



THE CANADIAN GUNNER
1976





THE CANADIAN GUNNER

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

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**MESSAGE FROM THE
COLONEL COMMANDANT**



Brigadier General EMD Leslie, DSO, CD

While perhaps some may regret certain necessary moves, I think all members of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery can take considerable satisfaction in the improvements that have been achieved in the strength and state of our Regular units this last year. It is also satisfactory to know that further improvements are planned and that new equipment, so long and so urgently needed, is beginning to arrive.

Now that the 'Total Force' concept has been firmly established, we must all work to ensure it succeeds. Without strong, well-equipped and highly trained Militia units, the concept has no meaning. Unfortunately, and for reasons quite beyond their control, our Militia units are now disproportionately the undernourished twin of this two-legged scheme, and to correct this imbalance must be our pre-occupation in the year ahead. Pending major policy decisions that are now undoubtedly being considered, there is much that all of us, particularly the better nourished Regulars, can do to alleviate some of the problems of the Militia. Because this is so and because it must be done I ask every Regular Gunner to take as his slogan for the year ahead "What our Militia wants today I should have provided yesterday."

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "E. M. D. Leslie". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

FOREWORD BY THE DIRECTOR OF ARTILLERY



Colonel J.A. Cotter, CD

I have now been accorded the privilege of being your Director for almost two years. During this period I have been able to visit all regular units and training establishments at least twice. I have observed you at practice camp, deployed on airfields, preparing for paradrops, in barracks, in the classroom, during guest nights, at various social events and on ceremonial parades. I have been thoroughly impressed with your dedication, enthusiasm, professional competence and friendly hospitality. Each and every member of the Royal Regiment should be as proud of your achievements as I am.

This publication symbolizes to every informed observer the unobtrusive competence and high professional standards of today's Gunners. We all owe a debt to 3 RCHA and the Shilo Gunners for their labours in compiling and publishing this edition of the Gunner. On behalf of all ranks of the Royal Regiment, I offer sincere congratulations to all concerned.

As I have discussed with many of you over the past months, we are en route to regaining our strength in numbers, to receiving new equipments and to accepting a multitude of new roles and assignments. By September another restructuring will have been completed, but this time we should have sufficient personnel and adequate equipment distributed to units geographically to allow us to meet our assigned responsibilities. We have been given or are in the process of procuring the requisite resources to meet our commitments. The responsibility of response is ours.

On the personnel side, giant strides have been taken to rectify the perceived inadequacies of the human resources management system that evolved after integration. We have now achieved almost total control within the Regiment of all other ranks career management. This includes not only postings and promotions but also trades structures, training standards and qualifications. Obviously we must conform to the forces-wide rules and regulations but the responsibility for implementation and day-to-day management has been vested in the Regiment. For officers, who must be trained and prepared for many more postings outside the Regiment, we have not been delegated such extensive powers. However, here too we have achieved a degree of input that heretofore was considered by many as improbable if not impossible.

Today the Regiment is healthy and confronted with a most promising and demanding future. It is incumbent upon us to attain the defined standards in the shortest possible time then to improve. Imaginative, well-conceived training based on initiative must be our only resource. The future of the Royal Regiment lies in your hands. The results achieved over the next years will reflect your efforts and be a measure of your professionalism.

Good shooting.

*Ja Cotter
CD.*

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 1977.

Prizes

First – \$100.00 Second – \$50.00

Judging

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

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

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

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

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

Winners 1976

There were no entries in 1976 that were judged as being of the required standard.

1 RCHA



HEADQUARTERS
1 RCHA



1 RCHA Activities

1976 was a very rewarding and busy year for 1 RCHA. The influx of new Gunners into the Royal Regiment placed a heavy training load on 1 RCHA, three times as much as in previous years. Field exercises, as usual, took up a large portion of our time and the average member of the Regiment drew field allowance for some 93 days.

On the O side, the issue of 5/4 ton vehicles began and we look forward to seeing new 5 tonners in the spring. We are completely equipped with new ¼ tons and they worked well through the fall exercise period. Additionally, all tracked vehicles should soon be issued with the long-wearing and dependable Diehl track.

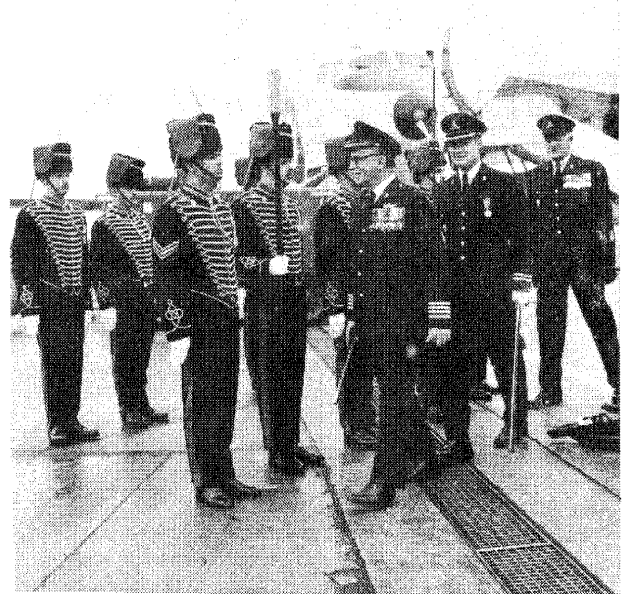
The year started off with a Communicators course and the inaugural ceremonies of 128 and 129 AAD Bty which the Regiment supported. A highlight of the winter months was a visit to the Regiment of the Colonel Commandant, Brigadier EMD Leslie, DSO, CD.

In early February the Regiment left by road and rail for a practice camp in Munster South. Lager Trauen was shared with the Mortar Platoons of 4 (BR) Division whose members shared our messes and their Asian flu. Live firing was severely hampered by the weather; when it wasn't raining and snowing, the ranges were fogged in. Nine shooting days were lost, but fortunately enough, days were clear to allow the Regiment to accomplish the aims of the practice camp, which ended with Regimental fire planning and technical shooting, including a standard barrage.

During March, the Regiment completed the Annual Technical Inspection in addition to small arms practice at Achern ranges, a Guard of Honour for the retiring Commander II (GE) Corps, and Officer Syndicate Discussions on IS Operations.

In April, the Director of Artillery, Colonel JA Cotter, cut the ribbon at the opening of the 1 RCHA MBdrs and MCpls Stand-Easy. The Regimental Rifle Team participated in the 7th International Military Shoot at Sennelager with good results, and the Regiment enjoyed a one-day "pleasure" walk in the Black Forest, Exercise Hot Foot. The 1 RCHA Regimental School was reopened to train and upgrade the training of gunners who had arrived from Canada the previous summer. The OIC of the school had his hands full supervising such courses as: Basic Artillery Technician, Driver Wheeled, Driver Light and Heavy Track (M109). The majority of the Regiment's efforts during this period were naturally in support of this very important training.

The month of May brought the Brigade officers' study week, a series of first-class presentations on a variety of subjects including the MICV, log support, and the security problems at the Olympic Games.



The Colonel Commandant, Brigadier-General E.M.D. Leslie, inspects the 1 RCHA Guard of Honour accompanied by Capt D.R. Winters and CWO Sutherland R.G.



Col Cotter, assisted by MBdr Cox B.A., cuts the ribbon to open the 1 RCHA MBdr's and MCpl's Stand Easy.



Judge Matheson accepts a 25 pdr presented by MBdr MacLellan N.J. on behalf of C Bty. In the background BC C, Major R.G. Elrick.

Judge JR Matheson, Honourary Lieutenant-Colonel of the 30th Field Regiment RCA (M) and an ex-member of the Regiment who had been severely wounded in Italy in 1944, visited the Regiment 7 - 11 June. He opened the hearts of the artillerymen of 1 RCHA with his warmth and humanness showing a genuine interest in all ranks and taking every advantage to speak with small groups of soldiers.

The summer workup to the fall exercises was a busy period and included a partnership ceremony with a German Artillery unit, battery CPXS and FTXS, an advanced practice camp, still and fast water M113 swimming, the Nijmegen Marches, annual rotation, battery support for the battle group training and courses run by the Regimental School.

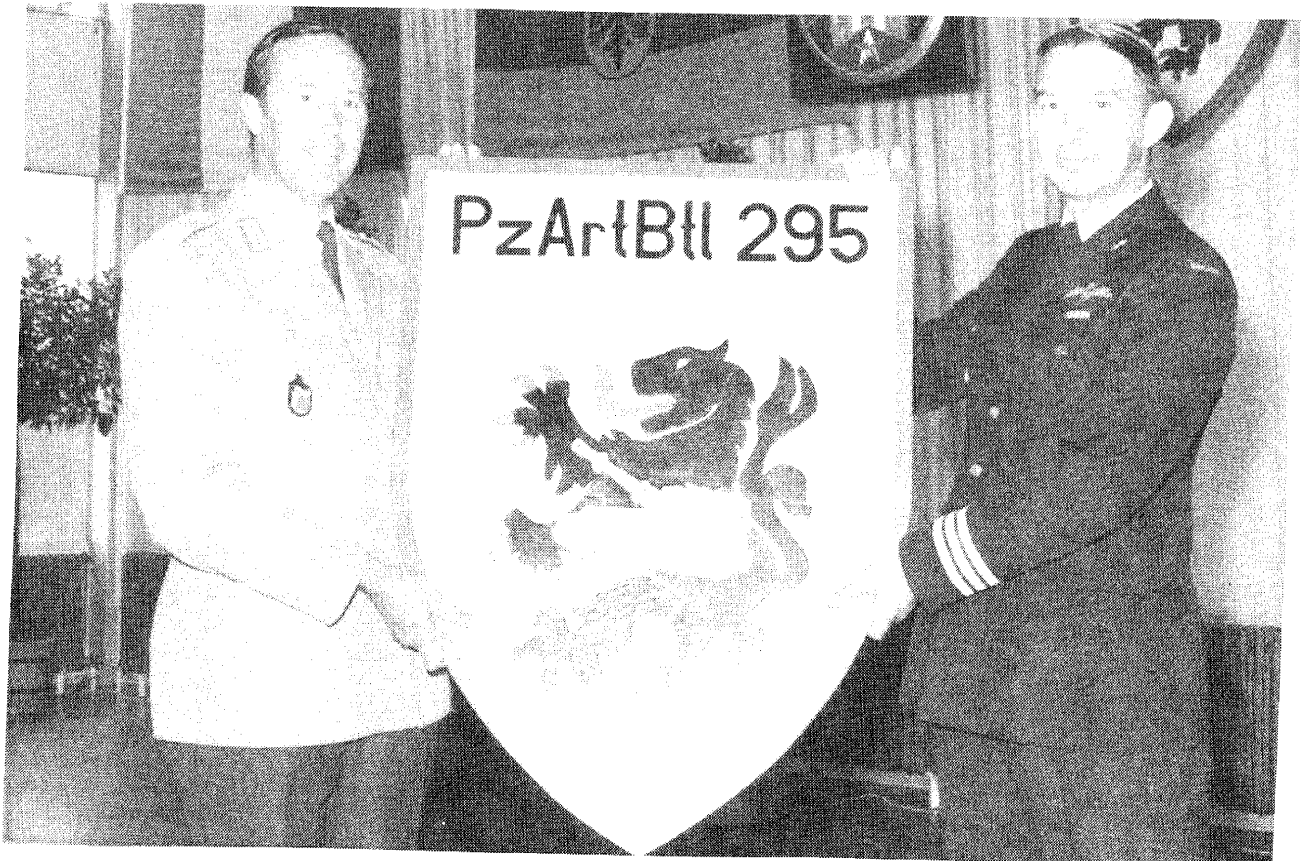
The partnership between 1 RCHA and Panzer Artillery Battalion 295 proved to be a most pleasant experience for both units. After a number of reces and planning conferences, both at RCHA and at 295, the formal partnership ceremony took place on 17 June at the 295 Kaserne in Immendingen, on the eastern edge of the Black Forest. It was a great day, and enjoyed by all. Since then, a number of exchanges have been made at formal and informal parties, including the scrounging of parts by maintenance officers, etc. During Reforger 295 was on our right flank and we exchanged LOs.

The Regiment left immediately after the ceremony for an advanced practice camp in Munster. During the camp some 2900 rounds were expended, ending in a CO's exercise and a series of Battery Commanders fire plans. It was very hot throughout the camp and even H.E. was starting fires which closed the ranges for hours at a time. In addition to Regimental training, 1 RCHA fired its four 105s in support of Brigade units practising target grid procedure. Two pilots from 441 Sqn (CF104) also visited during the camp, allowing 1 RCHA to repay hospitality shown by 441 during an earlier visit to Baden by 1 RCHA officers.

This camp included a number of inter-battery competitions, each counting towards the selection of the Elkin's Trophy winner. This trophy is presented annually to the best all-round battery. After much hard work and a great deal of extra effort by all ranks, it was announced that C Battery, commanded by Major RG Elrick, had won the trophy for the second consecutive year. The battery gained highest marks in the quick action competition, Numbers One open action competition, the battery test exercise, and rated highly in the Command and Staff Inspection and Annual Technical Inspection. Contributing conspicuously to the win were E Troop Numbers One, who placed first and third in the open action competition.



Im gleichschritt marsch!
The flags of Panzer Artillerie Bataillon 295 and 1 RCHA are marched off the square following the Partnership parade.



Oberst Leutnant Donhauser (left) presents plaque from Panzer Artillery Battalion 295 to his partner CO from 1 RCHA, Lieutenant-Colonel D.J. Walters.



*No 1's Open Action Competition
Sgt Myers G.W. being briefed by the CO just prior to
scoring six direct hits and winning the Rammer.*

On return from practice camp, BC and OP crews took part in still water swimming in the local area, then moved on to the fast water swimming camp at Ohr Park which was run by C Sqn of the RCD.

On 21 July, 32 members of 1 RCHA, led by Lt Peter Nielsen, joined 25,000 other soldiers and civilians for the Diamond Jubilee of marches at Nijmegen, Holland. Participants were required to march 40 km on each of four consecutive days. The team logged over 700 km in preparation for the marches. Practice included competing in the Black Watch March at Hoogeween, Holland, and several Volksmarches in the Lahr area. Fighting the blistering heat and previous night's Heineken, the Gunners marched without injury and finished without losing a man. They endeared themselves to all along the way with that devil-may-care sparkle in their eyes and some charming songs and chants. This year's team was our largest and youngest ever. Additionally, Warrant Officer George Andrews (RSS Brantford, Ontario) rejoined the 1 RCHA team for his ninth march. The rewards were many: the feeling of accomplishment, added self-confidence, the comradeship found among men who shared hardships and the free Molson's Export. Many who never thought they would finish did, and many who say they'd never do it again will be there next July. They will be at the Tuff-Tuff and the International (bars) and marching along behind the Swedish Air Force girls humming just once more, "Ten little blisters". Those who took part were:

Capt RE Cockram	Cpl Tardiff, DF
Capt HP Mundell	Gnr Blinkhorn, GT
Lt PV Nielsen (ldr.)	Gnr Clancy, PE
Lt JBA Couture	Gnr Deduke, ME
MWO Toogood, RB	Gnr Dobson, WD
WO Andrews, GJ	Gnr Dreichel, JA
Sgt Hunter, HC	Gnr Fielding, TC
Sgt MacNeil, JA	Gnr Graham, BG
Sgt Marsh, AJ	Gnr Greenhalgh, AK
Sgt Meek, WD	Gnr Janz, LP
MCpl Cross, JL	Gnr Marion, RA
MCpl Kempers, HJ	Gnr Mills, EB
MCpl Steeves, WR	Gnr Muise, WJ
Cpl Bawthinheimer, DJ	Gnr Reichle, CW
Cpl Jones, CR	Gnr Sokolovic, HH
Cpl Lupton, DW	Gnr Steuernol, SC

At the same time CFE was in the throes of rotation and Change of Command parades (including Commander CFE and Commander 4 CMBG). In the 1976 rotation, 1 RCHA lost a large number of experienced personnel and gained 128 pers in return, mostly young PL3 gunners.

In addition to coping with Change of Command parades and rotation, the Regiment was busy during July and August standing by at various degrees of notice for support of an Olympic emergency, and battery support to battle group exercises.

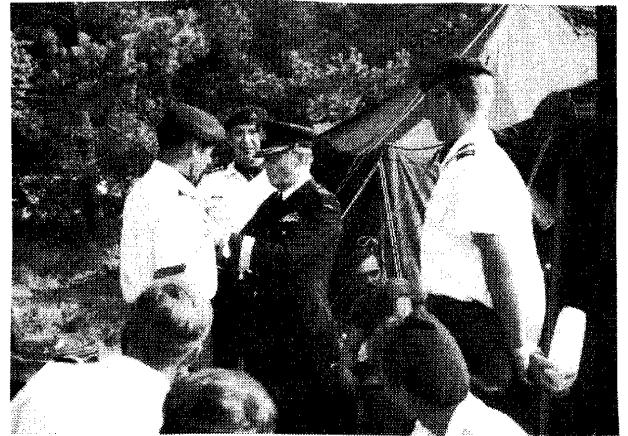


One of the two 1 RCHA Nijmegen Teams.

The Regimental School was also busy during the summer training newly arrived personnel in the complexities of the M109 and upgrading the one year PL3 veterans with communicator, driver wheeled and tracked and technicians skills. Their new skills and knowledge were soon put to the test as 1 RCHA moved out for fall exercises.

On 7 September the Regiment loaded the tracks on trains and headed for Ex Lares Team, the 1976 Reforger exercise. The Regiment had almost completed rotation and some 75% of personnel were either newly arrived or in new positions (not the best situation to commence a corps level exercise). Ex Lares Team, however, proved to be a most valuable training vehicle. 4 CMBG was part of a composite US/GE/CDN division with 1st Infantry Division (FWD) providing divisional headquarters and HQ 72nd Field Artillery Group from 7 US Corps providing divisional arty.

The composite division played Orange Force, while 1st (US) Armoured Division and 2 ACR, later reinforced by 101st Air Assault Division, played the advance, attack, quick defence and withdrawal. Needless to say, the Blue Force eventually pushed the Orange Force back but, as usual, 4 CMBG acquitted itself quite well. 1 RCHA moved



*WO GJ Andrews receives his 9th Nijmegen Marches Award from MGen DA MacAlpine.
(Left to right): WO GJ Andrews (RSS Brantford), LCol DJ Walters, MGen DA MacAlpine, Bdr BJ Leng, Lt PV Nielsen.*



Driver M109 training.



*The Beauty and the Beast.
The Wild Aiming Circle C2 and Bdr D.W. "Tank"
Davidson on the Basic Tech Course.*



Lt J.B.A. Couture and his Driver Lt Track Course.



CFE Fastball Champion 1976.

30 times during the six-day exercise and was reinforced throughout by the 41 F.A. (GE) (175/8") with 6-10 F.A. Bd (US) (175m) GSR. CO's Arty Tac was kept busy moving the nine batteries around the battle field. The batteries were also kept very busy fending off roving Sheridans and attacks by TOW-mounted Cobras. A Bty even got to play infantry and armour, when a key bridge was found to be unguarded. A hastily gathered gunner platoon and two M109's were quickly dispatched to the bridge which was successfully guarded until the US Battalion attached to 4 CMBG withdrew. Without further dispatch, the bridge was blown and the A Bty combat team returned to more normal pursuits. ADA support was provided during the exercise by a mixed battery from a US ADA Bd and included three Vulcan Pls, one Chaparral Pl and two FAAR radars. Control was effected through 1 RCHA with advise supplied by Capt Barry Lapointe, CFE Air Defence Officer.

After Reforger, 4 CMBG units, less 1 RCHA, moved to Hohenfels for battle group training. 1 RCHA moved to Grafenwohr where, for the next two weeks, it conducted a basic practice camp, classification on individual and crew served weapons, fired 105mm for 1R22eR, 4 Fd Sqn and 444 Sqn, who were practising target grid procedure. The camp was most successful. Some 3500 rounds were expended and all types of targets at the battery level were fired. The camp ended with a CO's Regimental shooting day and on 9 October the Regiment moved south to rejoin 4 CMBG for Ex Donau Safari.

Ex Donau Safari was a 4 CMBG defensive exercise, developed by the Canadian Liaison Staff at 2 (GE) Corps HQ and controlled by 4 (GE) Jaeger Division. It practised the deliberate defence, withdrawal, including passage of lines, and counter attack. The enemy was supplied by German and skeleton US units, notably 4 Pz Recce Bn and 2 ACR. In addition, a US Infantry Battalion (1-26) was attached to 4 CMBG. The exercise was more deliberately spaced than Reforger, allowing comprehensive battle procedure during each phase. During the four-day exercise, 1 RCHA dug in three times. The Regiment was reinforced by skeleton forces from 105 F.A. (GE), a rocket launcher battery and 41 F.A. Bn (GE) (175/8"). Again the CFE Air Defence gunners deployed with 1 RCHA. This time with a three-section skeleton Blowpipe Troop. Additional air defence was supplied by a platoon of Chaparral and two FAAR radars from a US ADA battalion.

The Regiment returned to Lahr on 16 October, at a much higher level of operational efficiency than at the commencement of the fall exercise period. A lot was still left to do, however, before the Regiment accomplished its aims for the year and it had a busy winter ahead.

On return from the fall exercises the Regiment readjusted to garrison life, worked hard at bringing its 77 tracked and 69 wheeled vehicles into top shape. Newly arrived gunners, led by one-year veterans adjusted to life in quarters, became acquainted with Chimo's Bar, Maxim's and Peter Pan's and the high standard of the Lahr Military Police. Life was returning to normal.



LGen J Chouinard, Commander FMC, presents CDS Commendation to Bdr Shea L.D. at Shilo. Bdr Shea earned his commendation while serving with 1 RCHA.



Commander CFE, MGen Duncan A. MacAlpine presents CDS Commendation to MCpl Cross JL.



*M109, under command of MBdr Slaunwhite DC, being pulled through after living firing in Grafenwohr Oct 76 while deployed for Ex Donau Safari.
Det members Gnr's Rioux, Bennett, Corrigan and Ferris.*

In November, for the second year in a row, a 1 RCHA 50-man guard of honour represented Canada at the Vimy Ridge Remembrance Day Ceremony. This year the Canadian representation was led by Mr. McDonald, the Minister of Veterans Affairs. The 1976 guard, like the 1975 guard, received accolades from all those attending. The guard again laid a wreath at the Artillery Memorial in Thelus, carrying on the custom established by the Regiment during the time it was commanded by Colonel Mike Calnan. This year a firing party from the Regiment moved on to St Juliens where, the next day, Commander CFE commemorated the April 1915 gas attack where the Canadians so valiantly stood their ground.

On 19 November, 20 officers visited the Bundeswehr Artillerie Schule situated in beautiful Idar-Oberstein. The officers had a first-class opportunity to view the equipment and methods of instruction of our NATO ally. In addition, the Commandant and his staff were available for a very informative question period and provided a great deal of insight into the German approach to Field and Rocket Artillery.

While 1 RCHA was mounting the guard at Vimy, the CO and RSM of 56 Field arrived in Lahr to renew an affiliation between our two Regiments. In 1940 1 RCHA entered France at Brest, after Dunkirk as part of a British attempt to bolster the crumbling French defence. During that period 1 RCHA was composed of A/B Battery and C/54 Battery. The C/54 Bty affiliation existed for ten months until the Regiment was reorganized with A, B and C Btys; 54 Bty then leaving the Regiment to form part of 2nd LAA Regiment. Today, 54 Bty is part of the 56 Fd Regiment RCA. LCol Wynn and RSM Mitchener spent a week with us, learning about CFE, 4 CMBG, 1 RCHA, Airfield Air Defence, the local area and the drinking

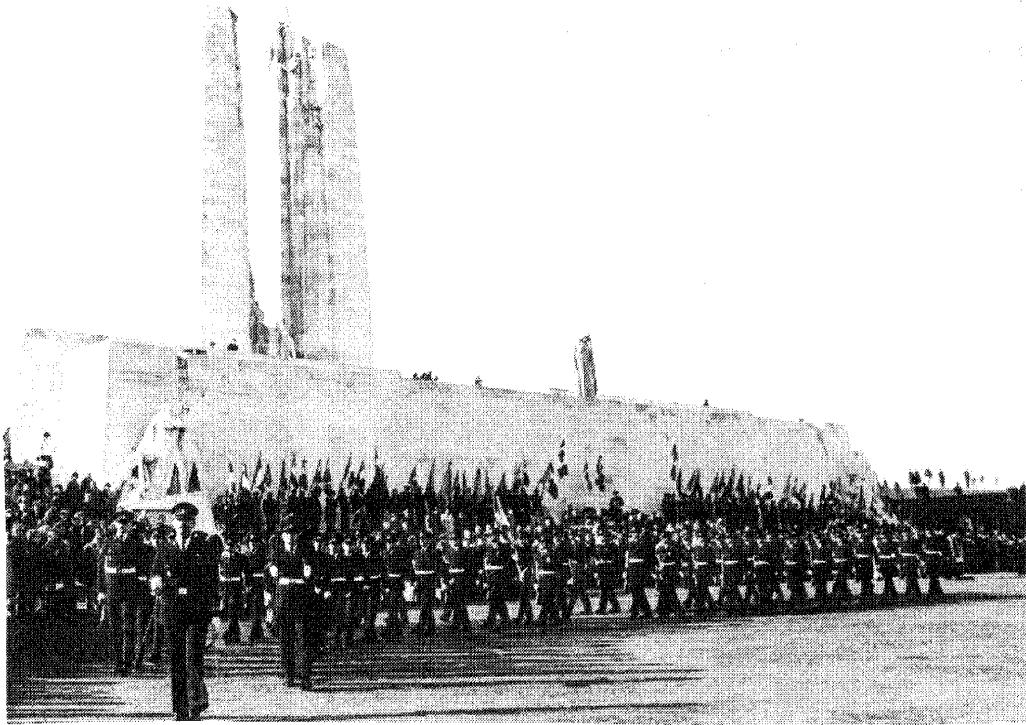
habits of Regimental officers and Senior NCOs. We hope that the C Bty/54 Bty visit will be a continuing reminder of our WWII affiliations and the present strong links between the Militia and the Regular Force.

Our affiliation with 1 RHA was not neglected. In early June, 20 under-18 gunners, who were not permitted to accompany 1 RHA to Ireland, were led by Capt Joe Culligan, our Canadian gunner exchange officer, on an adventure training exercise through the Black Forest using 1 RCHA as a base for a portion of their exercise. In addition, the Culligans and two other couples from 1 RHA attended our 3 November dinner and dance and the CO attended the 1 RHA reunion dinner in Woolwich on 10 December.

On 26 November the Regiment gave a demonstration for the MND, and on 2 December the CDS visited the Regiment, two of many visits which 1 RCHA receive each year, often at very short notice.

The year ended as busily as it commenced. December saw a visit by DArty who attended the Regimental St Barbara's Day ceremonies. It was also the month for the annual 4 CMBG Command and Staff Inspection and, of course, the traditional Regimental Christmas activities including the men's Christmas dinner, Officers/Sergeants At Home, and children's Christmas party.

Throughout the year the Regiment received first rate support from its non-gunner personnel and from the staffs of 4 CMBG and CFB Europe. To them we give our sincere thanks. 1 RCHA looks forward to the new challenges which 1977 will bring, including the conversion of our guns to M109A1, a Regimental calibration, the arrival of Blowpipe, and most important of all, lots of shooting.



The 1 RCHA Guard of Honour at Vimy Ridge.



The Minister, Hon Barney Danson, chats with members of C Bty.



*Commander's Inspection.
BGen J.E. Vance, Capt J.B. Dick, TC A, and Maj N.H.
Connolly, BC A inspect the men and equipment of A Bty.*



*The Commander checks dog tags. L to R: Capt L.E.
Glover, TC F; BGen J.E. Vance; Capt S.M. Tolson, BK C;
MBdr Rickert A.F.; and Bdr Holder K.M.*



The camouflaging of the M109 has been a problem since its acquisition. Shown above is a 1 RCHA-developed approach to the problem. The system comprises nets carried in canvas pouches along side of the hull and strung on rods encircling the cab, combined with small nets to cover the front and rear of the vehicle and the barrel.

A gun can be camouflaged or decamouflaged by one man if necessary. Previously, camouflage had to wait until almost the whole detachment was available to assist. The system includes clam-shaped arrangements on top of the cab which can be instantaneously dropped to permit use of the heavy machine gun. The picture above does not show natural foliage which would of course be added to enhance the camouflage and further break the gun's outline.

PHOTO COVERAGE – 1 RCHA

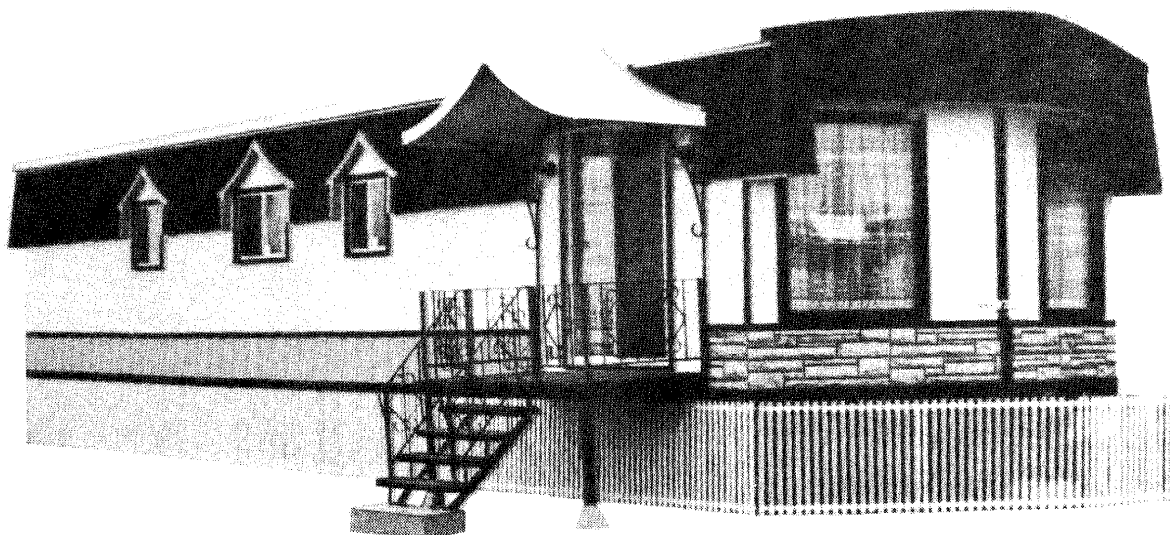
All ex-members of 1 RCHA are asked to contribute to the unit's photo albums. Anyone having pictures or negatives which they would like to donate or loan, until they are reproduced, are requested to send them to the Adjutant, 1 RCHA. A short caption would also help. Any contributions would be appreciated.

PRINCE CARAVAN

1977

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2 RCHA



2 RCHA Activities

INTRODUCTION

1976 has been an unusual year for 2 RCHA but the regiment has performed well in all its assignments. OPS GAMESCAN and the influx of new recruits have dominated 2 RCHA's activities during the year, but there was still time to do much more.

EXERCISE PERFECT SEASON

Exercise PERFECT SEASON was a Combat Group winter exercise conducted on the Petawawa ranges from 19 to 29 Jan 76. The first five days were used as unit collective winter training. On 23 Jan, the Regiment dropped its guns and carried out a rapid re-configuration in order to provide an enemy force of three companies, friendly artillery organization and umpire control.

Despite the name of the exercise, the weather presented a great many challenges to a light, foot and helicopter-mobile force. Through a great effort on the part of the gunners, the friendly forces were faced with an enemy who seemed to be everywhere. Many of the "friendlies" were caught napping, but there were also many hard-fought battles.

The usual problems of establishing the identity of aircraft were encountered. The Commanding Officer, while monitoring the extraction of D Battery's raiding party from a vital bridge, encountered the problem in a very emphatic form. Not only was the "red" air strike called in to support the extraction suddenly declared to be blue, but he also discovered that it was the pilot of his own LOH who was directing the strike.

EXERCISE READY STATE

The Regimental practice camp, Exercise READY STATE, marked the first time for many years that 2 RCHA took to the field with three of its own batteries. "T" Battery performed a masterpiece of improvisation in putting out a field battery based upon a TQ3 troop with numerous elements begged, borrowed and reportedly stolen from various sources. In spite of the *ad hoc* nature of their battery organization, they succeeded in winning adjustment on several regimental missions in the course of the exercise.

A highlight of the exercise was a day of fire planning involving live air strikes. This involved the closest co-ordination of air and artillery fire yet attempted by the regiment. Targets were tactically selected and were not marked by the distinctive panels so commonly used in ground-air exercises. The tactical setting emphasized the difficulty of directing aircraft into the well-camouflaged targets likely to be encountered on the battlefield.

The exercise culminated with a series of skill-at-arms competitions.

The results were:

Number's 1 Open Action

First – Sgt Paterson, T Battery
Second – Sgt McNaughton, E Battery
Third – Sgt Weber, D Battery

Rocket Launcher

First – T Battery
Second – D Battery
Third – E Battery

LMG

First – E Battery
Second – D Battery
Third – T Battery

GPMG

First – T Battery
Second – D Battery
Third – E Battery

The over-all winner was T Battery.

EXERCISE OPPOSITE CHOICE

Immediately following Exercise READY STATE, the Regiment embarked on an intensive program of internal security training in preparation for Operation GAMESCAN.

Commencing with individual and general IS training, the program terminated with extensive special-to-role instruction in VIP security. The culmination of this training was Exercise OPPOSITE CHOICE, conducted in the community of Deep River, north of Petawawa. The enemy was from a variety of sources outside the unit, provided through the effective use of RHQ's "underworld" contacts.

Citizens of Deep River were reassured on the morning of the second of June by the sight of the Regiment's soldiers on duty securing the peace and good government of their municipality.

The Regiment deployed in the dark early hours of the second as a result of intelligence appraisals indicating the likely arrival of terrorist elements intent on the assassination of the VIPs, including the Minister of Finance, Mr. MacDonald (also known as the RSM!), involved in the DENCOB atomic energy effort.

One of the tenants is likely to remember the exercise for a long time as a guard adopted him as his charge. His reaction to being told that he could not go to work until his RCMP bodyguard team arrived was not recorded. The reaction of his lady visitor on discovering that there had been a guard outside the door most of the night was unrecorded.

Only one "VIP", a foreign cabinet minister by the name of MWO Casey, was lost during the exercise. This was due to an extremely effective job of distracting the bodyguard by one of the female terrorists.



E Battery performing a quick action during Exercise READY STATE.



Comd FMC inspects T Battery during Exercise READY STATE. Being watched by LCol Stothers, CO 2 RCHA (left) and Maj Elrick, BC T are (L to R) Gnrs Budzalek, Lind, Forrestall and Saunders.



Major D.G. Schott briefs E Battery during IS Training.

Exercise OPPOSITE CHOICE was climaxed by a large-scale riot in the Mattawa summer camp. The exercise was most instructive in riot control, the protection of vital points, intelligence gathering, VIP protection, and anti-terrorist operations. The aim of this programme was to refresh the minds and reactions of the older soldiers, and to introduce the over two hundred new soldiers of the regiment to yet another facet of their duties.

The exercise was successful in large part because of the co-operation of the residents of Deep River, and of Chief Raven of the Deep River Police. Good relations between the members of the unit and the citizens of Deep River were also evident during and after the exercise. Three classes of Grade One and Two students sent individual thank you letters, each accompanied by a drawing, to 2 RCHA following their impromptu visit to RHQ's complex. The most impressive part seems to have been the field kitchen with its stocks of cake and fruit juice.

Following the Exercise, the Regiment conducted familiarization training for the large numbers of militia personnel destined to augment all 2 Combat Group units until deployment.

OPERATION GAMESCAN

2 RCHA commenced deployment to Montreal for Olympics Security Tasks on 22 Jun 76 and remained until 6 Aug 76.

The unit was in support of "C" Division RCMP throughout on VIP security tasks, primarily hotel and baggage security.

The unit moved into a base area at La Magedeleine School in La Prairie, south of Montreal. The unit DCO, Major Tattersall, supervised the conversion of the school into a comfortable barracks affectionately known as Fort Tattersall. The regimental CP was located at "C" Division Headquarters RCMP and sub-unit operational areas included most of the major hotels in downtown Montreal,

some smaller hotels and private residences. Baggage security was implemented at Mirabel and Dorval Airports as well as the Royal Yacht Britannia, as well as some other locations. Excellent working relations were established with the RCMP, the hotel staffs, Pinkerton security guards, hotel detectives, private eyes and other units in the area.

The personages for which the Regiment was responsible included Lords, Prime Ministers, Princes, Crown Princes, Presidents, Dukes, a Queen, a Governor-General, ambassadors and one minister of Physical Education and Recreation. The pre-operation training paid off handsomely as 2 RCHA effectively performed their assigned duties in a situation of exceptionally high public visibility.

All ranks performed very well and relations with the VIP's concerned were always good. One Crown Prince took an immediate liking to his security staff. He was observed drilling with a section of three men up and down the hallway. His halt was not bad, but the about turn was terrible.

Lady Killanin showed her appreciation for our efforts and arranged for a handsome neck tie to be sent to some members of the regiment who served in Montreal this summer. Ramone Castro presented others with a large box of genuine Havana cigars.

A tribute to the unit was published in the local La Prairie newspaper commending the high military standards of the unit. In addition, the municipal council voted its appreciation for the high standard of behaviour, dress, deportment and cleanliness of the troops in their dealings with the community and in their use of the school.

The regiment's deployment to Montreal was a challenge for both the experienced soldier and the new recruit. It gave all ranks an opportunity to work closely together under conditions which were at times demanding and frustrating. It was a test for the professional integrity of the regiment and it was passed with flying colours.



Gnr Moses is shown fulfilling a life-long ambition. He is hitting Sgt Beauregard and will get way with it. Witnesses are Sgt Longphee (left) and MBdr Venasse.



A soldier who wants to remain unidentified, rests peacefully in a classroom of the La Magdeleine School between tasks on OPS GAMESCAN.

MILITIA SUPPORT

The Regiment was busy again this year providing support to the various militia artillery units in the Central Militia District. This consisted of sending several "non-IG" teams and one "IG" team to the ranges of Meaford; Greyling, Michigan; and of course, Petawawa. Rumour has it that one member of one team liked the M106 Hotel so much that he is asking to return. These exercises were unit-conducted and were warm-ups to the main event of the year — the Central Militia District Annual Competitions. The competition was held on the Petawawa ranges this year and supervised and assessed by E Battery personnel.

The competition which began 25 Sep, was conducted on five consecutive weekends and ended on 24 Oct. A weekend complex began to develop for E Battery. Some say it was because there are three "E's" in weekend.

Those units which participated were the 7th Toronto Field Regiment, the 49th Field Regiment from Sault Ste. Marie, the 30th Field Regiment from Ottawa, the 56th Field Regiment from Brantford and the 11th Field Regiment from Guelph.

The competition itself was broken into two major phases. The first was a general briefing following by a unit conducted shakeout exercise. This enabled the participating unit to practise those gunnery skills and techniques which were to be examined in the assessed portion of the competition. On the second day, the competition itself was conducted.

It should be noted that for those units which visited Petawawa to participate in the competition it was not just another weekend of shooting. It was, in effect, an opportunity to see the results of a year's training and preparation, and gave them an insight on which areas they should concentrate their efforts in the coming years.

Needless to say, all the units were extremely keen and this was demonstrated by their performances in the field.

GROWTH OF T BATTERY

Since the re-birth of T Battery, on 12 Dec 75, the battery has grown from its initial four people (BC, BK, BSM and TSM) into a sub-unit and has taken its place alongside the other batteries of the regiment. Its first task, besides establishing its normal sub-unit functions was to conduct trade level three training for the new recruits that were continuing to flow into the regiment. After completing the training of two troops totalling fifty new soldiers, the battery conducted introductory field training for a third troop. At the same time, the battery received Junior and Senior NCOs who conducted specialist security and general military training in preparation for the battery's participation in OP GAMESCAN 76.

Following the annual leave period at the conclusion of the Games, T Battery organized itself into a field battery and completed annual refresher training. Most of the new soldiers who joined the battery are undergoing TQ4 training and T Battery will very shortly benefit from the soldiers newly acquired field artillery skills.

T Battery is proud of its accomplishments during the first year of its re-birth and continues to grow stronger in anticipation of its eventual role as the Regiment's Air Defence element.

AIR DEFENCE

Air Defence is alive and kicking in 2 RCHA. A small group of people in T Battery are eagerly reading the latest Aviation Week and Space Technology magazine, performing simulated aircraft engagements on the Blowpipe trainer and sharpening up their aircraft recognition skills — all performed during "spare" time from learning their field artillery skills. Some of the enlightened eight energetically search and local hobby shops for the latest plastic model aircraft kit, put them together and hang them over their heads. Some say it is for protection. Some say it is for target practice.

Three are waiting anxiously for Mar 77 when the Blowpipe course program at CAS restarts, then they can become truly qualified. All eight are waiting for the latest plastic model aircraft kit to become available — the Japanese model of the MIG-25 Foxbat.

CHANGE OF COMMAND PARADE

On 10 Aug 76, 2 RCHA held its Change of Command Parade. In a brief ceremony, Lieutenant-Colonel Stothers turned over command to Lieutenant-Colonel J.C. Fleming, who comes to the regiment from NDHQ.



BGen Leslie takes the salute as Major Schott and E Battery march past as part of the change of command parade. BGen Kirby, Comd 2 Cbt Gp watches.

Before departing, Lieutenant-Colonel Stothers left a permanent mark of his stay with 2 RCHA: an AK-47 Assault Rifle of Chinese manufacture, "liberated" in Vietnam in 1971. This will serve as the unit trophy for individual marksmanship with FN C1, SMG and 9mm Pistol.

The parade also saw the presentation of several trophies for intra-Regimental competition. To Gunner A.R. Wilkins of D Battery, a Command Post Plotter and Computer Technician, went the trophy for Best Soldier. The Best Gun Crew, for not only direct fire performance, but also for work in the indirect role, was that commanded by Sergeant M.V. Mullin, of E Battery. Also from E Battery were Captain H.M. Auger's Best Observation Party, and Captain W.W. Riedel's C Troop, the Best Troop.

The honours were not monopolized, however. In a surprise win, a crew of recruits from T, our newest Battery, won the Regiment's Skill-at-Arms trophy for proficiency with crew-served weapons.

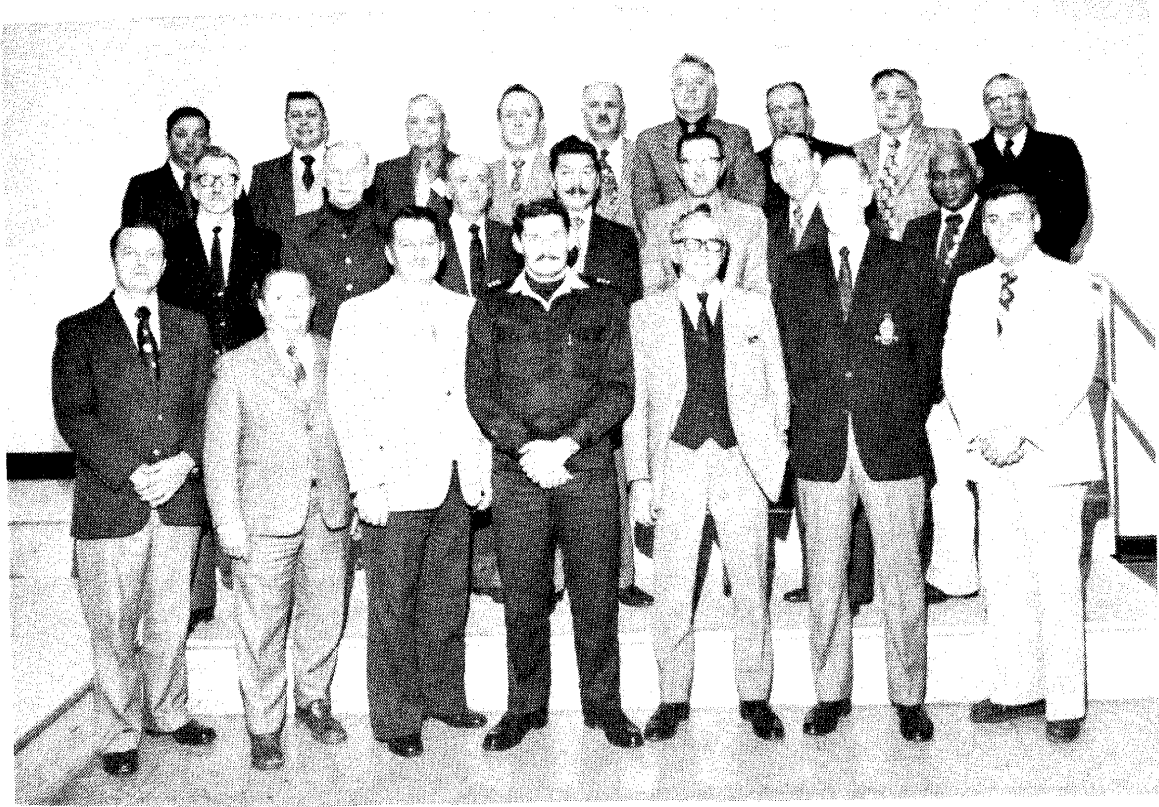
The best, however, was saved for last. The Roberts Trophy, for the Best Battery, was presented to D Battery; the award was made largely on the basis of the standard of technical and tactical gunnery, and of battle and movement discipline shown by the various sub-units in Exercise READY STATE, which ran from the 22nd to the 30th of March.

MASTER GUNNERS CONFERENCE

Each year during the month of October an event takes place within the confines of CFB Petawawa which brings together a group of gentlemen who call themselves "The Master Gunners Association of Canada". These gentlemen descend upon CFB Petawawa to hold their annual conference and reunion, this year encompassing two days of activities.

The Master Gunners Association is comprised of serving and retired master gunners. This year's conference had the following members in attendance:

Serving Members	Retired Members
Mr Gnr (CWO) D. Hawkes	Mr Gnr G. Guy
Mr Gnr (CWO) E. Patrick	Mr Gnr F. Copping
Mr Gnr (CWO) D. Bittle	Mr Gnr C. Kruger
Mr Gnr (MWO) H. Clifton	Mr Gnr J. O'Shea
Mr Gnr (CWO) R. Lunan	Mr Gnr A. Dowery
Mr Gnr (MWO) K. Surette	Mr Gnr I. Hamblen
Mr Gnr (CWO) D. Crawford	Mr Gnr P. Robitaille
Mr Gnr (CWO) R. Sutherland	Mr Gnr H. MacKinnon
Mr GNR (CWO) R. Douglas	Mr Gnr E. Rance
Mr Gnr (Capt) F. Forsyth	Mr Gnr D. Moreside
Mr Gnr (MWO) D. Wall	Mr Gnr D. Spooner
Mr Gnr (MWO) G. Hovey	Mr Gnr R. Rhyno
Mr Gnr (CWO) T. Holodivsky	Mr Gnr G. Croft
Mr Gnr (MWO) P. Power	Mr Gnr J. Law
	Mr Gnr F. Lange



*First row (left to right): Mr Gnrs DG Hovey, T Holodiwsky, D. Hawkes, LCol J. Fleming, BGen EMD Leslie, Col J Cotter, Mr Gnr D. Crawford.
 Second row: Mr Gnrs G Guy, F Copping, LH Robitaille, WM Lunan, D Bittle, PR Power, E Patrick.
 Third row: Mr Gnrs D Wall, RA Douglas, A Sowery, K Surette, H Clifton, R Sutherland, R Rhyno, FJ Forsyth, R Croft.*

2 RCHA being the host unit was tasked to provide all the amenities in the way of quarters, lecture rooms, messes, etc., required by the Master Gunners to hold their conference. The 2 RCHA Sergeants' Mess is traditionally the gathering place for all Master Gunners arriving for the conference and during this two-day period old acquaintances were renewed, many an artillery duel refought and gunners' tales abounded.

The highlight of the Master Gunners Conference is the mess dinner which terminates the two-day affair. This year's dinner had the pleasure of the Colonel Commandant and the Director of Artillery as guests. Grace was said by Master Gunner (Colonel) Kruger (ret'd). After the delicious supper served by young gunners from the Regiment the Colonel Commandant was asked to speak. Colonel Leslie spoke about the gunners and the "Guns of Canada" a most eloquent speech which almost brought tears to the eyes of the old gunners and, if present, would have expanded the chests of young gunners.

The dinner was terminated with the presentation of two beautiful parade square markers to 2 RCHA, by the Master Gunners, in thanks for the Regiment's hospitality. The gathering then adjourned to the stables where gunner's tales once again reverberated from the walls until the small hours of the morning.



Gentlemanly discussions of various artillery points of view at the Master Gunners Conference Annual Dinner are underway between (L to R) LCol J.C. Fleming, CO 2 RCHA; Mr Gnr Sutherland; BGen Leslie, Col Comdt; Mr Gnr Hawkes; and Col Cotter, D Arty.

HISTORIC HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

This is a yearly grudge match which pits the teams which first played hockey anywhere. In 1886 the first hockey games were played on the ice of Kingston harbour. The teams were RMC, Queen's University, and a team from the artillery in Kingston.

The game played is very unique as it is played by the original rules and with original equipment and is still conducted on the ice of the Kingston harbour. Some of the different rules that are used:

- a. no forward passing allowed;
- b. seven players per team (Goal, Point, Cover Point, Rover, Centre, Right Wing and Left Wing); and
- c. Goalie must not during play, lie, sit or kneel upon the ice. He must not hold the puck.

As you can see, it is not as easy as it seems!

The last time an artillery hockey team won the historic hockey tournament was 1970, when 4 RCHA won the trophy. In Feb 76, 2 RCHA repeated the 1970 performance.

RMC had dominated the Tournament with a five consecutive win record since 1971, but this year the RCHA team brought home the trophy. After RMC beat Queen's 1-0, and held 2 RCHA to a 0-0 tie, Mike Hupchuk scored 4 goals against Queen's for a 4-1 win. Also, because the RCHA's total goals were more than RMCs, they got the championship, one of the few instances where "a team is undefeated and unscored on, yet doesn't win the trophy".

Ironic as it may seem, the seven-man RCHA team hadn't practised as a team and had only a vague idea of the rules copied from the original game back in 1886, yet they managed to dominate play in their two games.

This just goes to show you how flexible the artillery really is.

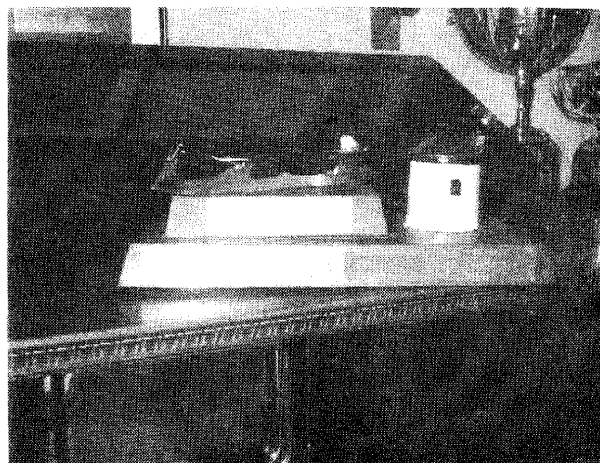
RECRUIT TRAINING

2 RCHA has had a tremendous influx of new recruits this year and as a result has been something of a mini Combat Arms School. The following numbers have been taught since December last year:

105 – TQ3
 56 – Driver Wheeled Course
 32 – Artillery Communications Course
 30 – Basic Artillery Technician
 16 – Driver Tracked

239 – TOTAL

More courses are planned for Jan 77 as the regiment proceeds to get these recruits trained so they can operate effectively in the regiment. One side effect to the influx of new recruits is expressed in an accompanying article.



A trophy won. The Historic Hockey Trophy now rests with 2 RCHA after their victory in Feb over teams from RMC and Queens University.

COMINGS AND GOINGS

The regiment has witnessed the arrival and departure of a great many personnel during 1976. The influx has largely been the welcome addition of a large number of gunner recruits. The departures have been almost as numerous. Besides Lieutenant-Colonel Stothers, who was posted as the Canadian Defence Liaison Officer to the Department of the Army, in Washington, we lost Major George Oehring, BC of D Battery, to Royal Roads Military College, where he will be found putting the Fear of God into the Cadets. "Iron in the Weeds". Captain Dennis Iler, who had been here for six years (he arrived while we were 4 RCHA!) and had spent over four years in a gun battery, was posted to the 30th Field Regiment in Ottawa as the Adjutant/Training Officer.

Captain "Wolf" Riedel joined Brandon's 26th Field Regiment to do for them what Dennis is doing for the 30th. Wolf has been here four years, and set a record as the only 2 RCHA officer who did not go overseas while serving in the ACE Mobile Force.

Randall Haslett departed for CAS as a student on the IG course. Captain Mike Auger departed for 1 RCHA, Captains Lou Branum and Tak Takahashi departed for the Staff College in Toronto, and the Maintenance Officer, Captain Lee departed for Ottawa to work on the Leopard program. The majority of senior and junior NCOs remained with the regiment and provided a firm base for rebuilding.

OTHER HAPPENINGS

On 1 Jun 76, D Battery was in Kingston to fire the Centennial salute to celebrate the 100th birthday of the RMC. The parade, salute, inspection and fue-de-joie were all highly successful.



Six members of 2 RCHA are shown shortly after they received their retirement scrolls at the change of command parade. They are flanked and supported by Col Cotter, BGen Leslie, LCol Stothers and RSM MacDonald. The recipients are (second left to third right) Bdr Finney, Sgt Priestly, MCpl Kay, WO Clattenburg, Bdr McNutt and Bdr Watkins.



H Troop of recently graduated TQ3 "Gunners" is being inspected by (left to right) Lt R. Kokkonen, Capt W. Reidel, BGen Kirby and LCol Stothers.

To mark the participation of the Battery in the important birthday of the College, Brigadier-General W.W. Turner, Commandant, presented the Commander of D Battery, Major G.J. Oehring, with a plaque of the arms of the College. In return, Major Oehring presented the Commandant, himself an ex-BC of D Battery, with the first and hundredth casings from the salute.

The Regiment held a ceremonial parade on Friday, the 28th of May, to celebrate the 260th birthday of the Artillery. Brigadier-General E.M.D. Leslie, Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, and Brigadier-General C.L. Kirby, Commander 2 Combat Group, reviewed the parade. Colonel J.A. Cotter, Director of Artillery, was also present as an honoured guest.

Some people who are good with the pen find time while on duty and off-duty, to express the moods of various exercises. One original poem is included as an example.



Capt Andrew Creswell, 2 RCHA's very own British Exchange Officer, is shown working hard shortly after his arrival in Jul.

THE GUNNERS SONG (EX PERFECT SEASON)

It rained and snowed,
It turned very cold
We Gunners still trudged on.
Wearing snowshoes and carrying packs
We Gunners sang this song.

The snow is deep,
It's turning cold
Our feet are numb and sore.
We've done patrols for all this week
We walked from four to four.

We've taken all objectives
It wasn't that much fun,
We killed or captured all our foe,
And yet we haven't won.

We've kept this pace for five long days,
No wine, no women, just song.
We're soaking wet, we've had no sleep,
But we Gunners still trudged on.

We Gunners have proven
That we can do our task;
And if you don't believe me
Just stop a Gunner and ask.

— Cpl Bedore G.E.

CONCLUSION

The past 12 months have been a hive of activity for 2 RCHA. Beginning with the formation of T Battery, the continuous influx of new recruits, the many exercises that sharpened our operational skills, the IS Training special to OPS GAMESCAN, OPS GAMESCAN itself, the large changeover of personnel on posting and ending with the consolidation and shake-out period the regiment is currently in.

In spite of unusual circumstances, 2 RCHA can look back on 1976 with pride. A great deal remains to be done. A great deal has been accomplished — and accomplished well. However, with the firm base that has been established, 2 RCHA has a bright future and is looking forward to 1977 with anticipation.

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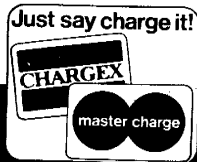
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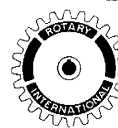


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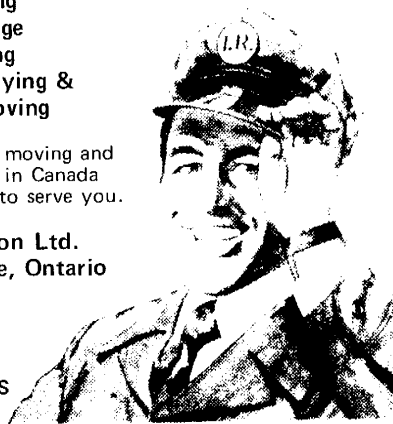
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3 RCHA



3 RCHA Activities

EXERCISE RAPIER THRUST IV

New Year's, 1976, started off with a bang for 'J' Battery. During the period 6-20 Jan, the battery was airlifted by C-130 Hercules aircraft into the interior of BC, and took part in Exercise Rapier Thrust IV, a 1 Cbt Gp work-up exercise for the new designated AMF(L) battalion group. More than 1100 men, consisting of the 1 PPCLI Bn, a coy of 2 PPCLI, and elements of the LdSH, 3 RCHA and 1 Cbt Gp HQ took part in the exercise.

This was the first chance to "put it all together" since the bty took on its AMF(L) role on 01 Nov 75. For nearly half the Battery, it was also the first major exercise of their careers, and it was also the first time in many years that the bty was able to go into an exercise with its complete operational strength.

The ex began for the CP, OP and BC Parties on 6 Jan 76, with a road move to Winnipeg, an airlift by C-130 Hercules aircraft to Williams Lake, and a final road move to the Puntzi Mountain staging area, 130 miles west, in the Chilcotin area of BC. The remainder of the bty followed three days later.

The advance party remained in the staging area for two days, relishing their last fresh meals for two weeks. Then came the hard rations (our favourite and ever-present menu, No. 5), and a move to a hide with the advance elements of 1 PPCLI Bn Gp.

During this phase of the ex, deterrent patrolling took place along the Anahiem Meldrum border as we went about preparing the hide area for the reception of the remainder of the bty. This included the normal hide drills of camouflage, track plans, sentries, area security, and local defence. The Recce party was also kept busy on recce for possible gun positions in the expected areas of operation.

By 10 Jan, the Battery was complete in the hide. The combat phase of the exercise began when the Fantasian Forces crossed the Meldrum border about 15 miles south of our position on 12 Jan. Our first task was to move south, to cover the withdrawal of A Coy, 1 PPCLI. For the next four days, the battle was in favour of the invading Fantasians. We were continuously pushed back to the North. The withdrawal exercised the battery in occupying and defending a number of difficult gun positions in winter operations. Battery deployments took place by road and CUHIN Helicopter during this period.

On three separate occasions, the Battery local defence was put to the test when our positions were attacked by section and platoon-sized forces. In all instances, the Battery came out on top, thanks to alert sentries and Sergeant's Johnson's FFPP (Famous Fighting Phantom Patrol). Once the smoke had cleared, the umpires awarded the Battery a number of CF-5s and Helicopters shot down or up, two APCs destroyed, one captured, one enemy force completely overrun after being

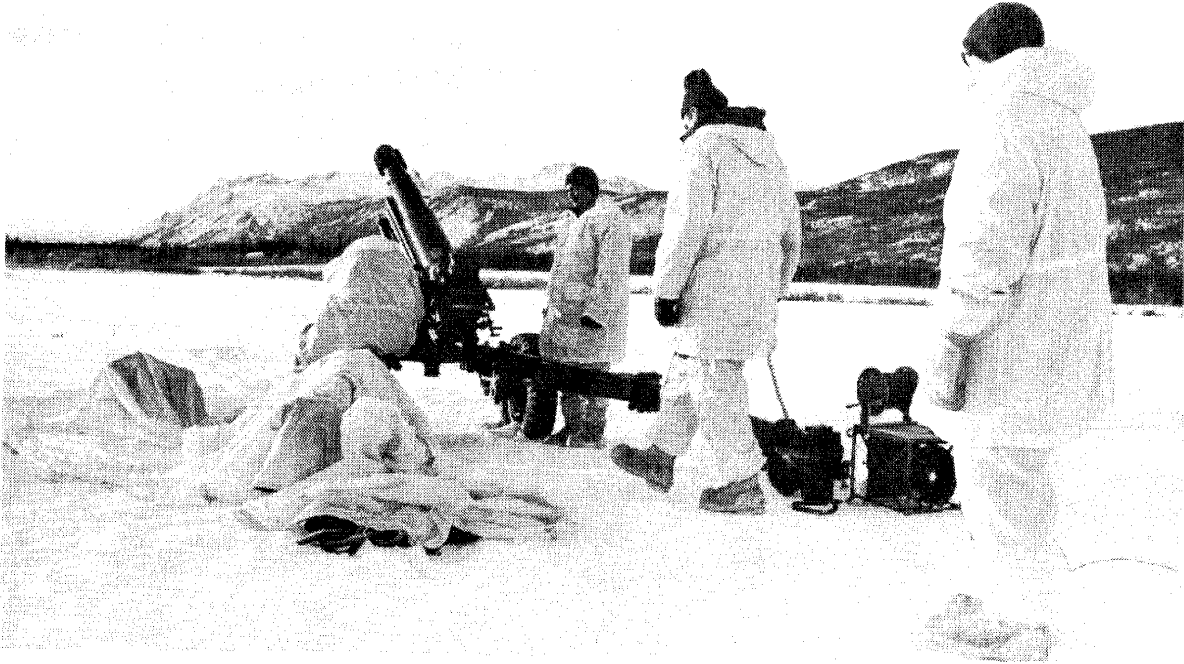
taken by surprise, and two more put to flight with heavy casualties.

By 17 Jan, the combination of military and political strengths forced the Fantasians to withdraw, leaving the weaker and poorly equipped Anahemian Army to bear the brunt of an all-out attack by the combined AMF Forces. For the Battery, this meant hasty moves into areas rather unsuitable for a wheeled unit. The guns ended up being deployed along roads, in swamps, and in the middle of dense forests.

Exercise Rapier Thrust IV was excellent training for the Battery. Various methods of movement and deployment were implemented and many problems had to be faced. This exercise also allowed us to extend our winter training to include unfamiliar terrain and weather and mountainous conditions more similar to Norway than Shilo!



Gnr Goodfellow on sentry duty behind J Bty's guns at Eagle Lake, B.C.



Sgt Potter's gun detachment at Eagle Lake, B.C. during EX Rapier Thrust IV.

EXERCISE RAPIER BARBARA

At the close of Exercise Rapier Thrust IV, 'J' Bty drove 600 miles South to Yakima, Washington, USA, for a live firing exercise. We departed the Chillcotin area of BC for CFB Chilliwack on 18 Jan.

The view of the interior of BC was terrific and stimulating — especially the green grass in Jan! Staying in quarters in Chilliwack gave us the opportunity to clean up and rest. Some soldiers even tested the local barbering talent! While we slept, our few ailing vehicles were rapidly and efficiently repaired by Base Maintenance. Again on 19 Jan, the drive to Yakima was very picturesque through the mountains. Every man and all the vehicles made it on time and in good shape.

Capt Sid Stephen, the Regimental Quartermaster, and the Battery Cooks under Sergeant Balcaen, had paved the way for our arrival. The quarters were close together, very acceptable and centrally located about the kitchen and Battery Office. The incoming clearance was completed with a smooth efficiency that by itself spoke well for the quartermaster.

The aim of Exercise Rapier Barbara, was to experience the Battery in mountainous live firing situations which could not be easily duplicated in Canada, and also to weather the battery administrative staff in exercising outside of Canada with a minimum of national support. The Yakima Firing Center has a large impact area with very steep hills throughout. Spread around this, are the deployment areas. Fortunately, we were the sole users of the Center at the time, so all of the area was available. The US Army loaned us one LOH helicopter (Kiowa) and one Chinook Mark I Transport Helicopter for the duration of the exercise.

Tuesday, 20 Jan, was a very foggy day. Visibility was very limited — obviously there would be no firing. So we geared down a notch or two and did maintenance on the equipment and dry training for air portable moves with the Chinook Helicopter.

Wednesday turned out better. We deployed by Helicopter in the morning and fired in the afternoon. The OPs were not accustomed to seeing further than the range of the pack howitzers. This proved to be invaluable training for Exercise Atlas Barbara in Norway.

The Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel R.G. Hurley, and the Regimental Padre, Major A. Flath, arrived on 21 Jan to visit with us. That evening there was an informal reception at the Officers/Senior NCO's mess hosted by J Bty for the Staff of the Yakima Firing Center.

Thursday and Friday events involved further live firing along with Helicopter moves to and from the gun positions and base camp. The many helicopter moves soon made all personnel familiar and confident in the "ways and means" of slinging and loading howitzers with ammunition and jeeps into, under and in "The Hook". During all of these moves, there was never a requirement to re-sling any loads — a real credit to all those personnel responsible.

Friday afternoon, we invited our American hosts to our gun position. The guests and press arrived by helicopter (how else?), then followed a well-prepared meal, a myriad of questions, interviews and photos! That evening we were a hit on the local television station newscast! We also bade farewell to our helicopter pilots and crews, thanking them for their excellent and educational support.



Maj A.V.A. Coroy, BC 'J' Bty, makes a presentation to LCol W. Dietderich, Commander of Yakima Firing Centre, thanking him for the fine co-operation given 'J' Bty by his unit during Ex Rapier Barbara I.

Saturday was yet another working day. The deployment by road let us test our map reading ability (thanks heavens for odometers!). We fired indirect missions, then did some direct missions. This practice cannot be duplicated on the Shilo ranges – the gun position was able to recognize and engage targets (tank hulks) at ranges up to 5000 meters!

Sunday was a day of maintenance and preparation for the airlift back to Winnipeg. Fortunately, the stores were open in Yakima (population about 50,000) and those soldiers who wanted to, had the opportunity for sightseeing and browsing.

Although they have not received much mention, the behind-the-scenes personnel deserve considerable credit. Capt L.E. Glover was the Unit Emplaning Officer and shoulder the many headaches and changes inherent in that task. Balcaen's Beanery was batting one thousand on all of the many excellent meals. Sergeant Williamson's small but dedicated crew did a marvellous job in maintaining the vehicles and preparing them for the airlift. The radio technicians under Master Corporal Gascon, were kept busy throughout. Whenever we fire, our weapons technicians under Sgt Hutchings are assured of not remaining too idle! The Battery Office also had work to perform, and Private Puszkas admirably proved his competence and worth several times. The Battery Quartermaster stores was always well stocked with the right items at the right time! The Regimental Quartermaster ran a superb hotel, considering the cost!

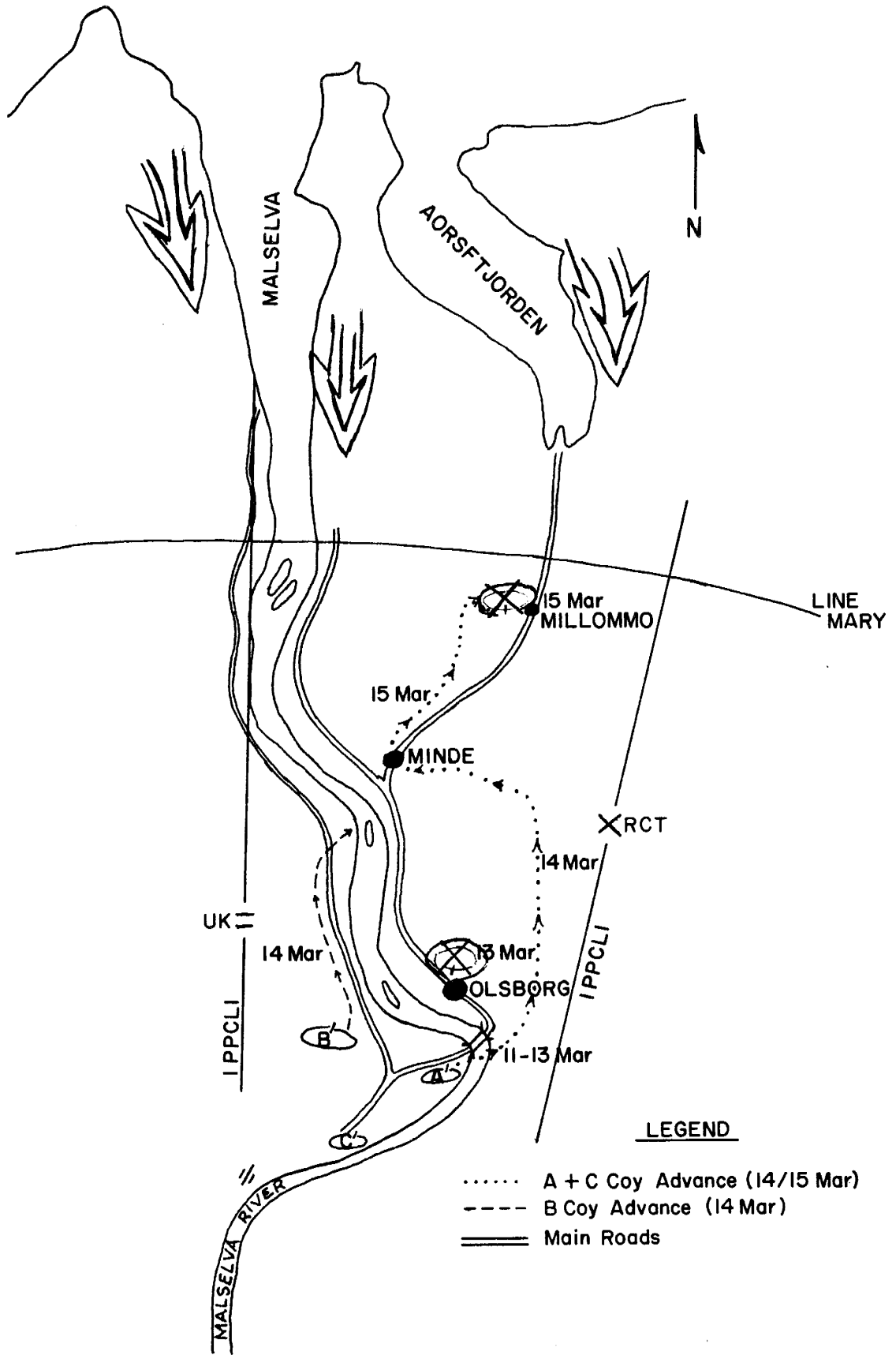
In addition, the support given by the Americans, was superlative. In every possible area – from vehicle maintenance to range safety to helicopters – our southern neighbours could do nothing less than 100 per cent. For this great support, all ranks 'J' Battery, are sincerely thankful.

Monday, 26 Jan, the first Hercules aircraft departed the Yakima airport under very foggy conditions. As it always appears to be when soldiers return home after exercising, the last portion is quick and uneventful. So it was with us – the cold move to Shilo from Winnipeg, saw only one vehicle breakdown. Upon entering Artillery Park in Shilo, everyone was glad to partake of the soup, coffee and sandwiches supplied by the wives of 'J' Battery.

EXERCISE ATLAS EXPRESS

"J" Bty, as part of the Canadian AMF(L) contribution, was required to take part in EXERCISE ATLAS EXPRESS; an AMF(L) exercise in northern Norway.

The exercise, took place between 01 - 15 Mar 1976. It was designed to test the entire AMF(L) and AMF(A) organizations. For Canada, this included the air move of 1 PPCLI, J Bty and associated support elements to Bardufoss, Norway and the subsequent air and sea move home.



Prior to the exercise, J Bty was re-equipped with M548 Gun tractors and augmented by G Bty, U Bty and Militia personnel from 15 Fd Regt and 5 (BC) Bty. The fully equipped and manned bty commenced air movement to Norway on 02 Mar 1976, with the departure of Capt L.E. Glover and his OP Party. The OP party was attached to C Coy, 1 PPCLI for deterrent patrolling prior to arrival of the main body.

On 03 Mar 1976, the BC, Maj A.V.A. Coroy, and the remainder of the battery began embarkation for the very long flight (14 hours) by C-130 aircraft from Winnipeg to Bardufoss, Norway. The airlift continued throughout the week with the final chalk arriving on 06 Mar 1976.

Once on the ground, the first job was to establish a concentration area; no easy task in over eight feet of snow. With the assistance of U.S. Engineer show removal equipment, an area was finally cleared north of Olsborg village.

The battery made itself as comfortable as possible and waited for the war to heat up. The Recce Party, under the able control of Lt W.D. Welykholowa, and the FOOs were kept busy familiarizing themselves with the area and preparing defensive positions for the coming battle.

The combat phase of the exercise began in earnest on 09 Mar 1976. Intreps indicating the landing of large numbers of enemy near Gisundet to the north west. The Bg Gp received orders to occupy their initial defensive position, along line MARY. (See Map). Occupation was completed by the late evening of 09 Mar, with G-11 (Capt L.E. Glover) attached to B Coy and G-12 (Capt D.N. McLaughlin) attached to A Coy.

Throughout the period 10-11 Mar, the battalion was continuously under attack and was forced to withdraw through three defensive positions.

The establishment of a rock hard defence, centred on the Olsborg bridge, finally brought the rapidly advancing enemy force to a halt. After small probing attacks, the enemy dug in to the north of Olsborg village.

The following three days was a period for regrouping and softening up the enemy position with repeated air and artillery bombardments. Coy-sized night fighting patrols on two successive nights were particularly effective and succeeded in destroying two companies of enemy ski-borne troops. The demanding life of a FOO was well experienced by both FOO parties, particularly Capt McLaughlin's which became expert in night patrol operations.

By 14 Mar 1976, the enemy position had become untenable and a general withdrawal in the Canadian sector was noted. The battalion was ordered to break out of the Olsborg area and by a two-pronged advance, re-established contact.

A Coy with bn tac HQ on the right flank was to advance approximately 7,000 meters on showshoes, and take out a suspected enemy location at Minde. B Coy was to move by road along the west bank of the Malselva River and provide a fire base for the A Coy attack.

Fresh information from bn recce indicated that the enemy position was lightly held. Seizing an opportunity, LCol K. Foster, CO 1 PPCLI ordered C Coy to be helicopter lifted into the enemy position. This caused a further withdrawal by the enemy force in their attempt to consolidate a defensive position.

After a rather uncomfortable night, in which no one knew exactly what the enemy was up to again, the battalion recce detected that the main enemy force had established itself at Millommo.

We were then ordered to advance to contact. This time A and C Coy with bn tac advanced HQ 5,000 meters in very short time. On arrival at the enemy position, A Coy established a fire base, capturing a complete platoon in the process, while C Coy mounted a flank attack and annihilated the remainder of the enemy force.

The success of the attack removed the fighting capability of the enemy in the Canadian sector and the war was declared over.

Throughout the exercise, the GPO (Lt P.S. Roberts) was required to move the bty constantly from gun position to gun position, in order to remain in range and avoid enemy CB. The Recce Party in particular, was heavily tasked in locating and preparing suitable positions. Snow banks of eight feet on the sides of main roads presented a real problem to off-road deployment and demanded much greater time in recce and preparation than under normal conditions.

Communications within the battalion were often severely hampered by active EW and the mountainous terrain. As usual, the gunner net remained effective and our value to the supported arm for information passage was ably demonstrated.

For 1 PPCLI, all that remained after the exercise was the redeployment to Canada, for J Bty END EX only signalled the start of EX ATLAS BARBARA.

EXERCISE ATLAS BARBARA

Following a one-day maintenance period at the end of Ex Atlas Express, J Bty took part in Ex Atlas Barbara. The exercise was a five-day AMF(L) artillery practice camp held in Saetermoen Range, Norway.

In addition to Canada the AMF(L) was represented by Britain, Italy and Norway.

The exercise itself was not particularly demanding, however, it taught some valuable lessons in the employment and movement of artillery in mountainous/arctic terrain.

The initial movement into the area brought out a problem that plagued the battery throughout the exercise. The use of the present family of tracked vehicles was found to be totally ineffective for movement in all but flat country or on well-maintained roads. This was dramatically put home when FOO Party's APC's and M-548 Gun Tractors took on some of the characteristics of skate boards. After one particularly exciting ride, it was decided that for FOOs at least, alternate transport

would have to be found. The unsuitability of the tracks on the M-113 vehicle family is fully described in the post-exercise report.

Movement of the FOOs and BC's Party was accomplished by use of borrowed Norwegian Volvo oversnow vehicles and UK helicopters for the remainder of the exercise. Although this was not the most ideal solution, it allowed full participation in the exercise. The gun group, through judicious selection of gun positions and tenacious drivers, was able to provide fire when and where required. Capt J.E. Hawthorne, the BK, and A ech, were centrally located with the remainder of the Force Arty Support elements. Attachments of Norwegian Ammo vehicles and drivers greatly alleviated resupply problems but made close liaison with the remainder of the force very important.

The exercise itself involved BC fire plans and the normal technical shoots characteristic of practice camps. The most valuable training occurred in the areas of communications and mountain gunnery.

The AMF(L) Force Artillery Net is considerably different than the accepted Canadian Artillery Regimental Net. The opportunity to use AMF(L) communication and technical procedures provided invaluable experience to all concerned. In addition it confirmed the training the battery had been undergoing for the previous six months.

Unlike the terrain of most Canadian ranges, Saetermoen is extremely mountainous. The chance to engage targets under these conditions was much appreciated by both FOO Parties and the gun group. After a few raised eyebrows and questioning looks (why did that round go 3,000 metres out of line? I only gave a drop 400 correction), the problem was overcome.

Up and down corrections were necessary on almost every shoot and a clear understanding of how Angle T could affect the fall of shot was necessary if engagement was to be successful.

The exercise terminated on 22 Mar and J Bty redeployed to the holding area in Bardufoss. After a well-deserved break and one-day visit to the city of Narvik, the battery vehicles were loaded on the HMCS Preserver while the guns and personnel boarded aircraft for our return to Canada.

AVCON 75-76

Once again, 3 RCHA was tasked with Avalanche Control Operations in Rogers Pass, B.C., from 15 Nov 75 to 21 Apr 76. Capt Gord McIlwain and Sgt Morrison's detachment from U Bty initially made the trip to Calgary to collect all the necessary equipment and then made the road move to the heights of Glacier National Park.

After a brief tour, Capt McIlwain handed over to Lt Dennis Strilchuk on 30 Nov. Lt Strilchuk liked it there so much he decided to stay until 8 Feb. Just after Christmas Sgt Ralf Frantz and his detachment from G Bty arrived on location to join their "lonely" G Bty officer.

At long last Lt Strilchuk had to leave the Pass, but not before he persuaded the rest of the detachment to extend for another tour. When Lt Dave Read and Sgt Misener arrived for hand over they were met by quite a "seasoned" crew!

On 15 Mar the last detachment relieved G Bty. Lt Don Grant (a veteran of the Pass) and Sgt Ed Chandler's detachment from U Bty were eager to get to work but due to inclement weather they were forced to dig sun pits in the snow to get sun tanned!

The canteen once again became the social centre of the Summit. Thanks to the "amazing" talents of MBdr Saurette, the canteen lost its appeal of an outhouse and gained that of a discotheque. The various detachments had enjoyable moments such as the Annual 3 RCHA vs RCMP Detachment Revelstoke Broomball Game (RCMP won), the Annual Glacier vs Revelstoke Broomball Game (RCMP won), the Annual Glacier vs Revelstoke Curling Bonspiel, the first Annual 3 RCHA vs the Northlander Hotel Snow Soccer Match (3 RCHA won), Wine and Cheese parties, and endless Happy Hours.

The detachments also had a fair share of work. The constant upkeep of the gun rings, the never-ending maintenance of vehicles and guns, and the shoots themselves. A total of 1096 rounds were expended, which is a considerable amount of work when you fire from 17 gun positions over an area of 29 miles.

To the "Snowpunchers" of 3 RCHA, a job well done.



The result of good laying – a big slide.



The slide doesn't always stop where it's supposed to! This one went across the highway and up the other side of the gully.



Avcon Det putting gun into action on one of the permanent concrete positions which line the Rogers Pass.

FLOOD CONTROL

Ring-g-g-g!! "Dear, the phone is ringing!!" And upon picking up the receiver, I was informed that 3 RCHA was going on flood control duties somewhere in Manitoba in the early hours of 8 Apr 76.

Upon arrival at Artillery Park, the blurred eyes were cleared and directed towards the Officers and BSMs who were counting heads and giving initial direction concerning the opening of QMs and the preparation of stores. Before too long, the Wng O was received, and the initial tasking required a battery-sized force to proceed to SOURIS, Manitoba, at top speed and assist the local authorities to hold back a determined SOURIS RIVER. J Battery, augmented with a troop from U Battery, were nominated to go, while the remainder of the unit was broken down into two other similar-sized forces to reinforce and/or take on new tasks should they materialize.

A small advance party commanded by Capt Lee Glover set off for Souris and prepared the area for the arrival of the main body commanded by Major Coroy.

A comms check, and off we went in five packets, one minute apart. After about 40 minutes of scenic night-time driving, the lights of Souris were in front of us.

The advance party directed us to a large hall newly decorated for a party that would have to wait until the flood was controlled. A parking lot to the rear took all our vehicles, and we prepared a rotation schedule of sections in anticipation of the BC's orders.

No time was wasted, the BC was off to speak with the authorities. He returned some 15 minutes later and we found ourselves receiving orders while walking towards the primary trouble area just some 1½ miles from our accommodation.

The primary concern was the requirement to save the water treatment plant which was conveniently erected at the edge of the river in a low area below the main street area. But, as we were frequently told, "the river had never risen as high as this year!"

The initial appearance of the work-at-hand was one of constant motion with hundreds of civilians working under flood lights in an attempt to keep the crudely constructed sand bag barrier above the water level. The developing dike stretched about half a mile along the water's edge, with the water treatment house sitting like a Bty CP, in the centre rear.

Orders were finished and the sections were ordered forward, each moving to a different portion of the dike. Initially, the soldiers fell-in with the civilians to fill or pass sand bags. However, although the dike was above the water level, it was apparent that the questionable construction techniques would not withstand the water pressure if continued. Our soldiers were instructed by the Sr NCOs in a more appropriate method of laying the bags, and this was quickly acknowledged as superior by our civilian friends. The look of the developing structure soon took on a sturdier and more dependable appearance. Four days and nights came and went. Long hours of lifting and shivering were periodically rewarded by hot

drinks and sandwiches supplied by concerned and thankful civilian wives. The thin sandbag wall became a masterpiece of engineering skill. In fact, four days and 100,000 sand bags later, it was wide and strong enough to drive a front-end loader on its top to drop ever-needed dirt fill and sandbags.

Halfway through the period, a move was made to the local high school where more room for washing was available. The move was taken in stride and the new accommodation soon felt as comfortable as the hall — but it was not as well decorated.

A visit from the Commanding Officer and his staff was greatly appreciated, and the Battery took delight in watching the astonished faces as they looked at our mammoth sand and cloth masterpiece for the first time.

In the midst of our time in Souris, word was received that a second force commanded by Maj McGrath had been sent to Wawanesa on 10 Apr 76 where similar requests relating to the ever-increasing water level were made by the authorities there. The G Battery force was made aware that the most suitable approach route was under water and so, the drive to Wawanesa was to provide a much more scenic presentation than the one experienced by our group. However, no time was lost and the G Battery force soon had the problems identified, and the solutions ranging from dike construction to the reinforcement of bridges soon controlled the unrelenting water level.

On 11 Oct 76 both groups returned home to Shilo to await the beginning of the Regimental Practice Camp the same week.

The time spent in Souris and Wawanesa proved meaningful to all participants. It was an opportunity to work side-by-side with our civilian friends and to make them not only aware of our capabilities but of our very existence. Lessons were learned by all. Both Jr NCOs and new officers had a chance to show their colours and to put some philosophical leadership concepts into the unforgiving and educational context of reality.

— And, oh yes, another lesson has stayed in many minds. Before buying that first house many of those who watched thousands of dollars float by will probably insist that unless the home in question sits comfortably atop a high, dry hill, that it just won't do.

EXERCISE LIMBER GUNNER I

Exercise Limber Gunner I, conducted on the Shilo ranges between April 12th and April 30, was designed to practise close support of a Brigade Group in all phases of war. With all its newly trained gunners the Regiment deployed three six-gun batteries.

Supporting the Regiment during this exercise were elements of 408 Tactical Helicopter Squadron from Edmonton and 434 Squadron from Cold Lake. 408 Squadron was employed both in the Air OP role and for moving the AMF(L) battery. 434 Squadron provided close air support.



Flood control is hard work – Gnr Bouchard, Gnr Gillman and Gnr Lupton stack sandbags. Our Med A, Cpl Savoie, even pitched in.

The annual inter-battery competitions were held during the exercise. Winners were as follows:

Quick Action Competition – G Bty: OP, Capt WJ Douglas; GPO, Lt DW Read; Pistol gun detachment commander, Sgt AC O'Donnell.

GPOs Open Action Competition – G Bty: GPO, Lt DA Strilchuk; Adjusting gun detachment commander, Sgt RA Misener.

Sniping Gun Competition – G Bty: detachment commander, Sgt AC O'Donnell.

Anti-tank Competition – U Bty: detachment commander, Sgt WC Morrison.

During the exercise the Regiment played host to two distinguished guests: B Gen PA Neatby, Commander 1 Combat Group, and Col JA Cotter, Director of Artillery.

NATIONAL RANK QUALIFYING SCHOOL

Between June 28th and August 18th the Regiment conducted the Artillery Militia National Rank Qualifying School at Shilo. The School was organized as a separate entity with a mixed 3 RCHA/RSS staff including the CO of the Regiment, LCol Hurley, as Commandant and the well-known Infantier/Pilot/Gunner, Major Frank Bayne, as Chief Instructor.

A total of ninety-four students attended the nine courses conducted. Officer courses included Captain Qualifying Block II and Lieutenant Qualifying Blocks I and II. Men's courses included Detachment Commander, Basic Artillery Technician, Artillery Communicator, Artillery Driver, Non-Trade Driver and Basic Artilleryman.

Award winners as top students on their courses were as follows:

Capt Qualifying Maj GF Carline, 10 Fd Regt
Lt Qualifying 2Lt JF Carter 5 BC Bty
Detachment Commander . . . Bdr DP Korolyk, 5 BC Bty

The school was most successful and an encore will take place in the summer of 1977.

WAINCON 76

During the last half of September and early October 1976 elements of 3 RCHA participated in the 1 Combat Group training concentration, WAINCON 76.

G Battery, augmented with personnel and equipment from the other batteries, was the only battery to deploy as a formed sub-unit. After a week of reviewing basic artillery procedures such as fire planning and fire and movement the battery deployed to support 3 PPCLI in a series of combat team exercises, Pacific Panache. These exercises featured a scenario based on a demolition guard at the Battle Bridge and included live firing by the battery in support of each exercise serial. For this exercise the battery occupied a completely dug in position.

As well as supporting 3 PPCLI, G Battery also found time to conduct target grid procedure and OP training for 408 Squadron and the LDSH(RC). At the end of a most successful period of training G Battery returned to Shilo on October 4.

In addition to G Battery other elements of 3 RCHA also deployed to Wainwright as participants or control staff for Exercise Rite Simple III, a command post

exercise conducted by FMC Headquarters and designed to practise the commander and staff of 1 Combat Group in the role of a brigade headquarters within a divisional-size force. As a work-up to Exercise Rite Simple III, 1 Combat Group conducted Exercise Poison Dart between September 21st and 24th. For this exercise control staff came from 1 Combat Group units, including 3 RCHA while the CO and Arty Tac were players.

For Exercise Rite Simple, conducted between October 2nd and 9th, the artillery control staff came from Mobile Command Headquarters augmented by personnel from 1 Airborne Battery and 3 RCHA. Again the CO and Arty Tac were players on the exercise. All in all the exercise was most successful with players gaining the opportunity to work within a higher formation scenario, something not often practised in Canada.

The last elements of the Regiment redeployed to Shilo on October 9th, with the knowledge that most would be back in Wainwright in three months for Exercise Rapier Thrust V.

EXERCISE LIMBER GUNNER II

Over the summer months 3 RCHA saw many of its newly trained gunners and experienced personnel posted from the Regiment to fill vacancies in Germany, the Combat Arms School and other locations. As relatively few new members were posted in it was three much reduced batteries which deployed to the Shilo ranges between October 18th and 29th for the Fall Practice Camp.

Reinforcing the Regiment were three officers from RSS and a number of militiamen from 26 Fd Regt. In addition 1 AB Battery trained in Shilo during this exercise.

Supporting the Regiment during this exercise were CH-135 and CH-136 helicopters from 408 Squadron and CH-147 helicopters from 450 Squadron. Helicopters were used for movement of OP parties, recce parties, guns and ammunition as well as Air OP shooting and resupply. Highlights included the movement of J Battery by air at night and a night resupply of the Regiment by CH-147 helicopter.

Again the Regiment played host to a number of distinguished visitors including LGen J Chouinard, Commander FMC; BGen EMD Leslie, the Colonel Commandant, and Col JA Cotter, Director of Artillery. In addition the Regiment was visited in the field by the Chief Warrant Officers course and a group of officers from 1 Service Battalion in Calgary.

EXERCISE NORTHERN PASSAGE II

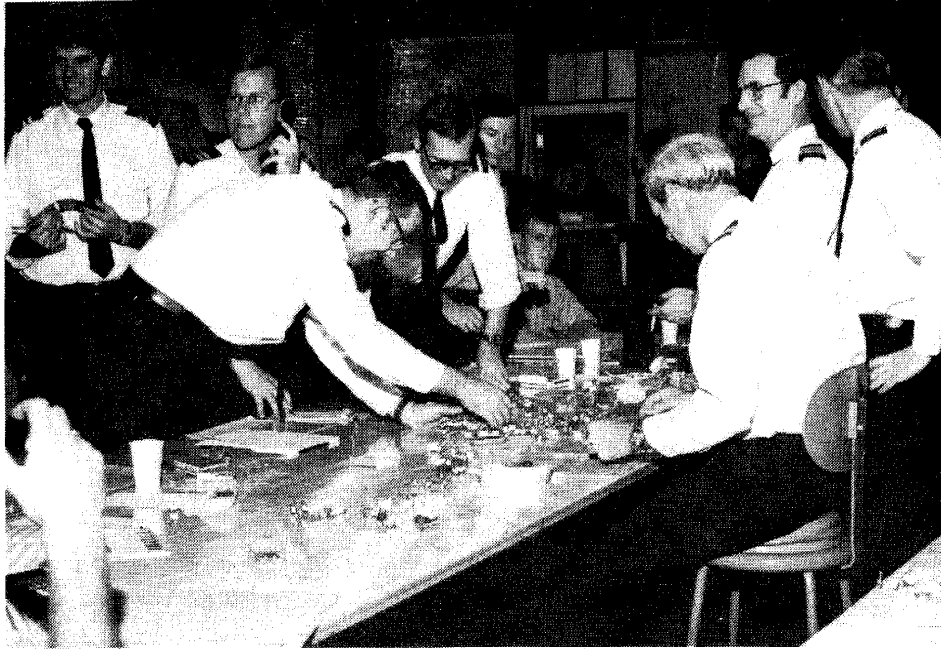
Between December 2 and 10, 21 members of 3 RCHA were in Calgary as players and controllers for EXERCISE NORTHERN PASSAGE II. The exercise, a two-sided free play radio battle, used training war game techniques to generate information. The detailed game control organization was provided by DLOR. Six members of 3 RCHA were employed on the control staff as FOOs and assessors.



Bdr Macumber, RE reminisces with the Colonel Commandant about Cyprus, where he was Gen Leslie's driver.

The exercise scenario was a non-nuclear situation on the northwest highway system north of Fort St. John in the month of January. The aim of the exercise was to practise 1 Combat Group in the conduct of winter operations within the standard brigade group concept and to study the tactical problem of fighting on the northwest highway system within the tree line.

Exercise players included the CO and his tactical headquarters deployed at brigade headquarters, BCs parties deployed with their supported battalions and the RCPOs party deployed on the friendly side while Capt John Hawthorne acted as enemy artillery commander. All participants found the exercise to be of great value as it reinforced many old lessons and taught new ones to almost everyone.



Ex Northern Passage – activity centered around the war gaming board.



MBdr Lee of the War Gaming Section assesses results of an engagement with Sgt Johnson and Sgt Abar.

LETTERS FROM A GUNNER IN A LONELY OUTPOST

FOREWORD:

All comments contained in the following letters reflect the opinions of one man as he struggles to retain his sanity in a secluded posting. Names of people and place have been omitted to protect the innocent.

CAPTAIN'S LOG AUG 76

Dear Sir,

Well, here I am in this wonderful country. The monsoon season is upon us and it rains every day. We have been cut off from the outside world for nine days because the roads have washed away. We have no running water, no electricity, no sewage system and we ran out of food two days ago. It's just like New Brunswick.

We are down to our last 10 beer. It is necessary to put a guard on the refrigerator. However, we are not sure that we can trust the guard, so one of us must guard him. There are only two of us, so it makes for some interesting work shifts.

Our last seven meals have been rice pudding, the cook can just about handle that. However, today we are having goat for dinner. I expect to be sick tomorrow.

Last week I sent all my uniforms to the laundryman. I wait patiently for their return, but I feel that he must be the best dressed man in the country now. Our combat clothing doesn't stand up well to being beaten against a rock; must be a design failure or something. Oh, well, I will be better off if my luggage ever gets here from Canada.

CAPTAIN'S LOG SEP 76

Dear Sir,

Today is my letter writing day. I am just sitting here soaking up the local culture. That takes about two minutes.

It has cooled down lately. It is only a balmy 85 degrees F. I'd turn on the fan but he's gone to the bazaar.

We now have a kerosene-powered refrigerator, a rare luxury and the latest gadget on the market. The native staff still haven't figured out how a flame can produce cold, so every ten minutes they come in and check out the magic.

We have four drivers, two batmen and a cook, total combined IQ — 80. We call our cook, Cookie. Original, heh? His culinary talent stops at lighting the stove. He used to be a mechanic for an Animal Transport Unit. I think that's why he smells like a mule.

What can I say, I've been on this tour for two years, no I mean two months. Time really flies when you're having fun!!

CAPTAIN'S LOG NOV 76

Dear Sir,

Well, I have been moved to another station. I am living in an old palace which has been converted into an officers' mess. It is unique to have electricity and running water. The water is cold and still unsafe to drink but one mustn't have too much luxury.

The hardest job here is to create work as boredom is a big problem. I expect to be at this place for about two months. I don't really care, only about 8½ months of my sentence to go. Actually this is an interesting posting. I keep saying that to keep my morale up.

CAPTAIN'S LOG DEC 76

Dear Sir,

Well, another from your local correspondent. Life here is quiet as usual.

The General here prides himself on running the cheapest mission in the world. He is very successful — I can't think of another place where soldiers have to buy their own toilet paper. Oh, well, just seven months to go.

I will drop you another line when my morale returns to its usual high level and the hectic pace here slows down. We are in the busy season with Christmas and all coming up. Only 24 more shopping days to go!

CAPTAIN'S LOG 20 DEC 76

Dear Sir,

I imagine that by now the Regiment is caught up in the spirit of Christmas. There isn't too much planned for here, as I am now stationed with another officer who speaks little English. I spend most of the day repeating myself and attempting to explain details. Diagrams are most helpful.

Life moves along. I noticed in town the other day that a couple of local dogs had pups, and oh, yes, we had one of our jeeps repaired. All this excitement leaves one quite breathless.

I get to take some time off in three weeks. That's if the General approves. However, because of the travel conditions there is no place to go. I am looking forward to the time off, however. I don't know why, but it just seems immoral for a soldier not to be happy over leave.

Well, it will soon be time for me to do the noon radio schedule. Voice procedure is very important. If you use it, everyone becomes suspicious that you are trying to get an HQ posting. As that is a no-no, people seem to make extra efforts not to use voice procedure at all.

That concludes all the important news, anything else would be trivia.

You know, more officers should volunteer for a posting like this. It even makes you appreciate Camp Wainwright!

So adieu for now. Give my regards to everyone and have a happy new year.

AIR DEFENCE

U Bty is now well into its second year of existence as the AD Bty in 3RCHA. The commitment to Air Defence has become almost complete, although we're still a 105 mm CI Bty. This year, the Bty ran more courses and fired more 40 mm rounds than ever before.

Air Defence activities commenced in May with a very successful practice camp. The Bty fired over 4000 rounds during the week and gained a great deal of knowledge and experience into the fine art (?) of Aim-off. Four Basic Boffin courses were run during the summer and fall. In September we were pleased to host Capt Marius Grinius (CAS) and his Advanced Boffin course from 128 and 129 AAD Bty. In Nov, we capped it off with another successful practice camp. The most enjoyable feature of all the Boffin training done was the excellent liaison and relationships that were established with the AD Btys in CFE over the year. We sincerely hope that this will continue in the future.

The Bty also sent many people off on outside courses. Capt Barry Hamilton and Lt Don Grant attended the first Air Defence Officers' course at CAS. Blowpipe training was not ignored, as 10 personnel are now trained (we hope our trainer comes soon). In addition, it has just been learned that the Bty will send one person on a MATS A course in England – do they get pilot's wings?

The Bty is looking forward to an even more active year in 1977, especially in Blowpipe training. Where else but in an AD Bty can you train on two diverse equipments (Boffin/Blowpipe), fly model aircraft, practise skeet shooting, plus train continually on all other aspects of soldiering. Things are "looking up" in Air Defence.

3 RCHA PERSONNEL IN OP DANACA

By Capt Sid Stephen

If one of the problems faced by 3 RCHA engaged in flood control, in the spring of 1976, was a shortage of sand to fill bags used to hold back the Souris River, some members of the Regiment had an over-abundance of sand, and very little water at all; no, not another SNAFU from the supply system – starting early in March and continuing until late in the fall, 60 members of 3 RCHA served as part of 1 Combat Group's contribution to OP DANACA, the Canadian support for the United Nations Emergency Force, Middle East.

Canadian participation in UNEF II required the formation of several units in Egypt and Israel, and the filling of staff positions at a number of locations in the theatre. 3 RCHA personnel served at many levels in all of these organizations. Since the Canadian role is primarily a support one, the support trades within the Regiment were especially well represented, but many gunners were also attached as drivers, communicators, storemen, and with the Defense Platoons at Canadian camps, in Egypt and on the Golan Heights.

At Ismailia, midway between Suez and Port Said on the Suez Canal, the main Canadian concentration is at Camp El Gala, an old RAF airfield on the outskirts of the city. Co-located with the Polish contingent to UNEF, Camp El Gala is "home" to about 1,000 Canadians, making up a Headquarters unit which roughly corresponds to a Canadian "base" and the following integral units: 73 Canadian Service Battalion, 73 Canadian Signals Squadron, and 116 Air Transport Unit. A composite Logistics Coy, detached from 73 Cdn. Svc. Bn., is located at Camp Zouani, just inside the Israeli border on the Golan Heights; other units of the Svc. Bn. and the Sigs. Sqn. are located through the area, from Alexandria on the Mediterranean coast, to Damascus, in Syria.

The Canadians are responsible for all supply and maintenance support of the other national contingents who make up the UNEF observer staff. These include contingents from Finland, Iran, Ghana, Sweden, Senegal, Austria and others. The lack of standardized equipment, long and often unreliable supply lines, language barriers and cultural differences in terms of food, work habits and climate adaption made the work hard and sometimes frustrating, but seldom dull. Also, there was the knowledge, brought home by the amount of military equipment, troops and ordnance in evidence on both sides of the buffer zones, that here one was making a real contribution to the maintenance of world peace, whether you were a staff officer, a clerk, a mechanic or a transport driver.

It would be impossible to take note of all jobs done by all Regimental personnel attached to UNEF, but the following will give examples of what some of 3 RCHA were doing while our comrades were engaged in the regular run of events back in Canada.

Capt. Wayne Douglas, now BK of G Bty, went to UNHQ in downtown Ismailia, where he was a Staff Officer – 2 Operations. Much of his time was spent out in the buffer zone, doing inspection and liaison work with the observer groups on the east side of the Suez Canal. Also serving with the UNHQ staff, but in Damascus, Syria, was Sgt. Floyd Bennet, now retired, who was in charge of accommodation at the United Nations Disengagement Observers Force there.

The Regimental Quartermaster, Capt. Sid Stephen, served as Adjutant, 73 Cdn. Svc. Bn. at Camp El Gala. With him in the Svc. Bn. was MWO Gerry Young, who was CSM of the Supply Coy, and who spent one month as acting RSM of the Bn., and Cpl J. Heard, a 3 RCHA clerk who was employed in the Bn. OR. In the Transport Coy, employed as transport operators, were MBdr K.J. Power, Gnr R.J. Palmer, Gnr A.W. Healey and Gnr R.G. Mack. Driving duties are probably the most dangerous occupation in the Middle East, where possession of the road is 9/10 of the law, and dust storms, high temperatures and stray camels are common road hazards. Though not technically responsible for transport, Canadians have had to do most of the driving into Israel, and this has meant a lot of "desert driving" for members of the Transport Coy.

Despite the fact that the Canadian area at El Gala is surrounded by barbed wire, thefts and general security is always a problem, as are packs of dogs which are attracted to the mess garbage disposal areas. Patrol,

defense and dog control is the job of the Defense Platoon, where Sgt. J.L. Larson, Bdr E.G. Flynn, and MBdr A. Coveyduck were employed during their tour. One major task which was completed while these gunners were with the Platoon was the replacement of several miles of barb wire, and the erection of watchtowers to control unauthorized "visitors" from across the "Sweetwater Canal", the irrigation ditch bordering the camp.

Another major unit at El Gala is 73 Cdn Sig Sqn and 3 RCHA sent MBdr J.C. Companion (who was employed as a Detachment Commander), along with Gnr J.N. Beecroft, Gnr P.J. Mason, and Gnr B.R. Hewitt, as dispatch carriers/radio operators to that organization.

No one would say that Ismailia was a pleasant place to serve during the summer months. Despite all the care which was taken, a lot of people suffered from "Pharaoh's Revenge", accommodation was not of the standard we are used to back home, and the terrific heat — often +135 degrees F at midafternoon, and no rain or cloud cover — made work after 1 p.m. almost impossible, through for the drivers, radio operators and shift workers there was not much chance to slack off even in the hottest weather. Boredom was always a problem, and while most tried to take advantage of the sports

schedules, organized tours and movies to fill the time, there was never enough to always keep your mind off the trip home: everyone kept a calendar, and the length of one's "time left" was always in inverse proportion to the size of the smile on his face.

In the Israeli-Syrian buffer zone, at Camp Zouani on the Golan Heights, things were a bit better. The elevation meant cooler temperatures, and the fact that there were only 125 personnel there meant a close-knit, hard-working atmosphere could be maintained. 3 RCHA personnel there included MBdr W.D. Dugan, who liked his work as an MSE OP so well that he has since re-mustered to that trade, Bdr D.W. Hill, and Bdr J.I. Borden, as well as Pte W.M. Puszkur, a clerk Admin. who worked in the Coy OR, and Cpl L. Tucker, a Sup Tech who was doing his second tour in the M.E., having served six months in Ismailia in 1975.

And there were many others as well as those named above who "did their time" in UNEF in 1976. For all, the chance to see a different part of the world, perhaps to do a new job or try a different way of life made it a worthwhile mission, and while all personnel in UNEF wore the common UN hat badge, for these from 3 RCHA, the experience brought home in a very real way the motto of the Regiment: UBIQUE.

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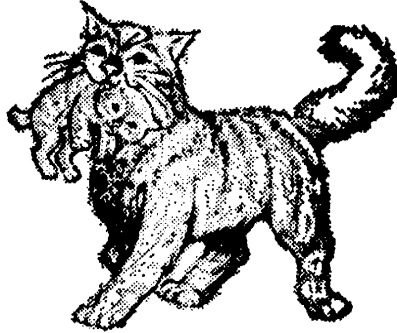
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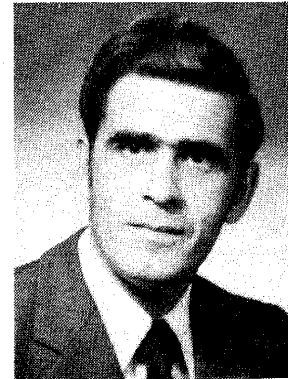
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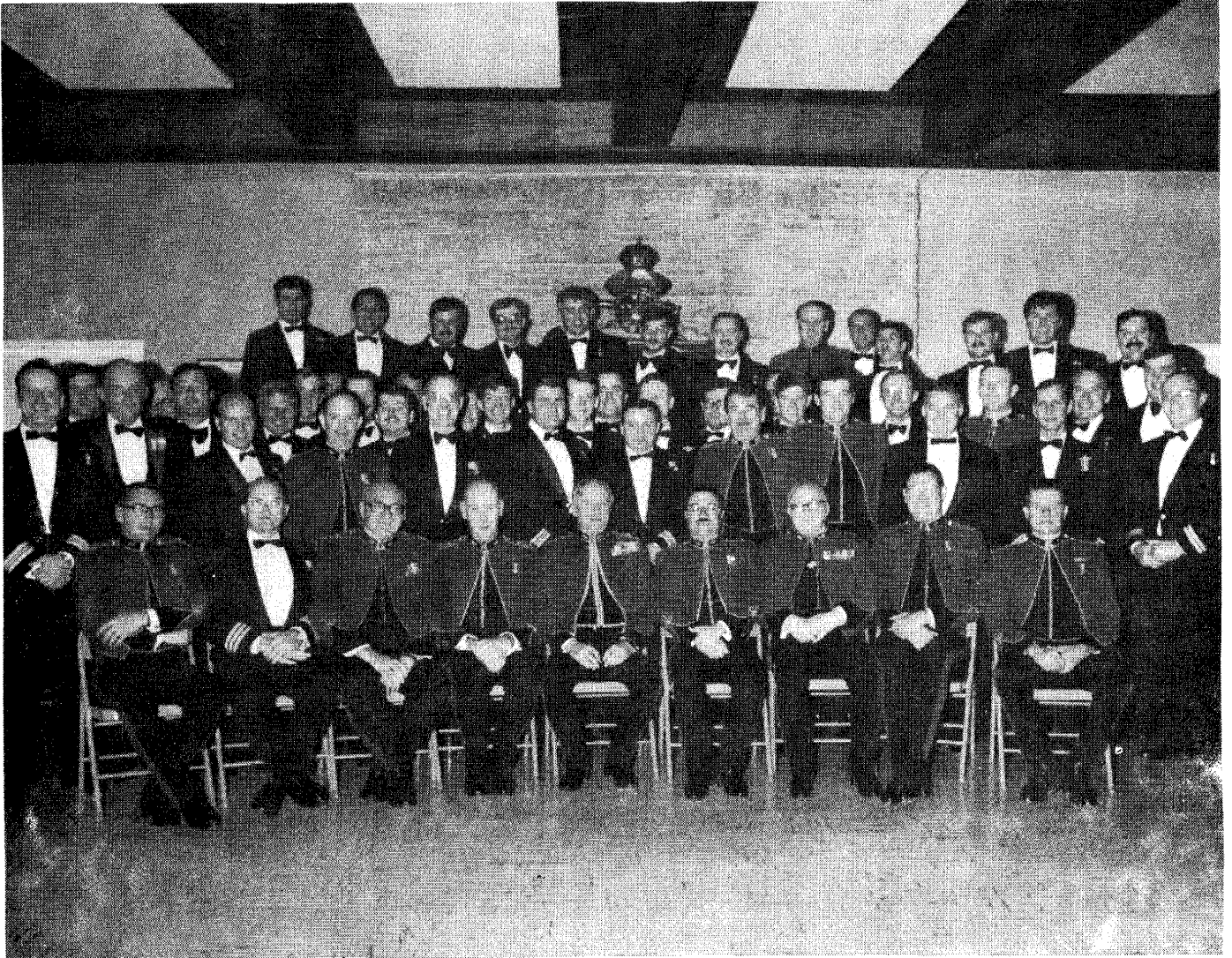
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COLONEL COMMANDANT PRESENTS PORTRAIT TO HOME STATION OFFICERS' MESS



Shown above is the Colonel Commandant presenting his official portrait to the Home Station Mess at a Formal Mess Dinner on 21 October 1976.



Mess Dinner – Home Station Officers' Mess on the occasion of the visit of the Colonel Commandant 21 October 1976.

HONORARY LIFETIME MEMBER
OF
THE HOME STATION OFFICERS' MESS



On 17 Oct 1976 Lieutenant-General J. Chouinard, Commander of Mobile Command, assisted by Colonel M.D. Calnan, Commander of the Home Station, installed Colonel S.A. Magnacca, CM, CSTJ, ED, CD, Honorary Colonel of 26 Field Regiment RCA as the Initial Honorary Lifetime member in the Home Station Officers' Mess.

Colonel Magnacca has recently completed 62 years of service including 53 years commissioned service and has been the Honorary Colonel of 26 Field Regiment since 1967. He is keenly interested in people in all walks of life, a fact which is well demonstrated in the 35 life memberships he has been awarded in various civic and military organizations, including a life membership in the Royal Canadian Artillery Association (Sept 76).

The Home Station Officers' Mess is most pleased to welcome this distinguished Gunner as the first Lifetime Honorary member.



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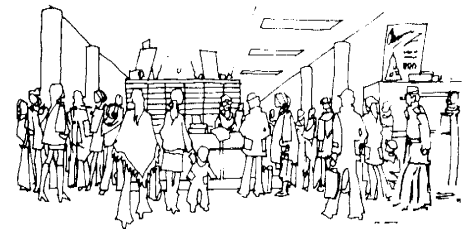


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ONCE A GUNNER – ALWAYS A GUNNER

When old Artillerymen chance to meet once again, perhaps at Regimental Reunions or Legion gatherings, their greeting to each other, with a strong inflection of warmth and pride is – “Once a Gunner, always a Gunner!”

That proud saying probably means something a little different in each veteran’s mind. When did he – or it could be she – feel he was entitled to rank himself with the Elite and assume such a title? Was it when he passed out in his basic training and qualified as a gunlayer? Could it be when as a very junior officer he showed his ability to get all the guns correctly on their zero lines? Or when?

This writer’s initiation goes away back to World War I, when the opposing armies in France were locked in a struggle of attrition, clawing their way back and forward in the Flanders mud. The skills of gunnery were admittedly simpler then, though the results one sought to achieve were much the same as today. One became an officer cadet, wearing a white band round one’s cap – a symbol of innocence perhaps! Every officer cadet had to become proficient in gun drill, understanding of his equipment, learn to ride up to a reasonable standard. Later he took part in the tactics of moving the guns in and out of action, setting up telephone communications and the theory of engaging targets. The last month of an intensive five months course was spent at Larkhill on Salisbury Plain, where he got an opportunity actually to fire the guns and had a fleeting glimpse of the engagement of targets as viewed from the Observation Post. This programme was aimed at turning out a flow of duly qualified second lieutenants, sufficient to replace the casualties in France and other zones.

Once commissioned, these young officers, about half drawn from batteries in action, the other half being eighteen-year-old boys from University or School officers’ training corps, spent three or four weeks with a reserve or reinforcement brigade in England, then joined the reinforcement flow over the English Channel into France. They were straight away posted to the various units in action.

As the year 1917 drew to a close, the gaps in Artillery ranks were greater than the flow of these newly commissioned subalterns. The Field Guns in each Division comprised two Brigades (the forerunner of today’s Field Artillery Regiments). Each Brigade had three batteries of eighteen-pounders and one battery of 4.5 inch howitzers, with six guns per battery when at full strength. All batteries in action had to be located fairly close to the front line of trenches, as the range of the eighteen-pounders was a maximum of just over ten thousand yards while the sturdy little “Hows” could throw their thirty-five pound shells about eighty-four hundred. This, of course, meant that nearly all gun positions were within range of all calibres of enemy guns. On the flat, shell hole marked and generally muddy terrain round Ypres and the river Somme gun positions were quickly spotted by the Bosche, and became somewhat uncomfortable at times. The Wagon Lines, the home of the gun teams and other horses, was generally located some four or five thousand yards back of the guns, out of range for the enemy except for his 5.9 inch heavies.

Besides the jobs he found awaiting him at the Guns or the Waggon Lines the newly arrived young officer, still wet behind the ears, was quickly introduced to the duties of a FOO (Forward Observation Officer). These duties seemed to have been overlooked somewhat in his cadet training, as he discovered that now he suddenly had to become a polished personnel relations officer, particularly with the battalion in the line supported by his battery. While the infantryman gazing out on no-man’s land really had a high regard for the aid given him by the field guns, he felt it his duty to regale the young FOO with blood-curdling accounts of shells falling short and landing on our own men. He felt that if he coaxed the green FOO up to a position well forward, the likelihood of short rounds would be greatly reduced! Thinking it over, he was probably right! Then there was the Battalion Commander for the FOO to deal with! This crusty, plain-spoken, often disillusioned character, holding a rank four steps above the gunner whose job it was to render artillery support as and when required, was never backward in voicing his views relating to FOOs and their shortcomings! One was much more at ease in a muddy front line trench, sharing a dugout at times with the forward company commander. While performing these duties as FOO one had to keep in mind the Battery Commander’s instructions about ammunition supply, the need to rest the under-strength gun detachments, and the futility of casual popping off at all targets, imaginary or otherwise.

The FOO had with him a signaller, who tried to keep a telephone line back to the battery in working order. This meant walking down to mend the line whenever it got broken, often several times a day. An instrument known as a Fullerphone was used, using morse, hopefully to make it impossible for the enemy to listen in. It was often hard for the Gun Position to get these fire orders. As an alternative, to help maintain communications, each FOO carried along a Very Light Pistol. This pistol fired a one-inch round, which burst into a red, orange or green star as the case might be, using a simple code. Thus, fire orders, in particular SOS or urgent defensive fire could be called for and brought down with minimum delay. FOOs didn’t have too good a life expectancy, as the sites they had perforce to occupy were natural points for observation, well known and well recorded by the Enemy. Any time some special “do” was undertaken, by either side, these observation points were given special attention by the Germans.

Returning to the guns themselves, this writer, without any apology, reverts to his own baptism as it were. The Battery’s normal establishment of a Major (Battery Commander), Captain and three Lieutenants was down to three officers: the BC up front with the Infantry, the Captain at the Waggon Lines with the flu (a lot of it in 1918) and one green subaltern (himself). With some qualms, doubtless, the BC had to scratch the bottom of the barrel and appoint his fledging one-pipper to the job of Gun Position Officer (G.P.O.). However, he felt this should work out all right, as the Officer C.P.O.’s Assistant, a Lance-Sergeant, was a steady experienced soldier, well able to guide the new officer.

In these conditions one sought for a position to locate the guns not too far across the muddy landscape

from a passable road. Even then, instead of the customary six-horse gun teams, the pull-in from the road required an additional four or six horses, hitched ahead in pairs with a driver on each near-side horse, often plus drag ropes and man-power! This took time and profanity — part of every gunner's basic training in communication!

One gun had arrived on the position and been given its zero line by the GPOA, using his director — an instrument like a theodolite. The idea had been to get the guns in at dusk when the visibility wasn't good enough for the Hun to spot our activity. Unfortunately we were just a little early in our timing. Just as number two gun was being drawn in under the Battery Sergeant-Major's eye, the enemy opened fire with three rounds gunfire from a pipsqueak battery — guns a little smaller than our eighteen-pounders, but with high velocity.

The shelling didn't last long, fortunately, but there were a couple of casualties, including the reliable old GPO's Assistant, who was hit in the shoulder and leg — a lovely Blighty! At the same time, the tripod supporting the director was broken and the instrument itself smashed.

Everything seemed to happen at once! The BSM kept getting the remaining guns into the position. The casualties were evacuated. Each gun was down to four gunners per detachment, which made manhandling these muddy metal monsters about, a tremendous task. Just about this time too, the telephone lines were cut by the shell fire. There was nobody to turn to for help or advice, but this green and scared subaltern knew he had to act!

Number one gun detachment commander was a trump and his prompt purposeful action served to steady his officer's nerve. Immediately his gun was laid and zero line recorded; without orders he switched his gun's dial sight onto that of number two gun and gave the line to bring it parallel to his own. However, neither gun could see the sights of the other three guns as they came onto their positions (Only five guns were left as the sixth had been put out of action earlier.) The G.P.O. came to himself and remembered something he had been taught about distant aiming points to the flank. Using number one gun's dial sight, still on the gun he took a bearing on a far-away smoke stack, still standing in the ruins of a village. This proved to be eighty degrees off the zero or

original line of fire. He was able to pass this data, by voice, to each of the other three guns as it arrived. It was almost dark as the fifth settled in but he gave it a fairly good line with his prismatic compass. The effort of doing all this and the matter of fact attitudes of the gunners did much to restore his confidence.

The Battery Commander had given an SOS or Defence Fire task before going off to liaise with the Infantry. The signal for this was a red followed by a green Very Light, in case the telephone was out of order. It called for three rounds of gun fire from all available guns, then a pause to see if other messages were sent. By a great stroke of luck, quarter of an hour after the fifth gun had recorded its zero lines, up soared the red and green Very Lights! The gun detachments hadn't even stood down for the warm stew awaiting them (bless the B.S.M.), but fired off their three rounds apiece as if on parade. We later learned that the BC, who was present with the Infantry Lieutenant-Colonel, was both astonished and pleased at this prompt response, but hid his feelings from the Infanteers, pretending this was quite normal and to be expected.

It now remained to enjoy our stew (eight hours from the previous meal), then dig in and protect each gun to some extent with sandbags and camouflage and pack in a supply of ammunition from the road, 300 yards away, instead of attempting to flounder in across the mud, in the dark, with the ammunition wagons. The signallers had staked out a command post and mended the line. Shortly after midnight everything had fallen into place.

This whole operation was routine for the hundreds of Field Batteries on the Western Front. For the writer it was a new experience full of tension, discomfort, exhausting and sometimes filled with doubts. However, one won through to the satisfaction of effective team work, the conviction that every gunner of every rank was working in harmony with his mates and doing his job. In fact, one realized that one had, for all time, become one of a brotherhood, understanding and joining in the proud boast — "Once a Gunner — Always a Gunner!"

By COL EW CORMACK, OBE ED CD (RCA Ret)

*Past President and
Honorary Life Member RCAA*

5 RALC



5 RALC Activities

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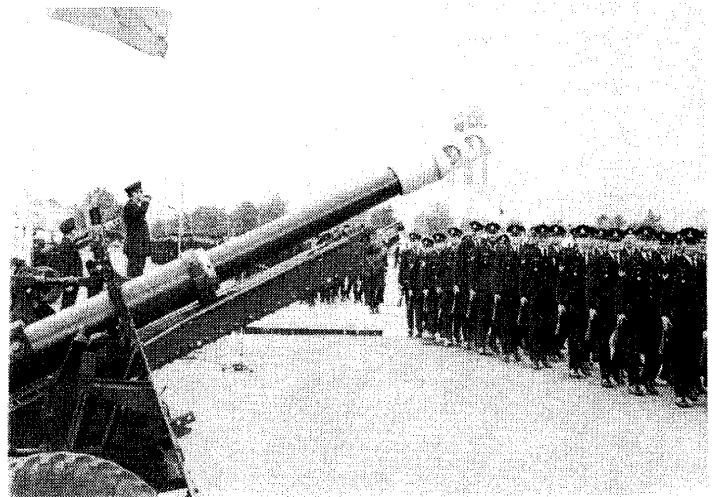
13 AOUT 1976

Vendredi le 13 août 1976, le régiment a paradé afin de souligner la passation de commandement du régiment. Le Lieutenant-Colonel Bouvette qui a commandé le régiment lors des deux dernières années a remis le contrôle du 5e RALC au Lieutenant-Colonel C. Archambault.

Profitons-en pour vous présenter brièvement ce dernier. Natif de Lachine, il y a fait toutes ses études primaires et secondaires. Il a gradué des collèges militaires en science économique. Sa première mutation au 5e G de C eut lieu en 1970 en tant qu'officier d'état-major au grade de capitaine. Promu major en 1971, il vient au régiment après son cours d'état-major à Kingston. Il a alors occupé les postes de commandant de la bie "Q" et celui de commandant adjoint du régiment.

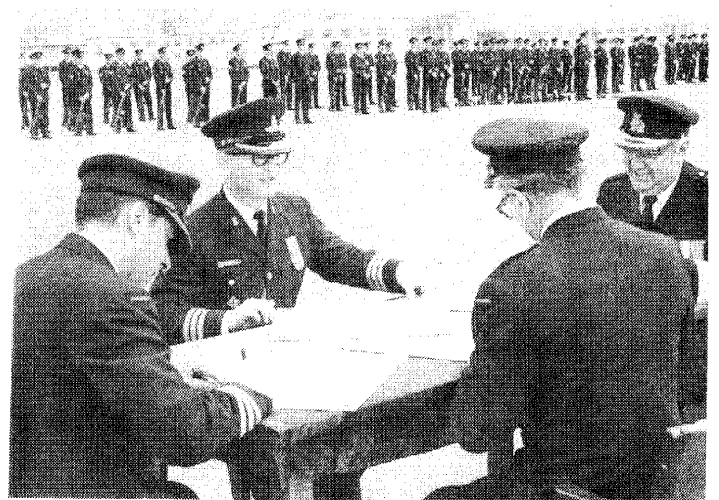
En juillet 1975, il est promu au grade qu'il possède maintenant. Après avoir travaillé un an au QGDN, il est muté comme commandant du 5e RALC.

Une fois le défilé au pas cadencé terminé, le régiment s'est dirigé au pas de course vers les véhicules et a procédé au défilé véhiculé, paradant ainsi nos couleurs qui sont nos obusiers.



Revenons à la journée du vendredi 13 août. La parade fut formée pour 14:00 hres. Elle était sous la présidence conjointe du brigadier-général E.M.D. Leslie, colonel-commandant le Régiment Royal de l'Artillerie Canadienne ainsi que du brigadier-général Gutknecht, général-commandant du 5e groupement de combat.

La revue terminée et les allocations complétées, plusieurs présentations furent faites au brigadier-général Gutknecht et au lieutenant-colonel Bouvette à l'occasion du départ de ces deux derniers.



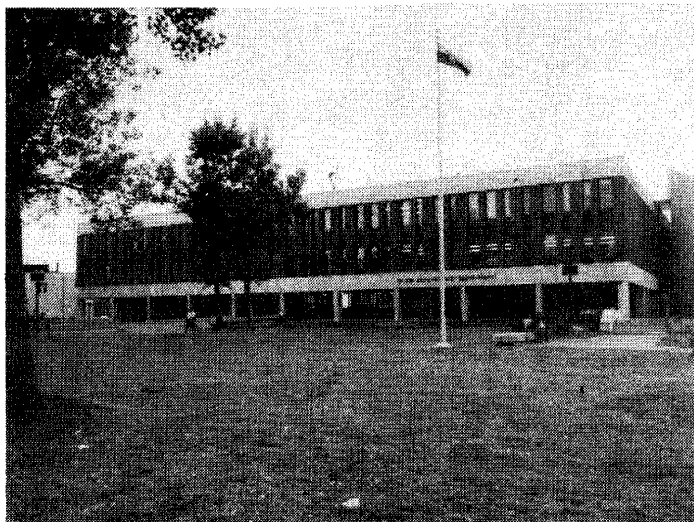
La journée s'est terminée par deux dîners régimentaires dans les mess respectifs des officiers et des sous-officiers séniors. D'autres présentations furent alors faites profitant de la présence des femmes des membres du régiment.

Le lieutenant-Colonel Bouvette, nous quitte pour le poste de commandant des centres de recrutement à Québec. Il demeure toujours à Valcartier.

OPGAMESCAN

Durant les mois d'avril, mai et juin 1976 l'entraînement battait son plein au régiment afin de se préparer à nos nouvelles tâches pour le mois de juillet 1976.

Notre avant-garde est partie au début du mois de juin afin de prendre possession de l'école qui devait devenir notre chez-soi pour la durée de l'opération. Cette école était l'école Polyvalente St-Henri qui se trouve dans le quartier St-Henri de Montréal.



Ecole Polyvalente St-Henri, notre résidence

Probablement une des plus belles écoles qui ont été occupées par les Forces Canadiennes cet été. Le système d'air climatisé fonctionnait si bien que plusieurs s'en sont tirés avec le rhume. Les hommes dormaient en moyenne à 8 par classe. Quel cauchemar lorsque les heures de travail ne concordent pas. Un gymnase était mis à notre disposition ainsi que le terrain de jeu de l'école. Le seul problème rencontré en était cependant un de taille. En effet, les couches de l'école sont construites en fonction des jeunes étudiants qui fréquentent cette polyvalente, et les têtes de couches sont à la hauteur des épaules de la majorité du personnel du régiment.

L'accueil des quelques employés de l'école fut plus que chaleureux et la plupart d'entre nous n'oublieront pas l'école St-Henri ou du moins le restaurant du coin et pour certains "Chez Robert".

Une fois le régiment bien installé dans ses nouveaux locaux, ce fut le début des visites et des reconnaissances des sites que nous devions occuper. Cette dernière étape complétée, nous étions prêts à occuper nos postes le 1er juillet, date du début de l'entraînement des athlètes.

De plus, le premier dimanche de notre séjour, afin de familiariser le public de la région avec la présence de l'armée, un déploiement de notre équipement dans la cour de l'école a fait plus que sensation. Ce qui a surtout plu, c'était nos obusiers que nous avions apportés pour les tirs des différents saluts; soit à l'ouverture et à la fermeture des jeux ainsi que le salut de la confédération le 1er juillet.

Tout ceci pour nous amener au but principal de notre venue à Montréal, la garde de sites olympiques. Le régiment avait déjà envoyé une soixantaine d'hommes pour faire la garde sur les frontières avec la Gendarmerie Royale du Canada.



Sgt Desmeules lors d'une patrouille sur les frontières

La batterie X a reçu les tâches suivantes: la garde du stade Molson, du bassin olympique et du parc Champêtre. La batterie Q était responsable de la garde du Pepsum et des polyvalentes d'Anjou et de Rosemont. La batterie d'Etat-Major s'occupait de la protection de l'école St-Henri et de ses tâches habituelles.

Regardons chacun des sites avec un peu plus de détails. Débutons par le parc Champêtre site peu connu. Ce site a servi à l'entraînement pour le football (soccer) ce site situé dans l'est de Montréal près du café de l'est.

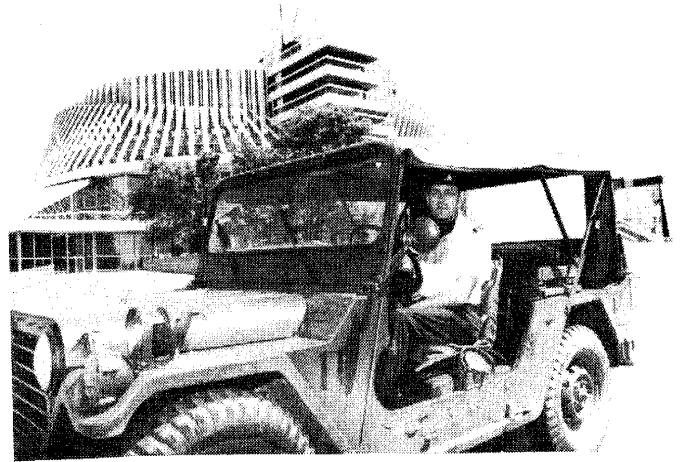
Maintenant le stade Molson, ou le parc de l'Université McGill que tout le monde connaît comme étant l'ancien stade des Alouettes de Montréal, sur ce site s'est déroulé toutes les compétitions de hockey sur gazon, incluant les finales.

Le troisième site protégé par la batterie X est celui de Bassin Olympique où se sont déroulés les compétitions d'aviron, de canoë et de kayak. Ce fut le seul site du régiment qui a rapporté une médaille d'argent au Canada (M Woods en course 1). Ce site sur l'île Notre-Dame,

ancien site de l'expo 67 était assez pittoresque: la patrouille à travers les pavillons vieux de 10 ans, sur l'île Notre-Dame ainsi que les escortes en ZODIAK fournies par le HMCS Provider.



Art Vaugeois et Cpl Carrier avec un membre du COJO au stade Molson.



Sgt Sauvé effectuant la patrouille sur l'ancien site de Expo 67.



Art Desmeules et Art D'Aoust protégeant l'entrée des athlètes féminines de conoë.



CplC Bouchard, Adjum Saulnier, Maj Gallant et Lt Lauriault discutant à la Polyvalente d'Anjou.

Un autre site se trouvait à l'Université de Montréal, soit le PEPSUM et le stade d'hiver. Là il y a eu les compétitions d'escrime, l'entraînement pour la natation et du hockey sur gazon.

Aussi, à l'autre bout de la ville se trouvait la polyvalente d'anjou où il y a eu l'entraînement du ballon-volant féminin, et la polyvalente de Rosemont où se trouvait l'entraînement du ballon panier féminin et masculin.

Donc le régiment a participé de près aux activités olympiques étant situés à des sites très intéressants et tous aussi différents des uns des autres.

EXERCICE PUBLICQUE RENCONTRE

Du 25 au 28 octobre 1976 avait lieu au 5e Régiment d'Artillerie Légère du Canada l'exercice "Publicque Rencontre". C'est alors que les Batteries X et Q ainsi que l'état-major ont uni leur force afin de procéder à une avance tactique qui devait nous conduire dans la région de Shawinigan.

Le tout a débuté avec un déploiement dans une cache qui devait durer presque toute la première journée. Nous avons établi un plan de défense locale et camouflé tous nos véhicules. Les déplacements des hommes étaient réduits au minimum afin de ne pas être repérés par l'ennemi qui survolait la région.

Le moment de quitter la cache était arrivé. Armés de nos cartes 1/50,000 qui dataient de 1957, nous nous sommes dirigés vers une position de canons prédéterminée. Cette position appartenait à un fermier qui avait bien voulu nous prêter un coin de sa terre. De là, la vraie guerre débuta. Nous étions en appui du R22eR qui procédait à l'avance sur l'axe nommé "Trèfle". Durant presque trois jours nous nous sommes déployés sur des terres de cultivateurs, camouflant, simulant des forces amies ainsi qu'ennemies. Nous nous sommes déplacés par sections afin de mieux supporter nos fantassins.

De jour et de nuit, nos artilleurs étaient à leurs postes, faisant le garde de leurs obusiers.

Quelques problèmes sont survenus à cause de l'âge de notre matériel cartographique. Certaines routes n'étaient pas indiquées, d'autres n'étaient plus là, certains ponts indiqués étaient "partis" avec le temps. Ceci occasionna des problèmes aux guides de groupes ainsi qu'à notre personnel qui devait aller au point d'approvisionnement la nuit.

Le matin du 28 octobre se déroula l'attaque finale où l'ennemi fut complètement dérouteré et anéanti grâce à un regroupement d'efforts ainsi qu'avec l'aide de nos gens de l'air militaires. La bataille était gagnée.

De là nous avons immédiatement repris la route vers Valcartier. En arrivant nous avons nettoyé notre équipement, réparé ce qui avait pu se briser lors de la mission et nous nous sommes préparés pour notre prochaine mission qui devait débuter moins de 72 heures plus tard.



Section de Météo – 5e RALC.



Détachement NS 3 – DET EAS sous le commandement du BdrC Poirier JAF.

EX PIECE MARITIME II

On 29 March 1976 the Regiment arrived in sunny Petersburg for EXERCISE PIECE MARITIME II, an exercise designed to prepare the Regiment for support to the Instructor in Gunnery Course during the Fire Planning phase of their training and to serve as our spring practice camp. For the majority of the young gunners, this was their first practice camp and for the communicators and Basic Technicians, the first opportunity to put their newly learned skills to use.

On 30 March, only six days before our support to the CAS was to begin, training commenced at a brisk pace. Morale, good from the outset, increased as the men gained confidence in themselves; as BC's Quick Fire Plans followed Troop Commanders' Simple Fire Plans the competition between batteries for adjustment and reports of "Ready on Fire Plan" grew keener. As usual for this time of year, the biggest problem facing CPO's was fighting the mud of Gagetown. Battery CPs were a hive of activity as CPOs and Techs worked out some not so simple fire plans and wondered if the OP officers had read 306 (4) in the past year. The Mortar Platoon of 3 R22eR took an active part in both phases of the training program. The Mortar Platoon's FCs had trained with Q Bty during March and were well up on their procedures.

Finally on 5 April, with many long hours of work already behind us training goals achieved the Regiment was ready to support the IG Course. The first day of shooting was under sunny skies and marked the start of a very satisfying period of good weather and excellent shooting; an unbeatable combination. Those who thought that they had learned a lot during the first week (the Regimental Practise Camp), found that they had a lot more to learn as the student IGs put the Regiment through its paces. The IGs learned too that the Regimental Officer's Mess became a hotbed of debate concerning the finer points of gunnery.

By the end of EXERCISE PIECE MARITIME II the Regiment had expended 5,000 rounds of ammunition during both phases of the exercise. Both la Bie X and la Bie Q, who had commenced the practice camp with largely inexperienced young gunners, left for home on 16 April as well practised teams having enjoyed the hospitality of the Combat Training Centre and its extensive range facilities.

A BRIEF LOOK AT THE FRENCH ARTILLERY

by: Capt D.J. Phillips, RCPO, 5e RALC

INTRODUCTION

It seemed strange, that in Republican France with its recent history stemming from the revolution and its consequent renouncement of royalty, that the first unit that Capt Doug Moreside and I should visit was the "Premier Regiment Royal d'Artillerie". As was soon explained to us, it was only logical as both Louis XVI and Napoleon I served the guns in this historic regiment.

The 1e Regiment Royal d'Artillerie (1e RA) was one of three close support regiments, an air defence regiment and a divisional locating battery which were attending the semi-annual practice camp of the Seventh Division's artillery (AD 7) units. Control of the practice, and our hosts, were the divisional artillery staff under the command of Colonel Cassagne.

The practice camp was held in the Camp of Suippes near Chalons-sur-Marne, or, for the connoisseurs of fine wines, 60 km southeast of Rheims, the world-renowned champagne capital.

During our brief six-day stay we were exposed to the complete range of artillery equipments and organizations within a French mechanized division. I should mention here that, in my limited experience, the French army is unsurpassed when it comes to hospitality. Future visitors should be prepared for one and one-half hour luncheons complete with the ever-present vin du jour. (The officers of the AD 7 prefer Cotes du Rhone and, contrary to popular belief, some were even observed watering it down.)

ORGANIZATIONAL CONCEPT OF THE FRENCH ARMY

Before launching into a description of the artillery, it would probably be beneficial to look at the organization of the French formations. These are based on the assumption that any future conflict will involve the threat of tactical nuclear weapons.

The division is composed of three mechanized brigades which are normally reinforced by detachments from the organic combat support units of the division or corps.

The mechanized brigade comprises of an AMX 30 tank regiment, two mechanized infantry regiments, an artillery regiment and a company of engineers. In the French context the term "regiment" denotes a battalion-sized unit.

In the case of the tank regiment there are four tank squadrons organized into four platoons each with three tanks, and one mechanized squadron of APCs divided into four platoons of three APCs.

The two mechanized regiments each consist of two squadrons of four platoons of three AMX 13 tanks (90mm gun) and one platoon of four AMX 13s (SS11 ATGMs) as well as two mechanized companies, each consisting of three sections with four APCs each.

The brigade is an organic formation which is capable of carrying out rapid manoeuvres based on its assault element, the AMX 30 tank regiment, supported by its two mechanized regiments as well as its integral artillery and engineers. The table below shows the breakdown of a brigade's 226 tracked combat vehicles:

54 AMX 30 Tanks
52 AMX 13 Tanks
16 AMX 13 (SS11)
15 155mm SP How
89 APCs

ARTILLERY IN THE DIVISION

The French artillery system differs somewhat from ours in that fixed-organization divisions exist and close support and a low level air defence regiment is retained at divisional level.

In our concept, at least at the moment of writing, we operate within the brigade group concept where close support artillery is organic to independent brigade groups. However, in our staff college teachings and exercises we do talk within a divisional context of regiments "Remaining in DS to . . .

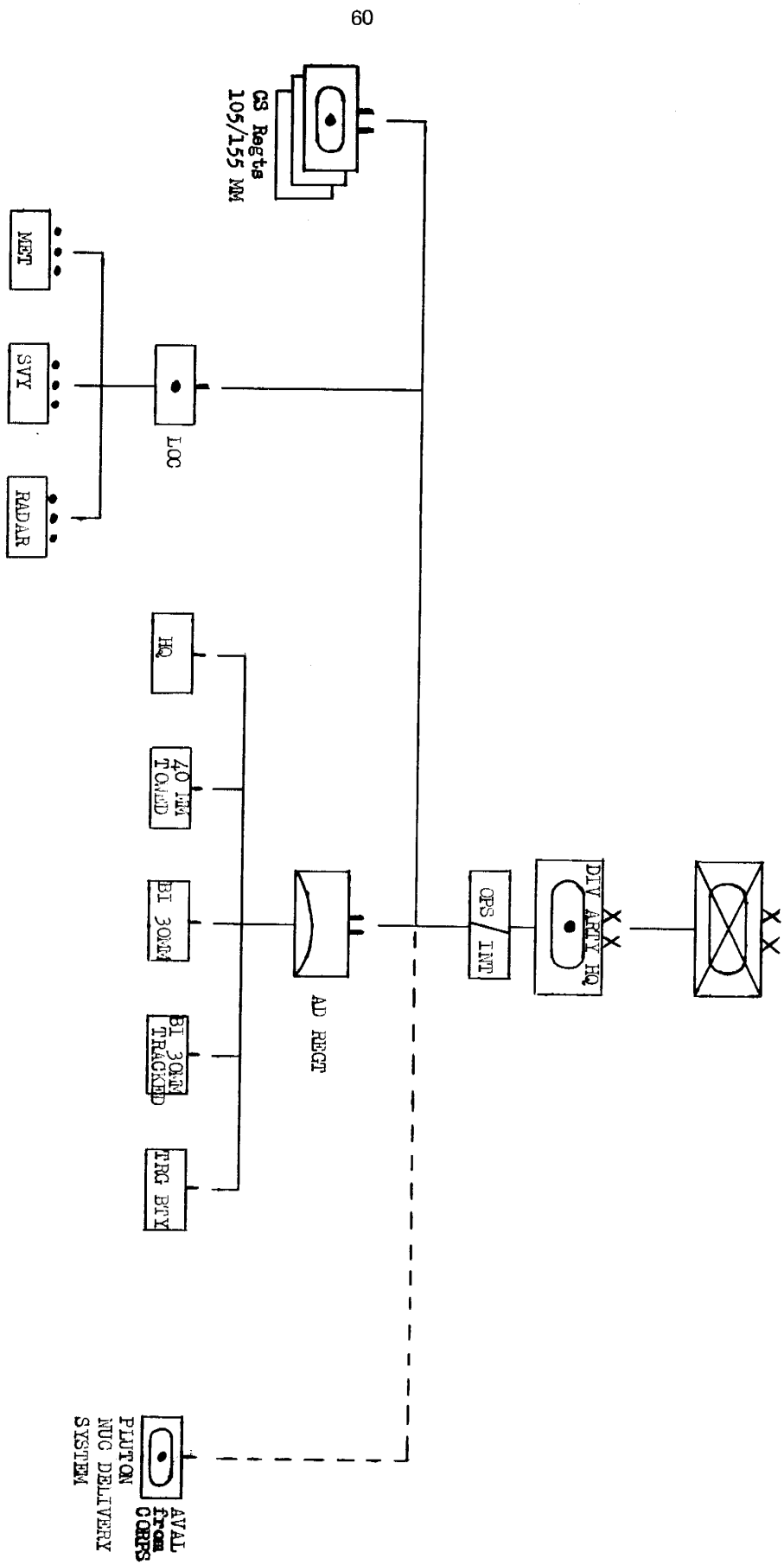
The French system appears to lend itself especially well to operations in a state of general war in North West Europe. It would not necessarily be the best structure for a small Canadian force to follow with its many and varied commitments ranging from general to limited war to peacekeeping operations.

LOCATING

The locating battery of a French division has three major components: survey, meteorology and artillery intelligence. All survey is based on the firm map detail concept and all units are issued with STANAG from BP cards. The equipment and the methods used, at divisional level, are essentially the same as those employed by Canadian units. The only major difference of note is the use of the "Alouette II" helicopter which has been modified to carry an exterior-mounted tellurometer. The tellurometer is mounted in parallax with a TV camera, inside the aircraft, which the surveyor uses to direct the pilot so as to hover over the desired point on the ground; this greatly speeds up the passage of common fixation.

The meteorological section is equipped with a first generation radiotherodolite system which requires approximately two and one-half hours from arrival on the position to the transmission of the met message. Radar technicians are not on the establishment, therefore, the section carries spare parts for all major components. Sections taking visual observations are capable of being deployed into brigade forward areas.

FRENCH 67 DIVISION

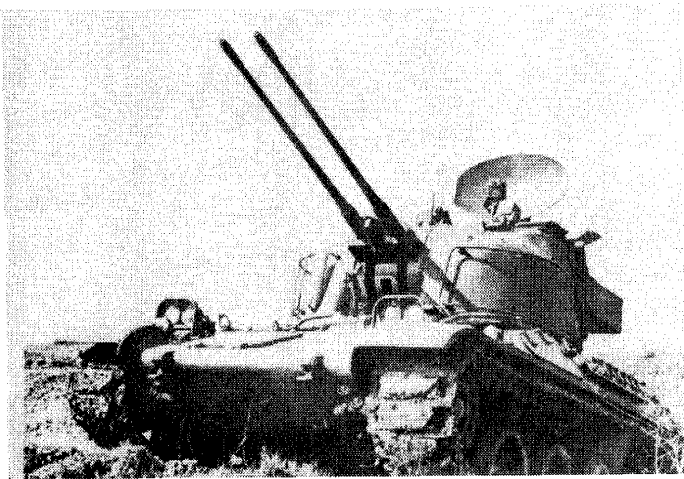


Although no sound-ranging equipment is presently in service, the French are extremely interested in a radio link system which they hope to acquire shortly. Sound familiar?

As the aim of this particular practice camp was to exercise individual units and not to fire or exercise as a division, I cannot give any details on their artillery intelligence capability although the organization and communications exist.

AIR DEFENCE

The 57e RA is the division's low level air defence regiment. It is equipped with one battery of towed 40mm guns, soon to be replaced by a missile system (ROLAND?), and two batteries of radar-controlled twin 30mm guns mounted on an AMX 30 chassis. Each battery has eight equipments in addition to which are added six quad .50 cal machine guns mounted on second-war vintage halftracks. The "quad-fifties" make an extremely formidable escort for recce parties. All regimental communications are achieved by HF radios employing CW. This concept has been adopted due to the extreme distances the French envisage in future conflicts. The use of morse and its inherent training problem are discussed later in this article.



Two interesting points arose out of the day we spent with the 57th. Firstly, the French tow their drogues on a head-on attitude behind, of all things, an L-19 aircraft (too bad we sold ours). The rationale for this is that AD low-level gun and missile systems are more effective and more likely to be employed in this fashion. The second point of note was the use of the closed-circuit TV camera issued with the BI-30mms, by the detachments on 40mm towed guns. The detachment commander was able to monitor the gunner's shoot and then debrief the man immediately after, in a CP van, where the sequence was played back for him.

THE CLOSE SUPPORT REGIMENT

Perhaps the easiest way to explain the organization and the functioning of the French close support regiment is to say that it is organized somewhat along our lines and functions halfway between the US and the British system with a distinctively Gallic flavour. Having said that, I will proceed to either confuse or educate you.

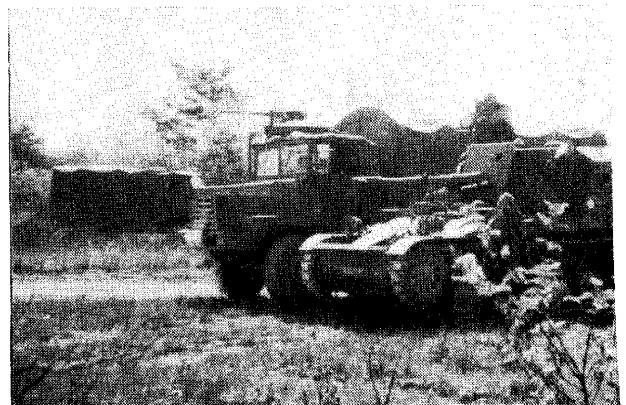
COMMAND AND CONTROL

The artillery regimental commander is either a Col or a LCol depending on the geographic location of this caserne ("isolated" units having Cols). In action the CO is located with his tactical HQ at the Bde CP in order to advise and to co-ordinate all the support weapons available to the Brigade.

The second-in-command (another LCol who is obviously junior in seniority) is the CO's chief of staff and is in command of the regimental gun area.

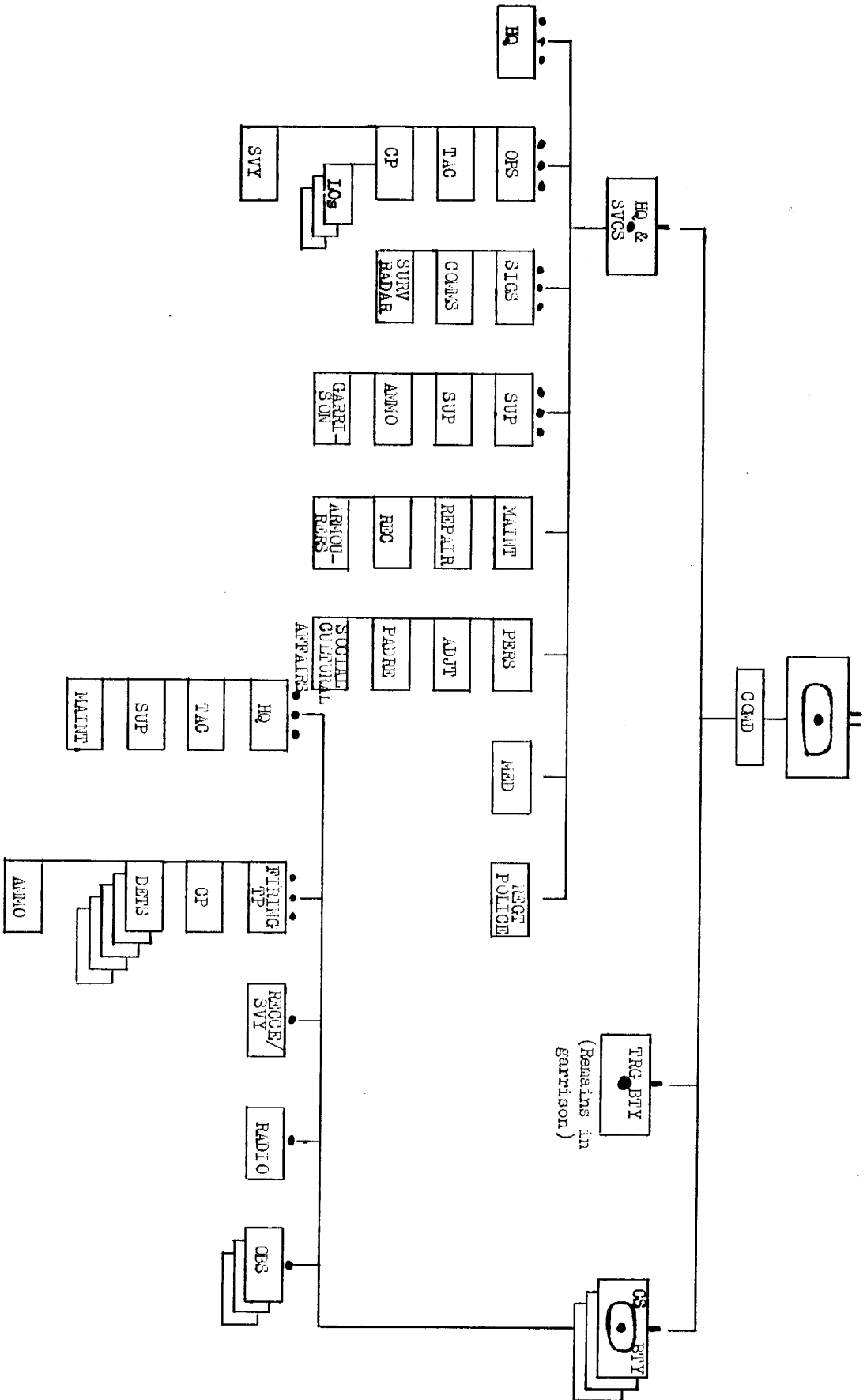
The remainder of the officers in the RHQ operate not unlike their Canadian counterparts with the following exceptions: The RCPO, a major, is responsible for all operations and training of the regiment (the CO's assistant at Bde HQ is a lieutenant ¹⁰). The BC of HQ and SVCs Bty, the chief of tech svcs, and the chief of admin svcs are all majors with the result that all the field grade officers are concentrated in RHQ. The batteries are commanded by captains. Lieutenants act as observers, leaving only two officers at the gun position. The problem at the battery level is not that the officers are too junior; French officers in general have about eight to ten years more experience at each rank level than their Canadian counterparts. The battery NCOs receive far more responsibility. The problems this creates are explained in more detail in the portion of the article dealing with training.

Although the regimental commander sub-allots his batteries to supported units, to which they supply liaison and communications, there is no inherent guarantee that the BC or an observer of a battery will be assigned his own battery to engage fire missions. The RCPO decides, based on availability of fire units, ammunition and target description with which sub-units to engage. How this is accomplished follows in the discussion on communications.



105mm AU50 and ammo vehicle. Range 14 km. Note NBCW suits.

A TYPICAL FRENCH CLOSE SUPPORT ARTILLERY REGIMENT





155mm F3AM – Range 20 km.



*RATAAC on AMX 10.
Bde level surveillance radar also used to adjust artillery.
Found in Radar Section of Communications Troop Close
Support Regiment.*

COMMUNICATIONS

Communication within the French CS Artillery regiment is very different from ours. Not only is the configuration and uses of their nets different, but they also rely heavily on a HF (CW) facility).

Regimental Fire Orders Nets (VHF). Depending on the tactical situation, the RCPO will order the opening of up to three Regimental Fire Orders nets; however, normally one net would suffice for all calls for fire (i.e. all BCs, all observers, all fire units and the RCPO on the

same net with all calls being initially addressed to ϕ who would then allot the fire mission guns and ammunition).

Regimental Command Net (VHC). One regimental command net operates in order to pass messages relative to operations, fire plans, artillery intelligence and movement orders, etc.

A regimental survey and administration net may also be established. Battery fire orders nets normally

operate between the battery CPs and individual guns.

Depending on the tactical situation, the regiment joins the following nets:

Bde Comd Net HF (CW) and VHF
Supported Unit Comd Net VHF
Higher Arty Comd Net VHF
Higher Arty Fire Orders Net HF (CW)
Art Int and Air Attack Warning Net HF (CW) Di or Corps.

In discussing communications we best see the major differences between the British/Canadian/US/French systems. Although it may at first appear unworkable, there is a lot to be said for devoting one net to fire missions exclusively. This system allows any observer, after being assigned a fire unit, to address his call directly to the battery concerned without "flicking" endlessly or passing through his own battery CP, who then relays to O, who must in turn designate the sub-units to engage.

MAJOR PROCEDURAL ANOMALIES AND OTHER DIFFERENCES

The basic French fire unit is a five-gun battery with the centre gun being used for the majority of adjustment as an economy measure in peacetime (single gun adjustment). However, their preferred method of adjustment, ammunition permitting, is to fire a salvo from the battery at an opening grid followed by two additional salvos at 200 meters plus and minus of the initial grid. The rationale behind this procedure is that an OP officer worth his salt and who has identified his zone can neutralize his target while adjusting it. FFE is ordered at an ADD or DROP 100. This procedure is not unlike our now-forgotten Air Observers "LADDER" bracketing system which was most effective due to the pilot's improved command of the target area, albeit we only used one gun.

The solution to the gunnery problem in the command post is computed graphically. In all cases the fire of the battery is distributed over the entire target area by computing individual bearing and elevation corrections considering the attitude, length and depth of the target.

Quick actions, which generally take up to six minutes at first glance, appear to be far slower than what we are accustomed to. The major difference is that the director is set up, oriented and line passed before any gun is allowed to fire, however, at the end of the six minutes FFE is usually completed as adjustment is again conducted by salvos.

Practice-type rounds which contain a smoke element are frequently used, especially during quick actions, to minimize the safety problem. Those in current use are the OX MLE 53 (Fr) and the OX MI (US).

A very good system of ammunition handling is used by the French artillery. As an example, 155mm ammunition is "palletainerized" in water tight containers with the necessary lifting hooks as follows:

One Container/Pallet

10 HE Rounds	10 PD Fuzes
10 Green Bag Charges	3 VT Fuzes
2 White Bag Charges	12 Primers

NEW EQUIPMENT

The French army appears very interested in all new equipments produced by the Western nations although they have a very definite penchant for developing and producing their own. They have been monitoring recent advances in the fields of sound-ranging, meteorology, muzzle velocity analysing and laser rangefinding. The major equipment under trial in France is the 155mm Grande Cadence de Tir (GCT) which is scheduled to enter their service in the near future. This equipment, based on the AMX 30 chassis and incorporating fighting compartment and gun system produced by GIAT industries, will replace all 105 and 155mm SP howtizers in present service. The main features of the 155 GCT are its eight rounds per minute capability, made possible by a combustible charge container, and a range of 23.5 kms.



Le canon de 155 G.C.T.

TRAINING

The next time you feel that you have insufficient time or qualified personnel to carry out training for your assigned roles, it may be worthwhile to reflect on another nation's special problems.

Consider the case of the CO of a French close support regiment whose complement of men below the rank of bombardier is made up in total of draftees (approximately 50% of his bdrs are draftees as well). Draftees serve only twelve months.

Each regiment maintains a training battery which produces soldiers for employment in all the specialties found in the regiment (shades of W, X and Z Light Batteries during the pre-depot days!). A four-month training period which includes general military training, a basic gun number course and elementary specialty courses takes up part of the twelve-month period of obligatory service. Some specialties such as Basic Arty Tech or Surveyor Courses are one month longer. The Gunners are trained in and carry out only one function during their term of service which includes two regimental level practice camps. To fully appreciate the problem you must realize that the only non-gunner in the regiment is the Medical Officer. Yes, that includes the cooks, mechanics, clerks . . . you name it. The selection for these non-gunner trades is made after basic gun number training and is based on prior civilian training or experience.

The system sounds great as one would normally expect to find experienced tradesmen amongst each batch of new recruits considering that, in France, the draft applies to all male citizens between the ages of 18 and 25. However, in practice, that is not the way it happens as the majority, quite understandably, prefer to get their military service over with as soon as they have completed trade or high school. You can well imagine the resultant training and operational burden that is put on the senior NCOs and officers. Therefore, the next time that "Base" does not provide you with your "established position" cook or MA for your two-week exercise, do not feel too hard done by.

CONCLUSION

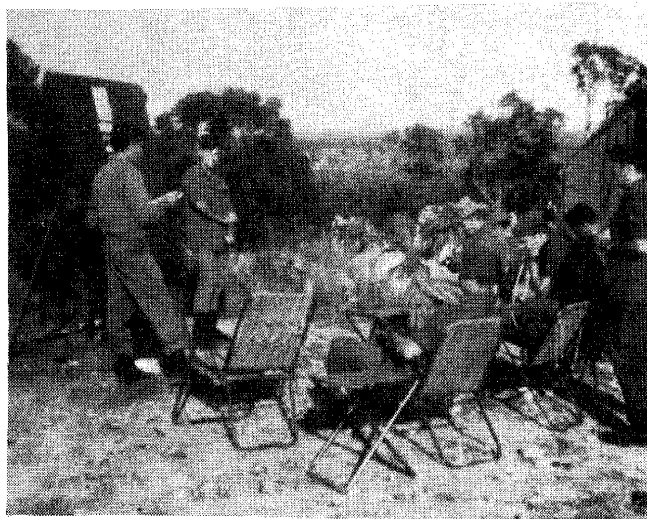
Military service in France is a way of life. The national serviceman is a citizen who gives up one year of his life toward the service of his nation. The result is that the civilian population respects and is more or less sympathetic to the serviceman's problem and to the need for a strong national defence. The professional officer and the career soldier work long hard hours in order to bring each group of draftees up to the necessary operational level.

There is a great deal for all of us to learn from the soldiers of any country. I strongly recommend that anyone who has the chance, especially in the air defence and locating fields, visit "nos confreres" in order to absorb their military expertise and their excellent hospitality; do partake of the daily luncheons, but ensure that you should schedule a two-month crash reducing plan immediately on return to Canada.

EXERCISE KANGAROO II

Special service flight 7694 left Ancienne Lorette on 16 Sept 76 for Australia. On board were a group of 150 from CFB Valcartier which included 13 gunners from 5e RALC. We landed in Brisbane, Australia, 24 hours later on a typical rainy spring day.

Our first three weeks in Australia were spent at the Land Warfare Center in Canungra where "Jungle Environment Training" is taught. This training was required to get us accustomed to the different types of terrain and to jungle warfare. It was also a period of preparation for a divisional exercise called KANGAROO II. (KII)



Briefing by Australian OP officer at Tin Can Bay Ranges. Foreground are Lt Gauthier (seated), MBdr Melancon and WO Robitaille (standing).

While in Canungra, we were invited to visit 1 Fd Regt, RAA in Brisbane. The regiment was conducting a regimental CPX in preparation for KII. We spent an enjoyable day with 1 Fd and it permitted us to exchange a few ideas and to compare the Canadian versus Australian way of operating. That same day, we married up with 105 Bty who were undergoing training with 4.2 inch mortar at Tin Can Bay ranges. This was our first experience with 4.2 inch mortars. After our detachment had received a crash course on the 4.2 we fired several missions. The following week the 5e RALC gun detachment, under the supervision of Sgt P. Chiasson, spent three days with 1 Field Regiment at their camp in Brisbane.

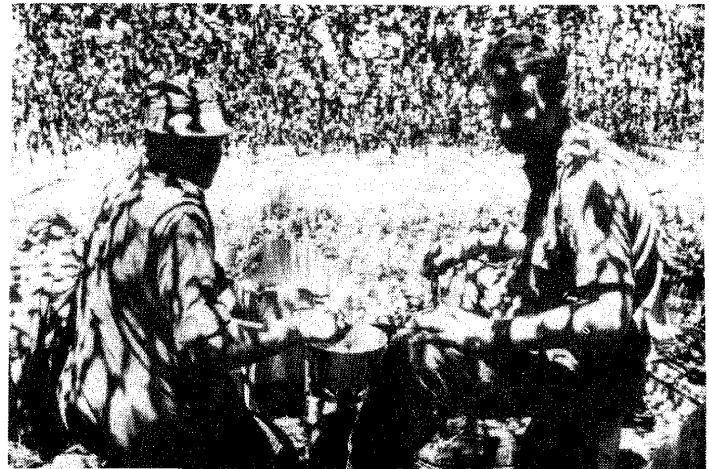
Exercise KANGAROO II was the biggest peacetime Australian exercise since World War II. Our group was attached to 107 Bty, 4 Fd Regt RAA from Townsville. KII, being a divisional exercise, kept us steadily on the move. Warm days, cold nights, rain or mud didn't stop the Gunners from providing support and digging gun pits. The most impressive regimental move was made one night when the regiment was out of range and all roads were declared impassable by the engineers. The regiment moved six kilometers in 15 hours. Every foot of the way through the swamps had to be winched. Trucks sunk in three feet

of mud; tracked vehicles were the answer, but, however, there were few in the regiment. We finally succeeded in getting the guns through but not without aching muscles and mud up to the ears. With the knowledge and experience of WO Robitaille (Rocky), the move was a success on many aspects.

This two-month exchange with the Australian Gunners was very profitable for every member of the group. Every Gunner we met gave us a warm welcome and we were particularly grateful to LCol Fitzgerald, CO of 1 Fd Regt RAA and LCol Darlington, CO of 4 Fd Regt RAA as they were responsible for all the good times shared between Gunners.



Number 1 gun in pit under camouflage. Left is Australian Bdr Terence Hill and right is Canadian Gunner Landry.



Gnr Soucy and Bdr Terence Hill making lunch for the whole detachment.



Having a brew. Left to right: Gnr Santerre, Sgt P. Chiasson, Bdr T. Hill, MBdr Melancon, Bdr Paradis, and a visiting Australian No. 1.

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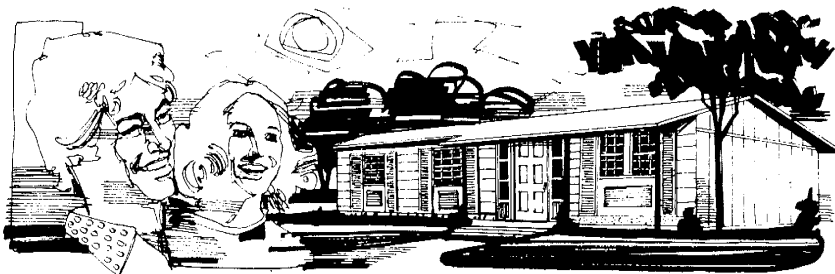
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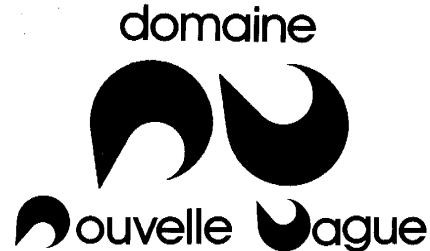
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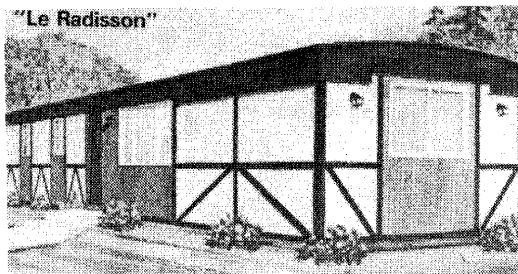


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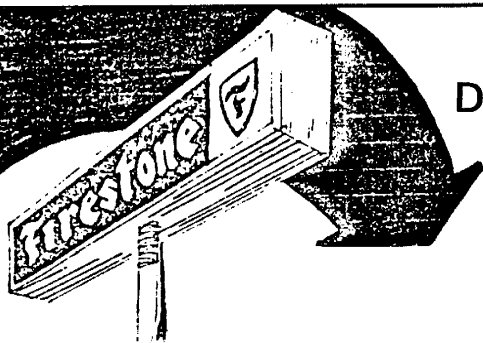


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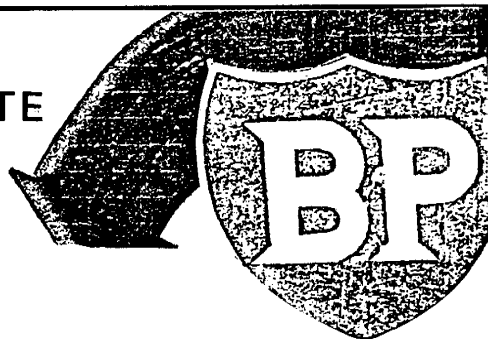
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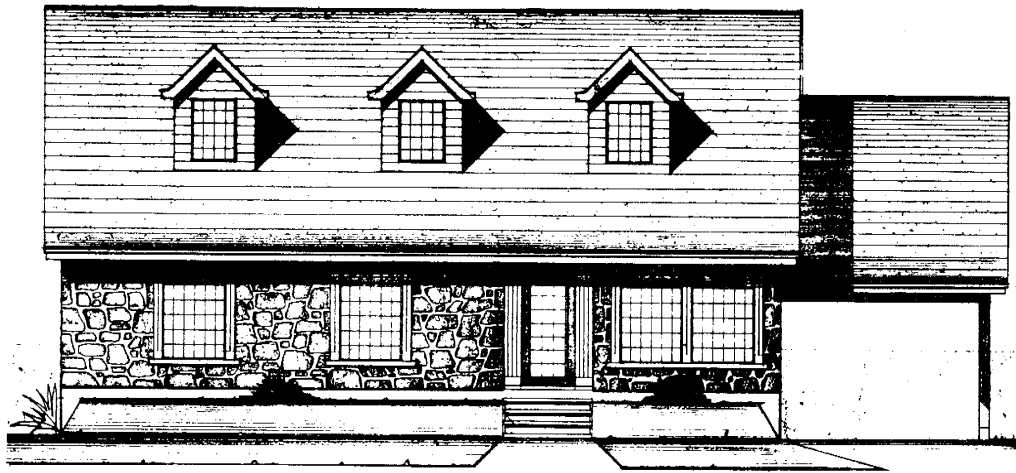
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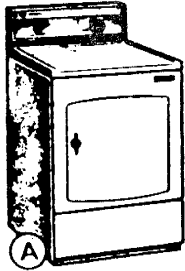
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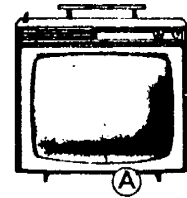
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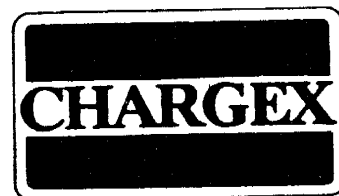
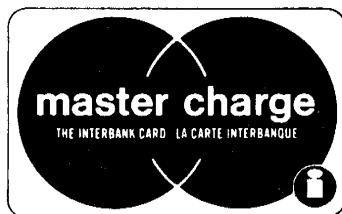
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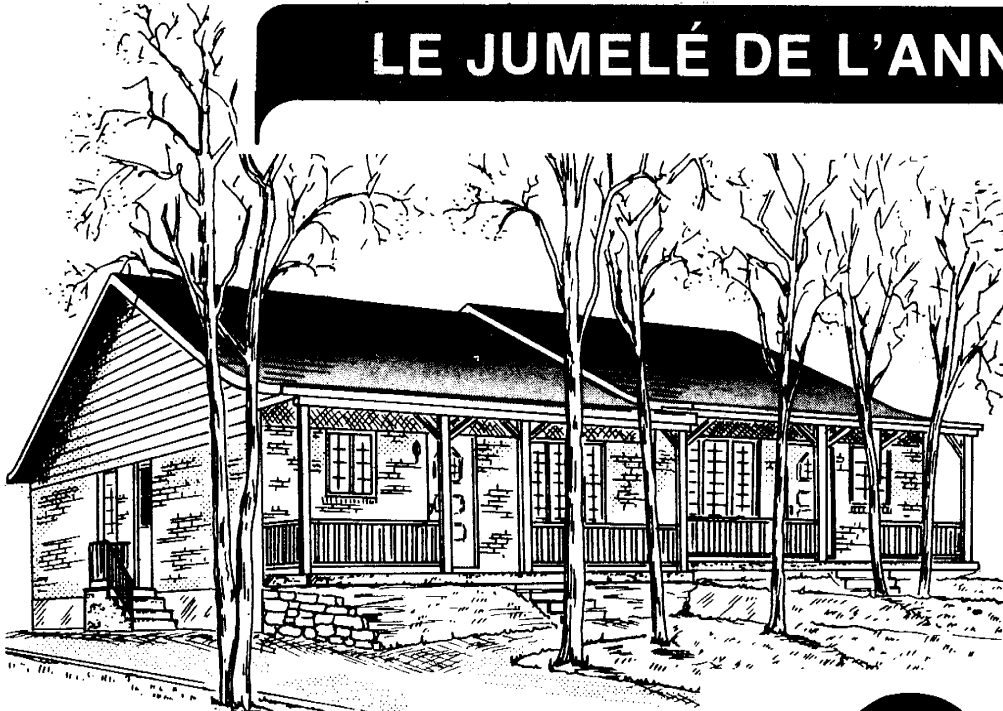
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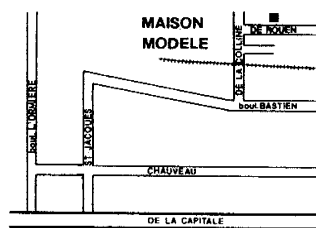
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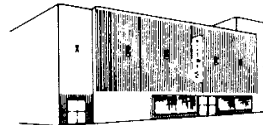
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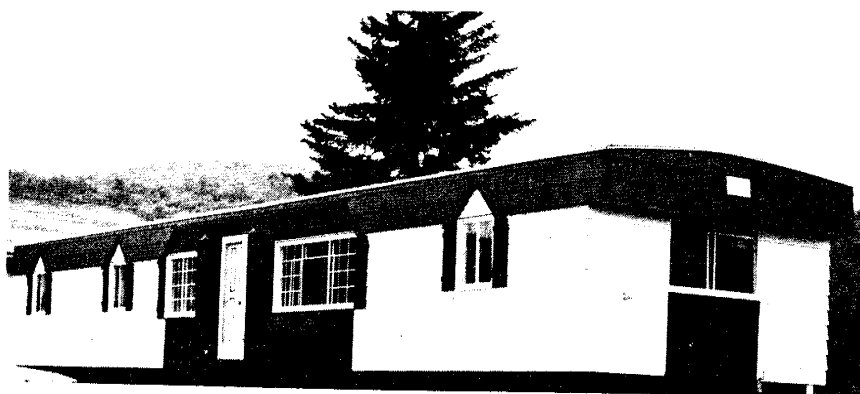
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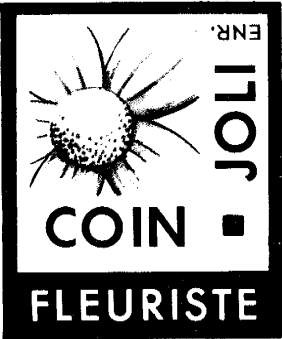
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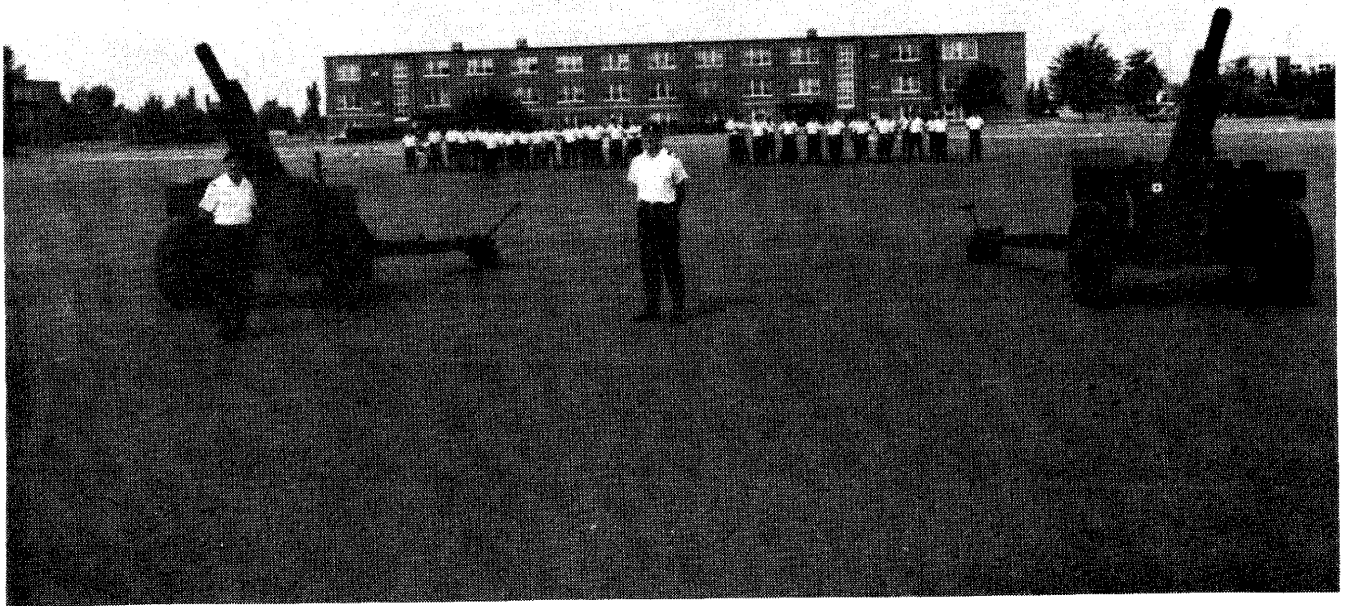
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1 Airborne Battery (RCA)



1 Airborne Battery Activities



THE OLD JUMPER

Front and centre is Major D.B. Walton – the old CO. We began with all ranks of the Battery on parade. Those with less than 50 jumps then fell out to the rear, leaving 33. Those with less than 100 jumps then fell out, leaving 16. Those with less than 150 jumps fell out, leaving six. Finally, those with less than 200 jumps fell out, leaving one. The same one, Major Walton, remained after the 250, 260 and 262 jump mark.

INTRODUCTION

All members of the Canadian Airborne Regiment review 1976 as being another productive year, having conducted a variety of training exercises across Canada and other NATO countries. Our Sappers built bridges, built airfields and improved roads in all but three of our provinces; our Headquarters Signallers maintained communications from distant countries to the home station; our infantry walked, ran, climbed out of and jumped into exercise locations in four different countries; and of course "UBIQUE" went the guns and Gunners of the Airborne Battery.

From IS operations during OP GAMESCAN where the Battery formed the major part of 4 Commando to live firing with 3 RCHA on our annual practice camp, the Battery has been favoured to enjoy a variety of training areas, practising not only our Gunner skills but also improving upon our many Airborne skills.

EX POLAR GATE

EX POLAR GATE was a regimental DCO exercise held in the area of GRAVE FLATS during the period 10 Jan to 18 Jan 76.

After two days of preparations, rigging and rehearsals, A Troop conducted a para assault to support 1 Cdo. After exiting the aircraft, the first thing visible was trees, trees, and more trees. A continuing debate exists within the Battery with respect to new RV drills: at some point in the tree line or out on the DZ at the guns. Sgt Fairbanks thought he had the ultimate solution. He somehow arranged to have both his detachment and his gun dropped in the trees, well camouflaged and hidden from view. There are problems, he admits, and feels the solution may be in part a massive re-training of all personnel wearing zipper flight suits.

Candidates on the basic parachutist course always

smile when the "hang up" drill is taught. Although the chances are slight, it happened to Bdr Toupin during EX POLAR GATE. Here is how Bdr Toupin describes the very unusual incident:

"Well, there was nothing really strange when I exited. Suddenly I was doing an excellent imitation of a deployment bag. I was going around and around and up and down, but turning very slowly. The other jumpers went past me, one, two, three, and I knew I was hung up. So I put one hand on my helmet and just to be sure, I had the other hand on my reserve. I then felt myself cut away. When I saw parachutes coming up at me very fast, I deployed my reserve. It opened, and even though only one reserve butterfly snap was still attached, it was an indescribable relief just to float down and land in the trees."

Bdr Toupin's reserve is now on display in the Airborne Forces Museum. The one that got away.

The following day B Troop, supporting 2 Cdo, jumped without incident. The guns were quickly brought into action on the DZ and then prepared for a move by flex track to Muskiki Lake, 7000 meters to the south-east.

The third day involved a long helicopter move for A Troop and the shortest helicopter move ever for B Troop . . . 200 meters over a woodline! Both troops then covered at a battery area and were to remain together for the remainder of the exercise.

ON THE MOVE GRAVE FLATS - JAN 76



FN-10 Flextrack towing an L5

SKI SCHOOL

The Canadian Airborne Regiment has, since its formation, endeavoured to conduct an annual ski school designed to teach basic military skiing techniques and continuation ski training.

Members of the battery who were expecting a one-week ski holiday were surprised upon arriving at SILVER SUMMIT. There were no such things as afternoons off for downhill skiing. The emphasis was on the development of military cross country skiers. It was a hard week's training.

One battery member, MWO Skinner, improved his style and speed so much during the week that next year he will begin Hot Dog skiing!

REGIMENTAL SUMMER BATTLE SCHOOL

1 AB Bty participated in the Summer Battle School in CFB WAINWRIGHT during the period 3 - 16 May 76. This year's Battle School consisted primarily of a Regiment controlled IS exercise and unit range practices in preparation for OP GAMESCAN.

The Battle School started off with a jump into Wainwright followed by EX AVANT GARDE. During this exercise the Bty practised road blocks, check points, patrols, cordon and search techniques, and crowd control. During the road block training, the Bty was augmented with the Edmonton Police Dog Squad. The ranges were used until everybody in the Bty attained the standard of a consistent first class shot on the rifle C1, SMG and pistol.

The Battle School ended with a Regimental Military Sports Competition which included a 5-mile run, parachuting (static line and freefall), obstacle run, and a platoon 5-mile forced march with firing.



THE BSM AT OFFICER TRAINING:
"If you're not airborne, you're nothing, noth - thing, Sir!"

CHANGE OF COMMAND

On 26 July 76, Maj D.B. Walton ended his two-year tenure as Commanding Officer of 1 AB Bty, and five years with the Canadian Airborne Regiment, by handing over the Battery to the new CO, Maj E.B. Beno.

The change of command ceremonies, which were held during OPS GAMESCAN at College Militaire Royale de St-Jean, included a parade, an inspection and a farewell Battery smoker and "swim" in the Richelieu River.

Before leaving the Battery and the Regiment, Maj Walton was presented with a traditional airborne mug, an airborne jumper, an airborne plaque and an umbrella stand (made from a 100mm Russian field gun casing recovered from a Cyprus battlefield by Capt GM Walker and Bdr Ronnie Purcell). In addition, the Regimental Commander, Col I.S. Fraser presented Maj Walton with two jump certificates; one for having completed 262 parachute descents while serving with the Cdn AB Regt and another for having completed one parachute descent with the Regt while with 1 RCHA.

Although the J-3 jump club has been disbanded since his departure, all of 1 AB Bty is convinced that Maj Walton is well on his way to obtaining parachute wings from every NATO country.

It has now been definitely confirmed that Maj Walton was in fact CO 1 AB Bty and not a rigger as was originally suspected due to his continual presence at Pegasus Dock.



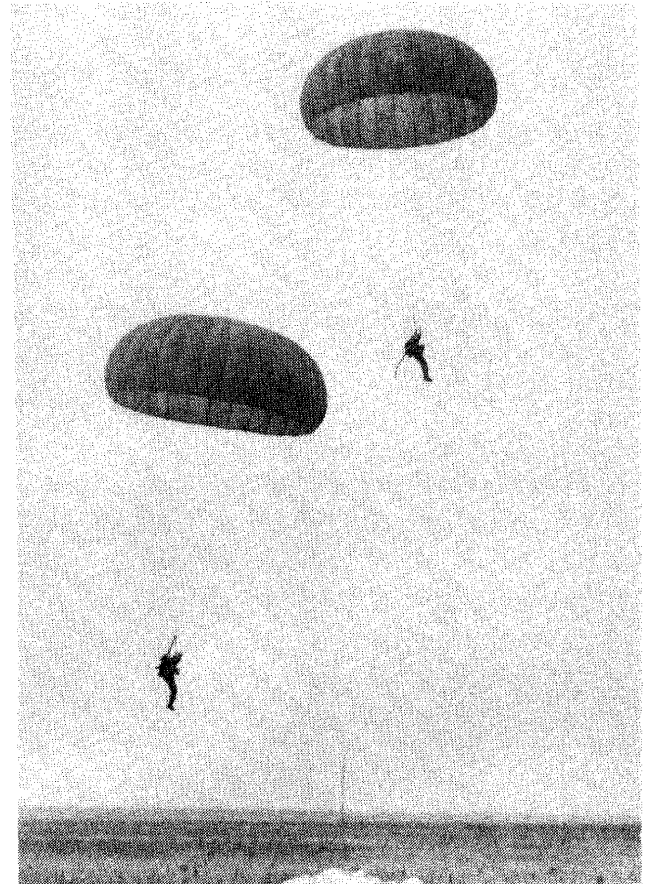
CHANGE OF COMMAND

Colonel I.S. Fraser, OMM, CD, Commander, Canadian Airborne Regiment, signs Change of Command certificate.

THE CO AND DCO

"NEW GUYS"

SHILO OCT 76



COMMENT

MAJ BENO
"I'm still on top!"

CAPT MORTLOCK
"I am still one step ahead, SIR!"

MAROON BERET COURSE

As of April this year, all personnel posted to the Canadian Airborne Regiment must attend a Maroon Beret Course prior to being accepted as an "airborne soldier". The course is designed to prepare the new arrival, officer or man, physically, mentally and professionally to fulfill his duties effectively within the Regiment.

During the two-week course the candidates are instructed in basic skills including weapon handling, DZ drills, communications, rappel training, unarmed combat, first aid, and of course, PT.

This year's rookies included Maj E.B. Beno, MBdr Bouchard JY, Bdr KF Cronin KF, Tpr Greenwood, Tpr Harmsen, Tpr Hughes, and Tpr Ryan, all of whom are now qualified to wear the coveted maroon beret.

MOUNTAIN SCHOOL

From 26 Sep to 03 Oct 76 1 AB Bty took part in the Canadian Airborne Regiment's Mountain School conducted at the East entry of Jasper National Park.



Going up -- Sgt Black.



The Fast Way Down



The Top

During this period, members of the Battery were instructed in all aspects of mountaineering: from knots, pitons, anchors and installations to rappelling, rock climbing, mountain walking, climbing parties and rescuing.

Although not initially part of the schedule, all personnel have learned that MBdr Morrell's nose is not as hard as a rock. In all fairness to MBdr Morrell, it must be stated that he was not wearing his maroon beret when the rockslide occurred; the outcome would have certainly been different had he been wearing it!

EX LONG WAY II -- SHILO 76

The Battery conducted a parachute assault onto Proctor Field at first light on 18 Oct 76. The guns were quickly de-rigged, brought into action and the first round fired within 13 minutes of the green light. ("To move a bty off main route, into action, and report READY:

- a. 105mm How towed -- 15 min
 - b. 155mm How SP -- 15 min"
- CAS Precis 271 Jun 76)

The second and third days started off with a ten-mile march which included an Airborne cheer while doubling past Mr. Witt's house. Never to disappoint the Battery, Mr. Witt appeared and delivered his usual polite admonishment to those who would disturb decent civilian folks so early in the morning. On both days the 10-mile march was naturally followed by a full day of fire and movement.

The entire Battery learned a lot during the exercise. How could they do otherwise? In addition to Maj Danskin and MWO Flanagan, the Battery had its own resident Is G; Maj EB Beno at the OP and Capt JW Mortlock at the gun position. On many occasions Capt Mortlock gave a demonstration on how to plant gun markers, only to be severely critiqued by the senior AIG, BSM Skinner.

With the co-operation of 408 Sqn, two CH 135 Hueys were rigged for jumping. An invitation was extended to all jumpers in Shilo to join the Battery in a day of non-tactical jumping. Two German paratroopers accepted the challenge. Having each completed 5 parachute descents they were presented with Canadian Parachutist Wings by Colonel IS Fraser, the Commander Cdn AB Regt. In addition to the German jumpers, Capt AG Mills once again proved that Old Vienna is still the best pre-jump confidence builder and bent both elbow and legs with abandon.

A three-day fire and movement exercise ended our fall practice camp. Both the guns and OPs were given the opportunity to deploy by helicopter. Unfortunately for the OP Parties, Maj Beno's expertise was not always available . . . he was summoned frequently to see the Base Commander.

Although many suggestions were voiced to leave CFB Shilo a lasting "Airborne" memento of our passage, they were all rejected. The battery departed by road on 27 Oct 76, arriving in Edmonton in time to get ready for the Regimental Commander's inspection.

The Bty's sincere thanks is offered to Colonel Calnan and his staff at Base and to Lt-Col Hurley and all ranks of 3 RCHA for all the assistance offered by his regiment. Without the co-operation and the willingness to help this valuable portion of our training could not have been as successful as it was. To Base Shilo and 3 RCHA, GOOD LUCK and GOOD SHOOTING.

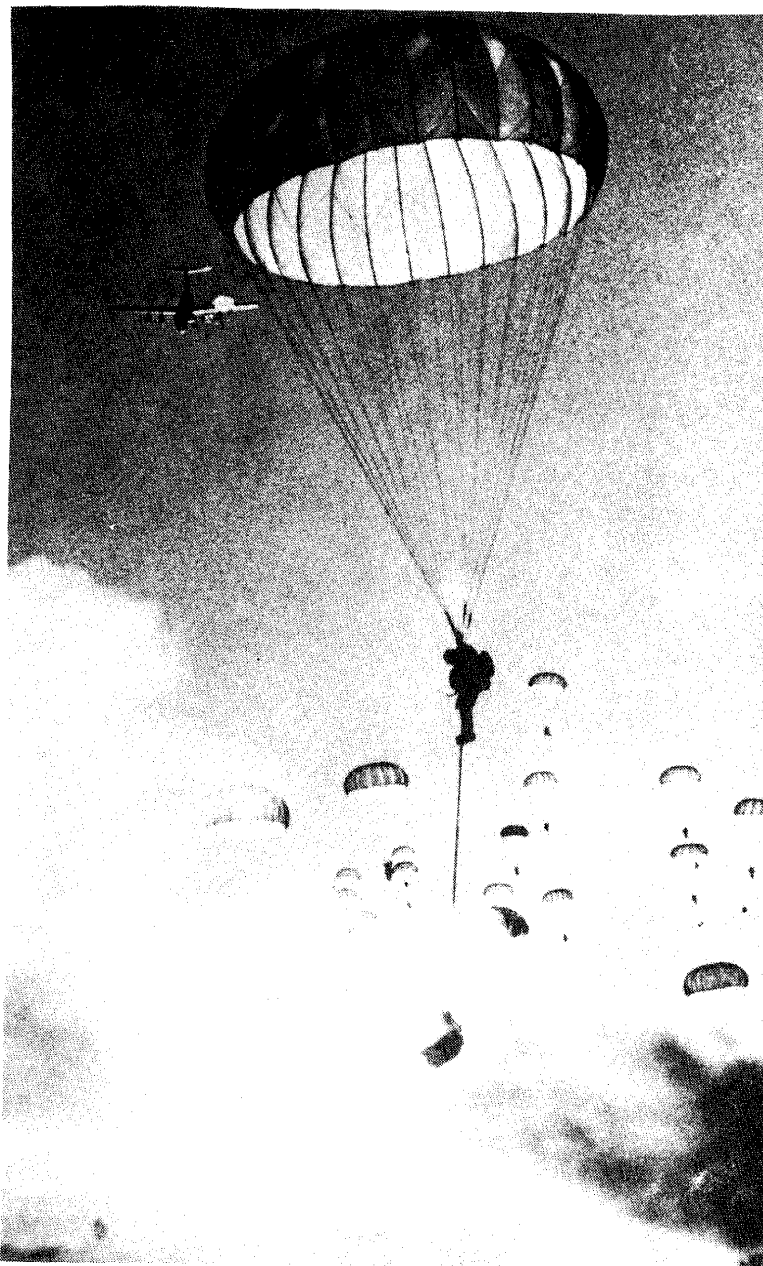


Sgt Meehan's Gun Detachment de-rigs "AB" on the DZ at Shilo. This was the 23rd drop of gun "AB".

CONCLUSION

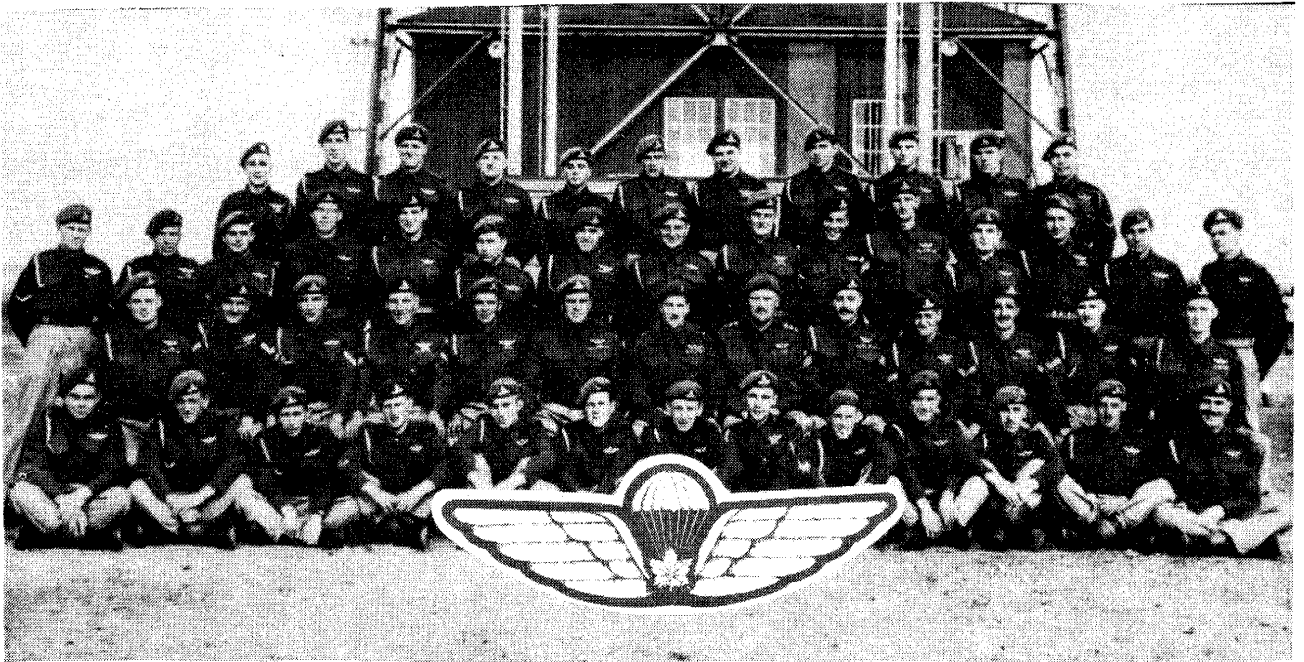
For the Canadian Airborne Regiment 1976 was a year of extensive travel and training both outside Canada and within. While unit calendars will change if the proposed move of the home station from CFB Edmonton to CFB Petawawa becomes a reality, the forthcoming year looks to be as interesting as the last with a variety of exercises forthcoming. The Airborne Gunners indeed look forward to 1977 when again our travels will take us to places to make new friends and renew acquaintances with other gunners. AIRBORNE!

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A HARD MAN IS GOOD TO FIND

"B" (LIGHT) BTY RCHA – 1950
(Photo in front of Shilo High Tower)



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ROW TWO:

Gnr Turner F, Bdr Scully J, Bdr Surette R, Bdr Cole E, Bdr Whitford, WO2 Hardon, Maj Mitchell, Capt Greene, Sgt Vallee L, Bdr Conway W, Bdr Rounds E, Bdr Wilt G, Gnr Sabean.

ROW THREE:


Lbdr Larkin TL, Bdr MacLaughlin, Pte Boulour, Gnr Hall R, Gnr Green T, Lbdr Massengale, Gnr Carr, Gnr Peplinski, Lbdr McLean R, Gnr Heffiner, Sgt Witt SG, Gnr Pasley J, Gnr Monnette, Gnr Courteau L, Gnr Coulter.

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MEDALS – AN HISTORICAL REVIEW

By LCol EC Scott O. St. J., ED, (Ret)

Human nature being what it is, we all have a desire for personal decoration, and there are almost as many ideas for personal aggrandizement as there are people. All we need do is look at the current styles of clothes for male or female – from coloured shirts and tailored clothes for men, to wigs, hot pants, false eye-lashes, make-up and padding for women, and for a stretch of the imagination for some of us, long hair and odd-looking outfits loved by the hippies.

There was tattooing and painting for primitive people long before our ancestors wore clothes. There has always been that desire or ambition for some one to wear some mark of distinction to distinguish himself from his fellows by some outward sign. This desire is as strong today as it was in the romantic period of chivalry in bygone times during which the coloured shield and plumed hat were employed.

In the days of ancient Greece and Rome such things as rings, belts, good chains and the laurel wreath conferred a distinction on personal merit, as between official rank and hereditary nobility. A sash indicated a distinction, it is believed, on the prehistoric Pelagians as did golden chains and collars to the Gauls, Celts and Teutons. In later centuries and into our own times we find ribbons, chains and jewelled badges confer distinction on individuals. The medal has become the universal mark by which services are rewarded and participation in certain events indicated. In monarchies most awards are made by the sovereign and in other countries they are made in the name of the government.

Lapel buttons show that an individual wishes to distinguish himself from others by showing he belongs to an organization. University caps and gowns and degree sheepskins provide a distinguishing mark, as do the judges' and lawyers' capes and the wigs worn in court. Our mayors wear a chain of office and even our councillors have robes.

All these examples serve to illustrate that decorations of one sort or another are not a modern invention but the fundamentals are buried in antiquity. Decorations possess a value that cannot be computed in terms of cash.

Ancient coins and medals have preserved for us a series of portraits which throw light on the characters of their issuers. One particular value they have is the knowledge they provide on ancient religion and mythology. They are dateable objects and as such are of extreme value to the history of art and it is from them that the chronology of ancient art can be fixed.

The history of coins and medals parallels each other and their techniques of production has remained in principle the same from the earliest period of coinage to the present day. The gradual introduction of more complicated machinery, while lessening the part played by the human hand and eye, has never eliminated the

part of the artist in producing in one form or other the actual relief of the coin or medal type.

The Encyclopedia Americana describes a medal as "an emblem of metal, cast or struck, usually in the form of a coin but not circulated for money. It may be designed as a memento, as a token commemorating some event, as a prize or award of merit, as a recognition of heroic conduct or of victory in war, or for similar purposes." Along the same lines Webster's New International Dictionary defines a medal "as a metal disk having a figure or inscription on it, worn as a charm or ornament; and a piece of metal, usually in the form of a coin, cast or struck with a device . . . intended to preserve the remembrance of a notable event or of an illustrious person, or to serve as a reward." Formerly the term included coins.

Among the earliest medals known were those awarded by the ancient Greeks to winners of athletic contests and this practice has continued to this day. However, here we are concerned with those medals given for military service and the earliest form of medal to commemorate war service that we are aware of was the golden button given to Jonathan by Alexander in the 3rd century B.C. for successfully leading the Jews in battle.

The earliest British Medal for war service was struck in 1480 and presented to John Kendal who was the Prior of the English Knights of St. John of Jerusalem when he relieved Rhodes. This medal is now in the British Museum.

Although decorative medals were common before her reign, Queen Elizabeth I seems to have been the first English sovereign to bestow a medal for military service to the Crown against the foe, this being the "Ark in Flood" medal so called from its design to commemorate the victory over the Spanish Armada in 1588. James I issued a medal of the same design as a reward for naval achievements. Other sovereigns issued medals but the first English campaign medal was issued by the Commonwealth to commemorate the victory over the Royalists at the Battle of Dunbar September 3, 1650. The House of Commons within a week authorized a medal for officers and men and although Cromwell objected to his likeness appearing on the medal, his objections were overruled and the medal was struck with it on.

Some of the recipients of these early medals used a thin chain to suspend their medals around their necks. Today, however, decorations in their entirety are worn only with full dress or on ceremonial occasions. In some countries full-size awards may be worn in two or more rows, the metal portions of the top row obscuring the ribbons of the second row. The more usual arrangement is to have all the medals on the same bar, and if there are sufficient, they are overlapped, the senior one being shown in full.

The first English medal with a ribbon was that for the naval victory of the "Glorious First of June" 1794 against the French. It was awarded to admirals and captains who served under Lord Howe. The introduction of the ribbon at this time was the birth of a new era for British War Medals.

To the Honourable East India Company goes the credit for instituting the regular practice of making a grant of medals as a general distribution and not just for officers. The Company continued the practice until the Crown assumed the Government of India after the Indian Mutiny.

The Peninsula Campaign was two years old before any medals were authorized to commemorate the successful major operations. Some battles were chosen for recognition and then Army Gold Medals were authorized in 1801. These were approved for officers not below the rank of commanding officer who had taken part in certain operations. The issue of a separate medal for each battle or operation caused inconvenience to the recipients and the system was changed in 1813 when only one medal was issued to each officer and for the second and third occasions gold clasps, the first ever sanctioned, were added to the medal ribbon. On becoming entitled to a fourth mark of distinction, the medal was surrendered and a gold cross issued in its place and on the four arms of the cross were inscribed the four battles in which the wearer had taken part. For fifth or subsequent battles, gold bars with the name of the battle inscribed were added to the ribbon. One reference states that the Duke of Wellington, for the twenty operations of the Peninsula Campaign, wore distinctions for fourteen, although a second reference says he had only nine.

In England the practice of issuing medals was spasmodic until 1816 when a medal was struck for the Battle of Waterloo fought and won the previous year. This was the first modern war medal issued to all ranks who had taken part in the battle. Lord Nelson's Prize Agent had a medal struck at his own expense for those who took part in the Battle of the Nile in 1798. The same happened for the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805 when a Mr. Boulton, a jeweller of Birmingham, was granted permission to issue a medal at his own expense to the survivors of that battle. No official medals for the Battle of the Nile or Trafalgar were issued until 1848, fifty and forty-three years later.

In the 1840s it finally became customary to grant a medal to all ranks who had taken part in a campaign. Originally the names of the important battles were inscribed on the medals but this was found to be awkward; the practice of issuing clasps then developed.

The history of medals has developed over many centuries and they should be worn with pride. Generally speaking, most Legionnaires wear their medals correctly, but invariably on every Legion parade you find some who do not know, or do not seem to care, how to wear their medals. For such fellows a little information may not be amiss. Surely anyone who had service, whether he got one medal or a dozen, earned them and they are something to be proud of, something which sets us apart from those who have not served. For this reason alone medals should be worn correctly.

No ribbon or medal should be worn with a covering of any kind. I well remember when His Majesty King George VI inspected the 4th Canadian Armoured Division a few weeks before we went to France. Some of the fellows had the CVSM (which everyone recognized as the Spam Medal or EBGO) covered with cellophane. The King was escorted through the regiment by the commanding officer and as he left, His Majesty remarked that ribbons shouldn't be covered with anything. Needless to say, the cellophane was soon removed.

Some persons are not aware that the wearing of medals to which you are not entitled is contrary to Section 377 of the Criminal Code. In part it says,

The purchase of miniatures is the individual's responsibility and they may be obtained from jewellery stores and military outfitters. Miniatures are mounted the same as large medals and when worn, should be pinned high and evenly on the left lapel one inch below the point of the shoulder. An easy way to get them even, as for large medals, is to pin them parallel to the top of the breast pocket.

The length of the bar on which miniatures are mounted must of course vary with the number of miniatures. This differs from large medals where the limit is five across. In no case should the bar for the miniatures project beyond either the right edge of the lapel or shoulder seam of the jacket. Miniatures, when they cannot on account of their number be suspended from the bar so as to be fully seen, are to overlap as for large medals — the senior one on the inside being completely visible. Ten miniatures wide is the limit as is five for large medals, then overlapping begins.

Miniature medals should be worn with evening dress or with dinner jacket but should never be worn on parade. The Ritual and Procedure booklet for the Royal Canadian Legion Ceremonies on page 64 expressly says that "miniatures will not be worn on parade" but they "may be worn on the Legion blazer on certain social occasions such as Legion banquets held on Remembrance Day, or on other special social occasions which have a somewhat formal atmosphere."

It was rather surprising to find that the Encyclopedia Britannica had a reference to the Canada Medal which was instituted in 1943 for award to Canadians and others for meritorious service above and beyond the faithful performance of duties. It points out that this was the first distinct Canadian decoration and was to be awarded to civilians or to members of the armed services. It is hard to understand how this medal could be written up in this way in such a renowned publication. As many will remember, after the announcement in 1943 that the medal was in being nothing more was ever heard about it. On reviewing Hansard for the House of Commons, we find that on March 5 and 11, 1957, the then Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Louis S. St. Laurent, in replying to a question by Mr. George Nowlan about the awarding of the Canada Medal to a cabinet minister, said that only fourteen specimen medals were struck with the word "specimen" on the rim. Two of the medals had been sent to His Majesty George VI, six were sent to the Department of National Defence, two were given to the

Secretary of State and four were under lock and key in the East Block. On April 17, 1967 Hansard quotes the Right Honourable L.B. Pearson, when he announced that Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II had approved the letters patent constituting the Order of Canada, as saying that the Canada Medal instituted by P.C. 7964 of October 23, 1943, had never been awarded and that the Order of Canada now replaced it.

The Order of Canada was created by Order in Council 1967-389 dated 2nd March 1967 and included Companions (CC), Honourary Companions, the Medal of Courage (CM) and the Medal of Services (SM). Only Canadians could be made Companions and other than Canadian citizens could be made Honourary Companions. The Medal of Courage should be awarded to any person who as a civilian or a member of an armed force or police force performed an act of conspicuous courage in circumstances of great danger. The Medal of Service could also be awarded on an honorary basis to any distinguished citizen of a country other than Canada whom Canada wished to honour. The constitution of the Order was revised by Order in Council 1972-809 dated 1st May 1972 which amended the original 1967 Order of Canada to consist of Companions of the Order (CC), Officers of the Order (OC) and Members of the Order (CM) for which only Canadian citizens are eligible. In addition, Honourary Companions, Officers and Members were created to be awarded to other than Canadian Citizens. The 1972 Order in Council also directed that those who had been awarded the original Medal of Service of the Order (SM) would now be an Officer of the Order (OC) and replaced the previous Medal of Service with the Officer of the Order decoration.

The Order of Military Merit was created by Order in Council 1972-810 dated 1st May 1972 and it consists of Companions (CMM), Officers (OMM) and Members (MMM) and is awarded to members of the armed forces. Honourary Commanders, Officers and Members may be awarded to members of the armed forces of a country other than Canada.

The award of the Canadian Bravery Decoration was approved by Order in Council 1972-811 dated 1st May 1972 which created the Cross of Valour (CV), the Star of Courage (SC) and the Medal of Bravery (MB). In addition to Canadians being eligible for these decorations, they may also be awarded to other than Canadian citizens who have performed an act in Canada or outside of Canada for which a bravery decoration may be awarded under the Regulations.

"Everyone who without lawful authority . . . wears a . . . military medal, ribbon, badge . . . or any decoration or order that is awarded for war service, or any imitation thereof . . . is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction."

It is a common belief that mothers, widows or sons of deceased veterans are entitled to wear their son's, husband's or father's medals on the right breast. This is not so. Medals of deceased servicemen are usually issued to the nearest relative, normally in the following order of preference — widow, eldest surviving son, eldest surviving daughter, father, mother, eldest surviving brother or eldest surviving sister. This, however, does not imply that they are to be worn. Decorations, orders and medals may be

worn only by those to whom they are granted.

Occasionally you will see a member of the Reserve Forces, who had previous service in the forces of a foreign nation, wearing ribbons of that nation in front of Canadian medals. This is incorrect as a naturalized Canadian who is now wearing a Canadian uniform wears foreign medals after Canadian ones in the order of date in which they were awarded.

When the Department of Veterans Affairs issues a set of medals, a booklet is included which explains how they are to be mounted and the order that they are to be worn. This order of precedence is given in full later in this article.

When decorations and medals are worn on the breast the ribbons should normally be one inch in length unless the wearing of clasps on a ribbon requires that the ribbon be longer. When two or more are worn they will be mounted so that the lower edge of the medal or lowest point of a star are in line.

When mounting medals on the medal bar brooch the senior medal goes on the right of the bar as you look at the wearer or the point farthest from the left shoulder. Not more than five medals can be worn side by side in one row without overlapping. Under no circumstances should medals be worn in more than one row. If overlapping is necessary, the medal ribbon on the left of the bar should be placed in position first and the remainder of the ribbons placed so that they overlap equally. This brings the medal on the right, or senior medal, in full view. One ribbon which many veterans have as the senior ribbon is the 1939-45 Star the colours of which are dark blue, red and light blue representing the Navy, Army and Air Force. As the Navy is the senior service, the ribbon is worn with the dark blue to the left, facing the wearer, or on the right side of the broad as you wear them. I have seen this ribbon wrong on medals mounted by a military tailor, so it is a reasonable assumption to make that there is a good excuse for others doing it. A good example of the incorrect mounting of this medal is the cover page of the October 1971 issue of The Legion, which is a picture of the Warriors Day Parade at the CNE Toronto. The Legionnaire at the right front of the picture has the 39-45 Star mounted backwards.

Captain Taprell-Doring in his book "Ribbons and Medals" says that "Generally speaking, anything which is not an order or a medal is held to be a "Decoration". The V.C., G.C., D.S.C., M.C., Volunteer and Territorial Officers' Decoration, and the Royal Naval Reserve and R.N. Volunteer Reserve Officers' Decoration are cases in point." He also points out for clarification that the obverse of a medal is the front and the reverse is the back.

There are many clasps to some medals, particularly to South Africa and World War II medals, but these are not discussed here.

The order of precedence for the wearing of orders decorations and medals seems to be confusing for some people. The following list, obtained from the Department of National Defence and supplemented by recent Orders in Council, shows the order of precedence of all British and Canadian medals including the now familiar Order of

Canada and the recently announced Order of Military Merit and Canadian Bravery Decorations.

Order of Precedence and Abbreviations of Orders, Decorations and Medals

Victoria Cross (VC)
George Cross (GC)
Cross of Valour (CV)

Companion of the Order of Canada (CC)
Officer of the Order of Canada (OC)
Order of Merit (OM)
Companion of Honour (CH)
Order of the Bath (Companion) (CB)
Order of St. Michael and St. George (Companion) (CMG)
Royal Victoria Order (Commander) (CVO)
Order of the British Empire (Commander) (CBE)
Commander of the Order of Military Merit (CMM)

Distinguished Service Order (DSO)
Order of the British Empire (Officer) OBE
Imperial Service Order (ISO)
Order of the British Empire (Member) (MBE)
Royal Red Cross (Member) (RRC)
Distinguished Service Cross (DSC)
Military Cross (MC)
Distinguished Flying Cross (DFC)
Star of Courage (SC)
Officer of the Order of Military Merit (OMM)
Medal of Bravery (MB)
Member of the Order of Canada (CM)
Member of the Order of Military Merit (MMM)
Air Force Cross (AFC)
Royal Red Cross (Associate) (ARRC)

Order of St. John (Esq. St.J.; S.B.St.J., O.St.J., etc.)
Distinguished Conduct Medal (DCM)
Conspicuous Gallantry Medal (CGM)
George Medal (GM)
Distinguished Service Medal (DSM)
Military Medal (MM)
Distinguished Flying Medal (DFM)
Air Force Medal (AFM)
British Empire Medal (BEM)

War Medals

These are worn in order of date of campaign for which awarded.

United Nations Medals

United Nations Service Medal (Korea)

United Nations Emergency Force Medal (UNEF)
United Nations Medal

- a. United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO)
- b. United Nations Observer Group in Lebanon (UNOGIL)
- c. United Nations Military Observation Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)
- d. United Nations Temporary Executive Authority in West New Guinea (UNTEA)

- e. United Nations Yemen Observation Mission (UNYOM)
 - f. United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)
 - g. United Nations India-Pakistan Observation Mission (UNIPOM)
- International Commission for Supervision and Control Medal (ICSC)

Polar Medals

These are worn in order of date of award.

Commemorative Medals

King George V Jubilee Medal (1935)
King George VI Coronation Medal (1937)
Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Medal (1953)
Canadian Centennial Medal (1967)

Efficiency and Long Service Decorations and Medals

Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal
Naval Long Service and Good Conduct Medal
Air Force Long Service and Good Conduct Medal
RCMP Long Service and Good Conduct Medal
Volunteer Officer's Decoration (VD)
Volunteer Long Service Medal
Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officer's Decoration (VD)
Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal
Efficiency Decoration (ED)
Efficiency Medal
Decoration for Officers of the Naval Volunteer Reserve (VRD)
Naval Volunteer Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal
Air Efficiency Award
Queen's Meals (for Champion Shots)
Canadian Forces Decoration (CD)
Service Medal of the Order of St. John

Foreign Awards

Foreign Orders are worn in order of date awarded
Foreign Decorations are worn in order of date awarded
Foreign Medals are worn in order of date awarded.

Foreign Awards may only be worn when permission has been granted and the award published in the Canada Gazette.

128 AAD BTY RCA



128 Bty Activities

128 AAD BTY

One year has passed since 128 Airfield Air Defence Battery's official inauguration, and it has proven to be both challenging and rewarding for all members of the unit. The initial planning and organization of facilities, the writing of unit SOPs and the initial training of personnel have all been completed. Virtually all of the tasks which any new unit faces have been concluded. Assistance provided by other units and, in particular, by CAS has greatly lessened the work load.

As the year ended, unit training statistics reflect 92% of the unit has received Boffin training, either at CAS or here in CFE, and 70% have received Blowpipe training. Annual live firing was completed by 95% on Boffin with Blowpipe live firing yet to be conducted.

As with all units, training is our first priority and preparations for the 1977 NATO Tactical Evaluation are underway. This annual evaluation is designed to test all plans, operations and support functions of the base, with the resident Air Defence unit playing a major part in the ability to survive.

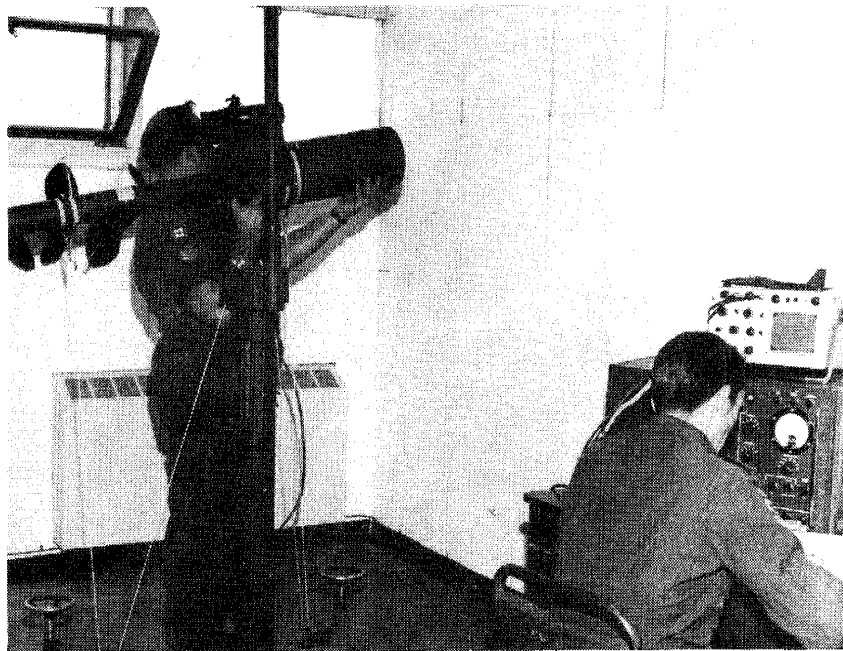
The evaluation assesses the Battery's ability to carry-out its assigned role by a systematic evaluation of plans, command and control procedures and both the individual and collective training standard. The stress is placed on individual training, as it is always the individual weapon commander who makes the final engagement decision. It is only by maintaining this high standard that the increasingly sophisticated threat may be countered.

The close co-operation between 1 CAG and 128 AAD Bty is ensured by the co-location of the Battery's command element in the Operations Centre. This provides a constant personal liaison, ensuring the Gunners are aware of what goes on about them. Frequent exercises ensure that a high standard is maintained and that all functions are regularly exercised.

In late 1976, Blowpipe was put into the field as both 128 and 129 AAD Batteries joined forces to put a skeleton troop into the field on exercise DONAU SAFARI. The aim of the exercise insofar as Blowpipe was concerned was to develop drills and SOPs to assist 4 CMBG when their troop becomes operational. Many valuable lessons, both positive and negative, were learned but much additional work needs to be done. Blowpipe brings its own particular command and control problems, not all of which are easily solved.

The opportunity also arose for the Blowpipe Troop Commander to advise on the employment of attached Air Defence units, another occasion where specialized knowledge of all NATO AD equipment is necessary.

The Battery is still in temporary accommodation, however, the end is in sight. Work on the Battery lines is currently underway with a projected completion date of 1 April. As work progresses, each member of the Battery pays frequent visits to satisfy themselves that all is well and the completion date will be met. When completed, 128 AAD Bty lines in Baden-Soellingen will truly be a fitting home for a Battery of the Royal Regiment.



Sgt Habing and MBdr Davidson using a CAS simulator.

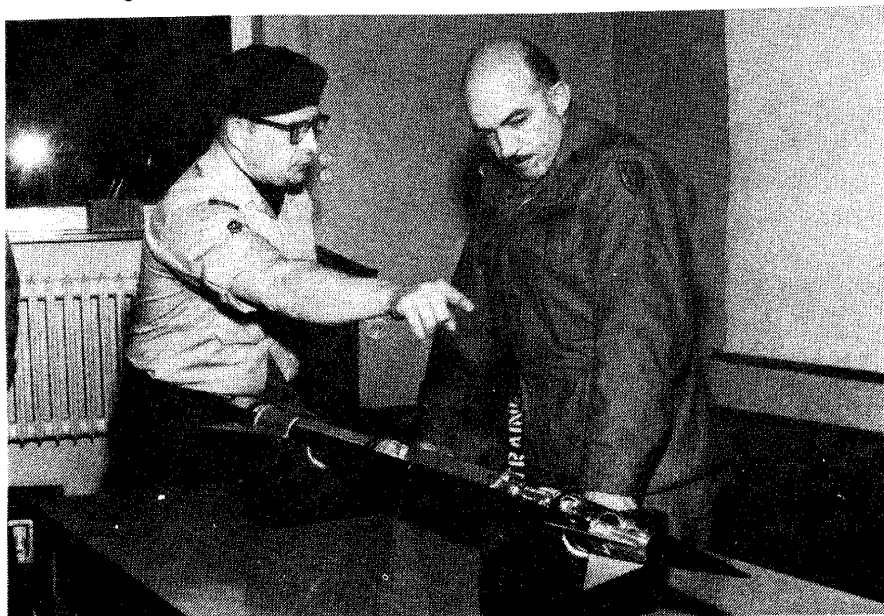


128 AAD Bty personnel firing at CAS

All is not work, however. Associations were formed during the year with two allied Air Defence units, which resulted in frequent visits back and forth. "D" Battery 2/67 ADA (US) visited on two occasions, the first of which was primarily a social event and the latter a portion of a "D" Bty exercise. On this visit, they deployed two FAARs (Forward Area Alerting Radar) on the airfield. During each of these visits, the American Gunners gave interesting and informative briefings on their equipment, and answered many questions put to them by our Gunners concerning their EW Radar.

The second visiting unit was Flugabwehrbataillon 10, a German Air Defence unit. After a luncheon in respective messes, briefings were conducted during which the Battery's role was explained and weapons demonstrated.

Although the mission of these units differ from 128 AAD Bty, the exchange of ideas and methods proved beneficial to all concerned.



An explanation to First Sergeant Long, "D" Bty 2/67 ADA.



*Blowpipe and Boffin demonstrations for LGen W.K. Carr,
26 February 1976*

The 1976 Nijmegen Marches received its first Canadian Air Defence team. The Batteries in Baden and Lahr combined to enter a team in the gruelling four-day march. Due to training commitments, preparation time was limited and sore feet a common team ailment. One Bombardier, however, did return with saddle sores (an historical field artillery complaint) received while cycling the route as a first-aider. He was also frequently mistaken for a MedA and, on several occasions, "doctored" a number of American marchers to their complete satisfaction, before his true profession was disclosed. Another demonstration of Gunner versatility!

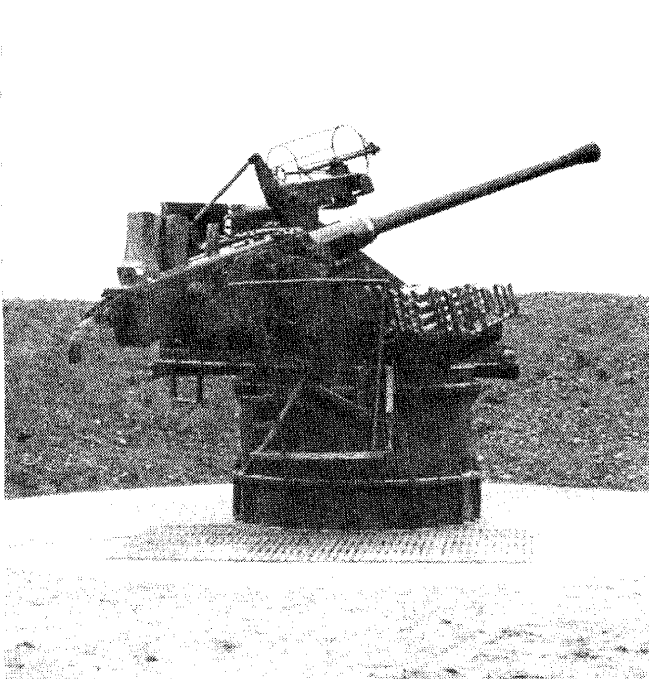
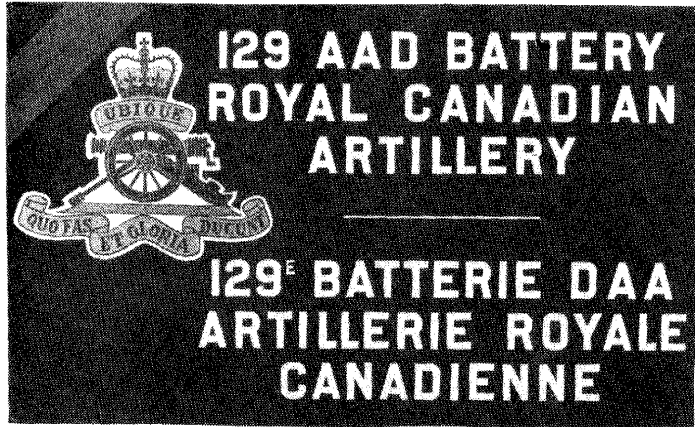
During August, the CO and a Bdr were invited to observe the 2/67 ADA annual missile firings in Souda Bay, Crete. They returned tanned, highly impressed with the capabilities of Chapparral, and singularly displeased with the local culinary specialty — oiled goat meat shishkabob!

128 AAD Battery is looking forward to a new and challenging year, but is saddened to note that several of our original members are departing. Having been with us from the first struggling days until the unit at last had its feet firmly implanted as a part of the Royal Regiment, they prove once again that the men are the strength of the Royal Regiment. We wish them good good luck and good shooting!

In parting, should anyone have any extra cash left over next Christmas — the Battery has a request. Don't send cash — Orlikon has a neat 35 mm gun, and . . .



*The CDS inspecting the 128 AAD Bty Quarter Guard 1
December, 1976.*



129 Bty Activities

PAST AND PRESENT

Force reduction and policy changes over the past twenty years had left the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery in a somewhat unenviable position. With the disbandment of 128 and 129 Anti-Aircraft Batteries in 1954/55, the disbandment of the two SSM Batteries and 4 RCHA in 1970 and the shelving or downgrading of our locating capabilities, the future of the gunners was anything but promising. Re-introduction of Air Defence into the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery has reversed that trend. In the spring of '75, gunners received some long-awaited good news: the Air Defence field was opening up, the formation of two new Air Defence units was pending approval and a substantial increase in gunner strength had been authorized.

On 17 July, approval was granted for the formation of 128 and 129 Airfield Air Defence Batteries; effective 10 July 1975. For those who wish to brush-up on the history of the two batteries and some background on the re-introduction of the Air Defence into the Royal

Regiment of Canadian Artillery, the reader is referred to the 1974 and 1975 editions of the Canadian Gunner. It is now the author's honour to extend for the first time, via the Canadian Gunner, greetings and salutations to all gunners on behalf of all ranks 129 Airfield Air Defence Battery. 1975 was indeed a good year for the gunners. For those of us in 129 AAD Battery, it was also a very busy year. In this article, I will attempt to describe some of the events and activities that have occurred from the formation of the Battery to the present.

With the formation of the Battery, planning and preparation progressed with vigour. During July and August, 27 personnel were posted into the Battery and were quickly organized into a viable unit under the watchful eye of CWO (Master Gunner) RG Sutherland. In September, eight members of the unit were dispatched to the Combat Arms School to attend the first Blowpipe Operators Course to be conducted in Canada. On completion of the course, three members were returned



129 AAD BTY 1975-76

Front row, left to right: Sgt Mahar BB, WO Ramsay WC (BSM), CWO (Master Gunner) Sutherland RG (CO), Sgt Francis CDR, Sgt Peters MJ.

Second row – Bdr Corcoran CW, MBdr Hamelin J, MBdr Simard JD, Gnr Bilodeau JA, Gnr Villeneuve JG, Bdr Quinn BJ, Bdr Bedard JM, Gnr St Coeur J.

Third row – Cpl O'Leary DJ, Cpl Bell KR, Gnr Roy JA, Gnr Brochu JP, Gnr Gagnon JC, Bdr Parkinson RK, MBdr Prudhomme JW,

Back row – Bdr Woodsworth SR, MBdr Sugg RG, MBdr Slack TG, MBdr Dunn MJ, Gnr Ross JR, Gnr Ouellet JAC, Bdr Dwyer FG, MBdr Tremblay JG.

to the unit while the remaining five stayed on to attend the Blowpipe Detachment/Section Commanders Course. On 3 November, 1975, CWO (Master Gunner) RG Sutherland was given command of 129 Airfield Air Defence Battery by the Commander CFE, MGen Duncan A. McAlpine, CMM, CD.

2. I am also aware that your unit actively solicited permission to provide the guard, and I congratulate you on your enthusiasm; it speaks well for the morale of your new unit.

Duncan A. McAlpine
MGen
Comd CFE



CWO (Master Gunner) RG Sutherland receives command of 129 AAD Bty from Comd CFE, MGen Duncan A. McAlpine, CMM, CD.



The CDS, Gen JA Dextraze, is accompanied by Capt D Winters (Guard Comd) and Comd CFE, MGen Duncan A McAlpine on his inspection of the Guard of Honour.

The Battery moved into its new accommodations in November and a feeling of security was experienced for the first time.

On 10 December 1975, 129 AAD Battery was honoured by the visit of the Chief of Defence Staff, General J.A. Dextraze, CBE, CMM, DSO, CD. With his approval, a twenty-five-man composite Guard of Honour, composed of members from 128 and 129 AAD Batteries and commanded by Capt D. Winters, CD, CO of 128 AAD Battery, prepared for his arrival. The success of the Composite Guard is best described in the following Memorandum:

MEMORANDUM

1110-2 (Comd CFE)
18 Dec 75

CO 129 AAD Bty

GUARD OF HONOUR – CDS 10 DEC 75

1. Please accept my congratulations for providing a fine composite Guard of Honour for the CDS' arrival in Lahr on 10 Dec. I have witnessed a large number of guards performing over the past 6 months and undoubtedly yours was one of the best yet. I know for a fact that the CDS was most impressed.

On 15 Dec 75 the Minister of National Defence, the Honourable James Richardson, visited CFE, and once again the Battery turned out in force to demonstrate their newly acquired Blowpipe Missile System.

Following the Minister's visit, the unit took time out to relax and enjoy the festive season. Yes, 1975 was a good year for the gunners, and for the Master Gunner an historical one; for who in the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery can recall the appointment of an other-rank to the unique position of Commanding Officer.

The arrival of 1976 saw the pace quicken, as organization and planning advanced to the final stages, in preparation for the inauguration ceremonies to be held on the 22 Jan. The BSM, WO Ramsay, joined the Battery on 9 Jan 76 and on his arrival was greeted with, "Take your ugly pills, BSM. You have parade rehearsals Monday morning!" The Master Gunner was on the move. The week of 19 - 23 Jan was full of activities: VIPs arrived, demonstrations and briefings were conducted as the Battery went all out to demonstrate that we were indeed ready and able to take our place in the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery. The big day arrived and we, along with the 128 AAD Battery proudly showed our stuff.

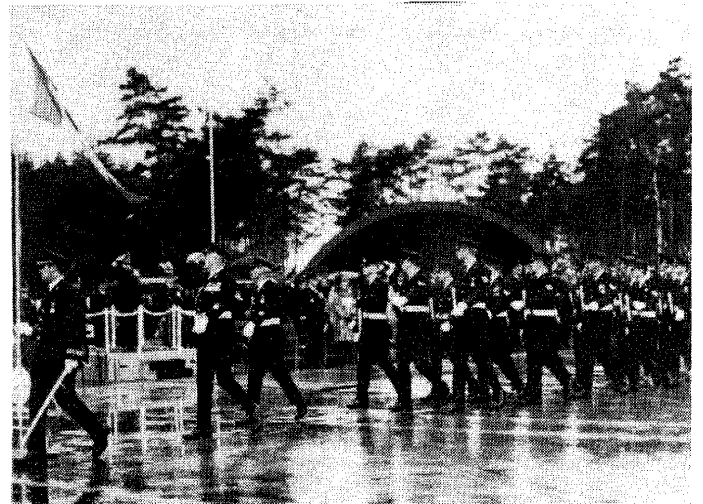
The Batteries paraded for the Colonel Commandant, BGen E.M.D. Leslie, DSO, CD, at 1400 hrs on the 22 Jan 76. Following the inspection and address, the Colonel Commandant turned over the Batteries to the Commander



The Minister of National Defence, the Honourable James Richardson, receives instruction on the Blowpipe Missile System from MBdr Dunn and MBdr Quinn.



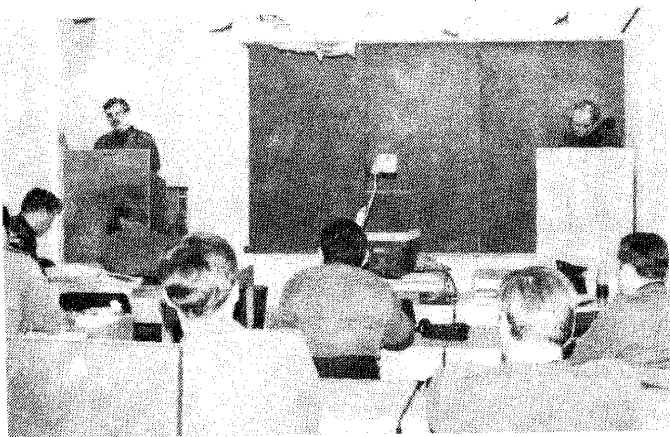
Col Comd inspects Guard of Honour on arrival in CFE.



129 AAD Bty March Past.

CFE with the words, "I find these men suitably trained and equipped." A reception followed the parade and in the evening a gala ball was held, where members of the units and their invited guests celebrated the inauguration of the Batteries.

During the period 6 - 16 Feb 76, the Battery was host to the Air Defence Officers Course from CAS. This proved to be an interesting and challenging week; visits to other NATO Air Defence units were the highlights of their stay as these provided the course personnel with the opportunity to experience, firsthand, Air Defence in a larger sphere. The students on the course unanimously agreed that they had achieved the aim of their visit to CFE and gained invaluable insight into the Air Defence problem.



Capt JRM Lemieux (left) and Capt RJ Beardmore conduct a joint presentation during the Air Defence Officers' Course.

The Director of Artillery, Col J.A. Cotter accompanied by his Master Gunner, CWO R.A. Douglas; visited the Battery on 1 Apr 76. He was greeted upon his arrival by a Quarter Guard commanded by Sgt Peters, M.J. Following coffee break with the men, the Director was given a briefing on the past accomplishments, present activities and future aspirations of the Battery. A Blowpipe demonstration is always a must for visiting dignitaries and the interest shown by the Director validated its inclusion in his visit.

Early in 1976, Awards of Canada's Order of Military Merit were announced and our Commanding Officer, CWO (Master Gunner) R.G. Sutherland was among those so honoured. A most deserving tribute to a man who through determination and hard work, contributed so much to the over-all success of the re-introduction of Air Defence into the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery.

On 30 Apr 76 a Change of Command Dance was held by the Battery. During the evening a number of presentations were made to the Master Gunner; which included a Battery Pennant — framed, and a silver tray, suitably engraved, from all ranks of 129 AAD Bty. Mrs. Sutherland was presented with a bouquet of flowers. Following the presentations, the incoming Commanding Officer, Capt J.R.M. Lemieux, was introduced to members and guests of the Battery and presented with the Battery Pennant.



Col JA Cotter inspects the Quarter Guard on his arrival at the Battery Lines.



Col JA Cotter chats with MBdr Evans and Gnr Ross over coffee.

Following his investiture on 5 May at Government House, the Master Gunner returned to CFE. On the 17th of May a Change of Command Parade was held, to ceremoniously formalize the passage of Command of 129 Airfield Air Defence Battery from CWO (Master Gunner) R.G. Sutherland, MMM, CD to Capt J.R.M. Lemieux.

During the period July and August, the Battery experienced a 50% turnover of personnel due to rotation to Canada or posting to 1 RCHA. The majority of our incoming personnel had arrived by the 15th of August and the training programme for new arrivals began.

On 20 Aug 76, Capt R. Grinius, MWO Lewis and WO Darby, Instructors from the Air Defence Wing, Artillery Department of the Combat Arms School joined the Battery to conduct a Boffin Detachment/Section



The outgoing CO, CWO (MR GNR) Sutherland takes the salute as 129 AAD Bty march past under the command of their new CO, Capt JRM Lemieux.

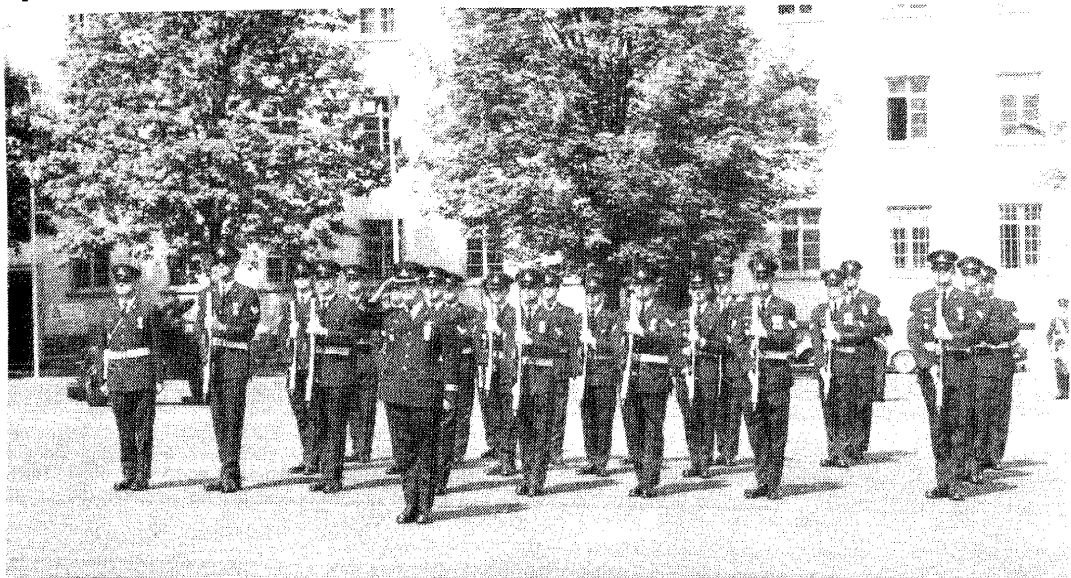


The first Boffin Det/Sec Comd Course to be conducted in CFE.

Front (left to right): MWO R.M. Lewis (AIG), Capt M.R. Grinius (IG), LCol J.L. Sharpe, MBdr Prudhomme J.W., WO W.G. Darby (AIG).

Centre row: MBdr White F., MBdr Vienot C.E., MBdr Doucette R.A.P., MBdr Sugg R.G., Bdr Corbin E.W., Bdr Dwyer F.G., MBdr Letcher C.A., WO Sawicki J.C.A.

Rear: MBdr Simard J.D., MBdr Hamelin J., MBdr Clough R.W., MBdr Mast D.G., MBdr Vieau D.J., MBdr Evans C.M., MBdr Dunn M.J., Sgt Habing K.R.



129 AAD Bty "Present Arms" prior to marching off.

Commander's Course. Following instruction and training in CFE, instructors and students proceeded to CFB Shilo, where with assistance from 3 RCHA the live firing portion of the course was conducted.

WO Francis and his Blowpipe team joined the Brigade on 8 Oct 76 and participated in Exercise Donau Safari as members of 1 RCHA Blowpipe Troop. This was a new experience for the Battery and from all accounts a very successful exercise. It is perhaps unfortunate that we cannot participate more often in exercises such as Donau Safari, but our commitment to training in Defence of the Airfield, with our very small establishment makes it almost impossible without downgrading our primary responsibilities. Unless our establishment is increased or our present role altered to accommodate training such as Exercise Donau Safari, training in defence of the Airfield must remain our first and primary task.

During the period 13 - 28 Oct the Battery conducted a Basic Boffin Course. Following instruction and training in CFE, the students under the guidance of Sgt Wannamaker, flew off to sunny Shilo to experience their first and in some instances their second Boffin live firing practice.

NBC training was next on the training programme and the week of 8 - 12 Nov was devoted to the gas mask and dosimeter. Everyone enjoys a trip through the gas chamber for it gives one confidence in his mask.

First aid is next on our training schedule and when all have mastered the bandage and splints, we will revert to our normal programme of Maintenance, Air Defence training and PT. Individual training has been high on our list of priorities since our formation in July 75, and the

following list of Courses Completed is indicative of our success in this area:

a. Artillery Asst Inst in Gunnery (TL6B)	1
b. Artillery Detachment Commander (TL6A)	6
c. Blowpipe Detachment/Section Commander	5
d. Basic Blowpipe Operator	16
e. 40mm Boffin Detachment/Section Commander	12
f. Air Defence Gunner 40mm Basic	20
g. Basic Artillery Technician	1

Although we are a field (static) unit, our training is as for field units and our experience as such is readily recognized by other units here at CFB Lahr. We have on many occasions over the past year been called upon to provide personnel to guards of honour for visiting dignitaries and to conduct small arms classification training for base personnel. We welcome these taskings, especially the small arms training as it provided us with the opportunity to become more proficient in small arms, and at the same time, provide Base with an experienced training resource which, previous to our establishment, was not so readily available.

The past 18 months has been a very challenging period for Air Defence gunners, and for those of us in 129 AAD Battery a very busy time. The co-operation we received from all units here in CFE, especially from our sister unit, 1 RCHA, contributed greatly to the over-all success of the Battery in 1976.

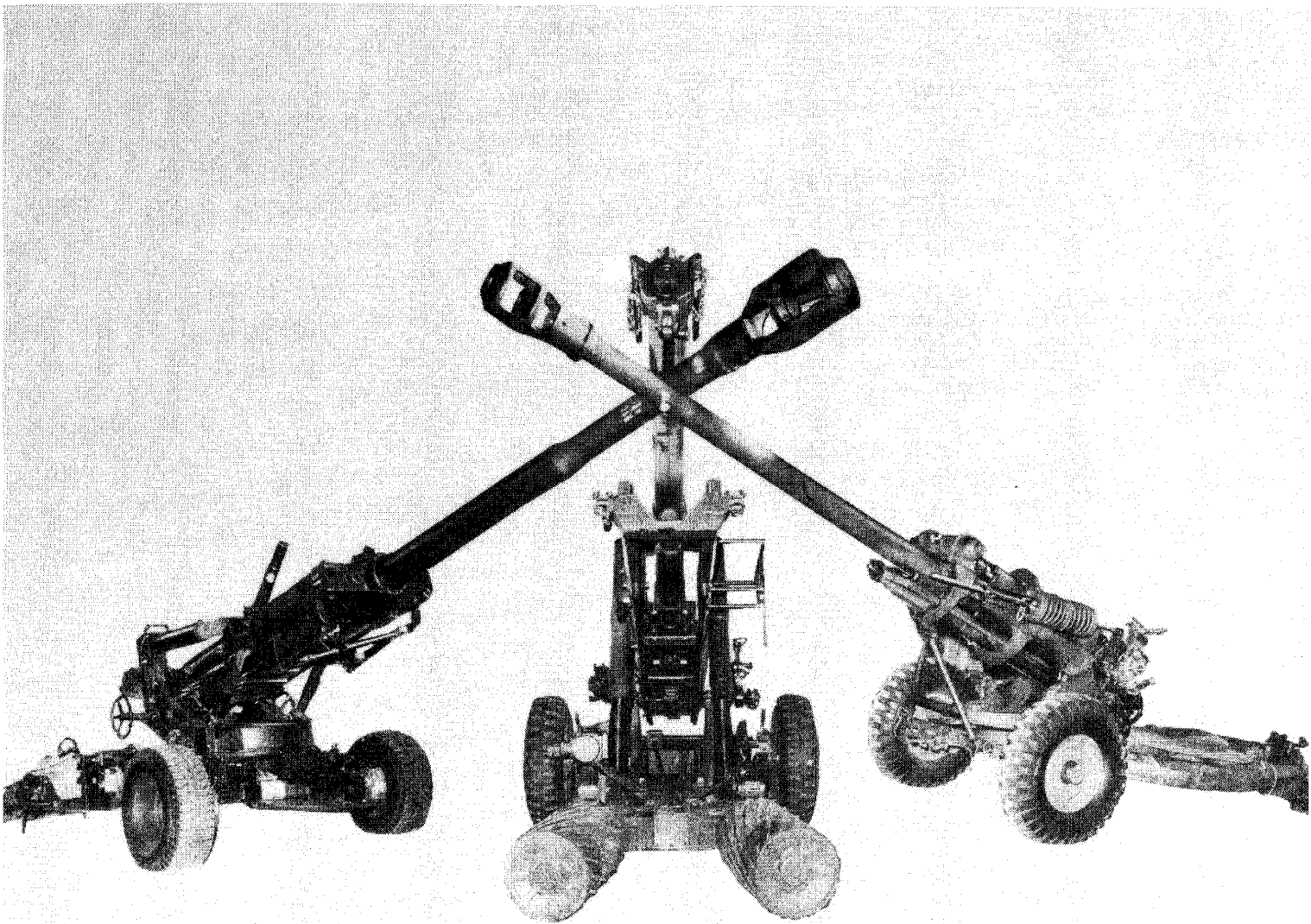
In closing, we extend to all gunners an open invitation to visit with us. If you are visiting in CFE or just passing through, drop in and have a coffee. We can chat about our world of Air Defence and you can tell us what is happening in your gunner world. We are located just across from 5 AMU and our Battery sign and pennant are easily identified.



*Basic Boffin Course conducted by 129 AAD Bty.
Front row (left to right): MBdr Dunn M.J. (Inst.), Sgt Wannamaker R. (NCI i/c), Capt J.R. M. Lemieux (CO), MWO Ramsay W.C. (BSM), Sgt MacKenzie J.F. (Inst.), MBdr Evans C.M. (Inst.).*

*Centre row: Bdr Bedard J.M., Bdr Blackburn J.L., Gnr Ouellet J.A.C., Gnr Lavert B.V., Bdr Desbiens A., Gnr Hardy J.O.J., MBdr Sugg R.G. (Inst.).
Rear: Gnr Michaud J.A.M., Bdr Fraser K.G., Bdr Lacelle J.E., Bdr Sheppard S., Bdr Lafrance T.O., Bdr Courchesne J.G.N.*

CAS



CAS Activities

ARTILLERY DEPARTMENT CHANGE OF COMMAND

Friday 6 August 1976 saw Lieutenant-Colonel Jack Crosman hand over the duties of Officer Commanding Artillery Department (and Commander Royal Artillery Maritimes [CRAM]) to Lieutenant-Colonel Les Charest. Although training commitments did not allow for a change of command parade, a small ceremony was held in the office of Colonel Nicholson, Commandant, Combat Arms School, to mark the occasion.

Lieutenant-Colonel Crosman was born in Moncton, New Brunswick. He holds the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Sir George Williams University in Montreal. He joined the Canadian Army in June 1951 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant after attending Officer Candidate School and Basic Artillery Training. He served a 16-month tour with the Canadian Gunners in Korea from January 1953 to May 1954. He returned to Canada with the Fourth Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, and then proceeded to Germany with that unit from October 1955 to December 1957.

He attended the Artillery Staff Course, the forerunner of the Artillery Officer Instructor Course as a Lieutenant in 1959/60.

Lieutenant-Colonel Crosman was employed in a variety of staff and command appointments until 1971. In July 1971 he joined the Combat Arms School in Base Gagetown, New Brunswick, and was employed as the Training Co-ordinator until his promotion in January 1973 when he was appointed Deputy Commandant. On 11 February 1974 he took up the appointment as Officer Commanding, Artillery Department, Combat Arms School, until his posting to NDHQ as DPCO/LCols.

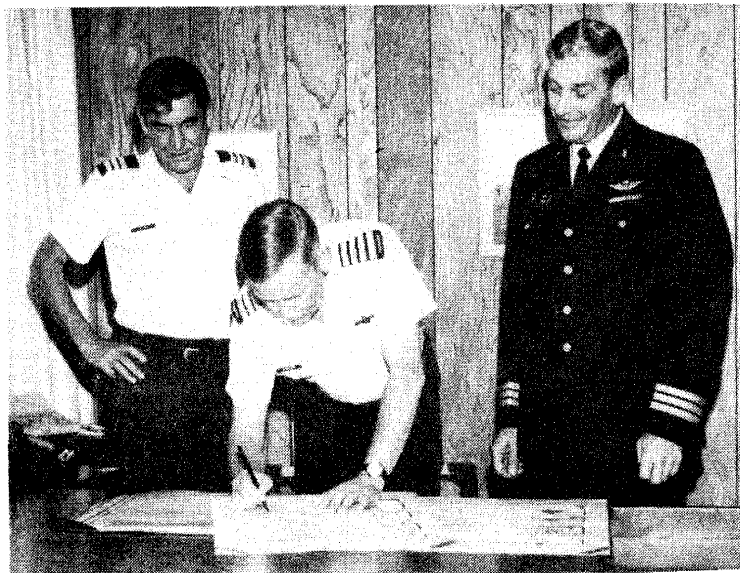
Lieutenant-Colonel Charest was born in Edmundston, New Brunswick, but grew up and attended school in Liverpool, Nova Scotia. He joined the Militia in the Spring of 1947 as a Gunner and was commissioned as a Lieutenant in 1950. He transferred to the Regular Force on 28 May 1951. He served with 79 Field Regiment in Germany from 1951 to 1952 when he returned to Canada and was posted to First Light Battery (Para) at Camp Shilo until 1956.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charest remained in Shilo until 1958. He attended the Artillery Staff Course in 1956/57 and also served as Second-in-Command and Training Officer of the Soldier Apprentice Battery.

In 1958 Lieutenant-Colonel Charest was posted to the Third Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery at Gagetown. He remained with this regiment until 1964, serving at Gagetown, Germany and Winnipeg as Troop Commander and Adjutant.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charest was employed in a variety of staff and command appointments in Canada, Cyprus and the United States since 1964. In 1972 he was posted to Washington, D.C., as the Canadian Forces Liaison Officer with the Department of the Army in the Pentagon and he remained there until he assumed command of Artillery Department, Combat Arms School on 13 August 1976.

All Gagetown Gunners wish Lieutenant-Colonel Crosman and his wife Pat "Good Shooting" during their stay in Ottawa. A warm welcome is extended from the Gagetown Gunners to Lieutenant-Colonel Charest and his wife Barbara, and it is hoped that their stay here will allow them to renew acquaintances and with many old gunner friends.



Col Nicholson signing the handover document as Lt-Col Crosman (left) and Lt-Col Charest look on.

OFFICER INSTRUCTOR-IN-GUNNERY 7601
07 SEP 76 – 22 JUL 77



*1st Row (L to R): WO Hemlin, Capt Morrison, Maj Itani, Col Nicholson, LCol Charest, CWO (Mr Gnr) Patrick, MWO Flanagan.
2nd Row (L to R): Capt Trepanier, Capt Lawrence, Capt Dorman, Capt McIlwain, Capt Holt, Capt Milne, Capt Knapp, Capt Hazlett.*

OFFICER INSTRUCTOR-IN-GUNNERY 7601

The IG Course is off to another fine start this year in Artillery Department. There is a mixed variety of experience from mechanized artillery to airborne and of course, the usual healthy discussions that go with each facet.

Subjects taught on the course are varied in material and length ranging from artillery mathematics to fire planning and from IG duties to nuclear target analysis. There are a couple of trips, one to England to different Royal Ordnance Factories and training facilities, and one to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and Fort Bliss, Texas. At each location, allied equipment and methods will be studied.

On completion of the course, the majority of the candidates are looking forward to remaining in Arty Dept, CAS to pass on their knowledge and experience.

During the technical gunnery phase the term "radicals" seemed to fit them. As the course progressed they soon realized that things were worse than they had been initially but a lot better than they were going to be. After much thumb rubbing on plotters, constant torquing with vectors, hideous math exams, bang-on ballistics, murky manuals and misty OPs, the team is still carrying on in low profile. Above all, the candidates have one basic desire: that others will understand them after it's all over.



IG Course 7601 as seen by the Course Instructional Staff.

OFFICER CLASSIFICATION TRAINING BATTERY

The training year 75-76 proved to be a busy and rewarding year. OCT Battery continued to provide the continuity and co-ordination required to ensure that the officers graduating from Artillery Department met the requirements of the regiments. Since the summer of '75, five courses – Phase 2 through to Phase 4 – were started, 33 new gunner officers graduated in this time and have joined their regiments. At the time of writing 27 Officer Candidates were under training, 13 on Phase IV and 14 on Phase II. A similar number are expected to join the Phase II courses starting January and March 77.

During the last year and a half a review was carried out of the aim and content of the three phases of training run at the Combat Arms School. The aim of classification training is now stated as:

AIM – To train potential regimental officers to perform the duties of:

Phase II – a gun line section commander and an infantry section commander

Phase III – a command post officer under supervision

Phase IV – a gun position offer under supervision and to conduct area neutralization missions from the OP

Course Training Plans (CTP) have been adjusted to bring the training into line with the stated aim of each phase. The Phase II (A Tp) which started Oct 76 was the first course to be trained on the revised CTPs.

A TROOP – OFFICER CLASSIFICATION TRAINING 13 OCTOBER 1975 - 27 MAY 1976 (PHASE II)

We must not forget the Reserve Entry Scheme Officers (RESO) who join us for their summer training. Summer '76 saw the RESO candidates being trained on the new two-year packet produced by Artillery Department.

Phase I (6 weeks) gives the candidate a general military training and is followed immediately by a Phase II (6 weeks) which produces a 105mm C1 detachment commander. The new Phase III (12 weeks) trains the RESO student to be a CPO and a GPO under supervision.

With courses graduating at approximately three-month intervals we in Artillery Department have been able to welcome a number of distinguished Gunner Officers as reviewing officers for our "private" graduation parades.

BGen D.R. Baker, Col W.R. Dawes and Col R.P. Beaudry have so far sent our new officers off to their regiments with timely words of advice.

It is also fitting to publicly thank all the Commanding Officers who, each summer, send us such fine increment staff to help with the training. Without them life would indeed be very difficult.



LCol Crozman presents trophy to the Top Student Ph II (7604), OCdt Lacroix.



*First Row (L to R): WO Vaughan, Capt Lucas, LCol Charest, Col Nicholson, Maj Danskin, WO Prokop.
Second Row (L to R): 2Lt McGuffin, Lt Todd, OCdt Gilewicz, OCdt Drew, OCdt Morton, OCdt Walker, 2Lt Busby.*

Third Row (L to R): OCdt Doiron, OCdt McIntosh, OCdt Lefurgey, 2Lt Soper, OCdt Kohut, OCdt Tenpierik, OCdt Vandergrient.



BGen Baker inspects C Tp on their Graduation Parade accompanied by LCol Charest and Lt Willis, the winner of the Brownfield Sword as the Top Student on Phase IV (7603).

TRAINING SUPPORT BATTERY

The Battery (5-97) is organized and deployed by function. The command section includes the BC, BSM, MTNCO and Battery Office/Tasking NCO. The Gun ("G") Troop is responsible for the provision of up to eight detachments serving 105mm C1, 105mm L5 or 155mm M109 (SP) Equipments. The Headquarters ("H") Troop provides the OPS, CPS, Recce Parties, Ammo Parties and Safety Officers. Based on the training department requirement, the battery may deploy as a six gun fire unit, a CP and OP, a single gun, etc., etc....".

Students find us formed up for what might appear as a "LE MANS" start outside K-14 or somewhere south of the water tower.

Although the battery may be presented in various ways — line diagrams or statistics such as... "Guns Deployed — 869, CP's Deployed — 348, or days in the field — 272"... it is probably best described through some of the following vignettes.

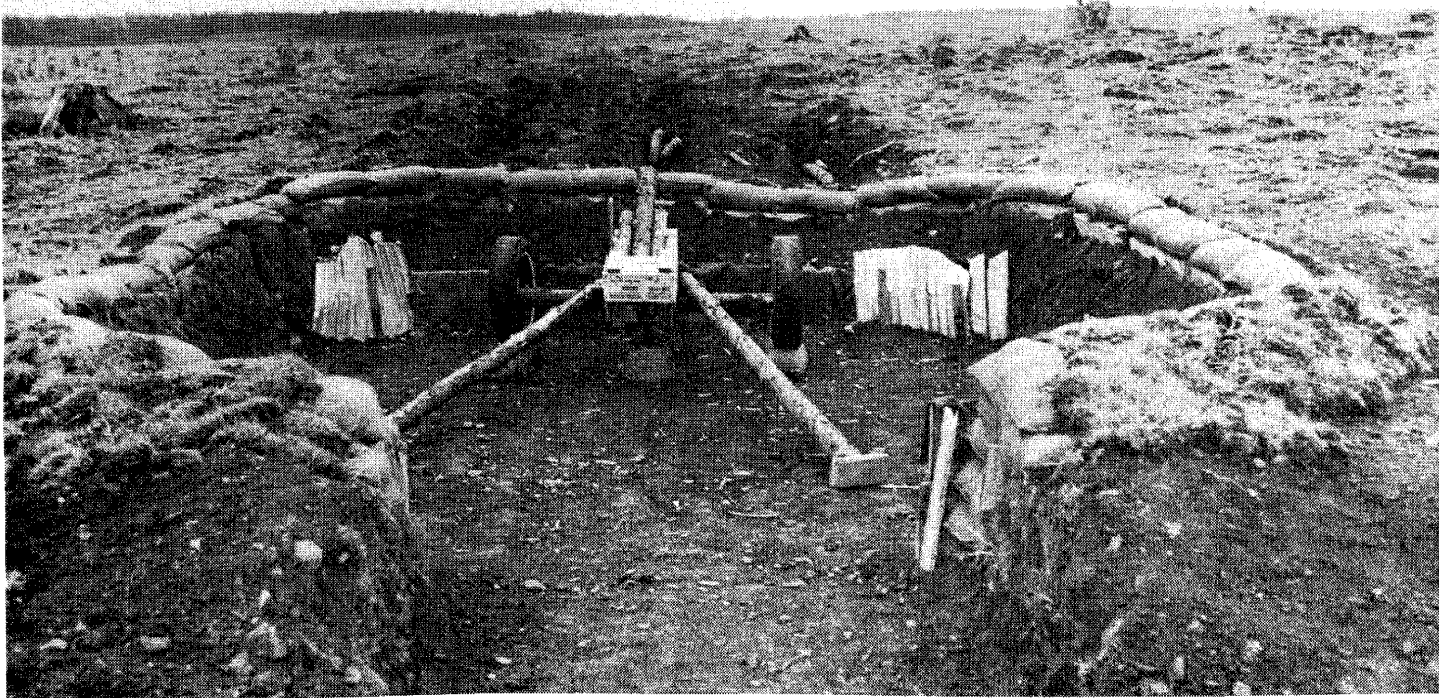
— MWO "Blackie" Blackwell honoured his former comrades by entrusting to their care the Royal Canadian Navy Ensign liberated from his second war-time ship, HMCS St Stephen. We appreciate the personal significance that it has in Blackie's long list of memories and display the ensign with a good deal of pride. To show our respect for Blackie and his 31 years of service, the battery responded with three rousing "Naval" cheers and then marched past in tribute to a respected member of our family.

— Bdr Scouten spared no effort, particularly during the "Quiet Hours" to prove the validity of the old saying, "Freshly painted trucks run better". At least we had the best-looking breakdowns!

— The battery deployed as C/S 3 with 5eRALC in support of the IG course fire planning phase in April. The competitive spirit was evident in both units. This experience was particularly rewarding for the TL 3 trainees. At the OP, Bdr Morine enhanced the "Practical" education of the budding IsG when he demonstrated that a simple "Buzz" and "Four of the Usual" brought coffee up the hill faster than by sending the "Duty Student" after it!

— There are two sides to every story. This was never more evident than when nine Artillerymen acted as Demo/Enemy Troops for Infantry Department's Battle School. Crawling in the melting, new-fallen snow, some were heard to question their motivation towards the Artillery. A few days later, recounting their experiences to any who would listen, not only had they shown the aspiring Infantry officers how to soldier, they were encouraging their peers to seek similar "Swans".

The Battery has progressed through three major changes in composition over the past year. Six gunners made life easier for the junior (seven yr) Bdr. Our first TL 3 course graduates and the militia increment filled out our ranks to meet the "PEAK"? summer commitments and just in time to say farewell to well over 300 years of experience posted to the other field units. Entering the new Training Cycle, we welcome a second TL 3 course and a sea of bright faces who have adapted quickly to their new role — providing artillery support to Combat Arms School courses.



Sgt K.B. Johnson will go to any length to ensure that candidates see six guns deployed. (SO2 T&E will conduct serviceability trials early 1977).



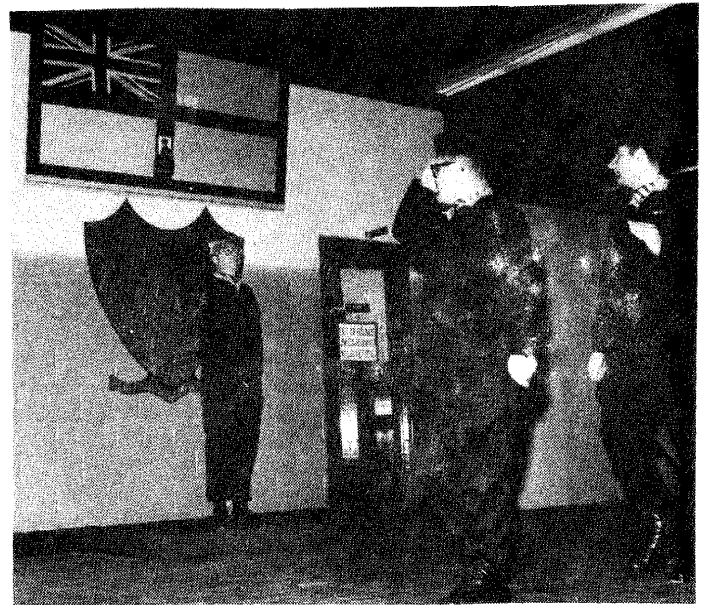
A Detachment Commander's Dream – One Gun-Nine Men! MBdr W.M. Cosman and his Trade Level Three Detachment Honing Their Skills.



MBdr T.C. Wood receiving a token from BSM Campbell in appreciation of the many battery projects that he "hammered" through. (MBdr Wood is now rebuilding 2 RCHA).



MBdr R.H. Cutcliffe (Attending the Det Comd TL 6A Crse), instructs Gnr Zellick (Member of the Bty's TL 3 Crse) in the Fine Art of Fuse Setting during a joint 6A/TL 3 exercise.



MWO J.J.E. Blackwell, GSM Trg Sp Gp, takes the Salute as Trg Sp Bty Marches Past.

ARTILLERYMAN TRADE LEVEL 6B (AIG)



ARTILLERYMAN TRADE LEVEL 6B (AIG) 7601
17 MAR 76 - 03 SEP 76

1st Row (L to R): Sgt Davis, CWO (Mr Gnr) Patrick, Col Nicholson, LCol Crosman, MWO (Mr Gnr) Hovey, WO Young.

2nd Row (L to R): Sgt Russell, WO Girard, WO Laur, Sgt Tuck, Sgt Francis, WO Robidoux.

The 6B Assistant Instructor-in-Gunnery 7601, the last of the short AIG courses, was conducted from 17 Mar - 3 Sep 76. The students were kept busy day and night for the whole period of the course. Actually there were some good days in the field when the students, employed as GPOs, had to deploy six guns and all their vehicles in a very small area, and learned that being a GPO or recce officer is not such an easy job after all. Of the eighteen students completing the course, five stayed on at the School in various appointments while the remainder returned to their units.

3rd Row (L to R): WO Francis, Sgt Paradis, WO Tripp, WO Balkwill, Sgt Richardson, Sgt Hamelin.

4th Row (L to R): Sgt Guttin, WO Kirby, WO Leslie, WO Gallinger, Sgt Fairbanks, Sgt Hartholt.

ASSISTANT INSTRUCTOR-IN-GUNNERY COURSE 7602

Assistant Instructor-in-Gunnery Course 7602 began on 22 Sep 76 with 18 eager candidates striving for the qualification to wear "the white hats". The students, who came from 2 RCHA, 3 RCHA, 5eRALC, 1 AB Bty and CAS, had some initial housing problems. However, by the end of the first week they were settled in and ready for nine months of hard work.

This is the pilot of the new nine-month AIG course replacing the old TL 6B and TL 7. It now consists of 175 training days covering a vast range of subject matter. It includes material from the Advanced Arty Tech and the TL 7 as well as all subjects from the old 6B course. Prospective candidates must have achieved the rank of Artyman 6A and be qualified Basic Arty Tech. Those who successfully complete the course are qualified TQ 7.

The course was 55 days in duration and concluded on 17 Dec 1976. It included training in all technical command post duties, the supervision and instructing of Basic Artillery Technicians, as well as assisting FOOs and BCs with their duties.



ASSISTANT INSTRUCTOR-IN-GUNNERY 7602
22 SEP 76 - 08 JUN 77

1st Row (L to R): WO Murray, Capt Krauter, LCol Charest, Col Nicholson, CWO (Mr Gnr) Patrick, MWO McGraw, WO Young.
2nd Row (L to R): Sgt Frantz, Sgt Raymond, MWO Currie, WO LeBlanc, Sgt Roach, Sgt Lavoie.

3rd Row (L to R): WO Robidoux, Sgt Tremain, Sgt McCabe, Sgt Harper, Sgt Decoste.
4th Row (L to R): WO Morris, Sgt MacTavish, Sgt Potter, Sgt Mahar, Sgt Wilkie, Sgt Reville.
(Missing from photo: Sgt Beauregard).



ADVANCED ARTILLERY TECHNICIAN 7601
21 JUN - 07 APR 76

Front Row (L to R): Sgt Piccini, WO Leslie, MWO (MR GNR) Hovey, Major Danskin, Capt Rolston, MWO Simons, Sgt Hudson, Sgt Davis K.M.
Second Row (L to R): Sgts Roach, Clark, Skinner, Rose, Priestly, Bigras, Stubbart, Raymond, Ballegeer.

Third (L to R): Sgts Burgess, McCabe, Derooy, Lucas, Paddock, Young.
Fourth Row (L to R): Sgts Croucher, Richert, Tees, MacNeil, Morris, Harrietha.



ADVANCED ARTILLERY TECHNICIAN COURSE 7602
29 SEP 76 - 17 DEC 76

3rd Row (L to R): MBdr Browton, Sgt Habing, Sgt O'Leary, MBdr Byers, Sgt Grossinger, Sgt Furber, Sgt Byrne.

4th Row (L to R): Sgt Marks, MBdr Fortin, MBdr Smith, Bdr O'Donnell, Sgt Conrad, MBdr Norman.



TRADE LEVEL 6A (DET COMD) 7601
07 JAN 76 - 16 MAR 76

1st Row (L to R): Sgt Hillier, Capt Poh, Col Nicholson, Maj Reid, CWO (Mr Gnr) Patrick, WO White, Sgt Richard.
2nd Row (L to R): A/Sgts Sandul, Sisson, Brydges, Ivey, Byers, Sowa, Black, Abar.

3rd Row (L to R): A/Sgts Tooker, Day, Hobson, Sherman, Meehan.

4th Row (L to R): A/Sgts Dearman, Evans, Davis, Hawbolt, O'Leary, Merlin, Davies, Miller.



TRADE LEVEL 6A (DET COMD) 7602
15 SEP 76 - 10 NOV 76

1st Row (L to R): MWO Carter, Capt Burfitt, LCol Charest, Col Nicholson, CWO (Mr Gnr) Patrick, WO Peever.

2nd Row (L to R): Sgts/A/Sgts Armstrong, Fedge, Currie, Cashin, Rafuse, Blake, Greene, Mason, Parsons, Vidito, Dwyer, MacNeil.

3rd Row (L to R): Sgts/A/Sgts Gillis, Millman, Johnson, Ferguson, Pottie, Burgess, Cox, Cutcliffe, Prudhomme.

ARTILLERYMEN TL 6A 7601

The Artilleryman TL 6A Course 7601 was conducted during the period from 7 Jan to 16 Mar 76. A suitable course motto might have been, "...through rain, sleet, hail and snow..." as this course carried on and achieved all its aims during one of the most uncomfortable periods of the training year at CFB Gagetown.

In addition to their own training and exercises, the course provided invaluable firing support on several occasions for other courses running concurrently. MWO White's expression perhaps characterizes everyone's feelings, "Ahhh... finished at last."

TL 6A SERIAL 7602

Artilleryman TL 6A Serial 7602 ran during the period 15 Sep to 10 Nov 76 and graduated 21 candidates. This was the first of the 40 training day courses and, as such, saw a few changes in subject matter from previous ones. Most notable was the dropping of the majority of the 105mm L5 material.

However, there was still ample foot and arms drill each evening, PT a la Sgt Ferguson each garrison day and a final exercise characterized by mountains of mud.

For that final exercise, three courses were combined. The TL 6A was augmented by 18 candidates from a concurrent TL 3 course in order to man six full

gun detachments. All CP, recce and OP parties consisted of PH IV students and as usual, the ever-present Training Support Battery.

We're not sure what this course had against photographs but the course picture you see was the second attempt and of all the pictures taken during the final exercise, the only ones that turned out were of TL 3 or Ph IV students. The rest of the TL 6A course wishes a camera had been there the day Sgt Mason and the rest of the 15C detachment did a hydraulic fluid saturation test on the new winter parka. Severed fluid lines are so messy! The parka held at least 3 quarts but it looks terrible in pink. To prove the point, the detachment repeated the performance about three hours later!

LOCATING WING

1976 has been a busy year and a year of change for the Locating Wing. As the locating field re-assumes its position as an important part of the Field Artillery, the locating content in all courses is growing. Added to this we find an increase in survey training within the regiment in hopes of building a good foundation for our future locating troops.

Survey

Two basic Survey courses were run this year. While the numbers being qualified were not great, they serve to increase the pool of qualified surveyors available. In addition, major survey phases have been conducted as part of the IG and AIG courses.

The HP 67 programmable calculator has been approved for purchase as the prime computation means for survey. It is expected this calculator will be delivered by Christmas 1976 and the present survey course should be the last one to use the Brunsvega.

In addition, the Locating Wing has conducted trials on a number of inexpensive calculators with a view to their introduction for general use on all advanced artillery courses.



Gnr Hauck, a student on Basic Svy Crse 7602, practises on the Brunsvega Calculator.



WO Worobey tries out the APF Mark 55, one of the electronic calculators being tested.

Radar

While no major radar courses were run this year, familiarization training on the ANYMPO 501 was conducted for the IG and AIG courses. With new radar equipment planned for the future, the teaching of the principles based on this equipment is very important and should ease the training problems when the new radars arrive.

Sound Ranging

With very little Sound Ranging equipment available and little time for training, it is difficult to maintain a reasonable level of expertise in this field. However, we have attempted to keep the art alive and run familiarization training for the IG, MGnr and AIG courses. A permanent Sound Ranging Base has been installed and a SRCP constructed by the Locating Staff. This should permit us to expand our instructional capabilities in the field.

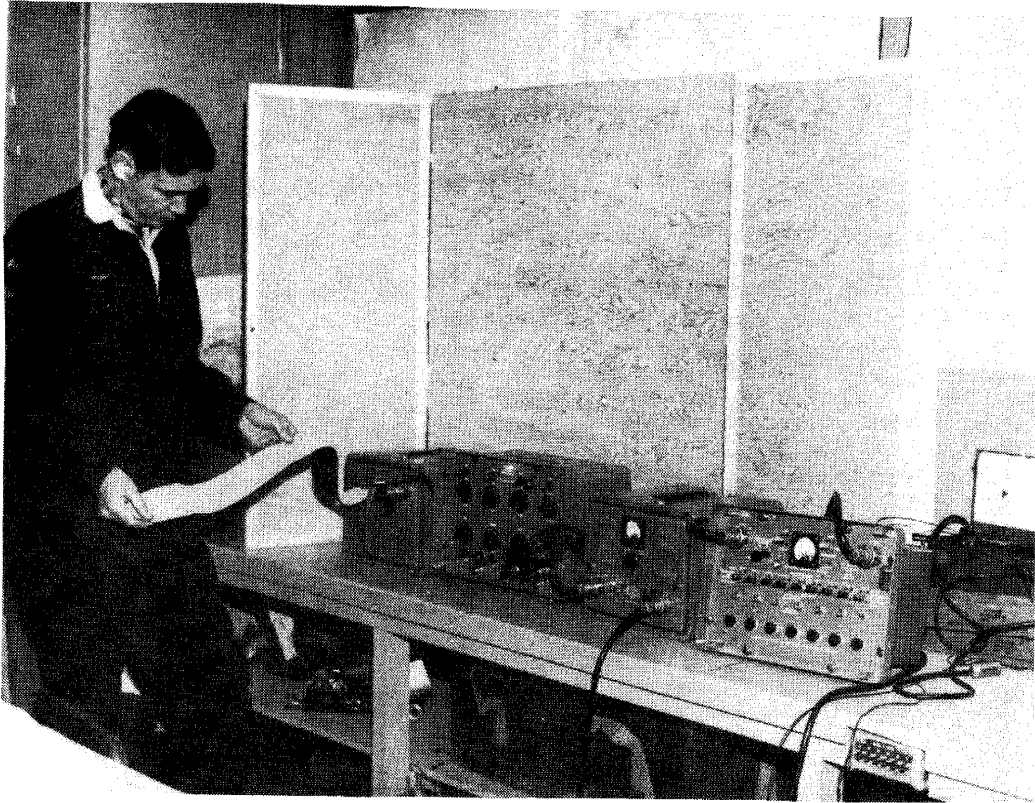
Artillery Intelligence

To assist in the running of Arty Int training for the IG and Staff Duties course, a permanent Arty Int office has been set up within the Wing. This permits continuous development of exercises and enables us to handle the proliferation of data on military equipments, both NATO and WPG countries.

The locating field is expanding. We can expect to see an increase in the size and capabilities of the Locating Wing over the next few years. This should help us to carry out our tasks more efficiently and to serve the regiment better.



CWO Cove demonstrates the attributes of the Sound Ranging Computer.



WO Wight checks a film strip as part of the Sound Ranging training.



WO Wight and WO Worobey run through an Arty Int Exercise.

AIR DEFENCE WING

(THINGS ARE LOOKING UP)

As is normal of any great organization, the Air Defence Wing progressed through the usual growing pains in 1976. No problem was too big, no obstacle insurmountable and no setback discouraging. The loyal Bird Gunners of Air Defence Wing heroically overcame every possible impediment. They struggled courageously shedding the golden light of the AIR DEFENCE WORD wherever dark ignorance in air defence matters lurked . . . And darkness became light.

Here's what really happened. The new year started with the first-ever Air Defence Officers' Course. The course of eight students spent over two months slaving away over all matters of Air Defence subjects. They ranged from the Boffin and Blowpipe, radar, air defence employment, tactics and air defence management. A lot of their discussions and ideas have formed the basis of CAS AD doctrinal teachings. A number of suggestions for improving the course have been incorporated into the 1977 course. They include more emphasis on klystrons and less on thyratrons and the requirement to lengthen the AD tour in CFE. The latter suggestion in particular was met with great enthusiasm on the part of the instructors.

The officers' course was hardly over when the Blowpipe Operators' courses began. The first course not only demonstrated the Blowpipe live firing to MGen Ott, CG of USAFAS, Fort Bliss, but also they managed to do a few things with Blowpipe that were theoretically

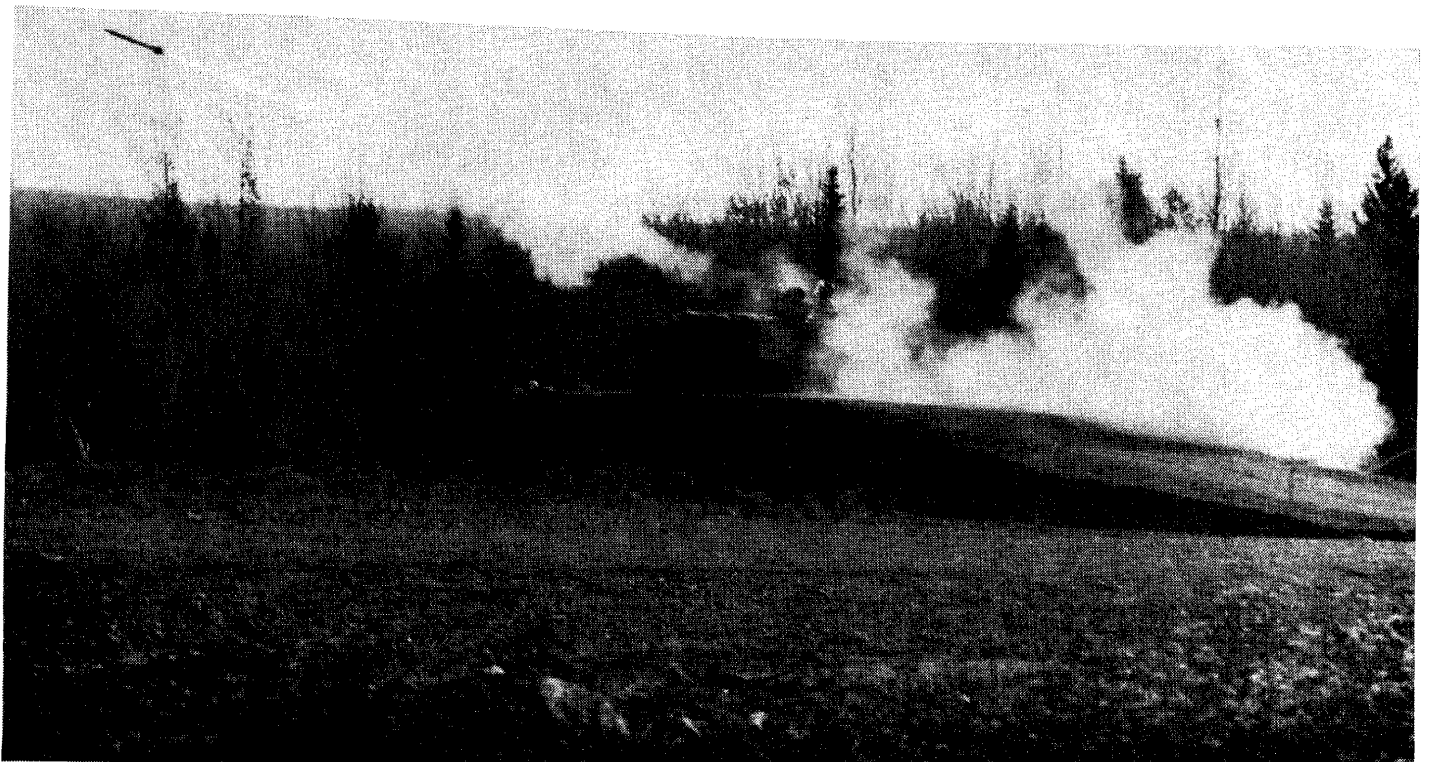
impossible. Given these little surprises the second Blowpipe course were not able to fire. However, they were more than compensated for it when they were given return tickets to Gagetown for Blowpipe firings in early 1977 and one complimentary ticket for a free beer at the local legion. Their joy could hardly be contained.

May saw the Advanced Boffin course. That course proved to be so popular that the AD instructors were invited to CFE to run another one in August-September. Included in the invitation was a free trip to Shilo where the live firing was done.

1976 ended with the Blowpipe Detachment Commanders' Course where Canadian Air Defence doctrine continued to take shape at the practical level.

Interspersed with these courses, the instructors used their "leisure time" giving guest lectures to various courses including the FAC, the Company/Squadron Commanders', Phase IV Artillery and Infantry and the Arty 6B courses. Also there were a number of visitors from NDHC, FMC, the UK, the US and Australia. Add to that gyro gunsight trials and laser target tracking trials and the year goes by quickly.

Several physical and personnel changes occurred over the past year. The Air Defence Wing now has its very own sign (in English and French) outside of H-12. Floor hockey games and parades are harder to stage inside



Blowpipe firing

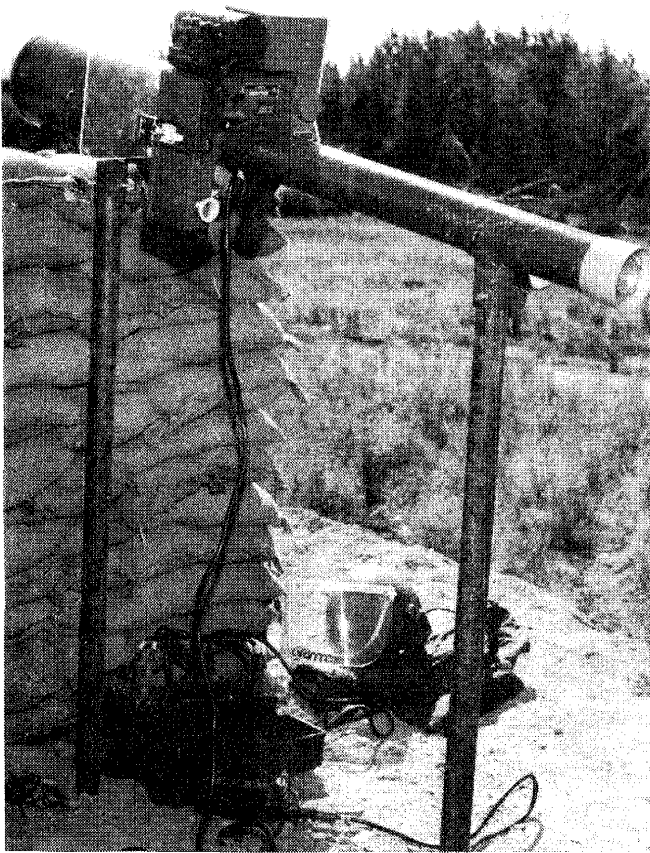
now as Sgt Dave Cooke and WO Glen MacLean keep adding bits of Boffin ordnance and Blowpipe trainer all over the floor. WO Bill Darby has started a number of laser trials for target tracking. Because of the laser all personnel participating in drill must keep their eyes closed. This has led to some problems.

Compounded with all of that, a new? (1955) 504 surveillance radar appeared, compliments of 202 Workshop. It will be used to provide early warning of the approach of hostile aircraft and OC Artillery Department.

Major Bill Trimble, the first SI AD has gone off to the Command and Staff College in Toronto. He was replaced by Major John Davidson, recent grad from the IG Course and a True AD Believer. CWO Al Boudreau was also a new arrival to Air Defence Wing. It did not take long for him to start looking up. MWO Bob Lewis has been posted to 128 AAD Battery as BSM. He joined MWO Bill Ramsay (posted from AD Wing in 1975) who is currently BSM of 129 AAD Battery. If those postings sound like a sinister Air Defence plot, you're right.

Customs officials had to be warned that MWO Lewis may try to smuggle a number of aircraft recognition models out of the country. And recently, Captain Marius Grinius was deeply grieved that the CIG was going to count all TD time away from AD Wing against total time spent in CAS. Based on that, Capt Grinius will stay in Gagetown until 1984 if he doesn't get an extension.

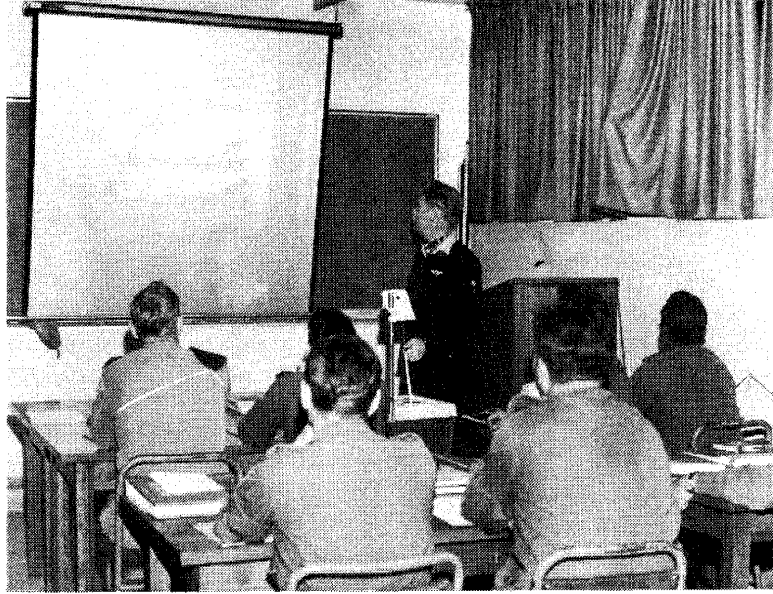
The Air Defence Wing has continued to develop. Any setbacks were minor and temporary. A lot of practical and doctrinal experience has been gained. 1977 will be another year of further growth and development. Beware of press gangs looking for Air Defence recruits and "HEADS UP".



Blowpipe before firing



The Blowpipe Trainer in the Field.



WO G. MacLean explains why most aircraft need wings.



Another 20+ Metre Miss



5 RALC Boffin Firing – September '76

TOWED CLOSE SUPPORT ARTILLERY WEAPONS TRIAL

Trials and Evaluation Branch of the Combat Arms School will be conducting a trial in the new year of several new weapons, namely the American 105mm XM 204, 155mm M198 and the British 105mm Light Gun (L118). The normal range of tests will be conducted including cold weather handling, mobility and indirect fire capability. A more complete report on this most important trial should be available in the next issue of *The Gunner*.

CAS BATTERY DESIGNATED "W" BATTERY

Effective 4 Dec 76 — St Barbara's Day — the Director of Artillery announced that Training Support Battery CAS was awarded the designation "W" Battery.

The Commander, CFB Gagetown, BGen J.J. Barrett, CD, visited the Battery lines 15 Dec to officially announce the honour to the Battery. Following his remarks, which included a brief history of W Battery, BGen Barrett unveiled the Battery's new sign. LCol L.L. Charest, Senior Gunner CAS, thanked BGen Barrett for his personal support in obtaining the designation for the CAS battery.

Historically, W Battery was activated in May 1953 as part of 81 Fd Regt. In October of the same year, the Regiment was re-designated 4 RCHA. In June 1954, 4 RCHA moved to Camp Utopia. W Battery functioned as a depot battery from November 1955 to December 1956 when it reverted back to a regimental battery. As W, Light Battery RCHA junior call sign of the junior regiment, the battery fired the last 25 pdr round to be fired by an RCHA regiment in Canada. The target engaged — S9999. "W" under Major Don Creighton, was the first battery to see UN duty in Cyprus with the 2nd Battalion, the Canadian Guards. W Battery continued to serve until disbandment of 4 RCHA 16 July 1970.

Although the title has changed, W Battery's role has not. The Battery will continue to provide the artillery support to Combat Arms School courses. In the near future, members of the battery will wear the distinctive "W Bty" on their epaulettes. This recognition for their strong, individual efforts on behalf of CAS is most deserved.



BGen Barrett congratulates Capt Lockridge on the redesignation of Trg Sp Bty.

ARTY DEPT JUMPERS CELEBRATE ST. BARBARA'S DAY 76

Thunder and lightning are often accompanied by high wind, and so it was that St Barbara ushered in HER day on December 4 this year; not an overabundance of thunder and lightning but plentiful high winds. Not to be deterred by a Stop Drop, the CIG was determined to log a jump — and so he did — a day drop as his open eyes attest. The fact that he follows flight procedure to the letter is obvious to the experienced jumpers among you. He “checked canopy” and the result is readily evident.

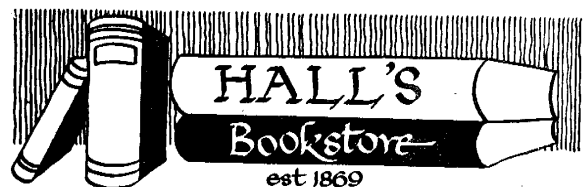


Front row (left to right): Lt Eyres, 2Lt Jarrett, Capt Haslett, Sgt Tremain, Capt Krauter, Sgt Raymond.
Second row (left to right): Maj Itani, Capt Cockram, Capt Hodgson, Capt Soucie, Maj Gee, Maj Reid, MWO Carter, Capt Stewart, Capt Dorman, MWO Flanagan, 2Lt Johnson.

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A FACET OF THE CHANGING NATURE OF MODERN WAR AREA DENIAL ARTILLERY MINES

By Capt D.J. Leclair

INTRODUCTION

The history of anti-tank and mine warfare is probably the briefest in the entire history of warfare, for it is even shorter than that of aerial fighting. In their¹ earliest concept, mines were merely devices used to strengthen friendly or to breach enemy fortifications. However, with the introduction of the tank and its relative immunity to these fortifications, a fact readily exemplified by the German counter-attack at Cambrai in November 1917, military strategists and planners were faced with the problem of improvising a system which would destroy the threat — the tank.

The NATO concept of operations for the Central Front of Europe today, evolved over the years and the descriptions of the threat today and of NATO's plans for meeting it are not so very different than those which were being recited 10 or 20 years ago. Whatever you may feel about Mr. Brezhnev's ideas on detente, the threat of Soviet aggression remains. You will forgive me if I remind you of this threat. It is summarized as follows:

Numerically superior forces with a high proportion of armoured formations consisting of tanks operating in conjunction with APC-borne infantry and with substantial artillery support which can provide a much greater scale of supporting fire than is presently available to NATO.

In order to determine what new systems are needed to meet this threat we must translate it into the tactical action we expect the Soviets to take and what our forces will have to face:

1st Light recon forces operating well ahead of the main forces probing our battle positions and reporting back our locations and the best routes of advance.

2nd Heavy preliminary bombardment by artillery guns and multi-barrelled rocket launchers and close air support.

Note: The Soviet policy favours unprotected towed guns and multiple rocket launching. Their reasons are:

- a. Minimum cost
- b. Ease of maintenance
- c. Ease of training
- d. Non-reliance on prime mover
- e. Tactical doctrine (i.e. offensive). They assume that NATO does not possess the capability to counter this threat.

3rd Determined and concentrated attacks by large numbers of tanks and APCs supported by artillery against our comparatively thin defences.

4th A series of direct fire battles to break through our battle positions and obstacle belts, aimed at maintaining the momentum. They will aim at achieving a rate of advance of up to 100 km a day

and will accept a high casualty rate.

COUNTERING THE THREAT

How can artillery help to defeat this threat? Let's look at the main artillery tasks which can be listed as:

- a. attrition of enemy forces as early as possible prior to contact;
- b. prevention of close observation of our positions by heat and smoke;
- c. reduction of Soviet artillery preliminary bombardment by counter bombardment;
- d. close support of combat forces by —
 - (1) preventing enemy artillery from interfering with our direct fire weapons,
 - (2) neutralizing the enemy's direct fire weapons,
 - (3) forcing tanks and APCs to fight closed down.
 - (4) separating tanks from their support APCs.
 - (5) screening movement of our own forces and restriction of the enemy's movement, and
 - (6) illumination of the battlefield at night.

WAR GAME/ANALYTICAL STUDIES

Recently conducted studies and war games conducted by both the USA and Britain have shown:

- a. Accurate and heavy concentrations of artillery fire will reduce the effectiveness of armoured formations by some 35%.
- b. Neutralization of towed artillery can be as high as over 80% from properly controlled counter-bombardment fire.
- c. Present artillery weapons need to be improved to maximize their effectiveness. The improvements recommended were —
 - (1) improved range — over 20 km.
 - (2) improved effectiveness — approximately 150mm.
 - (3) higher rate of fire especially in the first few seconds.
 - (4) reliability.
 - (5) protection — armoured SP.
 - (6) increased effectiveness against armour a necessity.

NATO has never attempted to match the Warsaw Pact countries in either quantities of ground force personnel or materiel, relying instead on technology. Recent Soviet trends to add sophistication to its already numerical superiority indicate this gap is being closed and make it imperative that NATO continue to modernize their equipment and to pursue those potentially rewarding new areas of technology. One such area which may counter the threat is through the use of Area Denial Artillery Mines.

Mine warfare was developed to a large degree in World War II and as their importance and effectiveness was recognized, their use and their size grew. Recent wars

such as the Israeli-Arab war have shown that the basic concepts for mine warfare have changed little. All armies now keep large stocks of mines which they use to supplement the natural obstacles on their battlefields.

It is of interest at this point to take a look at some of the statistics available from World War II and to note the number of tanks which were affected by mine warfare.

TABLE A²

CAUSES OF BATTLE DAMAGE

Cause of Damage	% of Tanks Affected
Guns of all types	60.0
Mines	24.5
Bazookas	15.0
Miscellaneous	0.5

LIMITATIONS

As mentioned earlier, there has been little change in mine warfare concepts since the Second World War. As such there are many limitations and problem areas, which are outlined below:

- a. **Expense.** Can we afford in the future to lay perhaps several thousand mines for every one which actually kills an enemy; particularly if future mines are to become more costly? We know well that mines may fulfill their purpose simply by their presence, even though few may actually explode; nevertheless we could be more effective had we a more target-oriented system.
- b. **Time.** This will be dealt with later in more detail when I discuss comparative mining capabilities. Suffice to say that it takes a considerably longer time to place a conventional minefield than those area denial artillery mines being developed.
- c. **Rigidity of Minefields.** In the growing pressure of economic restrictions there will be an increasing reliance by all nations on small, essentially mobile defensive forces. This in turn suggests that we can no longer accept the rigidity of the minefields of the past.
- d. **Shortages Manpower/Logistics.** With the current economic restrictions we have experienced a shortage of engineer resources and logistical backing. These factors combined with an increasing need for speedy reaction point us towards the ultimate ideal of the so-called "Instant Minefield".
- e. **Terrain Unsuitable for Conventional Mechanical Laid Mines.** A major change in the landscape is occurring throughout Central Europe. Vastly increased areas of urban development with

complementary areas devoted to recreational pursuits will alter considerably the nature of the countryside over which any future war is likely to be fought. How will these changes in landscape affect our mine warfare requirements? It seems likely that we shall have an increasing need for a mine system which can be used, not only in wide open spaces but also in terrain which, whilst presenting little physical obstacle to tanks (like plantations of young trees or suburbia) is nevertheless unsuitable for conventional mechanically laid mines.

Consequently, I believe we can identify a number of aspects of our mine warfare capability which should be improved in the foreseeable future.

- a. **Flexibility,** including speed of deployment.
- b. **Discrimination,** meaning our ability to reduce the enemy's mobility without inhibiting our own.
- c. **Target-Orientation,** leading to an economy of efforts by directing it at specific targets as they are presented.
- d. **Versatility.**
- e. **Logistic Economy.**

The foreseeable future is now, and the concept of an area denial artillery mine or remotely delivered mine promises to fulfill many of the above outlined requirements. "Instant minefields" are something which allows the commander to make perhaps several contingency plans but to keep at least some of his mines in reserve until he knows where he is going to want them most; better still, if, once laid, they can be made inert if they subsequently get in his way. It should be possible to lay a minefield where and when required, thus providing those elements of tactical flexibility and target orientation which we need. If it can be designed and set to blow itself up when no longer required, it could be made discriminatory. As a means of scattering mines, on any type of terrain, it would be a versatile system. The logistic implications have yet to be fully examined — at first sight the number of kilograms of remotely delivered mines required to cover a kilometre of front may be no less than the equivalent weight of conventional mines — it may be even more. However, the fact that you don't have to expend any of your remotely delivered mines until you know precisely where you need them seems to point to a logistic saving over-all.

Now that I have pointed out some of the limitations of conventional minelaying systems and the desired qualities which are desired in a remotely delivered minefield, I will now examine some of the equipment under current development.

NEW EQUIPMENT

The United Kingdom has no intention of changing in the foreseeable future from its dependence on conventional mines as the primary obstacle system. In the case of remotely delivered mines, the United Kingdom is

considering all the possible means of delivery including helicopters, guns and rockets. At present, however, the United Kingdom is concentrating upon the development of a Short Range System, which they call the SRDM, with a maximum range of 5,000m. It is envisioned that it would be employed well forward in the same category as the infantry mortar. The United Kingdom is keeping an open mind on possible characteristics of the SRDM and thus its delivery means but the main characteristics which they hope to attain are outlined below:

- a. **The Projection System.** Equipment simple and robust. It will be capable of either being fitted to and fired from a vehicle or a trailer.
- b. **Mine.** It will be essentially a belly attack anti-tank mine capable of self-sterilization after a given interval. It will be highly resistant to enemy counter measures and include an anti-handling capability.
- c. **Range.** Present studies envisage a maximum range of 5,000 metres.

The United States has gone to the development of a remotely delivered minefield which can be delivered by helicopters and artillery. Of significant difference is the fact that the major facet of concentration by the United States is on delivery by artillery (155mm extended round) and the fact they have developed an anti-personnel mine as well. Characteristics of future equipments are outlined below:³

- a. **155mm A pers**
 - (1) 36 mines per projectile (action within plastic capsule)
 - (2) weight less than 1 lb. per mine
 - (3) base ejection shell, falling mines spin-arm
 - (4) after short stabilization period on ground (1 min.), each mine deploys seven 15-20 ft. trip wire sensors
 - (5) break wire or rotate mine 15 degrees — detonation
 - (6) pop-up kill mechanism equal to length of sensors
 - (7) 2.5 metres from detonation — 75% casualty capability
 - (8) XM 692 — 4-hour self-destruction
 - (9) XM 731 — 48-hour self-destruction
- b. **155mm Atk/A Veh**
 - (1) 9 Double-headed type mines (XM 70) per projectile
 - (2) each mine less than 5" diameter, 1.5" high
 - (3) Mine wt. 4 lbs.
 - (4) fuzing contained in miniature thin — film magnetometer
 - (5) spin-arm 1-2 min. after ejection
 - (6) defeat 3" homogenous steel (thicker than Soviet armour belly)
 - (7) 20% of mines have anti-tamper device
 - (8) designed to ignore mine clearing plows and rollers (methods of achieving this are classified)
 - (9) XM 718 — 4-hour self-destruction
 - (10) XM 741 — 48-hour self-destruction

c. **Helicopter-Delivered Mine**

- (1) mines XM 34 (48-hour self-destruction)
- (2) mine wt. 6 lbs., pressure activated fuzes 3.2 lbs. explosive
- (3) two dispensers XM 56 per helicopter
- (4) 80 mines per dispenser
- (5) 90% chance of breaking track on Soviet tank

German development in the field of remotely delivered mines has been extensive and is detailed below:⁴

- a. **The Projection System.** German war games and extensive research have shown that the best means of delivery within their inventory is by LARS (Light Artillery Rocket System).
- b. **The Mines**
 - (1) **LARAT I (Pandora)**
 - (a) contains 8 mines
 - (b) each mine contains 1 kg explosive
 - (c) only a mechanical fuze (24 hrs.)
 - (d) fuzes are activated against —
 - (i) removal
 - (ii) pressure by tank track
 - (iii) touch by tank hull
 - (e) minelets not activated by artillery or mortar fire as a time integral in combination with fuze will forget any short touch or movement of minelets
 - (f) rge 14 kms
 - (2) **LARAT II (Meduse)**
 - (a) contains 6 minelets
 - (b) each minelet has a shaped charge and stand-up mechanism
 - (c) each minelet contains 600 GR TNT
 - (d) Length 110mm
 - (e) Diameter 100mm
 - (f) penetrates tank hull and armour up to 30 - 40cm even at short range of 45 degrees and distances of 60cm
 - (g) destroys tank tracks
 - (h) electronic time fuze is activated against
 - (i) removal
 - (ii) pressure by tank tracks
 - (iii) touch by tank hull
 - (j) electronic time fuze has 5 stage variable timesetting from 3 - 24 hrs
 - (k) LARAT II with the electronic fuze is under development

Some of the more interesting statistics to come out of field firing and war games of ADAM are summarized as follows:⁵

- a. Normal size field artillery targets 300 x 300M normally fired by a 155mm Bty or depending on the degree of importance by an arty Bn with 18 pieces can be covered by one rocket launcher (German 110mm) within 18 seconds. The firing battery consists of 8 launchers and is capable of engaging 8 targets simultaneously.
- b. The military requirements for remotely delivered mines is 90% probability of a 30% kill either a 'K'

or 'M' kill. Statistically 288 minelets on a given area of 300M x 300M result in a density of 1:1 (every 110cm one minelet). By round dispersion of one salvo and by the terrain features the actual coverage on the ground will be different. Nevertheless the 90/30 requirement will be met.

- c. Four launchers each firing one salvo of 36 rockets each can block an area 1200 metres wide with a density of 1.1 or 1.2.
- d. United States War Games played two Red Divisions abreast – One Motor Rifle and one Tank Division reinforced with a second Tank Division – against one United States Armoured Division in the 1980s in West Germany. The game was played twice: once with RDM and once without RDM. The results were: with RDM Tank losses 35 tank hours; without RDM tank losses one tank hour.

TACTICAL ROLES/EMPLOYMENT ADAMS

What foreseeable use might be envisioned for an ADAM system? Perhaps, an ADAM could carry out the following tasks:

a. **Laying Mines in the Face of the Enemy to Gain Time for the Deployment of a Defence**

In such a role, the ADAM is used virtually as an alternative to a rocket, shell or bomb, and also as an instant minefield. Particular occasions when such a use might occur could include rear guard actions or in the course of a Mobile Defensive Battle, where the defense has to re-deploy hurriedly to meet an unexpected thrust.

b. **Closure of Minefield Gaps and Lanes**

A second major use could be the rapid closure of minefield gaps and lanes and other defiles, particularly following the withdrawal through them of the defending forces. ADAM's could be used to mine both the gaps and lanes, and even possibly a major defile, using projectors deployed in the combat team areas.

c. **Reinforcing Existing Minefields**

Another important use for the system could be to reinforce existing minefields. As enemy thrusts become apparent and he manages to breach a particular field using an explosive clearing device, ADAM's could be used in this situation to –

- (1) re-mine the enemy breach in a minefield, thus cutting off his first echelons which may already be through the minefield, and thus cause him to deploy more breaching equipment.
- (2) to thicken up a partially completed minefield where his thrust lines have become apparent. At the same time ADAM's can be laid directly onto the area where breaching operations are in progress.

d. An ADAM system might also be used to scatter mines where for a variety of reasons conventional equipments cannot be used. Typical of such uses might be –

- (1) **The Rapid laying of small protective minefields.** Where a defensive position has had to be occupied quickly or resources may not allow the laying of any conventional mines. Nevertheless, the position may be untenable without some small protective minefields which could be provided by the use of ADAM's.
- (2) **Nuisance Mining.** Particularly during the Covering Force Battle, an ADAM system could be used to lay a few mines quickly to harass the enemy in likely deployment areas, river crossing points and other similar areas.
- (3) **Mining of areas unsuitable for normal Mechanical Mine Layers.** For a variety of reasons certain areas are unsuitable for conventional mechanical mine laying. Typical examples of such areas – a steep hill side, the outskirts of a village with farm buildings and orchards, a shallow waterway easily fordable by tanks and APCs, woodland – any of these areas could be mined quickly and effectively by use of an ADAM system.

e. **Harassment beyond Observation**

ADAM fired beyond the range of forward observation at positions deep into enemy territory may also be of value in harassing the enemy. However, for this type of mining to be effective, it should be accompanied by other types of warheads fired simultaneously with the mines at identified and known enemy locations. Otherwise the mines will simply lie on the surface of the ground where they can easily be detected and avoided.

Having reviewed tactical employment and technical characteristics of ADAM, let's examine the Comparative Mining capabilities of present day systems.

COMPARATIVE MINING CAPABILITIES⁶

For a minefield 1 km long with a density of 1 mine per metre of frontage and a depth of 300 - 400 metres

	Time Required	Logistics
1. Conventional M15 mines		
a. Hand emplaced	9 hrs.	5 x 5 ton cargo trucks
b. Mechanically	4 hrs.	or 9 x 5 ton dump trucks
2. Helicopter-Delivered w/XM56		
a. 1 A/C	8 hrs.	
b. 3 A/C	3.5 hrs.	2 x 5 ton cargo trucks
c. 7 A/C	2 hrs.	

3. Artillery Delivered XM 718
 - a. Bty Firing 16 mins.
 - b. Regt Firing 4 mins. 1 x 5 ton cargo truck
4. LARS Pandora/Meduse
 - a. Bty Firing 18 secs

From the above one can observe that the expense in time and perhaps even logistics support is greatly reduced through use of the ADAM. However, ADAM like all other systems is not without its problem areas and limitations and two of the major areas which require a much further in-depth study are:

- a. **Marking the Minefield.** It has always been a NATO view that minefields must be marked by a fence around the perimeter. Friendly troops can then identify them and so can the enemy, thus providing the opportunity at a later stage of operations of achieving tactical surprise by laying phoney sections of minefield. With the use of ADAM a new type of marker is required.
- b. **Passage of Information.** With the use of ADAM the present process of encoding grid references of minefields and sending them by voice transmission becomes too slow and cumbersome and there exists a definite need for some form of data system which would keep all informed of minefield locations.

The last problem and probably the most major one concerning ADAM is the command and control of an ADAM system. As mentioned earlier, there is a lot of technical data available on ADAM, SRDM and LARS, but none of the parties concerned are willing to release detailed information on the command and control procedures envisioned for their employment.

COMMAND AND CONTROL

The remainder of this paper will present a system of command and control which I believe is a workable solution.

As has been seen, ADAM systems can be used for a number of tasks which are not possible with conventional equipments. Thus, whilst frequently the SRDM control system will follow normal mine-laying procedures, often these will not be practicable and on such occasions artillery methods of fire control rather than engineer minelaying procedures could be more applicable.

In a defensive situation envisaging the use of ADAM against an unexpected enemy thrust, the SRDM's, Artillery ADAM's, or LARS are likely to have been already prepositioned well forward with the combat teams and be under the command of the battle group commander. Note that control has been allotted down. The Division Commander is likely to have delegated to him the authority to fire the weapons but possibly with restraints on the length of time that the mines may remain active (probably limiting him to short self-destruct settings only — say a few hours) and in the areas in which mines may be laid. Assume that there is a route for a formation counter-attack running to the north of the

position and therefore the battle group commander has not been authorized to lay mines in the area. He must therefore request permission from higher formation (DIV) before mining can commence.

Consider what command and control functions might have taken prior to and during such an engagement:

- a. The preparation of an ADAM fire plan. This will probably include an indication of areas where ADAM may not be laid and also specify certain limitations on the use of self-destruct timings.
- b. The deployment of ADAM launchers be it the artillery, rocket launchers or whatever delivery means available with appropriate logistical backing.
- c. If appropriate, the delegation of the executive decision to fire serials in the fire plan.
- d. Control of fire including observation of fall of shot be it by FOO, RPVs or whatever surveillance means available.
- e. Reporting and dissemination of the location and size of minefields. Due to the speed that ADAM fields may be laid, certain stages of existing minelaying procedures may be combined or omitted.

As can be seen from the above scenario a lot of planning must be done if ADAM is to be employed properly. The command function remains at the highest formation level be it Corps or Div and the control function is delegated to subordinate formations.

CONCLUSION

I have attempted to show that in the future the purpose of obstacles is likely to remain at least as important, if not more so, than it is at present. Whilst we cannot accept to the same degree the rigidity of the minefields of the past, minefields will still be required — minefields that can be laid quickly and rapidly where and when we need them.

The ADAM system is unlikely to replace the conventional mine completely, but will supplement it by providing a mine-laying capability in the face of the enemy or in terrain where conventional mine laying is difficult. Commanders will be provided with a means of modifying their defensive layouts to meet unexpected enemy thrusts and provide indirect fire weapons with a means of attacking hard targets on the battlefield.

This subject, truly a facet of the changing nature of modern warfare, could:

“Wreck an even bigger battlefield revolution than the anti-tank missiles used by the Arab Infantry in the 1973 Yom Kippur War.”⁷

FOOTNOTES

1. John Weeks, *Men Against Tanks*. (Mason, Charter, New York, c 1975), p. 11.
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3. Notes from Instructor-in-Gunnery Course 7501, Future Ammunition Developments.
4. Notes from German Army Liaison Staff with the US Army Field Artillery School.
5. Notes from German Army Liaison Staff with the US Army Field Artillery School.
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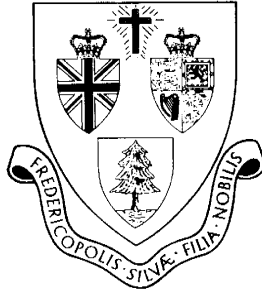
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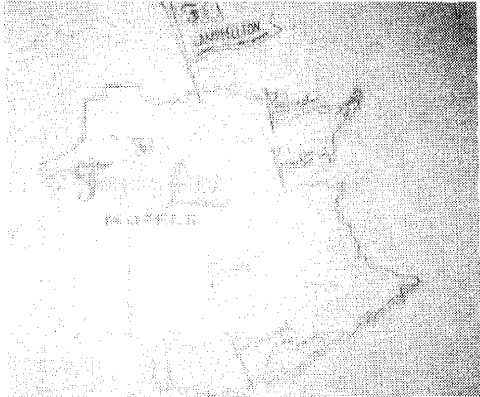
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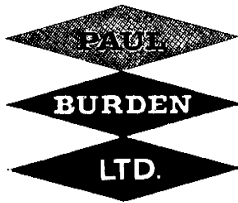


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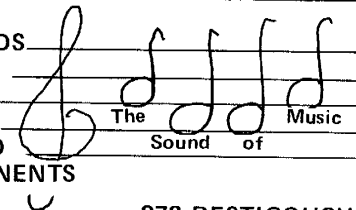
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Royal Canadian Artillery Association

Annual Meeting

Another milestone in the history of Canadian gunners was passed when the RCAA Association marked its Centennial on the occasion of its annual meeting 16 - 18 Sep 76. As befitting the occasion, the meeting was held in Ottawa at the Chateau Laurier Hotel.

Two of the specific objectives of this gathering was to ensure that the meaning and the work of the RCAA was made known right down to the junior officer level, and to bring together as many as possible of the honorary appointments of the militia gunner units. To this end, each unit was assigned a quota of the CO, the DCO, one junior officer and its honorary appointments. In addition, representatives were invited from DArty, from each of the RF units, from training centres (FMC, CAS) and those gunners in senior positions at CF Bases.

Two of the past three Colonels Commandant were able to join us, as well as many other retired distinguished gunners. The Association was of course greatly honoured to have as its special guest, Field Marshall Sir Geoffrey Baker, The Master Gunner St. James' Park.

In all, slightly over 100 gunners were present to take part in, and to contribute to the proceedings and the very great success of the centennial meeting. The minutes of the meeting have been duly recorded in the 1975-76 Annual Report. This report is available for viewing at any regular force or militia unit HQ – at the very least – thus it would be redundant to attempt to provide a complete resume here.

The highlight of the meeting, which involved a great deal of planning and hard work, was, to be sure, the Centennial Dinner. This magnificent event took place at the Officers' Mess, CFB Ottawa North – formerly known as Rockcliffe. One hundred and sixty-four distinguished gunners, and one distinguished guest sat down to dine. The Association was honoured to have as its only non-gunner guest a great friend of the gunners – the person of General J.A. Dextraze. To add magnificence to the setting units were asked to bring prized items of silverware to adorn the dining tables. The names of all who attended the dinner have been duly entered in the 1975-76 Annual Report. A more comprehensive description of the event was penned by the PMC of the day, LCol Jack de Hart, also for inclusion in the annual report. This was truly a gathering of gunners that occurs only too infrequently.

It goes without saying that the RCAA Association has been very proud to add but this single page to the history of our Royal Regiment. It was an event that could only have been properly marked by the direct support of so many distinguished gunners. To all those who helped make it so memorable we extend our most sincere appreciation. The gunner spirit and the gunner ethic of victory once again prevailed.

Two projects were undertaken to mark the Association's centennial. First, an appropriately designed plaque. One hundred and sixty of these plaques were manufactured, and subsequently distributed to units, and sold to individuals. They are now a collector's item. Second, the production of the recording – "The Guns" – which is now well known throughout the Regiment. Every member of the Royal Regiment, both regular and militia, should have a copy of this recording but existing stocks on hand would indicate that we are far from the saturation point. The Secretary of the RCAA will be most happy to accommodate your orders.

The Association will hold its 1977 annual meeting at the home station, CFB Shilo, 15 - 17 Sep, by kind invitation of the Base Commander, Col Mike Calnan. We look forward to gathering at a location which has played such a great part in the training of gunners, and in the history of the Regiment.

POSITION PAPER

November 1976

The Government of Canada enjoys a constitutional monopoly in the use of force. This monopoly is a trust to protect Canada's sovereignty at home and abroad. While defence policy is based upon the perceived threat, nevertheless, if we have learned anything from history, it must be that we at all times be prepared for the unforeseen. The Canadian Armed Forces exist primarily to protect Canada from trouble – from within and without, trouble that could wreak havoc upon the unprepared.

The Regular Forces are equipped to meet immediate contingencies. This small, highly professional element is the screen behind which the national force is mobilized around the Reserves. Historically our defence has been founded upon balanced forces capable of rapid expansion. The expansion of the operational capability of the Navy and Air Force is inhibited by the time necessary to acquire warships and aircraft. Thus the Reserves, and in particular the Militia, is the flexible element in Canada's defence programme.

It has been stated that the Regular Forces with multiple tasking are undertaking too much with too little. The need to augment the Regular Forces with Militia during the recent, but long-anticipated Olympic Games, clearly demonstrates that Regular Force manpower is insufficient for the multiplicity of tasks assigned. It would be calamitous to face any major emergency abroad or at home without a well-trained Reserve element. Upon such Reserve Canada's future might well depend.

It is this Association's view that the most cogent criticism of our defence policy at this time arises from a financially starved Reserve. Out of a 1974-75 budget of \$2.8 billion only \$29 million was spent to *equip, pay and support* the Reserves — slightly more than 1% of the defence budget. Indeed, the situation continues to worsen. In recent months the paid ceiling of the Militia was reduced from 17,900 to 15,500. We regard this as a mistake and potentially disastrous.

Canada's Regulars, for example, the NATO Forces, serve as a screen and as a symbol of our nation's commitment to the United Nations, to our allies and to

international stability. Behind the Regulars the Reserve Forces provide the credibility of this nation's readiness to protect those who deserve our protection — "to stand on guard for Canada".

To obtain full value for our defence investment, Canada needs substantially strengthened Reserve Forces. An increase by several fold of the current Reserve budget would effect at relatively modest increase in cost a major shift in defence — from that of appearance to reality.



**VISIT OF FIELD MARSHALL SIR GEOFFREY
BAKER, GCB, CMG, CBE, MC**

The RCAA was very fortunate to have the Master Gunner of St. James' Park as their guest of honour for the centennial mess dinner. Unfortunately Field Marshall and Lady Baker's original plans which included visits to various militia and regular force units across the country had to be cancelled at the last minute.

During his stay he participated in the memorial service at the RCA Memorial in Ottawa and attended the centennial dinner of the RCAA during which he gave an extremely interesting and thought-provoking talk.

The following is the text of an article which was written by Sir Geoffrey Baker giving an account of his visit in his words. The account was published previously in the Royal Artillery "GUNNER" Dec 76.

**"CENTENARY OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN
ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION**

by The Master Gunner St. James Park, Field-Marshal Sir Geoffrey Baker, GCB CMG CBE MC

It all began one day last year in the Mess at Woolwich, at a small luncheon party given in honour of Brigadier General Ted Leslie, Colonel Commandant of the Royal Canadian Artillery, and an old friend of mine from the days when he was Chief of Staff to the United Nations Force in Cyprus.

On 17th September 1976 we shall be celebrating the centenary of The Royal Canadian Artillery Association at a dinner in Ottawa. We should very much like to invite you, as Master Gunner, to be our guest and, of course, bring your wife to Canada too . . .

It sounded too good to be true (had the Mess lunch been exceptionally good?) but soon letters were exchanged and detailed planning started. General Dextraze, the CDS, has kindly granted us permission to fly by Canadian Air Force scheduled flights; we would start at Toronto and then go west to Vancouver and Victoria, then work eastwards, taking in the Rockies, Edmonton, Montreal, Quebec, Petawawa, and finally, of course, Ottawa. At each stop I was to visit the active and/or militia RCA units in the area. The visit would end with the great Centennial Dinner.

No sooner had everything been arranged in the greatest detail, thanks to infinite trouble taken by General Leslie and others concerned in Canada, than I was thoughtless enough to fall ill, but was ultimately permitted to go on the basis of a much restricted visit and only one official function — that was to say, the Dinner. So new plans had to be made and my wife and I flew to Ottawa on 13th September. Then began one of the most memorable and enjoyable visits of our experience: the friendship, generosity and consideration shown to us by our Canadian hosts were heart-warming and unforgettable.

The Royal Canadian Artillery Association has broadly the same responsibilities as our RAA with one important addition: it is empowered under its charter to submit resolutions to the CDS on any Defence matters, great or small. It can, and does, therefore act as a 'pressure group' and from what I heard is undoubtedly discharging this responsibility with considerable success.

This is not the place to review the difficulties the RCA has faced since unification of the Defence Forces

took place in the '60s and the efforts made since then to retain at least some regimental traditions. The pendulum has begun to swing back: I heard, for example, that a recent decision has been made to restore Service identity and revert to a separate Navy, Army and Air Force. And the welcome announcement was made at the RCAA Conference (the opening session of which I was invited to address) by the Director of Artillery (Colonel Jim Cotter) that Gunners were now, once again, permitted to wear Regimental badges and buttons.

The RCAA Conference, attended by amongst many others, all Commanding Officers of Active and Militia regiments, lasted three and a half days. On one morning, a ceremony took place at the RCA War Memorial where I laid a wreath on behalf of The Royal Regiment.

The highlight of the Conference was the Centennial Dinner, a magnificent affair, presided over by the Chairman of the Association, Colonel Brian MacDonald, and attended by nearly 200 officers, serving and retired, young and old, some of whom had travelled 4,000 miles for the occasion.

The evening began with the ceremonial firing of an ancient 9Pr gun, by a detachment of 30th Field Regiment in full dress, outside the Mess. The CDS and Colonel GWL Nicholson (author of 'The Gunners of Canada') were, I think, the only non-Gunners present, the Governor-General sadly having refused for reasons of ill-health. The RCA Band, who by hook or by crook (I suspect mostly the latter) remain in being, played the old traditional Regimental music in stirring fashion.

When, at the end of dinner, I was called upon to speak, I was given a most moving reception, which I regard as yet another indication of the warm historic ties between our two Royal Regiments. On behalf of the Regiment, I presented a twin silver coaster, suitably inscribed, and appropriately about 100 years old, which was accepted with warm appreciation. In return, I was given a two-volume history of the RCA, beautifully produced and inscribed by the author, Colonel GWL Nicholson, and a record of music by the RCA Band, especially made for the occasion. We eventually, by stages, retired to bed — except for a few diehards seen in Mess Kit having breakfast in the Chateau Laurier at 8 am, before preparing to attend the last session of the RCAA Conference at 9 am that morning.

Then followed a weekend in the Laurentians with friends and three days in Montreal, during which I was glad to have the opportunity of meeting a cross section of all ranks of 2nd Field Regiment at a reception, followed by a memorable dinner party for us, given by Colonel and Mrs. Con Harrington and attended by other distinguished Gunners and their wives.

Back in Ottawa, to be bade farewell at the Airport with a 19-gun salute, fired by a troop of 30th Field Regiment with excellent precision and smartness.

I returned home more convinced than ever of the importance of maintaining the closest possible links between our two Royal Regiments. There are so many ways in which we can help and sustain each other. Historically and traditionally we are members of the same family — let us never grow apart.

To General and Mrs. Leslie, and to the many other Gunner friends we made, my wife and I will be eternally grateful."



The Master Gunner addressing the guests at the Centennial Mess Dinner.



A beautiful antique silver port wine carriage was presented to the RCAA by the Master Gunner.

1st Field Regiment RCA(M)

The 1st (Halifax-Dartmouth) Field Artillery Regiment RCA(M) had a stimulating year under the leadership of LCOL G.E. (Gerry) Parnell. Coming third in the RCAA Competition in 1975 raised our spirits as never before.

Although much of the year's training was geared for the "March weekends" in CFB Gagetown, 55 people did manage to pass Artillery and related courses — beyond the level of GMT. In addition 45 personnel saw duty outside the Regiment including 2 at 4 CMBG and one with CCUNEFME.

When all the dust had settled, the marks told us we had improved about 20% over last year, however, the other Regiments had better increases and we dropped in the over-all standings. So it's back to the basics and just watch us in 77.

Turning from training to "spiritual" matters, the Regimental Mess Dinner held in the Spring was a rather sober affair as we saw four new Bdr's get their hooks.

A big highlight this summer was the visit by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip. Our 21 Gun Salute from historic Citadel Hill echoed through the decks of HMS Britannia as the Royal couple emerged and set foot on our damp shores. The same day we said hello to Her Royal Majesty, the Regiment said its goodbyes to MWO "Robbie" Sinclair, our quiet but forceful RSS Warrant Officer.

A short time later we welcomed WO "Roy" Williams over from Germany and already he's adapting to training in Camp Aldershot.

Just before the writing of this activity letter, our annual Steak and Beer Bash was termed a howling success as the men had many pointed and amusing comments about the training films provided.

In conclusion, on behalf of the Commanding Officer, Officers and Men of the First Field Regiment — Good Shooting.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

PRESS RELEASE

The Royal Artillery Standard, Regimental Flag and pennants were presented to 1 Field Regiment of Halifax by the Honourary Colonel of the Regiment, Brigadier-General Victor deB Oland. General Oland, former Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, inspected the regiment during a formal parade held at the Halifax Armoury on December 11. General Oland presented the standards, flags and pennants to the Commander of the Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel G.E. "Gerry" Parnell who accepted them on behalf of the over 75 men present.

The Royal Artillery Standard was approved by the Captain-General, His Majesty King George VI, in 1947. Major-General H.O.N. Brownfield, Honourary Colonel Commandant of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, applied in 1956 for permission for the standard to be adopted by the Regiment. The proposal was warmly welcomed by the Master Gunner, St. James Park-Field Marshal the Viscount Alanbrooke and permission was gladly given. The Royal Artillery Standard is intended for ceremonial use only. The occasions when it will be flown are at the discretions of the artillery commanders.

The Regimental Flag is flown by the Regiment and consists of a flag bisected horizontally, half red and half blue, with red uppermost. The Royal Canadian Artillery gun and motto in gold are in the centre of the flag. The pennants are approximately 12 inches long by 9 inches bisected horizontally with the upper half red, lower half blue and is flown from radio aerial masts on ceremonial and other appropriate occasions.

Following the presentation of these standards, flags and pennants, General Oland and Senior Officers of the Regiment held an All Ranks Christmas Dinner for the men of 1 Field Regiment.

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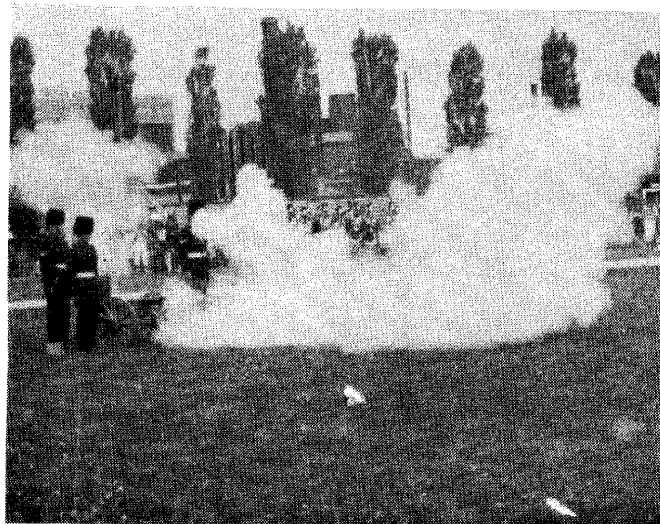
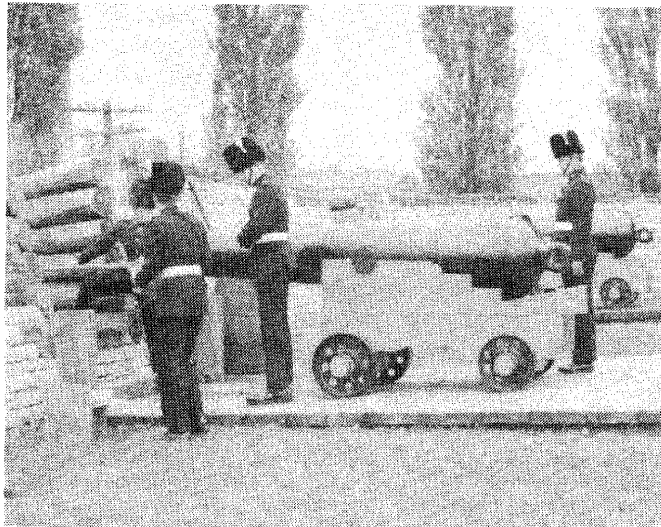
7 Toronto Regiment RCA(M)

On 24 May 1976, a gun detachment from the 7th Toronto Regiment RCA participated in an historical pageant held at Old Fort York in Toronto, under the auspices of the Toronto Historical Board.

Using black powder charges, the gunners fired the 68-pounder at the north wall of the fort which now overlooks the CN Rail Yards. The detachment also fired throughout the day the 24-pounder at the southwest corner of the Fort which proved to be very popular with spectators because of its rotating mounting which allows a 3200 mil traverse. The finale was a demonstration of British troops, including a 1-pounder, on the march in the

Canadian backwoods during the 1812 period. The 1-pounder effectively assisted in beating off the enemy infantry. When the force was attacked by enemy cavalry (the mounted troop of the Governor-General's Horse Guard), the detachment took refuge inside the square formed by the infantry, taking one of the 1-pounder wheels with them to prevent its capture.

The detachment was inspired to find how easily it adapted to the old gun drill, and the Regiment looks forward to continuing the renewal of its association with old Fort York by participating in the 24 of May festivities in the future.



15 Field Regiment RCA(M)

INTRODUCTION

15th¹ Fd Regiment spent most of last year spreading our influence from Nessborough Armoury. As the accompanying articles show, we have now added Yakima, Washington, USA, the Olympics and the Mid-East to our trophies. Members of the Regiment accompanied 3 RCHA on its winter wanderings which eventually found them in Norway.

The grass was greener on the other side of the fence as Capt GS Woloski and Lt EE Johnson decided to start their careers in the regular force. In sporting terms it turned out to be a 2 for 1 trade as Capt Marsden, formerly with 5 RALC, is being processed into the Regiment.

Among the Regiment's achievements this year was the winning of the 200-yard prone competition at the Reserve SA Championship by WO G Palamatory, on his first visit to Connaught Ranges.

EGYPT

By Sgt Harmon BD

Since the start of militia augmentation of the CCUNFFME, seven members of the Regiment have served with the force. Three members of the Regiment are still serving in Egypt and will return in February. They have seen service ranging from the ration depot, defence and employment platoons to the buffer zone. I was employed as the driver for the Chief Logistics Officer at Ismailia and during my tour was able to visit Cairo, Port Said, Suez, the oil fields of the Abu Diesh as well as the buffer zone. The views of a soldier returning from the Middle East are summed up by the following words of an unknown militiaman:

– BE IT KNOWN THAT –

SOON THE AFOREMENTIONED PEACEKEEPER WILL ONCE AGAIN BE RETURNED TO YOUR MIDST. TREAT HIM KINDLY AND REMEMBER HIM AS HE WAS ONCE WAS, FOR "THERE ARE STRANGE THINGS DONE 'NEATH THE SINAI SUN", AND GRADUALLY YOU WILL BEGIN TO NOTICE THE SUBTLE CHANGES WHICH HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN THIS PEACEKEEPER'S CHARACTER. TAKE NO ALARM, FOR ALL WHO HAVE SERVED HERE WILL BE SUBJECT TO THE SAME NERVOUS TWITCHING, BLINKING OF EYES AND AN UNCONTROLLABLE URGE TO DIVE FOR COVER AT UNEXPECTED NOISES. APART FROM THESE GENERAL SYMPTOMS, HOWEVER, THE RETURNING MIDDLE EAST SERVICEMAN:

1. WHEN THE WIND PICKS UP, HE WILL BEGIN DRIVING TENT PEGS AROUND HIS HOUSE, APARTMENT OR PMQ.
2. TO TURN OUT THE LIGHTS AT NIGHT, HE EITHER REACHES UP AND UNSCREWS THE BULB, OR HE TRIES TO BLOW IT OUT.
3. WHEN STARTING OUT TO WORK EACH MORNING, HE PUTS A ROLL OF TOILET PAPER IN HIS POCKET, ALONG WITH A SPARE PAIR OF UNDERWEAR.
4. HE'LL GO TO SEE THE SAME MOVIE AT LEAST FOUR TIMES, AND NEVER COMPLAIN. HE WON'T TOUCH THE HOT-BUTTERED POPCORN.
5. WHEN INVITED TO DINNER, HE'LL TAKE A TOWEL, A BAR OF SOAP, BROMO-SELTZER, KNOW THE LOCATION OF THE NEAREST DOCTOR, AND CARRY A BIBLE JUST IN CASE.
6. IF HE HAS TO GET UP DURING THE NIGHT, HE PUTS ON COMBAT BOOTS AND SEARCHES FOR A FLASHLIGHT AND A BIG CLUB.
7. HE DRIVES WITH A FOOT ON THE ACCELERATOR AND HIS HANDS ON THE HORN AND WILL VIOLENTLY REFUSE TO LEAVE THE PAVED SURFACE EVEN TO REPAIR A FLAT TIRE.
8. INSTEAD OF ASKING WHERE THE WASHROOM IS, HE'LL DIG A BIG HOLE IN THE YARD, PUT ROCKS AND OTHER COVER AROUND THE PERIMETER, THEN DIG A SMALL HOLE, PUT SOME ROCKS IN THE BOTTOM, AND INSTALL A CYLINDRICAL TUBE WITH A SCREEN ON TOP.
9. WAKING UP AT NIGHT AND HEARING NOTHING, HE WILL CURSE ALL GENERATORS AND THEN GO BACK TO SLEEP.
10. EVERY MORNING HE'LL TAKE THE SHEETS OFF HIS BED AND HANG THEM OUTSIDE, THEN REMOVE HIS GLOVES AND OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING.
11. HE WILL QUICKLY HAMMER TO DEATH, WITH ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING AVAILABLE, ANY CREATURE POSSESSING MORE THAN FOUR LEGS.
12. HE WILL KEEP A STEEL HELMET, FIRST AID KIT, GAS MASK, AND SEVERAL BOTTLES OF ANTI-DIARRHEA SOLUTION ON HIS BEDSIDE TABLE.
13. FOR THE FIRST TWO WEEKS YOUR WATER BILL WILL BE ASTRONOMICAL IF YOU HAVE NOT REMOVED THE SHOWER AND TUB PREVIOUSLY.

14. NEVER MENTION UNTSO, UNEF, UNDOF, UN PAY, UN LEAVE, EXTENSIONS, OR CAMPING TRIPS IN HIS PRESENCE OR YOU WILL BE SUBJECTED TO UNCONTROLLABLE RAGE.
15. HE WILL PROBABLY BRUSH HIS TEETH AND GARGLE WITH CANADIAN CLUB (OR HIS FAVORITE WHISKEY) EXPLAINING THAT THE WATER IS NOT TO BE TRUSTED.
16. HE WILL CAREFULLY SHAKE OUT AND SEARCH HIS SHOES BEFORE PUTTING THEM ON IN THE MORNING AND CARRY OUT SIMILAR ACTIONS WITH HIS BED SHEETS BEFORE RETIRING IN THE EVENING.
17. WHEN ASKED ABOUT HIS SEXUAL EXPLOITS IN THE LAND OF SAND AND SUN, HE WILL INVARIABLY REPLY, "IT WAS REALLY BAD . . . UNTIL I GOT A GRIP ON MYSELF."
18. HE WILL DISSOLVE INTO A SOBBING MASS IF YOU ASK HIM HOW MUCH MONEY HE WAS ABLE TO SAVE BY SERVING WITH THE UNITED NATIONS.
19. HE WILL TAKE A LARGE ORANGE PILL EVERY SUNDAY.
20. HE WILL MAKE OBSCENE GESTURES AT OTHER DRIVERS, DISOBEY ANY AND ALL POLICEMEN AND TRAFFIC LIGHTS, AND WITHOUT THINKING, HE WILL SOMETIMES TALK TO HIS CAR RADIO.

BUT WELCOME HIM BACK WITH PATIENCE AND UNDERSTANDING. PERHAPS IN A FEW MONTHS TIME, WITH THE PROPER REST AND CARE, HE MAY RETURN TO THE REASONABLY NORMAL STATE YOU MAY REMEMBER FROM SO LONG AGO.

HOWEVER, ON THE OTHER HAND . . .

OLYMPICS

Maj. S.T. McDonald

For many members of the Regiment, the summer of 76 was the summer of OP GAMESCAN. Unit personnel, from Gunner to Major, served with regular force units across the nation. Most were employed in the Montreal area either with the COJO Support Group or with the RCR and Canadian AB Regiment. The Olympic Village, St. Hubert, IS training and helicopter moves with the AB Regiment; all of these will be fondly remembered. So too will the hours of guard duty, the bus escorts, the tons of stores to be shifted, and all of the other tasks that contributed so much to the success of the Olympics.

For the participants of 15 Fd, however, the highlights of the summer of the Olympics will surely be the spirit of Montreal and Kingston, the thousands of visitors, the thrill of seeing Olympic competition, and the experience of working with thousands of other Armed Forces personnel.

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YAKIMA FIRING CENTRE WASHINGTON, USA

By: Maj. RG Mugford

1976 saw the now annual trek by Militia Area Pacific to Fort Lewis commence on 26 June. The guns made a slight detour and soon found themselves in the confines of the Yakima Firing Centre, a Shilo-sized range in central Washington near the Columbia River. As this was the unit's first visit to the range, the unfamiliarity and lack of features forced several hasty reviews of map-using procedure.

The wide open spaces, gently rolling terrain, and lack of cover led to rather challenging problems of camouflage and track discipline. These problems were compensated for in a number of cases by the fall of shot being visible from the gun position. During our time at Yakima the unit conducted an extensive training program, including GPOs and Nos 1 open actions. On the last day of training a two-bty Regt was created with the addition of 5 (BC) Fd Bty from Victoria.

The hospitality of the US Army was, as usual, superb. Safety Officers were provided by 9 US Div Arty. Most personnel were given aerial views of the ranges by US Army Helicopters conducting daily range sweeps, an enjoyable first experience for many.

Milcon 77 is scheduled for Yakima and all ranks are looking forward to another visit to the area.

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SHILO,

MANITOBA

The Guns of Vancouver

By Lt Peter N. Moogk

It is hard to imagine a time when English Bay bristled with guns. Yet, there was such a time, and Vancouverites were thankful for the guns and anxious to have more. They felt that an attack from Japan was imminent and that Canada's Federal Government was not doing enough to meet the threat.

What follows is the little-known history of Vancouver's defences in the Second World War. Because of wartime secrecy, many of these details were known only to the soldiers who manned the city's defences from 1939 to 1944. Their recollections and the documents and photographs released by the Department of National Defence in the last decade permit reconstruction of the full story of the secret, defensive network that protected the port of Vancouver.

The protection of Burrard Inlet as a potential naval base and as the back door to New Westminster, then capital of the mainland colony, had been considered as early as 1859. The initiative seems to have come from Col Richard Moody of the Royal Engineers. By 1867 there were six naval and military reserves on the inlet. To cover the entrance some 500 acres of Point Grey were reserved for a heavy battery. Point Atkinson was retained, but not made a military reserve, as a site for guns to protect the north side of the entrance. Land was reserved on both sides of the First Narrows to control traffic into the inner harbour. This area included the peninsula that became Stanley Park, Deadman's Island, and the English Bay shoreline at the mouth of False Creek. The remaining reserves were on either side of the Port Moody arm of the inlet. The military and naval reserves around English Bay were the origin of the Public Parks that now exist on these sites. In an era of abundant undeveloped land, no one would have dreamed of preserving the land for recreation or for its natural beauty. The justification was the future defence of the harbour.

It was a long time before these reserves were used for their intended purpose. When Rudyard Kipling visited Vancouver in 1889 he was struck by the absence of any defences for the "almost perfect harbour" and the terminus of the transcontinental railway. "All that Vancouver wants," wrote he, "is a fat earthwork fort upon a hill," and, he noted, "There are plenty of hills to choose from."

The outbreak of the First World War in August 1914 found Vancouver without any protection from the German cruisers active in the Pacific Ocean. The naval forces stationed at Esquimalt on Vancouver Island consisted of two little sloops-of-war and an elderly training cruiser. These vessels were supplemented with two newly-built submarines from Seattle that were purchased by the Provincial Government. At Vancouver local defences were improvised, using the lands that had been set aside for this purpose.

In mid-August two 4.7-inch calibre naval guns were permanently emplaced in Stanley Park, close to Siwash Rock. In the following month two 60-pounder guns of the Cobourg (Ontario) Heavy Battery were temporarily located on the north side of the Point Grey headland. These guns were withdrawn in the autumn as more friendly warships arrived at Esquimalt and Count Von Spee's German naval squadron retired southward. The Stanley Park battery remained in place until the end of the war.

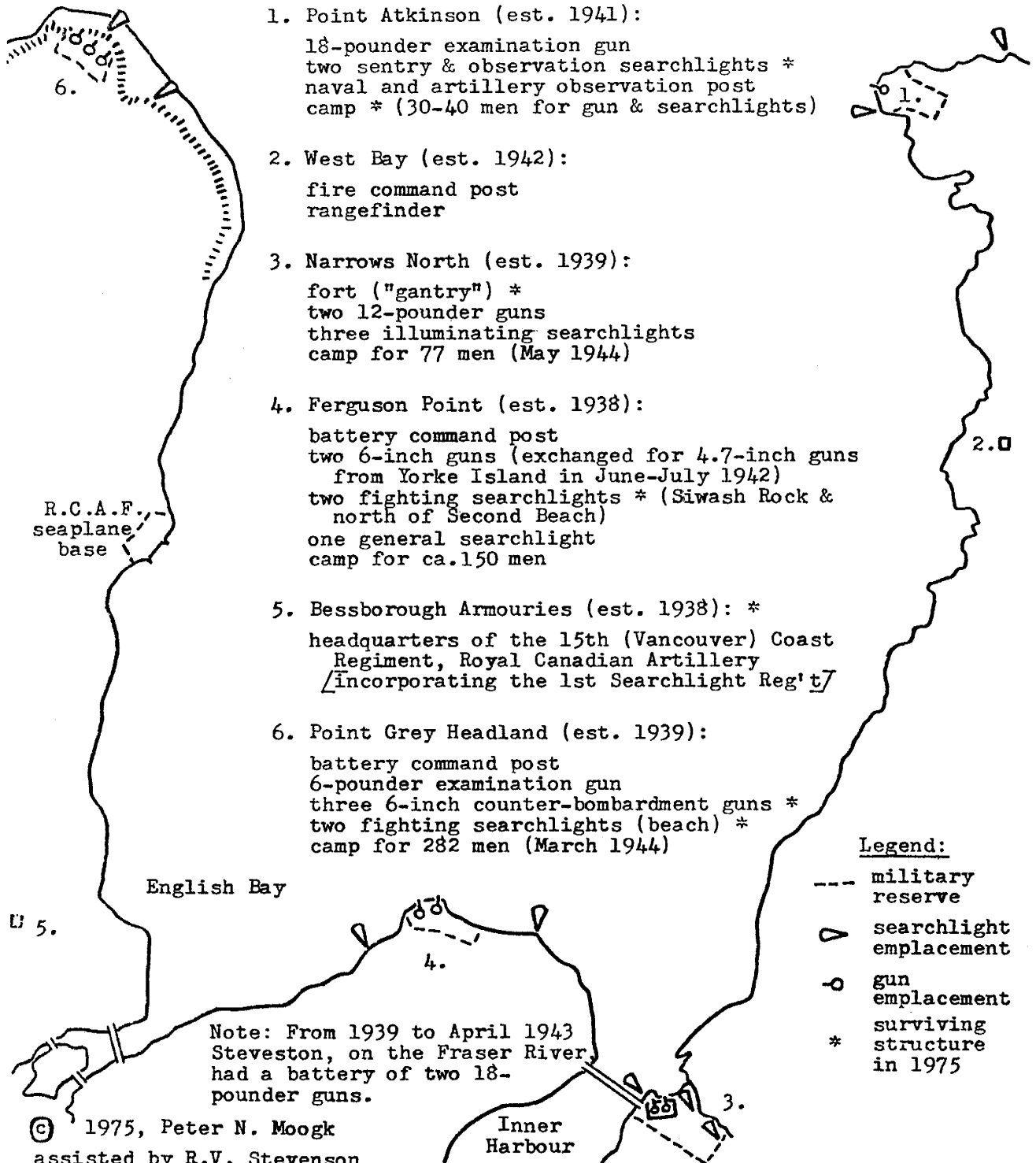
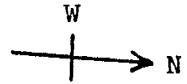
Between the two World Wars there was evidence of action as well as foresight. This only happened in the late 1930's, when China and Spain were ablaze and the British Empire was awakening to the danger of Hitler's Germany and of Japanese expansionism.

Major B.D.C. Treatt, a British expert on coastal defence, visited Vancouver in the autumn of 1936 and recommended the establishment of permanent fortifications at the First Narrows, Stanley Park, and Point Grey. He identified Japan as the potential enemy and estimated that any attack would be limited to submarines, motor torpedo boats, a raiding party, or an armed merchant cruiser. Vancouver's guns would be a last line of defence, for any attacking force would first have to escape the seaplanes of the Royal Canadian Air Force and the destroyers of the Royal Canadian Navy. Many of the Patrol aircraft were seaplanes operating out of the Jericho Beach Air Station, whose history went back to 1920. To enter Georgia Strait, such a force would have to either pass the heavy guns of Victoria and Esquimalt or, if coming from the north, overcome a battery of two 4.7-inch guns to be installed on Yorke Island, near Kelsey Bay. Treatt's assessment of the threat to Vancouver was, therefore, realistic. A large-scale naval assault on the port was unlikely and the measures proposed were appropriate for small-scale raids. The threat of an attack by carrier-borne aircraft was, however, not fully appreciated at that time.

Treatt's recommendations were accepted, with a few modifications, by the Canadian Joint Staff and the plans for Vancouver were partly disclosed by local newspapers in January 1938. Work was to begin at once on a close-defence battery of two 6-inch guns in Stanley Park and a counter-bombardment battery of three 6-inch guns was projected for Point Grey headland. These guns could fire a 100-pound projectile up to eight miles.

Nature-lovers, who had forgotten the military origins of Stanley Park, protested the first phase of construction at Ferguson Point, near the Pauline Johnson Memorial. Fearing "a permanent blot on the scenic beauty of the area", the town planning commission suggested that the federal government locate its guns elsewhere. In spite of these objections, work began in the park in February and was finished in June 1939. The

THE GUNS OF VANCOUVER, 1942-1944



1. Point Atkinson (est. 1941):
18-pounder examination gun
two sentry & observation searchlights *
naval and artillery observation post
camp * (30-40 men for gun & searchlights)
2. West Bay (est. 1942):
fire command post
rangefinder
3. Narrows North (est. 1939):
fort ("gantry") *
two 12-pounder guns
three illuminating searchlights
camp for 77 men (May 1944)
4. Ferguson Point (est. 1938):
battery command post
two 6-inch guns (exchanged for 4.7-inch guns
from Yorke Island in June-July 1942)
two fighting searchlights * (Siwash Rock &
north of Second Beach)
one general searchlight
camp for ca.150 men
5. Bessborough Armouries (est. 1938): *
headquarters of the 15th (Vancouver) Coast
Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery
[incorporating the 1st Searchlight Reg't]
6. Point Grey Headland (est. 1939):
battery command post
6-pounder examination gun
three 6-inch counter-bombardment guns *
two fighting searchlights (beach) *
camp for 282 men (March 1944)

Legend:

- military reserve
- ▽ searchlight emplacement
- gun emplacement
- * surviving structure in 1975

Note: From 1939 to April 1943
Steveston, on the Fraser River,
had a battery of two 18-
pounder guns.

network of coastal guns, searchlights, observation and command posts and communication lines was being built piecemeal, with a planned completion date of 1944. It was also assumed that British industry would supply most of the required armaments.

This optimistic torpor was entirely banished in August 1939, when Germany issued an ultimatum to Poland, the ally of France and Britain. In anticipation of Canada's declaration of war, the Department of National Defence called out the local militia on August 26th to man the guns. The units involved were the 1st Searchlight Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery, which had been formed in June 1939 out of the B.C. Hussars, and the 15th (Vancouver) Coast Brigade, RCA. The 15th was a crack field artillery regiment that had been converted to a coast defence role in 1938. Both units were amalgamated into the 15th (Vancouver) Coast Regiment RCA, in July 1942.

The searchlight regiment made a special appeal for recruits with experience in electrical engineering and in the operation of diesel engines, that were used as power generators. The regiment received a number of eighteen-inch diameter searchlights which, it is said, had been used to illuminate Niagara Falls. Since there were no anti-aircraft guns to support, the anti-aircraft section was limited to studying the markings of foreign planes. They showed particular ingenuity by constructing their own, highly accurate, aircraft soundlocator.

The city lacked protection against air raids until early in 1942. In the uncomfortable interim, and particularly after the Japanese air attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941, Vancouverites lived with the fear of a raid in which enemy aircraft would drop incendiary and poisonous gas bombs on the city at will. Given time, Canada's factories could produce the modern anti-aircraft weapons that Britain could not supply. Coastal guns were a bigger problem and the gunners had to make do with the equipment already on hand in Canada, even if it was older and less effective than was desirable.

In August 1939 the gunners of the 15th (Vancouver) Coast Brigade were sent to three battery sites around the harbour and one group went to Yorke Island. Only on the island and at Ferguson Point were the guns already in permanent emplacements. At both Point Grey and (First) Narrows North two guns were temporarily placed on open concrete platforms — made of quick-drying cement rushed in from Seattle — while permanent, reinforced concrete structures and tar-paper camps were built behind them.

Until the sixty-inch diameter searchlights ordered from Canadian General Electric in 1939 arrived in the winter of 1941-42, the gunners operated in near darkness by night. The First Narrows were illuminated by eight small searchlights at the beginning of the war. The effective range of one of these lights was less than two miles. They were first used under orders when a submarine was reported to be approaching the narrows from the northwest in the dark. At the dramatic moment when the lights were switched on, the sinister silhouette was revealed to be that of two men in a rowboat.



Lewis MG at Point Grey, Vancouver's anti-aircraft defence before 1942.

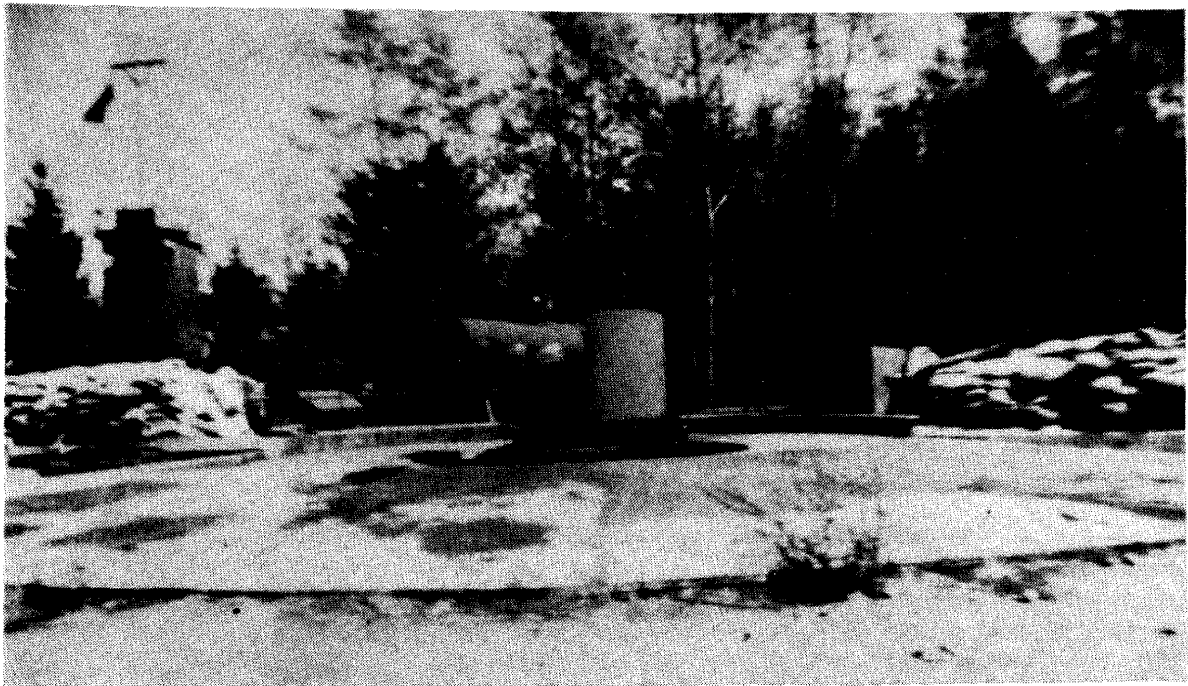
The permanent installations that were completed in the summer of 1940 consisted of a three-storey "fort", with two 12-pounder guns on the roof, at the First Narrows and a battery of three 6-inch guns, with underground magazines, at Point Grey. The third gun at Point Grey was, in fact, mounted in April 1941 and had a bore that was so worn and pitted that it was never to be fired "except in action". It was successfully test-fired in 1942 without casualties. Point Grey was, moreover, equipped with a 6-pounder "examination gun" that fired warning shots ahead of any incoming vessel that failed to give the correct countersign to the light signals from the patrol launches or batteries. A second "examination gun" was established on Point Atkinson in October 1941. It was an 18-pounder gun — a field piece on a stationary mounting. Two more of these guns had been located at Steveston to control the movement of ships up the Fraser River. From 1942 onward all four batteries and the Point Atkinson "heave-to" gun were co-ordinated by a fire command post at West Bay on the north shore. Each post had a fenced camp for the servicemen, observation posts, searchlights, electric generators, and a common communications system. The headquarters of the 15th (Vancouver) Coast Regiment was at the Bessborough Armoury on west Eleventh.

The defences of Vancouver had a political as well as a practical function: They were there to reassure the public. From December 1941 to the autumn of 1942 the Ottawa Government was under great pressure to increase the forces committed for the protection of British Columbia. Japanese forces had, in a lightning thrust, taken Hong Kong and Singapore and they were advancing across the South Pacific Ocean. In response to criticism and the widely-held fear of attack, the federal government diverted men and equipment to the Pacific coast. 40mm Bofors Light Anti-Aircraft and 3.7-inch Heavy Anti-Aircraft guns were dispatched as soon as they were available. Two Bofors guns were deployed at the Point Grey Battery in September 1942.

Public excitement reached a peak in June 1942. At the beginning of the month the Japanese seized two Aleutian Islands and appeared to be advancing on the Alaskan mainland. On the 7th an American freighter was torpedoed at the mouth of Juan de Fuca Strait. On the evening of the 20th a Japanese submarine surfaced and shelled the lighthouse and radio station at Estevan Point on Vancouver Island. Fort Stevens, Oregon, was bombarded by another submarine on the following night. To strengthen the battery on Yorke Island, its 4.7-inch guns were exchanged for the 6-inch pieces of Stanley Park at the end of June and early in July. The burden of Vancouver's defence fell on the Point Grey battery which was to perform the duties of counter-bombardment, close-defence and examination.

The real and apparent threat of an attack on British Columbia receded at the end of 1942. The Japanese navy lost its offensive capacity in the battles of the Coral Sea and Midway. Subsequent blows against Canada were confined to hydrogen-filled, incendiary balloons that were released from Japan in 1944-45. The reduction of Vancouver's defences began in 1943. The Stanley Park Battery ceased to be operational in September 1943. In February two mobile 25-pounder guns had been assigned to the protection of the Fraser Delta and this permitted closure of the Steveston battery in April.

The Vancouver defences were a training ground for many artillerymen who went overseas. The original members of the 15th Coast who remained behind were often kept back by age or health; they envied those who were going to have a chance "to see some action". The attack for which they had trained and which they awaited was becoming less and less likely. They would never have a chance to prove their worth in battle. It was also disheartening that the place of those who had gone overseas was taken by Home Defence conscripts, who were suspected of being "shirkers" by the public.



6-inch gun at Point Grey Fort Battery OP — left rear.

In February 1944 the strength of the 15th Coast was reduced from 1,000 to 520 men to release more soldiers for active service outside Canada. The federal government was anxious to avoid using conscripts for overseas service and the "active militia" still in Canada were drawn off to maintain the manpower of the Canadian army in Europe. On August 10, 1944 the remaining coastal defences of Vancouver were transferred from operational to maintenance condition. Yorke Island, a rainy and windswept post known as "Little Alcatraz" to the gunners, was manned by the 15th Coast until October 1945. Most men did a stint there to relieve others from prolonged duty in such an isolated spot. Any eccentricity was jokingly taken as a sign that the isolation was driving a man "yorky".

Service in the defences of Vancouver left few landmarks in the memory. The greater part of the coastal gunners' time was taken up with drilling, watching and waiting. The details of these routine activities were rarely memorable. It is the mishaps and laughable events that stick in the mind.

The most memorable episode occurred on September 13th, 1942 when the province was bracing itself for an attack by sea. It was a hazy Sunday when a fish-packer sailed in across the "examination line" from Point Atkinson to Point Grey. Fishing vessels and American pleasure boats were the worst offenders of the wartime security regulations, and this culprit did not respond to the signals flashed to him. He was oblivious to the wartime crisis.

As the boat chugged on toward the First Narrows, the gunners at the fort there received a message to fire a "stopping round" ahead of the boat to compel the master to come to a stop and to identify himself. It was customary on such occasions to fire a non-explosive, solid shell that would kick up a large splash in front of the offending vessel. From the point of view of the officers, the exercise provided useful training and for the men, it was a welcome break from routine duties.

When one of the 12-pounder guns of the fort fired the "stopping round", the shell, unfortunately, hit a wave and started to ricochet across the water at an oblique angle. Beyond the fish-packer in English Bay was the Fort Rae, 9,600-ton freighter that had been launched the month before and was still on its sea trials. The skipping round hit the freighter above the waterline. As the shell passed through the number 3 hold, it turned sideways and punched out a hole, below the waterline, on the other side. This was not noticed at first. The ship was evidently on its way back to the Burrard Drydocks when the captain received word of flooding in the hold. He beached the freighter on the north shore, just inside the First Narrows. It remained there, on the tidal flats, until it could be patched up and floated off.

An army court of inquiry was appointed to investigate the accident and the charge of the irate captain that the gunners had deliberately fired three shells at his ship. The investigation revealed that only one shot had been fired and it had been aimed ahead of the fish-packer; the gunners were absolved of any blame. Wartime security regulations prevented public reports of the mishap. Such an obvious event could not be entirely "hushed up", and several versions of the story circulated in the city.

Very little survives to recall the defences that protected Vancouver in the Second World War. Searchlight towers can be seen at Point Atkinson and Siwash Rock. The concrete fort at the First Narrows is half buried in sand and gravel piles. In Stanley Park the officers' mess is still doing service as the Ferguson Point Teahouse. More has survived at the site of the largest battery at Point Grey, possibly because this installation was kept for training until 1950. The two searchlight towers there have given that part of Wreck Beach below the battery its popular name of Towers Beach. A generator building teeters on the brink of the eroding cliff. The new Museum of Anthropology at the University of British Columbia has been built astride the gun battery, but the outline of the south emplacement is visible and, at the north end of the building, visitors can see a relatively complete gun emplacement with its ammunition hoist, shell lockers, and escape hatch from the underground magazines below.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS — The information for this account comes from the Public Archives of Canada, Fort Rodd Hill Library, the Vancouver City Archives and several veterans of the 15th Coast Regiment. I am particularly indebted to D. Kenneth Brown, Nelson Darling, T. Murray Hunter, R. Theo DuMoulin, Harry Mangles, Allan M. McGavin, Percy Ridgeway Wilson and, especially, Major Vic Stevenson, the official historian of the 15th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA.

The Author, Lt PN Moogk, is a member of 12(Van) Svc Bn, and in civilian life is Dr. P. Moogk, Dept. of History, University of B.C.



PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION OF MANITOBA

JUNE 16 - 21, 1977

FARM MACHINERY EXHIBITS
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

20th Field Regiment RCA(M)

LCol A.R. Gebauer, C.D., Commanding Officer
 Maj. D.S. Homulos, C.D., Deputy Commanding
 Officer
 Maj. C. Gustafson, 61 Bty. Commander
 Capt. D. Paish, 78 Bty. Commander



Greetings to the Gunner Regiments of Canada from the Army of the West. The Regiment again has enjoyed another active year. Since last year's article the Regimental Officers and Snr. NCO's hosted the gunners with their annual Christmas dinner held on Saturday, December 13 in Edmonton with 61 Bty and on Sunday, December 14 in Red Deer with the gunners of 78 Bty.

The new year saw an exciting and active training plan implemented with exercises being held monthly and in some cases twice a month. January was our winter indoctrination exercise, with March, April and May live firing exercises at Camp Wainwright. In June an adventure and wilderness training exercise was held in the Rocky Mountain Forestry Reserve. The DCO was plucked out of the stream three times after all hopes of making a canoeist out of him failed. This exercise proved to be one of the most exciting and rewarding exercises of the year. In August the gunners found themselves at Camp Dundurn partaking in the annual Milcon training and in

September, October and November the gunners were again in Camp Wainwright for their annual range classification, live firing and then the firing of the RCAA competition.

1976 was also a year of travel for some gunners of the Regiment. Some were attached to 1 RCHA in Germany, others to the Airborne Regt for Jump training, and some to the Olympics. The CO, DCO, and Capt P. Anderson, flew to Ottawa as representatives of the Regt for the celebration of the 100th birthday of the RCAA. On this occasion they had the great fortune of meeting and talking to the Master Gunner of St. James Park, Field Marshall Geoffery Baker. In addition, the CO LCol Gebauer was presented the Sir James Atkins Trophy for the 3rd place in the RCAA competition for 1975-76.

The 20 Fd Regiment welcomes back to the Regiment LCol George Lynch-Staunton who from October 1965 to September 1969 was our Commanding Officer, he joins us now as our Honorary LCol.

26 Field Regiment RCA(M)

The 26th Field Regiment Royal Canadian Artillery, stationed in Brandon, Dauphin and Portage la Prairie, is western Manitoba's own Militia Regiment. Through the long history of 13 Bty, founded in 1871 and now stationed in Portage la Prairie, the Regiment is intimately associated with the military history of Western Canada. 13 Battery was raised to protect Manitoba from Fenian raiders. It then went on to fight in the 1885 Rebellion and two World Wars. In recent months a troop of 71 Bty (Brandon) has been established in Dauphin and its successful growth makes the revival of 70 Bty a sincere hope. 70 Bty was first raised prior to World War II, fought overseas as an Anti-Aircraft Battery, and was stationed in Dauphin after the war.

The prime business of an Artillery Regiment is to become more proficient in the gunnery field. The Regiment has had four weekend exercises this year. Two were held in the spring to prepare for the annual summer camp, and two in the fall, one of which was the annual R.C.A.A. competition. Summer camp this year was held in CFB Dundurn, after many years in sunny Shilo and rainy Wainwright. Manitoba's versatile gunners rapidly adapted to the new terrain.

Training of personnel in individual trades has been stressed in the past year. Active programmes of local headquarters training was supplemented by the weekend shoots, Milcon, and enthusiastic participation in ARTS during the summer. Twenty-five gunners successfully completed courses in CFB Dundurn and CFB Shilo. The goal is to produce gunners who are cross-trained and who are competent gunners, communicators, drivers and technicians. In addition, 14 persons served with OPS GAMESCAN, and others flew over to Germany.

A key element in our successful year was the whole-hearted support we received from R.S.S. staff. Capt J. Trepanier was replaced by Capt W.W. Riedel in August. Sgt Jones S.R. joined RSS staff in Brandon while WO Theaker continues in Portage and Sgt Hannem in RHQ (Brandon). We are fortunate in having a highly trained RSS staff.

26 Field RCA took part in a number of Ceremonial parades. On 30 May we joined the rest of the District for the Change of Command of District Commanders. We fired the Victoria Day Salute in Winnipeg and participated in Decoration Day parades in Portage and Brandon and Remembrance Day parades in Brandon and Dauphin.

A good year finished on 12 Dec with the annual CO's parade and men's Christmas dinner.

Greetings to Gunners Everywhere



from . . .

MAYOR ELWOOD C. GORRIE, COUNCILLORS AND CITIZENS OF
BRANDON, MANITOBA

Freedom of the City granted to the
Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery in 1967.

RCA DRESS REGULATIONS

1. Dress regulations for the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery are amended as follows:

CF Service Dress Uniform. This uniform is changed as follows:

a. **Artillery Buttons**

- (i) **front of jacket** – 30 ligne flat artillery buttons
- (ii) **jacket pockets** – 26 ligne flat artillery buttons
- (iii) **cap forage** – 20 ligne flat artillery buttons

b. **Belt and Buckle**

The narrow web pant belt may be worn with the brass buckle inscribed with either the Cypher or RCA gun crest.

CF Work Dress Uniform. Changes to this uniform are as follows:

a. Abbreviated unit shoulder title on epaulettes as indicated below:

- (i) Regular RCHA units – RCHA
- (ii) 5e RALC – RALC
- (iii) AAD Btys – 128 AAD or 129 AAD
- (iv) ERE – RCA
- (v) Militia Arty Units – applicable abbreviated unit title, i.e. 30 FD, 5 BC Bty, 7 TOR

b. Artillery regimental scarves may be worn with work dress.

c. The narrow web pant belt may be worn with the brass buckle with either the Cypher or gun crest.

Combat Clothing. Changes to this uniform are as follows:

a. Artillery regimental scarves may be worn.

b. The narrow web pant belt may be worn with the brass buckle inscribed with either the Cypher or RCA gun crest; and

CWO Hatbadge. CWO's are authorized to wear the officers' pattern cap badge.

**EXTRACTS FROM
REGULATIONS AND ORDERS
FOR
THE ACTIVE MILITIA, &c.
1870**

The Schools of Military Instruction,
and the Reserve Militia
(in the cases therein Mentioned)
Of The
DOMINION OF CANADA

RESEARCH BY:
CWO P.A. Winter
Curator
RCA Museum

Let it be noted that this manual was published in both
languages, by **George Edouard Desbarats**, Queen's Printer,
1870.

PRECEDENCE AND DISTINCTIONS OF CORPS

1. The following is the order of precedence of the several Corps and Battalions of the Militia of the Dominion of Canada — Corps of each arm taking precedence according to date of formation.

- 1st. The Governor-General's Body Guard — Of Cavalry
- 2nd. Squadrons and Troops of Cavalry
- 3rd. Field Batteries
- 4th. Garrison Artillery
- 5th. Corps of Engineers
- 6th. Battalions of Infantry or Rifles
- 7th. Provisional Corps or Companies of Infantry or Rifles not yet in Battalions
- 8th. Naval Brigades

2. It is to be understood that on parade, corps are to be distributed and drawn up in the mode which the senior officer present in uniform and commanding may consider most convenient and best adapted to the purposes of the service.

HONOURS AND SALUTES

14. In order to prevent any confusion or mistake in towns garrisoned by Her Majesty's Regular Militia, whenever the whole or any corps of active Militia in those garrisons assemble for exercise with blank ammunition, or to fire salutes, &c., within the limits of such garrisons, the officer commanding the Active Militia shall previously notify the same to the officer commanding the Regular Troops in such garrisons; and it is directed that the general assembly shall not be sounded by Buglers belonging to any corps of the active Militia in those garrisons, without a distinguishing call peculiar to the corps or company being sounded immediately before the call for the assembly.

16. When two Battalions or Corps meet on the march, the junior in point of precedence is to halt in line, open its ranks and salute the other Battalion or Corps, which proceeds on its march, with swords drawn or bayonets fixed, trumpets sounding or drums beating, Standards or Colours flying, till it has cleared the front of the Battalion or Corps which has halted. A Battery of Artillery with its guns is equivalent to a Battalion with its colours, and is to be saluted accordingly.

ROYAL SALUTES

42. A Royal Salute consists of twenty one guns. In the event of the Sovereign or any member of the Royal Family arriving in the Dominion, special orders will be issued from Headquarters, regulating the salutes to be paid by the Militia. In like manner, special orders will be issued for regulating the salute to be fired upon Her Majesty's Birth Day and Dominion Day.

COMMISSIONS AND PROMOTIONS OF OFFICERS

45. No person is eligible to hold a commission in the Militia, except in special cases, unless he has attained 18 years of age.

46. All recommendations for appointments, promotions and retirements of officers in the Militia, are to be forwarded to the Adjutant-General at Head-Quarters, Ottawa, through the Deputy Adjutant-General of the District.

The names of individuals recommended must be given in full, legibly written, and eligibility in point of age and bodily health must be certified; Such recommendations must be invariably made upon the printed forms issued from Head-Quarters, and the written resignations of officers reported as having resigned, must accompany recommendations to fill vacancies caused by such resignation.

**RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE
SCHOOLS OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION**

Clothing and Books

58. Cadets on joining are to have their clothing served out to them, consisting of the following articles: 1 Scarlet Serge Tunic, 1 pair of Blue Serge Trowsers, 1 Forage Cap and Ornament, or if in winter, 1 Fur Cap. This clothing is not to be taken into wear until the alterations necessary to make it fit have been made, the Sergt. Major of the School pointing out to Cadets when the clothing does not fit. A copy of the pocket edition of the "Field Exercise" and also one of the "Queen's Regulations" will also be issued to each Cadet on joining. This clothing together

with the books specified will become the property of the Cadet on his obtaining a Second Class Certificate; but in the event of his failing to obtain a Certificate, the whole of the articles issued will be returned into Stores.

59. A Great Coat will be issued to each Cadet, for his use, while at the School. No alterations are in any case to be made to these Coats, as they never become the property of the Cadet, by whom, on leaving they are invariably returned into Stores.

60. Each Cadet is required to provide himself with a plain black Stock to wear in uniform; Neck ties and comforters are never to be worn except in winter and by permission of the Commandant.

62. During the summer months, Cadets will not wear their Great Coats, except in wet weather; and Commandants will be good enough to give instructions when they consider it advisable to take them into wear for the winter, after which date, no Cadet is to be seen in the streets, in other uniform than his Great Coat, the Waist-belt being worn on the outside.

103. The travelling expenses of all Candidates coming to and returning to their homes from the School, shall be paid at the following rates, on their obtaining a Second Class School Certificate, viz:

By Railroads and Steamboats. — Three cents a mile from 1st May to 31st October, and four cents a mile from 1st November to 30th April.

By Land Carriage. — Ten cents for each mile actually and necessarily travelled where Railroads and Steamboats could not be made available.

These rates to cover all expenses; Accounts to be made up under the supervision of the Commandant.

INTERIOR ECONOMY OF CORPS

Strength

121. Except in special cases where a greater number of officers and men have already been authorized as the maximum therefor, the following will be the strength of the several corps of Active Militia:—

Each troop of Cavalry, Militia Train, Garrison Battery of Artillery, Company of Engineers, or Rifles, or Infantry, shall consist according to its respective service, of a Captain, a Lieutenant, a Cornet, a Second Lieutenant or Ensign, three Sergeants, three Corporals, a Trumpeter or Bugler, and not exceeding forty-eight Privates, except in cases where Her Majesty may specially sanction a greater number of Privates not exceeding seventy-five.

Each Field Battery of Artillery shall consist of a Captain, two first Lieutenants, a Second Lieutenant, a Sergeant-Major, four Sergeants, four Corporals, four Bombardiers, a Trumpeter, a Farrier and fifty-nine Gunners and Drivers, including Wheelers, Collarmaker and Shoeing-smith, fifty-one horses, exclusive of Officers' horses, and four spare horses when the Battery is called into actual service.

Each Naval Company shall consist of one Captain and such other officers and such number of seamen not exceeding seventy-five, as may be appointed.

Target Practice

171. The allowance of ammunition for practice by corps armed with the Snider Enfield Rifle, during each year, will be 40 rounds of ball and 20 rounds of blank for each man actually effective, and the same may be drawn upon requisition of Commanding Officers through the Deputy Adjutant General of the District.

Purchase of Extra Ammunition

177. Officers in command of Corps who may require extra Ball Ammunition, are informed that the price of Snider Enfield Ball Ammunition is \$24.00 per one thousand rounds and no quantity less than five hundred rounds may be sold.

Such extra Ammunition may be obtained in Nova Scotia and in New Brunswick, on application to the Deputy Adjutant-General at Halifax and Fredericton respectively — in Ontario and Quebec, on application direct to Head-Quarters; and payment therefor in all cases, is to be made by depositing the money in the Bank of Montreal to the credit of the Receiver General, and transmitting the certificate of deposit for the same with the requisition asking for the issue of the Ammunition.

Postage and Stationary

189. The Commanding officer of each Battalion will be allowed five dollars per company per annum, for each efficient company in his Battalion, to cover the expense of stationary, postage &c. and payment thereof will be made at the end of the financial year on the usual certificate of the Deputy Adjutant-General of the District.

INSTRUCTIONS RELATING TO MARKING OF ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS

260. All rifles belonging to the Dominion of Canada, in possession of corps of Militia, and not properly marked as directed hereunder, are to have the letters D.C. representing Dominion of Canada stamped upon the side of the stock.

261. Beyond the above letters, Companies not in Battalion and Companies of Engineers and Garrison Batteries of Artillery not attached to a Battalion, are to have no other marks placed upon the rifles issued to them.

262. All Battalions of Rifles and Infantry except the Grand Trunk Brigade, are to have the Rifles and Accoutrements which are issued to them, marked, in addition to the above letters, with the number of the Battalion and the number of the Rifle and set of Accoutrements — each Battalion to number the arms and each article comprising the accoutrements, from one up to the total strength of the Battalion.

Location List

Officers, Warrant Officers and Sergeants

AS OF 31 DEC 76

BGEN Baker DR, NDHQ/ADM(PER)/DGRET	MAJ Adams EJ, FMCHQ
BGEN Beattie CE, CFB Borden	MAJ Armstrong RB, ADM (MAT)/CEM
BGEN Heitshu RGJ, NDHQ/ADM (PER)/DGPCOR	MAJ Barrett NH, SECLIST Suffield
BGEN Turner WW, Comdt RMC	MAJ Beno EB, 1 AB BTY
	MAJ Bianco DB, CAS
COL Beaudry RP, CFB Valcartier	MAJ Boudreau JNGG, FMCHQ
COL Bussieres FA, CFB Montreal	MAJ Briscoe JD, CFCSC
COL Calnan MD, CFB Shilo	MAJ Bryce JE, EX Duty UK
COL Cotter JA, NDHQ/DCDS/DLR/DARTY	MAJ Carnell AW, FMCHQ
COL Dawes WR, CLFCSC	MAJ Carriere RV, CFOCS
COL Doucet JJA, HQ Centag	MAJ Chamberlain RJ, RSS Prairie
COL Kearney MD, NDHQ/VCDS	MAJ Cheadle WB, CFB Shilo
COL Olson GNR, CDN DEL NAC	MAJ Cheevers JP, ADM (FIN)
COL Robertson NA, CFB Chilliwack	MAJ Clark DH, RSS Central Det
COL Simonds CR, NDC	MAJ Clark MF, SECLIST Shilo
COL Sosnkowski A, CFA OFFICE BONN	MAJ Connolly NH, 1 RCHA
COL Vandal JA, NDHQ/ADM (PER)/CPD	MAJ Coroy AV, 3 RCHA
COL Wellsman DW, Marcom HQ	MAJ Davidson JA, CAS
	MAJ Decker GA, CLFCSC
	MAJ Donahue JJ, DCDS
	MAJ Doyon JRR, ORAE
	MAJ Earl BG, UNTSO (PAL)
	MAJ Elrick DA, 2 RCHA
	MAJ Elrick RG, 1 RCHA
	MAJ Emery WA, FMCHQ
	MAJ Fraser JJ, 1 RCHA
	MAJ Gallant AG, CFCSC
	MAJ Gee, WF, CAS
	MAJ Glover RG, DCDS
	MAJ Green SD, CDLS(W)
	MAJ Greenizan OL, ADM (PER)/CPCSA
	MAJ Gronbeckjones DA, 5 RALC
	MAJ Guiler T.J, 5 RALC
	MAJ Hague EC, CFSS
	MAJ Helman WB, ADM(POL)/C PROG
	MAJ Howes JE, HQ CENTAG
	MAJ Howsam RR, ADM(POL)/C PROG
	MAJ Hull NF, ORAE
	MAJ Hulsemann JMA, RSS Prairie
	MAJ Hyman DG, 5 RALC
	MAJ Hystop RM, UNMOGIP
	MAJ Itani TT, CAS
	MAJ Johnston WR, DCDS
	MAJ Johnstone NW, ADM(MAT)/CEM
	MAJ Kennedy JC, CFLO ESTAB USA
	MAJ Laforge FK, Staff College, Australia
	MAJ Leggett HF, AIRCOM HQ
	MAJ Logan G, CFB Petawawa
	MAJ MacInnis JA, 3 RCHA
	MAJ MacIsaac AG, MARPAC HQ
	MAJ Maclatchy EB, EX Duty UK
	MAJ MacNeil WR, RSS Atlantic Det
	MAJ Maher MD, DCDS(DLR)
	MAJ Marceau JAGP, CMR
LCOL Archambault JHLC, CO 5 RALC	
LCOL Beare AK, CFB Shilo	
LCOL Berezowski JC, CLFCSC	
LCOL Bouvette JP, RZHQ (Q)	
LCOL Brown MC, CAS	
LCOL Charest JLL, CAS	
LCOL Crosman JE, NDHQ/ADM (PER)/CPCSA	
LCOL Davies FA, RSS Prairie	
LCOL Fitzgerald DC, NDHQ/DCDS	
LCOL Fleming JC, CO 2 RCHA	
LCOL Guy GM, NDHQ/ADM (PER)	
LCOL Heenan PF, NDHQ/DGDAS	
LCOL Henderson JG, CFCSC	
LCOL Hirter GR, EX Duty UK	
LCOL Hunter SP, SECLIST MISC	
LCOL Hurley RG, CO 3 RCHA	
LCOL James RK, IMS NATO	
LCOL McGibbon DB, NDHQ/DCDS	
LCOL Mialkowski CJ, NDHQ/ADM (POL)/C EVAL	
LCOL Moffat AC, CFB Calgary	
LCOL Namiesniowski CA, NDHQ/ADM(POL)	
LCOL Parenteau GBC, RSS Eastern	
LCOL Stein JH, NDHQ/DCDS	
LCOL Stothers DE, CFLO ESTAB USA	
LCOL Strawbridge RL, CLFCSC	
LCOL Thompson HD, HQ AF NOR EUROPE	
LCOL Thompson RV, NDHQ/DCDS	
LCOL Walters DJ, CO 1 RCHA	
LCOL Ward JO, NDHQ/ADM (PER)	
LCOL Wheatley HR, NDHQ/DCDS	
LCOL Wheeler T, FMCHQ	

MAJ Mastine GN, DREV
 MAJ May RB, CFLO ESTAB USA
 MAJ McGrath BTN, 3 RCHA
 MAJ McLellan HA, ADM (FIN)
 MAJ Mintz LTB, 3 RCHA
 MAJ Moogk CA, DREV
 MAJ Mummery GR, CFB Calgary
 MAJ O'Banion RL, 3 RCHA
 MAJ Oehring GJ, RRMCC
 MAJ Pleasance JR, 2 RCHA
 MAJ Ready WJ, CAS
 MAJ Redknap DJ, VCDS/DGIS
 MAJ Reid BA, CAS
 MAJ Rennie JH, NDHQ/DCDS
 MAJ Rich ME, RSS Central
 MAJ Rouleau JGVN, FMCHQ
 MAJ Sadler MJ, ADM(PER)CPD
 MAJ Sangster JK, CFB Calgary
 MAJ Sawatzki GH, SECLIST Shilo
 MAJ Saxon HD, CFLO ESTAB USA
 MAJ Schott DG, 2 RCHA
 MAJ Schrader EL, NDHQ/AU
 MAJ Scott WM, AIRCOM HQ
 MAJ Smith GR, RSS Central Det
 MAJ Smyth RD, VCDS/DGIS
 MAJ Snow DD, MARPAC HQ
 MAJ Sparling TAH, DCDS/DLR
 MAJ Takahashi SS, CFCSC
 MAJ Tattersall JER, 2 RCHA
 MAJ Trimble GW, CFCSC
 MAJ Walinsky HA, 5 RALC
 MAJ Wallace RK, DCDS
 MAJ Walton DB, 1 RCHA
 MAJ West CM, CFB Esquimalt
 MAJ West LE NDHQ/CDS
 MAJ White PA, DCDS
 MAJ Wolfe WMJ, CFB Petawawa

CAPT Adkins LC, FMCHQ
 CAPT Auger HM, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Banks RJ, CAS
 CAPT Beardmore RJ, 2 RCHA
 CAPT Beese JW, 2 RCHA
 CAPT Bernier JMN, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Bezeau MV, DGDAS
 CAPT Boucher JLHL, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Bowles AB, CAS
 CAPT Brake FB, RSS Atlantic Det
 CAPT Branum LA, CFCSC
 CAPT Brewster TE, 3 RCHA
 CAPT Brule JAR, ADC GOV GEN
 CAPT Burfitt MG, CAS
 CAPT Burnford RH, 5 RALC
 CAPT Carroll AP, CFB Winnipeg
 CAPT Chamberland CZJ, 5 RALC
 CAPT Chartres JP, CFB Europe
 CAPT Cockram RE, CAS
 CAPT Coleman RC, SECLIST MISC
 CAPT Cooney AB, 3 RCHA
 CAPT Court AK, ADM (PER)/CPCSA
 CAPT Crooks RN, RSS Prairie Det
 CAPT Culligan JP, EX Duty UK
 CAPT Dallaire RA, CAS
 CAPT Davis SM, RSS Eastern
 CAPT Dick JB, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Donnolly BE, 1 RCHA

CAPT Dorman JA, CAS
 CAPT Douglas WJ, 3 RCHA
 CAPT Eamor HR, RSS Prairie Det
 CAPT Fetterly TAD, FMCHQ Det
 CAPT Filonik W, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Finestone H, RSS Prairie Det
 CAPT Forsberg PW, 2 RCHA
 CAPT Forsyth FJ, RSS Prairie
 CAPT Gallop GA, CAS
 CAPT Gardner FJ, ADM(PER)/CPCSA
 CAPT Garneau JP, CAS
 CAPT Gerow TD, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Gibbons IW, FMCHQ
 CAPT Gillenwater SWR, 1 AB BTY
 CAPT Glover LE, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Gordon WE, AIRCOM HQ
 CAPT Gowanlock WD, RSS Central
 CAPT Grinius MR, CAS
 CAPT Groom WH, CLFCSC
 CAPT Hague KC, CFOCS
 CAPT Hamilton BA, 3 RCHA
 CAPT Hansford FH, FMCHQ
 CAPT Hardman RN, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Harrison DB, RSS Pacific
 CAPT Haslett RN, CAS
 CAPT Hawthorne DW, ADM (PER)
 CAPT Hawthorne JE, 3 RCHA
 CAPT Hewes MW, CFB Europe
 CAPT Hickey FG, CAS
 CAPT Hincks AD, CFRC DET
 CAPT Hodgson RP, CAS
 CAPT Holt DC, CAS
 CAPT Hopper DR, 2 RCHA
 CAPT Hoyland R, CAS
 CAPT Hutton RY, MARCOM HQ DET
 CAPT Iler DW, RSS Central Det
 CAPT Jeffery MK, CAS
 CAPT Jobe DN, 3 RCHA
 CAPT Kempffer LG, CFB Edmonton
 CAPT Kennedy ME, 2 RCHA
 CAPT Kerr GD, CFB Shilo
 CAPT King RT, 2 CFFTS
 CAPT Knapp JB, CAS
 CAPT Kramers PJ, 5 RALC
 CAPT Krauter JDL, CAS
 CAPT Kyle RG, RMC of S
 CAPT Laberge JRA, 5 RALC
 CAPT Lacey DJ, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Laliberte JJG, CFRC DET
 CAPT Lapointe JB, CFB Europe
 CAPT Lawrence GR, CAS
 CAPT Learmonth PR, 4 CMBGHQ & SIGSQN
 CAPT Lebreton, RSS Shawinigan
 CAPT Leclair DJ, CAS
 CAPT Lees BM, FMCHQ
 CAPT Lemieux JMR, CO 129 AAD BTY
 CAPT Linton WB, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Lockridge DA, CAS
 CAPT Lucas RJ, CAS
 CAPT Macbride JE, 1 RCHA
 CAPT MacInnes JM, RSS Prairie Det
 CAPT Manson GR, RSS Atlantic Det
 CAPT McCallister CO, 5 RALC
 CAPT McConville JP, RSS Central Det
 CAPT McLean JA, CAS
 CAPT McKay JA, FMCHQ

CAPT McKinlay RW, CFB Gagetown
 CAPT McLaughlin DN, 3 RCHA
 CAPT McRobbie WD, UNTSO
 CAPT Melnyk TW, DGDAS
 CAPT Miller JE, CAS
 CAPT Mills AG, 3 RCHA
 CAPT Milne DCD, CAS
 CAPT Mitchell RB, FMCHQ
 CAPT Moreside DS, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Morrison MB, CAS
 CAPT Mortlock JW, 1 AB BTY
 CAPT Mundell HP, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Nixon JW, CFSIS
 CAPT Ouellette AF, RSS Central Det
 CAPT Palmer AZ, 1 CBTGPHQ&SIGSQN
 CAPT Paquette JAR, 433 ETAC
 CAPT Parkinson GL, RSS Central Det
 CAPT Parnham JA, CFTSHQ DET
 CAPT Peterson DE, RMC of S Schrivenerham
 CAPT Peterson RE, DCDS
 CAPT Phillips DJ, 5 RALC
 CAPT Poh JA, CAS
 CAPT Pond TR, 2 RCHA
 CAPT Power TG, RSS Atlantic Det
 CAPT Protz GD, CFB Summerside
 CAPT Reid CH, RSS Central
 CAPT Rice HJ, ADM(MAT)/CEM
 CAPT Riedel WW, RSS Prairie Det
 CAPT Roach AE, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Roberts PS, 3 RCHA
 CAPT Ross TP, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Roszell JA, 3 RCHA
 CAPT Rowdon RDC, VCDS/DGIS
 CAPT Ryan JH, CFOCS
 CAPT Saunders BS, CAS
 CAPT Sauve MR, CFB Valcartier
 CAPT Scott GD, UNMOGIP
 CAPT Selman RJM, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Shellnutt WM, RSS Atlantic
 CAPT Simister HN, CFRC St. John's
 CAPT Slievert JF, CAS
 CAPT Soucie WJ, CAS
 CAPT Stephenson BE, CFCSC
 CAPT Stewart JC, CAS
 CAPT Stowell RC, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Thomason RG, CFTSHQ DET
 CAPT Thompson DJ, CDLS (L)
 CAPT Tolson SM, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Trainor GE, RSS Central Det
 CAPT Trepanier JG, CAS
 CAPT Troop VA, CFRS Cornwallis
 CAPT Usher RS, DCDS
 CAPT Vanstone JM, 3 RCHA
 CAPT Walker GM, AB HQ & SIG SQN
 CAPT Watling WR, 3 RCHA
 CAPT Watts JA, DCDS
 CAPT Welykholowa WD, 3 RCHA
 CAPT Wenek KW, CMR
 CAPT Wilson AJ, 2 CBTGPHQ&SIGSQN
 CAPT Wilson RS, 3 RCHA
 CAPT Winter MJ, 2 RCHA
 CAPT Winters DR, CO 128 AAD BTY
 CAPT Woroschuk RJ, 2 RCHA
 CAPT Zaharychuk VW, RSS Central
 CAPT Zawyrucha WL, RSS Pacific Det
 LT Arp J, 1 RCHA
 LT Bablitz CW, 1 AB BTY
 LT Barabe JGJC, 5 RALC
 LT Barnett RB, CFB Gagetown
 LT Burrige JS, 1 RCHA
 LT Capstick MD, 2 RCHA
 LT Chaplin JDG, CAS
 LT Cotter CL, 2 RCHA
 LT Couture JBA, 1 RCHA
 LT Curry RC, 3 RCHA
 LT Despres JNM, 5 RALC
 LT Doyle JS, 2 RCHA
 LT Dunne RP, 3 RCHA
 LT Dupre JRG, 2 RCHA
 LT Evoy KL, 3 RCHA
 LT Eyerer SAT, 5 RALC
 LT Fleming CAJ, 2 RCHA
 LT Fleury JJG, 5 RALC
 LT Gates JDE, 1 AB BTY
 LT Gauthier JJP, 5 RALC
 LT Gosbee JA, CFB Toronto
 LT Grant DM, 3 RCHA
 LT Gunn RD, 5 RALC
 LT Haeck KF, 2 RCHA
 LT Harbert PG, 3 RCHA
 LT Hidiogrou YJ, 5 RALC
 LT Hynes KD, 3 RCHA
 LT Johnston SP, 2 RCHA
 LT Joudry SJ, CAS
 LT Juneau JAF, 5 RALC
 LT Keffer KT, 3 RCHA
 LT King WD, 2 RCHA
 LT Kokkonen RJ, 2 RCHA
 LT Lacroix JCR, 5 RALC
 LT Lang JGJ, 5 RALC
 LT Laporte JLM, 1 RCHA
 LT Lauriault JES, 5 RALC
 LT Lord JEJ, 5 RALC
 LT MacLeod BW, 3 RCHA
 LT Marshall DD, CAS
 LT McCormick NB, CAS
 LT Mooney TD, 1 RCHA
 LT Morgan JD, 3 RCHA
 LT Nielsen PV, 1 RCHA
 LT Nickerson SL, 5 RALC
 LT Ouellette JMR, 5 RALC
 LT Petryk JM, 2 RCHA
 LT Poirier JGAJ, 5 RALC
 LT Popovich MJ, 2 RCHA
 LT Possmayer JM, CFFS Esquimalt
 LT Read DW, 3 RCHA
 LT Renaud JAJL, 5 RALC
 LT Rennett WA, 3 RCHA
 LT Richard JGA, 1 AB BTY
 LT Ross DL, 3 RCHA
 LT Schell RA, 1 RCHA
 LT Scott AJ, CAS
 LT Sherman DW, CAS
 LT Sherrard LB, 1 RCHA
 LT Strilchuk DA, 3 RCHA
 LT Teaffe MW, CFB Gagetown
 LT Travis BW, 5 RALC
 LT Tremblay JGG, 5 RALC
 LT Tremblay JMR, 5 RALC
 LT Tucker KR, 3 RCHA

LT Vandoesburg JGPP, 5 RALC
 LT Wigle WG, 2 RCHA
 LT Willis JW, 1 RCHA
 LT Wilson JGJD, 2 RCHA
 2LT Jarrett RG, 2 RCHA
 2LT Johnson EE, 3 RCHA
 2LT Mitton LC, 2 RCHA
 2LT Woloski GS, 2 RCHA

CWO Bittle DD, DREV
 CWO Boudreau A, CAS
 CWO Campbell TH, CFB Shilo
 CWO Cove MJ, CAS
 CWO Crawford DJ, ADM(MAT)/CEM
 CWO Douglas RA, DCDS
 CWO Hawkes DW, CAS
 CWO Heitshu RA, 5 RALC
 CWO Holodiwski T, 5 RALC
 CWO Lunan WM, ADM(MAT)/CEM
 CWO MacDonald DB, 2 RCHA
 CWO MacDonald MN, ADM(PER)/CPCSA
 CWO Malcolm GN, ADM(PER)CPD
 CWO McTaggart AE, 1 RCHA
 CWO Morris EJ, NDHQ/AU
 CWO Oderkirk CG, DREV
 CWO Patrick EE, CAS
 CWO Snell D, CFB Shilo
 CWO Sutherland RG, ADM(MAT)/CEM
 CWO Thomas DC, RSS Central Det
 CWO Walker HS, 3 RCHA
 CWO Williams DE, ADM(MAT)/CEM
 CWO Wilt SG, RSS Prairie Det
 CWO Winter PA, CFB Shilo

MWO Anderson B, RSS Prairie Det
 MWO Armstrong GS, CFTSHQ DET
 MWO Balma RA, 1 RCHA
 MWO Bowden CM, CAS
 MWO Burke JA, CAS
 MWO Campbell PJ, CAS
 MWO Carter AG, CAS
 MWO Clifton HC, DREV
 MWO Clifton JN, 2 RCHA
 MWO Clow MD, CAS
 MWO Coutu RA, 5 RALC
 MWO Currie A, CAS
 MWO Flanagan JR, CAS
 MWO Game TK, 2 RCHA
 MWO Hovey GD, 2 RCHA
 MWO Jacob TG, 2 RCHA
 MWO Kuhar F, 2 RCHA
 MWO Lavigne AJ, 5 RALC
 MWO Leblanc AS, 5 RALC
 MWO Lennox PA, 1 RCHA
 MWO Lewis RM, 128 AAD BTY
 MWO MacMillan WA, 1 RCHA
 MWO McCulloch DA, 3 RCHA
 MWO McGraw JD, CAS
 MWO McPherson AA, 1 RCHA
 MWO Morley JM, 1 RCHA
 MWO Poire JD, DREV
 MWO Poisson JL, 5 RALC

MWO Power PR, CAS
 MWO Ramsay WC, 129 AAD BTY
 MWO Rochon PE, 5 RALC
 MWO Rossi, FH, RSS Pacific
 MWO Rowe FT, CAS
 MWO Saulnier HJ, 5 RALC
 MWO Simons JM, 1 RCHA
 MWO Sinclair AC, 3 RCHA
 MWO Skinner LE, 1 AB BTY
 MWO Stickland CW, 2 RCHA
 MWO Surette KJ, ADM(MAT)/CEM
 MWO Theaker F, RSS Prairie Det
 MWO Thomson RL, CFB Shilo
 MWO Wall DE, 1 RCHA
 MWO White VA, 3 RCHA
 MWO Willett DJ, ORAE
 MWO Wilson GJ, 3 RCHA
 MWO Yavis CC, CAS
 MWO Young GB, 3 RCHA

WO Andrews GJ, RSS Central Det
 WO Balkwill DL, RSS Prairie Det
 WO Barnes SC, CAS
 WO Bethell RW, MARPAC HQ
 WO Blowers RP, CAS
 WO Bonnet MF, 5 RALC
 WO Brown GN, 1 RCHA
 WO Butterworth R, 2 RCHA
 WO Calhoun BF, CAS
 WO Chiasson DJ, EAC DET
 WO Chipman JW, CAS
 WO Clark FE, 2 RCHA
 WO Corkum AL, 3 RCHA
 WO Cormier MV, 5 RALC
 WO Darby WG, CAS
 WO Davis KM, CAS
 WO Demond JA, CFB Shilo
 WO Dettrich RH, 2 RCHA
 WO Deveau JG, 5 RALC
 WO Doucette ET, RSS Atlantic Det
 WO Francis CD, 129 AAD BTY
 WO Francis WL, 1 RCHA
 WO Fraser EN, 3 RCHA
 WO Gallinger PC, CAS
 WO Gero CE, RSS Atlantic Det
 WO Girard JA, 5 RALC
 WO Gore GW, CAS
 WO Gosse EH, CAS
 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 Jervah RE, CAS
 WO Kirby RS, CAS
 WO Latulippe JL, RSS Eastern Det
 WO Laur WL, RSS Central Det
 WO Leblanc CA, CAS
 WO Leslie DG, 5 RALC
 WO Levesque JN, 5 RALC
 WO MacDonald HL, CAS
 WO Martens WI, 1 RCHA
 WO Mason DF, CAS
 WO McCormack JE, RSS Central Det

WO McIntosh AW, RSS Atlantic Det
 WO McLean GE, CAS
 WO Morris GJ, CAS
 WO Murray CB, CAS
 WO New LT, RSS Central
 WO Peever RV, CAS
 WO Piccini JM, 3 RCHA
 WO Pineault JA, RSS Eastern Det
 WO Pollock CF, 2 RCHA
 WO Pomeroy RW, RSS Prairie Det
 WO Prokop J, CAS
 WO Rice EW, 3 RCHA
 WO Robidoux JF, CAS
 WO Robitaille JF, 5 RALC
 WO Ross EH, 3 RCHA
 WO Samms LB, 2 RCHA
 WO Sawicki JC, 128 AAD BTY
 WO Stengrim VL, CAS
 WO St Laurent JJ, 1 AB BTY
 WO Timbury A, CAS
 WO Tripp IJ, 1 RCHA
 WO Vann JK, CAS
 WO Vaughan LV, CAS
 WO Wight RA, CAS
 WO Williams RG, RSS Atlantic
 WO Worobey WG, CAS
 WO Young HW, ADM(PER)/CPCSA
 WO Young M, CAS
 WO Zacharuk NJ, 5 RALC

SGT Abar RG, 3 RCHA
 SGT Andrews RW, 3 RCHA
 SGT Armstrong AD, 1 AB BTY
 SGT Armstrong BN, 2 RCHA
 SGT Arsenault G, 5 RALC
 SGT Bartlett R, CFRC St John's
 SGT Bateman WE, CAS
 SGT Beaulieu JA, 5 RALC
 SGT Beaugard IR, CAS
 SGT Beck BW, 1 RCHA
 SGT Belanger JD, 5 RALC
 SGT Bennett F, 3 RCHA
 SGT Bigras JL, 5 RALC
 SGT Black WP, 1 AB BTY
 SGT Blake CW, 1 AB BTY
 SGT Boudreau JA, 422 TAC HEL SQN
 SGT Bousfield F, CFB Shilo
 SGT Bouskill JK, RZHQ (A)
 SGT Britton BW, 2 RCHA
 SGT Brown R, CFTSHQ Det
 SGT Burgess ML, 1 RCHA
 SGT Burte HM, SECLIST Shilo
 SGT Butts HT, RSS Prairie Det
 SGT Byrne RD, 1 AB BTY
 SGT Carvery GL, 1 RCHA
 SGT Chandler EW, 3 RCHA
 SGT Chiasson PP, 5 RALC
 SGT Clark NP, 1 AB BTY
 SGT Clarke RW, 1 RCHA
 SGT Conrad AR, 2 RCHA
 SGT Cooke DL, CAS
 SGT Coombs ER, 3 RCHA
 SGT Cooper DR, 1 RCHA
 SGT Corbett DR, 5 RALC
 SGT Cox BA, 1 RCHA

SGT Coyle E, RZHQ (C)
 SGT Crawford AL, 2 RCHA
 SGT Crotty FJ, CAS
 SGT Croucher DR, 2 RCHA
 SGT Crowe HE, CAS
 SGT Cummings JD, 2 RCHA
 SGT Curran WR, 2 RCHA
 SGT Currie VP, 2 RCHA
 SGT Davenport WT, 2 RCHA
 SGT Davidson WW, 2 RCHA
 SGT Davies RA, 3 RCHA
 SGT Davis GA, SECLIST Shilo
 SGT Davis RE, 1 RCHA
 SGT Dearman PM, 2 RCHA
 SGT Decoste JL, CAS
 SGT Deroy JP, 5 RALC
 SGT Desilets JG, 5 RALC
 SGT Desroche JM, 1 RCHA
 SGT Dixon LC, 2 RCHA
 SGT Doucette FE, 2 RCHA
 SGT Dubuc JR, 5 RALC
 SGT Dulong AC, 5 RALC
 SGT Dwyer EB, 1 AB BTY
 SGT Fairbanks W, CAS
 SGT Fawcett SR, 3 RCHA
 SGT Fayle JW, CAS
 SGT Featherling DR, 1 RCHA
 SGT Ferretti DH, 1 RCHA
 SGT Fetterky AG, 2 RCHA
 SGT Fournier JE, 5 RALC
 SGT Frail GB, CAS
 SGT Frantz RL, CAS
 SGT Furber AJ, 1 RCHA
 SGT Gallien JY, 5 RALC
 SGT Gillis GD, 1 RCHA
 SGT Gillis JA, 3 RCHA
 SGT Goodridge HG, 1 RCHA
 SGT Greene DJ, 1 RCHA
 SGT Griffith JW, ORAE
 SGT Grossing JM, EAC DET
 SGT Guitard JL, EAC DET
 SGT Guttin DA, 1 AB BTY
 SGT Habing KR, 128 AAD BTY
 SGT Hamelin JE, CAS
 SGT Hanson WL, ADG HQ
 SGT Harper SW, CAS
 SGT Harrietha JA, 3 RCHA
 SGT Harrington JF, 2 RCHA
 SGT Harrison JG, CFRC Ottawa
 SGT Hartholt TJ, 2 RCHA
 SGT Hawboldt RW, 2 RCHA
 SGT Hayes GW, 2 RCHA
 SGT Heighton LR, 1 RCHA
 SGT Hillier A, 2 RCHA
 SGT Hudlin AR, 1 RCHA
 SGT Hudson RD, CAS
 SGT Hunter HC, 1 RCHA
 SGT Ivey GW, 3 RCHA
 SGT Johnson CO, CFB Comox
 SGT Johnson DH, 3 RCHA
 SGT Johnson KB, 3 RCHA
 SGT Jones SR, RSS Prairie Det
 SGT Kaulins A, 3 RCHA
 SGT King FG, 1 RCHA
 SGT Klammer E, 3 RCHA
 SGT Larson JL, 3 RCHA

SGT Lavoie RM, CAS
 SGT Leblanc JE, CAS
 SGT Leveille JN, 1 RCHA
 SGT Levesque JV, 5 RALC
 SGT Levey SE, 2 RCHA
 SGT Lind GD, 1 RCHA
 SGT Long GR, CAS
 SGT Longphee CA, 2 RCHA
 SGT Lord JJ, 5 RALC
 SGT Lucas DR, 3 RCHA
 SGT Lyons CA, CAS
 SGT MacDiarmid RW, CABC
 SGT MacDonald DF, 3 RCHA
 SGT MacKinnon DA, 2 RCHA
 SGT MacKinnon GJ, 1 RCHA
 SGT MacLean WH, CFRC Saint John
 SGT MacMillan AA, 3 RCHA
 SGT MacNeil GA, 3 RCHA
 SGT MacNeil JA, 1 RCHA
 SGT MacTavish GW, CAS
 SGT Mahar BB, CAS
 SGT Maillet JA, 5 RALC
 SGT Marcoux JE, 5 RALC
 SGT Marks KG, 2 RCHA
 SGT Marsh AJ, 1 RCHA
 SGT Mason GA, 3 RCHA
 SGT Matchett RG, 2 RCHA
 SGT Maynard MJ, CAS
 SGT McCabe RB, CAS
 SGT McInnis JJ, MARCOM HQ DET
 SGT McNaughton HW, 2 RCHA
 SGT Meehan TL, 1 AB BTY
 SGT Mills J, 1 RCHA
 SGT Mintz AL, CFTSHQ DET
 SGT Misener JR, CFRC Winnipeg
 SGT Morin JF, 5 RALC
 SGT Morrison WC, 3 RCHA
 SGT Mouton JL, RZHQ (Q)
 SGT Mullin MV, 2 RCHA
 SGT Murdock FG, 444 TAC HEL SQN
 SGT Murphy GP, 2 RCHA
 SGT Myers GW, 1 RCHA
 SGT Nadeau JP, EAC DET
 SGT Nasadyk RG, 2 RCHA
 SGT Nichol FE, 1 RCHA
 SGT Nixon JE, 2 RCHA
 SGT Norman DA, 1 RCHA
 SGT Noseworthy WW, 1 RCHA
 SGT Oake HG, 3 RCHA
 SGT O'Donnell AC, 3 RCHA
 SGT O'Leary DA, 2 RCHA
 SGT O'Quinn TJ, 2 RCHA
 SGT Pace RD, 2 RCHA
 SGT Paddock BE, 128 AAD BTY
 SGT Paddock RW, 3 RCHA
 SGT Paradis JJ, 5 RALC
 SGT Parsons SH, 2 RCHA
 SGT Paterson GA, 1 RCHA
 SGT Patterson LW, CAS
 SGT Peters MJ, 3 RCHA
 SGT Peters RD, 3 RCHA
 SGT Potter LE, CAS
 SGT Potter LJ, CAS
 SGT Pottie ME, 1 RCHA
 SGT Poulin JM, 5 RALC
 SGT Power PJ, MARCOM HQ DET
 SGT Price WP, CAS
 SGT Rabichuk JD, 1 RCHA
 SGT Rafuse JH, 430 ETAH
 SGT Raymond GN, CAS
 SGT Raymond JA, 5 RALC
 SGT Reville D, CAS
 SGT Richard JR, CAS
 SGT Richert KB, 5 RALC
 SGT Roach GL, CAS
 SGT Robichaud JR, 5 RALC
 SGT Rogers CA, CFRS Cornwallis
 SGT Rogers WK, 1 RCHA
 SGT Rose WB, CFB Shilo
 SGT Roy JC, 129 AAD BTY
 SGT Russell DB, 5 RALC
 SGT Sandul JP, 1 AB BTY
 SGT Saulnier VI, CAS
 SGT Sauve JF, RSS Eastern Det
 SGT Seamans AB, 2 RCHA
 SGT Searle WH, 5 RALC
 SGT Sevigny JJ, EAC DET
 SGT Shalla LA, CAS
 SGT Sisson KL, 1 AB BTY
 SGT Skinner CR, CAS
 SGT Smith HE, CAS
 SGT Smith LF, CAS
 SGT Sowa GA, 3 RCHA
 SGT Stebner P, SUPY CFB Valcartier
 SGT Stockhorst KB, 3 RCHA
 SGT Tees GR, 403 HEL OTS
 SGT Therens WM, 2 RCHA
 SGT Theriault JL, 5 RALC
 SGT Tomaso DL, 2 RCHA
 SGT Tooker DR, 2 RCHA
 SGT Tosh TR, CAS
 SGT Tremain WD, CAS
 SGT Tuck VW, 2 RCHA
 SGT Turgeon JH, 5 RALC
 SGT Turnbull RN, 3 RCHA
 SGT Villard LJ, 3 RCHA
 SGT Walker RK, 1 RCHA
 SGT Walsh AN, CFRC Hamilton
 SGT Walton JE, 408 TAC HEL SQN
 SGT Wannamaker R, 129 AAD BTY
 SGT Weber WM, 2 RCHA
 SGT Wentzell AB, 1 RCHA
 SGT Whalen JE, 5 RALC
 SGT Wheaton DW, 2 RCHA
 SGT Wilkie EG, CAS
 SGT Williams MH, CFB Shilo
 SGT Williams WL, 3 RCHA
 SGT Wilson WF, 2 RCHA
 SGT Wilson WR, CFRC DET
 SGT Wright CH, 128 AAD BTY
 SGT Yano VT, CFRC DET
 SGT Yates JR, 3 RCHA
 SGT Young RL, 5 RALC

We've made a few changes, but the spirit is still the same.

Certainly we've made changes; in the equipment we use and in the way we look.

But the spirit, the exciting and satisfying life is still the same.

A life that can bring out the best in a young person.

And helping a young person you know become involved helps you stay involved.

It was a good life for you. Helping make it a good life for someone else gives you something to go on being proud of.



**STAY
INVOLVED
WITH THE
CANADIAN
ARMED
FORCES**

