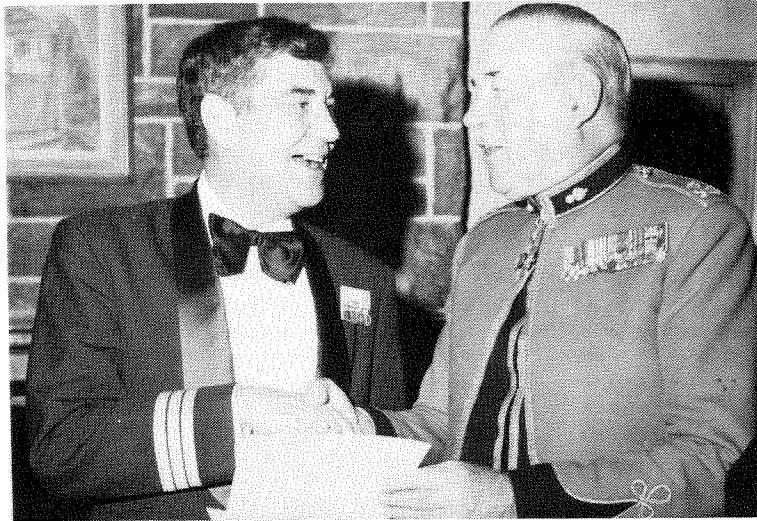
Shown above observing aspects of Officer Classification Training during Ex Proper Finish are Capt RS Wilson, CAS; Major Kennedy, RMC; BGen WW Turner, Comdt RMC; LCol JE Crosman, OC Arty Dept and CWO Cox, RMC.

RCAA Annual Conference. The Royal Canadian Artillery Association held its annual conference at CFBagetown from 16 to 19 October 1974.

Forty delegates, from as far West as Victoria, BC and as far East as Dartmouth, NS attended the conference. The delegates met to discuss and to find solutions to problems affecting both the Regular and Reserve Components of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery.

Dignitaries who attended in official capacities were MGen HA Sparling, CBE, DSO, CD, Colonel Commandant of the Regiment; BGen EMD Leslie, DSO, CD, the Colonel Commandant designate; and the Director of Artillery, Colonel A Sosnkowski, CD.

One of the highlights of the conference was the Annual Mess Dinner, at which the Colonel Commandants presented Life Membership Scrolls in the Association to five officers – Colonel AE Sherwin, LCol JE Crosman, LCol JE de Hart, LCol JW Alward and LCol JC McKenna.



LCol JE Crosman is seen receiving his life membership scroll to the Royal Canadian Artillery Association from Major General HA Sparling. LCol Crosman is the first regular force officer to be so honoured.

Artillery Farewell Luncheon. On 11 Aug 74, an Artillery Farewell Luncheon was held for BGen SV Radley-Walters, CMM, DSO, MC, CD, who was retiring from the CF as Commander CTC. A surprise guest greeted him at the Brownfield Mess. He was Brigadier PAS Todd, CBE, DSO, ED, CD who had served with BGen Radley-Walters during WW II. When BGen Radley-Walters was a Squadron Commander during the invasion of Normandy in 1944, Brigadier Todd was the CRA. Later,

at the crossing of the Rhine when BGen Radley-Walters was an Armoured Regimental Commander, Brigadier Todd was CCRA.

The Colonel Commandant, MGen HA Sparling, CBE, DSO, CD also attended. The seating arrangement has BGen Radley-Walters seated between Brigadier Todd, CCRA of the Second Canadian Corps; and MGen Sparling, CCRA of the First Canadian Corps.



Shown above is the head table arrangements for the Artillery Farewell Luncheon in honour of BGen S.V. Radley-Walters. Seated from left to right: Capt JW Nixon, LCol JJ Morn-

eault, Major JA MacInnis, Brigadier PAS Todd, BGen S.V. Radley-Walters, Major General H.A. Sparling and LCol JE Crosman.

EXPANSION

General. The increased emphasis on air defence and locating artillery within the Royal Regiment has resulted in the expansion of Arty Dept to encompass an Air Defence Wing and a Locating Wing. These expansions were part of the reorganization of CAS.

Air Defence Wing. The AD Wing was officially formed on 26 Mar 74, by an internal shuffle within Arty Dept. The AD "experts" were Capt GWA Trimble and WO Ramsay WC. Much later, more AD experts were appointed. These were Capt RJ Beardmore, WO Lewis RM and WO McLean GE. Further expansion is anticipated which will bring the total complement to the proposed strength of two officers and six NCOs.

The first AD course conducted was an Advanced Boffin Course at CFB Shilo from 13 May - 5 Jun 74. There were 16 students on the course which was jointly conducted by instructors from CAS and CFE. IG AD assistance was provided by the AD Wing to 3 RCHA (three times) and 5 RALC (twice) for their Basic Boffin Courses. The AD cadre also visited CFE in Sep/Oct 74 to evaluate/validate Boffin training.

The AD Wing is currently gaining Blowpipe expertise expecting to conduct the first Blowpipe Operators' (Basic) Course in mid Sep 75 and the first Air Defence Officers' Course in Jan 76. Construction is underway at a Boffin firing point which will be used to support CAS and unit (2 RCHA/5 RALC) Boffin Courses.

For those of you who enjoy numbers, the following TSS/CSS have been approved:

TSS/CSS	TITLE
021.26	Air Defence Gunner 40mm - Basic
021.27	Air Defence Gunner 40mm - Advanced
021.28	Surface to Air Missile Blowpipe Operator - Basic
021.29*	Surface to Air Missile Blowpipe Operator - Advanced
22A8	Air Defence Officer

* Serious rethinking is being done about this TSS. Do we require it in the light of proposed organization/deployment procedures?



Seen above are the members of the detachment who, at 1025 hrs on 9 May 74, at CFB Shilo, fired the first round from a 40mm Boffin Weapon System to mark the re-introduction of

Air Defence Artillery into the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery. From the left: MWO (Mr Gnr) RA Douglas, 3 RCHA; Capt GW Trimble, CAS; Lt HJ Rice, CFE and CWO (Mr Gnr) RG Sutherland, CFE.

Locating Wing. In the past, located SMEs (subject matter experts) in addition to running various gunnery courses, instructed the survey/locating phases of various gunnery courses. Whenever sufficient students were available, a survey course was conducted. In 1974 all this changed. Locating Wing was established of one officer, one CWO, one MWO and three Sgts. It is currently under strength by 1 CWO and 1 MWO.

Locating facilities are slowly being expanded. At the moment (mainly through the efforts of WO Burke JA and Sgt Calhoun BF) a short sound ranging base has been constructed. Its primary purpose has been to instruct students on such courses as the IG and Master Gunner Courses. When time permits, a long sound ranging base and radar instructional hut will be constructed.

The future holds promise of hard work, and if we are lucky, a few more people. Most important of all, it will maintain locating skills as part of The Royal Regiment.

PROMOTIONS

Instant smiling faces occurred nine times during 1974, as the following were promoted to the rank indicated:

Capt JW Miles	Dec 74
MWO (MGnr) Power PR	May 74
MWO McGraw JD	Jan 74
WO Barnes SC	Apr 74
WO Chipman JW	Mar 74
WO Darby WG	Dec 74
WO Gulovics DF	Jan 74
WO Vann JK	Apr 74
WO Gauvin CE	Jan 74

Note: Capt Miles and WO Gauvin are members of the Mortar Wing within Artillery Department.



Four of the nine smiling faces posing after their promotions were announced. From left to right: MWO Power PR, WO Vann JK, WO Barnes SC and WO Gauvin CE.

POSTINGS

Movement in and out of CAS was not solely confined to the 389 students. There was a large turnover of instructors and support staff as well. During 1974, CAS said goodbye to:

Major GA Decker	CWO Winter PA
Major (US) DC Minson	MWO Brown AF (retired)
Major (UK) JR Pearson	WO Davidson A (release)
Major RV Thompson	WO Hardy R
Capt MV Bezeau	WO McCulloch DA
Capt JP Chartres	Sgt LeBlanc J
Capt CO Gustafson (release)	Sgt New L
Capt LTB Mintz	Sgt Varis DD
Capt GM Walker	

Also during 1974, CAS welcomed the following:

Major (UK) JC Danskin	Sgt Bancks M
Major BA Reid	Sgt Bateman W
Cpt (US) DA Rolston	Sgt Blowers R
WO Barnes SC	Sgt Johnson C
WO Flanagan JR	Sgt MacDonald H
WO McLean GE	Sgt Mason D
WO Polloch CF	Sgt Murray CB
WO White VA	Sgt Young M

An internal shuffle saw LCol Crosman move from Co-ord Dept to become OC Arty Dept in Feb 74. He replaced Major RV Thompson who departed to NDHQ shortly afterwards.

FUTURE

1974 has gone. 1975 is upon us and planning for 1976 has already begun. Life at CAS goes on and on and on. However, the results of our labours are, and will continue to be, well trained officers and men who become important members of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery.

1975 looks to be a busy year with a greatly increased instructional load.

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13th Bty (Portage La Prairie)
71st Bty (Brandon)

LCol R.G. McDonald
Maj D.L. Berry

A/Maj R. Stothard
Maj C.H. Davies

Several noteworthy events took place in 1974. Our calibre of training has steadily improved, and a significant number of our personnel have had the opportunity to make practical use of this knowledge as attachments to their regular force counterparts.

During the first three months five bombardiers and gunners were posted to 1RCHA on Flyover Training which they found valuable. On their return they made a more meaningful contribution to training at the local HQ level. Back home, the rest of us wrestled with various courses, from GMT to Senior NCO, artillery trades, and winter indoctrination.

As usual there were various gun salutes to be fired; including the Opening of the Provincial Legislature; the visit of His Excellency, the Governor-General of Canada, to Winnipeg, on the occasion of that city's centennial celebrations; and the recognition of our Captain-General, Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, on 21 May 74.

The round of summer training courses began as early as May for our four ROUTP candidates, followed in July and August by the various Rank and Trades courses across Canada, which were well attended by personnel from 26th Field.

As always, our spring and fall live-firing exercises proved to be both popular and successful as regards training. However, the gun crew comprised of officers met with "limited" success in the open action competition.

During MILCON '74, which was held at Shilo 10-17 Aug '74, the Battery in the field used the six-gun battery concept for most of its training. However, due to numbers of personnel and guns available, the concept was modified "slightly" for the final exercise — reverting to the two-troops idea — with FIVE guns each, for a total battery strength of TEN guns. It warmed the gunners' hearts to feel confident that the FFE was so decisive on battery targets!

In October three NCOs from 13th Battery left for service in the Middle East.

Throughout the year the social calendar was filled at the various levels with a variety of dances, mess dinners, and other functions.

Our big "event" for the year was the Change of Command Parade held on 2 Nov 74 at Brandon. LCol R.G. McDonald accepted the Commander's Sword from retiring LCol D.C. Brown at a ceremony overseen by the District Commander, Col D. Ludlow. Then, as they say, it was "everybody up one" — with Major D.L. Berry becoming Deputy Commanding Officer, and Major C.H. Davies assuming command of 71st Battery.

For awhile our ranks looked a little gaunt during 1974, but with renewed interest in the role of the Militia beginning to show, we are forging ahead with fresh vigour and more new recruits. With the high calibre nucleus, we are optimistic about 1975. Until next year...

Good shooting!

62 Field Regiment RCA (M)

The 62 Field Regiment RCA (M) had several very distinguished guests at its Annual Military Ball on 30 November 1974, honouring the Patron Saint of Artillery, Saint Barbara. His Excellency, the Honourable Hughes Lapointe, Lieutenant Governor of Quebec and his wife were the honoured guests of the Regiment. Other prominent guests included the Hon. Jean Cretien, President of the Treasury Board; Brigadier General RG Heitshu CD, Commander of 5 Combat Group; Colonel F. Gerard Dufresne, Honourary Colonel of 62 Field Regiment; and Lieutenant Colonel Pierre Bouvette, Commanding Officer of 5 RALC.

The 62nd Regiment's history began in 1934, with training being carried out in the old Curling Club with "18 pounders". 81 Field Battery, as it was then known, was mobilized in 1940 and joined with 66 Field Battery from Montreal. These two Batteries with the 34 Field Battery from Belleville formed 14 Field Regiment RCA, in 1941.

Before D-Day, the Regiment trained in both Canada and England. Landing in Normandy on D-Day, members of the Regiment fought around Beny-sur-Mer and then joined with the other batteries on the march across France, Belgium, Holland and finally Germany. After Germany surrendered, the Regiment went to Utrecht, Holland to await its' return to Canada. They lost a total of 48 men on the battlefield.

In 1946 a group of officers from the Regiment de Joliette was sent to prepare the way for an Artillery Regiment in Shawinigan. Temporary offices were set up in the basement of the old Post Office and the first men were enrolled two years later, in 1948, under LCol JA Hornibrook (1946 - 57), the first Commanding Officer. 40mm anti-aircraft guns were issued to the 62 Anti-Aircraft Regiment, as it was then officially named. It is interesting to note that these are the same weapons that are currently back in use in Canadian Armed Forces in an air defence role. In 1951, under the command of LCol JA Bouvette (1951-53), permanent quarters in the form of a new armouries were officially opened by the Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of Defence.

The Regiment's Commanders since 1953 have been: LCol FG Dufresne (1953-60); LCol RR Grondin (1960-63); LCol P Guillemette (1963-65); LCol P Hogue (1965-68); LCol R Boucher (1969-70); LCol Y Begin (1970-73). LCol RM Meunier is the present Commanding Officer.

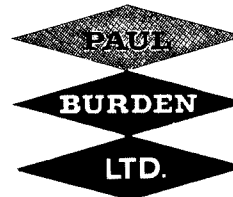
The Regiment became a Field Artillery Regiment on 7 January 1963 and was re-equipped with 105mm C1 Howitzers. Two Batteries are currently authorized for the 62 Regiment; 81 Field Battery and 85 Field Battery (unit training battery). The 157 all ranks, currently in the unit carry out live firing field exercises at BFC Valcartier under the supervision of 5 RALC.

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Royal Canadian Artillery Association

Annual Meeting

The 89th annual meeting of the RCAA was held at CFB Gagetown 16-18 Oct 74 with the President, LCol JW Alward presiding. The Association was pleased to accept the invitation to Gagetown by LCol Jack Crosman who filled the bill as our genial host, and who saw to it that all our needs and requirements were handled in true gunner fashion. In addition to the executive committee and representatives from nearly all Militia gunner units, the meeting was attended by the Colonel Commandant, MGen HA Sparling; the Colonel Commandant designate, BGen EMD Leslie; DArty, Col A Sosnkowski, and several other serving Regular Force gunners.

The meeting lost no time getting down to business. Standing committee chairman presented reports in respect of finances, competitions, resolutions, history sales, and the RCAA centenary. The assembled delegates were broken down into syndicates and assigned definitive tasks. The constitution syndicate formulated amendments to Association rules which opened the door to membership by Regular Force officers. A revised set of terms of reference for competitions was produced by the competitions syndicate, and five resolutions were drawn up by that committee.

The Position Paper Committee briefed the delegates on the subject matter of the paper that would be prepared for presentation at the January 1975 meeting of the Conference of Defence Associations. Basically, the

paper proposed to raise questions on the circumstances surrounding announced reductions of the Armed Forces, and whether a vastly reduced force would be able to adequately fulfil all its assigned roles. Remarks by the MND at the CDA denying that such reductions were

being contemplated appear to have overtaken the substance of the Position Paper; however, it was accepted as presented as a hedge against future reconsiderations at the political level.

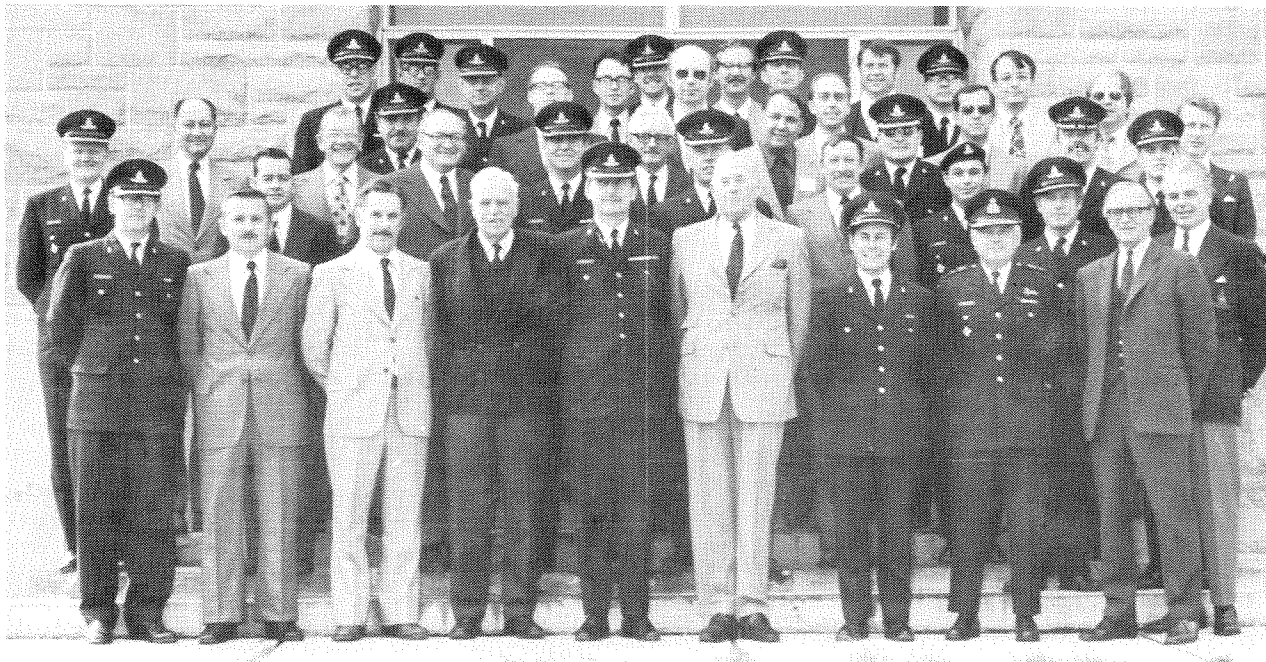
It is a pleasure to acknowledge the enthusiasm with which the Regular Force representatives participated in the syndicate work. Their support and good counsel in all aspects of the proceedings clearly indicated their great interest in the aims and objectives of the Association.

The traditional mess dinner was held in the Brownfield Mess. After dinner the Colonel Commandant, with the able assistance of BGen Roome, RCAA President in 1949, presented trophies and awards for the battery gun and individual competitions. Five Life Membership scrolls were presented including LCol Crosman who became the first Regular Force officer admitted to membership under the new rules of the Association.

BGen Heitshu graciously extended an invitation to meet at Valcartier in 1975. The dates have now been confirmed as 25-27 Sep.

At the conclusion of the proceedings a new executive was elected and new committees appointed. LCol JW Alward, President 1973-74, turned the chair over to the new President, Col AE Sherwin of Victoria, B.C., LCol BS MacDonald of Toronto is standing in the wings as Vice President.

The executive and membership of the RCAA is most grateful to LCol Crosman and his staff for their excellent hospitality.



Life at Fort Frontenac

(1905-1914)

From the summer of 1905 to mobilization in 1914, the time covered by this article, Tete-du-Pont Barracks, now known as Fort Frontenac, was the home of Headquarters, one Battery and the Officers' and Sergeants' Messes of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery. The exterior of the barracks from the City side appeared as it does today except that the walls of main gate projected outwards towards the street. Motor vehicle traffic shortly after the Great War made it necessary to turn this projection inwards away from the street. Inside, the buildings were placed as they are today. To the right on entering the main gate was a barrack block housing the Battery, that to the left housed guard room, cells, lecture rooms and the Junior NCO's room on the ground floor. The Sergeants' Mess occupied the whole of the top floor. The exterior of these buildings is unchanged.

Opposite the main gate was the Officers' Mess in the present mess building, but the mess at that time was only two rooms deep from front to rear. The square stone building on its left was occupied by the Regimental Institute Canteen on the ground floor with billiard room and reading room upstairs. The present building housing the Defence College Offices etc., replaces a wooden building containing band room and battery stores. The present Staff College building replaces a wooden building containing Headquarters office, stores and Battery Office.

At the other side of the quadrangle was a wooden gun shed. Until 1915, these buildings were heated only by coal stoves in the corridors and barrack rooms; other rooms having fire places only. The ground floor of the officers' mess contained billiard room, ante room, card room and single officers' quarters, mess room and more single officers' quarters on the second floor. Each of these rooms was heated by a single fire place, with the exception of the mess room which had two on one side. On a winter morning, it was the aim of every officer to obtain a seat on that side with his back to one of the fire places. The building did not contain a bathroom until about 1910. The only hot running water was in the basement which contained servants' cleaning rooms, water heaters and mess kitchen. Fires in the rooms, of course, went out during the night and were relighted at reveille by mess servants and officers' soldier servants; the latter having to carry up hot water from the basement for officers' tin baths, shaving water, etc. Each officer had his own bath and wash stand.

At the back of the Mess there was just room between the building and the lake for a dirt road; the ground behind the present building being all full.

A wooden stable for the horses of Headquarters and the battery lay between the road to the back gate of the lake.

Up to mobilization in 1914 the pay of a subaltern was \$2.25 a day less 5% for pension. His compulsory expenses were \$1.00 per day for messing, \$3.50 a month mess subscription, 25 cents band and 25 cents sports subscription, besides which he had to pay on joining, one month's pay as mess entry fee; but this was spread over nine months. \$5.00 a month went to a soldiers' wife for laundry and he paid his soldier \$5.00 a month.

Mess bills were limited to \$15.00 a month for wine and tobacco. If an officer chose to go to this limit he had very little left in his pocket. However, there was little to spend it on outside of barracks; no movies and a theatre about once a month and there were always billiards, pool or cards in the mess in the evening. Officers dressed for dinner every night except Saturday and Sunday, on which days there was a cold supper. Dinner was a parade.

Although the majority of officers had only their pay, single officers lived well in the mess. It is perhaps interesting to note the dinner which was called for in the contract with the mess caterer:

Hors D'Oeuvres
Soup
Fish or entree
Joint, potatoes and 2 vegetables
Sweet Savoury
Fruit, nuts and raisins

This menu was provided every night except Saturdays and Sundays. The caterer, of course, also provided the appropriate breakfast and lunch for \$1.00 a day per officer plus 25 cents in lieu of rations and 25 cents was the value of the ration for all ranks. An officer was not allowed to marry under the rank of Captain without permission. This was only given after long service and then the officer had to show that he had additional private means sufficient in the CO's opinion to support his family suitably. There were no married allowances under the rank of Captain in any circumstances.

Gunners and Drivers were paid 50 cents a day; pay day being semi-monthly. The money was paid in cash to each man by the unit commander at a pay parade witnessed by a subaltern and signed for on the pay sheet. In order to pay in cash the unit pay sergeant had to make up the exact amount of the different denominations and this money was then drawn from the bank by one of the subalterns of each unit on a cheque issued by the unit commander on a pay account held by him. The married establishment was only 10% for gunners and drivers.

Uniform for the first two or three years of the period under review was blue. It consisted of overalls, wellington boots and spurs, blue serge jacket and service cap for daily wear, khaki coveralls for stables and fatigues blue

breaches and jack boots and spurs for mounted parades, dress jacket and busby for full dress. Officers were permitted to wear khaki at practice camp only. For men walking out, the dress was overalls, wellington boots and spurs, forage cap, dress jacket, with medals (if in possession). Blue cloaks (later khaki cloaks) were worn in winter on all occasions, except that officers wore blue cloth jackets trimmed with astrakhan plus astrakhan cap and gauntlets. Other ranks were permitted to wear blue cloth jackets trimmed with black hair seal for walking out only. The men had to provide these at their own expense and although these cost rather more than a month's pay all NCOs and most old soldiers possessed them.

Reveille was at 6 a.m. with morning stables attended by the duty officer at 6:20. Breakfast was at 7:30. The canteen was open for half an hour after stables which ended at 7:00!

After breakfast there was a mounted parade or riding school. Recruits had riding school daily until they were passed out by the Riding Master. Morning parade was followed immediately by stables at 11:00. All officers attended and it lasted one hour. Dinner was at 12:30. From 2:00 to 4:00 p.m. there was gun drill, laying and signalling (lamp flags and helio). Evening stables were at 5:00 p.m., water, feed and bed down attended by the duty officer.

Saturday morning there was always General Inspection when harness and saddlery were laid out, stripped in rear of the horses on saddle blankets. Steel burnished like silver and all leather was polished until it shone.

Wednesdays and Saturdays were half holidays. Sundays were compulsory church parade to the various churches in town. Dress was Full Dress. Emphasis was on horsemanship and horsemastership. The Brigade held annual mounted sports which were made an event for all ranks. Marquees were erected and tea was provided by officers for their friends. The competitions were for other ranks. However the officers were generally better mounted and had their own sports at another time. These, however, were also an event for all ranks and their friends. Events were tent pegging with lance and sword, riding and jumping, Lemon cutting, Turk's head and jumping with a lead horse. The day ended with a musical drive by the drivers in full dress. Field sports and dismounted sports were also held at another time.

Cricket, football and hockey (a rink being cleared on the ice) were the sports, but football was by far the most popular. Every man on joining seemed to become a soccer fan. Inter-section and inter-battery contests were on Wednesdays and Saturdays; the weather being suitable. Lack of movies or theatres caused most men to find their amusements in barracks. In the evening, reading room and canteen (beer 5 cents a pint). It is interesting to note that, at this time, the canteen also sold spirits.

Smokers were held in the Institute in the winter, Regimental talent providing the amusement. Clog dancing was a great favourite and every man considered himself an expert critic.

Officers' and Sergeants' Messes were well filled at night. Billiards, pool and bridge were well patronized; the latter particularly by the more senior officers on the monthly guest nights when all married officers dined in mess.

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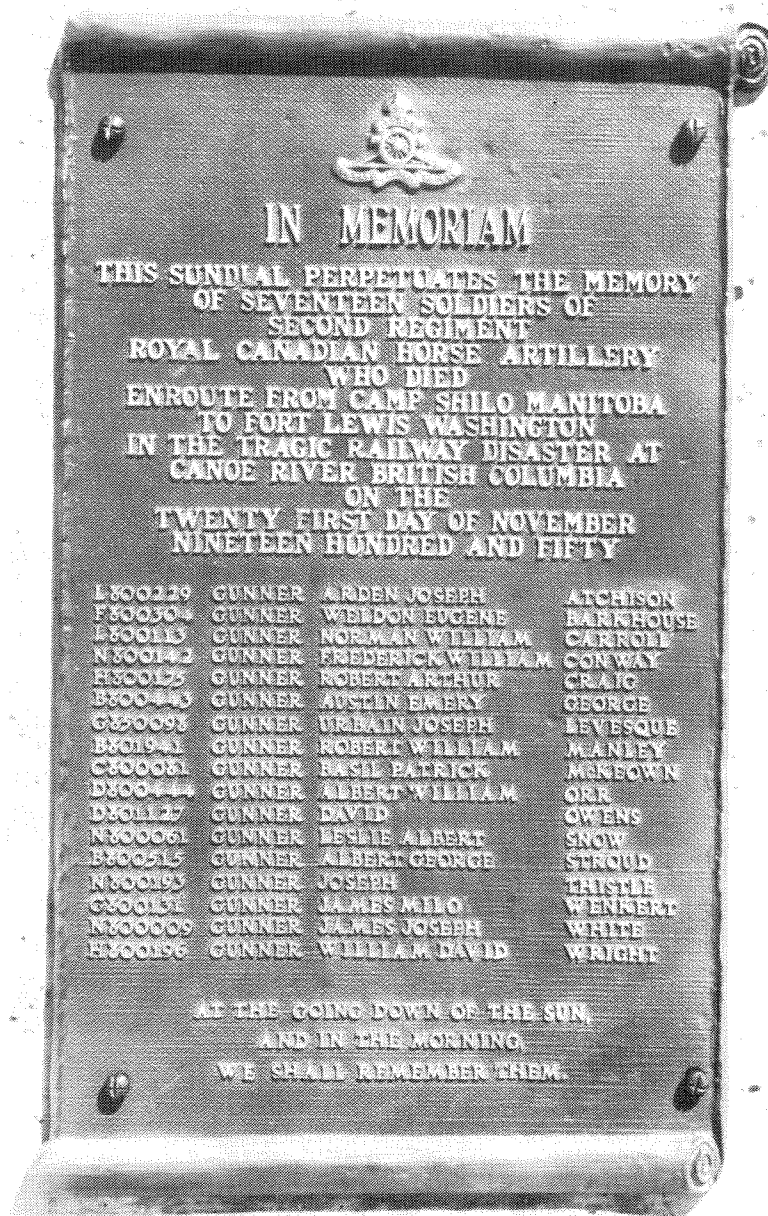
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Wreck at Canoe River



Memorial Plaque on Cenotaph at CFB Shilo

By John A. Rushton

(In this article, in fairness to the individuals concerned, the names of the Dispatcher and the Operators at Blue River and Redpass Junction are withheld).

Today, the 132.3 mile Alberta Subdivision of the Canadian National Main Line, stretching from Jasper, Alberta, west to Blue River, B.C., is equipped with Automatic Block Signals. These signals were installed as a safety measure following a disastrous head-on collision of two passenger trains near the remote settlement of Canoe River, B.C. 83.2 miles west of Jasper and 49 miles east of the Blue River in the heart of the Rocky Mountains. The cause of the collision was confusion in the wording of a train order, and the accident demonstrated the absolute necessity of rigidly following strict rules pertaining to train-order operation.

Canoe River is a small settlement, so small in fact that it is listed officially no population. Its only means of communication is by railway, there being no year-round passable road leading to it and the station itself is typical of many places situated on the long main lines of Canada's two trans-continental railways which have their sole purpose in serving as occasional passing and meeting points for trains. However, ever since the tragedy which occurred there on the overcast Tuesday morning of November 21, 1950, mere mention of the name "Canoe River" brings to railroaders of British Columbia a grim reminder of that fateful day.

Traffic on the Albreda Subdivision is dispatched from the office at Kamloops Junction, as is the entire main line section from Jasper to Boston Bar. On that particular morning, the Dispatcher at Kamloops Junction had three passenger trains shown on his Albreda Sub. trainsheet; two of these were the regular eastbound "Continental", both running on time. Train No. 2, the Montreal section was due to leave Blue River at 9:05 a.m., while Train No. 4, the Toronto section was to leave Blue River at 9:55 a.m. The third passenger train, running as Passenger Extra 3538 West, had already left Jasper westbound at about 7:40 a.m. This train was the last of four troop trains carrying the artillery component of the Canadian Army's Special Korean Force assigned to the United Nations, and was the second of two sections carrying personnel of the 2nd Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, from Camp Shilo at Douglas, Manitoba, to the embarkation point of Fort Lewis, Washington, via a connection with the Northern Pacific. It was ironic that the regiment's medical unit was on board the third train, which was already well on the way into Vancouver, having passed through Blue River westbound some hours earlier.

Leaving Blue River, Engineer J. Stinson and Conductor M.W. Graham on No. 2 picked up their orders from the Operator. This order gave No. 2 authority to proceed eastward to Cedarside to meet Passenger Extra

3538 West, the troop train. Engineer H. Church and Conductor J.A. Mainprize of Passenger Extra 3538 West picked up orders at Redpass Junction, from a 22 year old Operator.

Their orders were to meet No. 2 engine 6004 and No. 4 engine 6057 at Gosnell!

Note that this order to 3538 omitted the two words "AT CEDARSIDE" and gave the authority for Passenger Extra 3538 West to proceed westward to Gosnell to meet No. 2. This meant that an overlap of authority existed for the two trains between Cedarside and Gosnell, and the stage was thus set for a head-on collision.

Two possibilities might still have prevented the collision from taking place. First, the crew of Passenger Extra 3538 West might well have wondered why Trains 2 and 4 should be running so closely together, when normally 50 minutes separated them; a stop at the next open train order office, Valemount, would have enabled the crew to check on the situation. However, in Rocky Mountain country such as this, small mud and snow slides frequently cause minor delays to trains, and a 50 minute delay to a train is not particularly unusual, especially in late Fall or Winter. As well, the temperature that night had fallen to - 15 degrees, and over a foot of fresh snow lay on the ground. A second possibility was that by mere chance, somebody might have become aware of the danger, and been able to flag one or both trains. One man, Bill Tyndal of Blue River, was in such a position; he was standing on a bank above the Tracks about a mile west of Canoe River when he heard the faint whistle of a Westbound train passing through Canoe River. Seconds later he saw No. 2 round a bend, heading east toward him. Realizing what was about to happen, he waved frantically to fireman Adam Oleschuk on No. 2 to warn him of the danger. Unfortunately, his efforts were in vain, as the fireman mistook his warning for a friendly gesture, and simply waved back in return.

The trains met at 10:40 a.m. on a curve on the side of a wooded hill where visibility was restricted to 500 feet which gave the crews less than five seconds to try to stop the two trains. The force of the impact locked the two locomotives together and turned them back into almost the opposite directions to which they had been going. Virtually nothing was left of 3538 and 6004 except scrap metal. The two locomotives bore the brunt of the impact, and only the baggage car and the express car of No. 2's ten all-steel cars were derailed. However, most of the 17 cars on the troop train had wooden bodies with steel underframes, and after the baggage car and the first three sleepers had left the track, fire broke out in two of the derailed sleepers. The use and placement of wooden equipment in passenger trains was questioned later by military and civil authorities, but the Canadian National maintained correctly that steel-underframed passenger cars were not deemed to be "wooden" cars within the meaning of the Board of Transport Commissioners' General Order 707 which prohibits wooden equipment to be marshalled between the locomotive and steel cars.

First news reports of the wreck reached Vancouver the following day, and indicated only about six fatalities. However, later reports increased the number of dead and injured, and finally 17 men, all soldiers on the troop train, were listed as dead; four were listed as missing, being the engineer and fireman of each train, who were believed to be buried in the wreckage of the locomotives; and 61 were reported as injured, 22 seriously. The next day, three of the missing crewmen were found dead in the rubble, and the body of the fourth crewman was found buried in snow some distance away from the wreckage. It appears that this man jumped just prior to the impact, and survived the actual collision. Regretably none of the rescuers realized that he was lying injured in the snow, and he froze to death before being discovered. This collision was the worst railway accident in the history of British Columbia. Only one thing served to prevent the toll from being higher: the troop train had crossed a gully located half a mile east of the point of impact, and the derailed cars could have plunged 500 feet downward had the accident occurred at this point.

At the inquiry which was held at Edmonton a few days later after the mishap, the Operator at Redpass Junction claimed that line static caused him to miss the words "AT CEDAR SIDE" in the original transmission of Order 248. This Operator apparently followed only two of the three requirements in train order issuance: he had repeated the order, as he received it, back to the Dispatcher and had also given him the gist of Order 248 while making out the clearance form for Passenger Extra 3538 West, but he admitted, in violation of Rule 210, that he had not listened carefully to the repetition of the same order by the Operator at Blue River, which would have disclosed the omission. Although this evidence given by the Redpass Junction Operator indicated that he himself erred in not listening to the repetition from Blue River, it also suggested that the Dispatcher also erred as he apparently actually listened to and made "complete" the incorrect version of Order 248. However, both the Operator at Blue River and the Dispatcher claimed that the Operator at Redpass Junction repeated the correct version of Order 248 back to the Dispatcher, and this placed the blame solely on the young Operator, inferring that possibly he might have changed the order himself after having repeated it back to the Dispatcher.

On January 4, 1951, B.C. Attorney-General Gordon Wismer announced that a criminal charge would be laid in connection with the accident, but did not specify the defendant. Five days later, the young Redpass Junction operator was arrested by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at his home in Saskatchewan, and on January 13th at Prince George, B.C., he was formally charged with manslaughter, being specifically held allegedly responsible for the death of Henry Prosunik, the fireman on the troop train. Ten days later, pending the preliminary hearing, he was released on \$5,000 bail put up by two Prince George businessmen who were sympathetic to the young man's plight.

At the preliminary hearing, which opened at Prince George on March 14th, the complaint regarding the use of wooden-bodied equipment was brought up; also, the defense established that short circuits on the transmitting lines were not uncommon and that resulting line static was not unusual. The Dispatcher testified that he had

transmitted the vital two words "AT CEDAR SIDE", and stated that his regular practice was to follow rules by underlining orders as they were read back to him. Despite the claim by the defence that the Crown evidence failed to show criminal negligence, which is almost always necessary to prove manslaughter, Magistrate P. J. Morgan ruled that the Crown had established a "prima facie" and that trial be held during the Spring Assize Court Session.

The trial began at Prince George on May 10th, with the Deputy Attorney-General of B.C., Col Eric Pepler, acting as Crown Prosecutor. For the defense of Redpass Junction Operator, the Order of Railroad Telegraphers retained the services of three top Canadian lawyers, including John G. Diefenbaker of Prince Albert, Sask., the Member of Parliament for Lake Centre, who later served a term as Prime Minister of Canada. Mr. Diefenbaker claimed that the Canadian National was at fault by carrying passengers in partially wooden cars on the main line, and he placed emphasis on the wording of the rule book which, at that time, stated that operators "should" listen in to other repetitions, rather than "must" listen in, a wording which was adopted by both the C.N.R. and the C.P.R. in their 1951 rule book revisions.

Giving Crown evidence at the trial, the Operator at Blue River maintained that the Redpass Junction Operator repeated the correct version of Order 248; however, under cross-examination, the Blue River Operator stated that he couldn't recall the wording of any other order he had received or heard on that particular day. The Dispatcher testified that he had transmitted the correct version of Order 248, but under heavy questioning he admitted that he hadn't been paying special attention to the repetition from Redpass Junction, and that closer attention by him would have revealed any omission. The defence again established that line static was not unusual, and the Redpass Junction Operator emphasized that he neither made any changes to Order 248, nor did he make any additional copies, as sufficient copies were made at the initial transmission of the order. Prior to an hour long summary of the case for the Crown, the defense gave a summary that lasted for five hours, including a three-hour review by Mr. Diefenbaker, who claimed that the principle witnesses in the case had met with Canadian National's lawyers in Jasper, a few days before the trial, for the purpose of reviewing the evidence brought to light at the preliminary hearing. Also, Mr. Diefenbaker suggested that the C.N.R. employees could not testify freely for fear of losing their jobs, and finally he maintained that the Crown had failed to show any degree of intent in the actions leading up to the mishap.

The case went to the jury on Saturday evening, May 12, 1951, and after only forty minutes deliberation the jury announced to Mr. Justice A.D. MacFarlane the verdict of "not guilty". The Redpass Junction Operator was thus cleared of the charge against him, and was subsequently released from custody. The evidence had clearly suggested that although the Operator at Redpass Junction may have erred in not checking the repetition of the order by the Operator at Blue River, the Dispatcher and possibly the Blue River Operator were at fault for not noticing the omission which a closer check on the initial repetition from Redpass Junction would undoubtedly have revealed.

This case proved the dependability of train-order dispatching provided that all employees concerned follow prescribed regulations. It also showed that failure of one man alone is insufficient to bring about tragedy, as all transmissions are always at least double checked. Above all, it indicated the importance of every word or numeral transmitted in train-order dispatching.

It is unlikely that a mishap similar to "Canoe River" will occur again, especially as that particular section of main line is now protected by Automatic Block

Signals. It is important to realize too that "Canoe River" was an isolated rare case of double human failure causing the collision of two passenger trains. Both major Canadian railroads must be given credit for the literally millions of miles that have been travelled safely by their passenger trains. It is, however, essential for all concerned in train movements to remember that accidents can occur where safety measures are relaxed, and it is to this end that the Canoe River Wreck of 1950 stands out in the memories of veteran railroaders in British Columbia and to members of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery.



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The Properties, Office and Duetie of a Gunner

by Cyprian Lucar. (born 1544)

A Gunner ought to be sober, wakeful, lustie, hardie, patient, prudnet and a quick spirited man, he ought also to have a good eyesight, a good judgment, and perfect knowledge to select a convenient place in the day of service to plant his Ordinance where it may doe most hurt into the enemies, and be least annoyed by them, and where his Ordinance may not be surprised by the enemy.

A Gunner ought to be skilfull in Arithmeticke, and Geometric, to the end he may be able by his knowledge in those artes to measure heights, depthes, breadthes, and lengthes, and to drawe the plat of any piece of ground, and to make mines, countermines, artificial firewoorkes, rampiars, gabbions or baskets of earth, and such like things which are used in times of warre to be made for offensive and defensive service.

A Gunner ought also to procure with all his power the friendship and love of every person, and to be carefull for his own safetie, and for the preservation of all those that shal be about him.

Also he ought to be no surfeter, not a great or sluggish sleeper, but he must gouverne him selfe in all times as a wise, modest, sober, honest, and skilfull man ought to doe, that through want of understanding he may never loose his credit, not an universall victorie which oftentimes by the means of good Gunners well managing their peeces is gotten.

Also a Gunner ought at the receipt of his charge to make an Invitorie of all such things as shall be committed to his charge as well as to render an acocunt, as to consider the want of such necessaries as to the Artillerie apperteineth.

Also when a Gunner shall be appointed to do an employte, he must lay his powder twenty paces from his Peeces in such a place where no fire, water, or hurt may come unto it through any person, or by reason of any winde, weather, or otherwise, and keeping his powder always covered, he must not be unmindful of this, that it is a very dangerous thing for a Gunner to trust many, because a general hurt and death may thereupon follow.

Also a Gunner ought not to sleepe much at any time of the day, or night, when he is appoynted to serve in the fieelde, or in any other place, nor to eate or drinke in any other roome than were his peeces of artillery are planted, because in his absence the same peeces may be choked, poysoned, and harmed by divers wayes, and that he may many times uppon a sudden have good occasion to discharge all his peeces.

And it is requisite for a Gunner to fixe upon the tayle of the carriage of his peece a cheft to holde his necessary things, and to defende him from small shot when he shall serve in a place where no baskets of earth are set to defend him.

Also a Gunner in time of service ought to forbyd with meake and courteous speeches all manner of persons other than his appoynted assistantes, to come neere his peeces, to the ende that none of his peeces may be choked, poysoned or hurt and he ought not for any prayers or rewards to lende any peece of his gunmatch to another person, because it may be very hurtful to him in time of service to lacke the same Also a Gunner which shall serve uppon the sea in any Galleon, or other ship, or in any great or small Galley, ought before his going to sea to consider well of the number, of trunkes, pykes, dartes, earthen pottes halfe baked, copper cauldrons, mortars, pestels, and scares that will be needful for him in his sea service, and also of the measure of several oyles, and quantity of gummes, camphire, and all other materials and needful things for firewoorkes.

Editors' Note: Although archaically phrased, much of the above is applicable to present day Gunners. The attributes of a Gunner of the 16th Century as described above would indeed be valuable assets to members of today's Royal Regiment.

North West Rebellion

1885

Early in 1885 the discontent among the Indians and Halfbreeds of the North West broke into open Rebellion and the leaders sent to Montana and brought back the outlaw Louis Riel who had been banished from Canada for his participation in the murder of Scott and the outbreak in 1870. (Cause of the Red River Expedition). On the 26th March, "A" and "B" Batteries received orders to hold themselves in readiness for Active Service and at 8:00 p.m. on 27th, a telegram came ordering the whole of "A" Battery to entrain that night. As the original order had only called for the Dismounted Division men of the Mounted Division were nearly all out on pass, but all except one man were soon collected and the Battery marched out about midnight. On the way down the Citadel Hill, the last man was met returning to Barracks and at once fell into his place. At Renfrew (Near Ottawa), the train with "B" Battery was joined on, and thus while enroute for Active Service the two Batteries of the Regiment of Canadian Artillery for the first time met together. Lieut-Colonel Montizambert commanded the Regiment, Capt. Peters commanding "A" Battery (in the absence of Major Wilson in the Soudan), and Major Short "B" Battery. The strength was "A" 105 and two 9 Pr. guns, "B" 120 and two 9Pr. guns. At this time the C.P.R. was still in course of construction and wide gaps existed in the line through some 270 miles of the difficult country along the North Shore of Lake Superior. It was the passage of this unfinished portion of the Railway Line that undoubtedly formed the most trying part of the Campaign for the Regiment.

To quote Mr. Lavie, who was then acting as Regimental Sergt-Major — "we had to march, tramp, and haul through snow five feet deep — some days below zero — catching on half completed gaps of line, entraining and disenetraining in midst of bush, wood, snow or frozen swamp, day and night, till we passed round the North end of Lake Superior to Port Arthur, crossing frozen areas of Lake, (one of the mounted men rode straight out towards the Lake for hours, the guide having lost his way); always haunted with the 9 Pdrs, with their carriages and equipment, (sleigh and wheels): this was the part of the Campaign."

At Troy, (now Qu'Appelle), the Batteries parted company, "A" being ordered to join the principal column, Commanded by Major-Gen. Middleton, (afterwards Lieut-Gen. Sir Fred Middleton, K.C.M.G., Constable of the Tower), which marched on Prince Albert; while "B" was sent on to Swift Current to join the column under Command of Lieut-Col Otter, (now Major General Otter, C.V.O., C.B., Inspector General of Militia of Canada).

EDITOR'S NOTE: The above article has been extracted without editing from LCol H.C. Thacker's history of the Royal Regiment on the 40th anniversary (1911).

FISH CREEK

At Fish Creek, on 24th of April, "A" Battery for the first time came under fire. One portion of the enemy, consisting evidently of their picked shots, made a determined stand in carefully constructed Rifle Pits in a ravine and it was while attempting to drive these men out that the Battery suffered its losses. In his despatch after the action, Major-Gen. Middleton reported — "Capt. Peters, with great pluck and dash led the dismounted men, of "A" Battery, supported by a party of the 90th, under Capt Ruttan, and gallantly attempted to dislodge them, but they were so well covered and were able to bring such a heavy fire on the party advancing, without being seen, killing three men, two Artillerymen and one of the 90th, (the body of one Artilleryman was afterwards found within 8 or 10 yards of their pits), that I resolved to leave them."....and again, "I would here bring to notice the pluck and coolness displayed by other officers, (especially Capt Drury) and men of "A" Battery in running their guns up by hand to the edge of the ravine and the opposite gully afterwards, three of the men being wounded"—

It may be observed that one of those who especially distinguished himself in the proceeding here referred to was Sergeant Newnham, now Garrison Sergeant-Major, Halifax, who was No. 1 of one of the guns. An interesting feature of this action was that after the few rounds of case shot carried had been fired away resort was had to shrapnel loaded reversed, that is to say with its nose to the charge.

• The casualties in the Battery were:

Killed — Gunners G.H. de Mannelly and W. Cook.
 Seriously Wounded — Gunners C. Arnsworth (afterwards died), E. Moiseau and Driver M. Wilson.
 Wounded — Staff Sergt. S.W. Mawhinney, a Bomdr. D. Taylor, Gnrs. A. Asselin, W. Woodman, A. Emerie, Meltor, N. Ouelltee, W. Langrell, Drivers J. Harrison, J. Turner.
 Total — Killed 3, Wounded 12.



The "Blue" Forces.

BATOCHÉ

From Fish Creek the Column marched upon the rebel Headquarters in Batoché village on the Saskatchewan. The attack commenced on the morning of 9th May but it was not until the afternoon of the 12th that the position was carried. In his despatch after the action Gen Middleton says — "and Captain Drury "A" Battery, 2 guns did excellent service during the 4 day's work as well as the Gatling under Lieut Rivers, "A" Battery, in fighting which arm Capt Howard, late U.S. Army, the instructor in the use of the weapon, showed great gallantry and cool courage, Captain Peters as usual was well to the front, covering the guns with the dismounted portion of "A" Battery. Gnr Coyne of "A" Battery was also brought to notice for assisting in bringing in at great risks a wounded comrade".

The result of the attack on Batoché was that Louis Riel took to flight, but being followed by scouts surrendered, and in due course was tried and hanged as a rebel.

The casualties in "A" Battery were:

Killed — Gunner W. Phillips

Wounded — Gunners N. Charpentier (died from effects), M. Twohy and

The strength of the forces engaged at Batoché were:
General Middleton 500, Riel 600.

"B" BATTERY

Meanwhile "B" Battery had joined Col. Otter's Column at Swift Current and with it had marched northwards to Battleford. The 9pr guns had been discarded in favour of two 7pr bronze guns, belonging to the N.W.M.P., which were recommended as more easy of transport, an unfortunate exchange, as the 7pr carriages proved to be rotten with age and the first time one of the guns was fired its trail gave away and had to be bound with ropes and splints to keep it together. Like "A" Battery, "B" had in addition to its field guns one Gatling. Major Short was in Command of the guns with Lieut and Bt. Capt Rutherford as his subaltern.

"CUT KNIFE"

Within 40 miles of Battleford was encamped a force of Cree and Stoney Indians under Chief Poundmaker who was waiting only for the arrival of Big Bear's Tribe to take to the war path. Col Otter advanced with a view to preventing a junction of the two forces, and a night march brought the enemy's Camp into view at daybreak on 2nd May. The Indians were taken by surprise, but Big Bear's men had already arrived, and the Enemy quickly gathered themselves together, and in such numerical superiority as to threaten to entirely surround the attack. After six hours of fighting they were driven away from the flanks and rear, but the position was untenable over night and the force was withdrawn towards Battleford.

In his despatch after the action Col Otter reported — "Too much praise cannot be given to the Officers N.C. Officers and Men engaged throughout the whole action for their admirable coolness and gallantry; the circumstances were most trying to raw troops who, without sleep or breakfast, found themselves opposed to a cunning and determined enemy, thoroughly acquainted

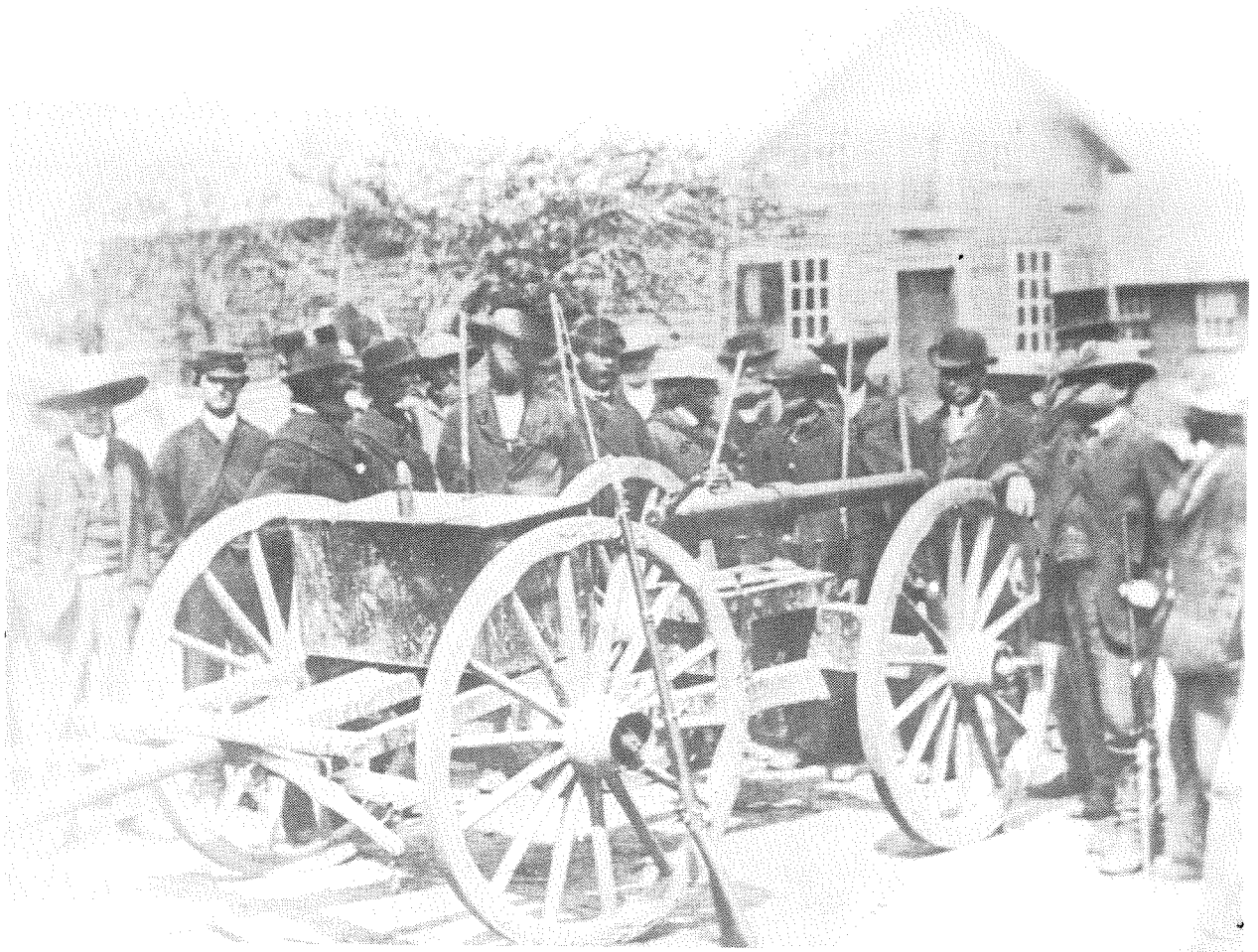
with the ground, adopting a new style of warfare, and in numbers nearly double", "When all behaved so well it is difficult to select those deserving of special mention, but I should not be doing my duty did I not bring to your notice a few whose conduct came under my especial observation".

"Major Short, R.C.A. by his plucky charge no doubt saved the Gatling and throughout the day proved himself the beau ideal of an officer. He seemed to bear a charmed life as he coolly stood in the front lines working his guns".

"Lieut Oscar Pelletier, 9th Battalion, attached to "B" Battery R.C.A., was wounded early in the action, whilst gallantly encouraging his men in the face of the hot fire".

The casualties in "B" Battery were:

*Wounded — Lieut O.C.C. Pelletier, Sergt J.T. Gaffney,
Corpl. T. Morton and Gunner T. Reynolds.*




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Location List

Officers, Warrant Officers and Sergeants

(as of 31 Dec 74)

B GEN Heitshu RGJ, COMD 5e G de C
B GEN Turner WW, COMDT RMC

A/B GEN Beattie CE, COMD CCUNCYP

COL Baker DR, COMD CFB Shilo
COL Beer JP, COMD RSS Pacific
COL Calnan MD, NDHQ/AU (FRENCH CRSE)
COL Cotter JA, CDN Embassy-Vienna
COL Doucet JJA, FMCHQ
COL Francis DW, CF Attache-Norway
COL Kearney MD, NDHQ/OLYMPIC COORD
COL Robertson NA, COMD CFB Chilliwack
COL Sosnkowski A, NDHQ/DCDS/CLO/DLR/D ARTY
COL Struthers DG, CF Attache - Peking
COL Vandal JA, COMDT CMR
COL Wellsman DW, FMC HQ

LCOL Beaudry RP, CLFCSC
LCOL Bouvette JP, CO 5 RALC
LCOL Bussieres FA, FMCHQ
LCOL Charest JLL, CFLO - Washington
LCOL Crosman JE, CAS
LCOL Crowe DB, CF Attache - Australia
LCOL Davies FA, CO3 RCHA
LCOL Dawes WR, CLFCSC
LCOL Fitzgerald DC, CFSC - Toronto
LCOL Fleming JC, NDHQ/ADM (Per)
LCOL Heenan PF, NDHQ/ADM(Per)/CPCSA
LCOL Henderson JG, CFSC
LCOL Hirter GR, DCO CDN AB REGT
LCOL Hunter SP, NDHQ/DCDS/CLO/DLP
LCOL McGibbon DB, NDHQ/DCDS/CLO/DLR
LCOL Moffat AC, NDHQ/ADM (Per) D Edn
LCOL Olson GNR, NDHQ/DIPC
LCOL Parenteau GBC, RSS Eastern Det
LCOL Simonds CR, NDC
LCOL Stein JH, CFSE CENTAG
LCOL Stokes RAD CFLO-(W)
LCOL Stothers DE, CO 2 RCHA
LCOL Strawbridge RL, CO 1 RCHA
LCOL Walters DJ, NDHQ/DIPC
LCOL Ward JO, NDHQ/DCDS/CLO/DLR
LCOL Wheatley HR, NDHQ/CLO/DGLO/DLO

MAJ Adams EJ, FMCHQ

MAJ Archambault JHLC, BC 5 RALC

MAJ Ayres FC, 408 SQN

MAJ Barrett NH, SEC LIST Suffield
MAJ Baynes FW, CFB Portage
MAJ Beare AK, CFB Shilo
MAJ Berezowski JC, CLFCSC
MAJ Bianco DB, BC B-1 RCHA
MAJ Brown MC, DCO - 3 RCHA
MAJ Boudreau JNGG, 5 RALC
MAJ Carriere RV, HQ CENTAG
MAJ Cheadle WB, CFSC
MAJ Cheevers JP, CFLO - Washington
MAJ Clark DH, RSS Central Det - Ottawa
MAJ Clark MF, CFB Shilo
MAJ Coroy VA, BC J - 3 RCHA
MAJ Decker GA, EX DUTY (UK) Larkhill
MAJ Devlin JK, HQ CCUNEFME
MAJ Diespecker RA, TCHQ
MAJ Donahue JJ, NDHQ/PM OLYMPICS
MAJ Doyon JRR, EX DUTY UK RARDE
MAJ Emery WA, RSS Prairie Det - Edmonton
MAJ Ervin FJR, RSS Atlantic Det Saint John NB
MAJ Gleasonbeard RN, FMCHQ
MAJ Glover RG, CFSC
MAJ Goodfellow THC, NDHQ/DRAE
MAJ Green SD, FMCHQ
MAJ Greenizan OL, BC A - 1 RCHA
MAJ Guiler TJ, STAFF College Camberley
MAJ Guy GM, NDHQ/AU
MAJ Hammond GF, MARPAC HQ
MAJ Helman WB, NDHQ/DCDS/DOE
MAJ Hoffman JM, TCHQ Det - PWC Penhold
MAJ Howes JE, NDHQ/ADM (Per)
MAJ Howsam RR, NDHQ/ADM (Pol)/C Prog
MAJ Hull NF, DRAE
MAJ Hulsemann JMA, TCHQ
MAJ Hurley RG, FMCHQ
MAJ Itani TT, CFSS Toronto
MAJ James RK, DCO - 1 RCHA
MAJ Johnston WR, BC C - 1 RCHA
MAJ Johnstone NW, EX DUTY UK - London
MAJ Kennedy JC, FMCHQ
MAJ Lavender DK, 427 SQN
MAJ Leggitt HF, TCHQ
MAJ Lewis WDW, NDHQ
MAJ Logan G, CFB Petawawa
MAJ MacInnis JA, CO E BTY 2 RCHA
MAJ MacIsaac AG, MARPAC HQ
MAJ MacLatchy EB, DRAE

All serving ex Artillery Officers who wish to remain associated with the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery may do so by contributing annually to the RCA Officers' Regimental Fund. Officers who contribute, will of course, be entitled to a copy of our Canadian Gunner including the printing of their names and locations. Serving artillery officers are encouraged to make these facts known to ex Artillery Officers.

- ✓ MAJ MacNeil WR, RSS Atlantic Det Saint John, NB
- ✓ MAJ Marceau JAGP, CMR
- ✓ MAJ Mastine GN, BFC Valcartier
- ✓ MAJ May RB, CFOCS
- ✗ MAJ McCall FR, NDHQ/DCDS/CLO/DLR
- ✗ MAJ McCause JB, NDHQ/ADM (MAT)/CCP
- ✓ MAJ McGrath BTN, FMCHQ
- ✓ MAJ McLellan HA, NDHQ/DCOS/CLO/DLR
- ✓ MAJ McLellan RL, NDHQ/DGDAS
- ✓ MAJ Mialkowski CJ, RRMCC
- ✓ MAJ Moogk CA, DCO 5 RALC
- ✓ MAJ Mummery GR, CFB Calgary
- LC/ MAJ Namiesniowski CA, NDHQ/DCDS/DOC
- MAJ Oehring GJ, BC D 2 RCHA
- ✗ MAJ Panet C, 430 SQN
- ✗ MAJ Pickard KS, MARCOM HQ
- ✗ MAJ Pollock WF, NDHQ
- ✓ MAJ Ready WJ, CAS
- ✓ MAJ Redknap DJ, UNMOGIP Pakistan
- ✓ MAJ Reid BA, CAS
- ✗ MAJ Rennie JH, NDHQ/DCDS/CLO/DLP
- ✓ MAJ Rich ME, EX DUTY UK - London
- ✓ MAJ Rouleau JGVN, STAFF College Pakistan
- ✓ MAJ Sadler MJ, NDHQ/DCDS/CLO/DLR
- ✓ MAJ Sangster JK, CFLO - Fort Sill
- ✓ MAJ Saxon HD, CFLO - Fort Bliss
- ✓ MAJ Schott DG, NDHQ/AU (FR CRSE)
- ✓ MAJ Schrader EL, NDHQ/ADM (Per)/CPCSA/DPCO Arty
- MAJ Scott WM, CAS
- ✗ MAJ Smith AHC, CFB Petawawa
- ✓ MAJ Smyth RD, NDHQ/VCDS/DGIS
- ✓ MAJ Snow DD, Ex Duty UK - London
- ✓ MAJ Sparling TAH, BC - 5 RALC
- ✓ MAJ Tattersall JER, CFSC
- LC/ MAJ Thompson HD, BC G - 3 RCHA
- ✓ MAJ Thompson RV, NDHQ/DCDS/CLO/DLR
- ✓ MAJ Tippett WJ, SEC LIST MISC
- ✓ MAJ Walinsky HA, CFSE CENTAG
- ✓ MAJ Wallace RK, NDHQ/DCDS/CLO/DLR
- ✓ MAJ Walton DB, CO 1 AB BTY
- ✓ MAJ West CM, NDHQ/DCDS/CLO/D Mil
- ✓ MAJ West LE, NDHQ/ADM (Per)
- LC/ MAJ Wheeler T, HQ UNFICYP
- ✗ MAJ White PA, NDHQ/DCDS/CLO/DLR
- ✓ MAJ Wolfe WMJ, DCO 2 RCHA
- MAJ MAJ Chamberlain RJ, BC H 3 RCHA
- MAJ MAJ Chamberland CZJ, 5 RALC
- MAJ MAJ Chartres JP, 1 RCHA
- MAJ MAJ Cockram RE, 1 RCHA
- MAJ MAJ Coleman RC, Office of the PM
- MAJ MAJ Connolly NH, UK Staff College - Camberley
- MAJ MAJ Cooney AB, CFB Kingston
- ✓ MAJ MAJ Court AK, NDHQ/DMMD
- MAJ MAJ Crooks RN, RSS Prairie DET - Edmonton
- MAJ MAJ Culligan JP, 3 RCHA
- ✓ MAJ MAJ Cuppens LW, 403 SQN
- MAJ MAJ Dallaire RA, 1 RCHA
- MAJ MAJ Davidson JA, 3 RCHA
- MAJ MAJ Davis SM, 3 RCHA
- MAJ MAJ Dick JB, 1AB Bty
- MAJ MAJ Dorman JA, QG et 5e G de C
- MAJ MAJ Douglas WJ, 3 RCHA
- ✓ MAJ MAJ Eamor HR, CFRSU St. Johns
- MAJ MAJ Earl BG, NDHQ/ADM (MAT)/ CEM/DLAEEM
- ✓ MAJ MAJ Elkins MD, 1 TACU Petawawa
- MAJ MAJ Ellery HC, 444 SQN
- MAJ MAJ Elrick DA, NRHQ
- MAJ MAJ Elrick RG, NDHQ/DGMPO
- MAJ MAJ Favier TA, NDHQ/ADM (Per)
- ✓ MAJ MAJ Fetterly TAD, FMC DET Gagetown
- ✓ MAJ MAJ Filonik W, CFOCS
- ✓ MAJ MAJ Finestone H, NDHQ/VCDS/DGIS
- ✓ MAJ MAJ Forsberg PW, FMC HQ
- ✓ MAJ MAJ Forsyth FJ, RSS Prairie Winnipeg
- ✓ MAJ MAJ Fraser JJ, HQ 4CMBG
- ✓ MAJ MAJ Furness FL, HQ CCUNEF ME
- MAJ MAJ Gallant AG, 5 RALC
- MAJ MAJ Gallop GA, CAS
- MAJ MAJ Garneau JP, EAC Det Valcartier
- MAJ MAJ Gee WF, 1 AB Bty
- MAJ MAJ Gerow TD, 1 RCHA
- MAJ MAJ Gibbons IW, CFB Europe
- MAJ MAJ Gillenwater SWR, QG et 5e G de C
- MAJ MAJ Glover LE, 3 RCHA
- MAJ MAJ Gordon WE, TCHQ
- ✓ MAJ MAJ Gowanlock WD, NDHQ/ADM (Mat)CEM
- MAJ MAJ Grinius MR, CDLS London (Larkhill)
- ✓ MAJ MAJ Gronbeck Jones DA, NDHQ/ADM (Per)
- MAJ MAJ Groom WH, CLFCSC
- MAJ MAJ Hague EC, 1 RCHA
- MAJ MAJ Hague KC, 5 RALC
- MAJ MAJ Hamilton BA, 1 RCHA
- MAJ MAJ Hansford FH, 3 RCHA
- MAJ MAJ Hardman RN, 1 RCHA
- MAJ MAJ Harris AV, CFB Calgary
- MAJ MAJ Harrison DB, RSS Pacific Det. Vancouver
- MAJ MAJ Haslett RN, 2 RCHA
- MAJ MAJ Haynes FC, 427 SQN
- MAJ MAJ Hawthorne DW, NDHQ/ADM (Per)
- MAJ MAJ Hawthorne JE, 3 RCHA
- MAJ MAJ Hewes MW, CFB Europe
- MAJ MAJ Hickey FG, E Bty 2 RCHA
- MAJ MAJ Hincks AD, CFS Churchill
- MAJ MAJ Hodgson RP, CAS
- MAJ MAJ Holt DC, HQ 4 CMBG
- MAJ MAJ Hopper DR, 2 RCHA
- MAJ MAJ Hoyland R, CAS
- MAJ MAJ Hutton RY, MARCOM HQ Det PWC Gagetown
- MAJ MAJ Hyman DG, CAS
- MAJ MAJ Hyslop RM, CFSC
- MAJ MAJ Ireland GF, 427 SQN
- MAJ MAJ Jeffery MK, CAS
- MAJ MAJ Adams RI, UNTSO Palestine
- ✓ MAJ MAJ Adkins LC, 3 RCHA
- MAJ MAJ Anderson EH, CFB Petawawa
- MAJ MAJ Armstrong RB, UK - Shrivenham
- MAJ MAJ Baldaro P, CFB Portage
- MAJ MAJ Beardmore RJ, CAS
- MAJ MAJ Beese JW, RSS Eastern DET Quebec
- MAJ MAJ Beno EB, CAS
- MAJ MAJ Bezeau MV, RMC
- MAJ MAJ Bowles AB, CAS
- MAJ MAJ Brake FB, 1 RCHA
- MAJ MAJ Branum LA, 2 RCHA
- MAJ MAJ Brewster TE, CAS
- MAJ MAJ Briscoe JD, FMCHQ
- MAJ MAJ Bryce JE, HQ 2 CBT GP
- MAJ MAJ Bulger JE, RSS Central - Toronto
- MAJ MAJ Burfitt MG, 1 RHA
- MAJ MAJ Burnford RH, 5 RALC
- MAJ MAJ Carnell AW, PG TRG U off Ottawa
- MAJ MAJ Carroll AP, ULO Winnipeg

CAPT Jobe DN, 3 RCHA
 CAPT Kempffer LC, CFB Edmonton
 CAPT Kendall FW, 5 RALC
 CAPT Kennedy ME, NDHQ/DPCOR Arty
 CAPT Kerr GD, UTPO Brandon
 CAPT King RT, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Knapp JB, CFOCS
 CAPT Krauter JDL, CDLS London - LGSC - Larkhill
 CAPT Kyle RG, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Laberge JRA, CFRC - Chicoutimi
 CAPT Lacey DJ, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Laforge FK, CFB Europe
 CAPT Lapointe JB, CAS
 CAPT Learmonth PR, CAS
 CAPT Leclair DJ, 2 RCHA
 CAPT Lees BM, RSS Atlantic Det - Gagetown
 CAPT Lemieux JMR, RALC
 CAPT Linton WB, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Lockridge DA, CAS
 CAPT Lovell RJ, 422 SQN
 CAPT Lucas RJ, RSS Atlantic Det Nfld.
 CAPT MacDonald MJ, 444 SQN
 CAPT Macfie JM, 427 SQN
 CAPT MacInnes JM, NDHQ/ADM (Per)
 CAPT Maher MD, CAS
 CAPT Manson GR, 3 RCHA
 CAPT Marsden RF, 5 RALC
 CAPT McConville JP, RSS Central Det - London
 CAPT McIlwain GJ, 3 RCHA
 CAPT McKay JA, CAS
 CAPT McKinlay RW, CFB Gagetown
 CAPT McLaughlin DN, RMC
 CAPT McMullen WL, 444 SQN
 CAPT Melnyk TW, NDHQ/D Hist
 CAPT Miller DG, 408 SQN
 CAPT Miller JE, UK - Shrivensham
 CAPT Mills AG, TCHQ
 CAPT Milne DCD, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Mintz LTB, CFB Shilo
 CAPT Mitchell RB, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Moreside DS, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Morrison MB, CAS
 CAPT Mortlock JW, CAS
 CAPT Mundell HP, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Nixon JW, CAS
 CAPT O'Banion RL, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Duelllette AF, RSS Central Det - North Bay
 CAPT Palmer AZ, 3 RCHA
 CAPT Paquette JAR, 433 ETAC
 CAPT Parkinson GL, RSS Central } Hamilton
 CAPT Parnham JA, ATC HQ Det Toronto
 CAPT Peterson DE, 2 RCHA
 CAPT Peterson RE, NDHQ/DCDS/DGRC
 CAPT Phillips DJ, 5 RALC
 CAPT Pleasance JR, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Poh JA, CFB Gagetown
 CAPT Pond TR, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Power TG, RSS Atlantic Det - Saint John NB
 CAPT Protz GD, CFB Summerside
 CAPT Rance EW, NDHQ/NRC
 CAPT Reid CH, RSS Central Toronto
 CAPT Reid SJ, 2 RCHA
 CAPT Rice HJ, CFB Europe
 CAPT Roach AE, E Bty 2 RCHA
 CAPT Robitaille LH, NDHQ/ADM(MAT)/CEM/DLAEEM
 CAPT Robson TAW, NDHQ/ADM(FIN)
 CAPT Ross TP, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Roszell JA, FMC HQ
 CAPT Rousseau DE, UNTSO Palestine
 CAPT Rowdon RDC, NDHQ/ADM(pers)
 CAPT Rutter NK, CFRSU Toronto
 CAPT Ryan JH, CFOCS
 CAPT Saunders BS, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Sawatzki GH, CFB Shilo
 CAPT Scott GD, 3 RCHA
 CAPT Selman RJM, CAS
 CAPT Shellnutt WM, RSS Atlantic Halifax
 CAPT Simard JFL, CFRSU Montreal
 CAPT Simister HN, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Smith GR, NDHQ/AU
 CAPT Soucie WJ, 1 AB Bty
 CAPT Stephenson BE, NDHQ/ADM(Pers)
 CAPT Stewart JC, E Bty 2 RCHA
 CAPT Stewart PA, 5 RALC
 CAPT Stowell RC, HQ 1 Cbt Gp
 CAPT Takahashi SS, 2 RCHA
 CAPT Tanguay JYG, RSS Eastern Det - Quebec
 CAPT Thomason RG, CFNBCS Borden
 CAPT Tolson SM, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Trainor GE, RSS Central Det - London
 CAPT Trepanier JG, RSS Prairie Det - Brandon
 CAPT Trimble GW, CAS
 CAPT Troop VA, CFRS Cornwallis
 CAPT Usher RS, NDHQ/DCDS/CLO/DLR
 CAPT Vanstone JM, 3 RCHA
 CAPT Walker GM, 1 AB Bty
 CAPT Watling WR, RSS Prairie Det Regina
 CAPT Watts JA, NDHQ/DCDS/DOC
 CAPT Wenek KW, ULO Ottawa
 CAPT Wheaton WB, 5 RALC
 CAPT Wilson AJ, FMC HQ
 CAPT Wilson MR, CAS
 CAPT Wilson RS, CAS
 CAPT Winter MJ, FMC HQ
 CAPT Winters DR, 3 RCHA
 CAPT Zaharychuk VW, UNMOGIP - Pakistan
 CAPT Zawyrucha WL, UNTSO Palestine
 LT Auger HM, 2 RCHA
 LT Banks RJ, 3 RCHA
 LT Beaudoin JJMN, CAS
 LT Beausejour JJGP, 1 AB Bty
 LT Bernier JMN, 1 RCHA
 LT Boucher JLHL, 5 RALC
 LT Brule JAR, 1 AB Bty
 LT Burridge JS, 2 RCHA
 LT Callan RW, 3 RCHA
 LT Cotter CL, 2 RCHA
 LT Dumaine JEM, 5 RALC
 LT Ewen RW, 2 RCHA
 LT Gates JDE, 3 RCHA
 LT Gauthier JJBP, 5 RCHA
 LT Grant DM, 3 RCHA
 LT Hamel JJPA, PG Trg Ottawa
 LT Hidioglou YJ, 2 RCHA
 LT Iler DW, 2 RCHA
 LT Kind JRBM, 5 RALC
 LT Kokkonen RJ, E Bty 2RCHA
 LT Kramers PJ, 5 RALC
 LT Laliberte JJG, 5 RALC
 LT Lawrence GR, 1 RCHA
 LT MacBride JE, 1 RCHA

LT McCallister CQ, ERFC - St. Jean
 LT McCooeye DG, CFDCS
 LT McRobbie WD, 1 RCHA
 LT Mooney TD, 2 RCHA
 LT Nielsen PV, E Bty 2 RCHA
 LT Pemberton HI, CAS
 LT Richard JGA, 5 RALC
 LT Riedel WW, 2 RCHA
 LT Roberts PS, 3 RCHA
 LT Sackett GR, 1 AB Bty
 LT Schell RA, E Bty 2 RCHA
 LT Slievert JF, EBty 2 RCHA
 LT Thompson DJ, 3 RCHA
 LT Tremblay JGG, 5 RALC
 LT Welykholowa WD, 3 RCHA
 LT Woroschuk RJ, 2 RCHA

CWO Bittle DD, BFC Valcartier
 CWO Campbell TH, NDHQ/ADM(PER)CPCSA
 CWO Crawford DJ, NDHQ/ADM(MAT)/CEM
 CWO Holodiwski T, BFC Valcartier
 CWO Holtom SR, RSS Atlantic DET
 CWO Lunan WM, NDHQ/ADM(MAT)/CEM
 CWO MacDonald DB, RSS Central DET
 CWO MacDonald MN, ATCMSU DET-Uplands
 CWO Malcolm GN, CFWOS
 CWO McTaggart AE, CAS
 CWO Morris EJ, 1 RCHA
 CWO Patrick EE, 3 RCHA
 CWO Sauve MR, 5 RALC
 CWO Sonnenberg W, CAS
 CWO Sutherland RG, CFB Europe
 CWO Thomas DC, 2 RCHA
 CWO Vallee LJ, NDHQ/DCDS/DLR
 CWO Williams DE, NDHQ/ADM(MAT)/CEM
 CWO Wilt SG, CFB Europe
 CWO Winter PA, 3 RCHA
 CWO Witt SG, CFB Shilo

MWO Armstrong GS, ATCHQ DET
 MWO Arnold CH, RSS Pacific
 MWO Baird JR, CFB Europe DET
 MWO Balma RA, HQ CENTAG
 MWO Blackwell EJ, E BTY2RCHA
 MWO Boudreau A, 2 RCHA
 MWO Carter AG, 1 AB BTY
 MWO Clifton HC, CAS
 MWO Clifton JN, 1 RCHA
 MWO Cloutier PD, RSS Prairie DET
 MWO Cove MJ, 2 RCHA
 MWO Dent WW, 1 RCHA
 MWO Donnelly BE, CAS
 MWO Douglas RA, 3 RCHA
 MWO Gardner FJ, CAS
 MWO Hawkes DW, CAS
 MWO Heitshu RA, CAS
 MWO Lebreton JH, CAS
 MWO MacDonald FJ, CFB Gagetown
 MWO MacMillan WA, RSS Prairie DET
 MWO McGraw JD, CAS
 MWO McLean JA, 1 RCHA
 MWO McPherson AA, 1 RCHA
 MWO Morley JM, 1 RCHA
 MWO Mossey JA, DRAE CF Element
 MWO Oderkirk CG, CAS

MWO Poire JD, BFC Valcartier
 MWO Power PR, CAS
 MWO Rochon PE, 5 RALC
 MWO Saulnier HJ, 5 RALC
 MWO Snell D, 3 RCHA
 MWO Surette KJ, NDHQ/ADM(MAT)/CEM
 MWO Thomson RL, CFB Shilo
 MWO Turk LJ, 3 RCHA
 MWO Wagg FG, 3 RCHA
 MWO Walker HS, 1 RCHA
 MWO Willett DJ, DRAE CF Element
 MWO Wilson GJ, 3 RCHA
 MWO Yavis CC, CAS

WO Anderson B, CFOCS
 WO Barnes SC, CAS
 WO Bowden CM, 1 RCHA
 WO Brown GN, 1 RCHA
 WO Burke JA, CAS
 WO Campbell PJ, CAS
 WO Chipman JW, CAS
 WO Clark FE, 2 RCHA
 WO Clattenburg WP, 2 RCHA
 WO Clow MD, CAS
 WO Corkum AL, 3 RCHA
 WO Coutu RA, CAS
 WO Currie A, CFRS Cornwallis
 WO Darby WG, CAS
 WO Demond JA, 3 RCHA
 WO Deveau JG, 5 RALC
 WO Flanagan JR, CAS
 WO Game TK, 2 RCHA
 WO Good JG, 1 RCHA
 WO Gore GW, 5 RALC
 WO Gulovics PF, CAS
 WO Hardy RL, RSS Central DET
 WO Harrison WD, E BTY 2RCHA
 WO Hautcoeur JJ, 5 RALC
 WO Hovey GD, CAS
 WO Jacob TG, 2 RCHA
 WO Jarvie JG, MARPAC HQ
 WO Kirby RS, CFS Churchill
 WO Kuhar F, 2 RCHA
 WO Laur WL, RSS Central DET
 WO Lavigne AJ, 5 RALC
 WO LeBlanc AS, 5 RALC
 WO LeBlanc LP, 5 RALC
 WO Lennox PA, 1 RCHA
 WO Lewis RM, CAS
 WO McCormack JE, RSS Central DET
 WO McCulloch DA, 1 RCHA
 WO McLean GE, CAS
 WO Mulholland RC, 1 RCHA
 WO Perry WK, CAS
 WO Pineault JA, 5 RALC
 WO Poisson JL, EAC DET
 WO Pollock CF, CAS
 WO Pomeroy RW, 1 AB BTY
 WO Ramsay WC, CAS
 WO Rossi FH, RSS Pacific DET
 WO Rowe FT, RSS Central DET
 WO Simons JM, CAS
 WO Sinclair AC, RSS Atlantic
 WO Skinner LE, 1 AB BTY
 WO Stickland CW, CAS
 WO Theaker F, RSS Prairie DET

WO Tiderman HL, 3 RCHA
 WO Turgeon C, RSS Eastern DET
 WO Vann JK, CAS
 WO Wall DE, BFC Valcartier
 WO White VA, CAS
 WO Wight RA, 3 RCHA
 WO Young GB, CAS

SGT Andrews GJ, 1 RCHA
 SGT Arsenaull JA, 5 RALC
 SGT Balkwill DL, 3 RCHA
 SGT Ballegeer WA, 5 RALC
 SGT Bancks MS, CAS
 SGT Barter WF, 3 CFFTS
 SGT Bartlett R, 2 RCHA
 SGT Bateman WE, CAS
 SGT Bechtel CW, CFJLS Borden
 SGT Bennett F, 3 RCHA
 SGT Bethell RW, 1 RCHA
 SGT Bigras JL, 5 RALC
 SGT Billings WJ, 1 CDN SIG REGT
 SGT Blowers RP, CAS
 SGT Bonnet MF, 5 RALC
 SGT Bousfield F, CFB Shilo
 SGT Bouskill JK, RZHQ(M)
 SGT Brown JE, ADC HQ
 SGT Brown PA, 1 AB BTY
 SGT Brown R, ATCHQ DET
 SGT Burte HM, TCHQ DET
 SGT Butterworth R, 2 RCHA
 SGT Butts HT, RSS Prairie DET
 SGT Calhoun BF, CAS
 SGT Carter GG, CFB Shilo
 SGT Chiasson DJ, EAC DET
 SGT Chisholm RH, CFRS Cornwallis
 SGT Connolly WJ, 3 RCHA
 SGT Cooper DR, 1 RCHA
 SGT Cormier MV, 430E ETAH
 SGT Coyle E, ATCHQ DET
 SGT Crawford AL, 1 RCHA
 SGT Crotty FJ, CAS
 SGT Crowe HE, 1 RCHA
 SGT Cummings JD, 1 RCHA
 SGT Daly RJ, 1 RCHA
 SGT Davies TE, E BTY 2RCHA
 SGT Davis GA, 3 RCHA
 SGT Davis KM, E BTY 2RCHA
 SGT Demerchant AE, CAS
 SGT Derooy JP, 1 AB BTY
 SGT Dettrich RH, 1 RCHA
 SGT Devine JD, CFB Ottawa
 SGT Dixon LC, 2 RCHA
 SGT Dixon TC, CAS
 SGT Doucette ET, E BTY 2 RCHA
 SGT Dubuc JR, 5 RALC
 SGT Duncan JB, RSS Central DET
 SGT Fairbanks W, 1 AB BTY
 SGT Fawcett SR, 3 RCHA
 SGT Featherling DR, 1 RCHA
 SGT Fournier JE, EAC DET
 SGT Frail GB, CFRS Cornwallis
 SGT Francis CD, 1 RCHA
 SGT Francis WL, 1 RCHA
 SGT Fraser EN, 3 RCHA
 SGT Gallant GJ, NDHQ/DGDAS

SGT Gallein JY, 5 RALC
 SGT Gallinger PC, 1 RCHA
 SGT Gero CE, E BTY 2 RCHA
 SGT Girard JA, 5 RALC
 SGT Gosse EH, CAS
 SGT Guttin DA, 1 AB BTY
 SGT Hamelin JE, 1 RCHA
 SGT Hanson WL, ADC HQ
 SGT Harper SW, 3 RCHA
 SGT Harrison EV, Marcom HQ DET
 SGT Harrison JG, CFRC Ottawa
 SGT Hayes GW, 2 RCHA
 SGT Hemlin JG, 1 RCHA
 SGT Hill GR, CFB Gagetown
 SGT Hillier WH, CFRS Cornwallis
 SGT Hope WC, 1 RCHA
 SGT Hudlin AR, 1 RCHA
 SGT Jervah RE, CFRS Cornwallis
 SGT Johnson CO, CAS
 SGT Jones SR, 3 RCHA
 SGT Jordens JF, 3 RCHA
 SGT Kaulins A, 5 RALC
 SGT Latulippe JL, 5 RALC
 SGT LeBlanc CA, 3 RCHA
 SGT LeBlanc JE, 1 RCHA
 SGT Leslie DG, NDHQ/AU
 SGT Levesque JN, RZHQ(Q)
 SGT Long GR, CFOCS
 SGT Lucas DR, 3 RCHA
 SGT Lyons CA, 2 RCHA
 SGT MacDiarmid RW, 1 AB BTY
 SGT MacDonald HL, CAS
 SGT MacInnis RF, RSS Prairie DET
 SGT Mahar BB, 1 RCHA
 SGT Marcoux JE, 5 RALC
 SGT Marsh AJ, 1 RCHA
 SGT Marshall WR, Marcom HQ DET
 SGT Martens WI, 1 RCHA
 SGT Mason DF, CAS
 SGT Matacheski FV, CAS
 SGT McCabe RB, 1 RCHA
 SGT McCavour RP, 1 RCHA
 SGT McEdwards GA, 3 RCHA
 SGT McInnis JJ, Marcom HQ DET
 SGT McIntosh AW, RSS Atlantic DET
 SGT McLaren AI, CAS
 SGT Milbery KE, CFRS Cornwallis
 SGT Miller RR, NDHQ/ADM(PER)
 SGT Mills J, 1 RCHA
 SGT Mintz AL, ATCHQ DET
 SGT Morin JF, 5 RALC
 SGT Morris GJ, 3 RCHA
 SGT Mullin MV, RZHQ(C)
 SGT Murphy GP, 1 RCHA
 SGT Murray CB, CAS
 SGT New LT, RSS Central
 SGT O'Quinn TJ, CFS Lowther
 SGT Pace RD, 2 RCHA
 SGT Patterson LW, 1 RCHA
 SGT Peever RV, 3 RCHA
 SGT Peters MJ, 1 RCHA
 SGT Piccini JM, CAS
 SGT Potter LE, CFB Gagetown
 SGT Potter LJ, 3 RCHA
 SGT Power PJ, Marcom HQ DET
 SGT Price WP, 1 RCHA
 SGT Priestley CE, CFJLS Borden

SGT Prokop J, 2 RCHA
SGT Reville D, 3 RCHA
SGT Rice EW, CAS
SGT Robidoux JF, 3 RCHA
SGT Robitaille JF, 5 RALC
SGT Rogers CA, CFRS Cornwallis
SGT Rose WB, SECLIST Suffield
SGT Ross EH, CAS
SGT Samms LB, 2 RCHA
SGT Sampson MC, CFB Winnipeg
SGT Saulnier VI, 5 RALC
SGT Sauve JF, 5 RALC
SGT Sawicki JC, 1 RCHA
SGT Sears RT, CAS
SGT Sevigny JJ, EAC DET
SGT Skinner CR, CFRC St John's
SGT Slater JR, 2 RCHA
SGT Smith HE, CAS
SGT Smith LF, 1 RCHA
SGT Spencer RN, 1 RCHA
SGT Stengrim VL, 1 RCHA
SGT St Laurent JJ, 1 AB BTY
SGT Stubbert RM, CFRC Saint John
SGT Sturgeon JE, SECLIST Shilo
SGT Tees GD, NDHQ/ADM (PER)

SGT Tees GR, 408 TAC HEL SQN
SGT Therens WM, 2 RCHA
SGT Thompson GB, DRAE CF Element
SGT Timbury A, RSS Atlantic DET
SGT Tosh TR, CAS
SGT Tripp IJ, 1 RCHA
SGT Turnbull RN, CFRS Cornwallis
SGT Turner DC, 3 RCHA
SGT Vaughan LV, 1 RCHA
SGT Villard LJ, 3 RCHA
SGT Walsh AN, CFRC Hamilton
SGT Walton JE, 408 TAC HEL SQN
SGT Wannamaker R, 3 RCHA
SGT Weber WM, CFOCS
SGT Wentzell AB, 1 RCHA
SGT Wheaton DW, 2 RCHA
SGT Williams MH, 3 RCHA
SGT Williams RG, 1 RCHA
SGT Wilson RG, 422 TAC HEL SQN
SGT Wilson WR, CFRC DET Kitchener
SGT Worobey WG, 1 RCHA
SGT Yano VT, CFRC Det Victoria
SGT Yates JR, CFRC Winnipeg
SGT Young HW, NDHQ/ADM(PER)/CPCSA
SGT Young M, CAS
SGT Zacharuk NJ, CFRC North Bay