



THE CANADIAN GUNNER 1975





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MESSAGE FROM THE COLONEL COMMANDANT



Brigadier General EMD Leslie, DSO, CD

I am delighted to have this opportunity to wish all comrades of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, and their loved ones all the best in 1976.

Because the Gunner case was well presented by the Director and his devoted staff, many of our most serious problems were resolved last year. Having achieved so much that is so essential in 1975, it is now incumbent upon all of us to honour the support of the Chief of Defence Staff by making sure his plans are implemented with maximum efficiency and economy in 1976.

My message for 1976 is simple. Having been given the tools, our task for 1976 is to get on with it and make sure the job is well done.

The Cir

FOREWORD BY THE DIRECTOR OF ARTILLERY



Colonel J.A. Cotter, CD

As your Director I appreciate this opportunity to insert a few personal comments into this edition of the Canadian Gunner. Firstly, on behalf of all ranks of the Royal Regiment I offer sincere congratulations to the Shilo Gunners and in particular to 3 RCHA for their labours and dedication to this most worthwhile enterprise.

The past several years have witnessed another evolution in the history of the Canadian Gunners. We have survived a very serious curtailment of our resources, to surface again with renewed strength, vigour and imposing challenges.

In the past few months our regular regiments have been given much-needed transfusions, air defence and locating have again become realities and our Militia units have been given a new lease on life to which they are responding magnificently. Accompanying this expansion are a myriad of tasks and commitments that are new to some and a rekindling of memories for others.

We owe much to the other members of the Combat Arms who have so selflessly worked with us in our attempts to re-establish ourselves as a truly capable component of the all-arms team. Now the challenge is ours to take up and carry through to new levels of professional competency.

As we examine in detail new establishments, trades structures, career implications and the multitude of equipment options available to us let us also consider in due depth not only our aim but also the means of obtaining it. Throughout all these steps and the prerequisite training we must simultaneously continue to support the other combat arms at a level heretofore considered unattainable. If we do not achieve a higher level of professionalism, we will have failed.

The challenge is ours. I and my staff will do everything possible to assist you in your endeavours. However, it is the results achieved in the field that will be used as the yardstick. Only through the dedication to the varied tasks at hand by each and every member of the Royal Regiment can we attain the desired standards. There is the challenge, I know that we will not be found wanting.

Good shooting.

Ja Cotter Bol.



The Corporation
of the
City of Pembroke

Pembroke regards
The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery
with respect and admiration.
May the neighbourly spirit existing between
PEMBROKE AND CFB PETAWAWA
continue to grow and flourish in
the years ahead.

HENRY V. BROWN,
Mayor of Pembroke, Ontario
and
MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

Third Regiment Royal Canadian Horse Artillery

Message From the Regimental Adjutant

Captain AB Cooney, CD

As the new Regimental Adjutant, I would like to make use of the "Gunner" to first of all make myself known to those of you who I have not had an opportunity to meet. Secondly, to offer my services to each and every one of the officers in the Regiment, and finally, to ask for your assistance in making these services the best possible. My primary duty as the Secretary-Treasurer of the four RCA Funds, is to carry out the day-by-day administration of the Funds in accordance with the policy established by the Executive Committee.

The Regimental Funds were established and are operated for the welfare of the Regiment as a whole. Their purpose is to provide financial assistance to Units and to carry on the tradition of history and dress which gives us as Gunners our own identity and which differentiates us from the other branches of the Forces. In addition, the Funds enable us to portray the mementos and memorials of those units and individual Gunners who have distinguished themselves in the past. We as Gunners can all be proud of the traditions and past performances in the Royal Regiment, and I would hope that all of us would do our part to maintain these traditions and Esprit de Corps.

By this time you should have in the unit lines a catalogue of the items held in the Regimental Kit Shop. The variety and number of items held has been greatly increased over the past four months so that we now can provide almost every item required by units or individuals. I ask your support on behalf of the Kit Shop and hope that you will purchase your requirements there. Hopefully, with centralized purchasing, in addition to better prices because of bulk order purchases, we can also be assured that all items are of the same design and colour. We welcome any suggestions to improve the Kit Shop and/or the service provided. If you require items that are not in the catalogue, we will make every attempt to provide them for you in as short a time as possible.

In addition to location lists of serving Gunners, I am attempting to maintain a current listing of retired Gunner officers. To aid me in this matter I would request that those officers who have retired, or are about to retire, to forward their civilian addresses to me.

I look forward to an interesting and challenging job as the Regimental Adjutant and hope that when and if I can be of service to you that you do not hesitate to contact me.

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 1976.

Prizes

First - \$100.00 Sec

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 1975

The winner was Maj JR Pleasance, CF College. The runner-up was Lt DJ Thompson, 1 RCHA.

1975 Winner The Colonel Geoffery Brooks Memorial Prize Essay Competition

Cannon Launched Guided Projectiles: Precision Weapons for Artillery

by Major JR Pleasance, Canadian Forces College

If he can be seen; he can be hit, If he can be hit; he will be killed.

GENERAL

The most revolutionary breakthrough in the evolution of artillery equipments is likely to be the recently developed Cannon Launched Guided Projectile (CLGP). This new weapon will dramatically increase the capability of the artillery to fulfill their here-to-fore unattainable role of achieving fire supremacy in the battle area to the degree that the enemy cannot interfere with our own operations. The publishing by Nicollo Tartaglia in 1537 of his treatise on gunnery marked the beginning of the science of ballistics. Artillery thinking was changed for centuries to follow. The development of CLGP is that kind of event. The use of this new weapon will have a great impact on the employment of artillery and, more important, a significant effect on the resources available to a commander for the destruction of an enemy well equipped with tanks and armoured personnel carriers.

AIM

The aim of this paper is to examine the effect of Cannon Launched Guided Projectiles on artillery tactics and on operations.

¹Colonel Frank P. Ragano, "Smart Projectiles for Sharpshooting Artillery", National Defense, September-October 1975, p. 123.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The course of the CLGP development program, which began in the early 1970s, started with the threat and the strategic background. Any study of the European mid-intensity scenario, addressing current levels of NATO and Warsaw Pact forces, shows that the Warsaw Pact forces enjoy a considerable advantage over NATO forces in mobile armoured forces. Weapons-mix studies, describing the offensive Warsaw Pact target spectrum, conclude that the armoured moving target is the principal adversary — and it usually requires a direct hit to immobilize or destroy it.

The use, or misuse, of armour and armoured formations by NATO nations has led us into a false sense of security in that we imagine the Warsaw Pact is also doing as we do. In spite of evidence to the contrary, all the way from World War I to the present, there appears still to be a faction of the military in the larger Western nations believing that tanks are nothing but mobile pillboxes. Tank development continues, but there seems little inclination to use them with imagination. Divisional tank organizations exist, but tanks are not being used in

combat or in manoeuvre in the manner in which the existence of such larger organizations seem to suggest. This false sense of security is reinforced by the continual sub allocation of tanks to infantry units.

The Soviet bloc seem much more realistic in its evaluation of armour. The proportion of tanks and artillery to infantry in their armies today is much higher than it was at the end of World War II. In Soviet military literature and military periodicals, the tanker is hailed as a member of the military elite and articles on tanks in combat and studies of tank tactics constantly appear. The theme recurs again and again, dinning into the ears of the Soviet tanker that "Armour is the main combat tool of the land forces". A characteristic of Soviet contemporary tactics as stated by Colonel AA Sidorenko, a highly regarded Russian military theorist, is "mutual use of nuclear weapons, high troop mobility, and saturation of the battlefield with tanks will lead to rapid and acute changes of circumstances in the course of the offensive."²

Estimates of Soviet tank inventories are based to a large extent on evaluation of force requirements, division structure, and tables of organization and equipment. Accurate comparisons are, therefore, difficult. The following comparison of US and USSR equipments was released by the Chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff in January 1975.³

Ground Forces Major Weapons and Equipments

	USSR	US
Medium Tanks	40,000	9,000
APC and Fighting Vehicles	30-40,000	22,000
Artillery	15-20,000	6,000

TABLE 1

The comparison of armoured equipments at Table 2 is more useful as it compares the main battle tank strengths of NATO and the Warsaw Pact in Europe.

North			
	NATO	Warsaw Pact	(of which USSR)
Main battle tanks in service in peaceti	7,000 me	20,000	12,400

TABLE 24

The usual problems of definition and classification provide a difficulty factor when analysing numbers. It will be noted, however, that in all categories, the USSR inventories are greater and increasing, while in the past years there has been a decrease in most Western armies.

NATO has never attempted to match the Warsaw Pact in either quantities of ground force personnel or materiel, relying instead on technology. There are strong indications that the technological gap is being closed. The Soviet trend to add sophistication to its already massive quantitative superiority makes it imperative that the member NATO nations continue to modernize their ground force equipment and to pursue those potentially rewarding new areas of technology which may, in the future, become useful.

Today and in the foreseeable future the principal issue for those planning the defence of North West Europe is how to stop massive enemy armoured attacks in concert with the destruction of major enemy threats by decisive offensive action.

Against this backdrop, it was determined by the US Army that a new weapon system had to be developed to enhance the indirect fire capability of the artillery if there were to be any reduction in the enemy mechanized armour forces before and during the time they are to be engaged by our close-in direct fire weapons. The new weapon was to provide conventional artillery with a precision firing capability to engage armour, artillery, mechanized infantry, and other hard targets effectively. The outcome was the development of the Cannon Launched Guided Projectile.

CONCEPT OF CLGP

The CLGP is a member of the "smart bomb" family, but, unlike its relative, it is a projectile which is fired from a standard artillery howitzer. Technically, the "smart" projectile and the "smart" bomb are close cousins. Both have on-board guidance, and both are assisted by external, sophisticated aids to help guide them to the target. On the other hand, the "smart" projectile has very little kinship with its conventional artillery round counterpart. While it may be similar in appearance and approximate weight, it does not follow a ballistic trajectory predetermined by its attitude when it leaves the barrel. Instead, upon exit it becomes a projectile that can be directed to a target by correcting firing errors through a seeker head and by influencing flight environment forces with cold-gas-actuated tail fin surfaces, enabling it to catch up with and impact a moving target with pinpoint accuracy.

Early in the developmental program, the driving technical question was the type of guidance required to achieve the accuracy for a reasonable kill probability. In terminal homing two principles are involved. First, every object has a set of characteristics or signature. A tank engine dissipates heat together with electro-magnetic energy. Radar and radios, by definition, emit an electrical signal. Each kind of signature is as different as handwriting is between humans and each betrays its owner. If the target lacks an energy signature it will usually reflect less light than its background and this optical contrast is itself a signature. If the target were so ill defined that a sensor could not read it, then it can be given an induced signature. The principal means is the concentrated light energy of a laser beam. Using a laser designator, the target is "painted" with laser energy, which reflects off the target and gives it a signature.

²"The Offensive", Field Artillery Journal, July-August, 1974, p. 34.

³"US Military Posture Annual Survey", *Defence*, June, 1975, p. 234.

⁴The International Institute for Strategic Studies, *The Military Balance 1974-1975*.

The second part of the equation is an electronic sensor that can read the signature. The sensor must determine what is being received and know where it is in relation to itself. All of these methods have been tried with varying degrees of success on bombs with names such as Paveway, Paveknife, Walleye and Maverick.

A laser seeker was adopted for the initial development of CLGP because of its size and simplicity; however, on analysis, it was determined that to defeat a target, it would require a direct hit which the seeker could not guarantee. The homing technique, such as the pursuit guidance system used on the Paveway series of bombs, would be ineffective against moving targets. Efforts were thus directed toward developing a proportional guidance system, utilizing gyroscopic reference techniques. Whereas wind and target mobility degrade the pursuit system due to sensitivity-to-target position data, a proportional system, using angular rates as inputs, can compensate for these forces and better cope with the dynamics of the armoured battlefield.

The CLGP is not fired at a specific aimpoint, but instead at an "acquisition basket" in the area of the target where the laser guidance system can acquire and track the target to intercept. A laser designator is activated during the terminal phase of the trajectory. Course corrections are provided for by the fins, which pop out after the round leaves the barrel. Wings have been added to the round which pop out in the same fashion as the control surfaces aft, but they are in a fixed position to provide aerodynamic lift.

Laser-homing artillery shells will be guided to the target by ground troops with a device called GLLD (pronounced "glid" — an acronym for Ground Laser Locator Designator). The lightweight, tripod-mounted GLLD consists of a laser, a rangefinder, a telescopic sight, and a tracking unit, integrated into a single unit. Two men can easily move it into a forward battle position. The pulses sent can be coded so that a particular missile homes on the target marked by a particular laser. The laser only has to be laid on the target and many projectiles can use the reflection for homing simultaneously.

A GLLD operator scans an area for a target such as tanks, uses the laser range finder to determine distance and bearing, then focuses the narrow beam high intensity laser on the precise spot he wants the laser-homing projectile to strike. Artillery units then fire the projectiles whose sensors lock in on the laser beam reflected from the target and home in for a hit. The operator needs only to be able to aim the laser at the target, keep it laid and switched on for the last ten seconds of flight for the 155mm projectile to home in on the reflected energy. He will have had to pass the information needed to the artillery units to arrange their trajectories (the acquisition basket) for the terminal guidance to succeed.

An airborne designator is under development to provide the capability for use from a helicopter. The ultimate for survivability for the designator team will come with the mounting of a laser in a remotely piloted vehicle to provide designation from an aircraft without a pilot or locator/designator on board. Consideration is also being given to development of a dual-mode seeker (laser or infrared) which, depending upon the operational

requirement, will provide the CLGP choice of the most effective mode for homing on the target.

Advanced development testing has demonstrated that the 155mm weapon can destroy targets at ranges up to 16 km, using both airborne and ground-based laser designators. With the addition of the midbody wings the range can be extended to more than 20 km. The wings will also allow for fly-under, fly-out capability so that a CLGP will be able to compensate for low altitude cloud cover in the target vicinity. It will allow the projectile to fly beneath the cloud cover in tracking a target and to maintain sufficient lift to cover a wide area against moving targets.

CLGP developed to date have a unitary shaped charge warhead utilizing a precision cone designed to destroy tanks and other armour. CLGP are loaded and fired in the same manner as conventional artillery rounds, and no modification to existing artillery is necessary. Propellant charges and primers are standard for both CLGP and conventional 155mm rounds. Standard rammers are also used. Although the major effort has been directed towards a projectile with an anti-armour capability, the logical follow-through will be to also achieve a similar single shot hit capability with high explosive ammunition.

EFFECTIVENESS OF CURRENT ARTILLERY FIRE

Aside from psychological and other intangible effects which depend on the morale and state of training of the enemy troops, the effectiveness of artillery fire is measured in terms of the probability of obtaining a certain level of personnel or material casualties. This is usually stated as the percentage of casualities required for a given target situation. It is now generally accepted that the minimum effectiveness required to achieve the normal military aim of using artillery fire is 30%. This figure is acceptable to many in respect to personnel, but it is likely not high enough with regard to attacking tanks and APCs. Obviously with CLGP a sure hit with every round is not going to occur. Targets in battlefield conditions are very different from those being hit 90% of the time under ideal test conditions. It would not, however, be unreasonable to expect at least 50% hit probability with an average error of two feet for anti-armour CLGP and ten feet for area target projectiles.⁶

The effectiveness of artillery fire against personnel and light materials and unguided projectiles depends on the accuracy in placing the mean point of impact, the choice of fire unit size, and the lethality of the shell being used. A great deal of work has and is being done to improve the effectiveness of artillery fire against personnel and light material; however, with all its capabilities, artillery has one great handicap — inherent inaccuracy.

Improvements are being made to improve the system accuracy by the use of electronic meteorology, electronic muzzle velocity measuring equipments, and with electronic computers to provide not only greater accuracy, but also to handle the large masses of data that must be held by the command posts. One example of estimated system accuracy and per cent chance of a first round hit on targets of two different sizes is shown at

⁵Clarence A. Robinson, "Wings to Boost Guided Projectile Range", Aviation Week and Space Technology, October 13, 1975, p. 57

⁶Examples of test accuracies achieved with the advanced development projectiles include: within six inches of the laser spot, zero inches, 30 inches and 13 inches. Other data achieved against moving targets is cited in "Wings to Boost Guided Projectile Range", *Aviation Week and Space Technology*, October 13, 1975, pp. 56-57.

Table 3.7 The weapon depicted is just entering service; however, the progressive development of the system is demonstrated.

FH/SP70, Charge 7, Range 17,000m
Estimated Probable Error in Metres

	Estillaten	LIODADIC FILO	I III IAICTICS
Source of Error			Case C
		Case B	(OP with
	Case A	(OP with	laser range
	(Current	laser range	finder and
	OP)	finder)	PADS)
Target location and			
gun survey	95	63	35
Meteor (AMETS)	42	42	35
Weapon trajectory	69	69	69
Total PE	118	97	85
% chance of first roun	d		
hit on target 150m x	-		
	33%	40%	45%
150m		40%	43/0
% chance of first roun	d ·		
hit on target 200m x			
200m	43%	51%	57%
200111	7070	U 170	3. 70

TABLE 3

The probability of a first round hit can be increased; however, despite recent advancements it still falls dismally short of that required for the destruction of point targets. It takes a direct hit to kill a tank or personnel carrier and near miss to even neutralize one temporarily. Neither is very likely without a vast expenditure of ammunition.

Increasing the probability of a first round hit does not proportionally increase the number of casualties. Artillery ammunition produces very few casualties. Analyses of World War II, Korea and Vietnam show a figure of between 16 and 20 tons of artillery ammunition were expended per casualty. Casualties includes all ineffectives so the number of rounds for each enemy soldier actually killed is likely three times the figure given. To be sure, artillery provides neutralizing fire and is not used to kill. This has been perpetuated largely because it was often unable to hit the target and produce casualties. If artillery could produce enough casualties, there would be no activity to neutralize.

Using CLGP, targets that have been considered area targets until now, like enemy artillery, supply points, and vehicle columns can be treated as point targets. Troops in the open will still be area targets, but the number killed for each round will be far greater because the dispersion pattern can be precisely as great or as small as the GLLD operator desires.

At present our conventional artillery is practically ineffective against hard targets such as APCs and tanks except for a direct hit. For these types of targets we do not necessarily want to cause personnel casualties alone;

we are interested in material damage. These types of targets are relatively immune to current indirect artillery fire due to their protective armour and speed. The main aim of artillery fire has been to force the vehicle commander to remain closed down in his vehicle and to cause confusion in the control of the vehicle. The use of WP smoke has been used, but it causes obscuration to our own anti-tank direct fire weapons. APCs and tanks might also be stopped by massing guns. Brigadier TL Morony visited Israel shortly after the Yom Kippur War and reported that the Israelis used three regiments of 155mm guns firing about ten rounds fire for effect as fast as possible to stop a battalion of Egyptian tanks. The number of tank kills was not reported.

As a minimum, indirect artillery fire forces the enemy to "button up". This action restricts the enemy's vision, makes his command and control more difficult, limits the effectiveness of his weapons and his vulnerability to other anti-tank weapons. If the fire is of sufficient intensity, it might demoralize the enemy and break up his attack or force him to deploy prematurely into attack formations. Obtaining armour kills with indirect fire using conventional ammunition is a difficult business requiring large expenditures of ammunition to do the job.

It would appear that every possible measure which can be proven cost effective has been taken to achieve better accuracy. Artillery projectiles are, however, designed for neutralizing effects against personnel. The new 155mm SP 70 high explosive shell will have an excellent lethality against personnel and soft-skinned vehicles, but it still remains ineffective against hard targets such as APCs and tanks. The only means currently available for the destruction of hard targets by artillery fire is to engage the target with as many guns as are available and overpower it with sheer weight of fire.

Precision guided artillery will be another story. A forward observer (or anyone trained to do it) would paint the enemy tanks with a laser. On his signal, the battery would fire their CLGP rounds into the acquisition basket. The laser sensor in the round locks on to the target and homes in for the kill.

EFFECT ON THE ARTILLERY

The use of CLGP will produce a major increase in artillery effectiveness and will have a significant effect on the techniques used for the engagement of some targets. Destructive shoots, mobile targets, and close targets will be engaged in a different manner, with a greater certainty of effects and with a realistic expenditure of ammunition when CLGPs are used.

The destructive shoot is used when the destruction of a small target is desired, such as, a pill box, bunker, building or dug-in tank. The current method of engagement is by direct laying using a single gun. The gun must be moved to a position where it can see the target. Targets of this nature, however, are often capable of retaliatory fire. Taking a gun from a battery position to a location from which it can see and be seen is both time-consuming and dangerous as it is likely to bring about the damage or loss of the gun. Another method for

^{7&}quot;Regaining an Effective Indirect Artillery Fire Support Capability", a paper prepared by Major RG Elrick (Kingston, March 1973), p. 22.

⁸Colonel John I. Burke, "Smart Weapons", Army, February 1973, p. 16. (In a three-month period of World War II during the battle of Anzio, the ratio was a conservatively calculated 200 rounds per casualty. In Korea the ratio was 300 rounds. During the Vietnam War, through early 1971, it was 340 rounds.)

⁹Brigadier TL Morony, "Artillery Support in the Yom Kippur War", Journal of the Royal Artillery, March 1975, p. 12.

destroying a target is by adjusting the mean point of impact of a single gun, firing indirectly, onto the target. The shoot is slow, laborious, often expensive in ammunition, and may have to be terminated without destroying the target. When the MPI has been adjusted, the observer orders fire for effect in groups of five or ten rounds. There is, unfortunately, a tendency for the gun to wander off the target and the shoot may have to be ended without a successful conclusion. Using CLGP the observer need only illuminate the target he must destroy, order the fire of a gun and, keeping the target illuminated, expect the round to impact on the target.

Mobile target procedure is carried out against a target which presents only a fleeting opportunity for engagement. The target may either be moving or likely to move when shot at. For a moving target, if it is evident that the target will shortly reach a point which is either a recorded target or can be accurately located on the map, the observer may give complete orders to produce fire for effect on this point, withholding the order to fire until the appropriate moment. In other circumstances, fire is opened immediately at the position which the target is expected to reach by the time the first round is likely to arrive. As soon as any estimate of the necessary correction to hit the target can be made, fire for effect is opened. After the first round, bold corrections are made to bring successive bursts of fire to bear on the target. The speed and direction of movement of the target, and the time-lag between bursts of fire must be judged and the fire kept ahead of the target instead of behind it. A calculation made by an observer might be: if a target is moving 20 mph (ten metres per second) it will move 400 metres if the time of flight is 20 seconds and the correction takes 20 seconds from the arrival of one burst until the firing of the next.

It will quickly become apparent that calculations are not as simplistic as that shown and that there is a large element of chance involved in the engagement of a moving target using our current methods and ammunition. The engagement of a mobile target with CLGP will guarantee its destruction with a significant reduction in ammunition. The requirement will still exist to predict speed and direction of the target; however, calculations will only be needed for the placement of the acquisition basket and will be general in nature.

The engagement of a target close to our own troops exposes them to the risk of casualties because of the splinter pattern of the shell and the zone of the gun. The close target procedure is necessary whenever the target is within about 600 metres of our own troops. The degree of risk is reduced to the minimum by protacted adjustment of all the guns that will engage the target. It will be obvious that any target that is close to our own troops will likely be of a critical nature and any adjustment, least of all the adjustment of all guns, will be unacceptable for reasons of time or surprise. The engagement of a close target with more than one battery is rarely done because the procedure is so laborious.

The use of CLGP will permit fire to be brought to bear without any warning being given. Adjustment directly onto the advancing enemy will not be necessary and there will be no limit to how close the projectile may be brought. Direct support artillery firing CLGP will be able to provide intimate close support to our own troops

on an immediate basis and will be able to augment the support by aircraft using precision-guided weapons close to the FEBA.

The use of CLGP may well alter some of our artillery tactics in respect to movement and counter battery. Moving guns has always been a problem to the artillery staff because guns, once mobile, cannot be considered available to engage targets. Artillerymen take pride in their ability to deploy guns quickly on a call for fire: however, the successful engagement of a target under these conditions normally takes a long time. The delay is caused by the hasty fixation and orientation of the firing unit in its attempt to get into action quickly. Guns are deployed quickly, rounds are fired in short order, but adjustment takes time before fire for effect can be placed on the target. Firing CLGP, where any inaccuracies in survey are compensated for in terminal homing, will mean that a first round hit capability will exist for guns that deploy quickly when on the move. Artillery planners will be able to consider any gun in range, in action or mobile, available to engage targets.

The advances that have been made in weapon locating devices in recent years means that any artillery unit remaining in a firing location after the engagement of a target will be sure to be engaged itself by counter battery weapons. Our current doctrine dictates that alternate positions be prepared to be occupied in the event the main position is engaged by counter battery fire. Units using CLGP will be able to engage a target, move quickly to a new position 200 to 300 metres away, engage and move again. This procedure will prevent material and personnel casualties from counter battery fire, confuse the enemy into expending ammunition into positions that have been evacuated, and deceive the enemy artillery intelligence in their appreciation of the number of artillery units firing from a general area.

CLGP will have far reaching effects on artillery tactics, doctrine and techniques. The examples cited of target engagement and deployment procedures are but a few that must be addressed. The effect on the organization and equipment of an artillery unit will bear careful examination as the CLGP becomes accepted as the primary projectile of the artillery.

EFFECT ON THE BATTLEFIELD

Obviously, with NATO's limited ground manoeuvre forces and the strategic concept of flexible response, it must resort to some form of mobile defence which allows a degree of economy of force. The key to such a defence concept is primarily two-fold. The first requirement is to contain the attack in certain pre-selected areas that lend themselves to the area or positional defence while the main thrusts are reduced through attrition, intentionally giving ground on the main avenues of approach. As the enemy main attacks are canalized in the pre-selected killing areas, a critical moment for the defensive strategy is at hand.

The second requirement is that once the enemy has reached these killing areas, there must be sufficient conventional reserve forces to launch the necessary counter attack operations to destroy the enemy and restore the forward defensive areas. To bring this magnitude of offensive conventional strength to bear on

the enemy the very best tank-defeating means that money and technology can supply are needed. Even in the areas where ground under enemy pressure is yielded intentionally, these weapons can and should be used to hold the shoulders of the enemy thrusts and to blunt the tank heavy advance.

While it is true that direct fire is generally more effective than indirect fire in the engagement of tanks and APCs, it does have some limitations, the most dominant of which is range. This shortage of range, coupled with the lack of manoevrable anti-tank resources in any great strength, is a notable shortcoming in the defence of armour. In armoured warfare, the action will be so rapid that the decision on the deployment of ground-based direct-fire weapons, once made, will have finality because of the inability to appreciate what adjustment is required, to order movement, and then to move the resources. It is here that the artillery, with the ability to cover a large area of the battlefield by fire without any movement of the weapons, can reach out and engage the enemy armour beyond the range of the direct-fire weapons.

To engage the enemy at the earliest moment and as far out from our defended localities as possible is not, however, a new task for the artillery. If our defences are not to be overwhelmed by sheer weight of numbers the destruction, disruption and delay of enemy armour must begin well before it arrives in contact. To this time, little was achieved by openings at long range except to disrupt and delay. The chances of destroying a target were marginal at best. Engagement with CLGP will offer the opportunity to destroy the enemy armour as soon as he can be seen. Any divergence from the anticipated axes can be met by the rapid deployment by ground or air of GLLD equipped observers.

Artillery units using CLGP should reinforce the basic precepts of armour rather than reduce the role of armour in the combat arms team. Armour, with its shock action, should be used in large formations for rapid offensive strikes. It should avoid direct action and instead move through the enemy defences or around them, striking at his lines of communication or his reserves. We have continually in practice, "penny-packeted" tanks to infantry and conducted purely local armour counter attacks because artillery and infantry were unable to defeat concentrated enemy armour. With the Artillery using CLGP and infantry using their "smart" direct-fire anti-armour weapons, we should be able to defeat, or at least contain, enemy armour. A formation commander will have his tanks free for their ideal offensive role and will be able to launch a full-scale armoured counter attack after the enemy tanks have been decimated by CLGP and infantry anti-tank weapons.

Covering troops are generally given the task of delaying the enemy and to inflict casualties on the enemy armour without themselves getting decisively engaged. Unless the force is heavily weighted with tanks, this task is difficult for them to conduct. A covering force of reconnaissance units with laser designator equipped observers capable of directing the fire of CLGP artillery deployed in range would be able to slow the enemy and destroy a large number of tanks. A fewer number of ground troops will be able to accomplish the mission, relieving the remainder to prepare the positions required to halt the enemy advance.

CLGP require sensitive, precise seekers and guidance mechanisms and, therefore, will not be inexpensive. A cost-per-pound of \$3,564 in constant U.S. fiscal 1975 dollars is the goal. Cited earlier was a figure of 300 rounds of conventional artillery ammunition expended for every enemy casualty and an estimated 1200 rounds for a kill. At \$100 per round it will take \$30,000 for a casualty and \$120,000 for a kill using conventional ammunition. The CLGP will be cost effective not only in absolute ammunition costs, but in the reduction of logistic requirements to move, store, maintain and secure the fewer number of CLGP ammunition stocks. It is reasonable to conclude that the CLGP will be well worth the cost.

CONCLUSION

For the first time, the CLGP provides conventional artillery with a precision firing capability to engage armour, artillery, mechanized infantry, and other hard-point targets effectively. With the application of terminal homing techniques to the projectile, the notion of converting every gun and howitzer in the inventory to a long-range anti-tank weapon becomes a reality. The CLGP is fired like any other round from the existing weapon. It is highly cost effective and requires no special training, equipment, or additional manpower because it is loaded and launched following existing "crew drill" procedures.

It is a fact that superior weapons favour the user. Because of the present acceleration in invention, success in war depends more than ever before on the facility with which organizations, tactics and doctrine is adopted to the use of the improved weapons. In the past, partly through a conservatism inherent to the craft, soldiers have been peculiarly slow to adopt weapons and methods that were ready to hand. What will count is the imagination and efficiency with which we apply this rapidly advancing technology.

¹⁰Robinson, p. 57.

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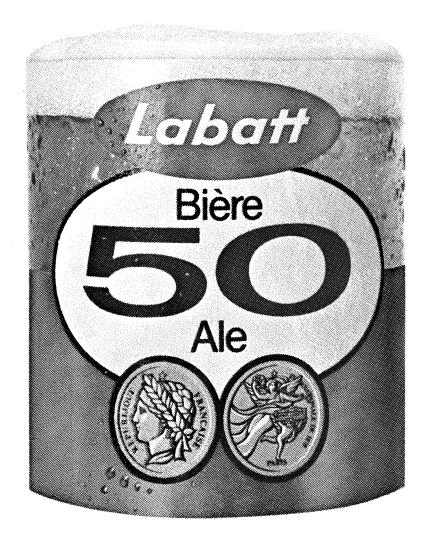
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1 RCHA





1 RCHA Activities

INTRODUCTION

The members of 1 RCHA look over the year 1975 with some pride. Many things took place, many lessons were learned, and we like to think many important tasks were initiated, engaged in, and completed during what might be called a "full" calendar year.

In spite of the normal disruptions sent to haunt a unit while it is trying to train, 1 RCHA managed to conduct its usual three practice camps and participated once again in a REFORGER exercise with the US Forces. In addition, the Regiment got away with the rest of 4 CMBG for an interesting and challenging exercise with German troops called GROSSE ROCHADE. Combined with these "in trade" training exercises were a myriad of additional activities, events, and asks which provided the framework for an industrious time in 1975.

OPERATIONAL TRAINING EXERCISES

Operational training exercises are by far the most important activities engaged in by 1 RCHA during its work year. It is during these exercises that the Regiment confirms its Gunner expertise, works closely with supported arms units, and also gets a chance to manoeuvre with allies.

Given the restrictions imposed while operating in the European Theatre, these forays take on added importance for they represent the Regiment's only access to suitable firing ranges and a chance to react as part of higher formation forces. Every possible measure is taken to ensure maximum participation by unit personnel and gain excellent training value from each day. The following is a review of the Regiment's operational training activities:

WINTER IN GRAFENWOHR

During the period 18 Jan - 2 Feb 75 the Regiment deployed to Grafenwohr and was engaged in its first live firing and training exercise for the year. The initial four days consisted of small arms classification for the majority of personnel while others were involved in the firing of the Regiment's four 105mm C1 Howitzers in support of a unit-run Basic Tech Course. The next phase consisted of battery level live firing exercises with emphasis on Troop Commander's fire planning and illumination shoots. In addition, the batteries also conducted .50 cal HMG firings and practised their troops for the Quick Action competition. The competition took place on 27 Jan and the winner, in a very tight race, was "A" Troop commanded by Captain DCD Milne. Following closely in second and third spots respectively, were "F" Troop led by Captain HN Simister and "C" Troop under Captain FB Brake. The Regiment had the pleasure of hosting the Commander 4 CMBG, BGen CH

Belzile, on the competition day and the technical shooting day which followed. He had an opportunity to observe action at both the gun end and the OP. During the closing days of the unit's stay in Grafenwohr, the three Battery Commanders were exercised in fire planning at the Battalion level.

SPRING IN MUNSTER/HOHNE

In an attempt to develop individual and team skills within the Regiment, 1 RCHA plans its training year around the annual rotation cycle. Thus, the exercises conducted after the summer rotation are designed to be sequencial in nature and are structured to culminate the following spring with the Regiment operating as a closely knit team of professionals.

When the Regiment deployed to the Hohne/Munster ranges in Northern Germany (19 May - 6 June) it was completing the yearly training cycle which had begun in fall 1974. Upon arrival each battery was allowed one week to review and refine its own drills. The batteries were then subjected to a "CO's test day" during which their drills and effectiveness were assessed at every level. The results as noted by an Instructor in Gunnery from the Combat Arms School and selected scorers from Regimental Headquarters were then included in the competition for the Elkins Trophy. To prove the standard of training on the guns the Regiment also conducted a direct fire competition. Each Number One was called forward, briefed by the Deputy Commanding Officer, and required to engage a target as an Open Action. Detachment and battery level assessment completed, the entire Regiment was put through its paces under the watchful eyes of both Canadian and British Instructors in Gunnery.

This very successful practice camp was concluded when the Commanding Officer announced that C Battery had taken first and second place in the Open Action competition, had received top scorers on the Test day, and was the winner of the annual Elkins Trophy competition. It was the end of a good cycle of training for C Battery and the Regiment.

FALL MADNESS

1 RCHA along with the rest of 4 CMBG is faced with dilemma each fall. Having just barely completed the rotation of personnel over the summer months and a major internal shuffle, it is immediately confronted with a major NATO formation training period. To prepare itself for these manoeuvres with the forces of allied nations, the whole Brigade deployed to the American Combat Training Center at Hohenfels on 20 Aug 75. The

Regiment wasted no time. Clearance into Hohenfels completed, it quickly departed for a week in Grafenwohr to get in some live shooting practice. The time away from the main brigade area was well spent. Sub-units conducted dry fire and movement exercises between the two training centres and upon arrival in Grafenwohr continued with live firing and movement training to the battery level. In addition to its own training, the Regiment also conducted Exercise FLASH POT which was designed to provide the non-gunner officers and non-commissioned officers of 4 CMBG an opportunity to practise observation of fire techniques. The week ended with a Commanding Officer's movement exercise back to Hohenfels.

Training continued once the Regiment had rejoined the Brigade. For the gun end personnel this meant annual classification on the grenade, pistol, M72, Carl Gustav, and demolitions. For the Battery Commanders and Troop Commanders it meant joining their affiliated battalions for a two-day exercise during which they practised combat team operations through all phases of war.

With the Regiment again practised in its own basic procedures and the observers familiar with the organizations they were to support, 1 RCHA cleared the Hohenfels ranges and began preparations for the next phase of the fall concentration period.

EXERCISE REGEN SPRUNG

Exercise REGEN SPRUNG was a three-phased Brigade exercise, to practise 4 CMBG in a deliberate assault water crossing using German Army doctrine which differs somewhat from Canadian doctrine. The exercise took place in the area of the Naab and Regen Rivers north of Regensburg (the home of Maxim's high class bar and shows). Phase One consisted of a cloth model exercise for senior officers and dealt with the specific command and control problems to be faced on the exercise. Phase Two was a twelve-hour command post exercise down to the battery level. This phase sought to sort out the staffing and mechanics of the assault crossing, especially unit movements while approaching and crossing the swim, ferry and bridge sites.

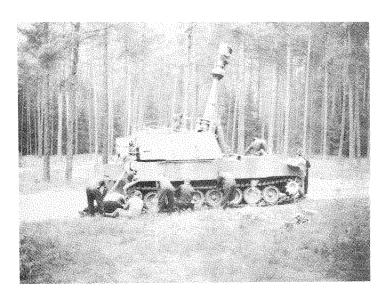
The actual crossing of the obstacle and subsequent advance was the object of Phase Three. Two armoured personnel carrier sites, two assault boat crossing sites, and two permanent bridge sites (used to simulate a bridge/ferry operation) were employed to cross the obstacle. The greater part of 1 RCHA crossed at the bridges. For a chosen few, however, the crossing was made with affiliated infantry units. Yes (!) the BC and OP parties (except of course for A Battery, who prefer the more genteel techniques of the Dragoons) were issued with Mark 1 paddles, life jackets, and assault boats. Wet or dry on the other side a three-kilometre walk was then made to establish the bridgehead, marry up with vehicles and continue the advance. The exercise proved a good training vehicle to prepare the Regiment for the II German Corps controlled river crossing later the same month.



Phase I of FLASH POT in the "Puff Range". Captain TR Pond and MBdr HC Hunter of B Battery, instructed several Engineers of 4 Fd Sqn in the art of shooting.



C Bty practised "GAS! GAS!" prior to REGEN SPRUNG.



Never a dull moment. "Say ahhh!" They shout as 15E receives her check-up.



Try it. You'll like it. B Bty's flying kitchen and greasy spoon.

EXERCISE GROSSE ROCHADE

From 15 to 19 Sep 75 the Regiment was engaged in this multi-phased river crossing exercise. Phase One found 4 CMBG in a reserve role behind the Naab and Regen Rivers. Phase Two involved a long road move to get into position. The move was done at night over two routes through some very hilly and close country. By first light all units were in the new assembly area some 10-15 kilometres from the Donau (Danube) River. While in the assembly area awaiting orders, 4 CMBG received additional artillery support in the form of an eight-inch US Battalion placed in the General Support Reinforcing role, and a mixed Battery of German Dusters and American Chapperals to provide air defence for vital points.

Phase Three which was the actual crossing operation, allowed less than five hours for battle groups to complete recce, plans, orders, re-groupings, initial movement and detailed preparations for a complicated night obstacle crossing and assault against known, but not firmly located tank-equipped recce elements. From a gunner point of view, the Regiment's participation in the 4 Jaeger Divisional Artillery preparatory fire plan was one of the most interesting aspects of the exercise. During this time the BC and FOO parties were again being checked into assault boats and being issued their now familiar Mark 1 paddles.

The assault, bridgehead, and break-out operations made up the next phase which commenced when our crossing troops met opposition while still paddling. Lead elements engaged in close combat with the mechanized armour units of the BLUE LAND enemy forces and the crossing operation continued with the deployment of the German M2 ferry/bridge units. 1 RCHA and the US



During GROSSE ROCHADE the guns were ferried across the water obstacle. Quite an experience.

8-inch Battalion crossed using floating bridging by night and ferries during the day. The break-out and advance carried our forces forward some 20 kilometers and was characterized by steady fighting, quick regroupings, touch and go refuelling operations, and some adroit tactics on the part of the enemy. The fifth and final phase saw 4 CMBG forced back to the DONAU by an enemy counter offensive.

From start to finish 4 CMBG was "in contact" with the enemy. It proved to be a very fast paced, realistic, demanding and most rewarding exercise for all elements of the Regiment.

REFORGER VII - EXERCISE CERTAIN TREK

After having been given a breathing spell of a few weeks, the Regiment was again involved in a major exercise. For ten days in mid-October 1975 1 RCHA, as part of 4 CMBG, participated in the REFORGER deployment for 1975. Designated Exercise CERTAIN TREK, it involved the deployment of two US divisions and of course, 4 CMBG.

The Regiment deployed initially to support 2/2 Armoured Calvalry Regiment (ACR) as part of the corps covering force. While so employed we experienced a rather uneventful but highly mobile three days, as the enemy was determined to conduct their offensive to the

right of the 2/2 ACR area of responsibility. During this phase the Regiment renewed its acquaintance with D Battery, 2nd Battalion, 67th Air Defence Artillery which provided air defence support to 4 CMBG. Throughout the exercise they provided protection for vital points and area coverage in zone, with a mixture of Vulcan and Chapperal air defence systems. This proved a valuable experience for GPOs and recce officers who were often faced with the requirement to include air defence personnel in the local defence plan. It is felt that valuable lessons were learned from the close liaison which resulted.

During the next phase of the exercise, 1 RCHA returned to its normal role under command of 4 CMBG who had established a defensive position as the enemy force. 4 CMBG defended in zone for three days and was then relieved in line by elements of 2 ACR. With 4 CMBG in reserve, 1 RCHA was moved south and was placed in a General Support Reinforcing role to a US Army Brigade. The Regiment then rejoined 4 CMBG when they conducted a passage of line which began the offensive stage of the exercise. A US M109 Battalion was placed in General Support Reinforcing to 4 CMBG for this phase and as a result, the available fire power was boosted to 36 guns. The advance proceeded well and included an airmobile assault onto a crossing site on the Mainz River.

The completion of Exercise CERTAIN TREK ended the operational exercises for 1975. The Regiment returned to Artillery Park in Lahr to continue the individual training of personnel who had arrived that summer.



H Bty, 1st Sqn, 2nd Armoured Cavalry Regiment (US) that was placed on GSR to 1 RCHA, a look at the long barrel.



The art of concealment and camouflage as practised by B Battery during REFORGER.



B Battery loading the train after REFORGER VII.



From across Canada militia gunners came to Europe and 1 RCHA as part of the Militia Flyover program. Shown in picture:

Capt SR Carr, Sgts RB Toth and JCR Gelinas, Bdrs AJ Currell and GR Schuett, Gnrs R. Castonguay, KH Gertz, JA Chegwin, DR Lavoie, JI Leblanc, P Laperriere, RA Marceniuk, JAG Mercier, R Schelenz, WG Smith, H. Thew, JR Williams and GM Waiamorski.

GENERAL TRAINING

In an attempt to build variety into the training year, 1 RCHA participated in a number of activities in addition to normal individual and unit training. These activities are designed to be challenging and interesting also to contribute in some way toward physical and leadership development. During 1975 the Regiment participated in three such events:

SKI SCHOOL

Each year 4 CMBG conducts a ski school in the hills of the Black Forest during which members of the various units are instructed in all aspects of skiing from basic to advanced levels. During the month of February, one hundred members of 1 RCHA took part in this training and despite bruises and the occasional broken bone, applications for future attendance continue to outnumber the vacancies available to the Regiment.

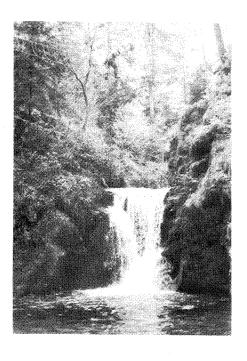
TALLY HO

During the period 28-30 April 1975 twenty-two teams, each consisting of eleven men, took part in a Regimental adventure training exercise, TALLY HO IV. Each man carried his combat web gear, personal weapon, change of uniform, change of boots, three days rations, sleeping bag, and a rucksack. Each team was required to carry a manpack radio, spare batteries, two compasses, and a first aid kit. Twenty teams were made up of Junior

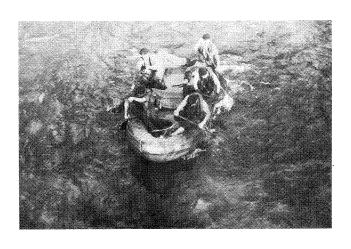
NCOs with some representation from the 1st Regiment, Royal Horse Artillery (1 RCHA's affiliated Regiment). Senior NCOs and officers formed two separate (non-competing) teams; there were, of course, side wagers on which of these two would fare the best.

The exercise consisted of eight events combined with a rather gruelling march between event sites. Teams walked in excess of 50 kilometres over very hilly terrain during the three days of training and had to complete all of the practices along the way. Included in the events were rapelling, 105mm Howitzer man handling, assault boat handling, raft construction and manoeuvring, rope bridge construction and usage, patrolling, shooting, and a jeep rally. Each event was structured to provide a challenge to the participants and to practise or develop skills not normally engaged in by gunners. Team leaders were alternated at each site and it became their responsibility to keep people together and keep them working (a difficult task once fatigue had set in).

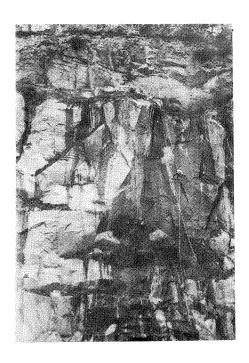
Successful completion of the eight events and the final removal of the packs, that had been a constant companion (and anchor) for three days, brought to competitors a true feeling of accomplishment. Work, sweat, success and failure had been met and dealt with. (Those who backed the officers team over the Senior NCOs, however, went away with something more tangible than a feeling of accomplishment).



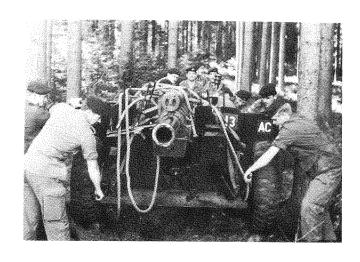
Rope bridging has its drawbacks. One step and you're wet.



The Assault Boat course required strenuous paddling to keep off the rocks, however, strenuous paddling means getting wet.



The long rappel site. 170 feet from top to bottom.



MBdr Ken Habing hustles his 105mm Howitzer man handling team through its paces in 45 sec.

NIJMEGEN MARCHES

Once again insanity swept the Regiment and fifteen hardy members decided to don web gear and rifle and march with 14,000 other soldiers and civilians in the annual Nijmegen marches.

The team was trained by WO Andrews, a veteran of seven previous marches. The requirements for team participation were at least eleven marchers of which only 10% may fall out if the team was to receive a team trophy. Ten kg of gear had to be carried and the march completed by 1700 hrs daily. Forty kilometers a day was the official course for a grand total of 160 km by the end of the week.

Four days later the team crossed the finish line with only one casualty and headed for the "blister ball".

This year's candidates were:

Capt DCD Milne Bdr ML Danis Lt PV Nielsen Bdr WJ Eckenswiller Sgt RG Williams Bdr Gutheorl MBdr JD Dunn Bdr CJ Howell MBdr GD Gillis Bdr LA Martin MBdr JD Simard Bdr FC Ripley MBdr RG Sugg Bdr IR Andrews Bdr CW Corcoran Cpl JL Cross (Med A)

Memories of the Marches include that lovely tub of cold water at the end of the day, Bdr O'Brien's leg rubs, Cpl Cross and his needles, the 29 km march to lunch on the second day, the great meals, the sheer joy of the finish line!

PARADES AND INSPECTIONS

As part of its commitment to tradition and as a means of marking special occasions, the Regiment participated in a variety of parades and inspections throughout the year.



The Colonel Commandant BGen EMD Leslie, DSO, CD, falls in with a M109 gun detachment during his visit to the regiment 29 April 1975.

CHANGE OF COMMAND

The first of three change of command ceremonies occurred on 1 May 1975 as Maj OL Greenizan handed "A" Battery over to Capt NH Connolly. Maj Greenizan moved to RHQ as the DCO following the promotion and posting of LCol RK James. Maj Greenizan was presented

with a few mementoes of his tour as Battery Commander and then received three cheers from the battery. Shortly after taking command, Capt Connolly was promoted to Major.



Captain NH Connolly inspects his new battery, A Battery, during the change of command ceremonies.

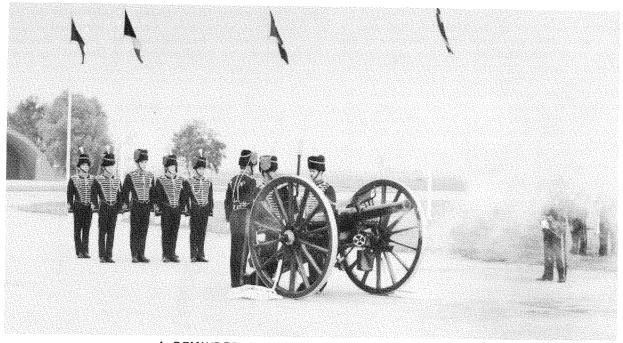
On 3 July, 1975 LCol RL Strawbridge ended his two-year tenure as Commanding Officer of 1 RCHA on posting to the directing staff at the Canadian Land Forces Command and Staff College. Prior to leaving, LCol Strawbridge passed the Regiment over to the new CO, LCol DJ Walters during a parade which included

inspections, parting words, salutes, and of course, a heart-warming Regimental roll-past. The Regiment said farewell to RSM EJ Morris at the same time, but had to wait until August to welcome the new RSM, CWO McTaggart. RSM McTaggart returned after just a year's absence from 1 RCHA, during which time he attended the Master Gunner Course.



LCol RL Strawbridge signs over Command of 1 RCHA to LCol DJ Walters in the presence of BGen CH Belzile.

C Battery too, experienced a change of command ceremony in 1975. On 18 July, Maj WR Johnston said farewell to the officers and men he had commanded during his two-year tour in Europe. There to assume command was Maj RG Elrick who was not unknown to many of the "old salts" on parade. On return to Canada Maj Johnston took up a job in the Directorate of Land Requirements.



A REMINDER OF THE PAST — During the change of command ceremonies held by 1 RCHA, a 12 Pdr gun was manned by a detachment of Gunners dressed in period uniforms who demonstrated gun drill based on methods used over 100 years ago.



1 RCHA celebrated the regimental birthday and St Barbara's Day 4 Dec 75.

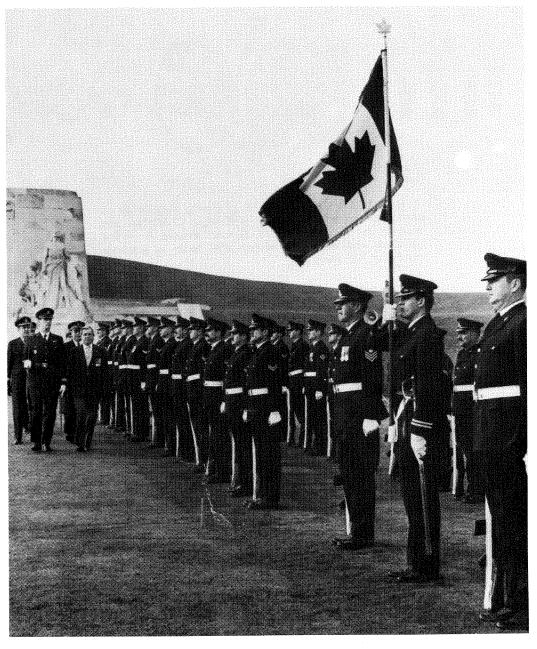
VIMY RIDGE

The Regiment provided the honour guard at the ceremonies at the Canadian National Memorial, Vimy, France, on 9 November, 1975. The Guard was trained by Capt RB Mitchell and WO DE Wall. Capt Mitchell commanded the guard and passed on the following report:

"As the final notes of the Last Post died away, a respectful silence descended upon those gathered at the base of the great monument with its twin white pylons which soar high above the ridge overlooking the Donai Plains. In silence, the gathered crowd thought not only of the gallantry and sacrifice which had enabled the Canadian Corps to capture this place on 9 April 1917, but of all those who made the supreme sacrifice in both World Wars and who lie in now peaceful fields far from

home, lost to us but not forgotten. The sight of the two sentries from 4 CMBG Military Police Platoon performing the vigil and the guards of honour from the 1st Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery and the 7th Regiment of Chasseuxs, recalled, for each of the many French, British and Canadian veterans present, the time when he had been called upon to wear a uniform of his country in defence of freedom. Heads and arms rose in salute at the sounding of Revielle, and Mr Prosper Boulanger, MP, represented the Government of Canada, and on behalf of the Canadian Armed Forces, MGen Duncan A McAlpine, laid a wreath at the base of the memorial."

1 RCHA also paraded to the nearby Canadian Artillery memorial where a wreath was laid on behalf of the Royal Regiment.



Mr Prosper Boulanger, MP, inspects the 1 RCHA Ceremonial Guard at Vimy, France.

4 CMBG COMMAND AND STAFF INSPECTION

The Regiment is inspected annually by the Commander 4 CMBG and his staff to assess administrative procedures, standards of training, and combat readiness of personnel and equipments. Having returned from REFORGER on 24 October, 1 RCHA launched into preparations for the 1975 inspection. During that period the unit was a flurry of activity as clean-up and repair priorities conflicted with other taskings and requirements. The final week saw an intensification of the pre-inspection checks at all levels in an attempt to bring all equipment to a point of perfection. The hard work paid off.

The inspection actually began on 9 December when a flock of staff officers from Headquarters 4 CMBG descended upon the administrative machine of the Regiment to verify how well it was tuned. After a full working day of checking, prying, questioning, analyzing, and making notations, they declared 1 RCHA to be in good shape.

After more checks, last minute adjustments and changes, the Regiment was ready for the Commander. Brigadier-General CH Belzile began his inspection on the morning of 15 December and after having received an 11-gun salute, inspected the personnel of the Regiment.



BGen CH Belzile inspects B Bty during his annual Parade and Inspection of the regiment on 15 Dec 75. The Commanding Officer and Major DB Bianco BC B Bty, look on while the Brigade Commander speaks to Gnr Moore AC.

AWARDS

Several individual achievements were awarded during the year. Canadian Forces Decorations were presented to many members. The Order of Military Merit was awarded to Capt BA Hamilton on 28 May 1975 for the part he played in the rescue of an American soldier from a burning vehicle and for driving the vehicle away from the built-up area. Two non-gunner members of the Regiment, Capt VR Jackson (the Technical Adjutant) and Cpl Cross JL (a Medical Assistant), were awarded the Chief of Defence Staff Commendation for their prompt and

effective actions at the site of a sunken Armoured Personnel Carrier, which proved instrumental in saving the life of a drowning member of the Regiment.

In an announcement on 11 March 1975 from the CDS, 1 RCHA was sited as being the winner of the CDS MSE Safety Plaque for Canadian Forces Europe. This award for outstanding vehicle safety, was an example of the continuing effort put forth by all ranks of the Regiment.



LCol RL Strawbridge, CD, received the CDS MSE Safety Plaque for the second year from Maj Gen JW Quinn, Commander Canadian Forces Europe.



CFE Champions, the 1 RCHA Gunners.
(Front row, left to right): B Kirchmayer, M MacKenzie, W McClean, W Vantassell, "Tank" Davidson, R Bernier, A Burgess and Andrew Moore, the honourary gunner.
(Back row): "Gentleman Jess" Clifton, E Clamo, J Boyd, "Sonny" White, the Commanding Officer, LCol DJ Walters, "Dave" Cooper, N Bernier, E Price, "Beaver" Murphy, and the DCO, Maj OL Greenizan.

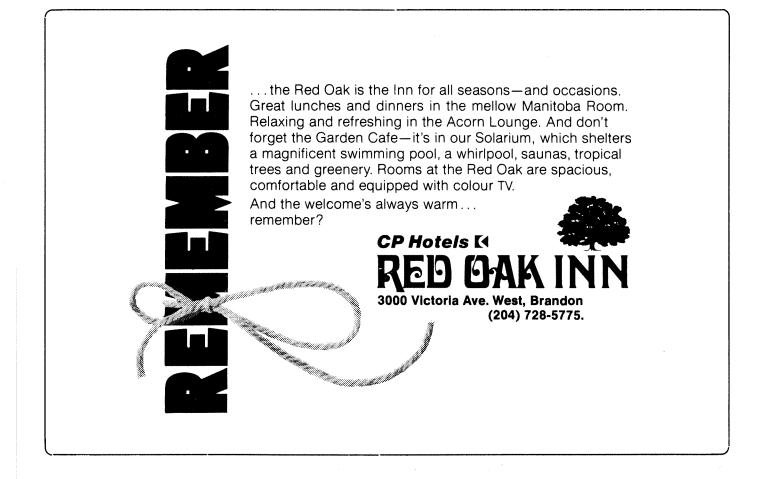
CONCLUSION

Although justly proud of their achievements in 1975, the members of 1 RCHA also realize that what they did was not substantially different from what had been expected of them or other Regiments in preceding years, nor what will be expected of them in 1976.

Not to be overlooked as we reflect upon the successes of the past year, are the personnel who make up

the support staff elements of the Regiment. The not often remembered, but always essential quartermaster, maintenance, cook, clerk, and medical staffs, have done an admirable job for the guns and gunners of 1 RCHA.

The entire Regiment looks forward to more hard work, demanding exercises and good times in the upcoming year.



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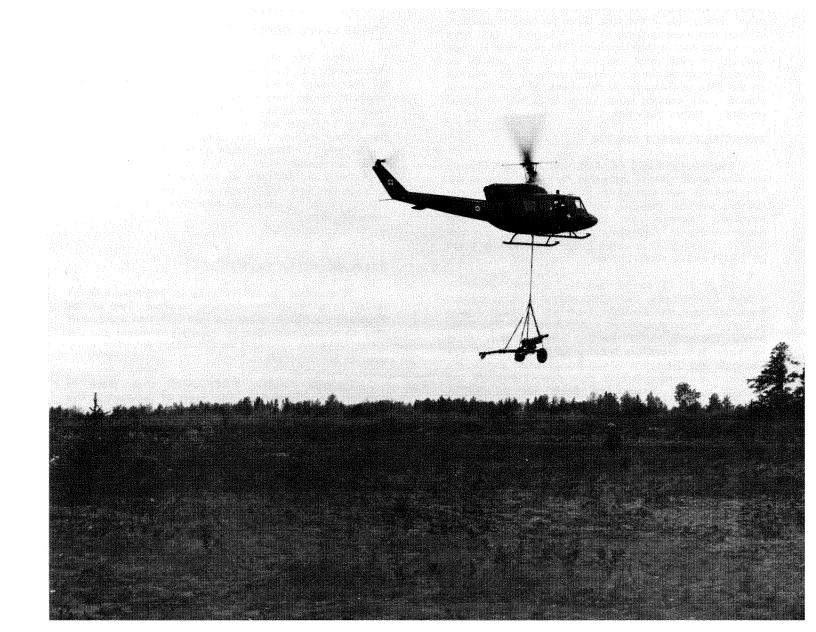
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2 RCHA





2RCHA Activities

By Lieutenant H.M. Auger

EXERCISE QUICK START I

To start off 1975 in 2 RCHA we must go back to 1974 and our last major activity that year. In fact, it all started on 17 December at 0158 hours in the first blinding blizzard of the winter. "D" Battery, the duty battery of the month, was called out for Exercise QUICK START I and slowly but surely the bodies drifted in through the storm over the next few hours. Organization was completed and the Battery moved off at 0700 hours to CFS Carp for the internal security and defensive exercise.

Once at the station the Battery under Major Oehring's direction, was broken down to secure this and other installations in the area. When we were in position, infiltrations were attempted by insurgents, but little success was had in their attempts. The personnel at these installations were most impressed with the security we afforded them despite our limited numbers. We returned on the 19th of December to Petawawa. All in all this was a good, quick exercise which served to enliven all for the coming Christmas festivities.

EXERCISE PERFECT SEASON

Exercise PERFECT SEASON was 2 Combat Group's contribution to clearing up severe New Year's hangovers. The exercise was conducted in three phases: Phase I sub-unit training; Phase II Exercise RAPID CHANGE, a formation exercise to test unit flexibility and responsiveness in regrouping; and Phase III, Exercise NOBLE CONFLICT, a battle group-sized exercise based on 3 RCR and its AMF(L) role.

Phase I, 13 to 19 January, started innocently enough by deploying the FOOs with 3 RCR to support their Company test exercises. Here was included digging in fully in frozen ground and a very imaginative live firing period. The guns of "D" Battery were kept busy, firing for target grid procedure training for 3 RCR, 8 CH, 427 Squadron and 2 Combat Group Headquarters and Signals Squadron, supporting 3 RCR night patrols with HE and illuminating and finally live firing for the 3 RCR Company tests.

Phase II, 20 to 24 January, was relatively tame for the guns, but kept the FOOs busily changing affiliation. Five small mini-exercises were held which included as CAST Combat Group rear area security task, defence of the Service Battalion and finally the big morale booster, street fighting in base camp with the objective being the Base Headquarters building.

Phase III, 25 to 31 January, returned "D" Battery to its prime role of supporting 3 RCR in its AMF(L) role. This phase was highlighted by the live fire support which

was provided on two battalion-size attacks. The fire was most effective and gave many new young "Grunts" their first taste of artillery. Only one incident occurred which was not quite to plan; ZG 19A paced this off at 57 metres.

All in all the exercise was an excellent way for "D" Battery to conduct its winter training. All troops were tested to their fullest in all phases of war anded the exercise on a high note.

TRADE LEVEL THREE TRAINING

About this time it was our turn to supply large numbers to our peacekeeping forces in the Middle East. As the troops rolled out to Egypt, Syria, Israel and Lebanon, troops were rolling in, in the form of recruits — fresh from Cornwallis. The honour of training "A" Troop went to Lt Riedel and on 24 February 28 young privates began their artillery training. Soon "A" Troop was joined by "B" and "C" Troops which started 7 and 21 April and were commanded by Lt Kokkonen and Lt Auger respectively. By mid-June we had graduated some 70 new gunners, the first in the regiment in many a year. There was still more to come, but meantime there were a few more exercises.

EXERCISE ARENA EXCHANGE

"Ubiquitous" is defined in better dictionaries as the ability to go anywhere, anytime, anyhow. Two of the Regiment's activities tested out that definition although it may be argued that with "D" Battery in Egypt and the influx of young "gunners" we tested that definition every time we did something.

Exercise ARENA EXCHANGE took place in glorious Copenhagen and other parts of Denmark at the end of April. It became for "D" Battery the last of the AMF(L) exercises. As the majority of the battery was involved in Trade Level Three training or basking in the Egyptian sun, RHQ was required to provide the artillerymen for the exercise (RC Signals and Militia gunners). The battery also received an OP party from 3 RCHA and a FAC from 2 TACU. "D" Battery then under the command of A/BC D Captain John Reid joined 3 RCR and flew off to Denmark.

The exercise itself was designated as a Command Post exercise but did involve movement of all the Headquarters taking part. For all the Canadian "gunners" who had never exercised in Europe, the experience of driving into farmers' barns and hiding in little villages added to their repertoire of war stories.

Oh, yes! It must be added the Battery CP also had three British gunners join them for the exercise when vehicle problems limited the range of their radios. With British gunners, militia gunners, RC Signals, a helicopter pilot (ex-gunner) and some Canadian artillerymen, it proved that we could go anywhere, anytime, anyhow, and still perform our duties with a flair of professionalism and pride.

OPERATION CADENCE



MBdr Nasadyk (left) and Bdr Roper are among the first to enter the Kingston Pen as a guard watches and prepares to walk out.

Operation CADENCE saw the Regiment take to the ramparts of Kingston Penitentiary on the 2nd of July. 2 RCHA was tasked to provide the headquarters for the units that would guard all the Ontario penitentiaries. Besides the command and control the Regiment provided "D" Battery to guard the Kingston Pen and the Kingston Women's Penitentiary. Other units involved included a

squadron from 8 CH, two companies from 3 RCR and the Signals Squadron. Again the Regiment responded quickly and although the task lasted only one day it demonstrated another of our many capabilities. Many thanks to CFB Kingston and their staff for without their support this tasking could and would have been mucl more difficult.

EXERCISE PROUD CLIMBER

From 16 to 26 June 75 the Second Regiment participated in Exercise PROUD CLIMBER. This was a 2 Combat Group collective training exercise held at BFC Valcartier. Advance parties from RHQ and "D" Battery moved by road on 15 June followed by the main body the next day. Upon arrival the sub-units deployed directly into a hide.

The aim of the exercise was two-fold. Firstly, to participate in the Brigade exercise, and secondly, to provide "C" Troop the opportunity to complete their L5 live firing in accordance with their training schedule. "D" Battery conducted the live firing during the 17 to 18 June with "C" Troop manning the guns.

During this activity the FOOs were given the opportunity to practise their role engaging targets in mountainous terrain, a situation not normally found on the Petawawa ranges.

Upon completion of the live firing "C" Troop held its graduation parade in the field with Brigadier-General Kirby, Commander 2 Combat Group, in attendance.

The Brigade portion began rather unexpectedly as the participating units were bugged-out at 0300 hours and main bodies were resituated by first light. Prior to our movement orders we had just completed a highly successful and liquid smoker hosted by 5 RALC. Fortunately, the RCPO had opted to call it an early night and was able to co-ordinate a successful move.

During the next four days we practised rapid deployment and re-grouping. In the ensuing days we learned many lessons about local defence and security. At one point the gunners were tasked to provide ten-man patrols attached to the R22eR. At this time a full appreciation was gained by all of us, for the difficult terrain which the Valcartier training area has to offer. Further lessons were learned about patrolling, an art which we do not always have an opportunity to practise. We were able to complete two successful battery helicopter moves, thus providing the new gunners in "D" Battery with an introduction to the light mobile battery role.

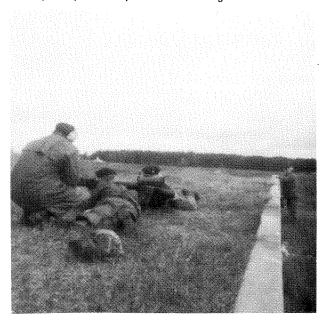
With the brigade exercise complete, "D" Battery provided four gun detachments on the evening of 24 June to participate in the "CONCERT UNDER THE STARS" held at the citadel. The gun detachments fired blank ammunition during the playing of the 1812 overture. This activity was well received by players and audience alike. On the 26th the regiment re-deployed by vehicle to Petawawa, bringing to a close a most successful training exercise.

During all this activity it must be remembered that trade level three training was still going on. To this end "D" Troop commanded by Lt Riedel had begun with 34 potential gunners on 16 June.

E BATTERY AND MILCON 75

One of the biggest events of 1975 was the reforming of "E" Battery in Petawawa on 7 July 75. Initially commanded by Captain Haslett, it was soon to become Major Schott's pride and joy.

With the formation of "E" Battery went the responsibility of all Trade Level Three training. Thus when "G" Troop started on 21 July with 34 students, it was not only the course officer, Lt Auger, but all of "E" Battery's responsibility for their training.



"C" Troop practises firing the 84mm Medium Anti-Tank Weapon as part of their General Military Training.



MBdr Davenport watches as one of the young gunner goes through procedure of firing the 66mm Ligh Anti-Tank Weapon.



Sgt Paterson takes "G" Troop through one of their early periods on gun drill.

As "G" Troop was beginning, "D" Troop was coming to end and they did so on 8 August with the final few days of live firing carried out in Meaford, Ontario.

The Meaford location was a good one not only because it provided a fresh area but also because it was

where the Militia Concentration (Milcon) for 1975 began. After one week of live firing and dry training the militia units practised a long road move back to CFB Petawawa. Once back to the more familiar area of Petawawa it was about ten more days of training before the weary militia men packed up and returned to their respective homes.

REGIMENTAL BIRTHDAY

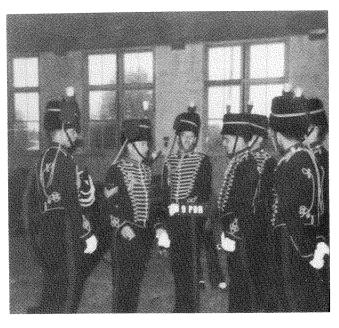


The Colonel-Commandant, accompanied by the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Stothers; BC "D" Major Oehring and RSM MacDonald inspects the troops during our 25th Anniversary.

I bet you thought we had forgotten our regimental birthday on 7 August. No way! Because of heavy commitments on the actual birthdate it was decided that we would celebrate our quarter-of-a-century of existence on Labour Day, 1 September. Activities that day included displays of both modern equipment and some not-so-modern equipment (9 and 25 pounders plus a

half-track), a parade, roll-past and salute.

Special guest for the celebrations was the Colonel-Commandant, Brigadier-General E.M.D. Leslie. With music provided by the RCA Band and several former Commanding Officers in attendance, a good time was had by all who attended.



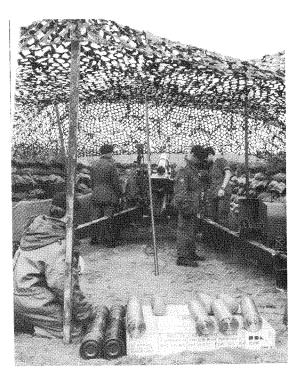
Sgt Paterson gives his 9 pounder detachment their final briefing prior to the deployment and firing demonstration on the 25th Anniversary celebration.

EXERCISE MOBILE WARRIOR

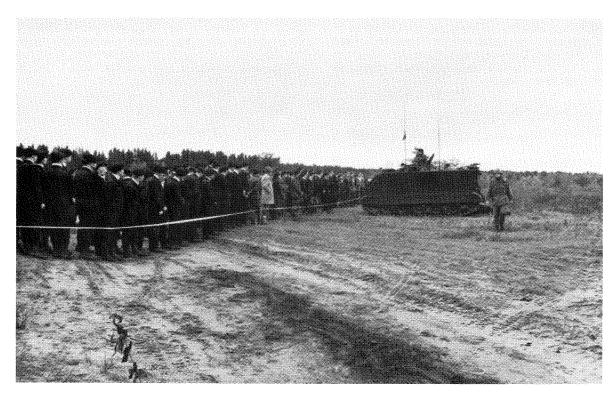
In so far as exercises go, the highlight of the year for 2 RCHA was Exercise MOBILE WARRIOR. Held from the 25 to 30 September 75, this was the first opportunity the regiment had in a long time to deploy both batteries simultaneously in the field. Staged annually for the benefit of the officers of the Canadian Forces Staff College, the regiment provided a most impressive and spectacular fire power demonstration.

"D" Battery's contribution to the exercise was threefold; first, the fire power demonstration; secondly, a weapons effect demonstration; and finally a gun-end display. The latter consisting of six guns each being prepared to a different stage in a defensive posture.

The coup de grace, however, was "E" Battery's tactical deployment of the 105mm L5 pack howitzer by helicopter, after which they participated in a fire mission regiment. Aside from being just another display, the exercise served to demonstrate the mobility and capabilities of 2 RCHA as a close support regiment.



Sgt Mullin's detachment fire from their gun pit during Exercise MOBILE WARRIOR.



Major D.G. Schott addresses the gentlemen cadets of RMC during the dress rehearsal for MOBILE WARRIOR 25 to 30 Sep 75.

CPXs

As is the case every year, we had our fair share of Command Post Exercises and the two major ones were Exercises RITE SIMPLE I and II.

RITE SIMPLE I was held 25 to 29 May 75 at CFB Petawawa and for the controllers it was a very hectic few days. As part of lower control it was our job to play all the FOOs, BCs and CPs in an entire regiment. In addition we were tasked to play the 27 blowpipe detachments, and this became so tedious that at one stage all 27 became lost and we were unable to contact for several hours. More than one headache was had, but we got a chance to exercise not only a brigade headquarters, but also a Divisional Headquarters.

RITE SIMPLE II was much the same except it was held in BFC Valcartier from 24 to 30 October. Much of the excitement on this exercise was in the last 24 hours as there were approximately two dozen divisional fire missions. It was a pleasurable experience as many members of higher control tried to remember the correct format for a fire mission division. It was on this exercise that many young subalterns picked up a new phrase, "We are going up to Div." From then on it was natural for everyone, when asked where they were going, to remark, "Oh, I'm just going up to Div for lunch."

As of 1 November the AMF(L) role went west to 3 RCHA and by 2 November people had removed their Canadian flags and sold back their AMF badges. Good luck to "J" Battery in their new role.

EXERCISE PRIME GROUP

Regimental Gun Camp was held 16 to 19 November and was called Exercise PRIME GROUP. Beginning at 1300 hours on a Sunday afternoon the regiment deployed



Lieutenant-Colonel Stothers, Captain Peterson and CWO MacDonald during exercise PRIME GROUP. "Not stew for lunch again!"

to a hide followed quickly by night occupations for both batteries. Despite the cold, both batteries fired throughout the night until about 0800 hours when the Commanding Officer let the BCs put their respective batteries through their paces.



Officer call sign 11 or Troop Commander of A Troop. Capt Mike Farrell in his home away from home.

For "E" Battery it was shovels, picks, sandbags and revetting as they put the final touches to their dug-in positions. Lots of hard digging by "H" Troop under the careful direction of Lt R.J. Kokkonen and the rest of the course instructors was carried out. While this was going on, "D" Battery continued their live firing and began preparations for rafting the battery.



Lieutenant-Colonel Stothers (right) says, "Let me make you an offer you can't refuse to his BCs Major Schott and Major Oehring.

Tuesday it was Brigadier-General Kirby visiting the regiment for his annual inspection. "E" Battery's contribution was a demonstration/training of how the gunners defend a gun position when they come under



Captain Riedel and his mobile forest as they prepare to go to the field on Exercise PRIME GROUP.

attack. Again we proved that it was very effective and we were glad not to be on the receiving end. For the Combat Group Commander it was over to Chalk Bay where Major Oehring demonstrated his battery being ferried from one side to the other.



On the regimental exercise Lt Auger demonstrates another reason why living in the field is so much fun.

After his inspection was completed it was more live firing in the form of technical shooting to wrap up the exercise. All in all it was a good shake-out for the regiment and both batteries responded very well considering it was the first exercise for most of the young gunners.

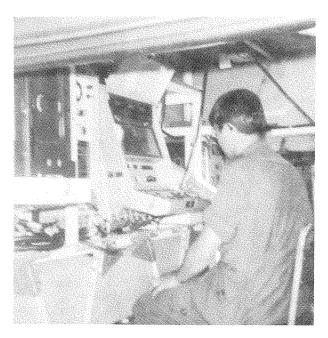
SUMMARY

With the mass of over 120 new gunners, it was inevitable the drivers, communicators and basic technicians courses had to be run.

As soon as our first TL3 course had been completed, it was time to start and we did with driver wheeled, communicators and technicians courses all starting in early May. As the driver wheeled ended, the driver tracked began in mid-June, followed quickly by another communicators course in early July. Since the requirements for qualified chauffeurs was up, another two drivers courses began, one in mid-September and one in early October.

To keep the constant flow of young gunners busy a third communicators course and second technicians course led off November. And last but not least was our final driver tracked course of the year in December. Although the demand on all instructors has been heavy in these and trade level three courses, it's safe to say that we enjoyed it fully because for the first time in a long time we had some new blood in the system.

Coinciding with this great influx of new blood was the aforementioned formation of "E" Battery in early July. With D and E nearly up to strength, it was time to think of another battery, "T" Battery, our air defence battery. Towards this end Major Elrick was appointed BC and was given a BK, BSM and TSM early in December. In the new year we will see many more bodies posted to "T", and it looks very good for 1976.



Gnr Wilkins of "D" Battery goes through the fire mission sequence during his FACE operator's course held in August.

UBIQUE (Between Alexandria and Beirut)

By Major Oehring

Gnr Joe Brousseau waited impatiently at the wheel of his five-ton "multi-fueler" for the ten o'clock vehicle crossing from Egypt into Israeli-occupied Sinai. It had taken since six that morning to reach UNEF OP 510 on the Coastal Road from Ismailia to Jerusalem. Normally the drive would have taken about an hour but Egyptian Army Engineers had not been able to restore the floating bridge across the Suez Canal. He had hoped to be most of the way across the Sinai desert and well on his way to pick up his load in Tel Aviv before the sun reached its zenith. Now, as the mercury climbed steadily towards 55 degrees C, all he could do was sit, sweat and curse ships that caused traffic jams in the desert.

Ahead of him in the forming vehicle convoy, MBdr "Sonny" George in the cab of his 20-ton lowbed was in the same situation. In the middle of his third six-month tour he had learned to accept the delay that accompanies almost every activity of man in this part of the world. His cargo, picked up the day before in Cairo, was destined for the Canadians in Camp Bolivar on the Golan Heights on the Syrian-Israeli border. Looking out his side window northwards towards the Mediterranean, he watched the desert beatles scurry over the baking sand and wondered if they knew they were in the midst of a minefield. Meanwhile about 140 kilometers away in the battered city of Suez, MBdr Dearman had just finished copying a message addressed to the Finnish Battalion from HQ UNEF in Ismailia. He recognized the voice of the sending operator on the command net as that of MBdr Tooker and he wondered if he would see him at the Gunner Party next Saturday, the 12th of July. But, the heat was getting to him now, and he was glad to be going off shift.



Bdr Doug See (right) of 2 RCHA prior to his leaving Ismailia for the Golan Heights, says his goodbyes to his boss, MCpl Budd Biegg Siom Uplands.



Another 2 RCHA member, Bdr "Pete" Pietersma (right) speaks with Len Hopkins, MP, who was in the area representing the Minister of National Defence.

As promised, the Gunner Party on 12 July was a good one. The RSM, CWO Thomas, now the Contingent CWO, or more affectionately, the Godfather was there. So were the Maintenance Officer, RQM and Signals Officer. BCD, BKD, BSMD and most of the rest of D Battery were there. Capt Fred Gallant and a few NCOs from X Battery in Cyprus were even there. As things progressed on the rooftop of the "101 Mess" at HQ UNEF, even a USMC Captain, with strong Gunner leanings, and his guitar were recruited. In spite of their strange and diverse employment and scattering throughout four different units, they had gathered to their first loyalty; to the Gunners. They had proven the great flexibility for which they had always been renowned. They started as signallers and before six months were up, they were running the detachment; as drivers they rose to command transport sections; as workers everywhere they filtered to the top. This was a Gunner serving everything else but the guns, and doing so with astonishing efficiency. That is what being a Gunner is: anywhere, anything, anytime, everywhere.

On the shores of another sea, in Alexandria, Bdr McLeod had just finished supervising the loading of a Canadian and Polish ration vehicle convoy destined for the seven UNEF contingents. Corn flakes from the USA; frozen beef from Australia and South America; potatoes from Europe; canned goods from Canada; honey from

Russia; vinegar from Poland, food for 5,000 men purchased from suppliers around the world and funnelled through this great and historic port. At the same moment, rations were also the worry of Gnr Van Steijn who worked in the UAS at the Canadian El Gala camp in Ismailia. How he got himself into the pest control business he would never know, but he did know he disliked jokes about desert rats. Capt "Spud" LeClair also remembered something about rations as he made his way through the sand dunes around the shell craters on the "Artillery Road" that runs north-south through the Western Sinai. He would have to see Capt Bob Malcolm, the Quartermaster, about some grub for the Gunner Party on Saturday. The party would be a good opportunity to get together with all the Gunners in the Middle East in a belated recognition of Artillery Day and an early celebration of the 25th Anniversary of 2 RCHA. But his thoughts returned quickly to the task at hand; find out about the shooting earlier that morning around OP 502 and report back to his boss, the Senior Operations Officer, at HQ UNEF, who in less fortuitous times was also his BC.

About 70 officers and men from 2 RCHA were going about their diverse tasks that morning in Egypt, Israel, Lebanon and Syria as members of four different units. They were driving all sorts of vehicles; sending and receiving radio messages; working in QM stores; loading supplies onto a Buffalo aircraft in Beirut; selling and buying powdered fruit drinks in the CANEX (to kill the taste of Bdr George Thow's water point "produce"), issuing POL; and with apologies to Gnr Van Steijn, killing rats and scorpions. Cairo, Suez, Alexandria, Ismailia, Tel Aviv. Jerusalem, Beirut, Damascus, and such lesser known places as Romani, Rabah, El Nagila and Fanara were their homes. Baksheesh, La!, Sookran and Mahlish became as much a part of their vocabulary as Bitte and Danke were already to many. Those who drove for six months accident-free passed the toughest Defensive Driving Course in the world. Those who made local purchases became excellent horse traders. Those who escaped (there were none) "gypo-gut" are men of iron. All returned with "CCUNEFME" written on their UER; which loosely translates "six sandy, interesting, frustrating, hot and/or cold, wasted, useful, unforgettable months".



A burned-out APC, a not-uncommon site on the ranges, but seen very little on city streets, except by those on UN duty.



"Maybe all it needs is an oil change." A Centurion seems to have run out of tread.

The Artillery in Modern War

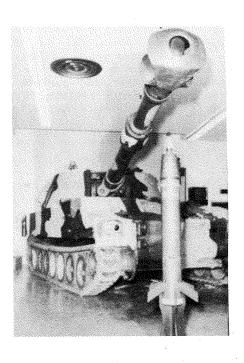
By Captain M.W. Farrell, RHA

The weapons that the artillery now holds would probably not be able to contribute effectively in a major conflict against Soviet-equipped forces. The Israelis found their 155mm gun to be effective against armour in the 1973 Middle East War provided a large number of rounds were fired. Three Regiments firing about 10 rounds fire for effect as quickly as possible would on occasions stop a battalion of tanks. The 155mm was effective because in a thick concentration damage was done to exterior fittings such as running gear, optics, aerials, exterior fuel tanks and external weapons.

We do not have many 155mm guns, the 105mm being the standard weapon in Canada, and if we are to continue giving support it is perhaps time to reappraise the situation. It is estimated that between 10% and 20% of Soviet targets in Europe will be hard and 25% semi-hard. This does not include self-propelled (SP) artillery, now coming into service. In the attack, the leading formations will be almost entirely made up of hard and semi-hard targets. If our infantry and limited armour are not to be over-run, the enemy's armoured attack must be worn down as far out as is possible.

The infantry must still hold ground which is necessary as a pivot for manoeuvre, a barrier to channel the enemy and from which to observe. It is at this time that the infantry will be static as are his anti-tank defences. Against a large number of armoured vehicles the unprotected 106mm recoilless rifle will not survive and anti-tank guided missiles have too low a rate of fire to be significantly effective. This means some of the already limited number of tanks will have to be withdrawn from their normal role of aggressive shock action and act as SP anti-tank guns. The artillery must get into the tank-killing business even though indirect fire methods at the moment are not a good way of doing so. There are several ways an armoured vehicle can be removed from the immediate battle such as cutting the tracks, penetrating the relatively soft belly and thin roof or penetrating the sides which are normally well protected. This can be achieved by one of two methods of attack; kinetic energy or chemical energy.

Kinetic energy relies for its effect on the striking velocity of a projectile. A direct hit by indirect fire methods on an individual moving target is almost impossible unless it is guided. This will soon be possible with the cannon-launched guided projectile (CLGP) being developed in the USA. CLGP relies on illumination of the target by a laser from an observer. The CLGP has been designed for the 155mm gun; anything smaller would probably not provide enough room for the guidance system as well as an effective explosive charge.



A CLGP Round (Cannon-Launched Guided Projectile) in front of a long barrelled M109 155mm howitzer.

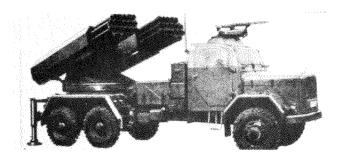
Pre-formed fragments (PFF) designed to have the correct size and weight to penetrate light armour, are being considered by some countries. Although PFF rounds are more efficient than normal HE shells, a large number of rounds still have to be fired to have a significant effect. The 155mm shell with its larger explosive charge than the 105mm shell will give the fragments a larger initial velocity and hence better penetrating power.

Chemical energy seems to be a good way of defeating armour. Attacking the thin roof with bomblets is one solution but there will always be conflict between the size and number carried in a single projectile. The more bomblets the better the chance of a hit, but the bigger they are the greater the damage. Cutting the tracks or attacking the soft belly with minelets offers a good method of immobilizing armour. Many minelets will have to be delivered to make sure a reasonable number of tanks are taken out of action. The effect of minelets will depend on attitude on landing and enemy countermeasures. A good result should be obtained by

delivering minelets amongst and in front of an attacking formation and at the same time firing some HE to cause the enemy to close down and obscure his vision with dust and smoke.

In the future the carrier projectile filled with any of the above will probably be used against armour. This will entail the use of a gun of at least 155mm calibre to ensure an effective payload, but at the same time the artillery must continue to support the infantry in the conventional manner. The 105mm is good for close support since the attacking infantry can get closer to their objective before the covering fire has to be lift, but the 155mm offers a better solution to the armoured threat, and can also support the infantry who can use their mortars if closer support is required.

The multiple free-flight rocket system such as the German Light Artillery Rocket System (LARS) with a range of 16 km and the British RS80 with a range in excess of 40 km (at present under development) is probably the best system of delivering a large amount of munitions quickly. The rocket makes a better carrier as it does not have to undergo the same forces as a shell which is suddenly accelerated anywhere up to 900m/sec by the time it leaves the barrel.



The German Light Artillery Rocket (LAR) system has 36 tubes and can deploy 288 anti-tank mines in 18 seconds.

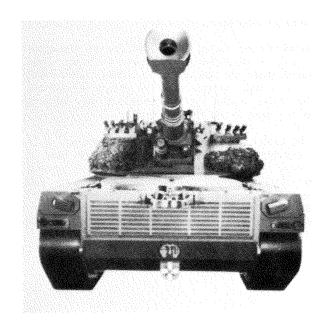
The multi-rocket system does have its disadvantages, the main one being the reload time. It takes about 15 to 20 minutes to reload a battery of LARS which means that a miss might have serious repercussions. Some logisticians argue that this weapon puts a large burden on the resupply system as each round is much larger than conventional artillery ammunition. However, in view of the fact that its effect should be greater this argument does not seem to hold true. Provided the aim is to defeat armour on a large scale, then the multiple rocket system appears superior to the gun.

There is also the artillery battle to remember. The Soviet gun line is formidable. During the 1973 Middle East war the Israeli batteries had to move to alternative positions up to five times a day, a fact which drove home the importance of counter bombardment. The armour, the infantry and the engineers in that war were also in no doubt about the importance of counter-battery fire. At that time Soviet-made guns were towed and so a couple of rounds a minute in the right place would keep a

battery quiet. This will not be so when their SP guns come into service and armour-defeating rounds will have to be used for counter-bombardment as well.

The Soviet artillery has two important advantages in the artillery battle: range and accuracy. The 122mm howitzer D-30 has a maximum range of 15.3 km and the 130mm field gun M-46 a maximum range of 27 km as compared to the 105mm C1 with a maximum range of 11 km and the 155mm M109 with a range of 14.6 km. The Russian 130mm has about the same circular error probable at 27 km as the 155mm M109 has at 14.6 km. It is worth noting that the 122mm BM-21 multiple rocket launcher has a maximum range of 20.5 km and that one battery of six launchers can deliver over 11,000 lbs of ordnance in approximately ten seconds.

At the moment NATO is out-gunned and out-ranged, but at least the new barrel for the M109 with its maximum range of 17.8 km will help to redress the imbalance. The new 155 howitzer FH70 and SP70 being produced by Britain, Germany and Italy will have a range of about 24 km. The new generation of 155mm guns with their longer ranges are definitely more suited to counter-battery fire.



A mockup of SPMO. The chassis is expected to be basically the same as that of a future main battle tank being developed by Germany and Britain.



The new 155mm howitzer FH 70 in the self-propelled position, with auxiliary wheels lowered. The maximum range is 24 km, but this will increase to 30 km when rocket-assisted rounds are developed.

The command and control system in our artillery is probably superior to that of the Soviet system but we must be able to keep his guns quiet whenever possible without unnecessarily presenting our own limited number as targets. The longer ranges of the new 155mm will mean that more guns can be brought to bear where mass artillery fire is critically needed — this will offset the discrepancy in the number of guns.

As mentioned above, the artillery has an important role to play in the defeat of the enemy's armour. Close air support may not always be available due to bad weather or a high concentration of enemy air defence weapons. Even under ideal conditions air support responds far more slowly than artillery.

The author proposes that if the field artillery is to have a significant effect on the modern battle field, it should have two branches: close support and general support being equipped with 155mm SP guns and multiple rocket launchers respectively. This means we can give close support to our infantry and armour, assist in the defeat of the enemy's armour and effectively harass his

gun line. The 155mm gun would have a role to play in the armoured battle, but the multiple rocket launcher would be the main weapon with its ability to deliver more minelets and bomblets quickly in front of or on an attacking formation. The 105mm would still be used for airborne and heliborne operations in preference to mortars, due to their lack of range and ease of detection by mortar locating radar. Manning would be a problem but one suggestion is that the regular regiments be equipped with the 155mm SP guns and some of the militia regiments with regular force assistance, be formed into multiple rocket launcher batteries.

The artillery is the arm that gives support when it is needed and if we are to continue to do so we must reappraise our weapons, otherwise, the infantry, armour and engineers will lose faith in us. We must continue to give close support, wear down the enemy's attacking armoured formations and be able to counter his artillery fire so that the supported arms can move without being harassed by shell fire. The 155mm SP gun and the multiple rocket launcher would enable us to do this.





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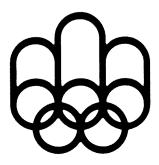
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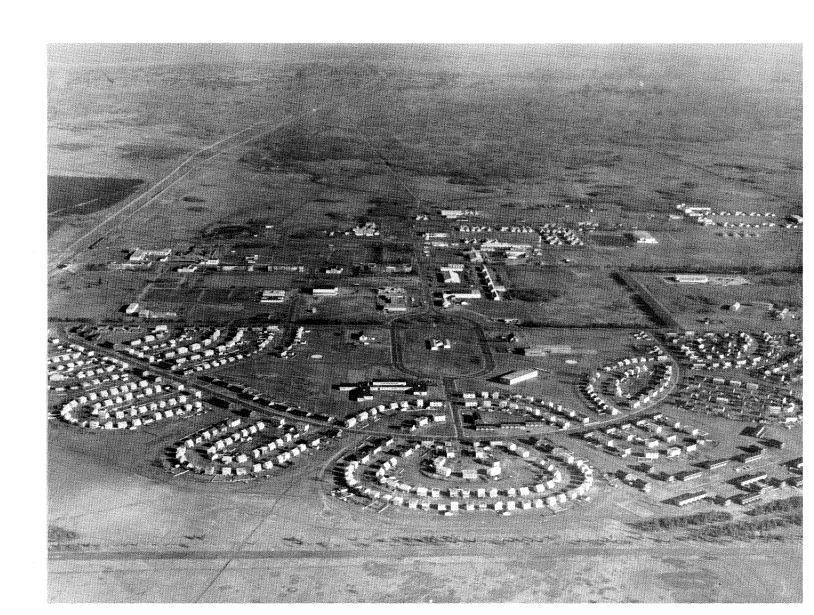
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3 RCHA





3 RCHA Activities

INTRODUCTION

Once again the year 1975 was a busy and productive year for the Regiment. The arrival and training of new recruits throughout the year brought a sigh of relief and instilled much-needed new blood into the batteries. The Trade Level 3 courses had the most impact upon the regiment in 1975 and as of December all three batteries were manning six guns each. In addition, numerous new gunner recruits were trained and despatched to such units as 1 RCHA, 1 Airborne Battery, 128 AAD Battery and CAS.

This year the regiment took on the AMF (L) role with "J" Battery. The preparations for this role are described in more detail below.

Another major event occurred in 1975 when the CFE Air Defence TD Force from 3 RCHA was changed to a permanent force, thus relieving mainly G and U Batteries from the onerous task of rotating personnel every eight weeks to either Baden or Lahr. This action led to the formation of both 128 and 129 AAD Batteries.

During 1975, 3 RCHA has continued to keep the Trans-Canada Highway open at Rogers Pass, BC. Batteries were tasked to provide an officer and a gun detachment on a continuous rotation basis from November to April. We had numerous volunteers from the new gunner ranks this year to be a member of the 3 RCHA AVCON Detachments and display the gunner presence in the western Rockies.

EXERCISE MANITOBA MORNING 75

by Lt RJ Banks

Athapapuskow! Cranberry Portage, Bakers Narrow, Flin Flon. These names will give the reader a rough idea of the area in northern Manitoba that Exercise MANITOBA MORNING was held. The exercise was conducted from 16 June to 27 June 1975 and was designed to familiarize all ranks of 3 RCHA in living in an isolated area of northern Manitoba during the early summer months and to conduct adventure training.

MANITOBA MORNING was a volunteer exercise. During the two weeks that it was run well over 100 officers and men participated. The camp, communications centre and the kitchen were maintained by Sgt Lucas and his staff. The remainder of the people involved in the exercise were either flown into the area or bussed in from Shilo.

The recce party commanded by Sgt Lucas departed Shilo at 0500 hours 16 June and arrived in the exercise area at approximately 1800 hours that same day. When the recce party arrived in the area they knew that they had their work cut out for them. Heavy rains and soft ground made it impossible to move the loaded trucks into the proposed camp area. But by the next morning a feat of engineering that would do credit to any heavy construction crew had been accomplished. A road built of rocks and trees now lay where before there had been nothing but bog. Once all of the vehicles had been moved into the proposed area, the building of the camp was started. By the evening of 17 June the camp was ready to receive the Advance Party. The Advance Party was commanded by Lt Banks and it consisted of about 25 men and their vehicles. They arrived in the camp area the evening of 17 June and they immediately joined Sgt Lucas and his crew in setting up the larger camp area that would house the main group of the exercise participants.

By the evening of 18 June the whole camp area was ready and waiting to receive the first of the exercise personnel. With the work done, the order of the day was fishing, and a large number of lake trout were caught that evening.



The work is done - Lt Banks prepares to go fishing.

The visitors from Headquarters 1 Combat Group arrived on 19 June and immediately started out to show the advance party what fishing was all about. Special mention goes to Major Mummery who fought and landed a lake trout believed to be well over ten pounds in weight.

From 21 June to 25 June the exercise participants were bussed into the area from CFB Shilo. Although the bigger trout evaded most of us, a large number of five to six-pound lake trout found their way into the freezers of the participants from Shilo.



LCol Davies and Capt Palmer prepare to welcome the visitors from 1 Combat Group Headquarters.



LCol Davies preparing for survival training.

Exercise MANITOBA MORNING ended on the evening of 26 June. A small rear party remained in the camp to await the arrival of Capt D Winters and a Trade Level 3 Troop. Capt Winters and his troop remained at the camp until 1 July and practised numerous survival skills with the young gunners.

Cpl MacDonald DA received the Dempsey Trophy for officially catching the largest trout. MCpl Walkhouse caught the largest northern pike and MBdr MacNeil caught the largest pickerel.

Special thanks to 1 Combat Group and in particular to those units that contributed the equipment that aided 3 RCHA in carrying through with the exercise. This equipment included such items as rubber assault boats and an engineer water pump from the Militia Squadron in Flin Flon.

Exercise MANITOBA MORNING was a useful and interesting exercise. It gave the officers and men of 3 RCHA the chance to get really close to nature such as black flies, mosquitoes, fish flies, black bears, and last but not least, lake trout.

TRADE LEVEL 3 TRAINING - K BATTERY

by Capt P. Ludorf

K Battery, 3 RCHA once again came into existence in April 1975 for the novel function of training new gunners who had just completed their Basic Recruit Course at CFRS Cornwallis.

The Battery was formed using existing regimental personnel and resources from the three permanent batteries and RHQ of 3 RCHA and gathered together with the name of K Bty.

The training of young and eager soldiers within the Regiment had become a somewhat forgotten art and considerable preparations had to be made. In addition to the training preparations there were also many administration preparations to look after. Administrative

Instructions had to be written in a language that soldiers with three months' experience could understand and also keyed to the unique problems that they experience. Precise definitions of duties to be performed by the officers and NCOs of the Bty also had to be written. Kitting and accommodation presented some problems initially considering that CFB Shilo was not geared to this sudden influx of almost 100 additional personnel. Nevertheless, thanks to the co-operation and hard work by the Base personnel, things started to fall into place. Building L103 was prepared for habitation in time and kit problems became less and less frequent. (One of our largest problems was that the Gunners were putting on an average of 15 lbs since their initial issue of uniforms at CFRS and keeping their uniforms close fitting was a constant battle).



All ranks of K Bty.

The first installment of 22 trainees arrived on 23 April 1975. These men, designated to A Troop, commenced training on 25 April with a demonstration of a battery deployed in the field. It was quite apparent that the new Gunners were most impressed with their first exposure to the guns and this enthusiasm to learn their new trade was readily apparent.

Three subsequent serials of 25 recruits arrived roughly every two weeks with D Tp commencing training on 16 May 1975. A total of 93 Gunners were finally all undergoing training at the same time, each troop at a different level in the course.

The course consisted of much the same content as the TL3 course taught previously at the CAS, CFB Gagetown with the exception of L5 and M109 training. The students were trained in small arms, MAW, LAW, GPMG, basic communications, introduction to IS operations, and of course the bulk of the training concentrated on the gun drills for the 105mm C1 Howitzer. Live firing with the C1 was conducted for the first time with each troop after approximately four weeks of training.

It was the intent of K Bty to have a common graduation date for all four tps on 27 June 1975. Because of the various stages of training within the Bty, A and B Tps had completed the course by the third week of May. This allowed some personnel to take some annual leave and others to undergo Boffin training and others still to take part in Exercise WAINCON 75. All of A Tp got together again in Wainwright and fired the farewell salute to the outgoing commander of FMC, LGen SC Waters on 28 May 1975.



C TP smiling in the field.

The Bty started conducting rehearsals for the final Graduation Parade on 23 June 75. The Gunners were placed under the very able guidance of the BSM and the Tp NCOs while the officers took their time to brush up on their sword drill under the supervision of the BC.

Graduation Day blew in literally with gale force winds on 27 June 1975. The wind stayed with us throughout the day, however, the parade went off in a flawless manner. Not even one hat was blown off during the parade thanks to the chin straps being in the down position. The reviewing officer, Col ADM Matheson, OMM, CD, the then Base Commander of CFB Shilo,

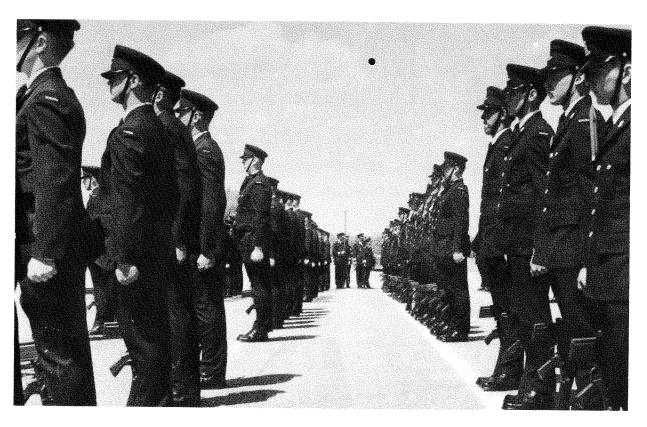
complimented the TL3 graduates on their smart dress, sharp drill and military bearing, especially considering the elements of that day.

After the Graduation Parade the much-awaited slate of Battery postings was promulgated. The new Gunners could now look forward to being posted to their respective Batteries within the Regiment and also for 25 of them the news of a posting to 1 RCHA in Lahr.

Despite the fact that K Bty ceased to exist on 27 June 1975, the spirit of the Bty lives on as more and more young Gunners arrive for training and employment in 3 RCHA.



Col Matheson inspecting C TP on Graduation Parade as LCol Davies, CO 3 RCHA, and Maj Coroy look on.



Gunners of K Bty on Graduation Parade 27 June 75.

WAINCON 75

By Capt WJ Douglas

1975 saw a drastic change in the Regiment's participation in WAINCON. A large influx of Pay Level Three trainees compelled the Regiment to deploy to Wainwright in greatly reduced numbers. While the majority of the Regiment remained in Shilo to conduct the Pay Level Three training, BC and FOO Parties deployed to Wainwright.

This year also saw a different form of deployment: the majority of personnel, vehicles and equipment were lucky enough to travel by C130 aircraft from Brandon to Wainwright. This was accomplished on 13-14 June. As usual, some had to suffer through the tedious two-day road move via Dundurn and the Battlefords. This latter group carried the stores and equipment that would not fit on the available chalks, including the stores that make field living more comfortable: stoves, lanterns, heaters . . .

This, however, was not the end of it, various parties visited WAINCON at odd times throughout the concentration. The Regimental Quartermaster made the trip and went to work with 1 Svc Bn in the field. The Communications and the Maintenance Officers appeared for a short visit, but managed to sneak away without becoming too involved in the processes of the Exercise. The Regimental doctor, Capt D Henderson, deployed with his mobile operating room and took up residence with 1 PPCLI, where he performed the duties of Medical Officer for the duration.

Once on the ground G Bty deployed to the 1 PPCLI Bivouac area west of the Battle River at the junction of Orange and Purple Routes. H Bty (now U Bty) moved in with 2 PPCLI near the junction of Grey and Black routes and were located on a bluff overlooking the scenic expanse of the Battle River Valley. J Bty joined the Ld SH (RC) in the bush and mud just north of White route about 1000 miles east of its junction with Blue. Needless to say, all three bivouac areas attained a certain degree of dignity with the arrival of their Gunner contingents.

WAINCON 75 began, as usual, with the TEWT. This year the task was to defend the West Bank of the Ribstone Creek from the Cattalo Bridge to the South Camp Boundary. It was a task that proved to be difficult both as a TEWT and in practical application on the final exercise. Also, the problem of a night withdrawal, out of contact, was discussed in some detail. The TEWT once again proved to be very informative and served to further the training of all those involved.

The "Gunner" contingent next became involved in the LdSH Regimental exercise. Six FOO parties and a BC party joined the "Tankers" for this. As exercises go this one proved to be very interesting. A screen was sent out to the Saskatchewan border and moved back to Wainwright over a period of about four days. The torrents of rain that fell for most of the exercise dampened more than spirits. The back roads and trails in use turned to quagmires and the plowed fields something worse. It's only hoped that they will be repaired in time for another

go next year and the "locals" are not too upset. The exercise itself provided ample opportunity for the various FOO parties to practise their skills and procedures. The gathering of intelligence was of prime importance as was the organizing and maintaining of an extensive CFSP. The exercise was beneficial in that it allowed us to work with the armoured regiment once again and it provided us with an early opportunity to reaffirm our training.

The "Gunners" next became involved in an exercise of their own. BC H (U) organized a long-range communications exercise to Sedgewick (west of Wainwright). Maj Chamberlain was shocked, after a particularly gruelling day, to discover his long-awaited sleeping bag gone. All was not lost, however, as it turned up the next day wrapped around a gunner. Exercises such as this should be thrown in with every WAINCON.

Next on the schedule of events was the various battalion exercises. As in the past the FOO and BC parties deployed with their respective battalions and the battle was on. This was basically a rehearsal for the final exercise, PRAIRIE FIRE, and was designed to get everyone thinking about their particular tasks in the future. No one won or lost this war, but many ideas and plans were hatched. The final test was yet to come.

The end of May saw the arrival of another contingent from the Regiment. Maj Brown arrived by road with the Artillery Umpire staff and C/S 95 in tow. At the same time Capt Davis arrived with his newly trained troop of Pay Level Threes and the guns. Unfortunately the latter were to see little action.

Centurian Field was the next area of activity. On 2 Jun the elements of One Combat Group that were deployed in Wainwright lined up for a parade to say farewell to LGen Waters, Commander of FMC, on his retirement from the Canadian Forces. Capt Davis' troop fired eight rounds salute; the remaining seven came alternately from Centurian Tanks across the field. The HQ elements moved out for a roll past which Maj Brown was able to join only after a great deal of vehicle hopping.

The scene was set for Exercise PRAIRIE FIRE. A screen was sent east of the Ribstone to slowly withdraw before the advancing enemy force. The remaining friendly troops began an extensive digging program to defend the West bank of the Ribstone. Following a couple of relatively quiet days of digging and preparation, the defensive position was ready. Every approach had been covered, but the line of defence was very thinly stretched.

Finally, the long-awaited battle was joined. After a great deal of sawing back and forth, the West bank became untenable and the friendly troops were forced into a night withdrawal. This was relatively uneventful and daybreak found them on the bluffs west of the Battle River overlooking MacDonald Ford and the enemy digging in to the East. A couple of days were spent planning and preparing the attack and it was launched. The attacking force moved out during the evening with the operations to be completed by the following morning. After a night of hard work the attacks were carried out. These battles were fierce and what with mist from the river, various pyrotechnics and smoke grenades, the Battle River Valley was so completely obliterated that it was impossible to guide air strikes below the top of the ridges. After a great

deal of noise, some arguing and a few crossed fingers, it was decided that the friendly forces were victorious and the exercise came to an end. The Troops from J and H have assured everyone that "the water was (expletive deleted) cold". The CO of 2 PPCLI marched his battalion in file across the swamp (only armpit deep) during the night. H Bty FOOs (Capt Glover and McIlwain) and the BC, Maj Chamberlain, on ex cease fire were last seen gathered around a welcomed warm fire.

Following the exercise the Regimental contingent began preparations for its redeployment to Shilo. This again was a two-stage affair. The main body moved by road while the APCs and a small rear party followed by air. The road party moved home over 11-12 June carrying very important cargo, the assault boots needed for Exercise MANITOBA MORNING.

The trip from Wainwright to Shilo, under the guidance of the DCO, was carried out smoothly and Thursday, 12 June saw the main body of the Regimental contingent back in Shilo. Capt Glover and his party of seven arrived a couple of days later by Hercules. The Regiment was once again complete in Shilo and ready for anything.

MILCON 75

by Capt JM Vanstone

The annual concentration for militia artillery units of Western Canada took place this year from 5 July 75 to 12 July 75. Only the units from Prairie Area took part in the concentration at Shilo this year as the units from Pacific Area held their own concentration at Fort Lewis, Washington. The militia arrived in Shilo on 12 July to prepare for a week of live firing exercises. These units formed two batteries and filled several RHQ appointments. The batteries were made up of the following units:

RHQ 26 Field Regiment. LCol Gebauer of 20 Fd Regt was CO MILCON 75.

R Bty 26 Field Regiment and 116 Independent Battery.

S Bty 20 Field Regiment, 10 Field Regiment and 20 Independent Battery.

Once again 3 RCHA was tasked to provide key personnel such as: safety officers; DS for guns, CP and OP; and drivers. In addition, vehicles and support facilities were also arranged for the busy week of the militia concentration.

On the afternoon of Sunday, 6 July 75 the two batteries organized themselves and prepared for the coming week. On Monday Exercise PRAIRIE DUST was held. Each of the batteries were exercised independently under the direction of their respective BCs. Troop Commander's IN shoots, section and battery targets were conducted. On Tuesday and Wednesday each of the batteries were exercised on Exercise QUICK TEMPO. During this exercise the drills and procedures for the firing of Troop Commander's simple fire plans were practised.

The final test for the batteries was Exercise ROYAL ROMP. The MILCON CO passed orders for this exercise to his Battery Commanders on the evening of 9 July 75. For the next two days BC and Troop Commander's fire plans, deployment drills and CP operations were tested on the regimentally controlled exercise. The exercise was terminated on the afternoon of 11 July with the firing of open actions.

On 12 July the stores were cleaned and returned to the 3 RCHA. Then it was a round of typical Militia smokers and home again for another year. MILCON 75 was another success and a demanding but rewarding task for 3 RCHA.

CHANGE OF COMMAND

By Capt SJ Stephen, QM 3 RCHA

Two years to the day from the date on which he assumed command of the Third Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, LCol Davies, CD turned the Regiment over to its Colonel Commandant, BGen EMD Leslie, DSO, CD, and departed CFB Shilo for his new position as Senior Staff Officer, Militia, at Area Headquarters, Winnipeg. The Change of Command ceremonies took place at Shilo, on 24 Jul 75; LCol RG Hurley, CD took over command of the Regiment.

In his farewell address to the Regiment, LCol Davies reviewed some of its activities during his tenure as CO, and stated that he had been most satisfied with this Command. He remarked especially on the annual regimental survival Exercise MANITOBA MORNING, and stated that he hoped that the exercise would continue to be held following his departure.

LCol Davies' address was followed by that of our Colonel Commandant, BGen EMD Leslie, who reminded us that on the last occasion he had visited us, we were a regiment of "old soldiers", whereas now he was pleased to see a large number of young gunners in our ranks.

BGen Leslie then turned over Command of 3 RCHA to LCol RG Hurley. LCol Hurley, who comes to 3 RCHA from FMCHQ, where he was Staff Officer Artillery, joined the Royal Canadian Artillery following graduation from St Thomas University, St Thomas, Ontario

He served with 2 RCHA, 1 RCHA Germany, and did a tour in Cyprus as GSO3, in 1964-65. Upon his return to Canada, he was posted to the 501 Drone project in Camp Gagetown, NB, becoming project trials conductor before he left in Feb 68. LCol Hurley attended Staff College until July 1969, and then served with 4 RCHA as a Battery Commander (and with 2 RCHA following the redesignation of 4 RCHA). He then went to the Combat Arms School as DS in Arty tactics until his posting to FMC in Jul 1973, where he was promoted to LCol on 4 Jul 75. LCol Hurley is married, and has three children.

Following the signing of the Change of Command Certificate, the Regiment was inspected by BGen Leslie, and then the "roll-past" was carried out, LCol Davies taking the salute.

The Regiment then deployed to the Gap GP where the traditional three Regimental Targets were engaged. The official party was joined at the OP by many guests, including the wives of some members of the regiment.

One other change took place on the Parade. CWO (RSM) EE Patrick, CD turned over the appointment of Regimental Sergeant Major to CWO (RSM) HS Walker, CD. CWO Patrick is presently the SMIG at CAS Gagetown. CWO Walker was posted to us from 1 RCHA where he had been BSM OF "B" Battery.

The Change of Command Ceremonies concluded with suitable festivities in the messes, and an all ranks dance.



BGen EMD Leslie, DSO, CD, signs the Change of Command Certificate. LCol Davies and LCol Hurley look on; the out-going RSM, CWO EE Patrick, CD, may be seen in the background.



The DCO 3 RCHA, Maj MC Brown, CD, follows the Regiment past the reviewing stand. LCol Davies, flanked by the Colonel Commandant and CWO (RSM) Patrick, takes the salute.



The Colonel Commandant of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, BGen EMD Leslie DSO, CD, stops to have a word with a member of "H" Battery (now "U" Bty) during his inspection. He is accompanied by the BC "H", Maj RJ Chamberlain, CD.



APCs and vehicles of "J" Bty roll past the reviewing stand during the Change of Command Parade.



At the ''gun end'' following engagement of three Regimental Targets.

AMF (L)

3 RCHA received information late in 1974 that one of the Regiment's batteries would assume from 2 RCHA the role of AMF(L) Battery in the fall of 1975. J Battery was then selected as the sub-unit to carry out the Canadian Artillery commitment to the AMF(L).

Based on the fact that J Battery would take-over the AMF(L) role, Maj AVA Coroy, BC J, attended the AMF(L) Study Group in Larkhill, England, in January 1975 and the recce of Denmark in April 1975. The opportunity to become familiar with AMF(L) tasks and personalities proved invaluable in the following months of preparation by J Battery.

Official tasking of J Battery to fill the AMF(L) commitment was received in October, 1975. The role was to be assumed on 1 November 1975. Preparation had, however, begun months before.

As with other batteries of 3 RCHA, J Battery received a very large influx of Trade Level 3 gunners during the summer period. If we were to be effective in AMF(L), then our first priority was to upgrade the new gunners in order to fill the positions required for extended operations.

Throughout the months of August and September J Battery was virtually stripped of TL 3 Gunners as efforts to qualify as many as possible to TL 4 were made. Unit Courses in Driver Wheeled, Driver Tracked and Communications resulted in 20 Drivers (Wheeled), 11 Drivers (Tracked) and 19 Communicators being added to the battery strength.

On completion of TL 4 upgrading, J Battery was finally ready to start training on the equipments and procedures required for the AMF(L) Battery.

As with the previous AMF(L) Battery, J Battery was to be equipped with the 105mm L5 Pack Howitzer. The Combat Arms School kindly supplied and in mid-October, 1975 we received six 105mm L5s.

The first L5 Conversion Course took place during the period 30 October - 6 November 1975 and 20 gunners were qualified. Conversion training on the L5 was a continuing process as we ensured that all battery personnel and AMF(L) augmentees became current on the new equipment.

Initial training was based on the assumption that we would continue to use the $2\frac{1}{2}$ -Ton Truck as our prime mover. This entailed the resurrection of Portee kitted vehicles from the Shilo dust bowl and the training of operators for each detachment. Early in December 1975 we received the welcome news that the M548 Tracked vehicle would replace the $2\frac{1}{2}$ -Ton Truck as our gun tower. It is intended that the gun end of the Battery will make the conversion to tracked vehicles in February 1976.

By 10 November 1975, J Battery was ready to take to the field for some basic course shooting and to put on a Fire Power Demonstration for LCol KR Foster, CO



LCol KR Foster, CO 1 PPCLI, fires the 105mm L5 Howitzer during his visit to J Battery on 10 November 1975.

1 PPCLI. Although everyone was very rusty at the beginning of live firing, things rapidly came together and by early December the Battery was functioning well.

At the same time that we were attempting to get the Battery operating as a team, many individual operational and training requirements arose such as: advance recce of Norway by the BC in October 75, FAC and NGS courses for officers and a Gun Alignment Trial in Petawawa involving battery NCOs.

Considering the almost total absence of officers and Senior NCOs, training and administrative preparations proceeded normally and the BSM (MWO Wilson) gained a few more grey hairs.

In addition to regaining our proficiency as field gunners, specific preparations for AMF(L) included:

- a. The addition of an augmentation force to supplement strength of J Battery. In order to carry out the AMF(L) role, 15 personnel from G, U and RHQ Batteries were supplied for major exercises and operations, in addition six militia personnel from 15 Fd Regt and 5 Fd(BC) Bty will join the Bty for the Winter Exercises in 1976;
- Briefings for all Battery personnel by 1 PPCLI and AMF(L) Briefing Teams on the nature of the terrain, the threat and deployment plans for AMF(L) operations;
- Exercises during Nov/Dec 75 which implemented AMF/L) procedures and following the scenario expected in NATO Northern Flank operations; and
- d. The screening of all Battery personnel for overseas duty. This included medical, administrative and kit updating to ensure that all were ready to depart on short notice.

By 15 December 1975, J Battery was ready for AMF(L) operations in all respects; our personnel were fully trained and all equipment was functional.

The preparation and training for the AMF(L) task has resulted in every member of the Battery giving his best to accomplish our goal. While little slack time was available, morale has risen greatly. We now have a well defined aim and all are anxious to get on with the job.

DUNDURN

DUNDURN — Where is that? This question flew back and forth more than once in the H Battery offices following a phone call in Sep 75 from the 2 PPCLI Ops O. It seemed that this year Second "Pats" were going to conduct their Annual Battle School in a different "classroom", and they wanted our guns to add realism (I still insist it was dignity) to the company in-the-defence and long-range patrolling scenarios. Whatever the requirement, we were more than willing to oblige them and to conduct substantial live firing.

On the 4th of Oct 75, the Advance Party under Capt Barry Hamilton left for Dundurn, where a tented "Hilton" was established prior to the arrival of the main party.

A primary gun position was also pre-selected within 500 meters of the base camp" from which the majority of the predesignated fire missions were to be conducted. Sound like a fire base to you?

The firing continued at all hours of the day and night and new gunners soon learned the need to sleep between firing phases.

During periods when the Battery was not tied-down to programmed missions valuable training was conducted in fire and movement exercises in the north half of the training area. The terrain at Dundurn proved to be a challenge in map using and in the establishment of defensible gun positions. Our GPO, Lt Don Grant, confirms the validity of the resection theory.

Thanksgiving came and went during our period at Dundurn, but it did not go unnoticed. A field meal consisting of roast pork to pumpkin pie was prepared that rivalled any being placed on the tables at home.

Maj Fred Ayers and Capt Doug MacArthur of 408 Sqn made more than one visit to the gunner field home, and "consumed" several lessons in gunner hospitality. The twosome responded with familiarization flights for all members of the Battery and had occasion to adjust the Battery onto targets in support of the infantry defensive positions.

The battery fired over one thousand rounds and provided realism to the battalion Battle School as well as giving a chance for the young gunners and the new officers to practise their artillery skills.

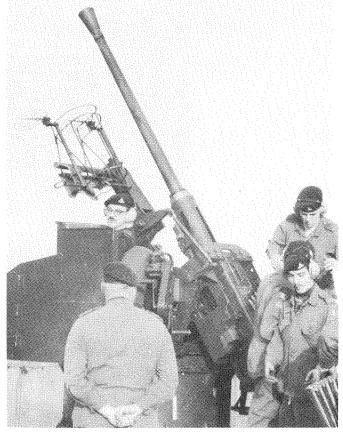
The practice finished, the tented camp vanished as silently as it had appeared and three tired packets headed home to conduct further artillery training in Shilo.

AIR DEFENCE

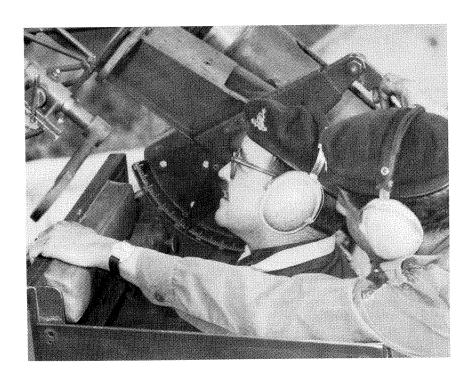
On 1 Nov "H" Battery officially became "U" Battery, and from 3 to 7 Nov, "U" Battery held its first Air Defence practice camp. "U" Battery was fortunate to have two T-33 aircraft from VU32 Squadron in Shearwater, Nova Scotia, to tow targets for our gunners. The T-birds were flown by Maj Cottingham, CO, and Lt Deane of VU32 Sqn.



A T-33 flown by Maj Cottingham, Commander of VU 32 Sqn, making a low pass, with the target drogues "reeled in"



Col Calnan prepares to fire the Boffin from the Number Two's seat (left).



"WHERE IS IT?"
Col Calnan, Commander CFB Shilo, searches for target (left) as MBdr Johnson gives assistance.



"I CAN'T BELIEVE WE HIT IT!"
(From left): MBdr Evans, MBdr Johnson, Gnr Bulloch and BC "U" Bty, Maj Chamberlain, inspect the remains of the towed target drogue.

The week turned out to be highly successful. Clear weather and warm temperature made the shooting excellent. The highlights included the shooting down of a drone, a visit by Col Calnan, and a visit, on the ground, by the two pilots, Maj Cottingham and Lt Deane. The practice camp was also unique in that we had six persons from

Canadian Forces Europe here take part in the firing. Close to 3,000 rounds were fired and the battery successfully hit its first towed drogue (see photo). Gnr Johnston fired the first official round by "U" Battery, and it was duly recorded for posterity.



Maj R.J. Chamberlain (right) presents a "U" Bty Trophy to Maj Cottingham, CO of VU 32 Sqn, in recognition of air support throughout the year.



Col Calnan, Commander, CFB Shilo, discusses the operation of the 40mm Boffin with MBdr Johnson J.H.

VISIT OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

On 15 December 1975 The Honourable WJ McKeag, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, paid a farewell visit to CFB Shilo. Mr McKeag will retire from his position as Lieutenant-Governor early in 1976.

3 RCHA participated in the visit by providing a 100 Man Guard of Honour and a Salute Troop to fire a 15 Gun Salute.

On the day of the visit the weather refused to co-operate. Extreme cold and high winds resulted in the Guard of Honour being held indoors. This last minute change in plans resulted in few problems for the Regiment, however, due to a shortage of space, the Guard of Honour was one of the few that consisted of three

ranks. J Battery provided the bulk of the personnel, but members of G, U and RHQ Batteries also participated.

By all accounts the Guard was commended for its steadiness and dress. Hard work pays off and MWO GJ Wilson, BSM J, received many tributes for his excellent preparation of the men for the event. Likewise, the Salute Troop provided by U Bty were also commended for their precision and dress.

The Guard was commanded by Maj AVA Coroy, BC J with Capt LE Glover and Capt DN McLaughlin as Troop Officers. The Salute Troop was commanded by Lt DM Grant of U Bty.



Maj AVA Coroy, BC J (left), accompanies the Honourable WJ McKeag, Lt-Gov of Manitoba, on his inspection of the Guard of Honour. LCol Manson RCA(M) (front) of Brandon is the ADC to the Lt-Gov.



U Bty Salute Troop (left to right): Maj RJ Chamberlain, BC U; Lt-Gov and Lt Grant, Comd of Salute Troop.



The Lieutenant-Governor (Right) is introduced to the Base CWO, CWO TH Campbell (left) while LCol RG Hurley (Centre) CO 3 RCHA looks on.

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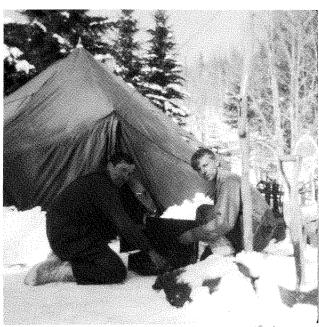


5 RALC Activities

INTRODUCTION

1975, although not a banner year for 5 RALC in terms of gunnery and rounds fired, rigorously tested the flexibility, morale, professionalism and expertise of the Regiment and its members. From the sub-zero temperatures in Churchill to the sweltering heat of Cyprus, the Regiment executed its tasks in an exemplary fashion, thus proving that gunners indeed excel under all conditions.

From the time the official tasking for Cyprus was announced until la Bie Q left in June, the Regiment oscillated in the uncertainty of the immediate future. With the scope of the commitment continually changing, and the continued flow of new taskings, no one was sure of what the summer had in store. In fact, the BC of Q Battery changed three times in as many months with Major Sparling finally getting the go-ahead to command the Cyprus contingent from 5 RALC. Through all the turmoil, the Regiment kept on with its other commitments: a 30-man platoon on Ex NEW VIKING and participation in Ex MARS VAINQUEUR, a two-sided war game, in January; the 5e G de C Winter Games in February; and the winter indoctrination in March. Although the Regiment placed a disappointing fourth in the winter games over-all, congratulations go to Sgt Forgeron, MWO Rochon, Sgt Ballegeer and Sgt Morin who not only won the curling competition in the games, but also represented Valcartier in the Regional championship.



Winter Indoctrination. Gnr's Nadeau and Lavigne.

As the countdown for Cyprus reached the last week, training intensified and finally annual leave was taken. Concurrently, la Bie X began to prepare for the militia training camp 75.

During the summer, two new experiments were tried in the conduct of the militia courses. Due to an acute shortage of Senior NCOs in the Regiment, all instructors on the PLC Gun Course were militia personnel; only three regimental members were used in purely supervisory roles. Although the aims of the course were achieved, the graduates were not of as high a calibre as in years past. The inevitable conclusion was that militia instructors must take a refresher course in the subject matter they are to teach and be briefed on the proper methods of instruction before the candidates arrive.

The second experiment involved the tech course. The militia candidates were incorporated into a basic arty tech course which was being run for 5 RALC and 1 AB Bty personnel. The experiment proved very successful as the militia men were able to glean a great deal of knowledge from the more experienced regular force students.

Culminating the militia training period was a 12-day, two-sided brigade exercise whose aim was to exercise 5e G de C reinforced by the militia; that aim was well met and the training value to the militia attained unexpected levels.

Although there were only three live firing days during the exercise, the FOO parties were tested to the maximum as far as physical endurance and flexibility are concerned.

Fall is our best training period, and 1975 was no exception. Comprising the activities were a regimental practice camp, a brigade command post exercise, and the annual militia competitions. Although the manpower shortage was critical, la Bie X managed to field five guns for the first half of Ex OBUS ECLAIR, our annual practice camp, and four guns for the last week. The training was rigorous and fruitful and the aim of getting people back into "thinking artillery" was achieved.

As Ex OBUS ECLAIR ended, Ex RITE SIMPLE began. It was a two-sided CPX war game whose objective was to exercise the HQ of 5e G de C.

Ex RITE SIMPLE was also to exercise Arty Int all the way from FOO (lower control) to DAIO (higher control), unfortunately, lower control was understaffed and the int side could not be played. On the brighter

side, 5 RALC was pleased to have LCol Stothers and six of his officers visit us indirectly for a week.

In the midst of these exercises 5 RALC managed to run the militia competitions. Although not a great way to spend the weekends, the field days were enjoyed by regular force and militia personnel alike, and they proved to be an excellent training vehicle for the participating regiments.

Although no one ever thought the day would come, la Bie Q finally arrived back from Cyprus in mid-November; with the Regiment's strength almost doubled, we look forward to "good shooting" for '76.



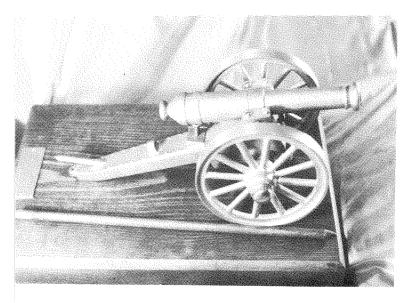
The 1975 RCAA conference was held in CFB Valcartier from 23 to 26 September. 5e RALC felt indeed privileged this year to have the opportunity to host this annual conference.

Worthy of note was the presence of both the present Colonel Commandant, BGen EMD Leslie, DSO, CD, and his predecessor MGen HA Sparling CBE, DSO, CD.

A delightful Regimental Mess Dinner, with the RCA Band in attendance, marked the close of the conference.

The RCAA subsequently presented 5e RALC with a scale model of a US 12 pounder "Napoleon" gun-howitzer M 1857, the photo of which we are proud to publish.

Ex OBUS ECLAIR. No. 1 MBdr Desilets.



RETURN TO THE FOLD

RCAA CONFERENCE

On the 29th of October 1975 a re-engagement into the Canadian Forces took place which deserves mentioning.

Under the auspices of a new program by which ex-members of the Forces are offered re-engagement with the same rank and seniority, Bdr Levesque re-enrolled at the CFRC in Quebec.

Bdr Levesque enrolled as an apprentice soldier on 14 September 1965. He served one year in Montreal and then one year in Shilo. In December 1968 he was posted to X Battery in Winnipeg just before it became the first battery of 5 RALC in Valcartier.

On 21 March 1971, Bdr Levesque took his release and during the next four and one-half years worked as a salesman, a heavy equipment operator and as a welder.

In response to the invitation of NDHQ he profited by the offer to rejoin 5 RALC in his old rank and seniority. It is with much pleasure that his old comrades welcomed back the first francophone to be re-enrolled under this program.

We hope that the publicity accorded to the re-enrolment of Bdr Levesque will validate this new program of re-enrolment and aid in the attainment of the objectives of the Canadian Forces Recruitment Service.



Bdr Levesque with old comrades.



M. Levesque is re-instated as Bdr Levesque. (Left to right – Maj Boudreau, M. Levesque and BGen Gutnecht.

A NEW RSM

The 1st of Aug 75 saw the regiment parade to say farewell to CWO MRJ Sauve on the occasion of his leaving the regiment after three years as RSM.

Since then CWO Sauve, commissioned as a Captain on 12 December 1975, has held the post of Operational Statistics Officer at CFB Valcartier.

On the occasion of his departure, the regiment paraded in his honour to present a few mementos and to say good-bye.

The new RSM is CWO RA Heitshu, promoted to that rank on 1 September 1975. Returning to Valcartier brought back old memories for the CWO, as he had previously served as the BSM of Q Bty.

"The King is dead — long live the King" \dots congratulations to Captain Sauve and good luck to CWO Heitshu.



The outgoing RSM, CWO MRJ Sauve receives a gift from the CO.



The new RSM, CWO RA Heitshu (right) receives the pace stick from the outgoing RSM.

LA BATTERIE Q A CHYPRE



During the early stages of 1975 la Bie Q received the task to participate in peacekeeping operations in Cyprus.

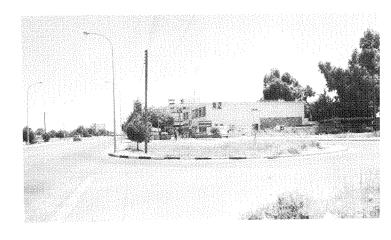
In fact on 7 April, after having played musical BCs for 2 months due to postings, etc, (Archambault-Boudreau-Sparling), the battery was placed under command of the 2nd Battalion Royal 22e Regiment and quickly earned the nickname "Heavy Infantry". (It must be pointed out that this nickname refers to our guns rather than the size of our waists). As of this date we began our collective training with the Battalion and quickly became an efficient rifle battery. During the month's training we covered small arms training, aid to the civil power and sigs procedures and the training was climaxed by live firing attacks at platoon level. The results of this last exercise amply demonstrated the ability of gunners to become efficient infanteers in very short order.

During the last day's training the battalion was despatched to Montreal on 2 hours notice to be prepared for a possible police strike. Although never deployed beyond St Hubert, the three days in Montreal gave the battery an excellent opportunity to hone our IS drills. Upon return to Valcartier the battery departed on leave.

The first advance party consisting of the BK, Ops Offr and six others departed for Cyprus on 13 May to prepare for the arrival of the Battery. The main body arrived in two groups on 3 and 5 June.

As the main body arrived they were put through the administrative "sausage machine" and managed to get their heads down by 2200 after a long, long day. The rest was not for long as they began duty on the OPs at 0630 the next morning.

The battery was quartered in Maple Leaf Complex which is an old American Club and is equipped with the finest facilities (swimming pool, ball diamond, tennis courts). These facilities were a tremendous asset to alleviate the boredom of OP duty.



View of Maple Leaf Complex, home of Q Bty while in Cyprus.

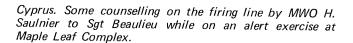
Among the tasks allocated to the battery were the following:

- a. maintain OPs on the line of confrontation;
- b. patrol the sector night and day;
- c. maintain the ceasefire agreement; and
- d. evacuate, if necessary, the personnel from the Embassies of the US and UK.

Naturally these tasks represent only a minor portion of the numerous task. One principal task accomplished by the battery was the escort of the Turks remaining in the South to the Turkish side of the island in August and September.

Another was the constant task of escorting civilians to their houses on the line of confrontation to reclaim their personal belongings.





4 June saw the change of command between Major BC Glover (1 RCR) and Major Sparling and from that date Q Bty had the responsibility for the western half of Nicosia Zone East. This sector extends from the Pedhios River which cuts the city in two to the traffic circle which leads to the airport, a distance of some 4 km. The battery was responsible for 8 OPs which were from east to west: Irish Bridge, Sundeck, Cornaro, Orchard, Mojave, Vineyard, Railway and School. Six of these OPs were manned 24 hours a day, and in addition, the battery was responsible to maintain a section at Camp Kronburg, an old UN camp located on the line of confrontation near the Embassy area.

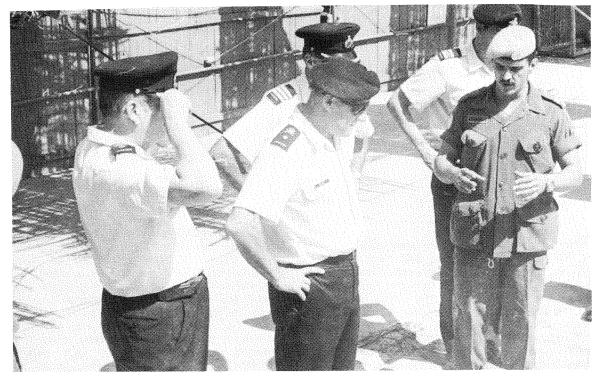


Signing of handover documents on the occasion of Maj TAH Sparling taking command on 4 June 1975. The outgoing commander is Major BC Glover (RCR) [left].

Our few veterans from X Bty's tour in 1968 were shocked at the change in the situation and the atmosphere of Cyprus. Within the Battery area the two sides were from 20 to 200 metres apart and the defensive works that have been constructed are something to behold. The Turkish forces have a crawl trench which extends right across the island and which keeps getting deeper and deeper as each unit change is completed. One of the principal problems encountered in maintaining the cease fire was the lack of any formal document delineating the lines of the two sides, however, due to the excellent relations established with both sides by everyone from the gunner on the OP to the BC, the battery successfully completed the tour with no unresolved "moves forward" and very few serious shooting incidents.



A view of Vineyard Observation Post on the confrontation line. Gnr Cloutier at his post.



Briefing given on the situation in Cyprus by Capt JM Lemieux during the visit of BGens Beatty and Lefevre in Sep 75.



The reconstruction of defences at Maple Leaf Complex.

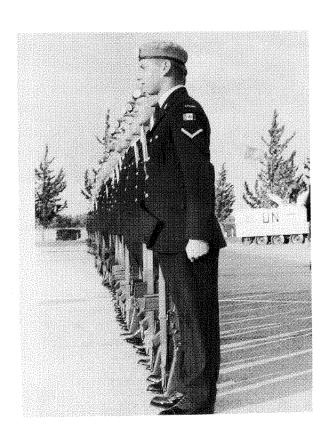


Close relations between the Canadian Forces and the Turks at Mojave Observation Post. In the photo at the right Lt PH Boucher and on the left Gnr Trepanier.

The working hours for the members of the battery were long and irregular for in addition to doing six hours duty each day on the OP, there were many other tasks to be accomplished such as the construction of 25 bunkers around the complex, the normal cleaning of the area, and transporting water to the complex. To break the monotony of the work each member of the battery was able to get a 48-hour pass each month plus 14 days UN leave, and they were able to take advantage of the facilities of a five star hotel at reduced rates during these periods.

The experience of Cyprus developed a tremendous esprit de corps amongst the members of the battery and the ability of the young gunners to deal with shooting incidents on the line of confrontation demonstrated that the Royal Regiment continues to receive the best of the new recruits.

13 Nov saw the last member of the battery return to Canada and la Batterie Q was thus able to continue to perpetuate that part of our motto which says UBIQUE.



Cyprus. "Q Bty" receives medals in September 1975. In the photo, Gnr Casavant at the commencement of the parade.



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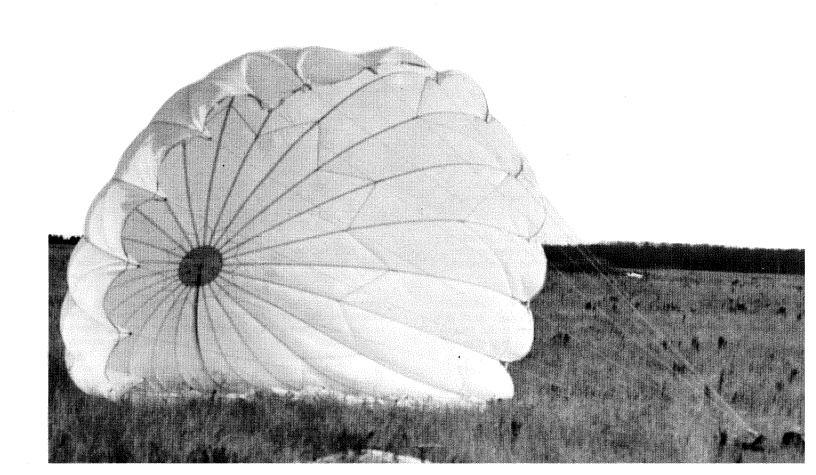
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1 AB BTY





1 Airborne Battery Activities

WINTER TRAINING

THE BUSY MONTH OF JUNE

The hills and forests of Silver Summit are still echoing with cries of "Airborne", and the usual, unprintable screams of dismay that were prevalent during the Battery's one-week ski holiday at Ski School in mid-February. Indeed, the screams could sometimes be heard above the clomp-clomping of Sgt Fairbanks' bangy boards! Although there was a mixed bag of expertise among the members of the battery, the training staff grouped everyone so that each person started off at his own level, more or less.

Ski conditions were somewhat less than ideal, but the slopes and trails did prove challenging even for the advanced "bangy-boarders". Everyone benefitted from the instruction, and by week's end, even the novices were "schussing" (carefully) down the slopes. The hard part was still difficult — walking back up the slopes! The afternoons, however, involved no walking as they were devoted to alpine skiing on bangy boards and even some real skis. Again, the full gamut of expertise was evident on the slopes. Displays of the flying royal ostrich were not rare; nor were daring, uncontrolled, one-ski descents by a number of intrepid souls who shall remain nameless.

Trials were conducted on a short cross country ski, but the results were not very encouraging. The surface pressure of the ski proved to be too great for the snow to support a fully loaded soldier.

The week ended on a happy note, especially for the winners of the competitions. All battery personnel, veterans and rookies alike, are looking forward to Ski School '76 in February.

Immediately after Ski School, the battery was off to Wainwright to take part in the Regimental Winter Battle School. It was the first opportunity in almost a year for the battery to conduct artillery live firing with the L5.

The Commandos also benefitted from the shooting as several of their members were able to practise their target grid procedures and were supported in company attacks on a defensive position.

During the Battle School the Battery conducted user trials on the CF-10 Flextack. Although with a maximum cross country speed of only 5 mph it did prove to be twice as fast as infantry on snowshoes. In spite of certain drawbacks such as durability, the CF-10 has gone a long way to solve the battery's winter mobility problems.

The month of June was one of the most active in the year's endeavours of 1 AB Bty; not only was the unit a full participant in the Rome-Normandy celebrations but also exercised in the Canadian Airborne Regiment's summer battle school.

The former event involved the granting of the freedom of the city of Edmonton to the Regiment and a parade on 4 June in which we wore our new jump jackets for the first time. (Incidentally, the history of the provision of this item is a story in itself but much of the credit must go to the CRA - Commander RegimentalArtillery, LCol Hirter). The battery also entered a display in the Regiment's mini tattoo. This consisted of a "death slide" from a 60-foot tower and a gun race across a simulated gap. The latter activity involved disassembly of an L5, transportation of the pieces on an aerial ropeway and reassembly including a test firing (with a blank). B Troop won the competition with a time of just over six minutes in spite of Bdr Rothwell's valiant attempt to salvage the day for A Troop by making a flying catch of the recoil mechanism at the end of the ropeway.

Following the celebration the Battery departed for Summer Battle School in Wainwright. The unit's instructional contributions included the conducting of the night firing display. For this event several members of the battery became instant (home study) experts on such items of equipment as the Albis, the PS 4 radar and various image intensification devices. The battery also participated in the full range of activities in the battle school. This included:

- An advance and quick attack at section level with live ammunition.
- A cordon and search operation following a helicopter insertion.
- 3. Two ambush patrols with live ammo.
- 4. An airborne assault and a raid on a bridge.
- 5. A 70-mile march.

Needless to say, our artillery skills were not overly taxed, however, many lessons were learned which would be invaluable in conducting local defence of the gun position. We also discovered in certain cases that a lack of previous training can be an asset by in doing the unconventional. An example of this occurred in the cordon and search operation when most of the defenders were caught in bed. In another case the enemy commander is probably still wondering what "form banana" means. (By the way, it is a new term for reorg). The summer battle school terminated with a 70-mile march to Holden, Alberta. This activity generated a great

deal of discussion as to the merits of various types of footwear as well the quantity of rations and water one should carry. Apparently the correct decisions were made as the Battery in fine Gunner tradition outwalked the infantry, engineers and signals by being the only unit to finish the march with all of its men.

In summary, the battle school was a most worthwhile exercise in acquainting the personnel of the unit in the disciplines required to perform infantry skills well.

AUSTRALIAN EXCHANGE

In August, seven Airborne Gunners participated in an invitational exchange between the Cdn AB Regt and 9 Bn the Royal Australian Regiment. The exchange involved a six-week visit to Australia for jungle warfare training. Travelling time was drawn out, but stopovers in Hawaii and the Fiji Islands and the extra on-board meals buffered the unpleasantries of lengthy travel. Feeling much like the original Australian settlers, we were "transported" to Enoggerra in the State of Queensland. The outer limits of civilization had preceded us, however, and we were well received.

After a briefing by the CO of 9 RAR we were kitted completely with Australian field dress and gear and shown how to wear and use it. After a few days of preparation in camp, we were to proceed out into the training area for 9 RAR's yearly jungle training camp where we were to operate on a patrol basis in tropical terrain. The memorable peculiarity of the area was the incidence of poisonous snakes and animals of which there are 150 types, 140 of these are lethal to man. Understandably, our sleep was fitful and light since many of these unwanted vermin were seen. However, no one was bitten or otherwise innoculated.

The jungle warfare training was first rate. In general, training was physically demanding and in the endurance and stamina taskings the Canadian contingent can be proud of their performance and spirit. It is doubtful there are any better jungle fighters than the Australian instructors.

Before our return to Canada we enjoyed a week of sight-seeing, sports, sailing, and sunbathing in the Enoggera area. Our Australian friends were most excellent hosts and gave us a farewell barbeque party just prior to our departure. If any one things stands out in anybody's mind, it is the friendliness displayed while we were there.

FALL PRACTICE CAMP

The Battery paid CFB Shilo an extended visit in late October, much to the amusement of Battery

personnel and our many friends in Manitoba. We linked up with H Battery (now U Battery) at Dundurn almost by chance. The consequence was a good get-together at the messes, and many old acquaintances were renewed before the two Batteries departed the next morning.

We arrived in Shilo on the 16 of October to begin preparations for the two-week exercise. The stated aim of the training was to involve 1 AB Battery in the 3 RCHA Fall Practice Camp. As an independent artillery battery, we have not had many opportunities to train as part of larger artillery formations. The first day in the field could only be described as distressing for the airborne gunners and in particular the juniors officers. Brand new to the Battery, they came here unsuspecting that the unit is a virtual haven for ex-Assistant Instructors-in-Gunnery. Under the influence of this shock and the rigourous training, the technical procedures and deployment drills improved throughout the practice camp. The practice camp provided the Battery with much-needed experience in regimental shooting with H Battery and 3 RCHA RHQ. The competitive spirit during "ZT Targets" was highly evident and brought back memories of days past.

In addition to artillery technical training, we also made time to complete our Regimental Skill-at-Arms Competition, the 20-mile Battle PT test and to enjoy a day of Non-Tactical jumping. The weapons training and PT test were uneventful in that we marched well and shot as expected. Saturday the 18th of October will be remembered by the Battery for the excellent weather and the co-operative efforts of Capt L. Harding from 418 Squadron, Edmonton. This able pilot dropped 24 chalks from his single-engine Otter in six hours. At 1400 hours BSM L.E. Skinner jumped from 5000 feet on static line release to commemorate his 100th jump. Or so he thought. With much arm waving and slipping about, he passed over the Drop Zone and landed 200 metres away behind some pine trees at the Gap. Of course, our willing pilot made appropriate corrections to his release point and dropped the remaining jumpers accurately on a second pass. Word got around the Regiment that Sergeant-Majors make excellent Wind Drift Indicators, and we have not heard of any commemorative jumps since. The BSM still thinks the whole thing was a set-up.

Some of the Gunners experienced an unusually entertaining evening in Shilo when they became involved with the Frantic Follies. This delightful and spontaneous theatre from Whitehorse features our northern culture as its theme. Our participation was well appreciated by the theatrical group. In fact, Major Walton does a fair CAN-CAN, but he has to learn to kick higher and keep his legs straight! Also, we understand that Col Calnan and 3 RCHA expect some artistic re-painting when we return.

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128 AAD BTY 129 AAD BTY RCA





The Inauguration of 128 and 129 Batteries

"I find these men suitably trained and equipped."

With these words Brigadier-General EMD Leslie, DSO, CD, Colonel Commandant of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, turned over 128 and 129 Airfield Air Defence Batteries to Major-General Duncan McAlpine, Commander Canadian Forces Europe, on January 22, 1976.



BGen Leslie inspects the 25-man guard of honour parade by 128 and 129 Airfield Air Defence Batteries to welcome the Colonel Commandant of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery to Canada Forces Europe. The guard commander is Captain DR Winters, Battery Commander, 128 AAD Battery.

Editor's Note: Although the inauguration parade took place on 22 Jan 1976, it has been decided to include this article in the 1975 Canadian Gunner.

The two newest units in the Canadian Forces paraded for their Colonel Commandant at the CF NATO airbase at Baden-Soellingen near the Black Forest region of West Germany. Before the conclusion of the inaugural parade, statuettes representing St Barbara, the patron Saint of all Gunners, and battery commander pennants were presented to each battery.

Although these are the newest units in the Canadian Armed Forces, they are not the youngest. Both batteries have a history dating back to World War II.

On June 1, 1942, the 103rd Coastal Battery was formed. This same battery was redesignated 128 Heavy

Anti-Aircraft Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery, in March, 1946, and was again renamed 128 Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA, on September 22, 1950. Disbanded in Canada in October 1955, 128 Airfield Air Defence Battery was reformed on July 10, 1975, at Baden-Soellingen, West Germany.

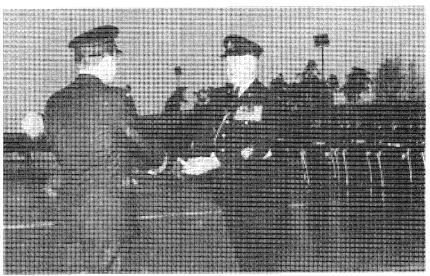
The 33rd Anti-Aircraft Battery was formed on March 24, 1942, and was redesignated 129 Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery, in March 1946. Disbanded in Canada on May 6, 1954, 129 Airfield Air Defence Battery was reformed on July 10, 1975, at the Canadian Forces NATO base at Lahr, West Germany.



BGen EMD Leslie, Colonel Commandant of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, inspects 128 and 129 Airfield Air Defence Batteries during the inaugural parade.



The two batteries march past during their inaugural parade at Baden-Soellingen.



LCol HA Sievert, Lahr Airfield Commander, presents the battery commander's pennant to CWO RG Sutherland, Acting CO of 129 Airfield Air Defence Battery.

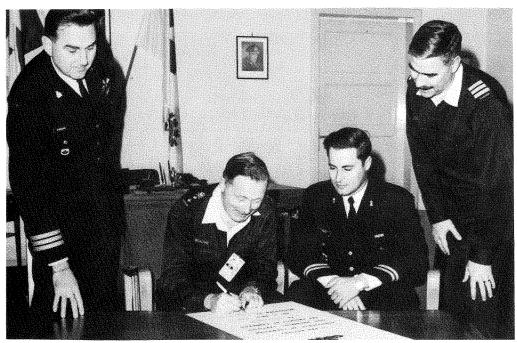


LCoI DJ Walters, CO 1 RCHA, presents a statuette of St Barbara, patron Saint of all Gunners, to Warrant Officer JCA Sawicki of 128 Airfield Air Defence Battery.



The Colonel Commandant speaks with CWO RG Sutherland at Lahr Airfield during ''mock attack''. (Centre) MBdr Tremblay and (Right) Major RJ Chamberlain.

128 Bty Activities



MGen Duncan A. McAlpine signs the formation of battery certificate with Capt D. Winters, the new Commanding Officer of 128 Airfield Air Defence Battery, Baden. Standing are LCol W.P. Cunningham (left), the previous commanding officer of the CFE active air defence force; and LCol W.A.D. Yuill, the Baden Detachment Commander.

128 Airfield Air Defence Battery RCA, commanded by Capt D.R. Winters, CD, is located at Baden-Soellingen, the home of 1 CAG.

Thanks to the Gunners of 3 RCHA who served here prior to the Battery's formation, our arrival found the guns and communication systems installed and ready for operation. In addition, future plans for operations and deployment were well advanced. The tasks which faced the Battery were many and varied, but of utmost importance was the necessary housekeeping involved in establishing a permanent home for the Battery.

Priorities were immediately self-evident and using the available instructors the training program was begun. Resources of 3 RCHA and CAS were utilized in Boffin and Blowpipe training. A full quarter of the Battery was despatched to CAS for Blowpipe Operator and Detachment Commander Courses with more vacancies to come in 76. The remaining personnel were tasked to provide the continuing maintenance on which all Batteries depend, as well as Annual Refresher training. Emphasis was placed on Gun Drill and aircraft recognition training. Spotter Class III, a qualification made easier by the fact that many of the aircraft frequent the skies here with regularity, was soon completed.

The training problems for the Air Defence Controller's Technician and the Artillery Radar Operator were not so easily solved. It was discovered that the Air

element speak a language that has not very much in common with ex-field gunners. Briefings by 1 CAG on air tactics and flight procedures as they affect the operational role of the Battery are scheduled so expert help is being made available to solve the problem.

Current training is aimed at fulfilling the Battery's role in 1 CAG's NATO Technical Evaluation. New skills are being learned and new ideas, many of them somewhat revolutionary to field gunners, are gaining acceptance. Alerts and exercises are presently the most valuable method of learning the finer points of Airfield Defence, and it is only at these times that we are able to "put it all together".

In addition, preparations are being made to receive the new stores that accompany the Blowpipe system, as well as all those items which allow a Battery to operate. As the year draws to a close and the poor weather descends upon us, our maintenance program becomes a greater priority. For those who served here previously, no further explanation is necessary except to say that the drainage has not improved. 1976 should see us into more comfortable and serviceable accommodation.

Finally, the Battery will be officially inaugurated in January 1976 by the Colonel Commandant. 1975 has been a successful year for Air Defence and the Battery looks forward to the increasing challenges ahead.

129 Bty Activities



Commander CFE, MGen Duncan A. McAlpine, congratulates Master Gunner (CWO) Sutherland on his appointment as A/Commanding Officer of the 129 Airfield Air Defence Battery, Lahr. Master Gunner Sutherland was a detachment commander of a 40mm Boffin during WW II and in 1946 he was the BQMS for 129 Battery, then located in Picton, Ontario.

In the fall and winter of 1975 we have had personnel in CAS on the Basic and Advanced Blowpipe courses. In addition, there were four NCOs with U Battery, 3 RCHA attending their annual Boffin firings. In mid-December we had all personnel back from course and will be settling down to the serious business of cross training in the New Year.

The Colonel Commandant will officially inaugurate 129 AAD Battery in January 76. Lastly, the Battery would like to thank all of those who were involved in getting Air Defence operational — we could not attempt to mention them all.

On the 3rd of November 1975, CWO (Master Gunner) R.G. Sutherland, was given command of the 129

Airfield Air Defence Battery by the Commander CFE, MGen Duncan A. McAlpine, CMM, CD.

As all gunners are well aware we have been carrying out our designated task with artillerymen from 3 RCHA and 5 RALC on a Temporary Duty basis. These men have done a very commendable job under trying circumstances. Thanks to these gunners our job of forming a viable Battery was made much easier.

We moved into our permanent building on November the 15th. Our accommodation is second to none. There are two training rooms for Blowpipe, a training garage for Boffin, a first-class lecture room, and of course office, section commander's room, QM stores, and even an LMT room.

CAS



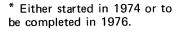


CAS Activities

COMBAT ARMS SCHOOL 1975

As the table below shows, Artillery Department CAS had another extremely busy year. What the table does not show is the many hours of technical assistance given by IGs and AIGs to the regiments, the time spent on militia weekends and a myriad of other jobs of work required to be done.

COURSE	NUMBER OF COURSES RUN
Blowpipe Detachment Comd	1
Blowpipe Operator	1
Adv Mortarman	1
LOFT 2 Arty	2
Arty OCT Ph 2	2 3
Arty OCT Ph 3	2
Arty OCT Ph 4, Part 1	1
Arty OCT Ph 4, Part 2	1
Arty RESO Ph 2	1
Arty RESO Ph 1	1
M109 Dvr	1
Gun Number M109	2
Basic Arty Svy	2
Adv Arty Tech	2
Snr NCO (M)	1
Arty Staff Duties	1
TL 6B	2 (1*)
TL 6A	1
IG	1*
Master Gunner	1*





The IG Course Front Row (left to right): WO Pollock, Capt Mortlock, Maj Beno, Col Nicholson, Maj Reid, SMIG Patrick and MWO Flanagan.

2nd Row: Capts Forsberg, Davidson, Manson, Saunders,

LeClair, Maloney and Soucie.

3rd Row: Capts Stewart, Nixon, Slievert, Burfitt, Gee, Lucas, Kendall and Maj Johnstone.



Artillery PL 6B.



Artillery Staff Duties

ARTILLERY OFFICER TRAINING

Each year a large portion of the Artillery Department's resources are devoted to artillery officer training. 1975 proved to be no exception. In fact, the requirement for trained artillery officers increased significantly. In order to meet this additional requirement, Officer Cadet Training Battery was established in February to provide continuity and co-ordination over all officer cadet training run by Artillery Department. IC of the Battery was Major Danskin, the British Exchange IG. Capt John Miles, an infantry officer and mortarman, as

2IC provided the infantry expertise to the general military training side of the programme. While officer training continued throughout the year, the summer months in particular proved to be extremely busy. In all, 109 candidates passed their respective courses.

There were three OCT Phase 2 courses run during the year. Each course was of nine weeks duration and trained the officer cadet to the level of Section Commander. Much time was devoted to C1 gun drill as well as driver and communicator training.



Colonel Commandant inspects OCT Ph II during Graduation Parade Ceremonies.



The Colonel Commandant presents the Brownfield Sword to Lt Mwenda (OCT Ph IV).



BGen Turner presents Stewart Trophy to OCdt Curry (OCT Ph III).



Col Cotter presents Jamieson Trophy to OCdt Dunne (OCT Ph II).



LCol Crosman presents Crosman Trophy to OCdt Marston (ROUTP Ph I).

The two OCT Phase 3 courses, each eight weeks in duration, brought the officer cadets to CPO standard. They also devoted a fair amount of time on artillery technician work.

Phase IV was divided into two parts. Part One dealt with artillery matters. The students graduated as fully qualified CPOs, could do recce and deployment under supervision and were capable of conducting IN shoots from the OP. Part Two of the course dealt in the main with infantry tactics up to the platoon level.

Reserve Entry Officer training is going through a series of transition periods. Gone is ROUTP and in its place is RESO (Reserve Entry Scheme for Officers). This last summer, an interim trial system of training was used. A process of revamping the training will enable the reserve officer to go from general military training to artillery training up to Section Commander level and finally up to the level of CPO.

OCT Battery remains having its hands full and no letup is in sight. In October, it began the first of a series of five courses running back to back.

MASTER GUNNER COURSE 7401

By Capt M Morrison

The 8th of August 1975 was the end of a 229-day training period for eight students of the Master Gunner Course. On that day each and every one of them could look back on a course that had exposed them to material ranging from the familiar world of artillery fire control equipment to the unfamiliar world of computer principles. Perhaps in their reflections they could almost answer the question that was paramount in their minds when they started the course — What is a Master Gunner? Then again perhaps the untangible definition of a Master Gunner was still a mystery to them all; but they certainly were exposed to enough material to prepare them for anything!

The major topics of instruction on the course were physics, mathematics, hydraulics, meteorology, interpretation of drawings and blueprints, principles of electricity and electronics, air defence, ammunition, equipment, ballistics, probability and statistics, radar principles, communications, sound ranging, artillery fire control equipment, missile theory, military correspondence, calibration, trials and evaluations, principles of armoured weapons, radar operations, computer operations, artillery survey and computer principles. These major topics were supported by a large number of associated subjects. When all of these topics are considered it is easy to see that the Master Gunner students were certainly kept busy for the



The new Master Gunners.

whole 229 training days. Actually there were some very interesting visits and other activities interspersed in this training period which made the life of the students bearable. These included a four-week basic electronics training period at the Canadian Forces School of Communications and Electronics Engineering at CFB Kingston, an introduction to non-destructive testing techniques at CFB Chatham, a visit to Canadian Forces Ammunition Depot Renous, a one-week tour of the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, USA; a three-week tour of UK facilities including the Royal School of Artillery, Larkhill, various Royal Ordnance factories and UK research and development facilities; a tour of Canadian facilities including NDHQ agencies

involved in research and development, Land Environment Test Establishment, Proof Experimental Test Establishment in Nicolet and Defence Research Establishment Valcartier; and finally the students participated in a week-long calibration exercise in sunny CFB Gagetown.

The diversified theoretical studies and various visits conducted during the course are designed for one purpose — to prepare the students for their roles as Master Gunners where they will be employed in jobs primarily supporting research and development agencies. The Master Gunner course is certainly an ideal manner in which to peak a career in the Artillery and after a gruelling year of intensive study each graduate should feel proud of the honoured title he has earned — "MASTER GUNNER".



Capt Mike Morrison being presented with mementos from the Master Gunner Course by MWO Hovey.



LCol Crosman explains to CWO Gardner where he will hang the Master Gunner Plaque

THE AIR DEFENCE WORLD

A hint for those of you who play the stock market: buy Air Defence stocks; they're a sure winner. It was another year of accelerated growth, consolidation and expansion. 1974 saw the establishment of the Boffin gun as the first step in Canada's Air Defence concept. 1975 saw another giant step forward with the establishment of Blowpipe and the running of the first Blowpipe courses at CAS

The first half of the year was spent in building the empire in H-12. The AIGs' office overflowed with model aircraft, bits and pieces of Boffin gun and Blowpipe trainer, 35mm slides of "JOKERS", OHP slides and aircraft journals and information. Captains Bill Trimble and Bob Beardmore began to draw field pay after being lost for days on end under piles of plans and paper work.

Visitors were cautioned to wear helmets before entering the Air Defence complex as a precaution against UFPAs (unidentified flying paper aircraft).

Corporal Welton, the Blowpipe ELM technician, spent his time uncrating and deciphering masses of equipment that were to become Blowpipe trainers by summer. Once he had them set up, the trainers became vehicles of transcendental meditation. When things got really rough or when answers to problems did not materialize all the IGs and AIGs had to do was go into one of the trainer rooms, do a series of "PULLS" on the trainer by following the bouncing dot into the ellipse and all problems disappeared and all answers became so obvious.



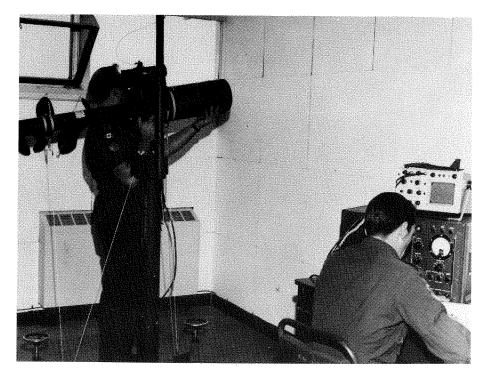
5e RALC doing Boffin live firing in Gagetown.

Warrant Officers Ramsay, Lewis, Darby and MacLean, Master Bombardier Cooke and honourary "Bombardier" Welton headed off to that "emeralde isle that is England". Being keen Gunners, they didn't dally in the sin bins of London, but carried on to the Royal School of Artillery, at Larkhill (one Blowpipe's slant range from Stonehenge). There they assimilated all that they could about Blowpipe training at the RSA. They

were ready for the next stage of their travels: an all-expenses-paid trip to the Outer Hebrides (Benbecula to be precise). This is the firing range for Blowpipe and Rapier. The islands are also the source of peat water, the only mixture to be added to Highland malt whiskey. The Canadians were joined there by Captain Marius Grinius, taking two weeks off from his year's vacation on an Air Defence course at Larkhill.



Sgt Paddock (129 AAD Bty) takes aim under the watchful eye of WO Lewis.



The Blowpipe trainer.

A British Blowpipe Troop first did their firings as the last stage to becoming an operational Blowpipe unit. Then it was the Canadians' turn. The first missile, a 'premature', didn't do too much for the nerves, but all the other firings went very well. As a crowning touch, they knew that they were welcome guests, when the locals invited them to do some sheep-shearing, a very solemn ritual in the Outer Hebrides.

Armed with first-hand experience and a knowledge of British Blowpipe firing procedures, Captain Beardmore and his gang flew back to Canada ready to prepare for the first Blowpipe Operator's Course at CAS. This entailed not only setting out the course syllabus but also proof-firing the Gagetown ranges and a myriad of other details known only to these who are fortunate enough to have spent some time at CAS.



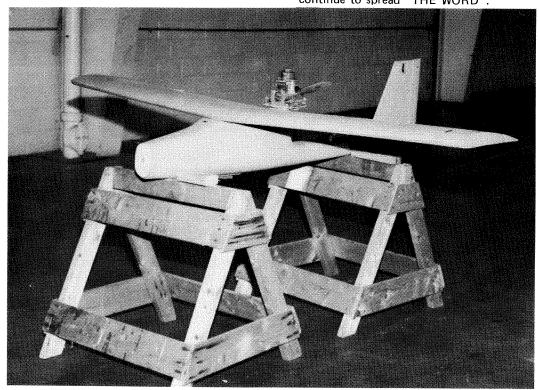
WO Game (2 RCHA) takes aim with Blowpipe.

In September, the Air Defence establishment was ready to run the pilot Blowpipe Operator's Course. The primary aim of the course is to produce a highly skilled Blowpipe operator who was ready to engage hostile aircraft over the battlefield. Thus, the greater portion of his training entailed simulated firings on the Blowpipe trainer. Another major part of the course dealt with aircraft recognition. Basic principles of operation, Air Defence SOPs, and Blowpipe drill rounded out the course.

The Blowpipe Detachment Commander's Course followed immediately on the heels of the Operator's

course with the majority of students advancing from one right on to the other. This course concentrates more on the principles of Blowpipe operator, employment, command and control, and more general air defence theory. Now that these two pilot courses are over, it's back to planning improved versions of the same.

The new year promises to be hectic as the first Air Defence Operator's Course gets off the ground in early March. During the same time Air Defence doctrine will comprise a significant portion on both the Artillery Staff Duties and the Instructor-in-Gunnery course. All of us Air Defence missionaries have our work cut out for us as we continue to spread "THE WORD".



The infamous "FALCON" aerial target system.



LCol Crosman plants the gun marker for the 90MM AA Gun. (The Air Defence Complex is in the background).

IN DEFENCE OF STONEHENGE

By Capt MR Grinius

Although the air threat to Stonehenge in 150 BC was considered minimal (perhaps the odd unguided spear or arrow: SLANT RANGE 50 metres, MV 12M/S), the threat obviously had considerably increased in later years and, thus, it was decreed that the Air Defence Wing from Wales would join the Field Branch RA at the Royal School of Artillery, Larkhill, within sight of Stonehenge.

"How would you like to go on the long Gunnery Staff Course (Air Defence) in England?"

"Yeah, OK, Sir."

"Fine, you leave in two weeks."

With that exchange with my CO, my wife and I waved goodbye to our cat at the airport and off we went. After a few hardship days in London, we found ourselves looking at Stonehenge for the first time. It turned out that our PMQ was going to be in a tiny village near Larkhill and just up the road from Stonehange. (The village of Shrewton has about two hundred very friendly neighbours, 83 cows, five not-so-friendly bulls, 32 chickens, seven cats, three churches, and most important, four pubs.)

28 GSC(AD) turned out to be a crew of five RA officers, five RAF Regimental officers, one Australian and myself, the first Canadian on the Air Defence course for quite some time.

The first three months of the course were spent in Basic Science and Technology. We went from math, electron theory and Ohm's Law to semi-conductor theory, transistors, chasing electrons around circuits, ferrites, lasers, computers and radar theory. Certainly, with my arts background, I had to pass up a good number of weekends in London in the pursuit of magnetrons, klystrons and thyratrons. This leg certainly prepared us technically for what lay ahead.

Our new-found electronic knowledge soon came in handy when we tackled basic radar systems both in theory and in practice.

Next on the agenda was the L40/70 Bofors Gun. It was grease to our elbows and loving every minute of it. We took these lumbering beasts to Wales to do the live

firing. We were told that the man who designed the gun went mad. I believe it.

The next leg consisted of a very detailed study of RAPIER, the new low-level AD system just becoming operational with the British. Again, it was a balance of theory and practice. Ask me anything about the computer system. To do our live firing we had to travel to Benbecula in the Outer Hebrides. The two weeks of Rapier firings went by very quickly and very successfully.

Blowpipe came into our Field of View in April. The same drill was carried out with the theory and practice. The mid-term break came in the middle of this leg and I found it a bit strange lying on a beach in Majorca studying for my final Blowpipe exam scheduled for the day we got back from the break.

Two weeks of tactics allowed us to deploy all sorts of AD Regiments throughout the breadth of Europe. By this time, we were feeling a bit more knowledgeable about BIRD GUNNING and many interesting discussions and heated arguments took place. Everyone of us was always right.

The final leg of the courses was devoted to Thunderbird, the medium level AD system. This was by far the most complicated system with three different radars, one computer system, two Command Posts and the missiles themselves. I escaped for two weeks to go back to the Hebrides and fire Blowpipe with the Canadians from CAS. Upon my return, we went off again to Wales to fire Thunderbird.

All too soon the year was over. Interspersed throughout the course, were several visits. These included the School of Ordnance, the Radar Research Establishment, the BAC Rapier factory, an operational Phantom squadron and an air operations centre. Incidentally, Her Majesty serves very good tea. As everywhere else, friendships were made, many places were explored, a great deal of knowledge was imparted.

And now the mission at CAS is to spread the "WORD" in Air Defence.

A gin and tonic, please

TRAINING SUPPORT BATTERY

Someone once said that the only thing which was constant was change. Change, once again, was the order of the year for the battery at CFB Gagetown.

Expansion has been going on throughout the artillery. In keeping with this it was decided that "E" Battery would no longer habitate the swamps and hills of CFB Gagetown. It returned to join the rest of its Regiment in CFB Petawawa. In doing so it left behind a nameless group of gunners. During the search for a name, "W" Battery was revived for a short, if unauthorized, life to haunt the ranges on behalf of the Combat Arms School. The name which is presently held by the battery is Training Support Battery. It is part of Training Support Group.

For all of you who are coming to train at the School, do not fear. It was Shakespeare who said "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet." He could just as easily have been talking about the Battery. Although it is a new name, the gunners are as experienced as ever. They continue to support the School with the same standard of excellent gunnery that "E" Battery did.

With names like Training Support Battery and Training Support Group it is not hard to guess what the battery does. It supports the Combat Arms School. As anyone who has ever worked down here knows, that is more than a full-time job. Suffering from a constant shortage of men, the battery did a remarkable job in supplying what was asked for, for the most part, day in and day out.

During the summer months, when extensive OCT Training was being carried out, the battery expanded to two batteries. This was done by the addition of gunners from the local militia units and some members of other Regular Force units. The work done by these increment gunners equalled the standard demanded by the battery. It was greatly appreciated. Enough thanks cannot be given to these fellow gunners for their help during the hectic summer months.

For most of the year the battery supplied the support for the local military artillery units. They are the 1st and 3rd Field Regiments and the 84th Independent Battery. The time spent in helping to train these gunners over the years paid dividends throughout the summer with the support they returned to us.

"All things cometh to he who waiteth; provided he worked like hell while he waiteth." This statement has come true again for the battery. After giving our all to the School for all these years, they have finally given something back to us, for a price. This fall the battery was given the task of training some Trade Level 3 candidates for the School. In exchange for training them the battery has been given permission to use them as it sees fit to help fill taskings. This serves two purposes. First, the young gunners will receive more time in the field. They will get to fire more rounds than they would on a regular course. This should lead to a more experienced gunner. Second, it gives the School more guns to call upon when they are required.



LCol Crosman, followed by Maj McInnis, inspects Training Support Battery.

The problem with supporting the School all the time is that the members of the battery lose, through lack of practice, some of their ability in tactical gunnery. The battery also does not get to work together as a battery, only as bits and pieces. To try and combat this the battery conducted five short exercises on their own.

To start everything off a winter indoc exercise was conducted early in February. This was followed closely by Exercise QUICK FIRE I just after the middle of the month. Two exercises were also conducted in March. They were Exercise QUICK FIRE II and Exercise TACK GUN I.

The first exercise coincided closely to another change in the battery. The September gun camp provided a chance for the battery to show its stuff to their new OC, Capt Lockridge. Capt Lockridges replaces Capt Mahar who has departed for Britain.

QUICK FIRE I was an exercise in which APCs were used as gun towers for CIs. It was scheduled to be an exercise of fire and movement. Difficulties with the towers, however, led to the plan not being followed completely. Some useful lessons were learned from this

exercise as to the ability of APCs as prime movers in winter. A general consensus was that tracks with pads on them are not reliable as towers on ice and snow.

QUICK FIRE II involved technical shooting and co-ordinating all members of the battery. Fire planning was the vehicle by which this was accomplished. TACK GUN I involved dry deployments of M109s. Mention a dry exercise at CFB Gagetown and it is bound to rain on you. This exercise was no exception. Freezing rain came down upon this exercise. Even with the rain the exercise offered a valuable opportunity for the members of the battery to keep up on their M109 drills.

The gun camp was operated as a fire and movement exercise. It was the first chance for the battery to really demonstrate their ability to their new OC. To say that he was pleased with what he saw might be an understatement. I am sure both the battery and the OC are happy with what they have accomplished.

To sum up the result of the last year, one could say that now a younger battery under new leadership is doing the same old job to the same high standards.



TL 3 Course fire first round.



LCol Crosman presents hatbadges to TL 3.

REFLECTIONS

By Major J.C. Danskin, MC, RA

It started just like any other day at the Royal School of Artillery on Salisbury Plain. The transport for the exercise was late, the student GPO lost his way to the gun area, and the ranges were obscured by a clinging damp fog. This did not spoil my day, since I was just completing my third year running the GSC NCOs, and it had all happened before. The transport would turn up having repaired punctures, replaced flat batteries and changed the drivers from male to female. The GPO would be saved by the support regiment driver who would lead him to the correct area. The local forecast was for the fog to persist until late afternoon with some light precipitation. This guaranteed that we would have a beautiful sunny day by mid-morning. Everything was, in fact, quite normal, and there was no reason to suspect that the day would bring anything more exciting than a Royal Flight or the RA Hunt or perhaps some lost infantry closing the impact area just before the H Hour for a BC's fire plan.

My thoughts were devoted to the critical problem of the forthcoming garrison flower show. Which roses should I cut and when, were there enough onions of the same size to make a worthwhile entry, was there a truss of tomatoes all red in the greenhouse? My deliberations over these weighty matters were disturbed by a summons to the Chief Instructor of Gunnery Wing. Even when one's conscience was as clear as mine, an unexpected summons of this nature is always a little disturbing. I knew it could not be promotion; we had not started

firing, so there was no question of wide rounds. I had recently restated my views on the usefulness of horses so there was no danger of being asked to take over as Master of the Hunt or the Saddle Club accounts. It could only be one thing — a POSTING. The fact that I am now the exchange IG at the Combat Arms School, Canadian Forces Base Gagetown, Oromocto, New Brunswick, Canada, proves that my reasoning was not at fault. I thought it might be of interest, to me if nobody else, to record my impressions of my move and first year.

For an instant of time I felt disappointment at missing such salubrious establishments as Pendine, Eskmeals and the Hebrides. However, this feeling did not last long. Having served in India, Hong Kong and other points East, the prospect of once again serving in an "outpost of the Empire" was attractive. After a quick session with the Canadian Exchange IG at Larkhill, I learned that the Canadian Gunners were still organized with two four-gun troop batteries. They had discarded the Artillery board, which was a pity, but were not yet in the computer age. Restrictions on ammunition and petrol were unknown. The ranges were cast and the restriction on manoeuvring were non-existent. There were no Market Lavingtons or Urchfonts round the range boundaries and no personage with ministerial contacts complaining of loud bangs. He did strike a warning note on survival in winter, mentioning sub-zero temperatures, wind chill factors, permafrost and, believe it or not, bears and moose. But, I felt that a hip flask filled with duty-free liquor would probably go a long way to keeping the cold out and my courage up.

So it was with a light heart I set off with my family, putting my trust in the RAF and the movement organization, for Canada. What a change there is now in long distance trooping. No more the days of gentle cruises on troop ships where the only challenge was to see if one could eat one's way through a complete dinner menu, get a drink and still be in time for a deck chair on the boat deck. Where the only upheaval was the practice boat stations. Even this was thoughtfully arranged out of bar opening times. All this is now replaced by the noise and bustle and interminable waiting of modern air travel, with boxed lunches, boiled sweets and the sounds of crying kids. Cost effectiveness - old-fashioned - does not move with the times, I hear you muttering. All I know is that a somewhat disorientated, short-tempered and tired family arrived twenty-two hours later at Gagetown. Even an introduction to the great North American Hamburger de luxe with French Fries and Catsup (tomato sauce to us) only momentarily raised our flagging spirits. A more effective cure was effected by the first duty-free pink gin in our new quarter. And what a quarter, all new furniture and hot air oil fired central heating.

My first task was rather a surprising one and reminded me that the old adage of "When not on duty one should be either in bed or out of barracks" still holds good even in Canada. I had been given leave on arrival and had dropped into the office to pick up my mail. I was asked what I was doing the next day and, thinking that either a fishing trip or a party was in the offing, was sufficiently off guard to reply "Nothing." Little did I know! The next day I found myself the reviewing officer of a pass out parade with the whole works: medals, swords, band, parents, a speech to make, PR, salutes and flags. All in all, a rather unnerving experience for someone whose last public appearance was to report the gun section of Gunnery Wing complete after an emergency evacuation of Collin Block as the result of a bomb hoax.

The next shock came when I discovered that the Canadians had changed their organization to the six-gun battery. Events in the shape of manpower and money shortages must have caught up with them, because I cannot believe that they think it a better organization than the old. Overnight, air was filled with arguments

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about GPOs and CPOs, and what they should do and what they should be called. Should the second CP be called a recce CP, should there be one at all. In fact, all the arguments that are still heard at the school and elsewhere. Nevertheless, they are making the best of a bad job and getting on with training.

The country is vast and the ranges equally so. The local range here at Gagetown is something like 40K by 25K. A lot of it is heavily forested and movement in places is a little hairy, but what a job it is to plan an exercise of two or three days duration and be able to move and fire almost at will, or a fire plan exercise where you draw the appropriate circle round your OP which is just some small feature in the middle of nowhere and fire away. What is more, you can then follow up the fire plan and move to the objective and start all over again. Mind you, this sort of freedom does put accurate map reading at a premium, and there have been one or two incidents. War stories, you say! Come and try it! Anyway, there is no sweeping mud of the Devizes Road when moving between Westdown and Imber. Or even a little excursion through Brecon on market day when moving from one end of Sennybridge to another. However, it can be a little uncomfortable in the depths of winter or the height of summer where the temperature ranges from $-25~\mathrm{degrees}$ F to 104 degrees F. There are no handy concrete OPs on OP ridge in which the IG can hide, and worse still, no Bustard Hotel. Yes, there are bears, although the ones I have seen seemed to be more scared than I was and that's saying something!

Of course, it is a bit like working with the Navy. Since unification, the land element has taken to wearing RN type badges of rank. Gold braid of various thicknesses and numbers of rings on the cuffs and epaulettes and all three services wear the same colour uniform. One had to have very good eyesight to be able to determine at a distance how senior an approaching officer is. It is also a bit embarrassing when holding forth at the bar about the easy life the navy lives to what you think is a full colonel to find that he is a naval captain!

To be serious for a moment, the year or so that I have spent here has been one of the most rewarding so far of my career. The Canadians are enthusiastic, most friendly and generally care about their profession. Their soldiers are first class and although they have their problems, they are not letting it get them down.

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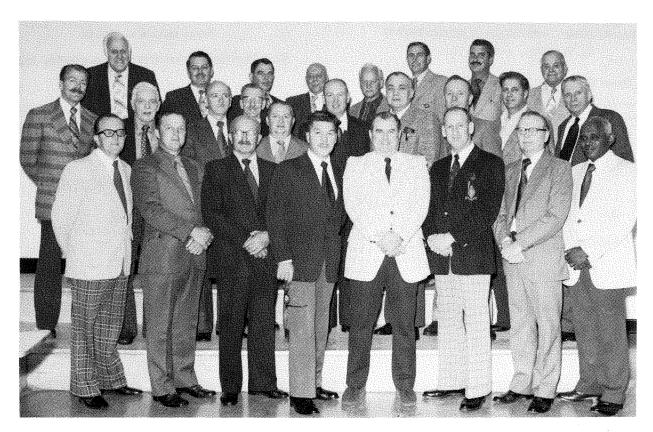
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Master Gunners' Conference

Pictured below are those Master Gunners who attended the 16th annual conference and reunion. The conference was held at CFB Petawawa, under the sponsorship of the CO and RSM of the 2nd Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, on 25 Sep 75. Master Gunners came from far and wide to participate in the presentations. Also on the agenda was the election of officers, dinner, retirements of Master Gunners Ernie Rance, Paul Robitallie and Walt Sonnenberg. Two minutes silence was observed for Master Gunners Binkley, Stansfield and Mitchell; guest of honour was Maj DG Anderson, DLAEEM.

The 17th conference is tentatively planned for 15 Oct 76 at CFB Petawawa. All serving and retired Master Gunners are asked to make every effort to attend.



Front row (left to right): Master Gunners Young GB, Hovey GD, Sonnenberg W, Lunan WM, Williams DD, Power PR, Rance EW, Patrick EE.
Second row: Master Gunners LeBreton JH, Brim AJ, Robitaillie LH, Guy G, Holodowsky T, Rhyno RMI, Forsythe FJ, Surette KJ, Donnelly BE, Croft R.
Rear row: Master Gunners Spooner AG, Hawkes DW, McLean JA, Lange F, Lavoie JO, Oderkirk CG, Poire JDA, Sowery A.

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ROYAL REGIMENT OF CANADIAN ARTILLERY



Museum



by Captain AB Cooney, CD, Regimental Adjutant

The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery Museum located at the Home Station continues to flourish and now provides a continuing history of the Royal Regiment helping to preserve the traditions and the materials used by Gunners over the years. The museum was officially opened by the then Colonel Commandant, Brigadier-General PAS Todd, CBE, DSO, ED, CD, on 26 January 1962 and has been in existence since that time.

The museum encompasses items of artillery interest from 1796 to the present and consists of artillery weapons and instruments, ammunition and fuzes, dress and accoutrements and a research and photo library. In all there are over 60 guns on display, twenty are housed in the museum and the remainder are outside in a display area adjacent to the museum. There are approximately 8000 items in the museum. The museum research library contains over 4500 books and documents, including the Regimental War Diaries of Artillery units in World War II and Korea, and Regimental histories dating from 1850. The photographic library has over 7000 pictures with more than 100 being framed and hung for display. Photo copies of any library material are available on request.

The museum is ongoing and not merely a "displayed" storage area, therefore, additions to the collection are always most welcome. Any photographs, especially if personnel are identified by name, would be the most helpful as they may help in identifying personnel in the many pictures held in the museum which have lost much of their value as the personnel and/or time period have not been identified. Any photographs sent to the museum will be copied with the original being returned to the sender.

The present Curator of the Museum is CWO PA Winter, ably assisted by Sgt J Villard, Bdr J Wilson and Bdr J Peters who will be kept busy in 1976 compiling a detailed, comprehensive catalogue of all items held in the museum.



Museum Staff (left to right): CWO Winter, Sgt Villard, Bdr Peters and Bdr Wilson.



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Second Field Regiment RCA(M)

This past year has been a very full one as far as Second Field has been concerned. Two firing camps, a major summer exercise, numerous weekends of training, the RCAA competition and a change of command are just some of the many events that have gone to fill this year.

The regiment started the year in February with a major winter infantry exercise near St Michel des Saints, a remote wooded area approximately 120 miles NE of Montreal. This was the first such exercise the unit had conducted (without outside help) and several problems were encountered. However, many valuable lessons were learned and the troops enjoyed the training.

March and April saw 50 Bty (Recruits) training our new entries for GMT qualifications while 7 Bty (Operational) prepared for the May firing camp. This was held on the weekend of 10/11 May 75. Under the control of 5 ieme RALC at BFC Valcartier. The exercise was fairly successful but shortage of ammunition limited the usual enthusiasm.

The summertime was an extremely busy time for individuals of the regiment. Rank and trade courses were held at CFB Valcartier for all other ranks and some of our officers. In addition, other officers completed various phases of ROUTP at CFB Gagetown. Some of our English-speaking artillerymen trained at CFB Shilo, while other officers and NCOs worked as call outs for local SSEAP as well as specific jobs across Canada.

The climax of the summer came with Exercise NON NOVA which lasted from 5 Aug to 17 Aug 75. This was a brigade level exercise held at Valcartier by 5 ieme Groupement de Combat with large scale militia augmentation. The Second Field sent approximately 50 all ranks to Valcartier to augment the 5 ieme RALC along with other Quebec area artillery regiments. Second Field officers and men filled slots in 5 RALC from the positions of DCO and BC down to gun number. All ranks experienced field living under semi-operational conditions, and faced problems of administration, supply and

co-operation with other arms that are usually never encountered during purely artillery exercises. On the other hand, the necessity of working with other arms limited the artillery to only two days of live firing including regimental shooting.

The fall months again saw the start of Unit collective training. The main aim of fall training was to prepare the Regiment for the RCAA competition. A major aid in this preparation was the provision of a Regular Force instructor, WO J.C. Hautcoeur from the 5ieme RALC. The competition was held the weekend of 18/19 Oct 75 and the regiment fielded a six-gun battery under the command of Maj S.J. Goldberg. We are now anxiously awaiting the results.

All ranks are presently looking forward to the change of command parade scheduled for 13th Dec 75. At that time LCol P.B. Fecteau, CD, will formally hand over command of the Regiment to LCol T.K. Stafford, CD. The Colonel Commandant of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery BGen E.M.D. Leslie, will be the presiding officer.

Aside from the above mentioned activities, the Regiment has sent large numbers of individuals on attachments with the Regular Force. Also, at least 15 other ranks have been attached to 1 RCHA in Germany during the year and several officers and a sergeant have qualified or are qualifying for their basic parachute wings. Others have had a taste of arctic conditions with participation on Exercise NEW VIKING. One NCO was attached to the Canadian Forces Staff College in Kingston.

A final, but not minor, task for the Regiment has been the provision of saluting troops for various holidays such as Canada Day and Remembrance Day. Two unusual tasks in this regard were firing salutes for the change of command and the greeting of a Squadron at HQ FMC of Japanese warships on a visit to Montreal. The Regiment is also looking forward to firing many salutes for the 1976 Summer Olympics.

Third Field Regiment RCA(M) (The Loyal Company)



Capt R.A. Cameron designates target to his tech, Pte (now 2Lt) T.H. Ballantyne; right, during live firing exercise at CFB Gagetown. Communicator, Bdr D.A. Hay, awaits fire orders.

Commanding Officer - LCol RM Fitzpatrick, CD

Rather than produce an essay-type report on the numerous unit activities, we have listed the excerpts from the CO's diary as follows:

JANUARY:

"Christmas Break courses completed on the 4th. Sure can use the Artymn, Techs and Communicators ... Reorganization to 4 gun troop for RCAA Competition completed ... Winter Warfare equipment introduction on 18/19th at Woodstock went well. Could have used more snow ... (Later in month) Lord, will this snow ever stop? . . .

FEBRUARY:

Local HQ training going well... Live firing 15/16th completed. Battery starting to look better... Sgt Lawson and Sgt Wheelan, 89th Bty accepted for Middle East duty... Will the snow never stop?...

MARCH:

Battery looked pretty good on live firing exercise 8/9th...8 new Bombardiers from Jr NCO course conducted over school break 15/21st...CWO SW (Sticks) Holtom (RSS) fired last round after 39 years service...Still snowing, but at least the nerves should settle a bit — RCAA competition fired on 31st...

APRIL:

Bdr Carvell and Bdr Trott, 115 Bty, off to Germany on 2nd . . . Plans well underway for District Exercise in late May. Looks like we are going with Regimental organization. Better check references to see what a TAC HQ is supposed to look like . . . Annual classification fired 25/26th. No snow — only Gagetown mud . . .

MAY:

Successfully celebrated the Regiment's 182nd birthday with Loyalist Ball on the 3rd...BCs getting good start on nominations for summer training...21 Gun Salutes — Saint John on 18th and Fredericton on 19th...

JUNE:

(Note from District Exercise) Work up SOPs — particularly ambush drills! . . . Gnr Grant, E.L., 89th Bty dispatched to CFS Alert on 4th . . . Capt D.K. McGeachy away for Basic Para course on 10th (Qualified) . . . Fired 21 Gun Salute for Governor-General in Fredericton on 11th . . .

JULY:

Twenty-eight personnel to Gagetown to support CTC after firing 21 Gun Salute in Fredericon on 1st...Competition results in "We're number one"...Sgt Sleep and Gnr Yeomans, 115 Bty, off to Germany on the 29th...

AUGUST:

Visited personnel in Gagetown on 4th. All actively employed and preparing for move to Aldershot for Area Concentration on 10th...Training conference held on 24th...Lt N.S. Myshrall, 89th Bty, leader on National Captain Qual course...Lt P.J. Ervin off for Basic Para Course (Qualified)...

SEPTEMBER:

RSS changes — Capt T.G. Power and Sgt E.T.J. Doucette now working directly with unit in Saint John (Hope QM comes up with desks!) and Sgt A.W. McIntosh in Woodstock . . . Sgt Wilson, 115 Bty away on 8th, and Gnr Perry, 115 Bty, off on 28th for training for Middle East duty . . .

OCTOBER:

Bdr Carvell, 115 Bty, left on 14th for Middle East tour...Dry deployments in Gagetown weekend of 25/26th. (Check course package to see if recce officers are taught to select swamps for gun positions!)

NOVEMBER:

Sgt Lawson and Sgt Wheelen back from Middle East... Nov 11th supplied Cenotaph Guard and Minute Guns in Hartland, Minute Guns in Saint John and 21 Gun Salute in Fredericton... Live firing on 22/23rd. Sgt. H.R. Dixon fired "last round" after 30 years service... Recce officers still exhibit signs of "swamphilia"...

DECEMBER:

Celebrated St Barbara's Day in Saint John with members of local Artillery Association. Took advantage of situation to have Honourary Colonel, B Gen P.H. Oland present scroll to Honourary LCol, Col J.H. Turnbull...Looks like Christmas courses will be run at Local HQ instead of Area courses in Gagetown."

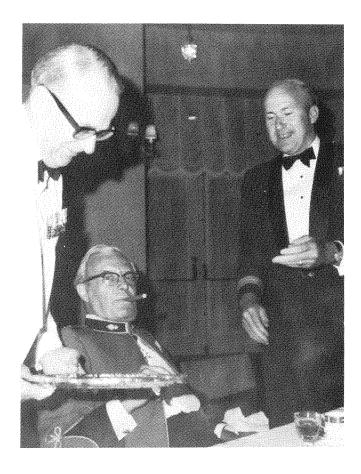
5th (BC) Field Battery, RCA

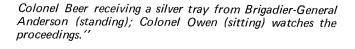
DINING OUT

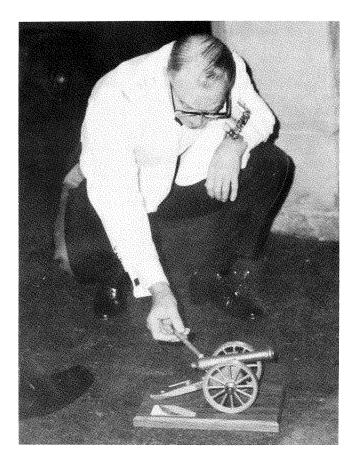
COL JP BEER, MBE, CD

On 7 Jun 75 Headquarters Militia Area Pacific and the 5th (BC) Field Battery RCA dined out Colonel Jake Beer, a gunner who has served the Regiment faithfully and expertly for many years. Colonel, the Honourable Walter S. Owen, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia and Honourary Colonel of the Fifth, and Brigadier-General DG Anderson, Commander Militia Area Pacific, were co-hosts for the dinner at Government House which was attended by over one hundred gunners

and friends of Jake from all across Canada including the Colonel Commandant, Brigadier-General Leslie. Messages of best wishes came in from all over the globe and numerous presentations were made to Jake including: an Artillery plaque on behalf of the Regiment by Brigadier-General Leslie, a plaque from the RSS Pacific and a scroll from 1 RCHA. Altogether the evening was a tremendous occasion befitting the retirement from full-time service of a great gunner.







Colonel Beer firing a miniature cannon presented by the Artillery Units of BC, the 15th Field Regiment and 5(BC) Field Battery.

20th Field Regiment RCA(M)

Commanding Officer:

Deputy Commanding Officer:

Battery Commanders:

LCol A. Gebauer CD, (Edmonton)
Mai D.S. Homulos CD, (Red Deer)

Maj C. Gustafson CD, 61 Bty (Edmonton) Maj L. Baumgarten CD, 78 Bty (Red Deer)

This year the Regiment welcomed the following new RSS personnel who joined us in September 1975:

Capt R.N. Crooks —
From RSS Edmonton District HQ;
WO R.W. Pomeroy —
From 1 AB Bty;
Sgt. M. Yamane —
From RSS Edmonton District HQ; and
Sgt D. Balkwill —
From 3 RCHA

We know they will give us the expertise so often needed by Militia units.

For those who are not familiar with 20 Fd Regt; RHQ and 61 Bty operate from the Prince of Wales Armoury in Edmonton and 78 Bty from the Armoury in Red Deer. The Regiment has been in existence since 1920, with the founding of the 20th Fd Bde in Edmonton and Red Deer.

As in past years, 1975 has been extremely active, with fly-overs, attachments and exercises as well as local training and a full social calendar. The Edmonton Bty (61), was responsible for all salutes from the Provincial Parliament Buildings, including the Opening of Parliament, Dominion Day and Nov 11.

In 1975 we conducted nine field exercises on weekends which include live firing, winter indoctrination

and a fan out exercise. All exercises were of excellent training value and successful.

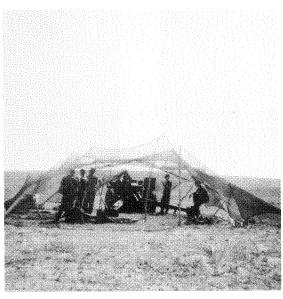
With the close proximity to the Airborne Regt, we find ourselves most fortunate in respect to parachute training. Especially the CO, LCol Gebauer, who on June 27 received his jump wings for successful completion of Para training and WO Riopel who has since qualified.

The Regiment, by the end of 1975, has sent 35 personnel to various bases and units to complete such training as Artymn, Arty Tech, Communicator, Clerk Adm and other numerous qualification courses.

The most notable attachments of personnel in 1975 were that of ten ORs and one officer to 1 RCHA in Germany between January and November. The training they received was excellent and each has returned to the Regiment better equipped to assist and carry out his duties.

In addition to Germany, three Bdrs and one Sgt found themselves basking in the sun in the Middle East, an experience they will never forget.

Finally, the Regiment would like to extend our thanks to 3 RCHA for conducting another successful MILCON in 1975. The assistance received by our officers, NCOs and Gunners was excellent and made it one of the more successful MILCONs to date.



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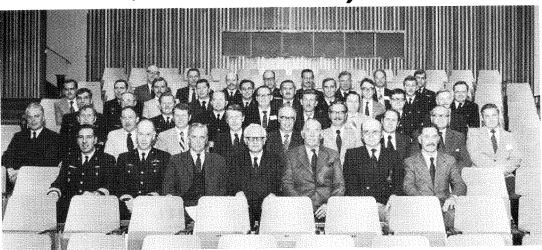
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Royal Canadian Artillery Association Annual Meeting



The 1975 annual meeting of the RCAA was held at CFB Valcartier during 25 to 27 September. It marked the Association's first meeting at Valcartier, and LCol Pete Bouvette and his officers ensured that our stay was indeed memorable.

We were most fortunate in having an excellent representation of regular force gunners. These included: Cols Cotter, Calnan, Wellsman, Doucet and Beaudry; LCols Ward, Hurley, Stothers and Bouvette; Majs Thompson, Kennedy and Greenizan. BGen Heitshu and Maj Walton were unfortunately hung up at the last minute and therefore unable to join us. Those present, however, took very active and constructive roles in all the proceedings.

The magnus opus of the meeting was the production of a very timely and serious position paper. This paper was forwarded immediately following the meeting to the office of the Prime Minister, the MND, the CDS and all members of the Commons Committee on Defence. For the benefit of those gunners who are not in receipt of the RCAA Annual Report, but who do receive the Canadian Gunner, we are pleased to publish that paper here for you.

"The essence of this argument is that Canada, after a prolonged erosion of its ground combat forces, is in danger.

Ground combat forces stand as the ultimate guarantee of our nation's sovereignty and, indeed, of our national integrity: to honour our international commitments, to guarantee the life and property of our citizens, to ensure that public order is maintained, and to safeguard the liberties inherent in our democratic process.

Canada spends almost three billion dollars on defence; and yet would be hard-pressed to find 13,000 fighting troops to answer an emergency.

In 1965 we had 25,000 trained combat soldiers: today we have 13,000. In 1965 there were

38,000 civilian employees of the Department of National Defence; today there are 34,000. In ten years our combat capability has declined by almost fifty per cent. We have too much tail and too few teeth.

What, then, is the answer? Either the Defence budget must be sharply increased or existing resources better applied. There is a solution.

We urge that the priorities of National Defence be reassessed and resources reapplied to expand our ground combat forces — regular and reserve.

Only with a department stripped of non-essentials, geared for operational capability, and reinforced by an enlarged combat reserve can Canada achieve the defence capability for which Canadians are paying almost three billion dollars this year."

The meeting closed in the customary manner with a mess dinner on Friday evening, followed by the presentation of Competition awards. MGen Sparling, the past Colonel Commandant, was happily in attendance as a guest of the RCAA. Col Sherwin presented MGen Sparling a framed print entitled "A Hot Night in the Batteries" as a token of gratitude for all the support he had rendered the RCAA during his term as Colonel Commandant.

LCol Brian S. MacDonald took the Chair as President for the coming year, and in this capacity he will guide the RCAA through its centennial year.

At this writing, sales of the Gunner History have gone exceedingly well. So well, in fact, that there are no more copies of Vol I left. There is still a fairly good supply of Vol II available which may be ordered through the Secretary, RCAA. For those persons interested, please note the secretary's new mailing address:

1647 Belcourt Blvd., Orleans, Ontario K1C 1M3.

RCAA Centennial — 100 Years of Service

To the Royal Regiment and the People of Canada

by LCol J.E. de Hart, MC, CD, (Ret'd)

In 1976 the Royal Canadian Artillery Association (RCAA) will celebrate 100 years of continuous service. Formed in 1876 in Ottawa, it was the first of the Service Associations, leading eventually to the formation of the Conference of Defence Associations (CDA) as we know it today. This organization monitors defence capabilities and problems, and when applicable recommends defence policies or postures to the Minister of National Defence and the Chief of the Defence Staff.

The RCAA, which counts amongst its members not only the Militia Officers and many experienced retired Gunners, but also officers who are currently active in Gunner affairs such as: the Colonel Commandant, BGen E.M.D. Leslie, DSO, CD; the Senior Regular Gunner, BGen R.G. Heitshu, CD; and the Director of Artillery, Col J.A. Cotter, CD. These officers take an active part in CDA matters.

The theme of the 1976 celebrations is "One hundred years of service to the RCA and the people of Canada", and even as this article is being written the RCAA is quietly but thoughtfully at work preparing its paper for presentation to the CDA Meeting in January, 1976.

As we celebrate in 1976 our aim is to remind Canadians of the part we as Gunners played in the destiny of our country. In spite of many setbacks over the years we are as dedicated and loyal today as we ever were, and unswervingly proud of our fine traditions of service to Canada.

The special committee which was set up in 1974 to plan and monitor our centennial activities is now composed of the following officers:

Honourary Chairman LGen W.A.B. Anderson, OBE, CD
Chairman LCol J.E. de Hart, MC, CD
Member — Atlantic Col J.H. Turnbull, CD
Member — Eastern LCol P.D. Fecteau, CD
Member - Central Maj F.A. Armstrong, CD
Member - Prairie LCol R.A. Jacobson
Member - Pacific
Member - Special Maj D.G. Schott, CD, 2 RCHA
Advisers Colonel Commandant
Director of Artillery
Secretary RCAA
LCol B. Shapiro, CD

Many suggestions and ideas were received and examined by the Committee over the past two years, and although a number of them would have been spectacular had they come to fruition, most had to be abandoned because of cost in money, equipment or personnel. As all soldiers know, a large part of our resources will be committed to the Olympic Games in 1976, making it difficult for us to plan in advance. Nevertheless, our year will not go unnoticed.

We have asked all Commanding Officers to plan special events during the year to attract and appeal to the public. These will probably be conducted in conjunction with training exercises or other normal functions, but they should be widely publicized in the community.

We expect to sponsor a suitable medley of Gunner music to appeal to even the worst "Gunner ear". Details cannot be announced at this time, but it is being arranged by the RCA Band through the courtesy of their Director of Music, Major C.A. Villeneuve, CD, LRAM, ARCM.

Our Historian, Colonel G.W.L. Nicholson, CD, will be preparing a press release early in the year which we hope to have published from coast to coast to draw attention to Gunners of the past and present.

Commemorative plaques have been ordered for the occasion, and will be presented to our Gunner units. We have ordered some for purchase by individual members as well.

Permission has been obtained from the Department of Public Works to have a detachment of Gunners in full dress fire the Noon Gun in Ottawa during July and August. The Gun is adjacent to the Artillery Memorial on Nepean Point, and this would be a fitting project during the tourist season when many people visit the area. At the time of writing we are awaiting approval from the Canadian Forces which of course will be based on Olympic considerations, but every effort is being made to carry out this project.

The 1976 Annual Meeting of the RCAA will be held in Ottawa, the city of its origin 100 years earlier. Reservations were made two years in advance for space in the Chateau Laurier Hotel. All units are being invited to increase their delegations to three on that occasion, but it has been stipulated that one of each trio must be a lieutenant. This should promote some interest amongst the younger members of the Regiment who in a few years will be carrying on with the work of the Association.

It is hoped that as many distinguished Gunners as possible will attend the Annual Dinner in conjunction with the meeting, which is planned for CFB Ottawa (North). Our distinguished Patron, His Excellency The Right Honourable Jules Leger, CC, CMM, CD, Governor-General of Canada, has been invited to attend the dinner.

Costs for the meeting and Centennial projects will be understandably high, and some Gunner groups across the country may wish to contribute. The Ottawa Artillery Officers' Association, although only a year old, has already voted the sum of \$500 to be used for one of the projects. This is a chance for other local Associations to get involved as well and help ensure the success of our Centennial events.

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"Towed Targets?"

Anti-aircraft troops established an enviable record for efficiency in recent firings at Fort Monroe, Va., when the troops of the 61st Artillery Battalion (Anti-Aircraft) placed five shots within destructive range, out of twenty-two fired, at a target towed by a seaplane from the Hampton Roads Naval Air Station. This was the first time in the history of the American Army that firings have been conducted on a target towed by an airplane. The results accomplished mark a new era in the development of the American system of anti-aircraft defense, for it has been demonstrated that a target can be towed by an airplane for anti-aircraft defense without danger to the pilot.

The target was in the shape of a sleeve, three feet in diameter and fourteen feet long. It was towed through the air at a speed of 60 to 80 m.p.h. by a cable 2,500 ft. long, which was fastened to Lieutenant Patterson's plane. Height, at altitudes varying from 5,000 to 7,444 ft. The sky was overcast and the target, which at times was obscured by clouds, appeared scarcely as large as a lady's stocking.

Canadian Artillery Association Summary
Apr 1923

A Brief Historical Review of the Royal Canadian Artillery Association

by LCol EC Scott, O St JED

This review is of necessity rather short and is taken mainly from the annual reports of the Association. Certain activities subsequent to World War II are from the memory of the writer as no mention is made of them in the reports, so I trust that my memory has served me well. I wish to thank Col GWL Nicholson, author of "The Gunners of Canada" for permission to quote from both volumes.

The earliest reports of the Dominion of Canada Artillery Association extant are for the years 1880-81. "Three years earlier Lt Col TB Strange was instrumental in forming the Dominion of Canada Artillery Association. This organization, composed of both Permanent Force and Militia, had as its object "the development of gunnery skill, and the dissemination of artillery knowledge throughout the Dominion of Canada."

Of 42 pages of this first printed annual report 26 are given to competitions or references to them, In addition to firing practice competitions, there were driving, general efficiency, tactics for officers, prize essay, shifting ordnance competitions and voluntary drills (at local headquarters).

Each annual report up to the beginning of World War II devotes many pages to competitions. The writer well remembers summer camp prior to World War II. when the complete camp period was taken up pretty well with Association competitions. The Permanent Force Officers, WOs and NCOs spent their entire period during the summer marking the various brigades all of which took part in the competitions.

His Excellency the Governor-General, The Marguis of Lorne, a gunner himself, was present at the 1880-81 meeting and addressed the delegates.

The 1880-81 report shows that a government grant of \$900.00 was made to the Association and individuals paid a subscription fee of \$2.00; Unit affiliation fees for Militia field batteries was \$10.00; Garrison batteries \$5.00 and Permanent Force units including the Royal Military College paid \$15.00 per annum.

It is perhaps worth mentioning that although the name of the Association was "Dominion of Canada Artillery Association" this full title did not appear on the annual reports until the one for 1896-97 was printed. Previously the words "Dominion Artillery Association"

Report of Dominion of Canada Artillery Association 1880-81 p5 as quoted in "The Gunners of Canada" Vol. 1, p 114 by Col GWL Nicholson.

was at the front of each report. In 1904 an Act of Incorporation was passed by the House of Commons "The Canadian Artillery changing the name to Association". In 1949, again by Act of Parliament the name became the "Royal Canadian Artillery Association".

The first team of artillery was sent to England in 1881 to compete with the members of the National Artillery Association of Great Britain at Shoeburyness. The contingent was under the command of Lt Col WR Oswald of Montreal and consisted of two cadets from the Royal Military College, two men each from "A" and "B" Batteries, six field and six garrison artillerymen, one No 1 and one spare man being chosen with Capt Peters as adjutant. The team was at a disadvantage because the weapons used in several competitions were not available in Canada. "Most of the guns in Canada were obsolete smooth bore relics of bygone ages".²

Lt Col P McCrae at the 1889-90 meeting said that after speaking to two British Officers who were in Canada, "I am glad to know that our friends at the War Office and the British Nation have learned that Canadian Artillery is inferior to no Artillery in the British Service."

The Canadian Artillery Association did not hold annual meetings during 1915 to 1918 and the reports for these years are all in one issue. Major-General EWP Morrison was Chairman of the Executive Committee that made a report covering the period from the outbreak of the War until December 31, 1919, at a meeting in Ottawa on January 8, 1920. The Association picked-up where it had left off in 1914 and continued to stress improvement in gunner affairs.

The Conference of Defence Associations, which is holding its 39th annual meeting in 1976, was originally formed in 1932. The executive of the Artillery Association took a leading part in its formation and LtCol GA Drew was elected Chairman in 1933 while serving as President of the CAA.

Throughout the annual meetings prior to World War II it was the custom for the Governor-General of Canada to attend part of the deliberations and His Excellency usually spoke to the delegates. He presented the three Governor-Generals' cups for General Efficiency in Field, Medium, Heavy and Coast Defence Artillery. In

2. Report of LtCol Oswald in Dominion of Canada Artillery Association Report 1881-82 p. 42. Report of the Dominion of Canada Artillery Association

3. 1899-1900 p. 44. "1932 the Earl of Bessborough, was invited by the visit Petawawa Association to summer . . . His Excellency accepted, and was an interested visitor at Petawawa not only during the 1932 training, but again in 1933, and in 1935, when he laid the corner stone of a new Camp Administration Building".

Prior to World War II each Governor-General had graciously consented to be the Patron of the Association and the Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces, as each came into Confederation, agreed to be Vice-Patrons. After World War II this practice for some unknown reason was dropped and was not revived again until 1962 and continues today.

During World War II, as during World War I, the Association activity was of necessity reduced to almost nil. Col JJ Creelman DSO held the office of president from 1940 to 1946. In February, 1947 a reorganization meeting was held in Ottawa at the Chateau Laurier Hotel, with BGen CH McLaren, CMG, DSO presiding in the absence of Col Creelman.

It is interesting to note that in 1939 the Association spent \$9,395.54 on prizes.⁵ This is almost \$4,000.00more than the current annual grant the Association now receives through the Conference of Defence Associations.

At the 1947 reorganization meeting it was decided that the competition cups be forwarded to the winners of the 1939 competitions and that cups not competed for in 1939 be allotted to newly formed regiments as decided by the Executive Committee.

From 1947 to 1961 very little was done in the way of competitions. In 1961 a committee was established but it wasn't until 1963 that any real progress was made.

In 1961 the Secretary was asked to find the location of the various cups and trophies belonging to the Association. After several years of intensive searching a great number were discovered to be at Government House where they had been deposited some years previously. They were all transferred to the Home Mess at CFB Shilo, to the everlasting gratitude of the cleaning staff at Government House.

At the conclusion of World War II a RCA Memorial Fund was created and at the 1947 meeting of the Association it was decided that because the funds were at that time frozen by the Dominion Treasurer (?) to leave the matter in abeyance. At the 1948 meeting a committee had been established by the executive recommended that scholarships of \$200.00 to \$250.00 be established and be awarded to students at university at the end of their first year. Although no mention is made in the annual reports the writer recalls that the scholarships were only available to children of gunners. Again from memory it seems that only one or two scholarships were applied for during the next several years, consequently the executive decided that the money should be put to some other use. There is no mention in the reports of any action in this regard until the 1957 report when an RCA Memorial was discussed. Again memory is our only source of information, but it seems that the original RCA Memorial Fund had now gone in a complete circle and was now to be used for its original

purpose. On September 21st, 1959 Major-General George Vanier, DSO, MC, making his first public appearance as Governor-General, unveiled the Artillery Memorial in Major's Hill Park. Since then the 30th Field Artillery Regiment has held a memorial service each year on November 11. Also when the Association meets in Ottawa a similar service is always held at the Gunner Memorial.

A great milestone in the history of the Association was the publication of the Artillery History written by Col GWL Nicholson. This project was originally started in 1947 but it wasn't until 1960 that any real headway was made when Col EW Cormack was appointed Chairman of the History Committee. In 1961 he was succeeded by BGen HT Airey and in 1962 he reported that Colonel Nicholson had agreed to write the history. Unfortunately BGen Airey died in 1962 and he was succeeded by Major-General HA Sparling who brought the history to completion.

Another project which the Association sponsored soon after World War II was the provision of chairs for the Home Mess at CFB Shilo, Commanders of formations, regiments or batteries were requested to present chairs to commemorate their wartime units. Each chair has a silver plaque attached showing the name of the donor.

The Colonel Commandant BGen PAS Todd, CBE, DSO, ED, CD had invited the Master Gunner of St. James' Park, General Sir Robert Mansergh, GCB, KBE, MC to visit the Regiment in Canada. This he did in 1962 travelling from coast to coast visiting Montreal, Ottawa, Vancouver, Victoria, Trail, Nelson, Banff, Calgary, Edmonton, Winnipeg, the Association meeting at CFB Shilo, Toronto, Quebec City, Fredericton, CFB Gagetown and Halifax. This visit was a resounding success and the Master Gunner suggested that the Regiment of Canadian Artillery might like to visit England.

At the 1963 annual meeting LtCol RJ Connor of Montreal was appointed co-ordinator and organizer of the trip. The trip was made in 1964 with 101 officers, mostly with their wives and families, going on two planes, one for three weeks which left on June 26 and one plane for two weeks which left on June 27.

The Militia over the years has been subject to many reviews and enquiries. However, in 1964 a reorganization of the Canadian Militia had a profound effect on the Association. The regrouping reduced the gunner units from a total of forty-four (29 field regiments, 6 medium regiments, 1 locating regiment, 1 independent field battery, 5 independent medium batteries and 2 locating batteries) to twenty-six field regiments and three independent field batteries.

In 1966 the 250th anniversary of the Royal Regiment of Artillery was celebrated in London, England, and the president of the Association, LtCol ER Clemis, MBE, ED, CD represented the Association at the celebration.

In concluding this brief review I must say that when reading the old reports one's attention is very forcefully drawn to the fact that prior to World War II the Association was honoured by the presence of many distinguished gentlemen, notably His Excellency the

The Gunners of Canada, Vol 2, p 32, Col GWL Nicholson.

Report of the Canadian Artillery Association 1939 p 123. Report of the Canadian Artillery Association 1947 p 11.

Governor-General, the Minister of National Defence and the Chief of the General Staff. Subsequent to World War II the conferences have been consistently lower-key and with His Excellency never present, partly because he may not have been invited. Frequently, the Minister and the CGS attended, but in the late 1950's and early 1960's these people seldom came although they were always invited. Eventually it seems that their absences over a year or so ruled out an invitation being sent until today it

is the exception for them to be present. Another factor which must be noted is that they are much busier today than they were forty year ago. Although our Association and our sister Defence Associations have free access to the Minister and the Chief of the Defence Staff, it is a channel which seems to be used very rarely. We now work directly with the "bureaucrats", and although this has proven beneficial, I sometimes wonder if we are indeed better off now than when we went direct to the top.

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Ottawa Artillery Officers' Association



LCol J.E. de Hart presents Ottawa Artillery Officers' Association Awards on 15 Oct 75 at 30 Field Regiment, RCA.

The evening of 15 October, 1975 was an impressive one at 30 Field Regiment RCA (M) in Ottawa. With covers set for over one hundred, all ranks of the Regiment and their guests dined in splendor on the occasion of the annual Regimental Awards Night.

The Commanding Officer, LCol John Hilton, presided at the Head Table. He was flanked by the Regimental Honourary appointments BGen G.E. Beament, OBE, ED and LCol J.R. Matheson, QC. Others at the table, all in formal dress, included some ten former Commanding Officers, CWO (RSM) J.R.A. Brady, CD and a few guests. The remainder of the Regimental Officers, Warrant Officers and Men were seated at the four wing tables, and the whole assembly was pointedly surrounded by the Regimental Guns. In front of the Head Table the awards and trophies were displayed which were presented after dinner by the various donors to the deserving winners.

Of particular interest this year were the new awards given by the Ottawa Artillery Officers' Association, presented only one year after the formation of the group. They consist of cash prizes to a deserving soldier of 30 Field Regiment RCA and a cadet of the 30 Field Regiment Cadet Corps (Number 2317) who must have made significant contributions to their units. This year there were three candidates recommended by the Regimental Senate and approved by the Ottawa Association. Each one received a letter of congratulations

(Left to right): Gnr Brule, Bdr Walker, Cadet Captain Last and LCol de Hart.

and a cheque for \$150.00. The winners, who must have been popular choices judging by the applause from members of the Regiment, were Cadet Captain David Last, Bdr R.G. Walker and Gnr D.G. Brule. Presentations were made on behalf of the Ottawa Association by their President, LCol J.E. de Hart, MC, CD, (ret).

Cadet Captain Last was the top cadet at the Banff Cadet Camp in 1975, winner of the Lieutenant-Governor's Medal in 1974 and the Commanding Officer's Gun in the 1974-75 training year in addition to several other awards. At the age of 16 he is the youngest person to hold the appointment of Cadet Commanding Officer since the Corps was formed 27 years ago.

Bdr Walker, whose record of faithful service, cheerful personality and resourcefulness contributed greatly to his unit, spent six months in Europe with 1 RCHA in 1975, and was highly commended for his performance there.

Gnr Brule, whose organizational abilities proved to be outstanding, recruited with almost no assistance the whole SSEAP course in one month. At the summer Militia concentration she was an inspiration to the other girls, thus adding much to the success of the camp.

After dinner all ranks were able to mingle on the drill floor and swap stories — a delightful way to end a memorable evening.

The RCHA Brigade Club



Ginger at 87, is just one of the guys (Photo by Baird).

His fellow club members call him Ginger — probably for the same reason parents of a famous American actress called their daughter Ginger Rogers — red hair.

At 87, Ginger Guy still has a fair bit of red topping, although he has to fluff it up a bit to make it show to full advantage.

At the clubrooms of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery Brigade Association, Ginger is as much a fixture as the sabres and pictures that decorate the walls.

For 22 of his 45 years in the Canadian Armed Forces he was drum major of the Princess of Wales Own Regiment, and his cronies say he blew a sweet trumpet.

During an interview the retired sergeant-major took a stub of pencil and calculated the total service years of his family — himself and the other Guys: 151 years in the Canadian forces.

The other Guys include his son George W. Guy, 37 years in the RCHA, finishing as a master gunner; a son Thomas (Tut), 27 years in the same outfit; a daughter Genevieve, three years in the Canadian Women's Army Corps; his son-in-law Howard Munro, 27 years in the RCHA; and a grandson, George (another Tut) Guy, in the Airborne Regiment at Edmonton, 12 years.

"There's nothing like the army," says the retired drum major. He'd like to take some of the long-haired, round-shouldered shiftless youths off the streets and give them a term of service to "smarten them up".

His own enlistment was in peacetime, five years after the close of the Boer War and seven years preceding the beginning of the First World War. He was 19 at the time and had been three years out from Liverpool, England.

He and a buddy had made their way to Kingston from Montreal where Ginger had worked for a time as a tray boy at the Windsor Hotel. The two boys followed a pair of "smart-looking young soldiers" to the Kingston barracks and signed up. Ginger's service was to extend from 1907 to 1952.

In the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery the boys received a starting pay of 50 cents a day, which was raised to 55 cents at the end of three months.

Gunner Guy was married in 1912 and was shipped overseas in 1914 as part of the first Canadian contingent.

He saw action in Belgium, France and Germany. "When the first Canadian Calvalry Division was formed, I was assigned to it," he said.

His single army wound was the loss of a little finger. The finger, he said, "went west" when he got it jammed in the breech of a field gun that hurled 13-pound shells.

With the war over, he was stationed in Nova Scotia and then, as a Kingstonian, was transferred to his home town with Brigadier (later General) C.F. Constantine when the latter became commandant of Royal Military College.

Ginger became a household fixture in the commandant's home; in army language he was the "flat boy" and the "runner", which meant he looked after table service and was the commandant's personal messenger.

Music was a strong interest and the trumpet was Ginger's specialty. By the time the Second World War broke out he was drum major in the Princess of Wales Own Regiment. He tried to re-enlist. He laughs when he says: "They classified me as unfit for service." It meant they wanted him at the business end of a trumpet, with the militia outfit at home, more than they wanted him at the business end of a gun.

"Of course I had a metal plate in my head by then — got it from a wound by a lathe in a retraining program at Queen's University," he said.

He served as drum major from 1930 to 1952, when he officially retired.

He's been anything but retired in the sense of being inactive, as his fellow members at the RCHA club attest.

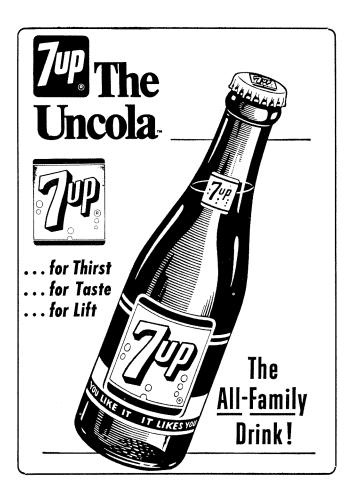
He is the club's official hospital visitor, even at 87. Once or twice a week he takes off from his apartment at

20 Elmwood Street, and his second wife Myrtle doesn't see him again until he has made his rounds at Kingston General Hospital, Hotel Dieu Hospital and the Kingston Psychiatric Hospital.

The old soldier is as proud of that labor of love as he is of the five medals he was persuaded to bring out of a case at his apartment, and a special scroll signed by Queen Elizabeth II.

The medals include one for long service and good conduct, and an efficiency decoration. The scroll, in a handsome leather case, was presented to Ginger, as a veteran of the First World War, on the occasion of the golden anniversary of the Royal Canadian Legion.

When asked what his fondest memory was, he said it was nothing related to his war years at all. But just a few years ago — he was over 80 at the time — when the PWOR celebrated its 100th anniversary with a goodwill parade made up of men drawn from all across Canada, the former drum major was invited to get out there at the head of the lead band and strut his stuff. And strut it he did. His leg muscles, hardened by walking up hospital stairs and along hospital corridors, stayed with him all the way. But he knew it was his last march.



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"Onde de Choc"

A phenomenon which is termed onde de choc, is set up when the shell travels more rapidly than the wave set up by discharge, in short more rapidly than the velocity of sound. The onde de choc has a moral effect the importance of which it would be absurd to neglect. The shell arrives without warning, the sharp report which follows in its wake gives a most disagreeable jolt to all in the vicinity and misleads them as to the exact position of the gun which is shooting at them. This phenomenon is a concomitant of the normal or full charge alone and must therefore be set down as a gain to its credit side. At 1000 metres the time of flight of the shell with normal charge is 2.1 seconds, while that of sound is 3 seconds. The shell and its onde de choc arrive at the objective .9 seconds before the gun report. With reduced charge the report precedes the arrival of the projectile by .2 of a second at 1000 metres and by .7 of a second at 2000 metres.

Col E Pagezy, Revue Militaire Française — Apr 1928

The RA & RE Ball

Held at the RA-RE Mess Halifax — 21 October 1891

Research by CWO PA Winter Curator, RCA Museum

WELL NIGH FAULTLESS IN EVERY PARTICULAR

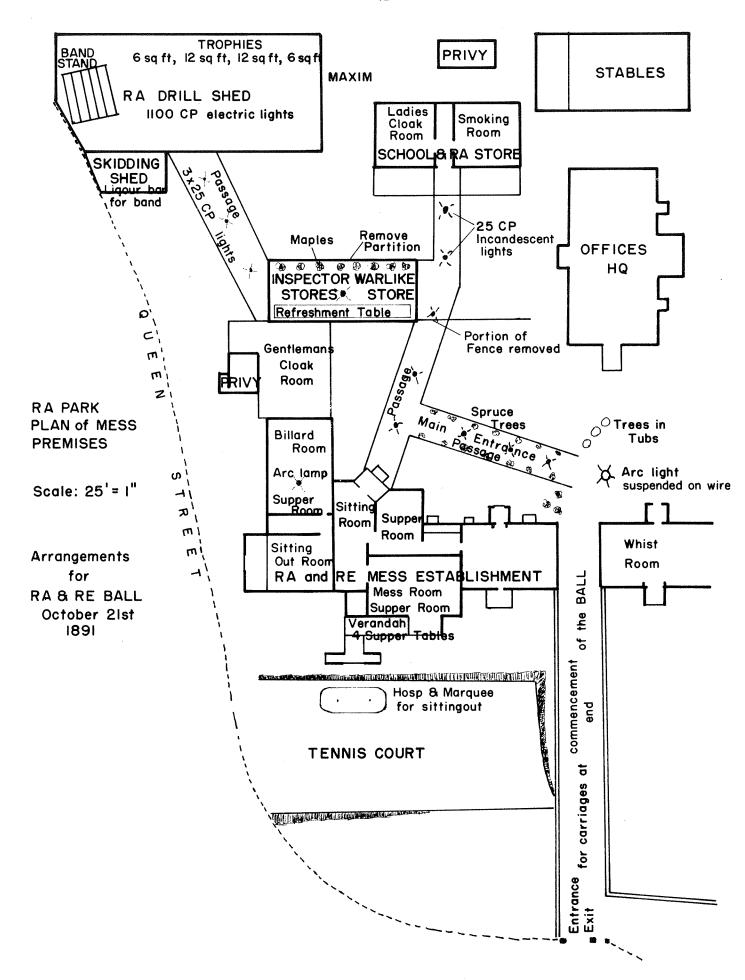
THE OFFICERS TO BE CONGRATULATED ON THEIR VERY MARKED SUCCESS

A wonderfully large contingent of pretty and well dressed ladies — an extraordinary gown of dull green — A Memento Mori amongst the decorations, every inch of the ballroom, huge as it was, covered with flags — not since the naval ball of last year has there been a better vista at a dance — more waiters than at any previous ball in Halifax — unlimited and very good champagne — the supper perfect in every detail.

Such was the opening paragraph of a report made in the Halifax paper following the RA & RE OFFICERS' MESS BALL at RA PARK HALIFAX on 21 Oct 1891. This report occupied twenty inches column space and was filled with exciting superlatives. Even the Leicestershire Band, whose dance music normally lacked "verve and elan" surpassed itself.

The best record of the ball is not the newspaper, but the RA & RE Mess Records 1891-1904 which records the details of the major functions during those years. The 1891 Ball being the first recorded and the most complete.

It is extremely interesting to note how the function was planned, and executed and how it was paid for, an assessment of 14.33 days' pay, half a month's pay. It is also interesting to note the wages, a full Colonel a Guinea — 21 shillings a day, equal to \$5.10. It would indicate that the officers had to have some private means beside their wages. How would we feel about an assessment of 15 days' pay today?



"Genius," says some wiseacre, "is but an infinite capacity for taking pains." And certainly last night's ball looks as though he were right. Given any materials, and advantages, and the production of so brilliantly successful an entertainment would be a credit to any corps; and so infinitely more when one considers the disadvantages under which (to the RA and RE) they labor, and that all their charming ball room meant solid hard work for days and days.

From the mess proper a long covered passage had been built to the drill shed on Sackville street. Entering about the middle one turned to the left; and then to the left again, and so walked through absolute fairy land to the ball room.

The whole passage was lined at each side with comfortable seats, so inestimable a part of the success of a ball, especially to dancing people; but the bowers in which were placed after one had turned to the left for the second time were almost too wonderfully pretty for description.

Palms and tropical plants were mixed with gloriously red maples and golden with hazel, springing high to the roof as in their native woods. And among them cleverly placed and hidden, but for their glow, were electric lights of bright red, which gave the autumn leaves exactly the look as though the sun shone through them, and what color and brilliancy that means we all know.

The side of this division of the passage was taken up with long tables; lit altogether with candles shaded with yellow, red and pale green, which had a pecularily gem-like effect in the pervading red light. Tea, coffee, claret cup, ices and the prettiest and most varied little cakes seen here for many a day, with all those small things people eat between dances, or when fate has saddled them with a duty partner, were to be found here all the evening, and it says much for the cleverness of the arrangements that though there were always people standing about, and dancers coming and going at intervals, there was at no time any crush or jam whatever.

Among the flowers and decorations of the tables was a thing quite peculiar to the Royal Artillery — the little brass cannon which is fired when they bid good-bye to any member of their corps who is leaving them and it forever. Many a man has heard the sound of that little piece of toy ordnance, one suspects with that dull sick feeling which is too much for the best of us sometimes; and who knows but to some men it stands as a memento mori, through it is nothing more terrible to an outsider than a pretty thing to put on a tea table at a ball.

The trophies at each end of this passage were especially pretty, but people did not linger at first to look at them.

Passing through one turned at right angles up a sloping passage to the ball room; and such a ball room! High as it was, every inch of walls and roof was covered with flags. The north wall facing one as one entered had four enormous stars of rifles and bayonets, glittering bravely out on a background of red cloth, in sharp contrast to the flowers between them. The east end had seats, little slumps of palms and evergreens, among which a grim 10 inch, half smothered in flowers, looked out on the word like a drowsy giant.

The west end was taken up with the band stand, which was beautifully arranged with red cloth and more flowers, and was a decoration, instead of as at many functions an absolute blot. Some of the trophies on the walls were the sabretasches and pouches of the horse artillery, and some most light and dainty in effect of ordinary cleaning rods of rifles, polished till they shone again.

One excellent thing about a large ball room is that one sees the ball, a thing impossible in small cut-up rooms where there is no space or distance and it is impossible to get a *coup d'oeil* of the many colored, moving, glittering crowd, the lights and flowers. Not since the naval ball of last year have we had a vista at a dance, till last night, when one's eye for color and effect was thoroughly satisfied.

The ante-room of the mess was most comfortably arranged and warmed for sitting out, but all the other rooms, the billiard-room, the mess-room, the balcony, and a card-room were given up to supper. If the only fault of past dances at this mess was an inevitable crowd, there was none last night, and how much trouble had been taken to avoid this may be understood by the fact that the rooms in which in old days one has danced, sat out, supped and had tea, were only used last night for supper.

And a most excellent, well arrayed and par excellence dainty supper at that! There was a long and good menu, going from oysters and turtle soup up to fruit, sweets and liqueurs. The tables were very pretty, and lit with candles alone, which produced the soft lustre which is so comfortable after the sharpness of electric light. There was no standing about, no scrambling for food. People sat comfortably at table and were comfortably waited upon by innumerable waiters, whom the town must have been taxed to produce. I never saw so many at any ball in Halifax before. There was unlimited and very good champagnes, and ices to perfection; taken altogether, one seldom sees a ball supper of such dimensions so faultlessly done and with such a great degree of daintiness; certainly one does not often see it here.

People returned to the ball room like giants refreshed, and took advantage of the thinned crowd who were still supping, to have some of the best dances of the evening. The floor reflected much credit on the men who had it in charge; it was at precisely the right stage of polish and could not have been improved upon. One is glad to hear that the non-commissioned officers are to have the benefit of it for their dance next week, for it seems positive waste to use so good a floor once and once only.

I am not an admirer of the Leicestershire band, at least in dance music; it is apt to be a trifle mechanical and to want *verve* and *elan*; but last night it surpassed itself, Santiaga and Torendon being notably well played. Indeed the R.A. and R.E. must be congratulated on having done all that mess could do to command success, and on attaining it in the very highest degree.

Mrs. Ryan who, with Mrs. Maycock, was receiving, was very well dressed in black and carried quite the best bouquet of white roses in the room. In her hair she wore bands of black velvet clasped with diamonds, which were most becoming to her.

Minutes General Mess Meeting — 1891

COMMITTEE

This consisted of the ordinary Mess Committee and Lt Enthoven:

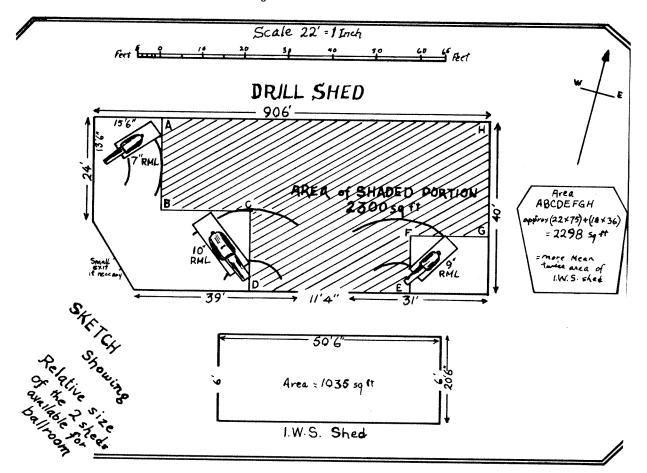
Major Brady RA — PMC Lt Enthoven RE — Gen arrangements Lt Edwards RE — Wines, Secretary and Treasurer Lt Elliot RA — Caterer

It was decided at the quarterly mess meeting that a ball should be given if such met the general wishes of the membership.

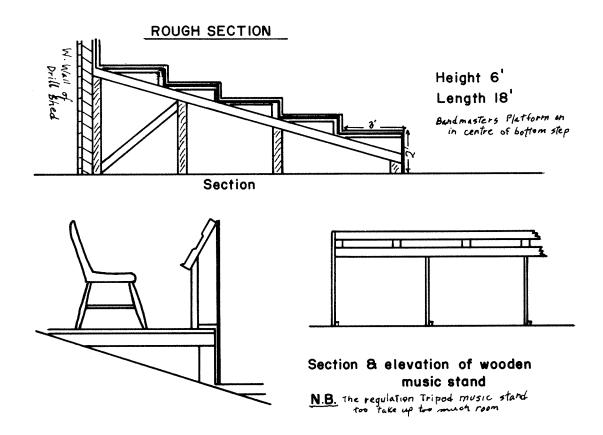
BALLROOM

After comparing the relative sizes of the RA Drill Shed and the IWS Shed, the former was selected — size 90 ft x 40 ft. The following arrangements are necessary:

1. **Drill Shed.** Remove everything from the shed except the three large guns ($10^{\prime\prime}$, $9^{\prime\prime}$ and $7^{\prime\prime}$ RML). Lay temporary racers for the $10^{\prime\prime}$ gun in order to traverse it to the extreme right.



- 2. Dancing Floor. Messrs SM Brookfield to lay a one inch tongue and groove floor for \$50.00. He employed about six men and finished it in 1½ days and a fortnight before the ball. The floor was nailed to the joists through the tongues so that no nails would show on the surface. Brookfield to remove all the material thus used after the ball. Level of floor just clear of the top of the racers.
- 3. Bandstand. To be built by Brookfield for 30 musicians at the west end of the shed $-\cos t$ approx \$20.00.

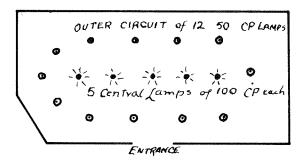


The sides of the stand, the rises of the steps and the music stands are to be covered with glazed calico. The bandmaster to have a semi circular platform raised in the centre of the lowest step. An electric communicating to the sitting-out rooms in the Mess.

- 4. Flooring of Corners of Shed. To be done by Brookfield in the largest corner behind the 10" gun. The other corners were floored with 3" oak planks from the skidding shed. To prevent roof leakage the old shingles were completely covered with tarpaulins supplied by the Master Gunner.
- 5. Heating. One stove to be left in for cold weather. The long stove pipe under the rafters, below flanges, paint pink with water colour. The stove was eventually removed; water colour was used instead of oil paint to avoid smoke.
- 6. Ballroom Walls. Before decorating hang with blankets (men's) to a height of six feet from the floor to prevent draughts.

7. **Lighting.** To be installed by Gas Co with incandescent lights. The Gas Co put up all the required electric fittings before the floor was polished. Position of light thus:

In addition to these 17 lamps, eight others of 25 CP each were screwed into the walls seven feet from the floor. Trophies of arms to be on walls. The 100 CP and 50 CP lamps to be shaded with yellow cloth. This material was found to be less opaque than silk or paper.



Total Candle power 1100

8. **Decorations.** Flags to be obtained in Halifax — Ordnance store, ASC, Citadel and commercial firms. *Three Bluejackets were borrowed from HMS Bellerophon to fix the flags.* Trophies to be constructed by Sergt Hall RA and Corp Urguhart RE as follows:

Two large ones 12 ft sq in centre of North wall. Two smaller ones 6 ft sq in centre of North wall. One abt 4 ft sq over entrance door of Ballroom.

The trophy boards were covered with low key red. The designs on the first four were made with rifles, carbines, sword-bayonets, cleaning rods, trumpets and bugles. The one over the door had RA officers' dress pouches and sabretaches, 25 CP electric lights in the centre of each trophy. Plants are to be chiefly palms of all kinds arranged by Herbert Harris around the large guns and along the front and sides of the bandstand. In NE corner of room a Maxim Gun.

6. Floor. To be planed and polished. This was just planed carefully by six sappers and then for a week nothing was used but French Chalk and heavy packing cases — the bottom of each being covered with a piece of old blanket stretched tightly over a folded wadding which acted as a pad. The wadding cases were weighted with 7 inch shot and stones and dragged over the floor by eight shoeless men. On the day of the dance the floor was dry scrubbed and swept out four times and then a very little portion of candle was scrubbed into the floor by long "hand scrubbers".

IWS SHED

Abt 50 ft x 20 ft with centre partition removed. To be used as a refreshment room and sitting-out place. Roof and walls flagged, floor carpeted with red and grey droppet over carpet paper. One long table down the whole south side for refreshments. Decorated with plants and brass model guns. North side done entirely with red maple trees planted in green cement barrels arranged in clumps with chairs in between them. Lights — one large arc light in centre of roof, the globe of some pointed deep red. Trophies — one over each door.

MESS PREMISES

Used as follows:

Mess Room to seat	50
Card Room " "	16
Billiard Room " "	40
Verandah " "	16
Total	122

All doors removed where necessary and curtains hung in their places. Arm chairs, standard lamps, screens, carpets, curtains and rugs to be borrowed or hired from officers, officers' wives, the GOC and Mrs. Graham.

- 10. Billiard Room. Remove gas pendant and fix yellow shaded arc light as high up as possible in roof. Lay down temporary floor around billiard table same level as platforms of settees so as to allow for a sit down supper. Settees removed to Ballroom. Erect a permanent screen in corner for washing up purposes. Light on tables and nothing but candleabras borrowed from the General (Sir John Ross), the Lt Gov (Mr Daly) and Mrs. J. Morrow. Silver candlesticks for small tables borrowed from officers' wives.
- 11. Supper Rooms Generally. Tables decorated by officers' wives in the mess rooms. On the verandah four small tables for four people each and card room the same.

PASSAGES

Width 10-12 ft so as to prevent crush and allow room for chairs along the sides. Framework to be 4 inc x 3 inc timber with sufficient planking on roof and sides to enable tarpaulins or outer coverings to be fixed. Inside roof covering to be men's sheets. Sides to be marquee walls and flags. Floor — 1 inch boards covered with grey carpet felt paper. This paper put down last to avoid destruction. Decorations — spruce trees and flags. Lights — 10 to 25 CP electric lights with arc lamp outside main entrance. The material for the passages was borrowed from PO 1 (Labor and Electricity).

MISCELLANEOUS BLDGS

- 12. Card Room. No 4 RA Offrs (opposite main entrance) to be used as a two table card room.
- 13. Smoking Room. In school bldg to right of staircase.
- 14. **Gentlemen's Cloak Room.** Between North wall of passage leading from IWS Shed to mess and the outer wall of billiard room. Floored and roofed same as passages. The shelves for cloaks were those taken down from the IWS Shed. They were numbered 1 to 200 lights two 25 CP lamps.
- 15. Ladies' Cloak Room. In school bldg approached through passage. Internal arrangements by officers' wives.

MISCELLANEOUS

- 16. Large programmes of the dances and music to be hung around the walls of ballroom and a few sitting-out rooms.
- 17. Electric bell from bandmaster to mess premises (This bell system was erected by OC 40th Coy RE and it answered well).
- 18. Band from 17th Regt. Transport supplied by mess and supper at end of ball in billiard room.

RA & RE Ball Accounts

		\$ c
R.A. & R.E. Mess	Catering	213.83
	Wine	190.00
Allen Granville	Printing	51.79
Gordon & Keith	Hire of Furniture, etc.	75.25
Herbert Harris	Flowers & Plants	57.50
Gas Company	Electric Light	37.50
Robinson	Wagons for Band, etc.	9.00
Extra duty pay	Mess waiters, etc.	45.50
Extra duty pay	Military, etc.	18.00
Baldwin_	Hire of Crockery, etc.	65.00
Rent — Barrington	Lamp Shade Frames	3.00
Halifax Printing Co.	Dance Numbers	.75
Stephens Barrington	Hire of Chairs, etc.	14.50
Lt Enthoven	Sundries	9.60
Barnstead & Sutherland	Turkey Red, etc.	10.08
Buckley	French Chalk, etc.	4.10
1st Leic. Regt	Waiters	6.50
Lt Elliot	Sundries	1.00
LIMAC D. II.	Ladies' Cloak Room	3.25
HMS Bellerophon	Signallers for Flagging	5.50
1st Divn R.E.	Building, etc.	49.67
Insurance	Manchester Fire Ins. Co.	4.00
Brookfield	Floor & Band Stand	78.86
Nolen	Truckage	8.00
Daily Echo	Advt re Carriages	1.00
Moore, Blacksmith	Bending Racers, etc.	2.59
		TOTALS <u>\$ 965.77</u>
SUBSCRIBERS		
1 Col. on Stoff @ 21/ nor do		\$ c
1 Col. on Staff @ 21/ per day 1 Lt Col @ 18/ per day		5.10
		4.38
6 Majors @ 16/ = 3.89 6 Capts @ 11/7 = 2.82		23.34
10 Lieuts @ 6/10 = 1.66		16.92
1 2nd Lieut. @ 5/7 = 1.36		16.60
1 2110 Lieut. @ 3/7 - 1.30		1.36
1 day's pay of Mess		67.70

6 67.70 = 14.33 days pay

Officers' Subscription to Ball 1891

Name	1 Day's Pay	14.33 Days' Pay
	\$ c	\$ c
Col Ryan CRA, BNA	21/- = 5.10	73.00
Lt Col Hill CRE	18/- = 4.38	62.60
Major Hervey RA	16/- = 3.89	55.74
Major McDonnell RA	16/- = 3.89	55.74
Major Maycock RE	16/- = 3.89	55.74
Major Bar RE	16/- = 3.89	55.74
Major Waldron RA	16/- = 3.89	55.74
Major Brady RA	16/- = 3.89	55.74
Capt Mullins RA	11/7 = 2.82	40.41
Capt Boileau RA	11/7 = 2.82	40.41
Capt Dopping Hepenstal RE	11/7 = 2.82	40.41
Capt George Bateman RA	11/7 = 2.82	40.41
Capt Motony RE	11/7 = 2.82	40.41
Capt Alexander RA	11/7 = 2.82	40.41
Lieut Carey RE	6/10 = 1.66	23.80
Lieut Marsh RA	6/10 = 1.66	23.80
Lieut Enthoven RE	6/10 = 1.66	23.80
Lieut Edwards RE	6/10 = 1.66	23.80
Lieut Bremmer RE	6/10 = 1.66	23.80
Lieut Babington RE	6/10 = 1.66	23.80
Lieut Macgowan RA	6/10 = 1.66	23.80
Lieut Stuart RA	6/10 = 1.66	23.80
Lieut Elliot RA	6/10 = 1.66	23.80
Lieut Johnston RA	6/10 = 1.66	23.80
2nd Lieut Lyddon RA	5/7 = 1.36	19.50
		13.30
Tot. charged in Mess Ball		\$ 970.00

ATTENDANCE

Approximate total of acceptances:

Ladies 130 Gentlemen 150

Hosts and Hostesses = 30

Accepted but did not attend = 72

No. actually present at Ball - 240 (abt)

MENU

October 21st, 1891

Oysters.

Turtle Soup.

Petis Nectarines foie Gras a la belle Sardines a la Royale.

Olives a la St. Augustine — Caviar aux Creveites. Timbale de foie gras a la Bourgeon.

Cold Salmon a la Montpillier. Chicken Salads a la Hauson.

Mayonnaise of Lobster a l'Osborne Poulet eu Kari a lo Sunka

Roast Chicken
Poulets a la Belle-Vue.
Hind Qr. of Lamb.
Fricassee de chaud frond de Poulet.
Pigeon Pie.
Roast Partridges.
Cotelettes d'Aguean a l'Andalouse.

Roast Beef.
Galantine of Turkey
Sandwiches assorted.
Salmi chaud froid de Perdreaux.
Raised Game Pie.
Torpedos

Quails a la Souvaroff.

Creme glacee de foie gras a la Cancton. Jambon a la Gelee.

Petits choux aux abricots.

Pommes a la Princesse Maude.

Charlotte Russe.

Vanille Bavaroise.

French Pastry. Meringuies a la Creme Vanille Trifle. Charlotte Alexander.

Macedonie Jellies.
Chocolate Cakes.
Genoise aux Amandes.
Oranges a la Bermuda.

Maraschino Jellies.
Little Russian Cakes.
Madelines.
Macedoine de Fruits.

"There is No Royal Road to Air Defence"

During the war we were constantly approached by well-meaning people who made suggestions for stopping raids. One was to send up aeroplanes very high and sprinkle sulphuric acid on the approaching enemy. Another idea, a scheme of lighting, was sent to me with the blessing of the air Board. This would have been so expensive that it would have been cheaper to move London. Another plan was to blow carborundum powder into the higher air where it would get into the German engines and stop them. This got as far as experiment: an engine was put to revolve on a bench at Farnborough and carborundum powder was blown at it. The more it got, the better it went. Even nowadays we not free from death rays and other impossible suggestions, some of which come very seriously from very serious people. There is no royal road to Air Defence which requires a great deal of hard work and organization: organization of work in the air combined with an efficient ground organization.

There is one point to remember. When an A.A. gun misses, everyone for miles around sees and says "rotten". Artillery results on the ground are usually seen by few, if at all. A good many shell were fired on the ground. It would be interesting to know how many shell it took to kill a man. But you will say, and rightly, that artillery fire on the ground produces a great deal of effect, apart from man killing — quite so. The moral effect of A.A. fire is at least as great. For every machine brought down, hundreds were driven away or prevented from doing their work.

By Maj-Gen EB Ashmore, CB, CMG, MVO Canadian Artillery Association Summary July 1927



--- MORE HARE-RAISING THAN HAIR-RAISING ---

More Tales of the RCA

by Capt EH Chamberlin, CD, RCA, (Retired)

INTRODUCTION

The 13th (Winnipeg) Field Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery to which I belonged from the spring of 1936 to the spring of 1939, and to which I returned at the outbreak of World War II, had a long and respected history well worth the telling for its own sake. Originally recruited in October, 1871 to repel Fenian raiders, the Battery served in the North West Rebellion of 1885. During the First World War, it became part of the 4th Brigade, C.F.A. Between the wars it formed part of the 5th Field Brigade in Winnipeg until the Second World War, when it became part of the 6th Field Regiment, RCA. After the War much of the old 5th Brigade including the 13th, was formed into the 39th Field Regiment, RCA, in Winnipeg. In May of 1951, in recognition of its good record, the Battery was once more recruited for active service as the 2nd/13th (or 213th) to form part of the 81st Field Regiment RCA, whose name was later changed to 4 RCHA. In the interim, the parent militia battery seems to have been moved to Portage la Prairie as part of the 26th Field Regiment; what happened to its honorary title of 13th (Winnipeg) Bty is anybody's guess; gone, I suppose, like the 9 pdrs, the 12s, the 18s, and 25s they served - to say nothing of the horses.

PRE-WAR

There always seems to be something new to learn, even about one's own past. Only recently I read with some interest that during World War II, People in High Places considered Canada's all-volunteer army to be Shock Troops. I must admit that along about the middle of the war we were quite proud of our little army; we knew that we knew our business, but if those same people had visited us in the Dirty Thirties, the shock might have been of a different sort.

In those days the Services were quite unpopular both with the Government and the general public, except perhaps, when they were putting on a show; this situation wasn't much help when it came to keeping up a high standard of training among the few who were interested. The small permanent garrison at least had a living out of it, and rewarded the country by being "damn" good soldiers and passing on as much as they could to the militia, both by example and direct instruction.

A man only joined the militia out of enthusiasm for soldiering, and to "hell" with the neighbors. He wasn't in it for the money, since everything but his camp pay went to the battery fund for one glorious beer bash per year;

there wasn't enough of it for very much else. As for the uniform, a benevolent Government supplied him with the outward appearance of some sort of soldier - right down to his ankles. There their magnanimity ended. Anyone wanting boots for the sheer fun of marching about and pushing guns around an armoury floor could well get out and buy his own. The fact that there were a number of us sufficiently enthusiastic to dig up the money for a pair of suitable boots no doubt had something to do with the impression made by the much larger force some years later. We were a mixed bag, all the way from the BSM, who would have done credit to anyone's regular army, to a few who, although they had a uniform, never quite got the idea of how to get into it or what to do once they had. In between somewhere, were people like Erky Hedstrom, who had an unusual way with a limber. If his No. 1 wanted it moved sideways a couple of feet, he would do just that. None of your wheeling forward and back into the proper position - not him. He would grasp two spokes of the wheel, and with one heave, move it sideways two feet. He was not all muscle, though; he was one of the fastest and best gun layers in the battery.

Erky and some of the others might have inspired some sort of confidence in our particular branch of the service (the 13th did win the Rose Bowl during my time in the Battery), but a sight which might have been less reassuring was the occasion when the Manitoba Dragoons entered Shilo. We had seen the Camerons, the Winnipeg Rifles, and others marching smartly up from the railway station, but the Dragoons came the other way - from Treesbank Ferry. The first we knew of it was when we saw an unexplained cloud of dust some distance off on the trail from the south. Gradually it resolved itself into what might broadly be described as a column of calvalry, or at the least, a collection of men and boys on horseback. Hot, dusty, tired, bedraggled, on every conceivable type of mount including plough horses, they rode at a walk into camp. The slow thud of the hooves, the bump and creak of their farm-wagon transport, the jingle of harness and equipment, and the all-encompassing prairie dust rising around and over everything were sights and sounds completely out of our time. So much did they recall the battered remnants of some long forgotten command, that one was almost surprised to see no wounded. None of your highly polished Strathconas or impeccably groomed horses, but a bunch of farm boys riding in from all over southwestern Manitoba to see what soldiers looked like. They were pathetic - and a little gallant in that they tried at all. They were the pre-war farm country militia.

THE FUNERAL

One of the first people a recruit met on joining the 13th Bty in the mid-thirties was the BQMS, "Pongo" Ward, a grizzled veteran of the South African War, a gruff old party who ruled Battery Stores with an iron and painstaking hand. His realm was a brick room in the basement of Minto Armouries with bars on the high windows, filled to overflowing with our old uniforms, rifles, a collection of gear described as "Battery Tech Stores", and an over-powering smell of moth balls. There was one wall which held a greater fascination for me than all the rest. On this wall were the racks holding all the saddles, bridles, and harness of a full horse-drawn battery. The polished leather and gleaming bits and chains were evidence of the loving care lavished on these wonders, now outmoded by the new mechanization. How long it had been since any of them had actually seen a horse, I have no idea, but all was ready for instant action. Old Pongo must have loved them for the vanished days they stood for. To a teen-aged boy, they were the last hope that a woolly-headed government would come to its senses and put the guns back where they belonged behind a six-horse team.

Everything comes to an end; horses, hopes, and finally even old Pongo himself. He faded away during the winter of 1937-38, and since he was a soldier of some standing in the garrison, he was to have a military funeral. "C" Battery would provide the gun carriage and vehicle while we supplied the firing party. The drill for such a ceremony was not part of normal training, but after a crash course lasting several evenings, we who had been selected for this duty had it down cold. At least, we could go through it commendably in a nice warm armoury. Cold, however, was to be the operational word. The day of the funeral was bitingly bitter, and we in our forage caps, cavalry cloaks with collars down, thin gloves and leather boots looked with envy on the PF in their fur hats, buffalo coats and mitts, and felt boots. After the Service we all filed by the coffin where Pongo lay, his lined and weathered face a shade too made up, but his uniform a glory to behold. What outfit he had belonged to when he wore it we did not know, but his scarlet tunic loaded with medals and his blue trousers indicated some regiment other than the Gunners. He had probably been a "Soldier of the Queen" before our dull khaki was in general use.

Once outside, we fell in, reversed arms, and began our solemn slow march down Broadway. Left, pause, right, pause, left, pause, right, on the uneven ice we marched, both hands gripped firmly on our rifles, no swinging arms to relieve the cold or to help keep our balance, past the Parliament Buildings round onto Osborne. By the time we reached Portage Avenue, we were so stiff with cold we were barely able to let go our grip on our rifles, but somehow we made it into the cars waiting to take us to Brookside Cemetery. Firing the Salute at the graveside was not an easy matter, but we discovered a way to load and fire with frigid hands. One bullied the bolt with the heel of the hand and kept one finger permanently crooked to pull the trigger, working the whole arm, instead of squeezing in the approved fashion.

Finally, it was done and we were whisked off to the mess at Minto where some thoughtful type had laid on

beer and cheese and crackers. Though not the warmest of beverages, nothing had tasted so good in years, and with the warmth of the canteen, and something in our stomachs, we began to thaw out. Feeling returned, and with it relaxation, and quite some time later our now happy party took itself off home. I am sure Pongo approved.

WAR

We of "C" Battery had returned from summer training in Shilo to our permanent home at Fort Osborne Barracks, in Winnipeg.¹

A couple of us were happily engaged in the old gun park south of the road helping "Tiger" Townsend clean up our gun and limber and scoffing great mugs of hot sweet tea from our tea school when we heard the news that Hitler had moved into Poland. We knew then we were at war though it took officialdom a little longer to get around to saying so. If there was any surprise on our part, it was only that it had taken so long. We had been expecting it ever since the Germans had gone into the Rhineland.

Things began to happen rapidly. Our white iron cots were replaced with double-decker bunks. Our white sheets disappeared and our civvy boxes and any other excess gear was sent home. Very shortly the new recruits started coming in and barrack rooms were jammed. Regimental numbers for the new men were preceded by the regional letter "H", but we kept our own 9900 numbers with the addition of a "P" for Permanent Force added in front. This distinction would set us slightly apart from the rest of the army for the duration of the war.

The 13th Battery, with most of the militia units, was mobilizing. My chum, Rennels, and I had been BCA and GPOA respectively before we had joined "C" Bty the previous spring, so our old BC, sorely in need of specialists, asked us to transfer and offered us three stripes if we managed. This sounded better than being a second driver or a gun number, so we approached the BSM on the subject. After he had calmed down slightly, he agreed to put in our requests, but from that time until the transfers were completed, he got all the work out of us he could. After a couple of weeks in the kitchen, which put me completely off my feed, we found ourselves, one day on and one day off, on airport guard. The object of this particular exercise was to quard the flow of Lockheed Hudsons on their way from the US to Britain. These aircraft were small bomber conversions of the twin-engined Electras then in use by a number of airlines. In their camouflage paint they looked quite impressive, and it wasn't until later when we saw some real bombers in England that we realized just how small they were. Since the US was at peace and could not fly the ships up across the border without violating their neutrality, the Americans flew them to Pembina, North Dakota, the Canadians would then toss a line over the border which the Americans in turn secured to the aircraft. The machine was then hauled across the border by horse-power — those same four-legged, long-nosed creatures everyone was getting a bit sniffy about. Their day was not quite over yet.

^{1.} Editor's Note: Mr. Chamberlin's article at this stage takes up where he left off in Volume 9, THE CANADIAN GUNNER, 1073

The boredom of our night-time rounds at the airport was broken regularly by the arrival of a commercial flight from which the stewardesses would hand out all the left-over sandwiches and coffee. These tasted much better than they looked, as the primitive fluorescent lights then in use at Stevenson Field turned everything, including one's own flesh, a mixture of purple and yellow-green.

In the middle of October, Rennels and I were transferred to the 13th, where we found to our discomfort that our old BC, Major Evans, had been invalided out. His replacement did not care much for PF soldiers even though they had served in the militia, so although we got our old rank of bombardier, no third stripe would be forthcoming for some considerable time. However, there was a job to do. The recruits ranged all the way from youngsters who had lied about their ages, to oldsters who had done the same thing while still sporting WW I medal ribbons, and it was up to the NCOs, as always, to make a battery out of them. One day to our astonishment, Rennels and I who had been carrying on in the same manner as the other NCOs, were called before the Battery Commander who told us bluntly, with no word of explanation, "We don't need any of your old PF BS around here. We're not soldiers, we're just civilians in uniform." We said, "Yes, Sir," saluted smartly, and marched off, just as smartly. We knew he would discover shortly that he had long since left "Civvy Street" behind him. He later commanded a regiment, and subsequently rose to the rank of Brigadier - something no civilian ever did.

Soldiers were not allowed out of uniform, so Winnipeg, with its large garrison, was treated to some unusual sights that fall. Everyone was in WW I type uniforms or whatever scraps thereof their own unit stores had available. Boots were especially hard to come by, so some men newly arrived from farther west wore their cowboy boots with their uniforms. Recruiting was, of course, without regard to race, colour or creed, so we finally got used to the sight of a black or an oriental soldier dressed in the Kilt of the Camerons — and running shoes.

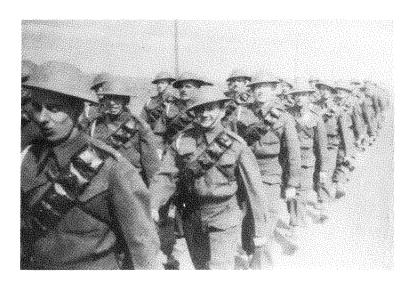
My own uniform was not only complete, but tailored, the leather and brass highly polished, so it was a number one soldier who took his current girl friend into Picardy's one evening after a movie. She wanted to have her tea cup read as girls often do, so I went along with the sport. In due course the old fraud appeared, and when it was my turn she gazed deep into the cup for long moments, then at me, and said very mystically in what I suppose she supposed was a gypsy accent, "You are going on a lo-o-ong journey." "Yer don't say," says I, giving a hitch to my bandolier to clear a gleaming button, "and why else do you think I've got this monkey suit on?" Always pay attention to fortune tellers. They will tell you truths which will amaze you.

Sometime during the winter the battery moved into the old Immigration Hall behind the CPR Station. So far we had been living at home, but now we were finally into full-time soldiering. What had been a conglomerate of civilians at last bore some semblance of a battery of artillery. The old WWI songs we had sung were either converted to WWII ("Hitler" replaced "the Kaiser") or gave way to new ones. "Roll out the barrel, we'll have a

barrel of fun," we sang. Well, we did have fun for quite a spell — a lot better than a good many did.

That spring one of our budding specialists was commissioned and disappeared for parts unknown; his name was Francois Deniset. His French was flawless — Parisian rather than the patois of the Canadien. His English was very good too, but he had trouble with slang expressions and had a pronounced accent. He was an excellent fellow and a good chum to a number of us; we spent many evenings singing songs in both languages and in inspiring conversation. It was not until years later I discovered he had volunteered to work with the French Resistance. He is mentioned in *The Canadians at War*, but what his fate was, I never found out. I hope he survived and is still in good health.

In May the battery moved to Shilo to join forces with three other batteries, the 21st, 91st, and the 111th to form the 6th Field Regiment. Regimental Headquarters came from Vancouver and with it the RSM, Tony MacVicar. It was Tony, together with the CO, Lieutenant-Colonel P.C. Tees, who rapidly, and often forcefully, removed all doubt from the minds of any remaining "civilians in uniform" as to just what they were, from Battery Commanders down. Tony was RSM of the 6th Field from that day until his repatriation in August of 1945, only weeks before the last of the regiment itself was sent home. He, far more than any other individual, was responsible for the spirit, discipline, and high standard of efficiency attained by the regiment over the years. He earned first the healthy respect, then the very high regard of everyone who served with him. Among the survivors, he remains the Grand Old Man of the regiment to this day.



Spring 1940. 13 Bty RCA route marching. This was the transition period — note battle dress and WW I equipment.



Summer 1940. 13 Bty RCA ready to leave Shilo. Bob Shale is the DR — Motorcycles with side cars disappeared in England. Tent floors are stacked in two pieces when camp was struck.



13 Bty RCA firing at Shilo in summer 1940. Helmets Wolseley have given way to cardboard "pith" helmets. 18 pdrs with Martin-Perry adaptors to accommodate the new wheels — old C Bty guns very likely as they were in England long since.

We left Shilo on the 21st of August, 1940, arriving in Halifax on the 24th where we boarded the old P&O liner, "Oronsay". Sharing the ship with us was the Regiment de Maisonneuve, and though most troops aboard slept in hammocks on the mess decks, jammed together like sardines, our battery was lucky enough to be assigned regular passenger cabins on the upper decks. The one I shared with a chum was well forward and only a short distance from the foredeck where I spent many hours soaking up the sight of ships and the sea, old "HMS Revenge", impressive in her camouflage, but not really much use against submarines, "Louis Pasteur", pitching and tossing like a kid's see-saw, and the other ships in the convoy. I had been fascinated by ships, boats and the sea for years, and this was my first taste of the real thing. We were only a short distance out of Halifax when we began picking up the sneering voice of Lord Haw Haw on the radio. We were not too impressed with his claims of the doom awaiting us in what he would have liked us to think was a tottering Britain, and after the first couple of times he reported every ship in our convoy sunk, calling out each ship by name, he got to be quite a joke. Not so funny was the food situation aboard ship. There were 1800 of us aboard and rations for 1200. Only two meals a day was bad enough; worse it was mostly what I referred to as "crushed rabbit". It was not at all unusual to find bone splinters and bits of fur in the meat. Rabbit was one thing, but when they brought on tripe, a good many of us gave it up as a bad job and headed for the canteen for a bottle of pop and a candy bar.

Every morning the first thing I did was go out on deck right up into the bows of the ship to watch the sea, undisturbed as yet by our bow wave. One morning there was not much of anything to look at; fog limited visibility to a few hundred yards. Of the half-dozen ships in our convoy, not one could be seen. We had heard depth charges going off all around us in the night, but nobody worried; everyone assured everyone else, "Of course there is nothing to worry about, there is a destroyer screen all around us, just over the horizon." But Revenge was the only ship of war we had seen since just out of Halifax.

Suddenly, out of the fog came the whoop and phoomph of horns — not our own — but ahead of us! Seconds later, among a chorus of such unearthly blowings, ships appeared to left, right, and one DEAD AHEAD. Down she came on us, yard by precious yard. A soldier, and a prairie boy at that, I could only stand, far up in the bows as I was, transfixed by the inevitable, as the two ships bore down, bows on, on one another; but gradually, oh, so gradually, there was a change of course in each. "Africa Star" slithered past us so close I could have jumped aboard and been bound back to Halifax.

With the whole of the North Atlantic to play in, and during our voyage we had done more than a little zigging and zagging, one can only be astonished that two convoys — one going to, the other returning from Britain — should pass through each other like the Mounted Police in their Musical Ride. "Musical" ours was, but unrehearsed.

Several mornings later, I was again in the bows, this time under low cloud, when I heard a whoop, whoop, WHOOP, again and again. It was the Royal Navy destroyers knifing through the steep waves, come out to take us into port. Never has there been a more welcome sight than those three tidy little ships with the White Ensign streaming out behind, and a day or so later, we were all safely anchored in the Clyde and soon ashore in Scotland. Very lucky, too; those were the days the German U boat captains called "The Happy Times".

Judged by modern standards of travel, our journey from the hot, dry sands of Shilo to the cool, damp, lush green of Britain had taken a long time, but to us it had seemed rapid enough. A train trip of 24 hours took us from Gourock to our new home, Lille Barracks at North Camp next to Aldershot in Hampshire; total travelling time, eleven days.

Just when this pile of red brick was constructed, I'm not sure, but there was some mention of the period immediately following the Crimean War, Accommodations were primitive by North American standards. One coal stove "heated" each barrack room, not too effectively in the wee smalls of the morning. Our cots were double-decker bunks with which we were familiar, but mattresses came in the form of "biscuits" - three square cushions held in place (with luck) by our blankets. The splintered wooden floors had seen and felt several generations of hob-nailed boots, and were not the safest place for bare feet. The washrooms were quaint, to say the least. Grey stone wash basins emptied their contents through the usual outlet in the bottom, but from there, the water ran out a hole in the wall into a concrete trench outside. The kitchen and mess hall might well have been a more recent addition, as an old retired RSM of the Guards whom I met after the war told me how, in his younger days, a soldier drew his rations and went back to his barracks to cook them himself. However, we did have a roof over our heads, and our surroundings were pleasant. The two barrack blocks were at right angles facing a grass-covered quad greener than anything Shilo had seen. On a third side was the NAAFI canteen, and farther along, behind a high hedge, the ivy-covered Officers' Mess. Behind that was the High Street with its shops and pubs readying themselves for a new invasion of Canadians. Our chums of the First Division had been here before us, and although the ordinary civilian of the Aldershot area was against soldiers of any sort and Canadians in particular, our reception was not as upsetting as theirs had been. They had arrived before Christmas of 1939, and what with the season, the long nights, and the blackouts, they had gravitated in numbers to the local pubs. A great many of them knew little or nothing of English money until one night when a kind-hearted local had noticed something unusual. "'Ere," he said to the pub keeper, "give the lad 'is money. 'E gave yer a pahnd note, and you give 'im back change fer ten bob." After the dust had settled and the local businessman had completed the necessary repairs, they were less inclined to short-change Canadian soldiers. Some of them even got to be down right matey.

Immediately we were settled, we were given our first active part to play in he war. Weapons were in extremely short supply in Britain at that time; a vast number had been destroyed at Dunkirk and other parts of

embarkation. First Div, the only fully armed division on the Island, was busy rushing all over the country trying to look like several corps; a chore which earned them the name of "McNaughton's Travelling Circus". The German invasion was expected at any moment. Everyone had visions of highly trained German paratroopers, armed to the teeth, descending in clouds on Aldershot, so the regiment was "armed" — twenty-five rifles per battery, and a bayonet each for the rest. Starting with our first morning in barracks we were rousted out of bed before first light; we dressed hurriedly in the shivering dark, ran down to the kitchen for a mug of hot cocoa by the light of one very dim bulb, then out into the dew-soaked countryside to hunt down and slay any German audacious enough to set foot on our "Sceptered Isle". Happily for them - and very happily for us - God, and even Hitler, seemed to be on our side that fall. The exercise turned out to be more "hare-raising than hair-raising". All we found as the cold grey dawn gave way to the warming rays of the sun was a number of terrified rabbits, some local tenants of the bovine persuasion, and a magnificent crop of blackberries in every hedgerow.

Some weeks later, our guns began to arrive — not the nice new 25 pdrs, but old French type 75s from America and some British 75s which looked like 18 pdrs; more antiquated relics of WW I, many still with the large wooden wheels of horse-drawn artillery, but at least we had something to shoot with. Our training as Gunners could continue.

COMMENTS ON BALL BUTTONS — CANADIAN GUNNER 1973

I would like to thank Colonel D.K. Todd, RCA, Retired, and now living in Kilmahog, near Callander in Perthshire, for a correction to my article. Whereas I stated that "A" Sub had chestnut horses, the fact is, "A" Sub had bays as did "B" Sub. "C" Sub had chestnuts, and "D", the blacks.

"Financial Constraints"

HORSES

During the past year the numerous reductions in the animal strength of field artillery units has seriously affected the organization and efficient functioning of these units. Individual mounts have been reduced twenty per cent, and rolling equipment such as ration carts, rolling kitchens, caissons, etc., which would normally form a part of field artillery batteries at all times have been left at posts in storage due to the fact that necessary animals required for drawing this equipment were not available. At the present time caissons which normally require six horses are being drawn by four horses, and the animal strength of field artillery units at the present time is only approximately seventy-one per cent of the minimum number required under peace strength tables of organization. Unless funds are obtained from Congress during the next session, for animal replacements, the Field Artillery will be forced, by reason of lack of animals due to normal casualties which are bound to occur, to further reduce the number of animals by an amount equivalent to the dismounting of two regiments of divisional artillery. While this reduction will not be concentrated, the entire horse-drawn field artillery will almost immobilized. The question of animal replacement is of vital importance to the Field Artillery

> Report by US Chief of Field Artillery Apr 1924

Korea Plus 25 or Land of the Morning Calm

By Major Vic Thompson, CD, (Ret'd)

An attractive tourist brochure prepared by the Korean Veterans Association and Korea Tourist Service invites veterans of the Korean War to re-visit their country this year, the 25th Anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War. The introduction ends on this high note: "So you can see what Korea is like today, we would like you to participate in our 1975 Revisit Korea Program. We will offer you free accommodations and special Veteran's discounts on meals and tours. We sincerely hope you will take advantage of this opportunity to get a fresh view of Korea and a chance to renew your acquaintanceship with the land and the people with whom you once stood shoulder-to-shoulder in battle." Four Ottawa district couples of us Legionnaires have accepted the invitation and will be going in October to visit this land so aptly named "Strange Battleground" by Canada's official military Historian.

Even after 25 years I can still remember coming in for breakfast after farm chores on Sunday the 25th of June 1950 to hear disjointed news flashes announcing that the Republic of Korea (South) was being overrun by the armed forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North).

Not again! Only a scant five years after the Second World War to end all wars and here are our former allies, Russia and China (albeit now under Chairman Mao and not Chiang Kai-Shek) supporting the North Koreans in as flagrant a piece of attempted military annexation as has ever been attempted.

So flagrant that I travelled the 300-odd miles from Simcoe to Ottawa to offer my services — only to be be told bluntly by a harassed staff officer to "go home to the farm and raise food for troops of a more likely military age" — pretty galling at 37! I remember prophesying to him that the time would come when I would be young enough; and it did only a year later, somewhat to my own surprise.

So while I spend a year down on the farm and continue weekly parades and a Summer Camp with the 25th Medium Regiment RCA (Militia) you are invited to review briefly the background and early campaigns of a conflict which involved directly a few Sailors and Airmen and a mere 21,940 members of the Canadian Army, while 20 or more million Canadians remain untouched by the tragic history of Korea.

BACKGROUND

The seeds of trouble were sown in November 1943 when Roosevelt, Churchill and Chiang Kai-Shek, meeting in Cairo to decide the fate of Japan, promised that "in due course Korea shall become free and independent". Freedom had been long awaited. A thousand years of Chinese domination changed when Korea was annexed as a Japanese colony in 1910. After the Japanese surrender in August 1945, Korea was arbitrarily divided at the 38th parallel for the purpose of disarming the Japanese forces — Russia being assigned the area north of the 38th parallel and the United States the southern half of the peninsula.

The 38th parallel soon hardened into an international boundary with the United States handing over power to the democratically elected Republic of Korea in the spring of 1948. The Soviet Union responded by creating a "Democratic People's Republic of Korea". Both governments, of course, claimed the right to rule all Korea. In December the USSR withdrew its troops from the North, thereby forcing the United States to reduce drastically its contribution of manpower in support of South Korea.

The South Koreans, now on their own, had an army of eight divisions, but lacked the tanks, aircraft and guns with which the six divisions of the North Korean People's army were supported. Co-incidentally, just across the Yellow Sea Chinese communist forces were driving Chiang

Kai-Shek from his last hold on the mainland of China and many would soon be available for "foreign duty". Altogether not an attractive prospect for the fledgling Republic of Korea!

Trouble soon flared up along the 38th parallel as North Korean patrols tested and probed. In March 1950, reports of major troop movements just north of the border reinforced warnings by the UN Commission that civil war could erupt at any time. In the general election held in the South on 30 May to choose a National Assembly few communists were elected. This dashed any lingering hopes the North Koreans may have had that they could win the South by ballots. The invasion followed.

The next day the Security Council met in special session and passed a resolution calling for the immediate cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of North Korean forces to the 38th parallel. The Council further called on all member states to render every assistance in the executtion of the resolution. Since the Soviet delegates were boycotting all meetings of the Security Council at which representatives of National China were present, they were unable to exercise their right of veto against the resolution.

Meanwhile the North Korean People's Army, equipped with Russian T34 tanks and artillery, quickly overwhelmed the inadequately armed and insufficiently trained forces of the Republic of Korea. By 27 June, the invaders had captured Seoul and seized a bridgehead across the Han River where they paused to re-organize after their 50-mile dash. Realizing that prompt action was needed if any of the peninsula was to be saved, President Truman on the 27th of June ordered the United States air and sea forces "to give the Korean Government troops cover and support". Two days later he authorized General MacArthur to employ ground forces as well; and units of the 24th US Infantry Division were uprooted from cozy occupation duties in Japan and rushed by air and sea to bolster the badly-shaken ROK Army. Leading elements of the Division landed at Pusan in the SOUTHEAST corner of the peninsula on 1 July and on the 5th an American Task Force made contact with the enemy about 30 miles SOUTH of Soeul. Divisions in the United States readied themselves for embarkation; but in the early stages American and ROK forces, outnumbered and out-gunned, could only fight a series of rearguards as they withdrew to the SOUTH. By the end of July the three American and five re-organized ROK divisions constituting LGen Walker's Eighth US Army were holding a small bridgehead 50 miles wide covering the vital port of Pusan.

In Canada the UN's request for assistance had met an early if somewhat limited response. On 5 July three destroyers on the West Coast, HMCS CAYUGA, ATHABASKAN and SIOUX sailed for Pearl Harbor to come under the operational control of the UN. Shortly thereafter 426 (Transport) Squadron RCAF was assigned to the US Military Air Transport Service and began regularly scheduled flights from McCord Air Force Base in the state of Washington to Haneda Airfield, Tokyo.

THE CANADIAN ARMY SPECIAL FORCE (CASF)

The invasion of South Korea and the resulting call for aid issued by the UN confronted the Canadian Government with some difficult choices. After World War II only two main roles had been foreseen for the Army on its re-organization - the defence of North America in conjunction with US forces and a capacity to supervise a general mobilization, if such should be required. (Doesn't this sound familiar!) Accordingly, UN Secretary Trygve Lie's request for Canadian ground forces was turned down by the Cabinet Defence Committee and Prime Minister St Laurent on July 19 in the following terms: "that the dispatch, at this stage, of existing first line elements of the Canadian Army to the Korean theatre would not be warranted." However, with remarkable foresight, the Committee considered the possibility of sending ground forces for inclusion in a Commonwealth formation, if such should be organized; and to that end the Cabinet authorized recruitment above manpower ceilings "and the acceleration of other aspects of the Army programme."

On 7 August Mr St Laurent announced the decision to recruit the Canadian Army Special Force. Recruiting began within 48 hours and recruiting offices were swamped. By 26 August some 8,000 volunteers had been enrolled, most of them veterans of World War II who still retained many of their hard-learned warlike skills.

At about this time on the other side of the world the 10th US Corps was planning a daring amphibious attack against Inchon, the Port of Seoul. This was successfully carried out on 15 September; thereby severing the North Korean lines of communication. Seoul was recaptured on 26 September. Meantime the 8th Army broke out of its Pusan bridgehead and speedily advanced northward to link up with X Corps. The pursuit of the disorganized North Korean Army across the 38th parallel became a route. By the end of October the 8th Army had reached the Yalu River, Korea's boundary with Manchuria.

An early victory seemed probable and after the capture of Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, General MacArthur suggested to Brigadier Fleury that a Canadian Brigade was no longer required, and that Canada might instead wish to send a small token force immediately to show the flag with remaining units of the CASF being sent to train at Fort Lewis in the state of Washington. The unit selected was the 2nd Bn PPCLI. It would use Fort Lewis only as a staging area, while the rest of the 25th Brigade would remain in training there during the winter. It was expected that the Battalion would be used on Korean occupation duties, and would not be required to fight.

Unfortunately, before making this optimistic Appreciation of the Situation, no one had thought to consult Communist China.

The tactical situation in Korea changed drastically in October with the direct intervention across the Yalu River of six Chinese Armies, totalling 180,000 men. Massive attacks drove UN forces back to the 38th parallel and the 10th US Corps had to be evacuated by sea from the NORTHEAST coast port of Hungnam. Seoul again

fell to the Communists 4 January, 1951, pushing the UN's LEFT flank 40 miles SOUTH of the capital.

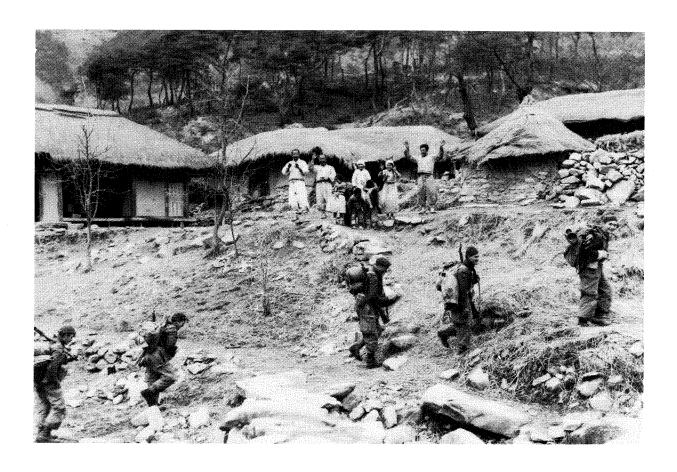
During the next four months the Eighth Army slowly regained lost ground. Seoul was liberated by the first ROK Div on 15 March and by the end of April most of the UN front lay north of the 38th parallel. Then the tide turned again. On the night of 22 - 23 April 1951, Chinese and North Korean formations struck heavily at the WEST of the line in an attempt to reach Seoul. The fighting during this four-week offensive which pushed the Eighth Army 10 - 20 miles SOUTH of the 38th parallel, was highlighted by the gallant stand of the 2nd PPCLI and an Australian Bn at Kapyong, an action that the US Govt recognized with awards of Presidential Unit Citations. Since their entry into operations in February the Patricias had been serving with the 27th British Commonwealth Bde, its artillery support coming from the guns of the 16th Field Regiment Royal New Zealand Artillery and the 14th Field Regiment, Royal Artillery.

After the recall of Gen MacArthur for advocating the extension of military operations into China, the Chinese drive lost momentum and the initiative passed to LGen James Van Fleet and the IV Corps of his Eighth Army — from LEFT to RIGHT the I, IX and X US Corps and the 1st ROK Corps. In the WEST the 1st Corps held

a line 5 - 10 miles NORTH of Seoul, with the 1st ROK Division on the LEFT next to the Coast, the 1st US Cavalry Div in the CENTRE and the 25th US Infantry Division on the RIGHT. The 24th US Division was the 28th Commonwealth Brigade under command, was the LEFT formation in the neighbouring IX Corps' sector.

On 24 May 1951 as preparations went forward for the third UN advance to the 38th parallel the 25th Cdn Bde was placed under command of the 25th Div and at the same time 2 RCHA returned to BGen Rockingham's command from its initial task of providing fire support for the 28th Commonwealth Bde. The 25th Bde, in the CENTRE of the division sector, was given the role of following up a tank-infantry battle group and securing the road taken by the task force and clear the dominating hills on either side of the Brigade Axis.

After an advance of nearly 30 miles through mountainous country, the 25th Cdn Bde relieved the 25th Div's task force just short of the 38th parallel on 28 May and two days later the 2nd Bn RCR launched a costly attack against the hill-encircled village of Chai-li. By early June the Eighth Army front had advanced almost to the position it would occupy during the remainder of the operations in Korea.



2 PPCLI is greeted at tiny village on 11 Mar, 1951.

FIRST COMMONWEALTH DIVISION

Before May ended 2 PPCLI rejoined the 25th Bde, from which it had been parted at Fort Lewis six months earlier. The move marked the beginning of regrouping to form the 1st Commonwealth Division, which became operational within 1st US Corps on 28 July 1951. Coincidentally the 2 RCHA passed from BGen Rockingham's command to become part of the Divisional Artillery, together with the 16th Fd Regt RNAZ, the 47th Fd Regt RA, the 170 Light Battery RA (4.2" mortars and the 11th (Sphinx) LAA Battery RA.

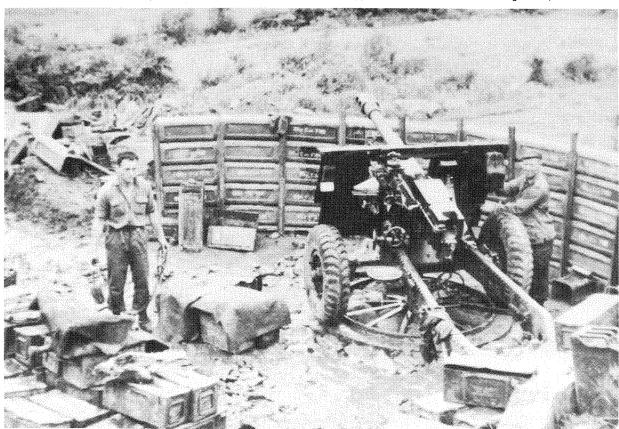
At about this time my application to join the CASF was accepted and I was posted to 216 Independent Field Battery from Guelph, but stationed in London, Ontario. There followed intensive training including a good deal of shooting at Camp Meaford for the School of Infantry. The following spring the Battery was regimented with 205 Battery from Montreal and 213 Battery from Winnipeg to form the 81st Field Regiment which trained during the summer at Camp Wainwright and moved to Petawawa in September where it trained throughout the winter in the tactics of defensive warfare, by then the vogue in Korea. The Regiment left Petawawa 22 March for Seattle, sailed aboard the US Transport General ET Collins, landing at Yokahama on 11 April.

The ship was loaded, or overloaded, with the 3 R22eR and our Regiment plus a couple of thousand American Soldiers of all ranks going over on individual rotation for a six-month tour of duty. The American Officer in charge was a stickler for detail and lost no time ordering us to name a Major to supervise troops moving

to meals via the aft stairwell while they would do likewise in the foreward well. We assured him that this was a chore for a junior non-com in our Army and promptly assigned a Lance-Bombardier from the 81st Field. The American Commander never ceased to be amazed that our L/Bdr had far less disciplinary problems than did his Major — and the co-operation from the American rank and file in the aft stairwell had to be seen to be believed.

I remember the garden-like countryside of Japan flashing past our train windows as we sped to Kure for a short stay prior to boarding the E-Sang Motor Ship for the short voyage to the evil smelling port of Pusan. Who can forget the train ride up to the front with the rectangular holes in the floor acting as smelly latrines! We were met at Vijongbu some 40 miles NE of Seoul by trucks from 1 RCHA and completed the take-over with them 18 April 1953 on the same day as BGen Allard replaced BGen Bogert as Brigade Commander.

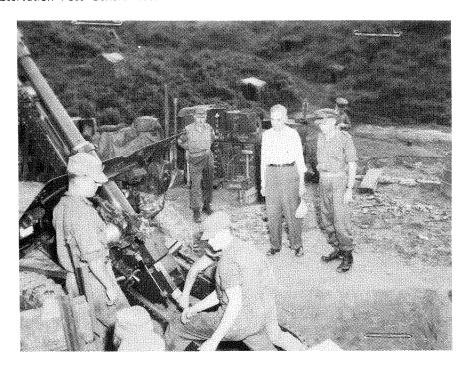
We hardly had time to learn the names of the hill features when the Chinese attacked 3 RCR positions on the night of 2 May with a well-planned raid by a force divided into five bodies each with its particular assignment to be carried out in succession — a counter patrol force to neutralize the Canadian patrols — a gapping party to breach the wire defences; three destructive groups to demolish field works and bunkers; two "snatch" groups of platoon size to seize prisoners; and a reserve of company strength to reinforce or exploit success. That the Infantry was able to stand its ground despite receiving some 2000 hostile shells in its positions was due to the firing of four times as many rounds back — 4300 from the 81st Field Regiment, alone.



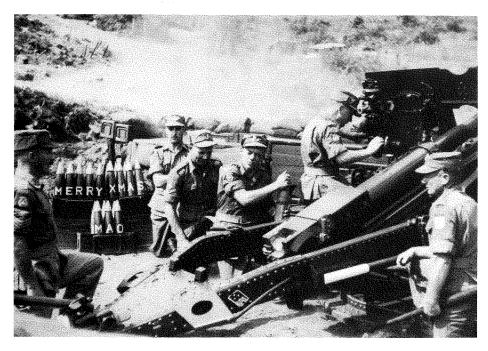
Korea 1950 – 25 pdr Field Gun 2 RCHA

To celebrate the Queen's Birthday an impressive march past of token sub units from each unit in the Commonwealth Division was held with Major General "Mike" West taking the salute as fighter aircraft screamed right overhead in an ER formation. Earlier that morning at the Divisional Observation Post General West was on

hand for the firing of red, white and blue smoke across each Brigade front. It came down beautifully and the General, highly pleased, slapped his thigh and quipped "I wonder what the jolly old Chinaman thinks of that?" In truth they were amazed by our Western inscrutability and climbed out of their fox holes to have a better look.



In the above photograph, No. 1 Gun D Troop, 81 Fd Regt, RCA, is firing in upper register just before the truce was signed. In the background the Right Honourable Mr. Robert Mayhew, Canadian Ambassador to Japan, and Lt-Col H.W. Sterne, CO 81 Fd Regt, RCA, watch the detachment in ction.



1st Regiment Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, Korea, 1952.

ASSESSMENT

In assessing Canadian involvement in the Korean War a number of points should be noted. Despite the fact the UN operations ended in a deadlock, the challenge made to the UN by the Communist attack on South Korea had been met and defeated. An international force had taken the field under the UN flag, and by its efforts saved the independence of South Korea. In the words of Mr Pearson, speaking on the 10th Anniversary of the UN, "It meant for the first time the defeat of aggression by the armed conscience of the World."

Historically, the war in Korea marked the first large-scale involvement of the Canadian Army in Asia. Another "first" was the highly rewarding experiment of forming a composite division where friendly competition among Commonwealth members created remarkable efficiency with very little discord.

Although the Korean War took place in the atomic age, it was fought with conventional weapons, and mainly by the Army. And it was here that the contribution of the Artillery was particularly noteworthy.

In his published account of the war, the UN Commander in Korea acknowledged the importance of "our massive fire power" as offsetting the enemy's tremendous superiority in manpower. "It was our guns," wrote General Ridgeway, "our ability to concentrate untold amounts of hot steel at any point along the battle line — that gave our superiority." In the view of the Commonwealth Division's first Commander Royal

Artillery, Korea had proved once again "the soundness of our training pamphlets and of our whole techniques." Having said this, BGen Pike (shelving momentarily traditional British modesty) went on to declare that the fighting had demonstrated to "the remainder of the UN in general and the Americans in particular that our system of command and control beats the lot of them. The Americans out here have been, in their usual generous way, the first to admit it."

Further assessment will await our visit to South Korea in October, which will be duly reported. Suffice it to say now that it was Canada's cheapest war, casualty-wise, and by far our best investment to date in practical peace-keeping.

On May 28th some 5800 rounds were fired by the 81st Field Regiment in support of the 29th Bde and the Americans to their LEFT. On 13 July we fired in support of the 1st ROK Division on our RIGHT. Even though a truce was imminent, the Chinese continued to launch attacks. As late as 24 July an assault in divisional strength hit the 1st US Marines on "the Hook" on our LEFT to be followed next morning by a Company raid on the 1st ROK Division on our RIGHT. This necessitated our guns making switches of 180 degrees and some very clever use of slide rules and additional artillery boards.

Three days later, at 10 pm, on July 27th, 1953 the Armistice brought an end to hostilities and the start of a shaky peace that has nevertheless, endured for 22 years.



PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION OF MANITOBA

JUNE 17 - 22, 1976

RODEO AND CHUCKWAGON RACES
LIGHT AND HEAVY HORSE SHOWS
PORK AND LAMB BARBEQUES
TRAVELLERS DAY PARADE
CANADIAN ARMED FORCES DISPLAY
YOUNG MANITOBA DAYS
FASHION SHOWS
GIANT MIDWAY
FEMININE FAIR
BABY ANIMAL FAIR
KIDDIES' PLAYGROUND
CULTURAL AND ETHNIC DISPLAYS
FITNESS AND AMATEUR SPORTS DISPLAY



COPY OF INSCRIPTION OF FLYLEAF OF VOLUME II OF THE GUNNERS OF CANADA

PRESENTED TO THE PEOPLE OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA SEPTEMBER 28, 1975

This volume, and in particular Chapter XIV thereof, is presented to the people of the Republic of Korea on the occasion of the 30th Anniversary of their Independence by the Gunners of Canada.

Dated at Seoul, Sunday 28 September, 1975

It is an historical record of our continuous support of the 25th Canadian Infantry Brigade as part of the 1st Commonwealth Division and other United Nations units and formations throughout three annual rotations, in assisting your Republic during the Korean War.

Signed

VA Thompson, CD, Maj RCA (Ret) GEM Ruffee, MC, CD, Capt RCA (Ret)



George Ruffee M.C. reading the inscription in Vol 2 of the Gunner of Canada which was presented to the people of the Republic of Korea by the Gunners of Canada Sunday, 28 Sep 1975. Vic Thompson, who did the research and wrote the first draft of Chapter XIV which covers the Korean War, looks on.



Vice-Admiral Moeng Kee Lee (Ret), ROK Navy, President of Korean Veterans Association, presents Major Vic Thompson (Ret) with an "Ambassador for Peace" Medal in Seoul 28 Sep 75.



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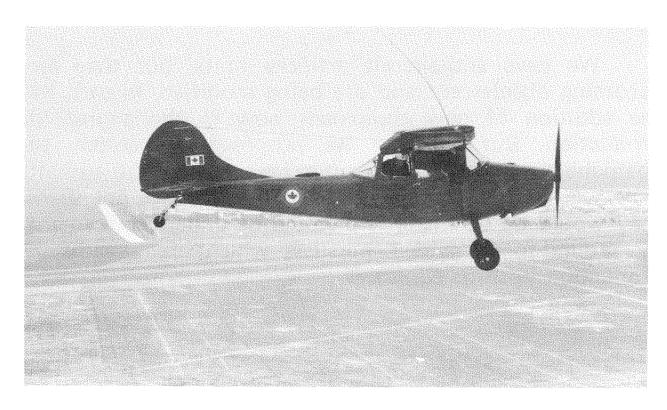
"AA Guns Obsolescent?"

We have anti-aircraft artillery units, but they are becoming obsolescent and are being modified, in part, by the addition of new equipment now in the course of production. But for part we proposed deliberately to postpone the construction or purchase of new anti-aircraft guns, because we believe that by the time we got them they would be obsolete, and would be under replacement by ground-to-air guided missiles, which are already in production in some countries.

Hon. Brooke Claxton, MND, Apr 1953

The History of the AOP Troop in NW Europe 1960-1972

by Capt P Baldaro, CD



In Mar 1960, three L19 aircraft arrived at Gutersloh RAF Base in Germany. At approximately the same time the Air OP Flights RCA in Canada were being redesignated as Air OP Troops and becoming integral sub-units of each of the Artillery Regts.

Shipped from Moncton, NB, in a chartered Maritime Airways DC4, and accompanied by MWO (Squeek) Mahood, RCEME. They were assembled and then flown to Fort Prince of Wales, Deilinghoffen, home of 1 RCHA. Capt Charlie Panet was the advance party for the troop having arrived in Germany in Jan 60. The other pilots were Maj Bill West (OC), Captains Bill Rendall and Doug Boetcher. The remaining personnel arrived during the next two to three months. Due to manpower restrictions in 4 CIBG at that time the troop's establishment was curtailed to 4 pilots and 9 ORs, 3 aircraft and 4 vehicles.

Except for a single grass strip located in a German tank training area just to the rear of Fort Prince of Wales there were no other facilities available for the aircraft at the time. For the time being they were parked on the lawn close to the Officers' Mess. Thus, was the rather disjointed and unheralded beginning of Air OP Tp 1 RCHA.

For the next two years, life was far from being a picnic. There were so many things to be done and it was difficult to decide which had the highest priority. There was no place available to hangar the aircraft even for repair, no AVGAS, no spare parts, no maps, no readily available met, and no adequate flight planning facilities. However, the problems were slowly overcome. The aircraft techs, who previously has been vehicle techs, started to build a steel pipe frame to support a canvas

hangar, and whilst this was being built a large tent was acquired from the RCAF in Sardinia to shelter the aircraft during maintenance. Bde HQ ordered 10,000 litres of 100-130 AVGAS and were able to change to the correct octane, 80-87 before delivery. When the gas arrived it didn't look quite right, but the aviators were assured it was the correct octane. It wasn't until late in 1971 when it was discovered that the aircraft had been flying for two years on MT gas, consequently all engines had to be changed. Maps eventually arrived, a mixture of 1:500,000, 1:100,000, 1" to a mile, etc., and all joining more or less, but never overlapping. After a short while of trying to navigate by this nonsensical system the pilots decided that the current civilian 1:200,000 Shell road map was the answer and all pilots bought themselves a set at the local Shell station. Luckily, the Americans to the south were still operating L19s and many spare parts were acquired in exchange for Scotch; in one instance a complete tail assembly. Parts from Canada trickled in now and then and in one case a battery arrived after being on order over two years. Many parts arrived with shelf life already expired. Fuel was carried and dispensed from 45-gallon drums both at the base and in the field.

In early 1961 the engineers arrived and commenced to build a small hangar and underground fuel tanks. The latter were never used because of water seepage and even with continuous modifications throughout the next ten years, one usable gallon of gas was never pumped. Eventually, a modified 300-gallon water trailer solved the fuel problem. The new engineer hangar was ready for occupation in the fall of 1961 and the old steel pipe hangar was never completed. Cpl Heldman, the welder and his helpers from 1 RCHA had done a magnificent job to date, but had been hampered by the fact that all the material had to be acquired!

During this time the troop had operated with the original personnel with the exception of Capt Bill Rendall who returned to Canada due to medical reasons and was replaced by Lt Pete Baldaro in the fall of 1961. Also, the cook who was traded for a storeman clerk. Incidentally, the new storeman clerk also did the cooking. The breakdown of the aircraft, vehicles and personnel for exercises at this time and for several years to come was as follows:

1x Maj (Pilot) (OC)

3x Capt/Lt (Pilots)

1x MWO (Ac maint supervisor/TSM)

4x AV Techs

3x Dvr Ops

1x Stmn Clk

1x 2½ ton Van (CP)

1x 2½ ton (Kitchen)

1x ¾ ton (Crash and AVGAS tlr)

1x 3/4 ton (Maint/Spare Parts)

1x ¼ ton (OC Rover)

Late in 1960, 1 RCHA, our parent unit, returned to Canada and was replaced by 3 RCHA. The troop served on with a new name belonging to another regiment. From the time of conception until 1967, the Air OP was the only unit in the Bde that did not rotate as a whole, but rather rotated individuals. In 1967 the Bde adopted the individual rotation system and all units remained in situation. In late 1963, 3 RCHA returned home and the Tp became part of 2 RCHA which had replaced 3 RCHA. In 1967, 1 RCHA again returned to Fort Prince of Wales

and remained the parent unit until the Tp was incorporated into the new Tac Hel Sqn of 4 CMBG.

A total of eight L19s served the unit during its 12 years of service with 706, 713 and 715 being the original aircraft. Several minor mishaps had occurred, but nothing serious happened until 2 May 62 when 713 crashed and was a complete write-off. It was replaced by 720. Another two years went by before another serious accident, occurred, in fact, two within one month in 1964 when 706 was destroyed and 715 was returned to Canada for major rebuild. These two aircraft were replaced by 734 and 719 respectively. In 1966, 719 was damaged beyond repair, and replaced by 734. The final serious L19 accident occurred in 1969 when 720 failed to make it out of a field strip and crashed into the trees. This aircraft was replaced by 711. It must be noted that only one tragedy occurred in the five major crashes. Capt Doug Boetcher was killed in 713 during a field exercise on 2 May 1962. All other aircrew survived their crashes with little or no injuries.

As time went by, conditions for the troop improved more and more. Flight publications were obtained on a regular basis from the RAF, maps suitable for flying became more readily available, and an old fuel bowser was acquired from the RCAF at Lahr and was parked at Fort Prince of Wales as a stationary fuel tank. It was a mechanical wreck in so far as its roadworthy capabilities were concerned, but its fuel tanks and pumping system were in excellent shape. Another development occurred in late 1973 when a British Engr Sqn put in two new grass strips to form a triangle with the original grass strip at Fort POW. The original strip lay North-South in a slight bow on the top of a hill with both ends being high and sloped towards the middle. It was 90 degrees out of wind 99 per cent of the time. Needless to say, the troop pilots were well experienced at cross wind landings. The latest acquisition was a telephone connected directly to the German Civilian Exchange. At last, met could be obtained and flight plans passed without a two to three hour wait. Normally there was no guarantee of even getting through at all on the military lines and exchanges.

The troop remained in Fort POW until 1970 when the consolidation in Lahr and Baden occurred. Again problems occurred, but not one a scale of 1960. Only an old MT repair garage was available to house the L19s—they all wouldn't fit in. However, the troop was on an air base with all other facilities available. Living in a controlled airport did hamper the troops flying operations to a degree but GCAs and ADFs were available and in fact the advantages outweighted the disadvantages. The biggest problem was the required change of fuels due to the American supply system not carrying 80/87 octane, and during the winter of 1970 severe partial power failures and hesitations were the norm. It took several months to rectify this problem to our liking.

However, once again the troop was settled and operational. But no sooner we were again faced with a new problem before the troop. Conversion to a new aircraft, the LOH CH 136 KIOWA and the formation of a Tactical Helicopter Sqn from the three Bde flying units — the AIR OP Tp 1 RCHA, the Hel Tp, C Sqn RCD and the C&L Flight HQ, 4 CMBG. On the 19th June 1972 the L19 retired from service with the Air OP Tp 1 RCHA and was replaced by the KIOWA. Pilots had to be converted

to this new machine and new techniques and tactics devised, while at the same time organizing the new sqn. On 1 Oct 72 the last remaining Air OP Tp in Canadian Forces; Air OP Tp 1 RCHA, was incorporated into the newly formed 444 Tac Hel Sqn.

During the Air OP Tp's 12 years of service in Europe, 18 pilots have seen duty with the troop and are listed below. Two pilots have had the honour of completing two tours of duty with the Troop, Capt Jack Lovell — 5 years, and Capt Pete Baldaro — 7½ years. The last three pilots remaining with he troop at the time of disbandment were Maj Bill Lewis, OC, Capt Pete Baldaro and Capt Mike MacDonald.

WJ West	1960-62	Officer Commanding
CE Panet	1960-62	
D. Boetcher	1960-62	
WB Rendall	1960-61	
P. Baldaro	1961-64	
FS Card	1962-65	Officer Commanding
AW Nethercott	1962-65	3
AD McMillan	1962-64	
RJ Lovell	1964-66	
ET Whalen	1964-66	
RI Adams	1965-67	
HF Legget	1965-66	Officer Commanding
GA MacDonald		Officer Commanding
GF Gower	1966-69	
JG MacGregor	1966-69	
WF Wright	1967-68	
P Baldaro	1968-72	
WDW Lewis	1969-72	Officer Commanding
	1969-72	
MJ MacDonald	1972-72	
	CE Panet D. Boetcher WB Rendall P. Baldaro FS Card AW Nethercott AD McMillan RJ Lovell ET Whalen RI Adams HF Legget GA MacDonald GF Gower JG MacGregor WF Wright P Baldaro	CE Panet 1960-62 D. Boetcher 1960-62 WB Rendall 1960-61 P. Baldaro 1961-64 FS Card 1962-65 AW Nethercott 1962-65 AD McMillan 1962-64 RJ Lovell 1964-66 ET Whalen 1964-66 RI Adams 1965-67 HF Legget 1965-66 GA MacDonald 1966-69 JG MacGregor 1966-69 JG MacGregor 1966-69 WF Wright 1967-68 P Baldaro 1968-72 WDW Lewis 1969-72 RJ Lovell 1969-72

Other personnel that have served with the unit in key positions are as follows:

MWO (Squeek) Mahood	AC Maint Sup/TSM	1960-62
MWO (Ken) Pirt	AC Maint Sup/TSM	
WO (Jerry) Siefert	AC Maint Supervisor	1965-67
WO (Mike) Juneau	AC Maint Supervisor	1968-70
WO (Bruce) Walker	AC Maint Supervisor	1970-72
Sgt (Dennis) Demerchant	TSM	1965-69
Sgt Morris	TSM	1969-70
MWO (Doug) Snell	TSM	1970-72

It must be noted that during the period 1960 - 1964 the troop consisted of 13 all ranks and the AC Maint Supervisor had to carry out the TSM's duties as well. In 1965 the troop was increased to 17 all ranks, thus allowing for the separate positions of AC Maint Supervisor and TSM. Later increases brought the troop up to a maximum of 28 all ranks in 1970, and then due to cutbacks it finally went out of service with 23 all ranks on strength.

However, the more exciting and interesting flying usually occurred during the Bde formation exercises in the northern portion of Germany; at times encompassing vast areas extending from the Dutch to the East German border. This is where recce and deployment drills were really put to use moving as many as four or more times a day. From these exercises come the many funny and

interesting experiences that are an important part of any history. Sometimes, some of the experiences were not too funny at the time, but when one recalls them at a later date, they do raise a chuckle or two.

To relate all the interesting experiences that have occurred during the troop's 12 years of existence would be just about impossible. However, here are a few of the choice incidents. The dates of the following happenings and the names of the pilots involved are deliberately omitted to protect the innocent.

One pilot, after being assured there would be no problems with British Customs in England, commenced to fly to Middle Wallup. Since there was no 80/87 octane fuel available in England at that time, arrangements had been made through CALE in London to have a refinery make up and deliver a couple of drums 80/87 to Middle Wallup in advance. After refuelling in Belgium and now over the British Channel he called Dover to report entering British Airspace and was immediately ordered to land at Dover. After a lengthy discussion over the air as to his fuel and radio problems, he was allowed to proceed to Middle Wallup. There to meet him was a Customs Officer employed at a local brewery. It was clear that this officer had his very comfortable and orderly duty disturbed by some strange Canadian pilot who apparently had broken every rule in the book by arriving from overseas and landing first at Middle Wallup. He commenced to lecture the pilot on customs regulations for a considerable time, ending up with the statement, "If you have to stay up there for eternity, never land here again." He then marched off in frustration without checking a thing!

In another incident on a day before a large scale exercise was to commence, three L19s were out checking the boundary of the Exercise area. The Eastern boundary was in fact, the East-West German border. The following radio transmission occurred between the three aircraft. "Hey, guys, you got a single railroad track on your map? deathly silence for a moment or two "Hey, boss, what do they look like over there?" - again silence. Then in a slow drawl, "Am coming west low and fast." The expected but undesired violation report arrived several days later, but the diligent watchdog, on the border had fingered the wrong aircraft, also the date was incorrect. The alleged occurrence was denied, on this technicality. However, several days later the CO invited all the pilots to his office for a very short briefing and said: "If you ever get a little too far East again, keep going, it will cause a hell of a lot less paperwork. Good day!"

On another occasion one of the OCs had very definite views as to the requirements of an ALG. Firstly, it must not resemble an airstrip in any way, shape or form; secondly, it must have excellent cover to camouflage the aircraft and vehicles; and thirdly, it must be no more than 200 metres from the best Gasthaus in the area. On one occasion this set the scene for a little misunderstanding due to language difficulties. Close to this ALG was a German archeologist conducting excavations at the site of an ancient Germanic village. The archeologist was staying at this Gasthaus and during an evening of fraternization somehow the OC had unknowingly offered to give the archeologist a ride over his diggings so that he could photograph them. At the

duly appointed time the following day the archeologist arrived at the ALG for his ride. Needless to say, it would have been rather embarrassing to back down at this point of the proceedings, so he was quietly taken for a short airborne look at the dig. It was clear that he was overwhelmed with gratitude for this opportunity, and on meeting the pilot again that evening managed to convey to him that he would like to make a personal presentation to him. The presentation was to be a Luneburg millenial medal, the presentation was to be formal, complete with press coverage, etc. Suffice it to say, that the remainder of the evening was spent in trying to explain that publicity was not particularly desirable under the circumstances. The medal was duly presented, quietly, and thus an L19 participated in an important German archeological dig.

As anyone who has ever served in NWE knows well, there exists a certain mystique concerned with EDPs. In the years 62-63, EDPs were being changed in connection with one of the periodic changes of tactical posture. Accordingly, the Regiment selected new EDPs, and consequently, the Troop would need to carry out a new EDP reconnaissance. All of this occurred during the annual Sennelager pilgrimage when the Troop had little to do of an aviation nature. Since it was ancipated that a landing might be made at some of the prospective EDPs, a cover aircraft went with the Troop Commander. After numerous low-level recces of possible EDPs, a landing was conducted into one which was considered ideal. The actual landing area was in a hayfield, and on landing, it was discovered that hay was somewhat longer than it had appeared to be from the low-level recce. All else about the position seemed ideal. On the initial take-off run, it was discovered that take-off speed could not be achieved in the space available. Accordingly, the aircraft was run back over the same path again. On the second take-off run, which was expedited somewhat due to the approach of the farmer, minimal take-off speed was attained and the take-off continued. As the aircraft staggered into the air, somehow the right tailplane contacted a fence post, which due to the low air speed was unavoidable. The damaged tailplane was inspected by the cover pilot, and after a controllability check, it was decided to return to the ALC in Sennelager. On landing there, it was obvious that damage was beyond unit repair capability, hence, it became necessary to devise a fairly elaborate cover story. Of all the spots looked at during the recce, only this one had come close to satisfying ALG requirements in every respect. The pilot's statement about the accident/incident was distinguished by his description of the farmer: "When last seen, he did not seem amused.'

In another tail-breaking incident, a pilot returning from a trip to Zweibruken was caught in bad weather close to Giessen and was forced to land in a pasture. After the weather cleared he took off and failed to clear the fence at the far end. As the aircraft staggered into the air, after the fence had jumped up and hit the plane according to the pilot's statement, he said to his crewman: "Well, we got away with that one pretty well." The crewman replied: "Take a look at the tail." The horizontal stabilizer was smashed on the port side. How the elevation was not jammed was a miracle. Later, after an emergency landing at Giessen and a couple of phone calls to another American base, the deal was completed. One new complete tail plane assembly, delivered for the price of one case of Scotch. The Scotch was purchased

out of the pilot's own pocket and the Canadian Taxpayer was saved again.

One particularly foggy day, the Bde screen withdrew back across the obstacle. The AOP Sec supporting the battery out with the screen could only send its vehicle back due to the zero visibility. The pilot and observer really went to work camouflaging the aircraft so that they could remain well hidden until the visibility improved enough to fly out. The fog, however, did not lift for several days and the pilot went snooping about and checking on the enemy movement around him. He then used his aircraft radio to transmit his info back to RHQ. Thus, the Air OP Tp had its first lay back patrol in history. Incidentally, it was the only source of intelligence the Bde had during the complete phase of the battle.

Finally, a newly arrived pilot taking advantage of some of the rare good weather found in Northern Germany, struck a power line whilst practising low-level flight on a Sunday morning. Two other pilots practising instrument flight some distance away heard the pilot's distress call and quickly set heading for his location. Further discussion on the radio determined that he had struck three power lines and had a least one entangled in his undercarriage. Also, he must have had a length of, cable trailing behind the aircraft because of the power required to keep airborne. By the time the other aircraft had arrived on the scene, the stricken bird had landed safely at the Fort Chambly Airstrip. The rather pale looking pilot had managed to stay airborne with a quarter of a mile of half-inch wire cable dragging behind, and in contact with the ground. He could not climb due to the extra weight. He managed to avoid flying over any of the numerous farms in the area and had landed safely. However, he had left a trail of disaster behind. Other power lines, telephone lines, fences and crops had been ripped out or damaged by the trailing cable. No damage was incurred by the aircraft. The normal investigations and reports were duly conformed with and all was nearly forgotten, until some kind soul found and translated a two-column story on the front page of the local German newspaper. This kind soul also passed this translated copy all over the Bde. Basically, it stated that some irresponsible Canadian pilot, had, through his childish pranks, etc., etc., cut off the complete power supply to several villages and had forced the poor overworked power repair crew out and away from their Sunday rest. The pilot concerned who is rather a serious-minded person, took a lot of ribbing over this one.

No history would be complete without mention of the support personnel. It's easy to remember the interesting flying happenings but all too often the cooks, sigs and mechs are forgotten. During the troop's twelve years of existence many personnel have served it well. It would be impossible to mention them all, however, here are some of the more colorful characters the troop has had:

"Castro", the troop's first storeman clerk/cook, an ex-British Staff Sgt, his actual name obscured in history. He was renown for his exotic cuisine, based primarily on British hard rations and scrounged goodies from the local German populace. A master acquirer from onions to more delicate enjoyments and from eggs to radio sets. He was known on one occasion to exchange a small can of rice

pudding for five dozen eggs.

Sgt Morely, then LCpl Morely, the first Sigs NCO who kept communications going on three nets twenty-four hours a day with only two other Sigs, and also went on all the troop recces.

Cpl Lataundres, the Radio Mech, infamous for his lack of soldierly appearance and attitude, but famous for his ability to make or fix anything.

Cpl Doucette, the most cheerful and diligent Sigs NCO the Troop has ever had, who when dead on his feet never stopped working and always had a smile. He liked his chocolate cake mixed up with his gravy.

Gnr Farn and Gnr Gilroy, the "Whiskey Twins". The only two single lads in the Troop for a considerable time. What they lacked in experience they made up for with enthusiasm. Normally first on the scene on a bug-out and usually had all the trucks running and water trailer filled prior to anyone else arriving.

Cpl Dwyer the MT NCO (a Newfie), renown for his "Newfie" jokes and his ability to fix carburetors when others had fingers too stiff to move from the cold.

Cpl Kearner the Troop's last Sigs NCO, infamous for his skill as a carpenter, famous for his laugh, his prowess on the bongo drums (usually a metal chair) and his immense amount of energy.

Cpl Carriere, without a doubt the noisiest cook in the army.

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Bdrs Sim, Abar and Hewitt, the Troop's, first official observers. All Arty Techs who brought their skills with them and did anything in the Troop from clerking to latrine digging.

Cpl Snook, the Troop's last cook, a young air element lad with no field cooking experience at all who jumped into his new job with both feet on the first day and proved that a good cook is a good cook under any conditions.

Cpl (Dennis the Menace) Dwyer, one of the Sigs. The fastest thing on four wheels who had the amazing ability to find anything anywhere under any condition and never used a map.

And finally, all the AV TECHS who in addition to serving the aircraft under all conditions in the field, stood guard, dug slit trenches and continually erected and, modified camouflages on the aircraft.

In summary, the Air OP Troop arrived in Germany in 1960 as a homeless waif, very few persons understanding its needs and very few sympathetic ears in a position able to help. It survived the first few years through the determination of the Troop's personnel. It did its job, observation of fire, recce, re-supply, line laying, etc., under very adverse conditions. It was seat of pants flying at its very best. It overcame its problems as opportunities presented themselves, during its twelve years of existence.

The Air OP Troop based in Germany served the guns well.



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In the defensive battles of 1918 it was destined, however, to rob the artillery of all offensive power, since the presence of a German reconnoitring patrol, in those anxious times, was sufficient to cause the S.O.S. signal to be sent up.

The artillery, in consequence, was automatically taken from counter-preparation, i.e., offensive action the enemy's assembly, to carry out a useless ploughing up of "No Man's Land".

Lt Col CNF Broad, DSO, RFA Canadian Artillery Association Summary Apr 1923

Historical Handover 1871

Department of Militia and Defence Store Branch Ottawa, 14th December 1871

Sir:

I have the honour to report that in accordance with the instructions conveyed to me by letter dated 25 October last, I proceeded to Quebec on the 27th and on the 29th, received over from the Control Department the whole of the Armanent of the Quebec Fortifications, at that time in Royal Artillery Charge, and consisting of the following pieces of Ordnance, viz —

Cannonades —	Guns	Howitzers	Mortars	Total
68 Pr 6 32 Pr 28 18 Pr 16 12 Pr 4	8" 1 32 Pr 28 24 Pr 52 18 Pr 9 12 Pr 6	8 in. 6 5½ in. 4	13 in. 3 10 in. 14 8 in. 2	
54	96	10	19	179
Wrought iron B.Q. loading Armstrong Guns				2
			Total	181

With this Armament I also received over the whole of the ammunition, projectiles, Side Arms, and small stores then in Royal Artillery charge, in the three Districts into which the Quebec Fortifications are sub-divided, viz: the Citadel, Land and River fronts —

Under the provisions of the G.O. of the 20 Oct last, the above will be handed over to Lt.Colonel Strange, the Commandant of the Quebec School of Gunnery, whenever he is prepared to receive them over from Captain Lampson the Quebec Storekeeper, now in charge.

On the following days and until the 8th November, I was fully occupied with the Officials of the Royal Engineer Department, in taking over such buildings as they were prepared to surrender to me. Also in perambulating the boundaries of the lands at Quebec and Levis preparatory to their final surrender.

It was not, however, until the 29th November, when I had again returned to Quebec, that the complete transfer was made. I also received at this time from the Control Department, such Free Gift, and Reserve Stores as remained to be delivered over —

The Queen's Wharf, and Dumlin's Wharf, are the only exceptions to the complete surrender of all Imperial property at Quebec. The property retained is very valuable, I was informed by the Deputy Controller, that it was intended to be sold and thus "recoup" the Imperial Government for the rental of the Cataraqui Bridge at Kingston, in case the latter liability is not assumed by the Dominion Government.

The buildings received over at Quebec, in addition to the Fortifications, are the Jesuit Barracks, the Military Store Offices and Artillery Park, the married Quarters on the St. John's Glacis, the Military Prison, the Royal Engineer Offices, the Officers' Quarters and Hospital. St. Louis Street, and the Commissariat Buildings on the Place D'Armes — Several buildings outside the walls, the Fuel Yard at St. Rocks and lands on the St. Louis and St. John's roads.

The lands surrendered to the Dominion Government at Quebec, comprise an area of 340 acres, 2 roods, 13 perches, of this quantity, 213 acres, 2 roods 29 perches is freehold, the remaining portion 126 acres, 3 roods, 24 perches, being leasehold.

The leasehold property consists of the Exercising Ground S.E. side of Grande Allee plains of Abraham 71 acres, 3 roods 1 perche, leased from the Ursuline Nuns for 99 years, dating from 1 May 1802.

No. 3 Tower field N.W. side Grande Allee Plain of Abraham, 37 acres 0 roods, 12 perches, leased from the Nuns of the Hotel Dieu for 99 years, dating from 1 May 1790.

No. 4 Tower field N.W. side of St. John's road and partly outside of the City limits, 18 acres. 0 roods, 24 perches, same as preceding.

There was also surrendered a lot of land on the Jacques Cartier River, in the Seignieury of Neuville, consisting of 38 acres, 0 roods, 3 perches. This property is now leased to Mr. Boswell of Quebec.

At Levis I received over 125 acres 2 roods 37 perches as also Nos 2 & 3 Forts, and the St. Joseph Wharf. No. 1 Fort is still incomplete and the Commanding Engineer retains possession of it, until it can be properly completed like the others.

The hut Barracks, lately occupied by the Royal Engineers, have also been transferred. In these and in one of the buildings near No. 3 Fort, I found two resident Caretakers. These I continued for the present. No expense will be incurred thereby, as they give their services in consideration of the free lodgings afforded them. The Forts are unarmed, and like the Fortifications at Quebec, will be handed over to the Commandant of The Quebec

Editor's Note:

This is a copy of report dated 14 December 1871 by LtCol T Wily to the Minister of Militia and Defence, with respect to Armanent, property, etc, at Quebec and Levis taken over by Canada from the Royal Engineers. School of Gunnery, as soon as ever he is prepared to receive them, under the provisions of the G.O. before quoted.

With reference to the Levis lands, I have to direct your attention to the fact, that the Boundary Stones defining the limits of those lands, have not yet been placed. Mr. Walkem, the Surveyor of the Royal Engineer Department, informed me, when going over the lands in question, that he had been stopped from placing them while in the act of performing this necessary piece of work, by Cable Telegram from England, in the month of October last. This work can be completed, whenever the season permits it, the Boundary Stones being all prepared and collected at No. 1 Fort, I would therefore strongly recommend that the work be proceeded with next spring, under the superintendance of Mr. Walkem, than whom no person more qualified could be secured. In fact his services could be retained by this Department, on his approaching retirement from Imperial Service, they would prove extremely valuable, from his long experience and thorough practical knowledge of everything connected with the large properties, recently transferred to the Dominion Government.

There are 23 lessees on the Government lands at Quebec, and 12 on those at Levis, making a total of 35 (\$529.10).

I also received from the Control Department, the remaining Reserve and Free Gift Stores, that had not previously been given over to me at Toronto, Kingston, and Montreal. These consist of Ordnance, Shot & Shell, Powder, Small Arm Ammunition, Laboratory Stores, Specimens, Sleighs, Wagons, Camp Equipage, Bedding, Harness, Saddlery and other articles of a miscellaneous description, too numerous to mention here, but which are all ennumerated in detail in the delivery Vouchers. I also received the remaining 18 Pr Battery, with all its equipment, Powder, Shot & Shell.

Having received so large a quantity of stores, without an adequate staff, the storekeeper at Quebec having only one labourer under his orders, I deemed it my duty to secure the services of such men as were "Experts" on the breaking up of the Imperial Stores Establishment in this country. Temporarily and subject to your future approval. For the Magazines and Powder I retained Foreman Smith and labourer Prestro, the former at one dollar per diem, the latter at 70 cents. Their

services to commence only at the date of the termination of their service with the Imperial Authorities, which will be sometime towards the end of the present month. Both of these men are of excellent character, thoroughly conversant with their duties, with which they have had long practical experience. It would have been impossible to have left the Magazines a moment uncared for. Nor would it be either wise or prudent, to give them in charge of raw and inexperienced custodians. The risk would have been too great.

For the care and superintendance of the Reserve Stores at Quebec, now very large, I have retained on the same conditions the services of Foreman Stevens and labourer Stilford. Both are men of good character and they have that experience in their peculiar duties which cannot be acquired under many years' service — Stilford is what is technically known as "a handy man" ready to turn his hand to any thing required of him. His principal duties however, have been as repairer of Camp Equipage and in this respect his services will be extremely useful to the Branch of the Department.

Of the dozen men or more whose services were tendered, on breaking up of the Imperial establishment at Quebec, I have selected and retained, but the above named four, without whom it would have been impossible to carry on the duties of my office at Quebec. Therefore I most respectfully trust that the action I have taken in this matter will be sustained.

With respect to many of the empty tenements, both inside and outside the walls of Quebec, and much exposed to damage and depredation, I have placed Caretakers therein, temporarily, subject to removal at a moments notice. There was imminent danger of leaving them vacant even for a day. As these Caretakers are principally employees of the Department, using them in this manner entails no expense. Also as the urgency of this matter was great, I deemed it my duty to take such steps as were needful for the better security of the property in question, I trust that the action I have taken will meet with your approval.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant, (Sgd) Thos. Wily Lt/Col.

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Location List Officers, Warrant Officers and Sergeants (as of 31 Dec 75)

BGEN Heitshu RGJ, NDHQ/ADM(Per)/ DGPCOR BGEN Turner WW, Comdt RMC A/BGEN Beattie CE, Comd CCUNCYP

COL Baker DR, CDLS (L) COL Beaudry RP, NDC

COL Beer JP, Comd RSS Pacific (now retired)

COL Bussieres FA, FMCHQ

COL Duke RH, CF Attache Belgrade

COL Calnan MD, Commander CFB Shilo

COL Cotter JA, NDHQ/DCDS/DLR/D Arty

COL Doucet JJA, FMCHQ

COL Francis DW, CFA Office, Norway

COL Kearney MD, Chief Olympics

COL Robertson NA, Commander, CFB Chilliwack

COL Simonds CR, NDC

COL Sosnkowski A, CDLS (L)

COL Vandal JA, NDHQ/ADM(Per)/CPD

COL Wellsman DW, MARCOM HQ

LCOL Archambault JHLC NDHQ/ADM(Per)/CPD

LCOL Beare AK, CFB Shilo

LCOL Bouvette JP, CO 5 RALC

LCOL Bussieres FA, FMCHQ

LCOL Charest JLL, CFLO Estab. USA

LCOL Crosman JE, CAS

LCOL Crowe DB, CFB Kingston

LCOL Davies FA, RSS Prairie, Winnipeg

LCOL Dawes WR, CLFCSC

LCOL Fitzgerald DC, NDHQ/DCDS

LCOL Fleming JC, NDHQ/ADM(Per) LCOL Heenan PF, NDHQ/DGDAS

LCOL Henderson JG, CFCSC

LCOL Hirter GR, Canadian Airborne Regt

LCOL Hunter SP, NDHQ/DCDS

LCOL Hurley RG, CO 3 RCHA

LCOL James RK, IMS NATO

LCOL McGibbon DB, NDHQ/DCDS

LCOL Moffat AC, CFB Calgary

LCOL Namiesniowski CA, NDHQ/ADM(Pol)

LCOL Olson GNR, NDHQ/DCDS

LCOL Parenteau GBC, RSS Eastern Det

LCOL Stein JH, CF Liaison Det, Germany

LCOL Stothers DE, CO 2 RCHA

LCOL Strawbridge RL, CLFCSC

LCOL Thompson HD, HQ AF Norway

LCOL Walters DJ, CO 1 RCHA

LCOL Ward JO, NDHQ/DCDS/DLR

LCOL Wheatley HR, NDHQ/DCDS

LCOL Wheeler T, FMCHQ

MAJ Adams, EJ, FMCHQ

MAJ Armstrong RB, CDLS (L) - Shrivenham

MAJ Aryes FC, 408 Sqn.

MAJ Barrett NH, SECLIST Suffield

MAJ Beno EB, CAS

MAJ Berezowski JC, CLFCSC

MAJ Bianco DB, BC B, 1 RCHA

MAJ Boudreau JNGG, 5 RALC

MAJ Briscoe JD, FMCHQ

MAJ Brown MC, DCO 3 RCHA

MAJ Bryce JE, CFCSC

MAJ Carnell AW, FMCHQ

MAJ Carriere RV, HQ CENTAG

MAJ Chamberlain RJ, BC U, 3 RCHA

MAJ Cheadle WB, CFB Shilo

MAJ Cheevers JP, CFLO, Washington

MAJ Clark DH, RSS Central Det - Ottawa

MAJ Clark MF, SECLIST Shilo

MAJ Connolly NH, BC A 1 RCHA

MAJ Coroy AV, BC J 3 RCHA

MAJ Davidson JA, CAS

MAJ Decker GA, Ex Duty UK (Larkhill)

MAJ Devlin JK, PM Olympics Det

MAJ Diespecker RA, AIRCOM HQ

MAJ Donahue JJ, Chief Olympics

MAJ Doyon JRR, DRAE

MAJ Elrick DA, BC T 2 RCHA

MAJ Elrick RG, BC C 1 RCHA

MAJ Emery WA, RSS Prairie Det - Edmonton

MAJ Fraser JJ, HQ 4 CMBG

MAJ Gallant AG, 5 RALC

MAJ Gleasonbeard RN, FMCHQ

MAJ Glover RG, NDHQ/DCDS

MAJ Goodfellow THC, DRAE

MAJ Green SD, CDLS(W)

MAJ Greenizan OL, DCO 1 RCHA

MAJ Gronbeck-Jones DA, CFCSC

MAJ Guiler TJ, CFB Valcartier

MAJ Guy GM, NDHQ/ADM(Per)

MAJ Hague EC, CFCSC

MAJ Helman WB, NDHQ ADM(Pol)/C PROG

MAJ Howes JE, NDHQ ADM(Per) CPD

MAJ Howsman RR, NDHQ (Pol)/C PROG

MAJ Hull NF, DRAE

MAJ Hulsemann JMA, RSS Prairie - Winnipeg

MAJ Hyman DG, 5 RALC

MAJ Hyslop RM, AIRCOM HQ Det

MAJ Itani TT, CFSS

MAJ Johnston WR, NDHQ/DCDS

MAJ Johnstone NW, CAS

MAJ Kennedy JC, FMCHQ

MAJ Laforge FK, CFB Europe

MAJ Lavender DK, NDHQ CAPT Coleman RC, SECLIST MISC MAJ Leggett HF, AIRCOM HQ CAPT Cooney AB, 3 RCHA (RCA Museum) MAJ Lewis WDW, NDHQ/DLA CAPT Court AK, NDHQ/ADM(Per)/CPCSA MAJ Logan G, CFB Petawawa CAPT Crooks RN, RSS Prairie Det - Edmonton CAPT Culligan JP, Ex Duty Germany (1 RHA) MAJ MacInnis JA, CAS MAJ MacIsaac AG, MARPAC HQ CAPT Cuppens LW, 403 Sqn MAJ MacLatchy EB, Ex Duty UK CAPT Dallaire RA, 1 RCHA MAJ MacNeil WR, RSS Atlantic Det - Saint John CAPT Davis SM, 3 RCHA MAJ Marceau JAGP, CMR CAPT Dick JB, 1 RCHA CAPT Dorman JA, OG ET 5E G DE C MAJ Mastine GN, CFB Valcartier MAJ May RB, CFOCS CAPT Douglas WJ, 3 RCHA MAJ McGrath BTN, BC G 3 RCHA CAPT Eamor HR, CFRC St. John's MAJ McLellan HA, ADM (Fin) CAPT Earl BG, NDHQ/ADM/(Mat)/CEM MAJ Mialkowski CJ, RRMC CAPT Fetterly TAD, CAS MAJ Mintz LTB, CDLS(L) (Staff College) CAPT Filonik W, CFOCS MAJ Moogk CA, DREV CAPT Finestone H, NDHQ/VCDS/DGIS MAJ Mummery GR, CFB Calgary CAPT Forsberg PW, 2 RCHA MAJO'Banion RL, CFCSC CAPT Forsyth FJ, RSS Prairie - Winnipeg MAJ Oehring GJ, BC D, 2 RCHA CAPT Gallop GA, CAS MAJ Panet C, NDHQ/DLA CAPT Gardner FJ, CAS MAJ Pleasance JR, CFCSC CAPT Garneau JP, EAC Det Valcartier MAJ Ready WJ, CAS CAPT Gee WF, CAS MAJ Redknap DJ, NDHQ/VCDS/DGIS CAPT Gerow TD, 1 RCHA MAJ Reid BA, CAS CAPT Gibbons IW, CFB Europe MAJ Rennie JH, NDHQ/DCDS CAPT Gillenwater SWR, 1 AB Bty MAJ Rich ME, Ex Duty UK - London CAPT Glover LE, 3 RCHA MAJ Rouleau JGVN, FMCHQ CAPT Gordon WE, AIRCOM HQ MAJ Sadler MJ, NDHQ/DCDS CAPT Gowanlock WD, UNTSO Palestine MAJ Sangster JK, CFLO Estab USA (Fort Sill) CAPT Gower GF, 422 Sqn MAJ Sawatzki GH, CFB Shilo CAPT Grinius MR, CAS MAJ Saxon HD, CFLO Estab USA (Fort Bliss) CAPT Groom WH, CFLCSC MAJ Schott DG, BC E 2 RCHA CAPT Hague KC, 5 RALC MAJ Schrader EL, NDHQ/ADM(Per)/CPCSA CAPT Hamilton BA, 3 RCHA MAJ Scott WM, CAS CAPT Hansford FH, 3 RCHA MAJ Smith AHC, CFB Lahr (CFE) CAPT Hardman RN, 1 RCHA CAPT Harrison DB, RSS Pacific - Vancouver MAJ Smith GR, RSS Central Det CAPT Haslett RN, 2 RCHA MAJ Smyth RD, NDHQ/VCDS/DGIS CAPT Haynes FC, 427 Sqn MAJ Snow DD, MARPAC HQ CAPT Hawthorne DW, NDHQ/ADM(Per) MAJ Sparling TAH, 5 RALC MAJ Tattersall JER, DCO 2 RCHA CAPT Hawthorne JE, 3 RCHA CAPT Hewes MW, CFB Europe MAJ Thompson RV, NDHQ/DCDS CAPT Hickey FG, CAS MAJ Tippett WJ, SECLIST MISC CAPT Hincks AD, CFRC Det - Moncton MAJ Walinsky HA, CF Liaison Det - Germany CAPT Hodgson RP, CAS MAJ Wallace RK, NDHQ/DCDS CAPT Halt DC, HQ 4 CMBG MAJ Walton DB, CO 1 AB Bty CAPT Hopper DR, 2 RCHA MAJ West CM, UNTSO Palestine MAJ West LE, NDHQ/AU CAPT Hoyland R, CAS CAPT Hutton RY, MARCOM HQ Det — Gagetown MAJ White PA, NDHQ/DCDS CAPT Her DW, 2 RCHA MAJ Wolfe WMJ, CFB Petawawa CAPT Ireland GF, 427 Sqn CAPT Jeffery MK, CAS CAPT Adams RI, 408 Sqn CAPT Jobe DN, 3 RCHA CAPT Adkins LC, 3 RCHA CAPT Kempffer LC, CFB Edmonton CAPT Baldaro P, CFB Portage CAPT Kendall FW, CAS CAPT Beardmore RJ, CAS CAPT Kennedy ME, NDHQ/ADM(Per)/CPCSA CAPT Beese JW, RSS Eastern Det - Quebec CAPT Kerr GD, CFB Shilo CAPT Bernier JMN, 1 RCHA CAPT King RT, 1 RCHA CAPT Bezeau MV, RMC CAPT Knapp JB, CFOCS CAPT Bowles AB, CAS CAPT Krauter JDL, CDLS (L) CAPT Brake FB, RSS Atlantic Det CAPT Kyle RG, RSS Central CAPT Branum LA, 2 RCHA CAPT Laberge JRA, CFRC Det Chicoutimi CAPT Brewster TE, CAS CAPT Lacey DJ, 1 RCHA CAPT Burfitt MG, CAS CAPT Lapointe JB, CFB Europe CAPT Burnford RH, FMCHQ CAPT Lawrence GR, 1 RCHA CAPT Carroll AP, CFB Winnipeg CAPT Learmonth PR, CAS

CAPT Leclair DJ, CAS

CAPT Chamberland CZJ, 5 RALC

CAPT Chartres JP, 1 RCHA CAPT Cockram RE, 1 RCHA

CAPT Trainor GE, RSS Central Det — London CAPT Lees BM, RSS Atlantic Det — Gagetown CAPT Trepanier JG, RSS Prairie Det - Brandon CAPT Lemieux JMR, 5 RALC CAPT Trimble GW, CAS CAPT Linton WB, 1 RCHA CAPT Lockridge DA, CAS CAPT Troop VA, CFRS Cornwallis CAPT Usher RS, NDHQ/DCDS/CLO/DLR CAPT Lovell RJ, 422 Sqn CAPT Vanstone JM, 3 RCHA CAPT Lucas RJ, CAS CAPT Walker GM, 1 AB Bty CAPT MacBride JE, 1 RCHA CAPT Watling WR, RSS Prairie Det - Regina CAPT MacDonald MJ, 403 Sqn CAPT Watts JA, NDHQ/DCDS/DOC CAPT Macfie JM, 427 Sqn CAPT Wenek KW, CFB Ottawa CAPT MacInnes JM, UNMOGIP CAPT Wilson AJ, FMCHQ CAPT Maher MD, CDLS (L) CAPT Manson GR, CAS CAPT Wilson MR, CAS CAPT Wilson RS, CAS CAPT Marsden RF, 5 RALC CAPT Winter MJ, FMCHQ CAPT McCallister CQ, 5 RALC CAPT Winters DR, 128 AAD Bty CAPT McConville JP, RSS Central Det - London CAPT McIlwain GJ, 3 RCHA CAPT Zaharychuk VW, RSS Central CAPT Zawyrucha WL, RSS Pacific Det CAPT McKay JA, CAS CAPT McKinlay RW, CFB Gagetown LT Andrews DJ. CFOCS CAPT McLaughlin DN, 3 RCHA LT Arp J, CAS CAPT McRobbie WD, 5 RALC LT Auger HM, 2 RCHA CAPT Melnyk TW, NDHQ/DGDAS LT Bablitz CW, 1 AB Bty CAPT Miller JE, CAS LT Banks RJ, 3 RCHA CAPT Mills AG, UNMOGIP LT Barnett RB, CAS CAPT Milne DCD, 1 RCHA LT Beaudoin JJMN, CAS CAPT Mitchell RB, 1 RCHA LT Boucher JLHL, 5 RALC CAPT Moreside DS, 1 RCHA LT Brule JAR, 1 AB Bty CAPT Morrison MB, CAS LT Burridge JS, 1 RCHA CAPT Mortlock JW, CAS LT Chaplin JDG, 2 RCHA CAPT Mundell HP, 1 RCHA LT Cotter CL, 2 RCHA CAPT Nixon JW, CAS LT Couture JBA, 1 RCHA CAPT Ouellette AF, RSS Central Det - North Bay LT Despres JNM, 5 RALC CAPT Palmer AZ, HQ 1 Cbt Gp LT Donoghue JD, CAS CAPT Paquette JAR, 433 ETAC LT Fleury JJG, 5 RALC CAPT Parkinson GL, RSS Central Det — Hamilton LT Gates JDE, 1 AB Bty CAPT Parnham JA, CFTSHQ Det LT Gauthier JJBP, 5 RALC CAPT Peterson DE, 2 RCHA LT Grant DM, 3 RCHA CAPT Peterson RE, NDHQ/DCDS LT Gunn RD, CAS CAPT Phillips DJ, 5 RALC LT Hamel JJPA, University of Ottawa CAPT Poh JA, CAS LT Hidiroglou YJ, 2 RCHA CAPT Pond TR, 1 RCHA LT Kaufman JM, CAS CAPT Power TG, RSS Atlantic Det - Saint John LT Keffer KT, CFOCS CAPT Protz GD, CFB Summerside LT King WD, CFOCS CAPT Reid CH, RSS Central LT Kokkonen RJ, 2 RCHA CAPT Rice HJ, NDHQ/ADM(Mat)/CEM/DLAEEM LT Kramers PJ, 5 RALC CAPT Riedel WW, 2 RCHA LT Laliberte JJJG, 5 RALC CAPT Roach AE, CAS LT Lang JGJ, 5 RALC CAPT Ross TP, 1 RCHA LT Lord JEJ, 5 RALC CAPT Roszell JA, FMCHQ LT McCooeye DG, CFOCS CAPT Rowdon RDC, NDHQ/AU LT McFall EA, CFOCS CAPT Ryan JH, CFOCS LT Mooney TD, 1 RCHA CAPT Sackett GR, 5 RALC LT Nielsen PV, 1 RCHA CAPT Saunders BS, CAS LT Petreyk JM, 2 RCHA CAPT Sauve MR, QG ET 5E G DE C LT Pilon RD, CFOCS CAPT Scott GD, 3 RCHA LT Popovich MJ, 3 RCHA CAPT Selman RJM, CAS LT Possmayer JM, CFRC Hamilton CAPT Shellnutt WM, RSS Atlantic - Halifax LT Read DW, 3 RCHA CAPT Simard JFL, CFRC Montreal LT Renaud, JAJL, ELFC CAPT Simister HN, 1 RCHA LT Richard JGA, 1 AB Bty CAPT Slievert JF, CAS LT Roberts PS, 3 RCHA CAPT Soucie WJ, CAS LT Ross DL, 3 RCHA CAPT Stephenson BE, 5 RALC LT Schell RA, 1 RCHA CAPT Stewart JC, CAS LT Schindler JD, 1 AB Bty CAPT Stowell RC, HQ 1 Cbt Gp LT Scott AJ, CAS CAPT Takahashi SS, 2 RCHA LT Strilchuk DA, 3 RCHA CAPT Thomason RG, CFTSHQ Det - Borden LT Teaffe MW, CFOCS CAPT Tolson SM, 1 RCHA

LT Thompson DJ, 1 RCHA

LT Tremblay JGG, 5 RALC LT Tremblay JMR, 5 RALC LT Vandoesburg JGPP, CAS LT Watson PA, CFOCS LT Welykholowa WD, 3 RCHA LT Wilson BC, CAS LT Woroschuk RJ, 2 RCHA LT Young RG, CFOCS

CWO Bittle DD, CFB Valcartier CWO Campbell TH, CFB Shilo CWO Crawford DJ, NDHQ/ADM(Mat)/CEM CWO Douglas RA, NDHQ/DCDS CWO Hawkes DW, CAS CWO Heitshu RA, 5 RALC CWO Holodiwski T, CFB Valcartier CWO Lunan WM, NDHQ/ADM(Mat)/CEM CWO MacDonald DB, 2 RCHA CWO MacDonald MN, NDHQ/ADM(Per)/CPCSA CWO Malcolm GN, NDHQ/ADM(Per)CPD CWO McTaggart AE, 1 RCHA CWO Morris EJ, NDHQ/AU CWO Oderkirk CG, CFB Valcartier CWO Patrick EE, CAS CWO Sutherland RG, CFB Europe CWO Thomas DC, RSS Central Det CWO Walker HS, 3 RCHA CWO Williams DE, NDHQ/ADM(Mat)/CEM CWO Wilt SG, CFB Europe

CWO Winter PA, 3 RCHA (RCA Museum) MWO Anderson B, RSS Prairie Det MWO Armstrong GS, CFTSHQ Det MWO Balma RA, 1 RCHA MWO Blackwell EJ, CAS MWO Boudreau A, 2 RCHA MWO Bowden CM, 1 RCHA MWO Campbell PJ, CAS MWO Clifton HC, CAS MWO Clifton JN, 1 RCHA MWO Cove MJ, 2 RCHA MWO Dent WW. CFB Europe Det MWO Flanagan JR, CAS MWO Hovey GD, CAS MWO Jacob TG, 2 RCHA MWO Lavigne AJ, 5 RALC MWO Leblanc AS, 5 RALC MWO Lebreton JH, 5 RALC MWO MacDonald FJ, CAS MWO MacMillan WA, 1 RCHA MWO McCulloch DA, 1 RCHA MWO McCraw JD, CAS MWO McLean JA, 1 RCHA MWO McPherson AA, 1 RCHA MWO Morley JM, 1 RCHA MWO Mossey JA, 2 RCHA MWO Poire JD, CFB Valcartier MWO Poisson JL, EAC Det MWO Power PR, CAS MWO Rochon PE, 5 RALC MWO Saulnier HJ, 5 RALC MWO Simons JM. CAS MWO Skinner LE, 1 AB Bty

MWO Snell D, 3 RCHA

MWO Stickland CW, CAS

MWO Turk LJ, 3 RCHA

MWO Thomson RL, CFB Shilo

MWO Surette KJ, NDHQ/ADM(Mat)/CEM

MWO Wall DE, 1 RCHA MWO White VA, CAS MWO Willett DJ, DRAE MWO Wilson GJ, 3 RCHA MWO Yavis CC, CAS MWO Young GB, 3 RCHA

WO Andrews GJ, RSS Central Det WO Barnes SC, CAS WO Brown GN, 1 RCHA WO Brown PA, 1 AB Bty WO Burke JA, CAS WO Calhoun BF, CAS WO Chipman JW, CAS WO Clark FE, 2 RCHA WO Clattenberg WP, 2 RCHA WO Clow MD, CAS WO Corkum AL, 3 RCHA WO Cormier MV, 5 RALC WO Coutu RA, CAS WO Currie A, CAS WO Darby WG, CAS WO Demond JA, 3 RCHA WO Dettrich RH, 1 RCHA WO Deveau JG, 5 RALC WO Game TK, 2 RCHA WO Gero CE, RSS Atlantic Det WO Girard JA, 5 RALC WO Good JG, CAS WO Gore GW, 5 RALC WO Hardy RL, RSS Central Det WO Harrison WD, CAS WO Hautcoeur JJ, RSS Eastern WO Hemlin JG, CAS WO Hope WC, 1 RCHA WO Jarvie JG, MARPAC HQ WO Jervah RE, CAS WO Kirby RS, CAS WO Kuhar F, 2 RCHA WO Laur WL, RSS Central Det WO Lennox PA, 1 RCHA WO Leslie DG, 5 RALC WO Lewis RM, CAS WO Martens WI, 1 RCHA WO Mason DF, CAS WO McCormack JE, RSS Central Det WO McLean GE, CAS WO Mulholland RC, 1 RCHA WO Murray CB, CAS WO New LT, RSS Central WO Pineault JA, 5 RALC WO Pollock CF, CAS WO Pomeroy RW, RSS Prairie Det WO Prokop J, 2 RCHA WO Ramsay WC, 129 AAD Bty WO Rice EW, CAS WO Robitaille JF. 5 RALC WO Ross EH, 3 RCHA WO Rossi FH, RSS Pacific WO Rowe FT, CAS WO Sawicki, JC, 128 AAD Bty WO Sinclair AC, RSS Atlantic WO St. Laurent JJ, 1 AB Bty WO Theaker F, RSS Prairie Det WO Tiderman HL, 3 RCHA WO Timbury A, CAS

WO Turgeon C, RSS Eastern Det

WO Vann JK, CAS WO Vaughan LV, CAS WO Wight RA, 3 RCHA WO Young HW, NDHQ/ADM(Per)/CPCSA WO Young M, CAS SGT Armstrong BN, 1 RCHA SGT Balkwill DL, RSS Prairie Det SGT Ballegeer WA, 5 RALC SGT Bancks MS, CAS SGT Bartlett R, 2 RCHA SGT Bateman WE, CAS SGT Beaulieu, 5 RALC SGT Beauregard IR, 2 RCHA SGT Bechtel CW, CFJLS Borden SGT Beck BW, 1 RCHA SGT Bennett F, 3 RCHA SGT Bethell RW, 1 RCHA SGT Bigras JL, 5 RALC SGT Blowers RP, CAS SGT Bonnet MF, 5 RALC SGT Bousfield F, CFB Shilo SGT Bouskill JK, RZHQ(A) SGT Britton BW, 1 AB Bty SGT Brown R, CFTSHQ Det SGT Burgess ML, 1 RCHA SGT Burte HM, SECLIST Shilo SGT Butterworth R, 2 RCHA SGT Butts HT, RSS Prairie Det SGT Byrne RD, 1 AB Bty SGT Carvery GL, 1 RCHA SGT Chiasson DJ, EAC Det SGT Chiasson PP, 5 RALC SGT Clark NP, 1 AB Bty SGT Conrod AR, 2 RCHA SGT Cooper DR, 1 RCHA SGT Coyle E, RZHQ(C) SGT Crawford AL, 1 RCHA SGT Crosby DW, 5 RALC SGT Crotty FJ, CAS SGT Croucher DR, CAS SGT Crowe HE, 1 RCHA SGT Cummings JD, 1 RCHA SGT Curran WR, 2 RCHA SGT Davidson WW, 2 RCHA SGT Davies TE, CAS SGT Davis GA, 3 RCHA SGT Davis KM, CAS SGT Decoste JL, 5 RALC SGT Deroy JP, 1 AB Bty SGT Dixon LC, 2 RCHA SGT Doucette ET, RSS Atlantic Det SGT Dubuc JR, 5 RALC SGT Fairbank W, 1 AB Bty SGT Fawcett SR, 3 RCHA SGT Fayle JW, CAS SGT Featherling DR, 1 RCHA SGT Ferretti DH, 1 RCHA SGT Fournier JE, 5 RALC SGT Frail GB, CAS SGT Francis CD, 129 AAD Bty SGT Francis WL. 1 RCHA SGT Frantz RL, 3 RCHA SGT Fraser EN, 3 RCHA SGT Furber AJ, 1 RCHA SGT Gallien JY, 5 RALC

SGT Gallinger PC, 1 RCHA

SGT Gosse EH, CAS SGT Guttin DA, 1 AB Bty SGT Hamelin JE, 1 RCHA SGT Hanson WL, ADCHQ SGT Harper SW, 3 RCHA SGT Harrington JF, 2 RCHA SGT Harrison JG, CFRC Ottawa SGT Hartholt TJ, 2 RCHA SGT Haves GW, 2 RCHA SGT Hill GR, CFB Gagetown SGT Hillier A, CAS SGT Hillier WH, CAS SGT Hudlin AR, 1 RCHA SGT Hudson RD, CAS SGT Johnson CO, CFB Comox SGT Johnson KB, CAS SGT Jones SR. 3 RCHA SGT Kaulins A, 5 RALC SGT King FG, 1 RCHA SGT Larson JL, 3 RCHA SGT Latulippe JL, RSS Eastern Det SGT Lavoie RM, 5 RALC SGT Leblanc CA, 3 RCHA SGT Leblanc JE, 1 RCHA SGT Levesque JN, 5 RALC SGT Levesque JV, 5 RALC SGT Lind GD, 1 RCHA SGT Long GR, CAS SGT Lucas DR, 3 RCHA SGT Lyons CA, 2 RCHA SGT MacDiarmid RW, CABC SGT MacDonald HL, CAS SGT MacInnis RF, RSS Prairie Det SGT MacKinnon DA, 1 AB Bty SGT MacLean WH, 1 RCHA SGT MacMillan AA, 3 RCHA SGT MacNeil JA, 1 RCHA SGT MacTavish GW, 3 RCHA SGT Mahar BB, 129 AAD Bty SGT Maillet JA, 5 RALC SGT Marcoux JE, 5 RALC SGT Marks KG, 1 RCHA SGT Marsh AJ, 1 RCHA SGT McCabe RB, CAS SGT McCavour RP, 1 RCHA SGT McInnis JJ, MARCOM HQ Det SGT McIntosh AW, RSS Atlantic Det SGT Milbery KE, CFRS Cornwallis SGT Miller RR, NDHQ/ADM(Per) SGT Mills J. 1 RCHA SGT Mintz AL, CFTSHQ Det SGT Misener JR, 3 RCHA SGT Morin JF, 5 RALC SGT Morris GJ, 3 RCHA SGT Morrison WC, 3 RCHA SGT Mouton JL, RZHQ(Q) SGT Mullin MV, 2 RCHA SGT Murphy GP, 1 RCHA SGT Nadeau JP. 5 RALC SGT Nixon JE, 2 RCHA SGT O'Quinn TJ, 2 RCHA SGT Pace RD, 2 RCHA SGT Paddock BB, 128 AAD Bty SGT Paddock RW, 3 RCHA SGT Paradis JJ, 5 RALC SGT Paterson GA, 2 RCHA SGT Patterson LW, 1 RCHA SGT Peever RV, 3 RCHA

SGT Peters MJ, 129 AAD Bty

SGT Piccini JM, CAS

SGT Potter LE, CAS

SGT Potter LJ, 3 RCHA

SGT Power PJ, MARCOM HQ Det

SGT Price WP, CAS

SGT Priestley CE, 2 RCHA

SGT Raymond GN, 1 AB Bty

SGT Reville D, 3 RCHA

SGT Richard JR, CAS

SGT Roach GL, 422 Tac Hel Sqn

SGT Robidoux JF, 3 RCHA SGT Rogers CA, CFRS Cornwallis

SGT Rose WB, 3 RCHA

SGT Roy JC, 5 RALC

SGT Russell DB, 5 RALC

SGT Samms LB, 2 RCHA

SGT Sampson MC, CFB Winnipeg

SGT Saulnier VI, 5 RALC

SGT Sauve JF, 5 RALC

SGT Searle WH, 5 RALC

SGT Sears RT, CAS

SGT Sevigny JJ, EAC Det

SGT Shalla LA, CAS

SGT Skinner CR, CFRC St. John's

SGT Smith HE, CAS

SGT Smith LF, 1 RCHA SGT Stebner P, 1 RCHA

SGT Stengrim VL, 1 RCHA

SGT Stockhorst KB, 3 RCHA

SGT Stubbert RM, CFRC Saint John

SGT Sturgeon JE, SECLIST Shilo

SGT Tees GR, 403 Hel OTS

SGT Therens WM, 2 RCHA

SGT Theriault JL, 5 RALC

SGT Thompson GB, DRAE

SGT Tomaso DL, CAS SGT Tosh TR, CAS SGT Tremain WD, 1 AB Bty

SGT Tripp IJ, 1 RCHA

SGT Tuck VW, 2 RCHA

SGT Turgeon JH, 5 RALC

SGT Turnbull RN, 3 RCHA

SGT Turner DC, 3 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, 2 RCHA

SGT Wentzell AB, 1 RCHA

SGT Wheaton DW, 2 RCHA

SGT Wilkie EG, 3 RCHA

SGT Williams MH, 3 RCHA

SGT Williams RG, 1 RCHA

SGT Wilson DE, CAS

SGT Wilson WF, 128 AAD Bty SGT Wilson WR, CFRC Det Kitchener

SGT Worobey WG, CAS

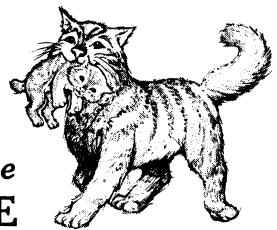
SGT Yano VT, CFRC Det Victoria

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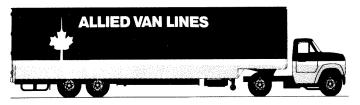
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