



THE CANADIAN GUNNER
1979



The Colonel-Commandant, the Director of Artillery, the Editor and Staff of the Canadian Gunner are proud to dedicate this, the 1979 issue, to our late Colonel-Commandant, Brigadier-General E.M.D. Leslie, DSO, CD.



Volume 15

THE CANADIAN GUNNER

December 1979

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

Colonel Commandant, Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery
Brigadier-General W.W. Turner

Senior Regular Gunner
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Director of Artillery
Colonel H.J. Stein

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Lieutenant-Colonel J.R. MacInnis

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Captain R.C. Curry

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Major A.K. Court, CD

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Layout
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Captain W.T. Lelievre
Captain W.A. Rennett
Lt. J.R. Bulloch
Lt. M. Duguay
Lt. J.D. Kaufman

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MESSAGE FROM THE COLONEL COMMANDANT



I have been very honoured to be appointed Colonel Commandant of our Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery. I intend to do my best to do this job well, in keeping with the tradition set by my distinguished predecessors. Finding enough time from my present employment to do all I would like to do is giving me some concern. However, I hope to be able to visit all Gunner Units at least once during the next three years. I am looking forward to meeting as many Gunners as possible.


Our Regiment is one family. It includes all its members, past, present and future, Regular and Militia, as well as the wives and families. It generates a great feeling of belonging. It is this pride and esprit de corps which we have in our Regiment, its history, traditions and achievements over so many years that causes us to respond to national challenges and do our duty in battle. Everything in which we believe is based upon the Regimental System and nothing must ever be allowed to replace it.

The threat today to our national security is greater than ever. The potential Gunner contribution to the defence of our country is enormous. As a Regiment we must ensure our priorities are right and that we make the maximum use of all our resources.

I want to emphasize the need for maintaining the highest standards of discipline and training in spite of today's permissive society. We Gunners must set the standard for the Army by our example in discipline, training, dress and deportment.

I expect all ranks to develop a sense of urgency and realism in our training in order to promote professional perfection and readiness throughout the Regiment.

My very sincere and continued best wishes to all Gunners everywhere.



Colonel Commandant

**FOREWORD BY THE
DIRECTOR OF ARTILLERY**



Once again it is my honour to greet fellow gunners from the pages of the Gunner as your director. Unfortunately for me, this is the last time I shall have this privilege as I will be relinquishing my appointment in 1980.

I am sure I do not have to say what a joy it has been to be the Corps Director. It is the dream of every Artillery Officer and one that for me came true in 1977. Three years have passed quickly and the accomplishments at times appear few and far between. However, I believe the state of the Corps has been advanced and the yardsticks have been moved. I am a born optimist and see the silver lining in every cloud. Our capabilities have been increased. Air defence has entered the field forces in Europe. We have adapted to modern technology with digital data, computers and simulation. Our weapons have been upgraded. We have again a distinctive mess dress. A better branch identifying grenade has been approved. Most importantly we have an awareness of matters from a potential operational point of view and have, to some extent, shrugged off the mantle of peacetime apathy which has gripped us over the last decade.

With national sentiment appearing to be in the military favour for the first time in my career, I have every confidence that the martial arts will survive in Canada.

It was also the saddest moment of my tour to preside at the funeral and memorial service to our beloved Colonel Commandant BGen E.M.D. Leslie, DSO, CD or as we knew him — "Teddy". Teddy Leslie had the uncanny ability to always bring out the best in anyone he met. He also had an unfailing spurt and determination which made him seek out his final responsibilities in furthering the cause of world peace; the strain was too much and the Royal Regiment of Artillery lost a truly great member. Personally I lost a great friend and adviser but shall always be the better for having known him. All gunners mourn the loss of a true friend.

My best wishes to all members of the Regiment — regular, militia and cadets and good shooting in the days ahead.

UBIQUE!

A Memorial Tribute



Brigadier General EMD Leslie, DSO, CD

**IN APPRECIATION OF BGEN EMD LESLIE, DSO, CD
by LGen Sir William Pike, KCB, CBE, DSO
CRA 1st Commonwealth Division 1951-52**

The death of Teddie Leslie will be deeply mourned by his many friends in the United Kingdom and particularly by those who soldiered with him in the Korean War. This is when I knew him best and got to value his great worth. He brought the 1st Regiment RCHA out from Canada to join one of our toughest defensive battles, but it might have been an easy peace-time handover in barracks for the smooth unruffled way in which the Regiment took over from that other fine Regiment — 2 RCHA.

Teddie told me more than once that his greatest ambition in life had always been to command 1 RCHA, and to have done so on active service just added to his satisfaction. It was a superb Regiment, deserving a superb Commanding Officer, and in Ted Leslie it certainly got one. I could not have had a more gallant, efficient and cooperative Regiment in a truly wonderful Divisional Artillery, which included units or individuals from Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa and the United Kingdom. The spirit of this unique Division pervaded us all, but none more so than Ted Leslie and his Regiment.

As a leader, he was able to inspire all under him with his dedication and enthusiasm; and he had that quality of human understanding which binds men together. Full of initiative and drive, one had but to express a wish and he was into action as if it had been a direct and urgent order. The award to him of the DSO was a tribute not only to his own gallantry but to the whole of 1 RCHA.

It was during the Korean War days that he changed the famous name of "MacNaughton" for the equally famous one of "Leslie". No one enjoyed the joke more than he when one night in the 25th Canadian Infantry Brigade HQ Mess the conversation had turned on the strange way some English names are pronounced, on which the comment of the Brigade Commander (Brigadier Pat Bogert) was — "Yes, but we also have odd ways of pronouncing some names in Canada — for instance 'MacNaughton' is sometimes pronounced 'Leslie'!"

I still treasure his warm friendship of those days, and his deep loyalty; and I remember him and his whole Regiment with the deepest affection and admiration. The son of a famous Canadian, he was also a great Canadian as well as a great soldier, a great Gunner and a great gentleman.

We are all the losers by his premature death and the hearts of us all go out to his widow and family.

EULOGY FOR EMD LESLIE

**Address by LGEN W.A.B. ANDERSON
at Memorial Service for the late BGEN E.M.D. LESLIE
Ottawa, 10th August, 1979**

There could be no more fitting place for us to honour the memory of Brigadier-General Edward Murray Dalzell Leslie (no wonder he was universally known as Teddy) than here in the capital of the nation he served so faithfully, and at the memorial of the regiment to which he devoted his life.

His military career began in the militia when he was 16 and spanned a period of 44 years. He was first and foremost a regimental officer — a soldier's soldier — commanding at every level from a section of guns to an infantry brigade group. It was while he was commanding the First Regiment RCHA in Korea that he won the DSO.

As a Regular Army officer he had his share of staff jobs. To many regimental officers this meant drudgery. To Ted Leslie it was an opportunity to innovate — which he did.

He was an inspiring teacher, whether as an instructor-in-Gunnery at the Canadian School of Artillery in Seaford, England or as Commandant of our own Gunner School in Shilo, or as a senior member of the directing staff of the NATO Defence College in Paris. There was a unique freshness to all his programs, and no student ever went to sleep in any of Teddy's classes.

It was characteristic of the man that there should be other dimensions to his career. He was a soldier diplomat. He studied at the British Staff College in Camberley and at the U.S. Armed Forces Staff College in Norfolk, Virginia. The crowning achievement of this phase of his career was the four years he spent in Cyprus as Chief of Staff of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force and as Commander of the Canadian Contingent. His energetic and professional influence quickly gained the respect and affection of all who knew him, national contingents and Greek and Turkish Cypriots alike. It was a direct result of this international reputation that he undertook his last work as Director of the International Peace Academy in New York, which is well represented here today.

Il était un Canadien convaincu, imbu d'un amour passionné de son pays. Ses origines du côté paternel étaient de l'ouest mais il a voyagé partout. Il était tout à fait naturel qu'il ait décidé d'entrer sur la scène politique fédérale alors qu'il prenait sa retraite des forces armées. Même qu'il n'ait réussi à se faire élire, j'étais moi-même en mesure de constater le respect qu'il a obtenu des personnes qui ne l'avaient pas connues jusqu'alors. Au cours de son service à titre de Colonel Commandant, il a su développer une sensibilité accrue de la diversité que représente le Canada. Donc, rien ne m'apparaît mieux approprié que le rôle de garde de caserne choisie pour ce service commémoratif soit rempli par le Cinquième Régiment de Valcartier. It is equally symbolic that the memorial salute should be fired by the 30th Field Regiment, representing the Militia branch of our Regiment.

There can be few of whom one could say that he had no enemies, only friends. This was certainly true of Ted Leslie. There was absolutely no guile to the man and certainly no side. While he was deeply devoted to his profession, with all its reverses and disappointments, he went through life with a cheerful optimism that all would work out for the best. This optimism was infectious and inspired confidence in those around him. To know him at all was to like him; to know him well was to love him. The hallmark of a good officer is that he has the respect of his men. This he had to a marked degree, enjoying a fierce loyalty which was the envy of his brother officers. I suppose it would have been possible to have designed a military cap which would have rested evenly on his head, but the jaunty angle which seemed to become him so well represented those cheerful qualities which we all came to love.

Those of us here this afternoon represent only a handful of the great host of friends and associates both in and out of uniform and both in Canada and abroad who deeply grieve at his passing. I know I speak for all in expressing the hope that this widespread feeling will in some way transmit itself to his wife and family and will provide them with strength and support. The very manner of his passing from us reflected the indomitable spirit which was so characteristic of him and which so inspired us all.

Perhaps I may be permitted a personal note. Teddy and I were subalterns together before the war. We shared quarters in Tête-de-Pont Barracks in Kingston — I with all the experience of two years commissioned service, and he as a 2nd Lieutenant completing his Long Course at RMC and receiving his regular commission in the RCHA. "Subalterns together" is such a cherished term in the military fraternity. Wherever Teddy and I enjoyed each other's company in later years, we both seemed to feel that once again we were "subalterns together" — a very special relationship which I shall always cherish.

Finally, it is my privilege to speak on behalf of the world-wide family of gunners (and in particular for the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery and the Royal Canadian Artillery Association) as I pay tribute to the memory of an outstanding gunner who greatly honoured us when he became our Colonel Commandant.

TRANSLATION OF FRENCH PASSAGE

He was a true Canadian, loving this country passionately. His father's roots were in the west and he himself had travelled widely. It was natural that he should decide to enter federal politics when he retired from the Army. While he did not win a seat, I personally was in a position to see the way in which he gained the respect of people who had not previously known him. In his time as Colonel Commandant, he developed a lively sensitivity to the diversity of Canada and nothing could be more appropriate than that the quarter-guard for this memorial service should be provided by the Cinquième Régiment from Valcartier.

Message from The President
of The
Royal Canadian Artillery Association

I am most grateful to Lieutenant-Colonel J.A. MacInnis, Commanding Officer of 3 RCHA, for having invited me to address the members of the Gunner Family.

I am informed this year's "Canadian Gunner" is being dedicated to our late Colonel Commandant, Brigadier-General E.M.D. Leslie, DSO, CD. I believe that General Leslie is one of the few officers of the Royal Regiment who became a legend in his own time. He set standards of excellence that are still strived for as well as showing us that life is not all serious but rather is to be enjoyed. His time spent in coveralls on a creeper during inspections and his famous MIKE TARGET in Korea are but two incidents that lend credence to that belief.

During the forthcoming year it is my hope to continue one of the projects started by my predecessor, Lieutenant-Colonel J.E. deHart. That is to get our younger members more involved in the Association. Like him, I believe this particular project is essential to the continued good health of the RCAA. To that end, I strongly encourage the more senior members of the Regiment to inform their juniors of the RCAA and encourage their participation in it.

The RCAA is one organization that brings the Regular Force and Militia Gunners together. Hopefully, through this contact, a solidarity of purpose will continue to be forged, making the voice of the Royal Regiment a heard and well respected conveyor of ideas and proposals for our benefit and that of the entire Forces.

Lieutenant-Colonel S.J. Goldberg, Commanding Officer of Second Field Regiment, Montreal, has graciously agreed to have his unit host the next annual meeting. It will be held at College Militaire Royale de St. Jean, Quebec, 18 to 20 September, 1980. It is my hope to see many of you there.

1 RCHA



1 RCHA

1 RCHA ACTIVITIES

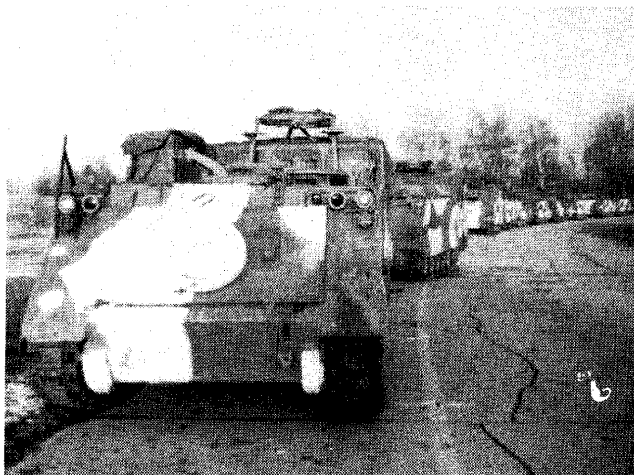
"SALT AND SALY"

Many gunners who have not served in the First Regiment believe the acronyms SALT (Same As Last Time) and SALY (Same As Last Year) are typical of life in 1 RCHA. Before a junior officer or young soldier embarks for Europe his elders often inform him that the next three or four years will be characterized by annual training cycles indistinguishable from each other. He is also usually informed by the Base Supply Section that he will not need his winter kit any longer since "it doesn't get cold in Germany". However, anyone who served in 1 RCHA during 1979 will tell you that in fact, it does get cold in Germany and, indeed, the training cycle can vary considerably from year to year.

In 1979 the First Regiment conducted three Regimental practice camps at Grafenwohr and Munster. In between we supported affiliated units on Reforger and CENTAG exercises and instructed their officers and NCOs on the finer points of target grid procedure during live firing. The Regiment paraded as LCol D.B. McGibbon signed over command to LCol D.B. Walton and we led the roll past during the CFE Change of Command Parade. While all of these activities might be common enough in the life of any gunner unit, 1979 was different in several ways. January saw four gun batteries loaded on the trains for Reforger; May saw the FOOs order FIRE MISSION DIVISION and watch 15 batteries alter the topographical features of the Bergen-Hohne ranges; June saw two officers and ten soldiers completing a gruelling three week course at the French Army 4ieme Centre D'Entrainement Commando at Briesach. These things and others made 1979 a year of refreshing change.

REFORGER AND FLYOVER

As regular readers of the Canadian Gunner are well aware, "Reforger" is the name of the annual series of NATO fall exercises. This year NATO forces in Europe found themselves participating in exercise CERTAIN SENTINEL in January and February, "winter training" for many nationalities but for us, a slight increase in the degree of cold and damp. The unusual twist was that for the first time a four Brigade unit was re-enforced by a complete sub-unit from Canada, and appropriately, the unit selected to test this flyover concept was 1 RCHA. This exercise within an exercise began when Major L.A. Branum, the Battery Commander of G Bty, 3 RCHA arrived in Lahr on 5 January '79. Five days later, the G Bty advance party arrived to start taking over vehicles and kit prior to proceeding on exercise as Z Bty 1 RCHA. Although the Regiment had received the guns and 28 other tracked and wheeled vehicles only six months earlier, the "cadre" of eighteen soldiers, Capt L.E. Glover and MWOR. Robitaille had done a magnificent job getting the equipment ready for the arrival of the main body from Shilo on 14 January. After a few days of orientation, which for many included an introduction to Schwarzwald-style gasthofs, the gunners of G/Z Bty became fullfledged members of 1 RCHA by virtue of successful participation in a Regimental "bug-out" and shake-out exercise.



Line up Reforger — the white paint doesn't really peel away.

Deployment for Reforger '79 commenced on 24 January and included both road and rail moves to Bavaria. 1 RCHA had four fully equipped gun batteries in action for the first time in many years — wasn't it Gagetown in '66? Anyway, the whole exercise was a success and the G Bty gunners demonstrated what "Ubique" really means, notwithstanding the cost of living!

"INTERLUDE"

The Regiment was back in Lahr by 5 February '79. The weather had turned mild during CERTAIN SENTINEL making the ground conditions such that manoeuvre damage would have become unacceptably high. When the Regiment returned home, that same Bavarian mud, which seemed to be mixed with the "peel away" white camouflage paint, had to be removed. As Z Bty stored its equipment the rest of the Regiment rolled up sleeves and set to work preparing for the Annual Technical Inspection, the 4 CMBG staff check and the Commander's Inspection. All three of these events would take place during the first two weeks of March — leaving the last two weeks of February for the vital preparations.



In 1979 a barber shop was opened in the South Marguerite — the DCO, Maj G.J. Oehring and RSM C.G. Oderkirk set the standard on day one.

INSPECTIONS AND MORE INSPECTIONS

In 1979 the First Regiment had the unique experience of undergoing three major inspections simultaneously. During the first two weeks of March the South Marguerite and Regimental Headquarters were swarming with members of the Annual Technical Inspection teams and Brigade Headquarters. In the space of ten working days almost every instrument, radio, weapon and vehicle in the Regiment was inspected in minute detail; at the same time the unit's offices, files and records were given equal attention by the experts. In the midst of all this activity the Regiment took a short break so that LCol McGibbon could present BSM D.E. Wall with his Chief Warrant Officers badges of rank. Along with the promotion came a posting to the School of Artillery — not only did B Bty lose a fine BSM but the Regimental hockey team lost a very successful coach.

The inspections were finally completed on 16 March when at 0900 hours BGen J.A. Fox began his annual inspection of the Regiment. Once again the weeks of preparation paid off and every soldier could be proud of his performance on that day. Immediately following the parade the Regiment loaded its stores and the tracks formed two separate line-ups — one for the "A" train and one for the "B" train. After a well deserved day off the trains pulled out of the Lahr Bahnhof bound for Munster.

MARCH — MUNSTER — MUD

On 20 March '79 some of the cleanest, shiniest and best looking guns ever seen outside the immediate vicinity of a parade square unloaded at the railhead in Traun. Three weeks later the task of cleaning up before loading at that same railhead was almost monumental. When the main body arrived at the tented camp which was to be home for the next three weeks the sun peeked through the trees and spirits soared when it was realized that the turf around the tents was relatively hard — it was still frozen. The emphasis at this practice camp was on battery training and the BCs wasted little time in setting about their training programmes. Hours spent doing detachment training, gun drill refreshers (for officers as well as gunners), technical shooting and fire planning soon paid off during a short, sharp CO's exercise. Some time was also devoted to practising quick and open actions in preparation for the Elkins trophy competitions which would be held on these same verges in May.

There were some unique features of regimental life in Munster in March. One of the more pleasant events was an Air Defence Troop tour of HMCS Iroquois which was docked in Bremerhaven with her sister ships of the NATO Standing Naval Force Atlantic. Besides giving the gunners a unique insight into life aboard a modern destroyer, the tour gave the sailors an opportunity to show soldiers naval hospitality at its best. After numerous attempts to extricate his soldiers from the mess-decks and wardrooms, Capt J.B. Lapointe extended an invitation to the crew of the Iroquois to visit us in Munster. Two days later a busload of work-dress clad sailors arrived to brave the perils of the Munster mud. After



BGen J.A. Fox inspects C/S 1B's equipment.



Tank killing — commando style.

touring the gun positions the sailors were treated to dinner from 2½ ton kitchen trucks — although this was a new experience for most of them they seemed quite impressed as it took a fair amount of time for the bus driver to convince them that it really was time to go home.

For the junior officers there are less pleasant memories of the March practice camp, for most of them it was exam time: it takes a great deal of self-control to sit in a gasthof with a pile of green bound books and actually study. It takes a great deal more effort to convince the local population that those studious young men were actually CANADIANS!

On the 30th of March the sun finally broke through the clouds and 1 RCHA loaded the trains to Lahr. The Regiment returned home richer in knowledge, poorer in combat over-boots and ready for a well deserved break.

STAND EASY AND COMMANDOS

For some, April was a good time to take a few days annual leave and enjoy the pleasures of spring in Southern Germany with their families, but for others, it was a month of hard work and challenges. Illustrative, if not typical of the latter, were the 12 soldiers under the command of Capt J.J. van Doesburg, 2Lt W.R. Gemmell and TSM WO W. Fairbanks who made the short journey to Briesach to become "French Commandos".

Briesach is the home of the French Army Centre d'Entrainement de Commando Numero 4, situated in France with some facilities just over the Rhine in Germany. The 21 day commando course is tough, exacting and challenging: the school boasts some of the finest (scariest) obstacle courses in the world. The syllabus consists of daily assaults upon one obstacle course or another, unarmed combat, mine warfare and such combat skills as attaching explosive charges to the underside of moving tanks — the method here is to stand up until the last moment before sliding under the tank between the tracks — candidates are assured that the

drivers are very cautious. Upon completion of the course graduates are awarded the coveted French Army Commando badge which they are permitted to wear while stationed in Europe.

In Lahr the Regiment was preparing for rotation by conducting a series of light and heavy track driver courses to ensure that we had sufficient drivers to replace those headed for home. At the same time equipment was again being prepared for another rail and road move — back to Munster.

FIRE MISSION NUMBER ONE — FIRE MISSION DIVISION

On 7 May '79 the 1 RCHA trains again unloaded at Lager Traun for another two week stay in Munster. This was the long awaited "competition camp" — for regular readers of this journal just "wait out" before you say "Same As Last Year". This year the gun batteries only had two days to prepare for the competitions. On 9 May the annual battle got off to an exciting start with one of the most closely fought quick-action competitions in recent memory. Although the fastest first round was credited to Lt G.L. Johnson of C Bty, final victory went to D Tp, B Bty with Capt H.M. Auger at the OP, 2Lt W.R. Gemmel and MWO J.M. Simons at the gun end. The second day saw Sgt Halliday of B Bty emerge as the winner of the Numbers' One open action competition and the right to fly the CO's pennant for one year. On the third day C Bty completed the competitions by winning the battery test deployment. On 13 May a tabloid sports day was held with B Bty again demonstrating their athletic prowess with the highest average, although Fox troop of C Bty took top honours at the troop level. After the results were tallied and added to such activities as the AT1, inter-battery sports and Harriers runs (more about that later), Major E.C. Hague's Battery nosed out the competition to become the 1979 holders of the Elkins Trophy.

After a weekend of sports and maintenance the Regiment took to the field for a 48 hour CO's exercise in preparation for 4 (UK) Armoured Division Annual Royal Artillery Commander's exercise. After the CO had put the Regiment through its paces we returned to camp to begin the battle procedure for what would prove to be one of the most interesting events of the year. While the rest of the Regiment performed the final checks on their equipment, the guns of the senior call-sign deployed with four batteries of 1 (UK) Division which was tasked to support a Combat Team Commander's Course. After all the CP communicators took a turn answering a radio check with "OK, Over" rather than "Roger, Over", A Bty found that life on a "Brit" Regimental net was almost identical to our own. The first highlight of the day came when Call Sign 5 (A Bty) won the first Divisional adjustment. The adrenalin flow on the gun line and in the CP barely had time to subside when the order "15 Rounds fire for Effect" was read-back (the ammunition was theirs) — the gunners of A Bty had the first taste of what the next two days of the CRA's exercise would be like for 1 RCHA.

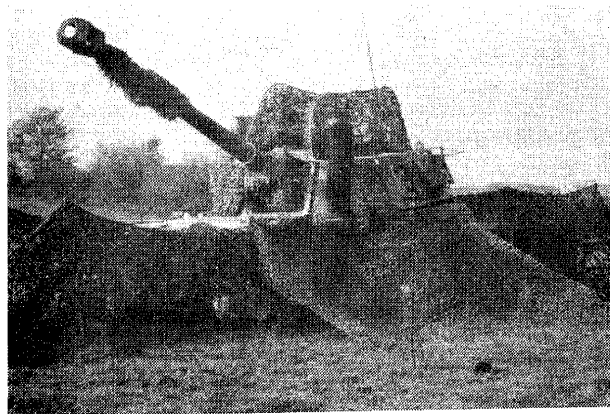
The next morning fifteen gun batteries ranging in calibre from 105 to 175mm deployed around the Munster ranges and under the direction of the CRA began a practice which proved that artillery is still the most flexible weapon system on the battlefield. After a night move to the Bergen-Hohne ranges, it was LCol McGibbon's turn to conduct the fire-plan and the Regiment "stood-in" and put out that little extra effort during our turn in the breach. That morning our FOOs had the rare opportunity to direct a division's worth of guns on to a target indicated by the CO. As the order ENDEX was passed down the chain of command, the First Regiment again moved to the railhead — this time we returned to Lahr knowing that we could shoot with any gunners anywhere.

THE SUMMER

Summer in 1 RCHA is traditionally the season of leave, rotation and Change of Command Parades. In the summer of '79 the Regiment was involved in all of these activities — and more.

Immediately upon return from Munster 140 soldiers, including Capt H.M. Auger and Lt C.R. Voss found themselves pounding the "square" under the tutelage of MWO A.S. LeBlanc in preparation for the ceremonies marking the 35th Anniversary of D Day to be held on the beaches at Normandy in early June. By 1 June the Guard was suitably pressed, polished, drilled; in a word, ready. Throughout the week they participated in two to three ceremonies a day and in fine gunner tradition, never lost their keen edge and were consistently praised for fine turnout and military deportment. More importantly, each ceremony was as emotionally charged as the last — and on 8 June, 140 weary but satisfied gunners returned to Lahr.

One of the highlights of the summer season was the Change of Command Parade on 6 July. At 1930 hours on that day LCol D.B. McGibbon, CD handed the Change of Command certificate to LCol D.B. Walton, OMM, CD. The ceremony was impressive, with the march and roll past against a back-drop of the setting sun. The Regiment was joined on parade by a contingent from our Partnershaft Unit, 295 Panzer Artillery Battalion from Immendingen. Music was provided by the band of the Royal Canadian Regiment and the CFE Pipes and Drums. During the two years of LCol McGibbon's tenure as CO, the Regiment had been the most active unit in the Brigade — the Change of Command Parade provided a highly suitable farewell to the CO and a warm welcome to LCol Walton who had returned home after a one year absence in Ottawa.



A deployment on the CRA's exercise — although the use of natural camouflage is prohibited on German ranges, the Regiment still deploys tactically.



LCol D.B. Walton, OMM, CD, addresses his Regiment for the first time. BGen J.A. Fox, OMM, CD, looks on. LCol D.B. McGibbon has made his farewell speech.

Throughout the month of June two Regimental Nijmegen march teams under the command of Lt L.B. Sherrard (his third consecutive year) and Sgt W.A. Johnson (AD Tp) trained and hardened the soles of their 64 feet. The four days of marching in Nijmegen in July demand no less preparation. In addition to being the largest team in the Canadian contingent, the gunners stole the show with the piping talents of Lt D.H. MacLeod and Gnr P.J. Dick and it was a proud group who received their medals from the Commanding Officer, LCol D.B. Walton on 20 July '79.

In the ensuing two weeks both A and C Batteries changed command. On 10 July A Bty said farewell to Maj J.D. Briscoe who was bound for Ottawa and welcomed Maj R.B. Mitchell. The next day Maj B.E. Stephenson handed command of C Bty to Maj A.Z. Palmer. On 6 August the guns and a salute troop from A Bty took pride of place on the Canadian Forces Europe Change of Command Parade. Throughout all of these important events the gunners could always be counted upon to perform in the first-class manner expected in the Royal Regiment.

Usually the fall practice camp is the first occasion that a BC has to see his battery in action after rotation. In 1979 each battery had the unique opportunity to shake-out on its own. In July Maj A.Z. Palmer took Call Sign 3 to Munster to conduct FLASHPOT training for 444 Helicopter Squadron. In August A and B Btys spent a week each firing in Bitche, France, and although the conditions were not ideal in either case most of the troops were happy to trade the parade square for the gun position.



One of the 279 visitors who visited 1 RCHA in 1979. Mr. Justice Thomas Burger in the hatch of an M109A1.



BC A, Maj R.B. Mitchell congratulates Bdrs R.W. Corrigan and W.W. Jordan on their promotion at the battery practice camp in Bitche, France.

FALLEX AND GRAFENWOHR

On 2 September '79 the Regiment began deployment for the fall series of exercises in an area east of Frankfurt. After a FTX the unit re-deployed to support an ORANGE force attack which kicked-off EX CONSTANT ENFORCER. Later on, the Brigade switched sides to participate in the BLUE force counter-attack. In this way, CONSTANT ENFORCER provided the Brigade with ample opportunity

to demonstrate its skills in the offensive phase of war, and provided our FOOs with many chances to display "dash, flash and panache" in the attack. On 20 September '79 the Regiment redeployed to Lahr much more confident that it could move and fight with the best.

After a two week "change-round" in garrison the guns of 1 RCHA headed for the Bahnhof again on 8 October — destination Grafenwohr. The practice camp started with battery training, progressed to the CO's exercise and ended with intensive small arms practices. For many it was their first "Graf", for others it was their last; for everyone it was a valuable training experience. This year's version of the annual Graf extravaganza was notable for a marked lack of "Cease Fire-Freezes" from Range Control.



Sgt D.R. Croucher carries out MV checks on B Bty's guns at Grafenwohr.

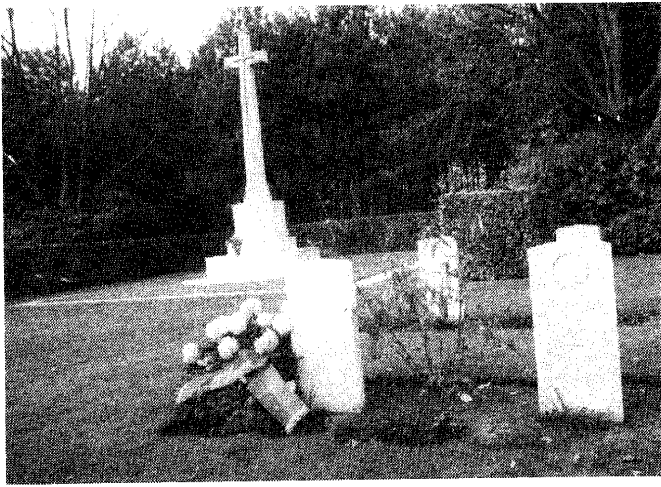


A Bty "stands-in" to clean the Grafenwohr dust out of their barrels.

OFFICER AND SENIOR NCO TRAINING

The First Regiment conducts one of the most active officer and senior NCO training programmes in the Brigade. In addition to the formal Officer Professional Development exams, unit officers and NCOs, study various battles through the means of battlefield tours, lectures and discussions. Both groups conducted successful tours of the Arnhem/Nijmegen battlefields, in addition, the officers visited the Scheldt Estuary in Belgium and Holland in order to study Canadian operations in that area.

In addition to these programmes the unit participated in the 4 CMBG officer study week and officers and NCOs enhanced their professional knowledge by visiting other 4 CMBG units and facilities and by attending lectures presented by experts in such fields as military law and maintenance procedures.



During the officers battlefield tour of the Scheldt the CO laid a wreath on the grave of Brigadier Lane, DSO, a former CO of 1 RCHA who was killed while serving as CRA of the 4th Canadian Armoured Division during the battle to open the port of Antwerp. Brigadier Lane is buried in Bergen OP Zoom.

SPORTS

Sports are an important aspect of life in the First Regiment. The unit has had excellent teams in the CFE hockey, broomball, soccer, softball and volleyball leagues. In the spring of 1979 the Gunners Hockey Team provided the Lahr community with some of the most exciting and entertaining hockey ever seen in CF Europe, finishing the season as League Champions. Although we were beaten by 4 Service Battalion Huskies in the seventh game of the finals, four members of the team accompanied the CF Europe team to the Nationals in Ottawa.

In addition to the inter unit sports, the Regiment sponsors an active inter-battery programme which is designed to encourage maximum participation in team sports. Other parts of the 1 RCHA sports programme, the semi-annual harriers runs and tabloid sports days in which all available members participate. The sports highlight of 1979 was the 4 CMBG Sports Day in October. Led by our runners and the Parlauf team from the Air Defence troop, 1 RCHA edged out the Royals for second place in the major unit competition. This showing was a major moral victory for the Gunners. Next year the "Van Doos", the "traditional" winners of the event, are in for a close encounter.



The CO and Maj E.C. Hague, BC B present awards to B Bty, BHQ Tp during the tabloid sports day at Grafenwohr.



BGen J.A. Fox congratulates the first place Parlauf Team fielded by the Air Defence Troop on the Brigade sports day.

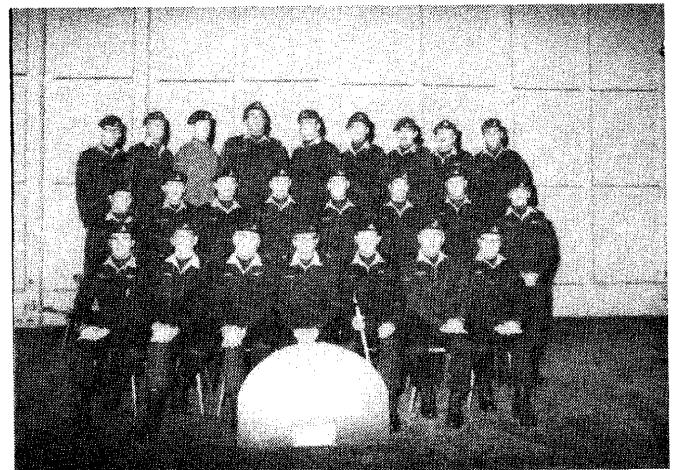
FINAL NOTES

The year ended on a note of sadness for the Regiment with the death of Cpl W.J. Alward in a traffic accident on 2 December. Cpl Alward, an ELM Technician from New Brunswick, was a popular member of A Battery and his tragic passing is mourned by the Regiment.

As 1979 merges into 1980 the First Regiment is once again deeply involved in a Regimental School period. At the time of writing over 200 soldiers are at the school as either instructors or candidates. By the time the last courses close down in March, most members of the unit will be well on their way to attaining a TQ 5 qualification.

In 1979 the Regiment was challenged to perform and in the traditional gunner manner, met the challenge headon. As the result of events such as the Z Bty Flyover, the CRA's exercise and Brigade sports day, the guns of the First Regiment can proudly take their place on the "Right of the Line".

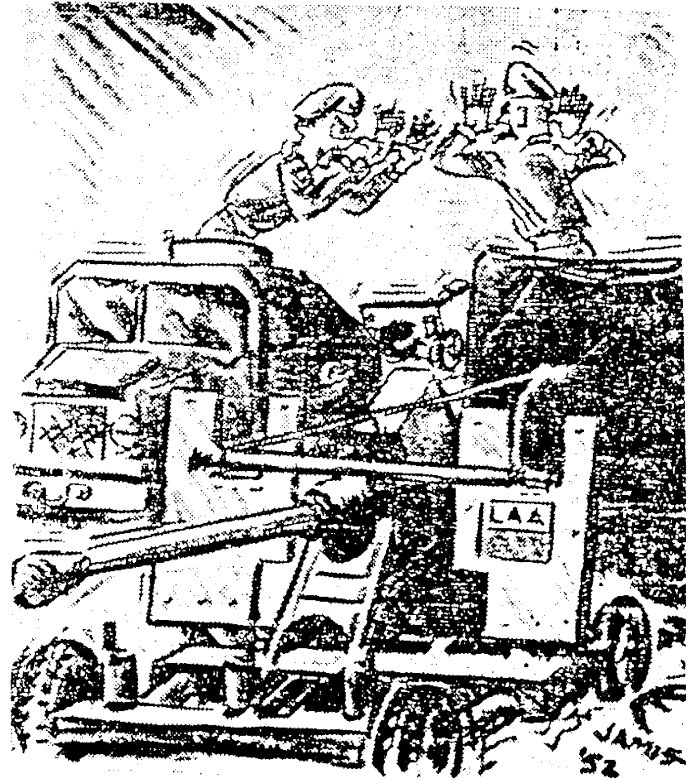
In closing we wish the remainder of the Royal Regiment the best for 1980. Until then — UBIQUE.



Basic Artillery Technician Course 7902 on day one of the Regimental School.



The CO and Maj A.Z. Palmer, BC C inspect one of Call Sign 3's buttons.



"Bird Gunner — Surveyor!"

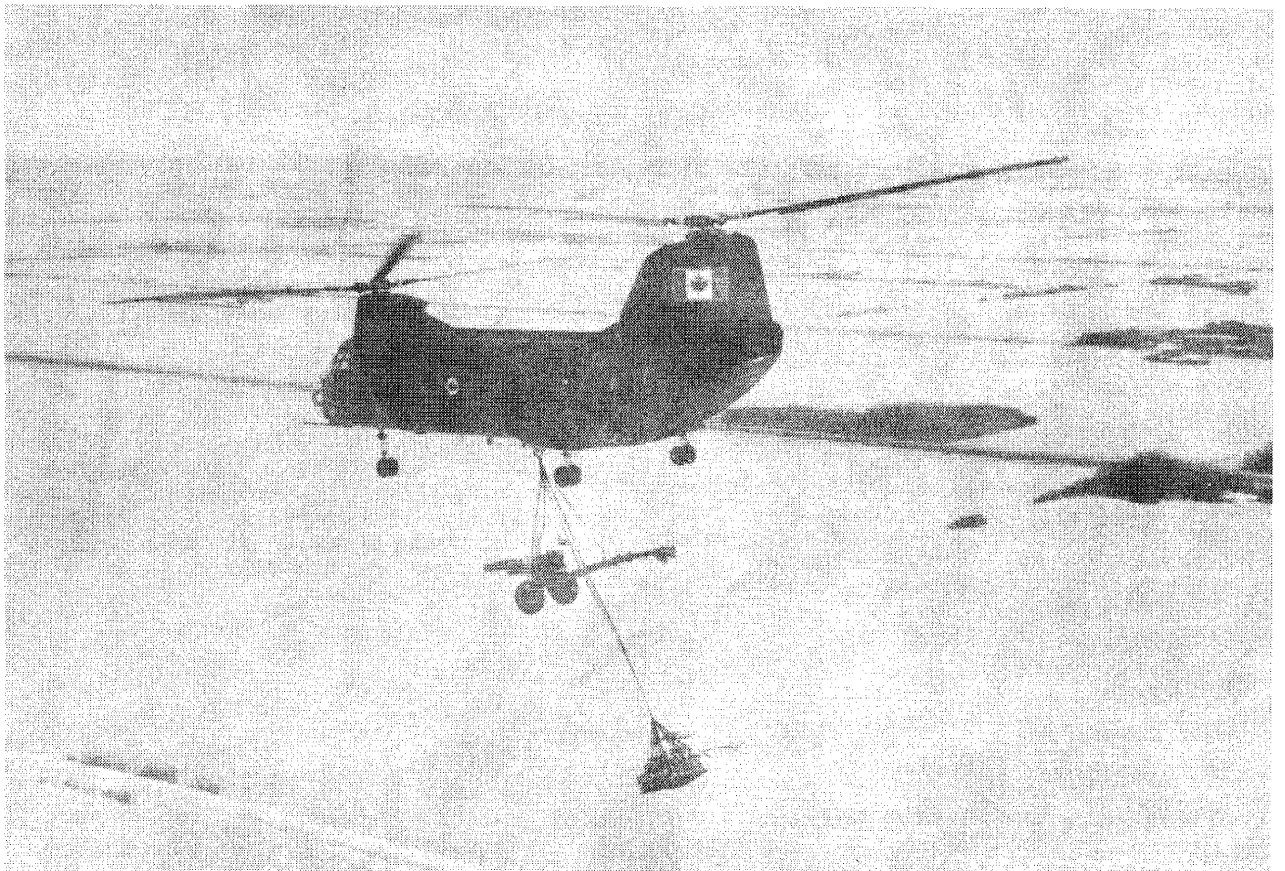


BGen J.A. Fox congratulates the fastest CO in 4 Brigade.



"Lt Jamieson" — turn in your horse. You've been posted to Ack Ack!

2 RCHA



INTRODUCTION

This year proved to be one of consolidation in Second Regiment. While the overall roles of our two batteries did not change, significant alterations occurred within each sub-unit. For instance, D Battery once again reverted to the C1 howitzers, and E Battery (Para) relinquished their 81mm mortars to the Airborne Regiment.

These changes required some re-adjustment on the part of all members of the Regiment; but ample opportunity was given throughout 1979 for perfecting the skills required to meet our specialized and demanding roles. The Regiment's sub-units were deployed together and independently, at home and abroad, throughout the year, and the return from each exercise brought invaluable experience back to the entire Regiment.

However, all work and no play is not the way with 2 RCHA. Time was found in our busy training schedule for various sports and entertainment activities, which fostered feelings of competition and co-operation between each of the batteries and RHQ. This year the Robert's Trophy was won by E Bty, as well as the St. Barbara's Day Sports Competition, but that will certainly not dampen the spirit of competition for 1980. Major appointment changes in the Regiment included the DCO, Major N.H. Barrett to CFB Suffield, who was replaced by Major R.J. Chamberlain previously at RSS Prairie, and we also saw CWO J.R. Flanagan assume the duties of Regimental Sergeant Major from CWO D.B. MacDonald, who was posted to CFB Shilo as the Base Warrant Officer.

Second Regiment enters the new year with the majority of its personnel fully trained and with ample experience. Hence, as RV 80 approaches, excitement is rising as the Regiment receives the opportunity to reap the fruits of its labour.

AIR DEFENCE TROOP

During the past year the Air Defence Troop has played an active role in 2 RCHA. With our unique responsibility of supporting both the Airborne and AMF(L) battle groups, the troop is kept extremely busy.

By the time this article is published the troop will have deployed to Norway in support of Exercise Anorak Express, the bi-annual AMF(L) exercise.

The Airborne section deploys on all major exercises and "jumps-in" along with all the battle group. All members of the section remain current through continuation para training every month.

As a whole, the troop has trained several sub-units in the formation on aircraft recognition and all arms air defence. This training has met with considerable success and will be continued in the future.

A great demand has developed for the TAT's aircraft and our pilots are kept busy flying for anyone who feels good enough to hit them.

The unit is undertaking the running of its first basic blowpipe course in February with hopes of turning out another twelve air defence gunners. They will immediately be put to the test on deployment to Norway.

It has been a busy year and one we will not soon forget. Until next time, remember —

"You fly — you die". Ubique!

SURVEY TROOP

In addition to the normal support to the Regiment on many exercises, the Survey Troop was kept busy by updating the state of survey on the Petawawa ranges and by upgrading their own individual skills (including general military, artillery and survey).

In May 1979, we completed a scheme to fix a point at the farm of BGen S.V. Radley-Walters, Ret'd, an old friend and a former commander of 2 Combat Group. The fieldwork was actually done in 1978, but the permanent marker and the data were delivered in May by the CO, LCol C.J. Mialkowski and the Survey Officer, Capt W.G. Wigle.

The troop's next big task came in October and November 1979 on Exercise Roving Fire, during which they had to ensure that all three batteries (D, E and Q) were on regimental grid for the Advanced Fire Planning Course.

The troop has plans for an interesting year in 1980, and is looking forward to seeing all its friends on RV 80 in Gagetown.

D BATTERY AMF(L)

IN THE BEGINNING . . .

1979 was, as usual, a busy year for D Battery. The two roles, as the Canadian AMF(L) battery, and as an airlanded battery within the Special Service Force, ensured that few people had the time to enjoy the luxury of feeling bored. The travel itinerary this year included Germany and the USA as well as Meaford, Borden and the home station of Petawawa. As is becoming traditional, the battery underwent another major equipment change, handing in its L5 howitzers in exchange for the tried and trustworthy C1. Throughout it all, the battery has maintained those high standards set by all who seek to serve the guns.

CANADIAN CAPERS

The year began with the usual winter work-up with our supported unit, 1 RCR, at a bleak and snow-bound Meaford training area. The new arrivals to the battery were introduced to the skills of winter warfare and all the delights of life in an Arctic tent. We took great pleasure in destroying with our shell-fire some company positions which the Infantry had taken loving care for a whole day to construct. The collapsed bunkers and shredded figure eleven targets that had been in the snow defences were a sobering object lesson of the power of the guns.

February saw a change of emphasis as the battery assumed the role of Vanguard Company from the Canadian Airborne Regiment. This involved a lot of hard work refining half-forgotten IS drills and mastering the specialist equipment for that role. Sgt Weber proved himself the master of the riot club while our British BK introduced a few ideas from Northern Ireland.

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In March we hosted a battery from the 82nd (US) Airborne Division, while E Battery (Para) headed south. Many of our guests had never seen snow before and we took pleasure in checking them out on snow-shoes and skis. Their visit ended with a short regimental exercise and a day of winter sports — broomball, curling, hockey, etc. Our guests left having learned that all gunners in Canada are equally professional no matter what colour hat they wear.



The guns of D Bty AMF(L) at the Baumholder ranges during EX ARDENT GROUND.

EX ARDENT GROUND

In retrospect, this was the most important exercise in which D Battery participated during the year. "Ardent Ground" is the annual concentration of all the AMF(L) artillery, with batteries from Belgium, Britain, Germany, Italy and the United States as well as Canada. In recent years financial restraints have reduced Canada's contribution to two observers, so it was with great pleasure that in March it became possible to send three guns and half the battery for the 1979 exercise in Germany. Once there we depended very heavily on the loan of vehicles and equipment from 4 CMBG units. Many individuals took great trouble to ensure that the Canadian contingent was properly equipped, and to thank them all would take up more space than this magazine allows. However, we must thank our brother gunners in 1 RCHA who made us especially welcome and were invaluable in introducing us to Germany.



Gnr MacKay discusses force survey with American and British surveyors during EX ARDENT GROUND.

The exercise took place on the German ranges at Baumholder, in rolling wooded country south of the Mosel wine-growing area. We received a tremendous welcome from the other AMF(L) batteries who were delighted to see Canadians participating once more. Our home for three weeks was Lager Aulenbach and we quickly made our presence felt and seen — the Canadian flag was proudly flying alongside those of the other participants.



Gnr Moyles prepares for airlift in British Gazelle.



Lt Steve Johnston (LO D Bty) at AMF Force Arty HQ with LO's from the British, Italian, German, American and Belgian batteries.

The BC, Major L.C. Adkins began the training with three days of intensive helicopter moves, using RAF Pumas and German Army Hueys. Here our experience with the SSF paid dividends, and we were able to suggest some improvements in techniques that were subsequently adopted. The live firing that followed exercised all six batteries, two mortar platoons and dozens of aircraft; a concentration of fire support not normally enjoyed by Canada-based units. The Force Artillery is an international brotherhood of gunners and every opportunity was taken to get to know the other nations. Some of the Belgians had seen action only twelve months previously in the rescue operation in Zaire while the Germans had some useful technical gadgets that attracted interest. For a day we had a complete German detachment on our position while Sgt Hillier took his gun out with the Gebirgsartillerie. Individual gunners went with the Italian Alpini gunners. The visitors were also international:

General-Lieutenant von Ilsemann of II (GE) Corps; MGen Alexander M. Weyand, AMF(L) Commander; and MGen Charles Belzile, Commander CFE. The battery visitors' book acquired many distinguished signatures.

The lighter side of life was not neglected. Everyone got the chance to see something of the Mosel and middle Rhine. Parties went to Koblenz and Trier, and one adventurous pair even reached Paris. A "Canada Night" party at which all members of the contingent hosted representatives of all the other batteries was a roaring success, cementing the firm friendships that had been made. As one departing guest remarked, having the Canadians around made the artillery family complete at last.



Gnr Thompson on exchange with a German OP Party during EX ARDENT GROUND.



From the left, MBdrs Tarrant, White and Rose enjoying a lull in the firing in Baumholder.

"ONLY IN CANADA"

No sooner was the dirty laundry unpacked on return from Germany than we were off again for the 2 RCHA practice camp. The CO had prepared many surprises for all. The day on the confidence area enabled everyone to



Due to the restriction on personnel and equipment for our movement to Germany, each gun had to work with a four-man crew. Seen here, 15A with Sgt Weber (No. 1), Gbr Stead (No. 2), Bdr Besson (No. 3) and Gnr Luddington (loading).

make like Tarzan. The battery was tasked with preparing examples of field defences, the star attraction of which was an underground command post. The CO wanted it ready a.s.a.p. so the groundhogs dug away all night so that the bunker was "open" for visitors on time. Sgt Weber, ably assisted by Gnr Stead, had a "moving" day blowing up gunpits.

A few days later the regimental competitions were held. Rivalry among the gun detachments and between the batteries was keen but good-natured. The troop quick action was won by Capt Ken Haeck's B Troop, while an E Bty gun beat MBdr Montague's detachment to the sniping gun prize. A Troop, with Lt Fred Aubin as CPO, won the troop open action contest after a close contest. The gun race, stripping a gun, moving it over a river, and reassembling it, gave troops plenty of scope to work off any surplus energy. After a close contest an E Bty troop carried off the prize, although many felt the real winners were the black flies and mosquitoes. The final contest, that for the best OP party, was won by Capt Kent Davis' crew, giving the battery the satisfactory total of three out of five competitions.

The exercise finished with a spectacular smoke withdrawal. After putting down a barrage of airburst shells in front of the gun position, which would have given anyone there quite a headache, the battery put down a smoke screen, behind which it pulled out. The resulting range fire didn't take too long to put out!

As one exercise ended a fresh one began at once, and the battery set off for Meaford for battle group training with 1 RCR. Whatever the exercise instructions said, the real enemy was the dreaded Poison Ivy, before which strong men turn pale and run. The stars of the scheme were undoubtedly our two cooks, Sgt Scarling and Pte Ouellette, who created feasts for all in spite of some miserably wet weather.

Even brigade exercises don't last forever and so at last the battery returned for a spell in Petawawa. For those members who had gone early to Germany in April, this marked the end of over two months of almost continuous high-intensity field training. The return to daily regimental PT was a luxury! Training now concentrated on IS subjects, familiar to most of the battery from February. The BK pronounced the resulting gas clouds "just like Belfast". Before departing on well-earned block leave in August, we were all pleased when Gnr White was awarded the trophy for the best gunner in 2 RCHA.

PROMOTIONS AND POSTINGS

This year saw the rewards of past efforts and continued progress in the form of promotions. Lieutenants Kent Davis, John Doyle and Ken Haeck all attained the exalted rank of Captain, while 2Lts Fred Aubin and Kyle Troup both made it to Lieutenant. The BSM, MWO G.D. Hovey was singled out for promotion to CWO to the great pride and pleasure of all ranks. MBdr Carlisle was promoted to Sgt and Bdrs Besson, Montague and Williams, and Gnrs Easton, Rose and White were all promoted to MBdr.

Many old faces left us during the year. In December the BK, Captain David Workman, our British Exchange Officer, returned to England to undergo staff training at Shrivenham and Camberley. Our best wishes go with him after two years loyal service to the battery. Captain Peter Nielsen, after a spell as DCO to the SSF Training Centre, entered the corridors of power as Adjutant 2 RCHA. Captain John Doyle was selected as Canadian Exchange Officer to 7 RHA in Germany, where we hear he is now BK of G Battery (Mercer's Troop) RHA. Captain Kent Davis moved three offices along the corridor on becoming the BK of E Battery (Para). Capt Ken Naeck left in December for the Locating IG's course at the Royal School of Artillery, Larkhill, England. Lt Mike Capstick was posted to 1 RCHA in January 1979 where he is now the GPO of A Battery. Lt Ron Jarrett has moved to command the 2 RCHA Air Defence Troop, having first successfully completed his para course. No tribe can have more than one chief, so CWO Hovey left us on promotion to work at the Petawawa Range Control. WO Murray went to work for the cadets' staff at Toronto, while the BQMS, W.O. Dettrich, moved to RHQ as their BQMS. Sgt Venasse too moved to RHQ while Sgts Hillier and Marks ended their military service. Sgt Carlisle was posted to 1 RCHA, Sgt Carvery to Petawawa Range Control and MBdr Biddiscombe to Ottawa. MBdr Roberts and Mdrs Marentette and Fulkerson remustered away from the guns. Our superb cook, Sgt Scarling, was moved to RHQ suspiciously soon after Capt Nielsen became Adjutant. The battery clerk, Cpl Chant, moved to the 2 RCHA Orderly Room. Gnr Gaudreault was posted to 5 RALC and MBdr Tarrant and Gnrs Israel, Launey, Lahey, MacMillan, McKay, Pelton, Postill and Rabudal were all posted to RHQ. 1 RCHA claimed its annual tax of gunners on rotation, gaining Gnrs Budzalek, Clarkson, Comeau, Cox, Davis, Dupuis, Eddy, Grant, Hatch, Holland, King, Lalonde, Morrissey, Moore, O'Malley, Smith, Splint, Surette and Thompson. Finally, Bdr Leng and Gnrs Arseneau, Nichol and Gallant bid farewell to the military life and signed on as civilians.

To replace them we welcomed Lieutenants Dave Marshall from E Battery (Para), Mike Crane from 5 RALC and Matt Klimaszewski from Phase IV officer training at Gaagetown. The new BSM is MWO P.R. Power from Petawawa Range Control, while MWO Andrews, from

HSS 56 Fd Regt RCA(M) now keeps A Troop in line, Sgt Keltey has joined from E Battery (Para), Sgt McInnis from Cornwallis, and Sgt Slaunwhite and MBdrs Dionne (promoted to Sgt shortly after arriving) and Stephenson, and Bdrs Brochu, Langley and Graham have all arrived from 1 RCHA. Our new cook is Sgt Collier and the new clerk is Pte Rutter.

To all who have served with the battery we thank them for a job well done; to those who have arrived we bid you most welcome.

MILITIA SUPPORT

The battery continued to work with our militia gunners in Ontario, providing the marking teams for Ex "Valley Road", the RCAA competition. In the spring 56 Fd Regt was tested at Meaford and 30 Fd Regt at Petawawa to complete the 1978 competition. September saw the start of the 1979 series, and each weekend in that month saw a different unit exercised — 30 Fd Regt at Petawawa, 49 Fd Regt at Grayling, Michigan, 11 Fd Regt at Meaford and finally 7 (Tor) Regt, also at Meaford. Members of the battery also formed part of the 2 RCHA team that assisted with the CMA's artillery concentration at Grayling in August.

The association with the militia is a two-way street, of course. Each major exercise in Canada has seen the battery augmented by numbers of keen young militia gunners. We have appreciated their ability and their enthusiasm and look forward to continuing to work with them.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Members of the battery have participated in various displays. Gun detachments were on display for Armed Forces day and for the North Atlantic Parliamentary Assembly. The battery was responsible for a display for the NDHQ career managers which gave some of them from the non-combat trades an insight into the mystery of Artillery. Men of the battery also had the sad but proud duty of forming part of the saluting troops in Ottawa for the funerals of John Diefenbaker and the Colonel Commandant.

ALL CHANGE

1979 has seen major changes in equipment. The M548's were finally disposed of in March when they were sent to 3 RCHA. The other tracked vehicles have been gradually removed as other users have been found. This considerably eased the problem of maintaining two separate sets of vehicles, wheels and tracks for one battery.

It is always a milestone in a battery's life when the colours are changed. Our L5 howitzers have been reliable and well-used companions for two years, and 70% of the present members of the battery have served no other gun. Nevertheless, our sister battery in 2 RCHA required our guns to enable them to continue in their parachute role, so we received the trusty C1 howitzer in October. Apart from a handful who had worked on this gun in the militia, all of our gunners required a conversion course on what to them was a new gun. Once calibrated we were ready once more to shoot with the rest of 2 RCHA. Our faithful old FACE computer is still working away; now it has been programmed for the C1, so our technical lead remains unchallenged.

TRAINING

The rapid turnover of personnel in recent years has generated a continuing requirement for upgrading courses. 1979 saw three TQ3 courses, three driver wheeled courses, two artillery communicator courses, two basic artillery technician courses and two detachment 21C courses, run by 2 RCHA. To all of these D Battery produced its full share of instructors and students. The activities described in this article all took place against the background of this steady, necessary investment in the future.

ONWARD AND UPWARD

1979 ended with preparations beginning for the 1980 AMF(L) exercise in North Norway, Exercises "Anorak Express" and "Anorak Barbara". Wherever the guns are required, members of D Battery will be found. We look forward to another busy year working both in and outside Canada. UBIQUE!

E BATTERY (PARA)

INTRODUCTION

The year 1979 has been both interesting and rewarding for Canada's only Para Battery. We have remained busy throughout the year by participating fully in the 2 RCHA training plan as well as providing indirect fire support to the Canadian Airborne Regiment, a role that has not changed since the days of 1 AB Bty. As a result of this unique situation the Para Bty was almost constantly on exercise during 1979. Despite this heavy load we have still been able to find time to conduct our own battery training. The year was marked by a lot of hard work for the over 120 members of the battery. We are almost all jumpers now, which is a marked improvement from the beginning of the year when almost 40% of our effective strength had not completed the Basic Para Course. The battery therefore, is a young battery with only a few members having previously served with 1 AB Bty in Edmonton. The fact that we are a young battery has not hindered our keen competitive spirit or our will to achieve a high training standard. Our inexperience diminishes with each successive exercise, as our record will show.

EXERCISE OPTIC NERVE

The 1979 training year started with EXERCISE OPTIC NERVE, a two-week Defence of Canada exercise in which the Para Bty was under command of the Canadian Airborne Regiment. The exercise originally slated for Goose Bay, Labrador was changed at the last minute to CFB Shilo in order to take advantage of more seasonal (-47° C) temperatures. The battery, led by the BC, Major G.M. Walker, jumped in at first light on the 12th of February with 81mm mortars and deployed in a wooded area just on the edge of the DZ near GIBSON HOUSE. Our stay there however, was brief as we moved to join our respective Commando's. As usual, C Troop was in direct support of 1 Commando and D Troop with 2 Commando. Other than for calls of nature, our paths seldom crossed. The first week of the exercise required us to move continually to keep up with the advance. The pace was not easily attainable considering that the battery was under strength for the exercise. It was not uncommon to see only two men pulling a 300 pound mortar toboggan as well as carrying their personal kit. This was further aggravated by the undulating ground of the Shilo ranges. Despite the hardships, all of the members of the battery displayed endurance and fortitude which enabled us to

maintain the pace set by the infantry during the opening phases of the exercise. There was however, a sigh of relief when the air mobile ops phase of the exercise began, which saw our advance aided by the use of CH47 Chinook helicopters for Airmobile assaults on Sydney, Carberry and Douglas Station. The exercise was an overwhelming success in that not only did all the members of the battery display endurance under the most arduous conditions of winter, but some individuals were given the opportunity, due to a shortage of manpower, to perform tasks and develop skills that they would not normally be required to do. All performed admirably and were major contributors to the overall success of the exercise.

EXERCISE CANADA GOOSE

In March a contingent of 62 participated in a three-week exchange programme with the U.S. 82nd Airborne Division in Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Our gunners received training on the M102 howitzer, and various American small arms. They also participated in live artillery firing exercises. The gunners were also introduced to the art of unarmed combat at the Recondo School in Fort Bragg. Members of the unit also managed to complete the required number of jumps to qualify them for American para wings, with everyone having at least one of their seven jumps from a C141 Starlifter.

The American contingent was introduced to winter warfare by the remainder of the battery in Petawawa. The Americans received training on small arms weapons as well as the L5 pack howitzer. Despite the weather conditions they managed to complete the required number of jumps to qualify them for Canadian para wings. The American gunners also participated in a sports day sponsored by the Second Regiment. It featured such past-times as skiing, snowshoeing and curling. Although the Americans were quite unfamiliar with these sports, they soon caught on. The American contingent returned to the warmer climate of Fort Bragg on 15 March and our gunners returned the same day.

EXERCISE LUNG SPACE

EXERCISE LUNG SPACE was a one-week Regimental live fire exercise. The Para Bty again deployed with our 81mm mortars. Despite the fact that many of our gunners had not live fired the 81mm mortar, we still managed to win more than our share of adjustments. Little did the battery realize that this was to be our last exercise with the mortar.



Sgt Blake (TSM), MBdr Robinson (No. 1) and Gnr Young firing the mortars during EX LUNG SPACE.

EXERCISE NASTY BITE

In May the battery deployed to CFB Trenton to practice our rigging procedures for the L5 howitzer and the 1/4 ton and 5/4 ton vehicles. The exercise was one week in duration and was primarily designed as a teaching exercise since many of our gunners had never rigged the various equipments for a parachute drop. In fact, for many of our gunners it would be their first jump with the battery since qualifying as basic paras. The exercise culminated with a para deployment on DZ GORVAD in CFB Borden. The battery took 12 minutes from the green light to first round fired.

Regimental Battle School, which followed immediately in late May, saw the whole of the Second Regiment deployed in various areas of the Petawawa ranges to practice battle drills. Our training schedule covered small arms and crew-served weapons familiarization, as well as the layout and construction of battery defences including minefields, wire, gun pits, and bunkers. We also constructed a number of stands as training aids — such as rope bridging, raft building, and a live grenade assault using C4 explosives, and live GPMG ammunition. The Regimental Battle School ended with live firing from our defensive positions at improvised targets, the most memorable of which was a Killer Junior fired by the guns. The battery had only four days of maintenance, both mechanical and personal, before deploying for EXERCISE GEORGIAN STRIKE II.



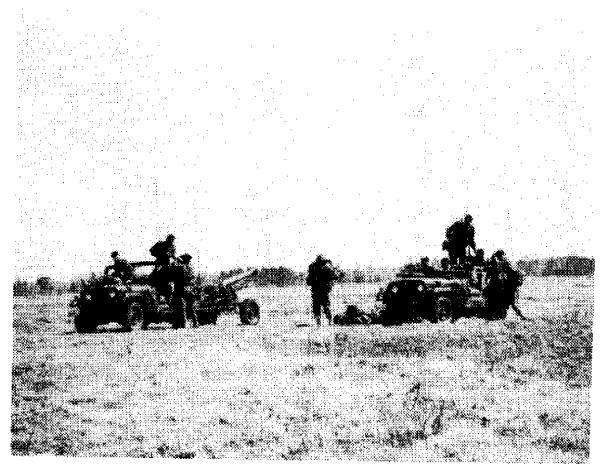
MBdr Tatersall's mortar det firing in support of the SSF Sniper Course.



MBdr Hunt, "You're OK, jumper."



The battery on a para drop into DZ GORVAD during EX NASTY BITE. The clock was running.



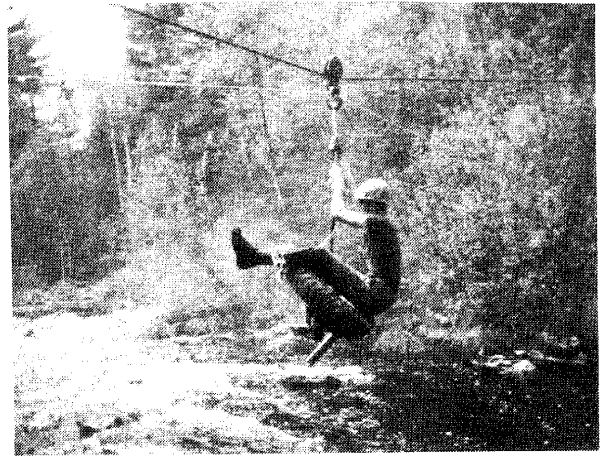
Moving off the DZ during EX NASTY BITE.

EXERCISE GEORGIAN STRIKE II

EXERCISE GEORGIAN STRIKE was a two-week SSF ex to practice the SSF in its role as an air portable/airborne formation. Although not all of the SSF was air lifted, all of the units were required to follow the appropriate marshalling drills. The Para Bty was once again in direct support and under command for move of the Canadian Airborne Regiment and in the early hours of 5 June the battery jumped onto DZ GORVAD in Borden with our L5 pack howitzers, 35 years to the minute from the parachute jump in Normandy. Three days later when RHQ established itself on the ground, the Para Bty reverted back under command of the Second Regiment. The first week of the exercise was conducted in CFB Borden and once the Fantasian Forces were driven off we were flown by CH 47 Chinook Helicopters to Meaford ranges to conduct mop-up operations.

Immediately upon redeployment to Petawawa we took over as part of the SSF Immediate Reaction Unit and began two weeks of Internal Security training, at the end of which the battery started its long awaited leave period.

The battery was back together again at the end of August and we began another busy training phase. In October we conducted a mortarman course for the newly formed mortar platoon of the Canadian Airborne Regiment. The fall and winter months were primarily taken up with course activity; many of our gunners participated in courses such as the Arty Tech, Driver Wheel, Communicator, 6A, Packer Rigger, Basic Para and MFP courses to mention a few. Despite our heavy commitment to these courses, the battery also participated in a Regimental work-up for the Fire Planning Course from Gagetown. The real treat came when the battery deployed in support of the Fire Planning Course and fired over 1,000 rounds of ammunition (many of which were expended in adjusting Regimental targets). The battery is presently finishing up the many courses being run and preparing for EXERCISE MUZZLE BLAST IV in December.



Sgt Blake's gun det winning the gun race at Regiment Battle School.



MBdr Lebus's gun det live firing in Petawawa.

As was mentioned, in November, after 12 years of faithful service, the 81mm mortars of the battery were retired. The battery can look back to many exercises where the Canadian Airborne Regiment's only indirect fire support came from our mortars. No one will forget Cyprus in '74, or Willie Fairbanks in Churchill.

Although we lost our mortars, they didn't travel far, as the Canadian Airborne Regiment mortar platoon has them now. It was a proud moment when on 19 October '79 the battery fired its mortars for the last time, fittingly enough for the Patrol Pathfinder Course.



MBdr Greenwood's tube in action during the battery's last live firing day with the 81mm mortar.

Not only has the Para Bty been busy training, but the usual number of personnel changes took place. This summer we said goodbye to the BK, Capt Richard, Captains Gates, Bablitz and Wilson, our troop commanders, and our BSM CWO Flanagan, who became the RSM of the Regiment. We also said goodbye to MWO Davis, WO Sandul, WO Tremain and WO Guttin, MMM. The spring saw MWO Hemlin take over as BSM and WO Furber become our new BQMS.

The battery had its fair share of promotions. A first in a long time occurred when 25-year-old MBdr Tattersal W. was promoted Sgt by the Commanding Officer during a Regimental parade in July. We also saw four of our gunners, Gnrs St. Martin, Lamarche, Lebus and Hawley promoted to MBdr.

The year was not without its disappointments. Chief among these was the loss of the 81mm mortars. These pieces served the Airborne Gunners well, permitting them to provide fire support primarily in dismounted operations or when aircraft space was at a premium. In future we will struggle to maintain the artillery motto "UBIQUE", but it was certainly easier to do this carrying a 30 pound piece of mortar rather than a 265 pound piece of gun!

The past year has seen the battery work hard, but we have also had the chance to play hard. The Para Bty has won the last two Regimental Sports Meets and its fair share of the honours in Regimental competition. The most significant honour for the battery was the winning of the Roberts Trophy as best battery in 2 RCHA.

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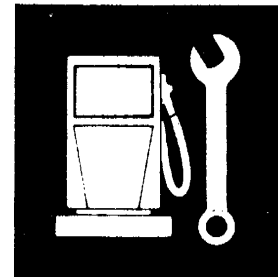
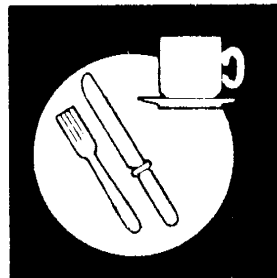
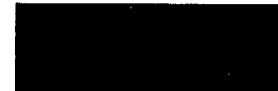
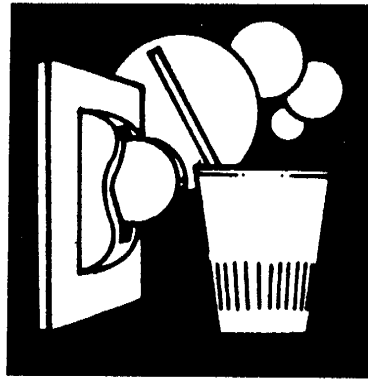
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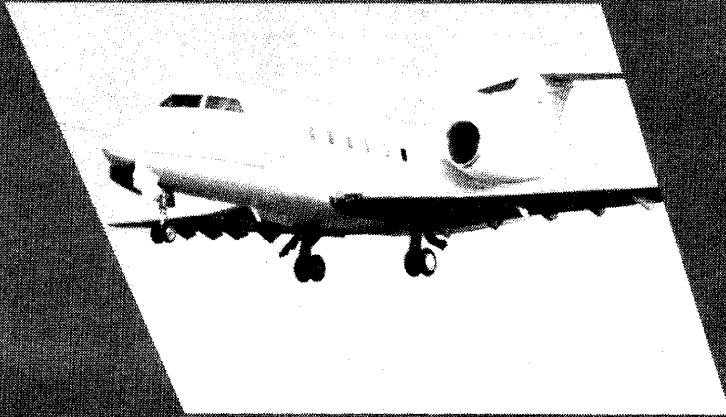
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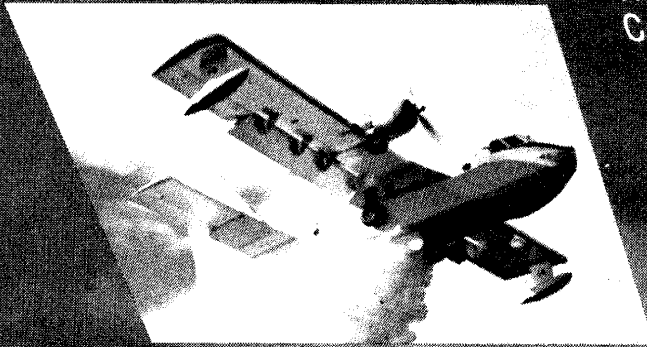
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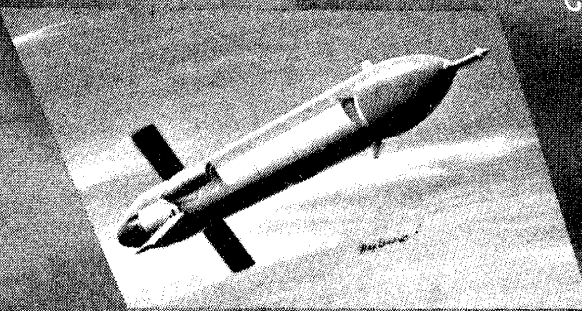


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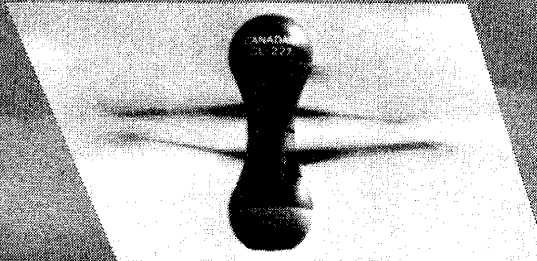
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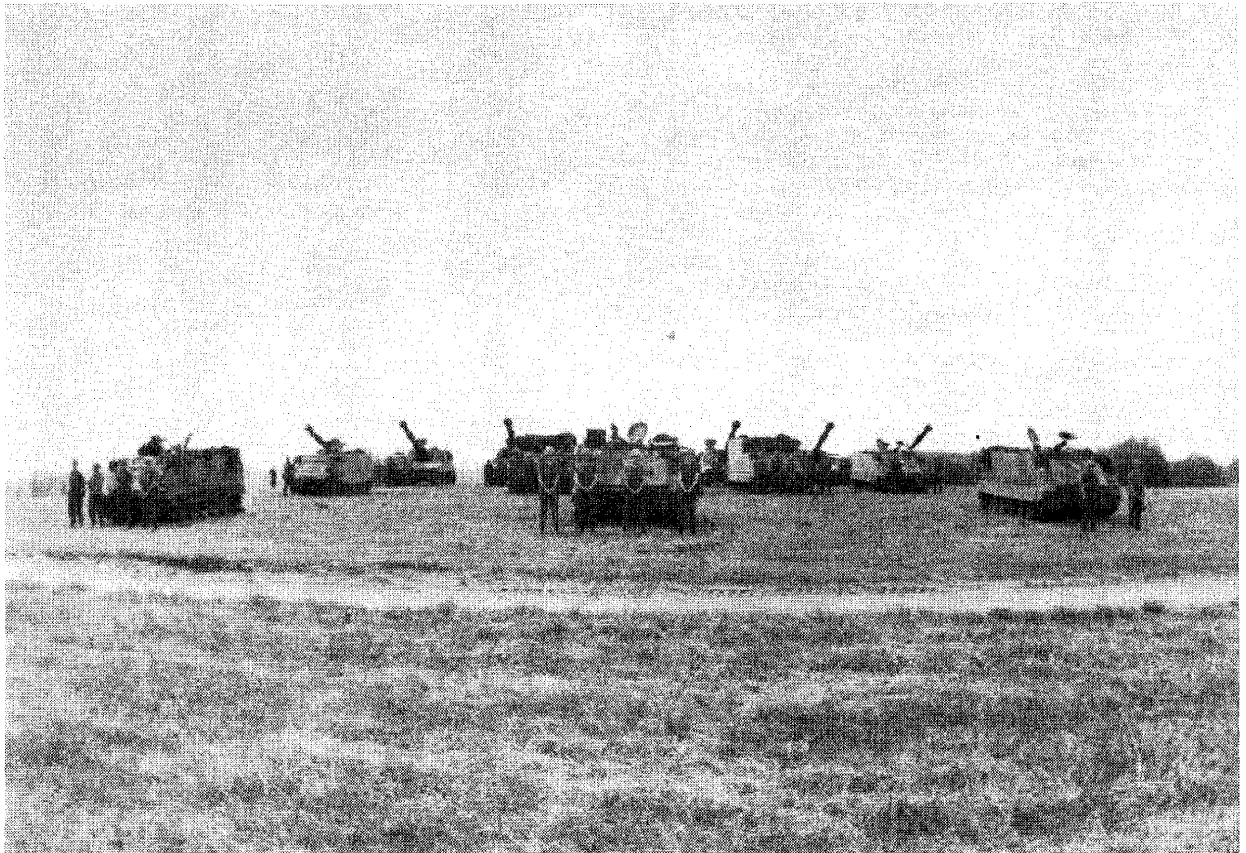


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3 RCHA



1979 was again a year of intense activity, challenge and change for 3 RCHA. The start of the year saw sub-units of the Regiment deployed from northern British Columbia to West Germany, while when the year ended, the Regiment had elements at Rogers Pass and in Cyprus. In between we showed the flag as far north as the Northwest Territories to south in San Diego, California. It was an extremely busy and rewarding year for the Regiment.

WINTER

The year started with the Regiment preparing for four major taskings:

- a. "G" Bty Flyover;
- b. EX RAPIER THRUST;
- c. Sp. to SA Trials; and
- d. Sp to the Canada Winter Games.

OP PENDANT "G" BTY FLYOVER

On 14 January 1979 "G" Battery landed at Lahr to become the first sub-unit augmentation of 4 CMBG.

Preparation for this momentous event began in late July 1978 when, after much debate and uncertainty, approval was granted to 1 RCHA to raise "Z" Battery. Immediately Captain Lee Glover, BK, and his twenty gunners and technicians began to build the Battery from scratch. An enormous amount of effort was required, much of it expended on acquiring the needed equipment and accommodation. In less than six months, the Bty had worked a miracle. A full complement of equipment for a tracked battery was ready and waiting in Lahr. The final few weeks saw evening and weekend activity in "Z" Bty, as even the cynics realized "G" Bty was truly going to flyover.

Major L.A. Branum, BC of "G" Bty, and the rest of the advance party, including BQMS WO Dallas Mason and GPO Lt Bruce McCormick, left Shilo on 3 January. Over the next week they ensured that the final administrative preparations were made and that a training plan was drawn up. Additionally, they familiarized themselves with German conditions and with their counterparts in 1 RCHA.

The main body arrived in mid-morning on 14 January, bringing only personal weapons and equipment. Upon arrival, "Z" Battery took us underwing, and we were soon settled into our new quarters. Some equipment was drawn, but most of the day was dedicated to overcoming jet lag. The local Gasthaus was found quite useful in effecting such recovery.

During the next two days, guns, vehicles and equipment were drawn and a fully manned Bty was loaded for bear. On 17 January, 72 hours after arrival, the Battery was in the field.

There followed a 48-hour Regimental Exercise, during which LCol McGibbon experienced the luxury of a General Support Battery. Within "G" Bty, we adapted to the novel (for us) conditions, especially road movement and deployment restrictions.

All work and no play makes Jack a dull gunner. Over the course of the next week, in addition to final preparations for EX CERTAIN SENTINEL, we became acquainted with a new country. An impromptu dinner and Battery party was held in a small German town. We also got a brief look at Freiburg, to which a number of Battery members went back a few days later to take a better look. A bus tour to Heidelberg met with even more success. We saw an impressive castle, and an even more impressive wine cask — the size of a house.

On 28 January, 1 RCHA deployed to Bavaria for participation in VII US Corp's EX CERTAIN SENTINEL. The Brigade, as part of US First Armoured Division, comprised Orange Force. Opposing us was the US First Infantry Division's Blue Force.

The Exercise got underway at 0200 hours, 20 January, as the Orange Force launched an assault water

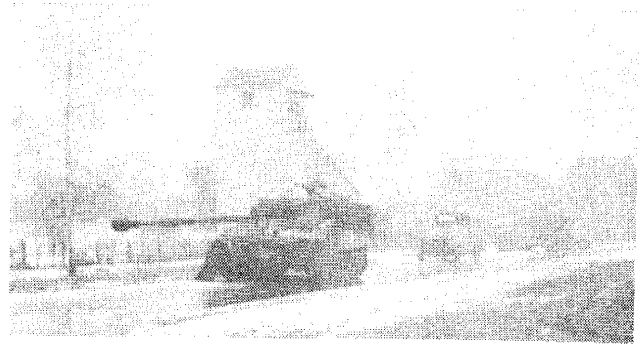
crossing. "G" Battery was the GS Battery, with the BC at Arty Ops as BAIO, one FOO, Capt Wolf Riedel, in the Brigade screen, and one, Lt. Barry MacLeod, with the "Van Doos". The first night we deployed across the river and were met by a welcoming committee of M60A1's from the 2nd Armoured Cavalry Regiment. This encounter proved to be the highlight of the exercise for the Battery. It also graphically demonstrated the fire power and shock effect of tanks.

Over the next two days, the Battery covered a lot of ground. Unfortunately, the weather saw fit to warm up, causing a thaw and consequent extensive manoeuvre damage. The exercise slowed, and the Bty was restricted to roads. On 4 February the Bty was put in Direct Support of the 1/51 US Infantry, a mechanized battalion. On 6 February, just as we were getting to know them, the exercise was cancelled.

Redeployment to Lahr was completed by 9 February, and within two days all guns, vehicles and stores were turned back to the original "Z" Battery. There followed a round of presentations, addresses, and of course, several memorable troop and Bty smokers. On 15 February, "G" Battery winged back to sunny Manitoba (-25°C) from balmy Lahr (+5°C).

"G" Battery's Flyover '79 was truly memorable. We conclusively proved that the sub-unit flyover works very well, and that it requires much less time to become operational on the ground than was initially thought.

All in all, the object of the Flyover — to determine feasibility — was accomplished. The Exercise was a great success for "G" Bty, for 3 RCHA and, for 1 RCHA and 4 CMBG as well.



"G" Bty guns deployed in German village.



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"G" Bty in Lahr on parade.

EXERCISE RAPIER THRUST 79

The New Year had just begun and it was again time for 1 CBG's winter exercise, RAPIER THRUST 79. This year it was 3 PPCLI Battalion Group's turn to be exercised and due to "G" Battery's commitment in Germany on REFORGER 79, "J" Battery was once again selected to attend as the supporting Battery.

This year the exercise was conducted in the Sikanni Chief area of Northern British Columbia between January 18-29. The aim of the exercise was to practise 3 PPCLI in conventional defensive operations in winter. The area selected for the exercise was indeed a logical choice due to the proximity to 3 PPCLI in Victoria and its quantity of winter weather, though it was milder than the previous RAPIER THRUST held in Shilo.

Participation from 3 RCHA included Arty Tac HQ, "J" Bty BC and FOO parties, a section of Blowpipe, and various Umpire staffs.

On January 18, 3 RCHA boarded the first of their eight chinks to Fort St. John, B.C., and by nightfall had deployed all personnel to the exercise area minus the APCs and their crews. The first week was spent preparing their bivouac areas, checking and maintaining their equipment and vehicles, doing reces of the battle area and holding umpire classes to ensure that proper assessments and realism were instilled in the exercise.

On January 24, the exercise began in earnest. 3 PPCLI with its supporting FOOs from "J" Battery deployed as a rear area security force. "U" Battery's Blowpipe detachments also deployed in the rear area in order to defend the Sikanni Chief air field against an enemy air threat.

Throughout the first three days, the enemy had kept the battalions at bay with ambushes, air assaults and

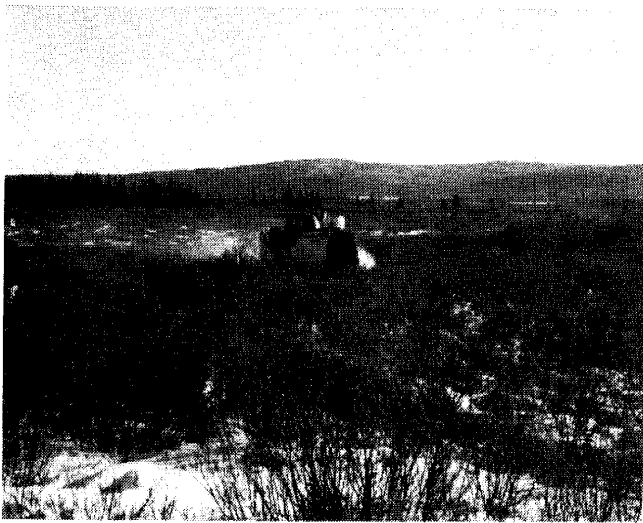
company attacks, all played by a company from 2 PPCLI of Winnipeg and a FOO from 3 RCHA (Capt Ross and his crew). Heavy losses were suffered on both sides, but in the final two days the friendly forces had gained the momentum and put in a final attack on an isolated enemy company position on the morning of January 29.

The exercise had achieved its aim in practising defensive operations in a winter environment. This was partly due to the realism provided by the enemy company from 2 PPCLI and the excellent work of the mortar and artillery fire simulators.

On January 29, the Regiment began its long trek home and by the following morning everybody had arrived back in Shilo.



Disembarking in Fort St. John, B.C., during RAPIER THRUST 79.



C/S 39 navigating rough terrain?

NATO ARCTIC TRIALS

From 3 Jan to 24 Feb 79, 130 officers and men from 1 PPCLI, 3 RCHA and various support bases under command of Maj L. Grimshaw of the PPCLI tested and computed data on several new weapons, in support of the NATO Arctic Trials.

The 3 RCHA detachment under 2Lt MT Calnan, consisting of 40 NCOs and men, provided data processing and target/range maintenance teams.

There was a great deal more to the tests than simply firing weapons in the cold. A staggering amount of data was collected from firing and handling tests to provide information on the hitting performance, mechanical reliability and handling of the weapons.

The Patricias provided the actual firing personnel but

most of the support staff, including the Gunners, had a chance to fire each of the weapons. Gnr Swalwell of U Bty surprised many of the infantrymen by outfiring almost everyone and earning the "Attack Range Dead-Eye Dick Trophy".

All involved learned a great deal at the trials and can count themselves among the lucky few who have first-hand experience with the new weapons.

CANADA WINTER GAMES

3 RCHA gave massive support to 1979's Canada Winter Games. Besides providing the Honour Guard for the Governor-General's arrival, the Regiment supplied transportation and many work parties to set up the various events, maintain facilities during the competitions, and then help to dismantle the large complexes which had been set up. As a result of the Regiment's participation, the Gunners were very avid spectators, attending all events and enjoying them immensely.

HOCKEY TRIUMPH

On 15 March the 3 RCHA Regimental Hockey Team returned as the major unit champions from the First Annual 1 CBG Hockey Tournament held at CFB Calgary.

The Regimental Team went undefeated in the tournament, seizing victory from 3 PPCLI by a score of 8-2 in the championship game. The team also received four of five individual awards including top goaltender, leading scorer, and first and second star honours.

3 RCHA will hold the Mitchell Trophy until the next annual tournament scheduled for April 1980.

The now welcome approach of spring saw the Regiment preparing for a new set of major tasks:

- a. Practise Camp;
- b. Live Blowpipe firing; and
- c. WAINCON.



1 CBG Hockey Champs

SPRING

LIMBER GUNNER VI



"G" Bty deployed in field of spring flowers.

At the beginning of April, amidst rumours of floods and a distinct lack of spring, 3 RCHA could be found busily preparing for EXERCISE LIMBER GUNNER VI — "Spring" Practice Camp. While the officers worked on various OPDPs, the gun detachments were subjected to vigorous refresher training.

"G" Bty started their work-up with a battery CPX in a successful endeavour to reintroduce the CP crews to the "BOX". Following that, for the next two weeks Maj L. Branum, BC "G", had his way with the Battery as they reviewed those procedures unique to the Artillery, all the while beset with too few soldiers and too much snow.

The CP crew from "J" Bty joined their "G" Bty compatriots for a CPX. The age-old family feud had begun in earnest. The 21st of April was Regimental Technical Shooting day. "G" Bty shone as their guns and CP won the majority of the regimental adjustments.



Cpts Rennett and Morgan receive the Quick Action Trophy.

Monday the 23rd was Competition Day. "J" Bty reversed the tables as MBdr Mack and the detachment of 35B proceeded to earn the Number's One Open Action Trophy and Lt Rennett and the guns of "F" Troop won the Quick Action Trophy.

While the gun batteries honed their skills, "U" Bty conducted a variety of training to practise basic AD gunnery and deployment skills. The exercise was conducted in three parts:

Part 1. Basic Boffin Course 7901-02 and U Bty live Firing (08-11 Apr).

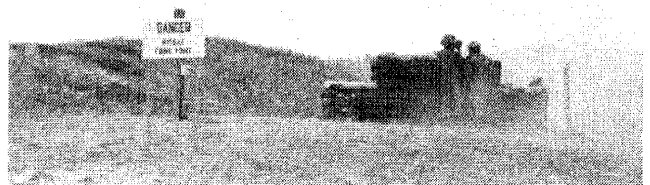
Part 2. "U" Bty AD Deployment Training (18-23 Apr).

Part 3. CO's Exercise (24-26 Apr).

The live firing portion involved qualification firing for nine students of Basic AD Gunner Course 7901-02, as well as continuation training for the remainder of "U" Bty. A total of 7838 rounds were fired in the ground and air roles in four days of firing. On 21 Apr "U" Bty was finally able to get its "Air Force" airborne . . . TATS "A" trainer aircraft flown by Gnrs McGee and Kennedy (Orville and Wilbur). The battery practised the principles of "volume of fire" with personal weapons (small arms), FN-C2, and GMPG for most of the day, until an aircraft was finally brought down by a concentrated fusillade of fire from the 15 members of 73's Section.

FIRST BLOWPIPE FIRING

On 8 May 79, "U" Bty 3 RCHA fired the first live blowpipe missile ever in CFB Shilo, proving that air defence training is not limited to the confines of CTC. Shortly after this, "U" Bty was joined by the air defence troop from 1 RCHA and members of 128 AAD Bty, who also conducted live firing.



First missile leaves the Shilo Firing Point.



"U" Bty scans the skies.

EXERCISE WAINCON 79

1 CBG held its annual concentration in Camp Wainwright, Alberta, during the period 15 May to 15 June 79. EX WAINCON was the major collective ex for the Brigade Group, with the emphasis this year on offensive operations.

3 RCHA deployed to Wainwright in three groups; all the tracked equipment and some "G" Bty pers were sent by rail; all the wheeled vehicles and guns went by road, and the remaining personnel were airlifted.

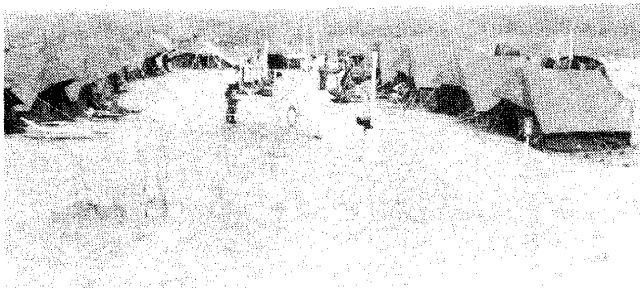
Our first task on arrival in Wainwright was OP SHACKLE . . . a range clearance sweep. All units of the Brigade participated and if the pile of scrap and number of red blind markers used are any indication, the day was a complete success.

During the first portion of WAINCON the batteries concentrated on individual training which included a familiarization shoot with the 84mm MAW and the GPMG. The .50 cal. was fired in the air defence role and, of course, everyone went through the gas hut. There were many groans and moans after the 1.5-mile run and the 2 x 10-mile walk.

"U" Bty meanwhile conducted Driver training, Blowpipe familiarization, aircraft recognition, camouflage and concealment. Our "Guardians of the Skies" also resurrected the skeet range.

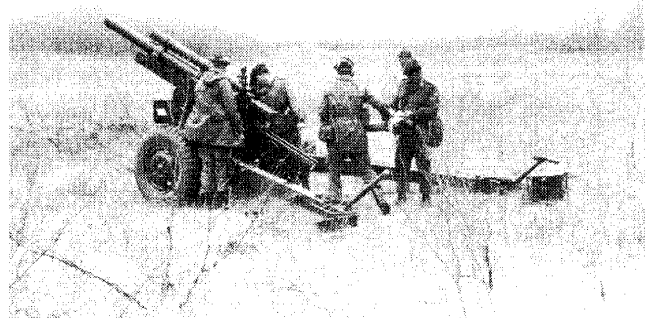
This year we took our 105mm Howitzers to WAINCON with the intention of using them as much as possible. By doing this we hoped to conserve the 155mm ammo for the FTX.

All the Regimental officers participated in a Brigade TEWT which involved an assault water crossing of Border Lake. As could be expected, it rained almost all day. The hosts for the TEST, 1 PPCLI, made our visit quite enjoyable and we all made new friends and renewed old acquaintances.

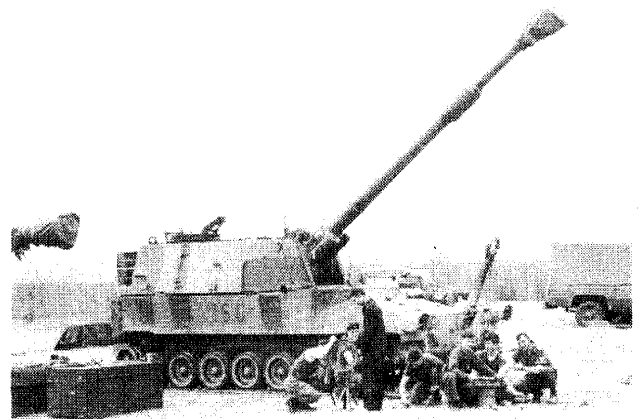


"U" Bty Bivouac in Wainwright.

The two gun btys fired several serials of EX COLD STEEL, an Infantry exercise practising the deliberate attack. The whole exercise was live from the Rifleman's bullets to our projectiles and the Safety Officers thoroughly enjoyed themselves!



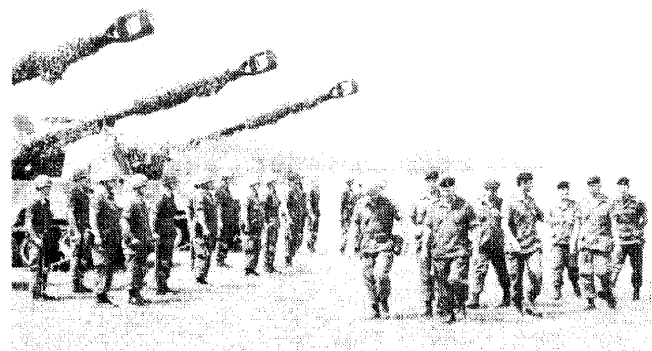
3 RCHA firing on EXERCISE COLD STEEL.



The daily struggle with maintenance.

The Regimental Officers again hosted the social event of the season, a field mess dinner. Under the guidance of Bdr Faulkner, who came to Wainwright to act as Chief Steward, the dinner was a complete success, the Gunners once more lending dignity.

WAINCON 79 was an opportunity to deploy completely in the field and conduct maximum training. The lessons learned and experience gained helped to set the pace for the remainder of the year.



Commander FMC inspects "J" Bty.

SUMMER

3 RCHA once again had to assume a large summer workload, the major tasks being:

- a. NRQS;
- b. BATUS;
- c. Change of Command;
- d. EX NORTHERN VIKING; and,
- e. Preparation for Cyprus.

NRQS 79

3 RCHA's involvement in NRQS '79 consisted of support to the TQ2 Communicators Course and the Major Qualifying Course. "G" Bty was tasked for the support of these two courses and while the Communicators Course required the services of only a few personnel, the Maj Qual Course required the full attention of the Bty. A BC's party, DS for the course, and a tp of guns were required to bring the course to a successful conclusion.

CHANGE OF COMMAND

On 11 July 79, BGen P.J. Mitchell, Commander 1 CBG, transferred command of 3 RCHA from LCol R.K. James to LCol J.A. MacInnis.

LCol James had assumed command of 3 RCHA on 22 July 77. At that time the Regiment was made up of two towed gun Btys of 105mm howitzers and a fledgling air defence Bty. LCol James saw the guns convert to M109A1's and the air defence Bty reach operational status.

At approximately the same time, Maj G.A. Decker became the DCO, Maj A.K. Court took over as BC "J" Bty, Maj F.K. LaForge as BC "U" Bty, and Capt T.P. Ross assumed the position of Adjutant.



LCol J.A. MacInnis signs the turnover documents while LCol R.K. James and BGen P.J. Mitchell observe.

BATUS 79

During the periods 22 June - 10 Aug and 15 Aug - 14 Sep 79, "J" Bty was tasked to provide two APC mounted FOO Parties to support 1 CBG company groups taking part in EXERCISES MEDICINE MANN III and V. Lt Tony Rennett commanded the first party and Lt Chuck LaRocque the second.

Training progressed from P1/Tp assaults through combat team assaults and finally to battle group operations. The phases of war practised were the offence, defence, and withdrawal with particular emphasis being placed on tank ambushes and bridge demolition guards.

These exercises were unique because everything from small arms to artillery firing was conducted live. It enabled the FOO parties to work with a real armoured-infantry battle group, a situation found nowhere else in Canada. The exercise allowed the FOO to shoot and fireplan on the move in order to provide timely fire support for the infantry and armoured units. It was a great learning experience!

EX NORTHERN VIKING 7903

EX NORTHERN VIKING, sponsored by Northern Region Headquarters, has four basic aims. First and foremost is to provide adventure and leadership training for patrol members. Secondly, survival cairns are placed in locations selected to be of greatest value to local hunters and trappers, and third, patrol members are given an opportunity to see and experience the society and geography of the Canadian North. Finally, Northerners are exposed to military personnel working in their communities.

Shortly following the Regiment's return from Wainwright, Patrol Commander Lt Poirier travelled to Yellowknife for briefings on Northern conditions and a recce of the settlements which his patrol would be visiting.

The Troop, composed of "G" Battery Gunners, departed from Brandon Airport on 22 July, flying by Hercules aircraft to Norman Wells, and then by Twin Otter to Fort Franklin. Troop members had to become accustomed to zero hours of darkness, hundreds of howling sled dogs, and 24 hours of very curious children.

Fort Franklin is a small hamlet of 500 Dene Indians on the southwest shore of Great Bear Lake. Livelihood is mostly derived from hunting and fishing. The lake itself boasts the best Lake Trout fishing in North America.

Three cairns were put out, two by Twin Otter and a third by MBdr Couture's section. Each section after completing its tasks returned with an offering of fish, especially massive lake trout. These in the hands of Master Chefs such as MBdrs Strong and Jackson proved to be a very welcome addition to the IRP rations.

Community relations in Fort Franklin took up a great deal of time including the erection of a backstop for the local baseball diamond, baseball games, movies and weapon demonstrations.

On July 27, the Troop left Fort Franklin on a 90-mile move to Fort Norman. The first leg was a rather tense move across four miles of Great Bear Lake to a barge terminal. Five-foot waves and very leaky assault boats combined to make a very exciting trip. Finishing the move by river barge, the Troop was complete in Fort Norman 60 hours after departure.

Fort Norman is located at the confluence of the Great Bear and Mackenzie Rivers, 90 miles from Fort Franklin. Tourism and the Norman Wells oil refinery provide a more steady employment than in Fort Franklin.

Activities in Fort Norman included cairn placement and baseball games, which proved to be the best way to meet the locals. Two drum dances were held in the Troop's honour, and on the last night presentations and mementos were exchanged.

A striking feature of the North was the friendliness of the people. Everyone appreciated our activities and were more than willing to help out in any manner possible. In their turn, Troop members proved to be the best possible ambassadors for the Armed Forces. The meeting of two very different cultures resulted in good feelings and a much greater understanding of the North. There would be no shortage of volunteers to do it again.

FALL

To finish off the year, the Regiment's activities included:

- a. EX KERNAL POTPLACH II;
- b. U Bty in Cyprus;
- c. Practice Camp;
- d. EX NORTHERN PASSAGE;
- e. AVCON; and
- f. TQ3 training.

EXERCISE KERNAL POTLACH II

On 9 September 79 twenty-one members of "G" Battery 3 RCHA departed CFB Shilo for Victoria, British Columbia, where, in support of 3 PPCLI, they boarded Canadian naval vessels and sailed south into American waters to San Diego, California, to participate in EXERCISE KERNAL POTLACH II. They were joined on 20 September by Headquarters 1 CBG including the Commanding Officer of 3 RCHA and nine members of the Regiment's Tactical Headquarters.

EXERCISE KERNAL POTLACH II was a joint U.S.-Canadian venture in amphibious warfare training which had been in the planning stages for almost a year. It was designed with the objective of landing two battalions of infantry with full naval gunfire, close support artillery, and close tactical air support, on the Northern tip of Vancouver Island near Port Hardy, in order to seize a defended orange force radio communications facility transmitting from 11 kilometres inland. Unlike KERNAL POTLACH I, this exercise was conducted with purpose-built amphibious warships and landing craft provided by Amphibious Force Three, US Third Fleet. Embarking with the Canadian contingent was a Marine Battalion Landing Team (BTL) and a 105mm Howitzer Battery from 11 Marine Amphibious Unit stationed at Camp Pendleton, California.

After an initial orientation period spent touring the sights of San Diego and Tijuana, the naval task force comprising the helicopter carrier USS New Orleans and the amphibious warfare vessels, USS Cleveland, Alamo, Mobile, San Bernardino and USS Anchorage, sailed north on 24 September escorted by various minesweepers, naval gunfire ships and destroyers of both Canadian and American Navies. Preliminary training included a full-scale landing rehearsal on a beach near Camp Pendleton on 25 September and a live naval gunfire exercise with Canadian warships by the "G" Battery FOO parties on San Clemente Island off the California coast on 26 September.

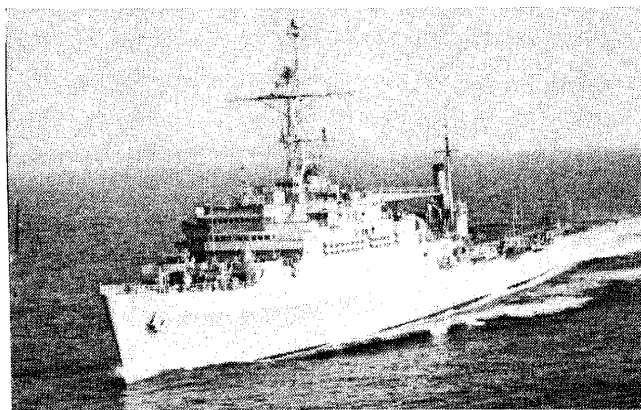
Continuing north, approximately 150 miles out to sea, the fleet began its four-day journey to the amphibious objective area, encountering heavy rain and 20-foot swells en route which, along with considerable enemy orange force submarine and air activity, made the trip very unpleasant and contributed greatly to the prevalence of seasickness among the embarked troops.

Finally on 1 October the fleet anchored off Vancouver island and heavily burdened assault troops made their way down through narrow passageways to board their respective landing craft deep within the ship's well decks. After circling the mother ships for nearly four hours waiting for the command to head for the beaches, it was determined that surf conditions greatly exceeded safety limits and the landing was delayed 24 hours.

First light on the 2nd saw "A" Company 3 PPCLI with "G" Battery BC and FOO parties successfully landed on Blue Beach. The remainder of 3 PPCLI and 2/9 BLT were airlifted to their objectives. Enemy resistance rapidly collapsed and the operation ended on 4 October. After a short cruise to Victoria and an evening of celebration, all 3 RCHA personnel flew back to CFB Shilo the morning of the 7th.

EXERCISE KERNAL POTLACH II was a rare opportunity for Canadian Gunners to participate in an

amphibious warfare scenario, and as such, was a valuable learning experience for all participants.



U.S.S. Cleveland, Potlach Flagship.

EXERCISE LIMBER GUNNER 7902

The CFB Shilo ranges were transformed into a vicious battlefield as the guns of "G" and "J" Battery 3 RCHA once again deployed for the Regiment's fall practice camp, this year entitled EXERCISE LIMBER GUNNER 7902. Running from October 17-31, the exercise practised 3 RCHA in its role of close support to 1 CBG with the emphasis placed on the defensive phase of war.

Fall practise camp was conducted in two parts:

Oct. 17-27: Bty-controlled training; and

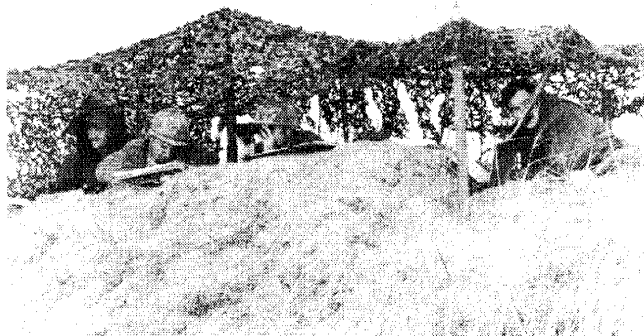
Oct. 27-31: Regt level training and CO's exercise.

During the first two weeks, the guns concentrated on recce and deployment by day and night, target engagement, fire planning and camouflage and concealment. Not neglected was the fine art of digging pits and slit trenches. RHQ Bty conducted annual weapons classifications on the 9mm pistol, SMG, and 7.62mm FNC1 rifle as well as running various refresher courses.

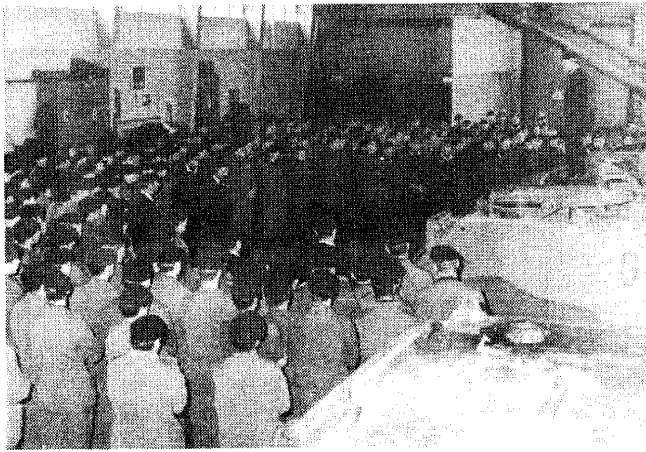
The CO's exercise provided the Commander 1 CBG, BGen P.J. Mitchell, with an opportunity to view the Regiment at its finest, dealing a sound thrashing to its old enemies, the Carberonians.



At the Guns.



At the OP.



CO's debrief to the Regiment.

"U" BTY PREPARATION FOR CYPRUS

The training which "U" Bty underwent in preparation for UN duty in Cyprus was quite varied, ranging from morning PT, drill and small arms training, to introductory lessons in the Greek and Turk languages, OP duties and familiarization with the Cypriot culture and society.

Administration involved a mountain of work. All 118 members of the Bty had to receive medical and dental examinations, inoculations, personal kit had to be

prepared, F&E stored, and uniforms tailored. The needs of the remaining families also had to be anticipated and cared for. And of course, the excitement increased as the departure date approached.

U BTY IN CYPRUS

On 5 Oct 79, the last contingent of "U" Bty 3 RCHA, liberally reinforced by "G" and "J" Btys, arrived in Camp Maple Leaf on the western outskirts of Nicosia, thus bringing the Bty up to its full Cyprus strength. The Advance Party arrived on the island ten days previously to effect the handover of our section of the UN buffer zone from 3rd Bn Royal 22nd Regiment. The Gunners officially took over the Line at 1200 hours on 4 Oct 79. Since that time the efforts of those members of the Bty not manning OP's have been directed to imparting a distinctive Gunnery identity to the camp.

However, it isn't all work and no play. The Messes have been redecorated and are in full swing, the "Dust Bowl", our baseball stadium, has been inaugurated, and an informal but highly competitive floor hockey league has been initiated by Gnr "Pappy" Bilton under the lights of our outdoor hockey pitch. Although most of us have been too busy and/or too tired thus far to sample the delights of downtown Nicosia, a few enterprising Gunners have taken the opportunity to get away from Camp and experience at first-hand the considerable cultural difference that exists between lifestyles in Canada and Cyprus. Others, more academically inclined, have apparently been busy studying local languages in their spare time. Gnr "Combat" Gartley is, according to the local Turks, quite fluent in some of the more colourful phrases of the local Greek dialect.



On 17 Nov 79, Capt D.W. Sherman and a gun detachment formed from the Regimental Surveyor's departed Shilo, bound for Rogers Pass, B.C., to form the first Avalanche Control Detachment.

AVCON as it is commonly referred to is the 3 RCHA operation in Rogers Pass, in which 105mm howitzers are utilized to shoot down and stabilize avalanches in order to keep the highway and the railroad right of way open during the winter.

Working closely with SRAWS (Snow Research and Avalanche Warning Section) the detachments are extremely busy all winter long firing during storms, in clear weather and at night.

On 27 Dec 79, Lt. M.T. Calnan arrived in Rogers Pass to take over from Capt D.W. Sherman. Two days later Capt Sherman and his det left as Lt Calnan's det arrived.

The first task was to liaise with the Hotel management and staff to help maintain the excellent rapport developed by the first det.

The first function the det attended was the New Year's dance held at the hotel. Everyone enjoyed themselves immensely and many met some new friends.

While the detachment is constantly at the Pass, there is always time for extracurricular activities; these included skiing, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, films, and providing demonstrations for the many groups that visit the Pass.

The second det had the opportunity to demonstrate their skills on two occasions, once to a group of high school students from Golden and the second time to the Rocky Mountain Rangers Army Cadet Corps from Revelstoke. On both demonstrations the detachment made a good impression and it was jokingly said that recruiting in that area would go up 50%.

On 30 Jan 1980, 2 LT McCuish arrived to take over from Lt Calnan and the second detachment, not sure if they should feel relief or regret, boarded the train and left.

At the time of writing the last detachment, under Lt. J.R. Bulloch had just relieved 2Lt McCuish and a tired group of gunners came home proud in the knowledge that the "Snowpunchers" had kept the highways open for another winter.



3 RCHA on Parade.

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AND WINTER AGAIN

During the period 2-8 Dec 79, forty-five members of 3 RCHA jetted off to the bright lights of Calgary to partake in 1 CBG's annual EXERCISE NORTHERN PASSAGE. Under the direction and control of the Wargaming Section of NDHQ/DLOR, the exercise, involving Brigade and major unit headquarters, was conducted as a CPX in defensive warfare.

Though the players and controllers were kept extremely busy during the day, the heat of battle cooled sufficiently in the evenings to enable everyone an opportunity to explore the big city. This was made a bit more difficult this year as austerity had dictated a stay in Sarcee Barracks instead of the International Inn.

EXERCISE NORTHERN PASSAGE enabled all participants a view of the work required to make a brigade function, placing the year's training in its proper perspective.

TQ3 TRAINING

3 RCHA conducted three TQ3 courses in the 1979 training year graduating 75 gunners out of 89 candidates. Training included land environmental training and basic gunnery qualification on the 105mm C1 Howitzer and the M109A1.

CONCLUSION

3 RCHA looks forward to 1980 as another year of intensive training and hectic activity. TQ3 and individual training as well as spring and fall practise camps (more of the LIMBER GUNNER series) are but a few items on the agenda.

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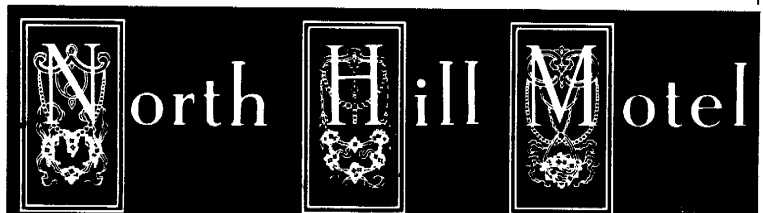
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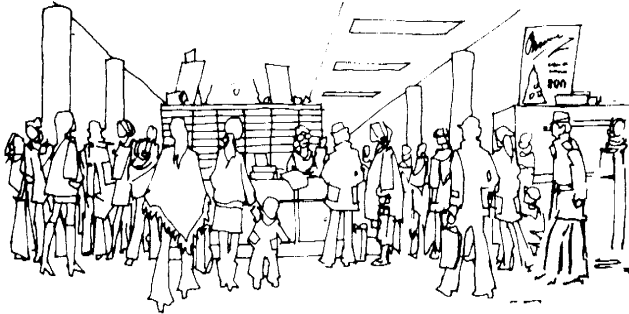
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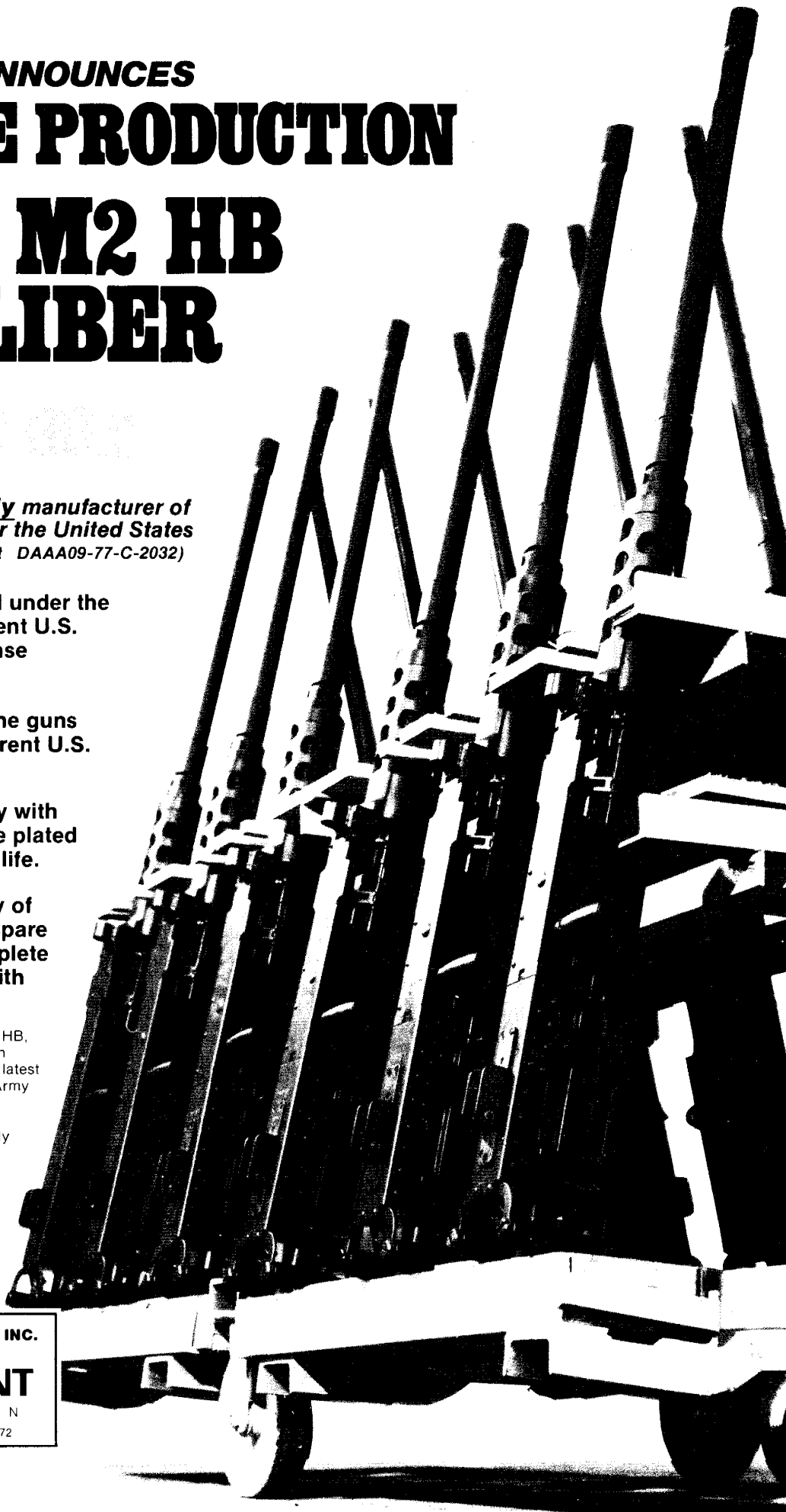
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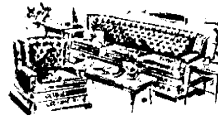
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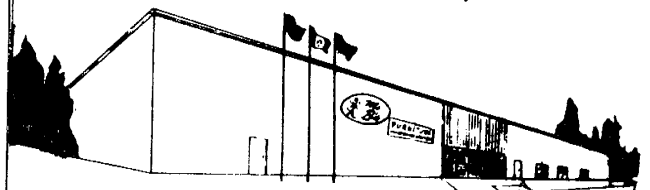
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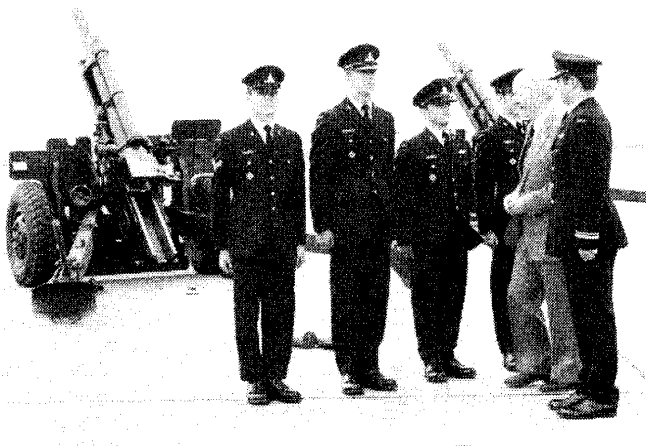
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La visite du ministre de la défense nationale, l'honorable Allan B. McKinnon en août se fait sous l'oeil vigilant du lieutenant cantin de la Batterie Q.



Nos félicitations aux hommes de la Bie X, mais qui donc est en bas?

Le 5e Régiment d'artillerie légère du Canada débutait sa deuxième décennie en beauté. Nous avons eu l'honneur de recevoir la visite du Gouverneur-Général Schreyer et du Ministre de la Défense Nationale, l'honorable Allan B. McKinnon. Il y eut aussi la passation de commandement du Régiment et celle du sergent-major régimentaire.

L'année fut mouvementée avec de nombreux exercices tels que NEZ ROUGE, OUVERTURE ACTIVITE et OBUS ECLAIR. Alors, été ou hiver, l'entraînement continua donc d'améliorer tous nos artilleurs. En plus, plusieurs cours bien menés par les officiers et sous-officiers désignés, tels que cours de communicateur, de chauffeur, de Boffin et autres assurèrent à tous la chance d'apprendre quelque chose de neuf cette année.

Beaucoup de nouveaux arrivés depuis un an. Ils sont venus d'un peu partout: Valcartier (Det CIC), Gagetown, Petawawa, RMC, l'université Laval... mais tous aussi fiers les uns que les autres d'appartenir au 5e. Ainsi c'est avec impatience que les membres du régiment attendent les années '80.

LA BATTERIE "X" 1979-80

Au retour de l'exercice NEZ ROUGE, la batterie "X" a vu ses rangs diminués des trois quarts ($\frac{3}{4}$). Comme à toutes les années, elle se devait de prendre un souffle nouveau afin de pouvoir remplir les tâches qui lui étaient assignées. C'est pourquoi la majorité de ses membres se sont retrouvés sur les bancs de l'école régimentaire. Les hommes en tant qu'étudiants, les sous-officiers en tant qu'instructeurs, et les officiers, comme toujours, responsables des différents cours de chauffeur, signaleur et technicien de base. Donc, du mois de février au mois d'avril les quelques hommes et officiers non impliqués sur les cours, s'occupent à maintenir l'équipement en bon ordre et à préparer le retour des "étudiants".

Enfin le printemps arrive. La batterie "X" suit le mouvement de la nature. Avec le retour de la majorité de ses membres, un regain de vie et une activité fébrile s'empare de la batterie senior. Après avoir nettoyé les secteurs d'entraînement au cours de l'exercice MAISON NETTE, la batterie se remettait en marche et commençait à s'entraîner dans son rôle de bataille.

Le major Tim Guiler et ses deux groupes d'observateurs avancés partirent en support au cours de commandant de compagnie à Gagetown. Le capitaine Roch Lacroix a pu apprécier le "souffle" extraordinaire dont disposait son commandant de batterie. Pendant ce temps, le reste des hommes se préparaient et s'entraînaient en vue de l'exercice OUVERTURE ACTIVITE du 20 avril au 12 mai 1979. Cet exercice se divisait en deux (2) parties. Tout d'abord les membres de la batterie on pu se refaire la main en établissant un bivouac, en pratiquant des déploiements sans munitions et enfin, quelques jours de tir réel comprenant des exercices de mise en action rapide, de tir à vue et de pièce en embuscade. Cette première partie fut suivie d'un exercice régimentaire au cours duquel eurent lieu les compétitions annuelles. Le bombardier-chef J.M.F. Simard et ses co-équipiers remportèrent la compétition de "pièce en embuscade".

Le mois de juin fut imprégné d'un sentiment partagé de tristesse et de joie. En effet, les vétérans devaient céder leur place à la relève. Ces hommes de qualités se devaient d'exporter leur expérience vers d'autres formations, d'autres postes. C'est ainsi que le commandant de la batterie "X", le major Guiler, a quitté ses hommes pour travailler avec la Milice à Winnipeg. L'adjudant-maître A.J. Lavigne, sergent-major de la batterie, fut promu adjudant-chef et devint le sergent-major régimentaire du 5e RALC. Le capitaine "Rocky" Lacroix a vu ses voeux exaucés et peut maintenant profiter de la vie et se la couler douce en Allemagne. Le capitaine Steve Eyres s'est trouvé un parachute "spécial" et il peut maintenant suivre la batterie "E" du 2 RCHA partout où cette dernière se déplace. Le capitaine Brian Travis quitta son poste d'OPC et devint l'assistant de l'OPCR.

Tous ces hommes furent remplacés dans leur poste respectif par le major Jean Trépanier, l'adjudant-maître J.L. Poisson, le capitaine Gaétan Tremblay, le capitaine Jim Petryk et le capitaine Jacques Théberge. Au même moment, les artilleurs Lapointe et Lavallée s'en allaient rejoindre la première ligne de feu au 1 RCHA.



La Bie X a eu l'opportunité de pratiquer ses déploiements par hélicoptère à quelques reprises dans le courant de l'année . . . même la nuit.

Dès notre retour de vacances, nous nous sommes préparés pour les exercices d'automne. Les nouveaux venus furent immédiatement engouffrés par cette opération. L'exercice OBUS ECLAIR du mois de septembre permit à la nouvelle équipe de roder ses engrenages. Les parties les plus appréciées de cette "guerre éclair" furent les nombreux déplacements par hélicoptère et le jeu des batteries hostiles. Pour cette dernière opération le capitaine "Pyromaniac" Gillenwater s'est est donné à coeur joie jusqu'à ce qu'il réalise la véracité du dicton: "Est bien pris qui croyait prendre". Son action fit tout de même quelques victimes dont le bombardier D.J.F. Marcil qui souffrit d'une "gazophobie" temporaire.

Pendant que les hommes des obusiers et du PC creusaient leur position, le groupe des PO préparait un nouveau point d'observation. C'est ainsi que prit naissance le PO "Blais" à 1200 pieds, en plein bois et muni d'une seule route d'accès qui confirme le dicton "Monter comme dans la face d'un boeuf". Ce PO Blais fut désigné ainsi en reconnaissance du travail accompli par le bombardier J.J.M. Blais lors de cet exercice. Nous devons également souligner le travail du sergent J.M.R. Poulin, du bombardier-chef J.W.M. Corriveau, du bombardier J.D. Ledoux et des artilleurs J.E.Y. Giroux et D.J.F. Marcil qui à eux cinq remplirent toutes les fonctions dans le PC sans relâche, et ce, pendant quinze jours.

De retour en garnison, nous étions attendus par des nouveaux artilleurs qui n'en pouvaient plus d'attendre notre prochain exercice afin de prouver à leurs "dénigreur" qu'eux aussi savaient travailler. Leur souhait fut comblé puisque deux semaines plus tard, la batterie "X" se redéployait en support au cours de "6A". Cet exercice fut tout de même très rentable puisqu'à la conclusion de celui-ci, notre batterie comptait dans ses rangs six nouveaux No 1 qualifiés: bombardiers-chefs G.M.F. Segard, J.M.S. Tétrault, J.R. Caron, M.Y.M. Fournier, J.E.B. Carrier et J.M.F. Simard.

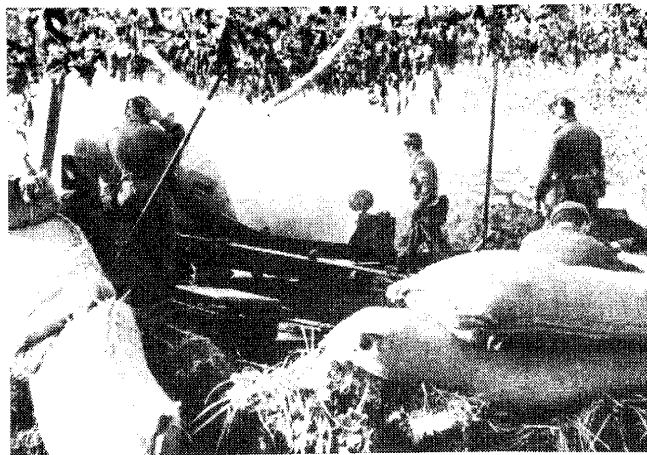
La fin de mois d'octobre et le mois de novembre furent consacrés à l'école régimentaire pour les hommes, aux exercices MARS VAINQUEUR et RITE SIMPLE pour les officiers et sous-officiers.

Suite à tous les exercices que nous avons eus et aux différentes tâches que nous avons accomplies, nous avons tous acquis de l'expérience et après le repos du temps des fêtes la batterie X sera prête à escalader d'un pas plus rapide et d'un ton plus haut, l'échelle des jours de l'an 1980.

BATTERIE Q

L'année '79 fut une année des plus mouvementée pour tous les artilleurs de la batterie Q. En effet la vie en compagnie a été de mise avec tout d'abord les divers exercices régimentaires tels que NEZ ROUGE (janvier), OUVERTURE ACTIVITE (mai) et enfin OBUS ECLAIR (septembre). Nous avons été appelés à supporter les observateurs de la 430e ETAH soit du 2 au 5 avril et du 13 au 17 août (ex PERDRIX POUDREE I et II). Nous avons profité de ces occasions pour raffiner nos techniques de tir, ainsi que pour mettre à l'épreuve nos plans de défense rapprochée.

De plus nous avons fourni le support nécessaire au cours d'artilleur de base ainsi que le cours d'officier de la réserve (Phase II) au mois de juillet (ex POUDREE RAPIDE). Lors de cet exercice, avec la présence du capitaine Norm Bernier, nous avons eu l'opportunité de pratiquer le tir d'harassement ainsi que les déploiements à une position alternative (demandez au lieutenant Bob Cantin ce qu'il doit faire lorsque le capitaine Bernier se promène sur la position d'obusiers, simulateur d'artillerie à la main . . .).



Le Bdr/C J.H.C. Boucher de la (Bie Q) exécute les ordres de tir d'une position creusée, pendant l'exercice OBUS ECLAIR.

MANOIR LORETTEVILLE

103 RUE RACINE
LORETTEVILLE, QUEBEC
TEL.: 842-1991

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LA BATTERIE "V" 1979

La batterie Q a su fort bien s'acquitter de la tâche de fournir le support nécessaire au bon fonctionnement des compétitions de milice qui se sont déroulées pendant quelques fins de semaine au mois de septembre et d'octobre.

Il ne faudrait pas oublier l'exercice ROVING FIRE (du 3 au 13 novembre) à la BFC Petawawa où notre tâche consistait à augmenter le 2 RCHA afin de supporter le cours de planification de tir de commandant de batterie. Ce fut le seul exercice où la batterie fonctionnait à son plein effectif, avec la présence de notre sergent-major de batterie, l'adjudant-maître J.G. Deveau, toujours plein d'énergie, les sergents-majors de troupe, l'adjudant J.A. Maillet (Tpe C) et l'adjudant H.W. Searle (Tpe D) ainsi que des chefs de pièce fraîchement gradués du cours de 6A (bombardiers-chefs J.C.A. Roy, J.G.L. Benay, J.M.C. JObin, J.A. Cloutier, J.H.C. Boucher et J.E. Péloquin). Ce fut la première occasion pour la batterie Q de mettre en oeuvre la traduction en langue française des ordres de tir du poste de commandement aux pièces, ce qui ne fut pas tâche facile avec l'arrivée de deux nouveaux officiers de langue anglaise, le lieutenant Henry Brynkus et le sous-lieutenant Paul Ouellette. De plus, soyez assurés que le bombardier-chef Péloquin connaît la traduction française de "Bad Ram". Il faut ici mentionner l'excellent travail de notre équipe d'entretien, sous la tutelle du sergent J.A.J. Rhéaume et du bombardier J.A.J. Beaulieu qui a fait en sorte que tous les véhicules parcoururent cette distance sans inconvénient, après un cours de chauffeur des plus difficiles . . .

Une rotation assez marquée prit place au sein de la batterie; du côté des officiers, le capitaine Christian Barabé nous a quitté pour un séjour à Chypre avant d'être muté à la batterie d'état-major comme adjoint à l'officier des opérations; le capitaine Philippe Toussaint (officier d'échange français) a remplacé le capitaine Philippe Jean-Paul Poirier comme adjoint au capitaine-adjutant. (Ce dernier étant revenu à sa batterie d'appartenance comme commandant de troupe), le capitaine Richard Brûlé, commandant de la troupe C, nous est arrivé de son poste d'aide de camp au gouverneur-général, et le lieutenant Yves Grossinger s'est joint à la batterie en tant que A/OPC.

Du côté sous-officier, l'adjudant-maître J.J.H. Saulnier nous a quitté après cinq ans de bons et loyaux services en tant que sergent-major de batterie, l'adjudant N.J. Zacharuk fut muté à Montréal (PSFR) et le sergent J.G. Maillat est allé avec la batterie X.

Par contre, nous avons reçu l'adjudant-maître Deveault du détachement CIC, l'adjudant Maillat (de Gagetown), l'adjudant Searle et le sergent Rhéaume (de la batterie V), de même que le sergent J.L. Thériault (de la batterie d'état-major). Plusieurs changements sont survenus au niveau des artilleurs où nous devons accomplir notre tâche en ce qui a trait à l'entraînement des jeunes pour fournir le 1 RCHA ainsi que la Bie E (aéroportée). Nous avons dû également procéder à un recyclage continu du personnel de la batterie à cause de l'arrivée de plusieurs N/S 3 de l'école des armes de combat.

L'année '80 s'annonce plus intéressante étant donné les différents exercices majeurs prévus, entre autre: NEZ ROUGE, RENDEZ-VOUS '80, et notre support au cours d'instructeur en artillerie. Nos activités à partir du mois de juillet seront concentrés sur les préparatifs pour Chypre, notre départ étant prévu pour octobre.

Pour sa seconde année d'opération complète, la batterie "V" fut fort occupée et son rendement opérationnel a été à un très haut niveau.

Lorsque nous nous sommes quittés l'an dernier, nous venions tout juste d'inaugurer notre emplacement de Boffin. Cette année nous avons utilisé cet emplacement bon escient, car trois cours de base (Boffin) y ont été donné ainsi que deux sessions de tir de qualification annuelle dont le dernier avec des artilleurs de la 129e Bie.

La section de "cibles aériennes" qui venait tout juste d'être créée lors de la dernière parution du "Canadian Gunner" fut occupée et trois nouveaux pilotes se sont joints à l'équipe du sergent J.R. Robichaud et de l'artilleur Legault; il s'agit du bombardier-chef A.J. Daigle et des artilleurs A.J.P. Pouliot et J.C.D. Thompson.

Nous avons pu qualifier trois artilleurs sur le cours de Blowpipe avancé, 10 sur le Blowpipe de base, 4 sur le Boffin avancé et 24 sur le Boffin de base et de plus, tous les hommes de la batterie, à l'exception des cinq derniers arrivés sont qualifiés chauffeurs. Etant donné ses bonnes aptitudes comme communicateur, notre bon (vieux) sergent Whalen a mené, au sein du régiment, trois cours de communicateur en ligne.



L'art J.J.P. Ferland attend le mot!

L'année 1979 commença FROIDEMENT car la batterie "V" participa à l'exercice NEZ ROUGE, exercice qui se déroula au niveau du 5e GBC dans les secteurs de la Base Valcartier. Notre sergent-major de batterie (l'adjudant-maître J.J. Hautcoeur) voulant que l'on connaisse ce qu'était un exercice d'hiver fit une demande au quartier-maître régimentaire pour une température glaciale. Sa demande, au découragement de tous, fut acceptée et nous eûmes droit à une température de -40°C. Cet exercice nous démontra que c'était difficile de travailler dans l'ambiance d'une telle température, mais que c'était possible, (pauvre doigts, oreilles et pieds).

Le printemps venu, l'exercice OUVERTURE ACTIVITE 1 a vu la batterie "V" améliorer son niveau d'entraînement et pour la première fois a pu mettre l'emphase sur le déploiement dans un nouveau milieu, hors de la base, grâce à la bonne collaboration de la population civile de St-Raymond, Donnacona et Cap Santé. Cet exercice fut le dernier pour notre premier commandant de batterie, le major Herb Walinsky, qui est maintenant rendu en Syrie (UNSO).

PASSATION DE COMMANDEMENT 22 JUIN 1979

Au retour de cet exercice, le régiment se rassembla sur le terrain d'exercice pour dire aurevoir et bonne chance au major Walinsky. Etant donné que la batterie "V" a un haut standard et un haut niveau de flexibilité, nous avons envoyé à la batterie "X" le capitaine Jacques Théberge comme officier de position de canons. C'est un grand moment dans notre histoire car ce fut le premier de nos officiers à être muté dans une batterie de canons.

Avec l'arrivée de notre nouveau commandant de batterie, le major Bill Gee, nos commandants de détachement ont eu droit un petit exercice bien à eux, NUAGE PESANT, pour vérifier leur orientation avec une carte. Cet exercice se déroula dans la région de la Beauce et même, certains croyaient que nous étions aux Etats-Unis. Grâce au bon savoir du lieutenant Jacques (le petit pesant) Pellan (sans D), l'exercice n'aurait peut-être pas connu un aussi grand succès.

Pour connaître notre standard, notre nouveau commandant, le lieutenant-colonel Sparling, nous envoya dans le champ pur l'exercice OBUS ECLAIR. L'emphase de cet exercice a été mis sur le camouflage, la lecture de carte et un long mouvement tactique pour la première partie dans la Beauce et sur le camouflage et le creusage des tranchées pour la deuxième partie.

Le proverbe qui dit qu'on apprend à tout âge a été appliqué, car notre sergent-major de batterie a reçu quelques leçons sur la lecture de carte. Il s'est trompé de cache; (ceci est bon pour les lieutenants aussi).

La batterie "V" a participé à plusieurs exercices de poste de commandement dont MARS VAINQUEUR et RITE SIMPLE. Nos officiers et sous-officiers seniors ont enseigné à plusieurs cours avancés et de base au régiment, au Centre d'instruction au combat de Gagetown et au Détachement de Valcartier. Présentement il y a une première au sein de la batterie "V". En effet notre premier cours de Blowpipe de base est en cours et 14 artilleurs y prennent part. Le tir réel se tiendra toujours à la base Gagetown.

Depuis deux ans, il existe au régiment un trophée pur la journée de sports inter-batteries et depuis la naissance de la batterie "V" on voit toujours ce nom "V" sur ce trophée.

Maintenant que la batterie a atteint ce très haut standard, nous nous préparons fièvreusement pour notre tour à Chypre. Sans doute ce sera une très bonne expérience pour notre jeune batterie.



Le LCol T.A.H. Sparling, CD, accepte avec fierté le commandement du 5e RALC, le 22 juin, pendant que l'ancien commandant, le LCol C. Archambault, CD, regarde pour une dernière fois ses troupes.

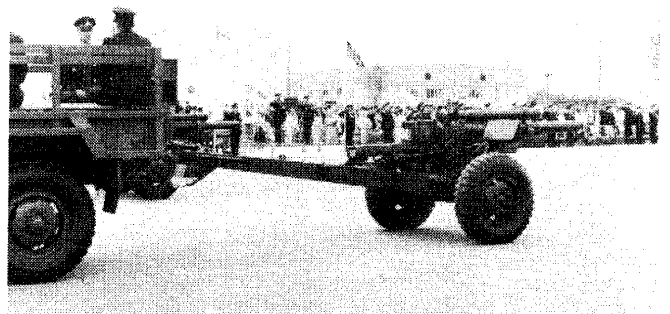
Vendredi le 22 juin 1979, le régiment a paradé afin de souligner la passation de commandement du régiment. Le lieutenant-colonel C. Archambault, CD qui a commandé le régiment lors des trois dernières années, a remis le contrôle du 5e RALC au lieutenant-colonel T.A.H. Sparling, CD.

Profitez-en pour vous présenter brièvement ce dernier. Natif d'Ottawa, il se joint au Collège Militaire Royal en 1961 et complète ses études au Royal Military Collège qui lui confère son diplôme en sciences politiques. Sa première mutation au 5e RALC eut lieu en 1969 en tant que commandant de troupe et de capitaine-adjutant. Après une mutation avec le 1 RCHA en Allemagne et un stage au Collège d'état-major il revient au régiment et est promu au grade de major en novembre 1974. Il commande successivement les deux batteries, X et Q, et occupe le poste de commandant-adjoint du régiment.

Après avoir travaillé trois ans au QGDN, il est promu au grade qu'il possède maintenant le 16 juin 1979 et il est muté comme commandant du 5e RALC.

Revenons à la journée du vendredi 22 juin. La parade fut formée pour 1400 hres. Elle était sous la présidence du brigadier-général J.J.A. Doucet, OMM, CD, remplaçant notre colonel commandant, le brigadier-général E.M.D. Leslie, DSO, CD qui n'a put être présent pour cause de maladie.

La revue terminée et les allocutions complétées, plusieurs présentations furent faites aux membres du régiment et spécialement aux gagnants des compétions de tir régimentaire.



Défilé monté pour la parade de passation de commandement 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 monté, paradant ainsi nos couleurs qui sont nos obusiers.

Immédiatement après la parade un cocktail fut servi et les invités et les membres du régiment purent se rencontrer et bavarder dans une ambiance détendue. La journée s'est terminées par deux dîners régimentaires mixtes dans les mess respectifs des officiers et sous-officiers seniors.

Un autre évènement important qu'il ne faut pas oublier de mentionner, fut le dîner régimentaire mixte, et pour tous les rangs, qui eut lieu dans une salle de réception de la ville. Cette soirée fut une excellente occasion de prouver l'esprit de camaraderie régnant à

l'intérieur du régiment. En effet, le commandant sortant reçut, de la part des membres du régiment, une réplique d'un canon de 9 livres datant de l'année 1750. Pour sa part, le lieutenant-colonel Archambault donna au régiment une sculpture sur bois de notre patronne Ste-Barbara.

Le lieutenant-colonel Archambault nous quitte pour rejoindre le Collège de commandement et d'état-major des Forces terrestres canadiennes à Kingston mais il demeurera toujours dans nos cœurs.

PASSATION DE SERGENT-MAJOR REGIMENTAIRE

Le 15 juin 1979, le régiment a tenu une parade pour commémorer le changement de sergent-major régimentaire entre l'adjudant-chef P.E. Rochon, MMM, CD, le SMR sortant et l'adjudant-chef A.J. Lavigne, MMM, CD, prenant le poste.

Après l'inspection, l'adjudant-chef Rochon adressa la parole aux troupes et présenta au régiment deux canons "twenty-five pounders" qu'il avait fait reconditionner. Le commandant approuva sa suggestion que le reste de la journée se finisse "en congé".

EXERCICE NEZ ROUGE II

L'exercice NEZ ROUGE fut la concentration hivernale du 5e GBC qui se déroula du 8 au 19 janvier 1979. Le but de l'exercice était de pratiquer les techniques d'hiver dans le cadre d'un exercice relié aux opérations de défense du Canada (ODC). L'accent fut mis sur les opérations offensives jusqu'au niveau de groupement tactique de bataillon: les communications et la planification, le contrôle et l'emploi des ressources aériennes incluant les reconnaissances et le déplacement des canons.

Durant la phase d'attente et d'avertissement, le régiment s'est déplacé à pied vers les secteurs situés au nord de la base. Pour plusieurs, c'était leur initiation à la guerre hivernale. Une fois les bivouacs complétés, les batteries ont commencé l'entraînement sur les connaissances de base des opérations hivernales. Du 11 au 15, les batteries ont fait du tir réel avec déplacement par hélicoptères.

Durant l'après-midi du 15 janvier, les groupes de reconnaissance se déplacèrent pour la région de St-Raymond, municipalité située à environ 25 km de la base et ainsi débuta la deuxième phase. Les échelons F et A suivirent quelques heures plus tard.



Dispositions d'avance!

Finalement, le 19 au matin, la phase de redéploiement débuta.

L'exercice NEZ ROUGE II nous a permis de perfectionner nos procédures de déploiement de batterie par hélicoptères et d'identifier des problèmes non-irrémediables, principalement causés par l'effet de l'environnement dans des conditions hivernales. Pour les nouveaux, l'expérience leur a montré que la guerre hivernale n'est pas chose facile et qu'ils ne peuvent pas compter sur la clémence de la nature, car celle-ci peut être aussi meurtrière que l'ennemi.



Paysage d'hivers... à l'artillerie. EXERCICE NEZ ROUGE dans les laurentides.

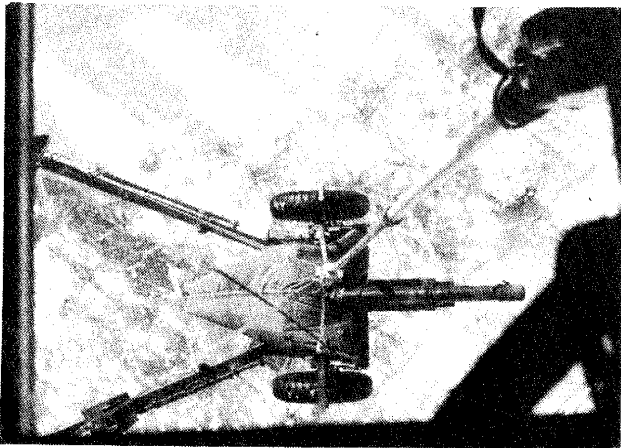
Les conditions sous lesquelles l'exercice se déroula ont permis d'identifier certains problèmes concernant le personnel, les véhicules et l'équipement de communications. Les conditions hivernales exigent qu'un individu consacre beaucoup plus de son temps à sa survie surtout durant les périodes d'opérations prolongées. Ceci a pour effet de réduire l'efficacité d'une équipe. Ces difficultés peuvent être réduites à un minimum en s'assurant que toutes les positions de chaque équipe, surtout celles des postes d'observation avancés et des détachements de missiles BLOWPIPE, soient remplies selon les effectifs autorisés.



L'exercice NEZ ROUGE nous refamiliarise avec notre bel hivers Canadien.

Afin de rendre l'exercice aussi réaliste que possible, aucun véhicule ne fut permis sur les positions de batterie après les déplacements par hélicoptères. Ces véhicules, à défaut d'un système plus centralisé, furent "embrigadés" avec les échelons A et B du régiment. Ceci a imposé des responsabilités additionnelles sur ces deux échelons; ce surplus de véhicules et chauffeurs devant être contrôlé et administré.

Même si les batteries ont essentiellement opéré à pied et sans les ressources en communication normalement contenues dans leurs véhicules, les communications du régiment furent excellentes en considération du terrain accidenté sur lequel l'exercice s'est déroulé. Le bon fonctionnement fut assuré par le simple fait que chaque poste d'observation et poste de commandement de batterie avait employé un mât télescopique normalement utilisé avec la AN/GRC 524 mais adaptable au AN/PRC 25 ou 77. Ces mâts sont très maniables et s'ajoutent facilement au chargement normal d'un toboggan.



Vue de chinook!

L'exercice nous a fait voir le besoin de nouveau matériel. Les opérateurs du missile BLOWPIPE ont reconnu, en simulant des engagements par température très froide, qu'un gant léger permettant de conserver le sens du toucher est nécessaire pour opérer dans un climat froid. De plus, nous nous sommes aperçus qu'un masque protecteur pour le visage est requis pour le personnel préposé à l'accrochage de l'obusier sur l'hélicoptère. Cette protection est requise pour protéger la figure contre la possibilité de gelures causées par la baisse de température relative au facteur vent augmentée par l'effet des hélices du CH 147.

OUVERTURE ACTIVITE

Le 5e RALC sortit pour la dernière fois sous le commandement du LCol C. Archambault durant l'exercice OUVERTURE ACTIVITE qui s'est déroulé entre les 19 et 29 mai 1979. Ne voulant pas s'éloigner des bonnes habitudes, le régiment s'est déployé dans une cache régimentaire afin d'y effectuer les dernières touches opérationnelles et administratives avant que les bies X, Q et V se déploient sous le commandement des majors Tim Guiler, Roméo Dallaire et Herb Walinsky. Cet exercice prit l'envergure des phases suivantes: six jours d'exercice de bie, une journée sportive, deux journées de plans de feu régimentaire avant d'entreprendre deux jours de compétitions de tir à vue, de mise en action rapide et de tir à vue des chefs de pièce.



Les artilleurs font toujours leur travail . . . même quand il pleut.

Passons maintenant quelques jours avec les bies durant leur exercice.

Etant donné que le commandant de la bie X le major Tim Guiler, était à la BFC Gagetown avec ses OPO pour prêter main forte au cours de commandant de compagnie/escadron, le capitaine Bob Gillenwater, Cmtd A de la bie, prit la relève pendant les cinq premières journées. Sous des conditions particulièrement difficiles, en tenant compte du manque de personnel-chef, la bie X a exercé sa défense rapprochée et naturellement son déploiement. Pour combler cet entraînement, elle a exercé les disciplines de tir à vue et de mise en action rapide en guise de préparation pour les compétitions régimentaires.

Après six jours de travail bien rempli, la bie X rentra au bivouac régimentaire en attendant la deuxième phase de l'exercice.

La bie Q passa six jours des plus mouvementés durant cette phase de l'exercice. Ses trois heures dans la cache régimentaire furent réellement un répit, si l'on considère les événements qui se déroulèrent dans les journées suivantes.

La première journée fut du tir constant pour les OPO aussi bien de jour que de nuit. Pendant les trois heures de répit, les artilleurs comblèrent celles-ci à faire des patrouilles et à développer la position en vue d'attaque d'ennemi pendant que les OPO amélioraient les postes de tir.

La deuxième journée débuta sur le bon pied en faisant deux déploiements par hélicoptères et augmenta le temps de tir à des plans de feu des commandants de troupe. Durant la soirée, la bie s'est déployée vers 2300 heures par hélicoptères, expérience que nos artilleurs n'oublieront jamais. Les troisième et quatrième journées furent consacrées à des déploiements et tout naturellement au tir. En vue des compétitions régimentaires on a consacré deux jours au tir à vue de l'OPC, au tir en embuscade et aussi à des déploiements de mise en action rapide avant de rentrer au bivouac régimentaire pour y attendre la deuxième phase.

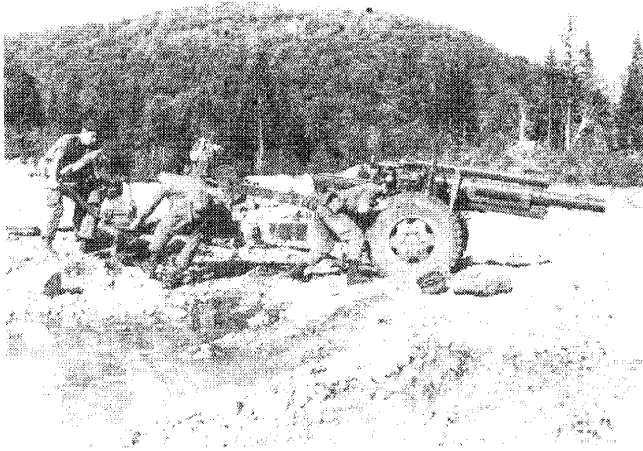
Le 25 mai au matin, le régiment s'est lancé dans les compétitions sportives. Les artilleurs s'en sont donné à coeur joie durant la course du seize kms, la course à la remorque et la course d'obstacle pour ne nommer que quelques événements. La bie X s'est retrouvée en tête, suivie des bies V, Q et EM.

Le 26 mai au soir, la troisième phase de l'exercice débuta par un redéploiement de nuit des bies en vue du tir régimentaire. Les journées du 26 et 27 mai furent deux journées bien remplies au niveau des plans de feu des commandants de bie. La bie X et la bie Q se sont livrées un combat acharné pour obtenir les réglages de tir avant de

rentrer au bivouac régimentaire pour effectuer l'entretien des obusiers, véhicules et équipement. Le 27 au soir un "smoker" régimentaire fut bien mérité par nos artilleurs pendant que les officiers ont su répondre aux exigences d'un dîner régimentaire.

Le 28 mai au matin, journée de compétitions! On a vu la bie Q remporter sur la bie X, la victoire du tir, mise en action rapide. Le lieutenant François Juneau (OPO) et le lieutenant Bob Cantin (OPC) furent les principaux responsables de cette victoire. La compétition du tir à vue des OPC fut également remportée par la bie Q sous la tutelle du lieutenant Bob Cantin. Le 29 mai, journée du tir à vue des chefs de pièce! Le bombardier-chef J.M.F. Simard de la bie X devança le bombardier-chef Y.C.A. Roy par cinq dixième de point.

Une fois que les compétitions eurent pris fin, le régiment se redéploya au camp pour faire l'entretien et prendre un repos bien mérité.



Les positions de canons ne sont pas toujours idéale.

EX OBUS ECLAIR

Encore une fois, cette année, du 4 au 13 septembre, le commandant a tenu son exercice OBUS ECLAIR. La période choisie était excellente puisqu'en revenant des vacances d'été, chacun avait besoin de se "refaire la main". Cet exercice se déroula en deux parties: la première laissée au contrôle des commandants de batterie et la deuxième sous la direction du lieutenant-colonel Sparling.

La batterie d'état-major, celle dite "mystère", travailla d'arrache-pied, tout en donnant un excellent soutien logistique au régiment. Même si la Base Valcartier n'offre pas beaucoup de positions appropriées pour déploiement d'état-major, le "bric-à-brac" du capitaine Terry Melnyk en trouvèrent d'autres quand même. La position "pique-nique" du club de chasse et pêche n'a plus le même air depuis une certaine nuit . . . (on contremanda notre permission d'y aller, mais un peu trop tard!) N'oublions pas non plus que la section d'entretien gagna la compétition de "forteresse des champs" avec un poste de commandement très impressionnant.

Les batteries X et Q en ont profité lors de la première partie, pour varier leur entraînement. En plus du tir noraml servant à entraîner le personnel des obusiers, des postes de commandement et des postes d'observation comme artilleurs, les batteries ont pratiqué certaines autres procédures. Elles se sont refamiliarisées avec les déplacements par hélicoptères (CHINOOKS), les dé-

placement de nuit et elles se sont même servies d'un pont flottant installé sur la rivière Jacques-Cartier. Tout ceci amenait le niveau des batteries à un tel point qu'elles étaient prêtes, pour la deuxième phase, à affronter tous les désirs du commandant du Cinquième.



L'exercice OBUS ECLAIR en progrès.

Un fait à remarquer, pendant cette période, c'est que chacune des batteries s'est créé (ou plutôt défriché) un poste d'observation (OP). Il leur prit deux jours pour le faire et ce fut un travail très ardu: deux jours de creusage, de dégagement, de coupe et de défrichage du terrain. Ils ont finalement réussi et les rumeurs laissent sous-entendre que la batterie Q aurait nommé le sien OP DALLAIRE! (peut-être à cause de leur commandant de batterie) et la batterie X, OP BLAIS. Pourquoi Blais? Semble-t-il que l'artilleur J.J.M. Blais aurait presque tout défriché cet OP à lui seul (en tant qu'ex-bûcheron). Il mérite donc cet honneur . . .

Pendant la même période, la phase 1 de la batterie V (défense aérienne) se déroulait dans la Beauce. Cet exercice s'est très bien déroulé et les avantages retirés, tant par les civils que les militaires sont incalculables. La batterie V eut la chance de faire un "test" d'équipement. En effet, le capitaine Davidson, officier d'entretien du régiment, se demandait comment évaluer les nouvelles barres de sécurité posées sur les "jeeps". Le capitaine Marc Tremblay et son chauffeur, l'artilleur J.G.L. Boies, peuvent lui garantir qu'elles fonctionnent très bien et qu'elles sont TRES TRES solides. C'est d'ailleurs le dernier test de ce genre qu'elles veulent faire . . .

Le 8 septembre, le lieutenant-colonel Sparling prenait son régiment "en main". Son but était de supporter une avance pendant quelques jours, établir une position défensive creusées, l'occuper et fournir le tir d'appui jusqu'à ce que . . .

Les deux jours de l'avance se déroulèrent sans problème. Le régiment au complet était déplacé par hélicoptères et le tir était toujours disponible en tout temps. Nous n'avions pas la suprématie aérienne mais par une incroyable chance les deux batteries de canons étaient bien protégées par deux sections de Blowpipes. L'avance complétée, tous durent se mettre à l'oeuvre et établir une position défensive creusées. En suivant toujours les bonnes vieilles procédures, les batteries se déployèrent, prêtes à fournir le support. La nuit (pendant trois jours), ils creusèrent une position alternative (ou principale) qui devait être occupée plus tard. Bien sûr, pendant ce temps, les détachements de Blowpipe faisaient la même chose.

Vint ensuite le déplacement à ces positions. Tous étaient satisfaits de se rendre compte que le travail qu'ils venaient de faire (creusage) était efficace et, en temps de guerre, serait très utile.



Repondez quelqu'un, semble dire le Bdr D. Santerre. L'alt J.M.J. Villeneuve, est prêt à essayer.



Le major Dallaire explique le déroulement d'un plan de feu pendant la visite du gouverneur-général Schreyer et du brigadier-général Richard le 7 septembre.

Notre exercice fut marqué de visites importantes. Nous avons eu la chance d'avoir la visite du gouverneur-général ainsi que du lieutenant-général Paradis le 10 septembre. Ils visitèrent les positions et le gouverneur-général tira même un des obusiers. L'autre visite fut celle du brigadier-général Richard, commandant du 5e GBC, le 13 septembre.

L'exercice fut en succès du début jusqu'à la fin et aussi très profitable à chacun de nous.

LA BATTERIE "V" CHEZ LES CIVILS

Les membres de la batteries "V" ont eu la chance pour la première fois, de faire deux exercices majeurs sur des terrains civils. Pour ces deux occasions, il s'agissait de passer trois ou quatre jours d'un exercice d'une durée de dix jours hors de la base.

Comme tous le savent (peut-être), il devient très difficile de motiver les membres d'un détachement de Blowpipe lors d'un exercice. Contrairement à l'artillerie,

dont les membres deviennent alors très actifs (tir réel), nos "anti-aériens" eux, manquent de réalisme. De plus, on s'en est vite rendu compte à Valcartier; les étendues de terrain à l'intérieur d'une base n'offrent pas trop de terrains idéaux pour le déploiement de Blowpipes. On en arrive alors vite au point où il faut "re-défendre" les positions déjà occupées ultérieurement. Vous pouvez aussi vous imaginer qu'après deux ou trois exercices, plus personne n'a besoin de faire une reconnaissance bien approfondie pour déployer ses détachements. Notre porte de sortie restait donc facile à trouver: les terrains civils.

Ceux-ci ajoutent un montant incroyable de réalisme à ce qui pourrait devenir un exercice vite ennuyeux. De plus, on peut y trouver beaucoup d'avantages.

Il est très difficile de trouver des scénarios réalistes à l'intérieur d'un terrain de 15 km par 20 km. Si on prend pour acquis que le Blowpipe n'est, au départ qu'un système de défense pour points vitaux (PV) toutes les possibilités nous sont alors présentées. Il ne reste plus qu'à imaginer un plan quelconque, l'adopter à notre exercice et le mettre en pratique. Des centaines de "PV" sont alors à notre portée et ceux-ci sont bien réels: ponts, tours, centres hydro-électriques, quartiers-généraux (quand même fictifs), etc.

Une quantité illimitée de possibilités se présentent à nous. Nous avons le choix du terrain et des routes. Les déplacements ne sont pas restreints à des petits secteurs. Lorsqu'on change de position, on varie vraiment les panoramas. Au lieu de trouver en rond à l'intérieur d'une base, les déplacements se font plutôt d'une façon tactique, facilement identifiable et compréhensible, suivant un plan défini.

Les responsables se trouvent devant des situations assez différentes et d'autant plus réalistes. Quand la batterie se retrouve entre 50 et 130 km de la base et donc du Régiment, on risque de se retrouver devant de petits problèmes tels que: durée du trajet aller-retour aux PL (parfois un total de 4 heures de route); perte de communication dans certains secteurs d'où la nécessité d'employer d'autres moyens civils; temps requis par le Régiment pour fournir des services à la batterie (tels que dépannage ou réparations), etc. Ceux-ci et une foule d'autres problèmes, en plus d'être bénéfiques et d'entraîner les membres de la batterie, font de même pour le Régiment.

La valeur de ces exercices n'est plus à discuter. Le côté tactique (creusage, utilisation de munitions de pratique, attaques au gaz, etc.) est réellement pratiqué lors de la partie de l'exercice se déroulant à la base. Ce qui manque ici est appris et plus approfondi à l'extérieur.

Là, tous peuvent vraiment y pratiquer la lecture de cartes. Je précise même "plusieurs cartes" autant civiles que militaires. Il est aussi très facile de se faire un scénario de guerre et de l'expliquer aux hommes. Ils le retiennent beaucoup plus facilement, s'impliquent et s'intéressent beaucoup plus. Les "PV" dans la majorité des cas sont réels; donc ceci met beaucoup d'intérêt.

De plus, l'expérience que nous acquérons à planifier ces exercices est très valable. Nous sortons alors d'une routine qui devenait, à la longue, automatique.

Un des bons points, sinon le meilleur, lors de ces exercices, est la relation qui se produit entre les civils et les militaires. Il n'y a aucun doute que ceci est aussi bénéfique à eux qu'à nous. Cela permet, en certaines occasions, de renforcer ou de modifier leur opinion vers nous. Ils voient ce que nous faisons, ils s'intéressent, ils questionnent, ils viennent même nous visiter. Ils se sentent impliqués et ils aiment ça. Il y a quelquefois de la réticence, au début, de la part de quelques-uns mais lorsqu'on les remercie, à la toute fin, ils sont très heureux

d'avoir participé (de leur façon) à un exercice militaire.

En employant les bonnes procédures et en agissant de façon civilisée, après un certain temps, on se retrouve devant une population civile qui a vraiment une opinion positive des Forces Armées. Selon moi, ce but est atteint, on ne peut dire que ces exercices sont inutiles . . .

UN FRANCAIS A SUFFIELD

Etant sans doute le premier artilleur français à poser le pied dans le désert de Suffield, je vous livre quelques réflexions que m'a suggérées cette participation à l'exercice MEDICINE MAN IV au mois de juillet-août 1979. Ainsi l'insigne honneur m'a été donné d'appuyer une compagnie canadienne avec une batterie britannique et de participer à des exercices dont le nom résonne de manière douloureuse dans l'histoire de France: Malpaquet 1709, Waterloo 1815. Successivement j'étudierai les points suivants: l'entraînement au sein d'un groupe tactique, l'aspect spécifique au point de vue artillerie et enfin le travail de l'observateur d'artillerie au cours de l'exercice.

Comme tout exercice MEDICINE MAN, une compagnie canadienne se trouvait intégrée au sein d'un groupement tactique britannique comprenant ainsi deux compagnies mécanisées, 2 escadrons de chars, une batterie 105mm Abbot et une compagnie de génie. Il est indéniable que cet exercice s'est révélé comme extrêmement bénéfique de par le réalisme que provoque le tir réel. De plus les champs de tir en Europe de l'Ouest n'autorisent pas une semblable liberté de manoeuvre. Outre quelques entorses au point de vue tactique dues à des impératifs de sécurité, le réalisme pratiqué permet de développer une meilleure connaissance du combat interarmes et des liaisons sur le terrain. Cet aspect capital justifie pleinement la participation d'un groupe tactique canadien supporté par un observateur d'artillerie ainsi que d'un détachement de reconnaissance, puisqu'il s'agit d'une occasion unique de pouvoir travailler ensemble, de se connaître entre différentes armes voire différentes armées et donc d'acquérir une meilleure efficacité. Le fait de travailler de cette manière en équipe représente une valeur irremplaçable et replace ainsi le caractère complémentaire de chaque arme.

Du point de vue artillerie pure, l'exercice s'est toutefois montré quelque peu décevant, en raison d'une part de la maigreur des stocks en munitions alloués pour l'ensemble de la manoeuvre (environ mille coups) et d'autre part la lourde tâche qui incombait à la batterie de 105mm Abbot d'appuyer quatre groupes tactiques sans pouvoir faire valoir l'appui général. Cet aspect pourrait s'améliorer l'année prochaine grâce à l'adjonction d'une troupe britannique de 3 canons M109 155mm susceptible de rendre plus réaliste encore l'appui d'artillerie en y jouant l'aspect appui général. Quant à la discipline de tir, à quelques nuances près, artilleurs canadiens ou britanniques parlent le même langage qui ne possède cette fois que bien peu de choses en commun par rapport à l'artillerie française.

L'emploi qui a été fait sur cet exercice de groupe tactique canadien n'a pas permis à l'observateur d'artillerie de développer au maximum l'appui feu souhaité par le commandant de compagnie. En effet le groupe tactique canadien a été le plus souvent employé en réserve ou prêt à appuyer les unités blindés britanniques de l'avant, réduisant ainsi les possibilités de tir à quelques tirs d'arrêt. D'autre part, en ce qui concerne l'équipage de l'observateur d'artillerie, il est indispensable que son personnel soit parfaitement rompu à la discipline de tir. En effet il est hors de question d'y apprendre les rudiments de son métier d'artilleur mais de le mettre en

pratique afin de le perfectionner sous cet aspect du combat mécanisé.

En conclusion à propos de cet excellent exercice, il ne faut pas oublier qu'il s'agit d'une affaire avant tout britannique et que ces derniers ont le souci bien naturel d'entraîner leurs troupes en premier lieu. De ce fait il me paraîtrait souhaitable de développer ce type d'exercice sous une direction canadienne permettant de pourvoir à l'entraînement d'un groupement tactique canadien, y incluant de la même manière une batterie et une compagnie de génie. Et que l'on se rappelle que si l'on veut que la voix des canons soit efficace en temps de guerre, elle doit d'abord se faire entendre en temps de paix.

Bernard Lefebure, Pharmacien

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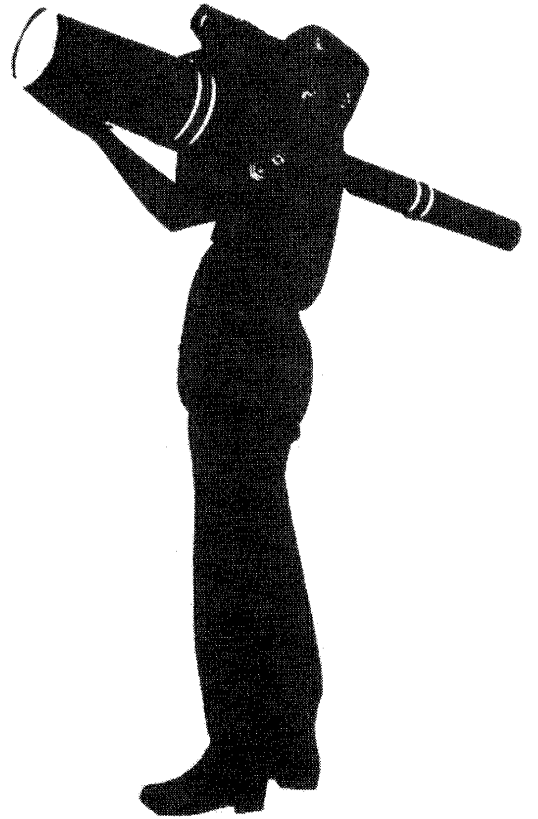
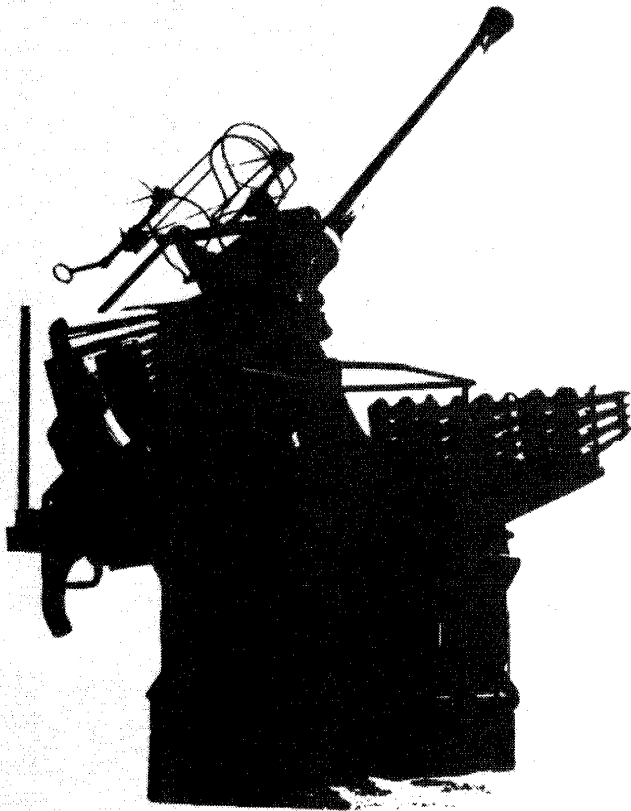


**Au Service de la
Communauté Militaire
Région de Quebec**

**THE CANADIAN FORCES EXCHANGE SYSTEM
CFB VALCARTIER**

**LES ECONOMATS DES FORCE CANADIENNES
BFC VALCARTIER**

128 AAD BTY



128 AAD BTY

In all respects 1979 was a very successful year for 128 AAD Bty.

The year began auspiciously as the Battery did well on the annual Tactical Evaluation in February. A month later, the Battery continued in fine form as it underwent the NATO Tactical Evaluation. Individual performance was commended by Wing Commander Gibson, a British member of the Tac Eval staff. The Battery obtained a "satisfactory" rating which is the highest evaluation possible with our present weapons system.

Some members of the Battery, a week later, traded the liquid sunshine of an early German spring for the late winter wonderland of Manitoba. Sixteen members of the Battery plus one war task assigned, Cpl Langenau, went to CFB Shilo to take part in a Boffin Practice Camp for ten days. The practice went extremely well even if our "sky-blue gunner" Cpl Langenau did cut a tree down while engaged in direct fire. The all-round success and the excellent treatment received was due to the efforts of U Bty and particularly of MWO White who did a superb job of organizing the whole show.

Munsingen ranges are a common sight to 128 AAD Bty gunners as the Battery supports the fighter squadrons by observing ordnance impact by cross observation with C2 aiming circles and reporting the point of impact to the aircraft concerned thus permitting the pilot to know his error within seconds of an attack run. May saw the Battery in Munsingen twice and for a different twist, the Blowpipe troop took their weapons. This permitted them to practice tracking aircraft flying in five-attack profiles. It proved to be good training and the exercises gave the Battery the chance to observe the effects of napalm, rockets and 20mm cannon.

The Base Commander's Annual Inspection came at the end of May and was highlighted by the dedication of a refurbished 3.7 inch AA gun. It was explained to Col Bosman by the CO, Capt Mills, that the gun was intended to serve as a reminder of the historical air defence role of the Canadian Artillery and as a reminder of the Battery's present air defence responsibilities.

June was an active month for the Battery. It started with the whole Battery qualifying on their personal weapons at the small arms ranges in Achern. It was unfortunate however, that the presence of the local forest "meister" prevented MBdr Jardine from absconding with a "turkey".



MBdr Wright and Bdr Bulloch on Ex Whirly Gig.

Later that month, Sgt Letcher accompanied by MBdr Budd, MBdr Wright, MBdr Harding, MBdr Restoule, MCpl Welton, Bdr Bulloch, Bdr Lafrance, Gnr Cousins and Gnr Gallant took part in Exercise "WHIRLY GIG". This was a nine day air defence exercise involving Canadian, British, Danish and Dutch air defence gunners. This was the first time that Canadians had taken part in the exercise. The Battery working in conjunction with the AD Tp 1 RCHA, gained valuable experience in point defence and convoy protection, and in operating under the demanding conditions of a fully tactical exercise in the field.

This was not the only exercise at this time as Sgt White with six other Battery members attended Exercise "CLOUDY CHORUS". This is a continuing NATO-run air defence exercise using live aircraft — an element fully appreciated by the gunners as it proved to be excellent aircraft recognition practice due to the many types of aircraft used.

The end of June brought with it an unusual augmentation for the Battery. Ten army cadets selected from all over Canada, joined the Battery for the summer. They were an enthusiastic group and were kept busy by Lt Leonard. They helped to build and reinforce Blowpipe positions and spent many hours on the Blowpipe trainer. Aircraft recognition was taught to them and they had all attained a Spotter Level 3 qualification before their summer in Baden was over. On the lighter side, they visited Munich, the Maginot Line and even the Ramstein Air Show. What time was left was taken up by barbecues and their participation on the Battery Ball Team. It was a tantalizing taste of air defence gunner, for these youths could not be but impressed by 128 AAD Bty.

July's activities were highlighted by the Battery's involvement in a Sunset Ceremony held in Rastatt. The Battery provided a saluting gun and detachment — Bdr Atkinson, MBdr McIntyre and Gnr Cousins under the command of Sgt White. This was the first time that this annual display, held by 3 RCR, was not held in BadenBaden which placed painful limitations on the Battery's participation. Unfortunately, the gun was not allowed to fire as it was held in the Pink Palace and there were fears of broken windows.

The Battery turned out in its usual immaculate form for the CFE Change of Command parade in August, as the reins of power were transferred from MGen Belzile to MGen Hanna.



Dedication of 3.7 inch AA gun by Col Bosman, accompanied by the CO, Capt Mills.

Continuing in this vein, the Battery sent a guard of honour and colour party to Wunstorf a month later. We were the Canadian representatives in the 1979 Autumn Forge Inauguration Parade and Ceremony who, along with German, Belgian, Dutch, American and British troops, welcomed the Queen's Regiment (British Mobile Force) to Germany. The number of nations created some problems which were ironed out only after numerous rehearsals to standardize drill, but a great deal of comradeship developed between the Battery and the other nationalities as they worked together.



Commanding Officer, Capt Mills, congratulating Sgt White on his promotion.

WO Mahar, along with MBdr Harding, Bdr Lafrance and Bdr Shepherd went back to Canada in September to carry out Blowpipe continuation training. Encountering the Blowpipe Prop for the first time, they found it a very useful addition to the weapon system.

In the same month, Mr. Salisbury, the director of the Boffin program, visited 128 AAD Bty. The Battery was introduced to the Boffin blank firing barrel and the new Boffin blank ammunition — an essential addition to permit realistic training on the gun and to exercise recoil and hydraulic systems.

The Battery was kept gainfully employed throughout November. On the first of November Gnr McCormick and Gnr Sharpe flanked the new base sign as it was unveiled to officially recognize Baden's becoming a base. Their fine turnout served to show the air element what real soliders look like. This display continued with the Battery's participation in Baden's Remembrance Day Parade. The Battery provided the vigil — Gnrs Cousins, Gallant, McCormick and Sharpe — and the saluting gun — MBdr Jardine, Bdr Mowbray and Gnr Hughes under the able command of Sgt Porter.

Later that month, the Battery took two days and incorporated a driving and map using exercise with a visit to our partnership unit — 4 Bty, 10 Flugabwehrregiment in Sigmaringen. No one got seriously lost and the Germans went out of their way to entertain us. It was an enlightening visit as there were thorough briefings on Redeye and Gepard and on the German air defence Battery's roles and tactics. It was undoubtedly a memorable experience for all concerned due to the excellent hospitality offered and friendships that sprung up between the members of the two batteries.

December brought the year to a close on a good footing. The career manager (OR) visited the Battery, bringing tidings of good cheer to those rotating back to Canada in the spring. The last of the year's six Starfighter exercises went well and, much to the relief of the Blowpipe and Boffin detachments, it didn't rain for a change.



Commanding Officer, Capt Mills, congratulating Sgt Veinot on his promotion.

Throughout the year, the Battery saw a few changes in its members:

Promotions: Sgt White F., Sgt Veinot C.E., MBdr Jardine T.J., MBdr Smith P.R., MBdr Harding R.G., Bdr O'Toole D.J., Bdr Smith S.C.

Posted Out: WO Spence G., Sgt Veinot C.E., Sgt Habing K.R., Sgt Haley P.L.M., MBdr Davidson C., Bdr Smith S.C.

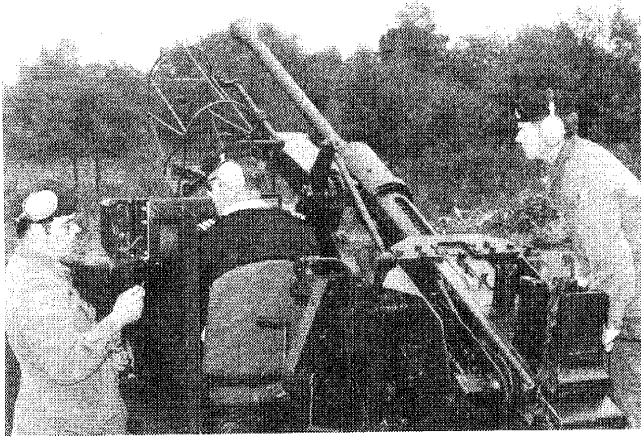
Posted In: Sgt Kalmakoff J., Sgt Poter D., Gnr Sharpe D., Gnr Hughes G., Gnr McCormick D., Gnr Desutter D.

Attached: Lt Leonard arrived in March and departed in August. Lt Crawford arrived in November.

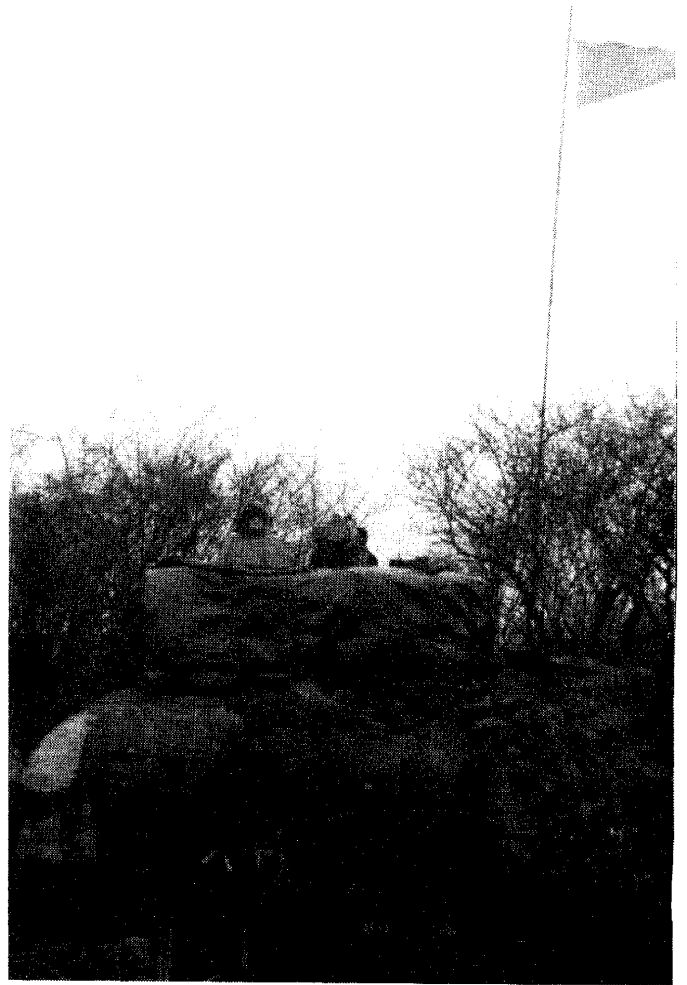
The year was a full and productive year for 128 AAD Bty, and if the next years are as bright as the past year, the "Baden Gunners" can look forward to a very enjoyable and rewarding future.



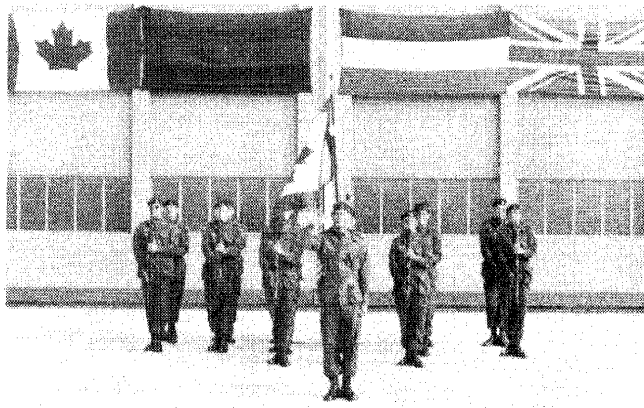
The CO and the BSM share the pride of three new MBdrs: MBdr Harding, MBdr Jardine and MBdr Smith.



LCol Dalziel, about to fire the first blank round, is assisted by MBdr McIntyre and Gnr Cousins.



MBdr (now Sgt) Veinot and Cpl Hyra at a prepared Blowpipe position.



Honour Guard at Wunstorf for 1979 Autumn Forge Inauguration Parade.



From a German winter . . .



. . . to a Manitoba spring!

129 AAD BTY RCA



129 AAD BTY

INTRODUCTION

1979! Well — what can I say? For the kids waiting for Christmas and the young soldier waiting to rotate, it was a long year. But for the battery, it was all too short. We aimed high but never did quite get all the things done that we wanted to do. I think that's a good sign.

The battery still looks much the same this year as it did last. Twenty-eight all ranks. BHQ with seven, the Blowpipe Troop with ten and the remaining eleven in the Boffin Troop.

There have been few changes on the equipment holding list. The 19 40mm Boffins; 31 vehicles, and the now 10 18kw Generators, are just as much work to maintain as ever.

THE YEAR

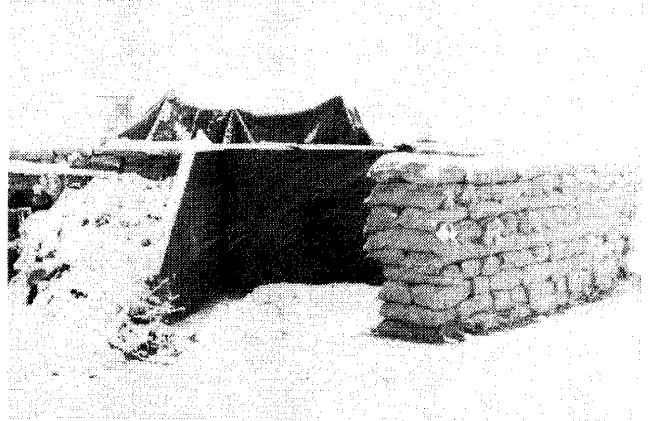
The year started with the battery in an excellent posture. The fall '78 training program stood us in good stead. All that was left to do in January to ready ourselves for the Tactical Evaluations was to clear the festive season cobwebs and tidy up the War Task Assigned training.

The National Tactical Evaluation struck sooner than expected, 7 and 8 February. The assessors swarmed in and put the battery and the base through the wringer. To some, the National Evaluation might well be an unwelcome event. But to the battery, it is a God-send. It gives us the chance to test ourselves and wash our linen in privacy.



Be happy in your work! Mixing dry sand and cement for the 40mm Boffin Shelters. Left to right: Bdr Corbin E.W., Bdr Normandin J.P.P., Gnr Lepine A., Gnr Boucher J.F.L.H. and Gnr St-Amour P.A.J. (Love) in the background grinning. Another local invention.

February was consumed righting the wrongs, and on 25 February, phase one of the NATO Tactical Evaluation was tested (AP & R) Alert Posture and Recall System — the snowball and deployment went well and the exercise was recessed until 26-27 March for phase two — the real test. The battery was ready.



The 40mm Boffin Position — the finished product a la sand bags. Where is this? You are right — Lahr, West Germany.

March allowed some time to reflect on procedures, finish off a lot of annual leave, and get the annual TOETs started. Finally the 26th of March arrived. The NATO Evaluation was on. The battery fielded 100% of its strength plus 19 of the 21 War Task Assigned. The assessment of the battery was most favorable. The exercise ended and everything we owned had been used, dirtied and now needed cleaning.

It took the next four weeks to get all of the equipment back into shape. Nothing was overlooked.

May started with a Change of Command Parade for the Chief Operations Officer. We were losing Colonel Jack Partington, a man who took the time to know and chat with even the newest gunner. Next came the Boffin Shelter project which was to continue through the summer.

June, July and August were used to continue local projects and push people out on leave. In total, six of the Boffin positions were completed by the end of August.

September 4 marked the start of the fall training plan. The newcomers were all on the ground and all leave was ended. All manner of subjects were taught, tested and retrained, WTA personnel were retrained and all of the annual training and testing was again completed for another year. The annual trek to Gagetown and Valcartier for continuation firing of Boffin and Blowpipe was completed on 9-10 October and 1-2 November respectively.

The fall training plan drew to a close at the end of November. The enormous task of catching up on all of the maintenance came next. It had to be compressed into the first two weeks of December in order to ready ourselves equipment-wise for the new year.

At the time of writing the cleanup is not yet complete. The training is done and the planning for all of the Christmas festivities is in gear. In short, the complete year is just about tidy and we're all set to start again.

TRAINING

6A — This year MBdr Bouchard A.J. was first on course. He departed for sunny CFB Gagetown to commence training on 4 January 1979.

BLTP — For a minute there I couldn't think what it stood for but then I remembered — (actually I peeked into the phone book), Base Language Training Plan. The candidates are too many to mention. Let's just say we have a steady flow on courses, bumper to bumper, every morning almost year round.

TOETS — The task of conducting the first of a series of four Base Small Arms Range Practices fell to the battery on 2 February. Needless to say, we took best advantage of the situation and loaded every available battery member. All, save a few and what were to be posted in through the summer were qualified Pistol, FN and SMG for yet another year.

WTA Training — The training of the 22 personnel War Task Assigned (WTA) to the battery for emergency manning purposes, commenced on the last Friday of January. The once monthly training sessions carried on throughout the year, (save the rotation months). The task of the WTA is to load and assist in observation. They have to be taught these basic tasks and learn how to survive, be it first aid, field feeding, buddy care, Nuclear, Biological or Chemical Warfare skills. It takes a lot of time and effort to train these mechanics, carpenters, clerks and supply types, but they are doing the job so they have to be taught — and they're doing it well.

Tactical Evaluation — (Tac Eval) — A Tac Eval is a test of how well you do your job and of how well you would survive a war. Then why is it here listed under the heading training? Simply put, although its prime function is to provide the Commander with an accurate assessment of the unit's warring capability it is still the best and most realistic training situation provided throughout the year. That is, both the National and the NATO Tac Evals. This year marked our second National and NATO Tac Evals. The battery did well on both. We firmed up our methods of operation and in part proved the value of some new concepts. A most worthwhile experience.

CLC — Gunners Lepine A., St-Amour P.A.J. and St-Cyr J.A.R.S., all had a go at the Combat Leader Course which started on 23 April. Not all succeeded but to the winners go the spoils, which provides good incentive to the others to try again; and they will!

Pilot Training — No one brought home 500 dollars this year, but between 4 July and 9 October, Gunner Boucher, Bombardier Lepage and Gunner St-Cyr all qualified on their Basic Aerial Target Operators Course in Moncton, New Brunswick.

6A Again — This time the French Connection. MBdrs Hardy J.O.J. and Michaud J.A.C., off to Combat Training Center Valcartier, on 10 September, for the course in their mother tongue. Both were successful and back to the unit by 11 November. Just in time for MBdr Michaud to catch a bride on 1 December. Our Congratulations!

NBC — The battery underwent its annual NBC Refresher Course on 24 and 25 September. It is mandatory for all Base personnel to undergo a one day annual refresher. However, one day just isn't enough for the job we do. The course has to be expanded to include all the nitty-gritty for NBC Sentries. Which means two days — not to

mention the constant periods of review throughout the year — you just can't get enough.

Map and Driving — Again this year on the 3rd and 4th of October, all members of the battery competed for the Rally-O Trophy. After two full days of both Map Using and Vehicle driving skill assessment, the overall winner was MBdr Dwyer F.G. — well done!

Boffin CT — Talk about a rush! One times ten kilometers and a map exercise on the first of October, one times ten kilometers and the obstacle course on the 2nd, the Rally-O on the 3rd and 4th, and a Boffin Gun Drill refresher before departing Lahr at 13:30 hours on the 5th of October. That's what led up to the firing practice in Valcartier for MWO Levesque and his party of nine others. From all reports, the firing went without a hitch and all had a fine time. Our hats off to our host.

Blowpipe CT — Bdr Walker R.D., Gnr St-Cyr J.A.R.S., Gnr Boucher J.F.L.H. with Sgt Parkinson R.K., as IC and Observer, departed to CFB Gagetown for a joint Blowpipe Continuation Firing practice with 1 RCHA Blowpipe Troop on 2 November. Again, all went well and our thanks to the Air Defence Wing of the Artillery School.

Det Comd Blowpipe — Sometimes you luck in and sometimes you don't. This time the Detachment Commander Blowpipe Course just nicely dove-tailed into the Blowpipe Continuation Training. All three firers were able to stay on in Gagetown to attend the Detachment Commander Course. A few dollars saved.



Aircraft tracking drills in full kit. For the keen observer; yes, you're right, but until the balloon goes up, the gloves and overboots are not to be worn.

Fall Training Plan — Aside from the easily identified courses and events, the Fall Training Plan is the mainstay of the battery. The subjects and training are just too many to list. The whole package was put together again this year by MWO Levesque J.N. The weekly timetables are very flexible; they have to be. But their content is a little like the old fashioned dose of castor oil, you get it sooner or later.

One of the unique aspects of training is the difficulty or lack of difficulty encountered in a group with such a high Francophone content, operating in English. What frequently occurs is that a Francophone instructor often teaches a totally Francophone class in English.

The system at times seems terribly inefficient but oddly enough, the men themselves prefer it that way. The logic lays in the fact all want to improve their English.

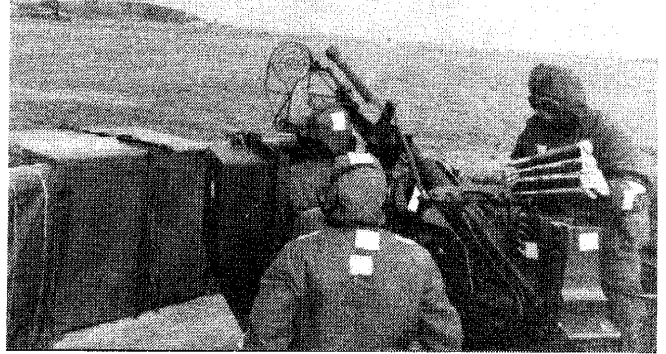
RECEPTION AND DISPATCH

Who did we loose and who did we gain this year? It was a reasonably stable year.

Our gains were as follows: Lt M.J. Duhamel Attached, Posted from 1 RCHA, 1 March; Gnr Savoie J.M.M., 5 RALC, 13 July; Gnr Lapointe J.G.A., 5 RALC, 13 July; Gnr Trudel J.L.M., 5 RALC, 13 July; Bdr Walker R.D., 2 RCHA, 16 July; MBdr McIntyre J.N., 1 RCHA, 30 July; MBdr Fox M.R., 1 RCHA, 2 August; Cpl Murphy W.M., 4 Svc Bn, 27 August; Gnr Knowlton J.W.J., 5 RALC, 30 August; Lt Mader L.R. Attached Posted from 1 RCHA, 1 November.

Our losses include the following: Cpl Riley T.S., 4 CER Lahr, 6 June; Sgt Prudhomme J.W., Recruiting Toronto, 22 June; Sgt Teale D.W., 3 RCHA Shilo, 1 June; Bdr Corbin E.W., RSS Atlantic, 13 July; Sgt Demings A.K., 1 RCHA Lahr, 2 August; Lt Duhamel M.J., 1 RCHA Lahr, 31 August; Sgt Roy J.C., 3 RCHA Shilo, 17 September.

Retirements: MBdr Gyorvary L.G., 30 October '79; Bdr Paulin J.P., 27 November '79.



Boffin Gun Drill

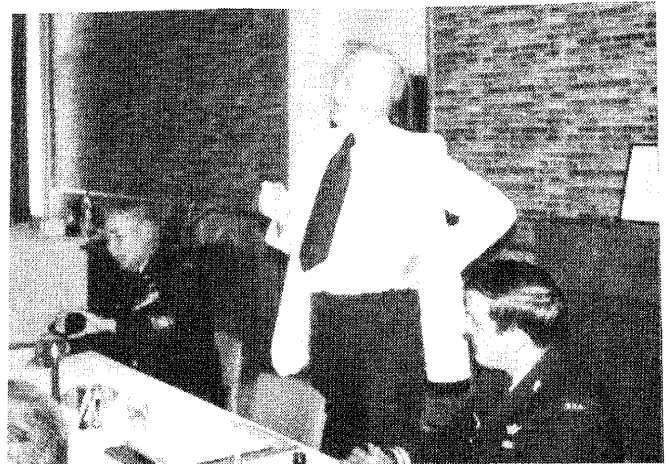
Tracking a CF104 through the "POP UP" on its way in. No. 1 MBdr Parisien J.D.D.; No. 2 Gnr Boucher J.F.L.H.; No. 3 Cpl Hillyard. It is a bit hard to tell who's who.



The Base Commander inspects the battery. Left to right: the Commanding Officer, Captain J.R.M. Lemieux; Colonel J.F.Y. Sorel, Base Commander CFB Lahr; Sgt Teale D.W.; the BSM, MWO Darby W.G.; the Command Chief Warrant Officer, CWO B.C. Robinson; and Lieutenant Colonel W.J.B. Partington, Chief Operations Officer.

CEREMONY

On Parade — It was an exceptionally quiet year insofar as parades were concerned. Aside from the Commanding Officer's weekly parades and participation in Base Guards of Honour, there were only three events of any consequence. They were the Change of Command parades for the Commander CFE, the Base Commander and the Chief Operations Officer. Our complete Chain of Command was overhauled.



It's hard to sum up so many years!

Visits — Our first official visitor of the year was the "CWO Artillery", CWO M.A. MacDonald, on the occasion of the Director of Artillery's Annual Visit. The Director himself could not be present but he was exceptionally well represented. Mr. MacDonald passed on all the latest and in return was dined in a fashion befitting a welcome guest.

We are sure that he enjoyed himself, as he left he laughed, shook his head, and remarked "A happy host".

There were many visits, inspections and tours of the unit by local Commanders. But none so welcome as our departing chief Operations Officer, Lieutenant Colonel W.J.B. Partington. His entry in our guest register may provide some insight to the rapport established.

"To all members of 129 AAD Battery, Thank you for your outstanding loyalty and professional conduct during my tour as Chief Operations Officer. Your capability and performance has given continuous effect to the true meaning of 'Operations' at this airfield.

Signed 4 May '79".

The Master Gunner — As if by magic, who should appear but the Master Gunner. In the disguise of a civilian yet! Mr. Sutherland (for the uninitiated, the former Commanding Officer), was over here on official business. We didn't believe him. He was really inspecting the battery to make sure it was up to snuff.

The Master Gunner did get an opportunity to chat with all of the men and get a look at the equipment. His business was to keep him here for about two weeks. This gave us a chance to set up our own retirement dinner for him. So we arbitrarily picked the 17th of August, for a full scale retirement dinner and at the same time we told the Master Gunner that the Commanding Officer and Senior NCOs would like to head out to a Gasthaus for a luncheon with him. He agreed — so the stage was set.

Keeping the truth from him was like keeping the cheese from a mouse. In the days leading up to the dinner he wondered why all of the trophies were out of the trophy case. Where was his picture? What were our people doing setting up chairs in the Europahof?

By pure chance, the Master Gunner mentioned that he was spending another of his birthdays away from home. The date: yes, as luck would have it, 17 August, the day of the dinner. We now needed a birthday cake; was it too late to order one? "We've got to have a cake even if I have to make it myself," were Sgt Jean Hamelin's words. He did!

Finally the hour had arrived. The battery was assembled and waiting. Enter one unsuspecting Master Gunner. The dinner, presentation and speeches which followed were beyond description. It is suffice to say that a fine soldier received a fitting farewell. It is hoped that the photos provided are reprintable as they do to a good degree, convey the spirit of the occasion.



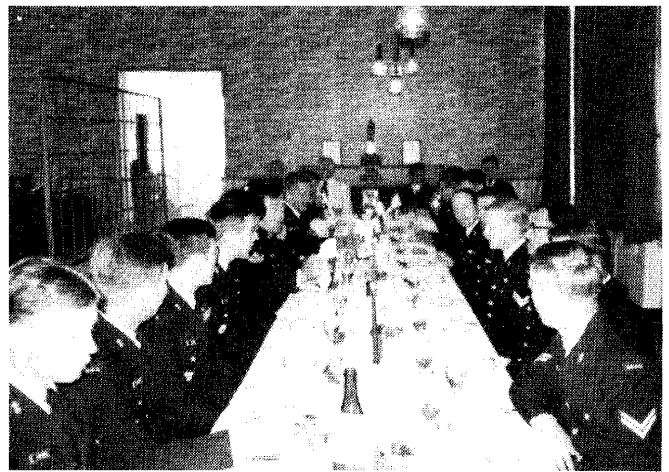
"Happy Birthday, Master Gunner!" Sgt Hamelin did it again!

SOCIAL

DM — The battery's social calendar suffered severely from the plight of the dollar. Deutch marks are far harder to come by now, which means that they are much more carefully spent. The net result is lower revenue and fewer functions.

The lack of money did reduce the number of dances to two only. But on the bright side, each in itself was unique and thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Our Rotation Dance was held on 26 May in a small Gasthaus in Hofweir. The meal was first class, the music good. The Christmas Dance was pretty much a carbon copy. (Good that is), but we went back to an old stomping ground — the Gasthaus Grunnen Baum. A fine evening.

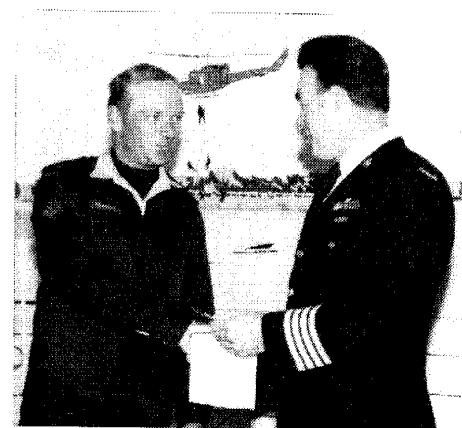


The Retirement Dinner for CWO (Master Gunner) R.G. Sutherland.

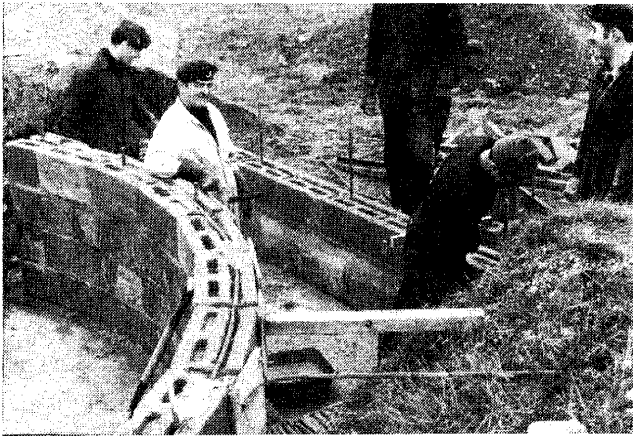
Promotions — 1979 was quite a fair promotion year. Our hearty congratulations are extended to: MBdr Michard J.A.C., 4 February '79; Sgt Teale D.W., 19 February '79; Bdr Lepage J.R.A.A., 3 March '79; Sgt Demings A.K., 10 April '79; Sgt. Parkinson R.K., 15 June '79; MWO Levesque J.N., 6 July '79; MBdr Parisien J.D.D., 9 November '79; AP/MBdr St-Cyr J.A.R.S., 16 November '79.



Well deserved promotions (left to right): the CO Captain J.R.M. Lemieux; Sgt Teale D.W.; MBdr Blackburn J.L.B.; MBdr Michaud J.A.C. and Bdr Lepage J.R.A.A.



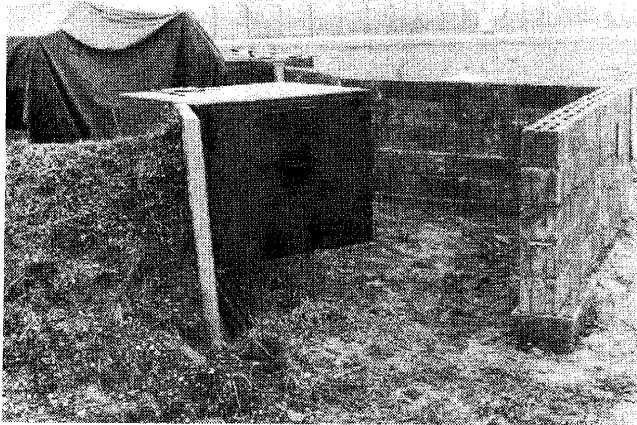
MBdr A.K. Demings receives his promotion to Sergeant from Colonel J.F.Y. Sorell, Base Commander, CFB Lahr.



Construction of the detachment shelter. Our crew of 021 masons. Left to right: Gnr St-Amour P.A.J.; MBdr Dwyer F.G.; MBdr Michard J.A.C.; MBdr Bouchard A.J.; and MBdr Parisien J.D.D.

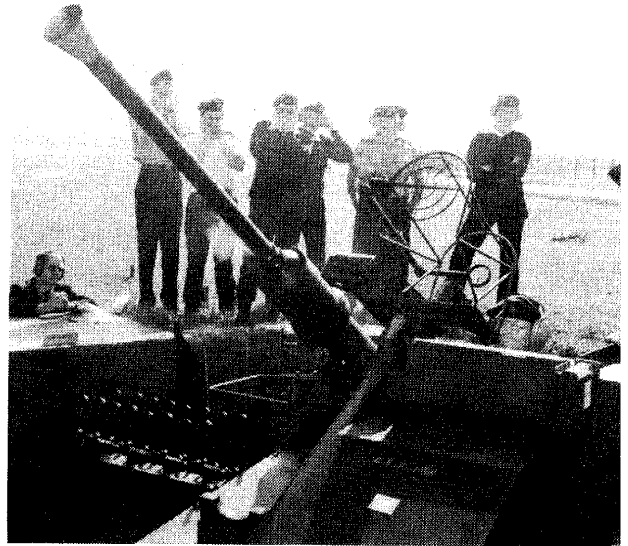
PROJECTS

Boffin — Our Bunker Project still heads the list of things to get done. If you recall from last year, the project progressed well using sand bags. After a great deal of wheeling and dealing though, we liaised our way into what we wanted in the first place — concrete. To this end, a blueprint complete with a “build by numbers plan”, was produced and five of our finest proceeded to build a concrete block prototype. The object of the prototype is to demonstrate that the job can be done by self help properly within the costs estimated.



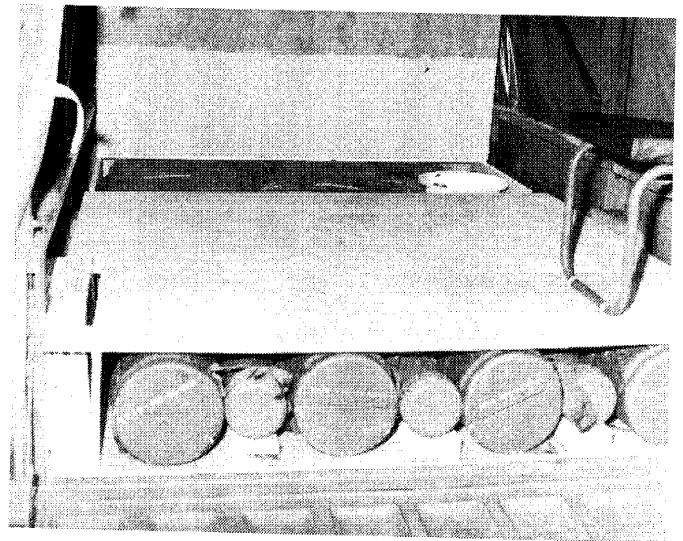
Call Sign 21 gets the concrete block look. All that's left to finish is the four inch cap on the top of the wall and a finish coat. Once completed, a dirt embankment will be added all around, and a canopy type shelter will cover the gun itself.

BFA — The job of test firing and machining all of the guns to receive the BFA is complete. We have received our full quota of BFAs and this summer a trial was conducted to ascertain the best load for the blanks. We expect to start blank firing in earnest early in 1980.



Everyone got out to watch — an in situ trial is performed to determine powder mix for the new Boffin Blank Ammunition.

Odds and Ends — At the risk of sounding like a Boffin or Blowpipe update, it seems appropriate to mention a few of the smaller involvements: Boffin Interface — progressing well; Depression Stops — completed; Electric Starts — coming; TATS 50 — operational; Portable Prop — trialed; SEV Kit — three sets installed; New SEV Kit — we think it has merit; Sub Cal for 40 Boffin — still just thinking out loud; 3.7 Inch — still too low on the priority list to get done.



A suggested SEV Kit. We believe it has merit even though it's rough and only the first attempt with the wrong materials.

CONCLUSION

Thank-you for taking the time to read our submission. Recollecting the events has been a pleasure and we sincerely hope you have enjoyed the year. Our very best.

ROYAL CANADIAN SCHOOL OF ARTILLERY

W BATTERY

Over the past 12 months, W Battery has again lived up to its reputation as a hard working and efficient battery. 1979 was relatively stable for the battery. The long hours, hard work, numerous courses, training, large quantity of rounds fired and changing priorities were just as demanding this year; however, the battery is used to this rigorous schedule as the pressure of yesterday becomes the routine of today.

CTC SUPPORT

W Battery's role as a field training support element for the School of Artillery and the Combat Training Centre was put to the test again in 1979. The battery fired over 40,000 rounds last year and had support elements in the field over 90% of the available training days. The battery provided the normal support to the courses run by the School of Artillery. In addition, the battery provided FOO and BC parties for field exercises conducted by the Armour and Infantry Schools. Throughout the year, the battery ran a number of courses such as Basic Communicator, Basic Technician, Driver Wheel, Driver Light-Track, Driver M109, TQ 3, MILIPAC Conversion, Battery FOO Course, Pre-Combat Leaders and small arms refresher training.

TRIALS

Starting in December 1978, the battery was involved in the MILIPAC trials (Military Portable Artillery Computer). A computer was mounted on both an M577 and a 1¼ ton command post. Throughout the month of December 1978, the MILIPAC personnel monitored live firing conducted by the battery. Both the hardware and software of the MILIPAC were rigorously tested under actual operational conditions and sub-zero temperatures.

The live firing phases were conducted in January and February 1979 again under bitter weather conditions. Battery personnel manned the guns and command posts throughout these trials and greatly assisted in the formulation of CP drills used with the MILIPAC. The results of the trials were very successful and W Battery is the only battery to date to use the MILIPAC during live firing exercises.

LEADERSHIP TRAINING

The battery conducted Exercise Long Trek II in the spring of 1979. This was an infantry oriented exercise that had two major goals. The first goal was to familiarize the gunners with basic infantry procedures; patrolling, ambushing and field-craft. The second goal was to assess each gunner on his potential leadership ability for selection to a Combat Leaders' Course. Each soldier was assessed on his ability to apply common sense to a problem, physical stamina and his leadership ability. Thirty gnrs/bdrs participated in this training which culminated in the capture of the out-lawed CGDG (Carrot Grower's Dissident Group) terrorists in the most southern regions of the Gagetown ranges.



BGen J.J. Barrett, CD, inspects W Battery during the Change of Command Parade for the School of Artillery. Left to right: MWO Chiasson, Maj J.A. Dorman, LCol L.L. Charest, Sgt Poirier, BGen J.J. Barrett, Gnr Doiron.

CEREMONIES AND SALUTES

Throughout the year W Battery performed ceremonial salutes and provided displays for various civilian and military authorities. The battery fired a memorial salute to the late Colonel Commandant, BGen E.M.D. Leslie, DSO, CD. Additional salutes were fired for Lieutenant-Governor Hedard Robichaud during the opening of the New Brunswick Legislature, for Canada Day and Remembrance Day. The battery provided displays for Armed Forces Day, the Atlantic National Exhibition, the National Defence College, the Canadian Forces Land Command Staff College and the Atlantic Region Army Cadets. The battery was also honoured by visits from many dignitaries including BGen Goodman, Commander, Royal School of Artillery.

CHANGE OF COMMAND

One of the highlights of the year was W Battery's participation on the Change of Command Parade held for the outgoing Commanding Officer, LCol L.L. Charest, CD and the new Commanding Officer, LCol R.V. Thompson, CD on 3 July 1979. The battery provided a six-gun 105mm C1 Battery and a six-gun M109 Battery for the parade and roll-past. On behalf of the gunners of the battery, Gnr Clarke L.A. presented a plaque to the out-going Sergeant-Major Instructor-in-Gunnery, CWO Patrick E.E. The battery welcomed the new Commanding Officer, LCol Thompson and the new SMIG, CWO Wilt S.G. to the School of Artillery and W Battery.

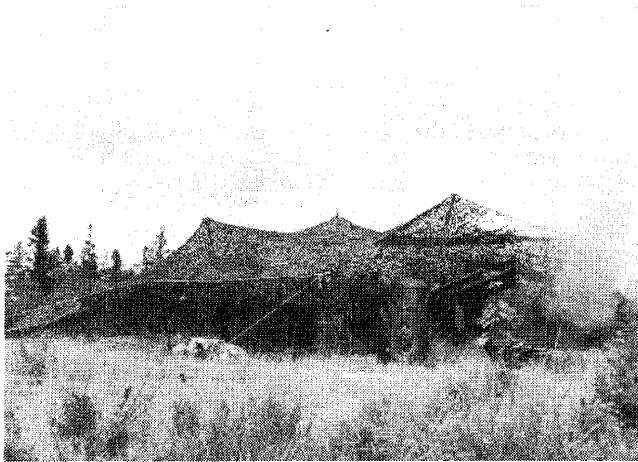
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TQ 3 COURSE

The battery ran a TQ 3 Course from September to November 1979 for a group of new graduates from Cornwallis. They arrived at the battery somewhat confused and bewildered, but after 11 weeks of difficult and demanding training, they developed into proud and proficient gunners. The course introduces the student to field-craft, support weapons, map using and in particular gunnery. The students are fully trained on the 105mm C1 and the M109 A1 and perform the duties of all the detachment numbers except for the duties of a Detachment Commander. Overnight live firing exercises are an integral part of their training. Twenty-three graduates were presented with their gunner hat badges by Col W.H. Batt, CD, Chief of Staff, Combat Training Centre, on their graduation parade held on 9 November 1979.



W Battery's home — the field!



Sgt McNaughton accepting the Campbell Trophy for Maj Dorman, BCW as winners of the annual competition. Left to right: MWO Currie, Gnr Wentzell, Gnr Rusling, Sgt McNaughton, Maj Dorman, Gnr Stewart, Bdr Evans, MBdr Madore.



Sgt Goodridge's detachment in action during the annual Campbell Trophy Competition. Left to right: Sgt Goodridge, Gnr Shields.

MISCELLANEOUS

Even the gunners of W Battery occasionally need a chance to let off some steam and relax a bit. Sport Days were held for St. Barbara's Day and the annual track and field competition. There was a W Battery golf tournament and a curling bonspiel, along with a hockey game between the officers and senior NCOs. The officers were victorious this year in the track and field competition, however, they did not fare as well against the senior NCOs in the hockey game.

WRAP-UP

W Battery is looking forward to the challenges of 1980. It appears as though it will be as busy and demanding as preceding years at the Combat Training Centre. The hand-held 41C calculator will be introduced into the battery CPs in the forthcoming year and training is already underway for conversion to the 41C. There will be no major changes in the quantity of taskings for the battery, therefore if you want to see W Battery in the garrison, its best to come early in the morning or late at night.



LCol R.V. Thompson, CD, congratulates Sgt Poirier on his promotion to that rank. Left to right: Gnr Bouchard, LCol R.V. Thompson, Gnr Doern, Sgt Poirier, Gnr Webster, MBdr Lapointe, Gnr Dulong.

LOCATING BATTERY

GENERAL

The field of locating is still alive and well within the Artillery School, CTC Gagetown. Although our ranks have dwindled somewhat, through retirement of two long term locators during the past year, our overall capability has remained constant. However, we have also forged ahead in other areas in true gunner tradition. During the past year we have been afforded equal status with the gunnery and air defence areas of the school by being elevated to a Locating Battery as opposed to the former Locating Wing. In addition, we have received some new blood and have also received our share of promotions to help maintain the already high morale.

Although the battery is small, its personnel are highly motivated experts dedicated to the task at hand. Their presence has been felt in many areas of the Royal Regiment during 1979 and hopefully will be felt even more so in the near future.



LOCATING BATTERY PERSONNEL

Front row, left to right: MWO Wight R.A. (AIG); Capt G.R. Lawrence (BC Loc Bty); MWO Gallinger P.C.F. (AIG).
Back row, left to right: Bdr Hauck D.F.; MBdr Symonds D.R.; WO Armstrong B.N. (AIG); Sgt Brydges L.T.; WO McCabe R.B. (AIG); Bdr Middelburg A.J.



MBdr Symonds D.R. providing survey during EXERCISE NIMBLE BARBARA.

RADAR

The AIG course was the only formal course which was exposed to the drills and deployment of the AN/MPQ 501 CM Radar during the 1979 training period. However, this training did give the students an insight into the advantages (many) and the disadvantages (few) of a counter mortar radar capability which would be utilized on a field of battle.

To maintain currency, refresher training was also conducted for members of the battery, primarily to ensure that all the dials and knobs had not been relocated since last years involvement with this old yet valuable locating tool.

ARTY INT

This past year has brought some changes to Arty Int, the most important of which is that the process has been field employed and proven once again to be a valuable agency for the collection and assessment of tactical information in order to aid the commander.

This recognition was achieved during EX RITE COMPLEX I, a divisional level CPX conducted at CFB Petawawa 21-25 June '79. Loc Bty was tasked to provide the SO3 Arty Int and staff, augmented by SSF pers from 2 RCHA. It is felt that the success of the exercise was achieved in no small part by the information provided by the Arty Int cell.

Although dormant for a considerable period, it is expected that Arty Int will once again come into its rightful place of prominence; armed with information gathered from all locating devices as well as other sources of tactical information. To achieve this, a concentrated effort is being placed on the establishment of a dedicated cell, and hopefully the formal training of Arty Int technicians to man it.

Looking to the future it is envisioned that the computer age will greatly assist this capability, especially in the receipt and collation of the reams of tactical information anticipated in modern warfare. This problem, primarily a clerical one, when solved should make this INT asset much more palatable than it presently regarded.

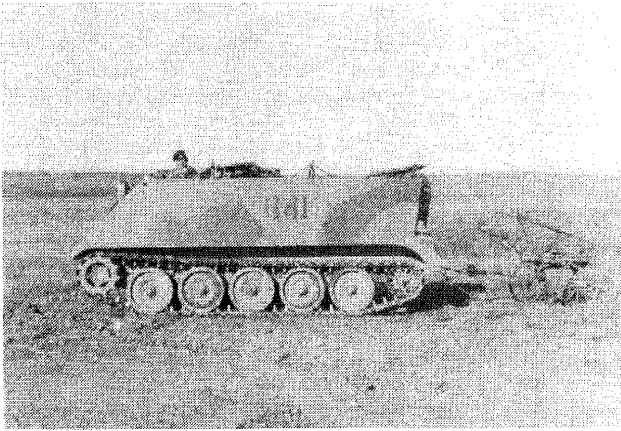
SOUND RANGING

The state of sound ranging in the Canadian Armed Forces has always been a blending of the old with the new; i.e., pre WWII sound ranging equipment locating (to an amazing accuracy) new and modern guns and howitzers. Sound ranging itself has not changed but the equipment used to detect and locate the source of sound has and new developments continue to make this device increasingly more attractive.

Helicopter pilots and OPs in the Lawfield impact area when observing a somewhat straight and regular mound extending approximately seven kilometers from the corner of Shirley and Lawfield towards the south-west need not have cause for alarm. This mound is not directing UFOs to some obscure landing area in the southern ranges nor is it a visual LTSdT for the guns. This is the site of a permanent sound ranging base deployed to take advantage of the guns, mortars and tanks firing into the Hersey and Lawfield impact areas.

The base was in complete operation by late October for use by present and future courses at the school during their sound ranging stage of training.

Just to reinforce the opening statement, the line for the base was laid and buried using an M113 APC (somewhat new) pulling a two-furrow plow (pre 1930) which was on loan from a local Gagetown farmer.



Bdr Middelburg burying sound ranging line in the "South Forty" of CFB Gagetown.

SURVEY

Basic Survey Course 7901 provided more fuel to the locating fire by qualifying 12 students to sing the praises of survey throughout the Royal Regiment. In addition, and to help fill in those alluded to quiet periods throughout the year, instruction was also provided to the AIG, Basic Tech and Advanced Tech Courses as well as to OCT during their individual survey and locating phases of training.

The field survey section of the battery also contributed expertise to assist range control in various survey related tasks and managed to continue their large task of initiating and updating RSCPs within the training area. These tasks, plus assistance to the five day regimental exercise performed by OCT Bty, kept the survey pairs extremely mobile in providing RSCPs in the numerous battery positions which were occupied. The timely support which was provided during the exercise in question was obviously instrumental in the receipt of many reports of "good shooting" from the OPs but also proved invaluable to the surveyors themselves from an operational training point of view.

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CONCLUSION

Aside from our formal training and survey assistance tasks, locating equipment and personnel were also involved in numerous displays and parades for visitors to CTC. These events ranged from small static set-ups to the Annual Armed Forces Day which saw an estimated 10,000 visitors in attendance.

In total, our time has been well spent and is considered to have been beneficial to both ourselves as well as to those who pass through the school on courses involving the various aspects of locating. In the future we hope locating will continue to grow and eventually re-establish itself as a strong supporting element of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery.



BASIC SURVEYOR 7901

First row, left to right: WO Gallinger P.C.F. (AIG); Capt J.P. Culligan (IG); LCol L.L. Charest, CO Arty School; CWO Patrick E.E., SMIG; MWO Wight R.A. (AIG); WO Curran W.R. (AIG).

Second row, left to right: Mr. Craig Street (NICOLET); Gnr Blair E.A.; Bdr Leng R.J.; Gnr Beckwith W.B.; MBdr Shewfelt D.G.; Gnr McDonald T.A.

Third row, left to right: Gnr Johnstone D.B.; Gnr MacMillan T.J.; Gnr Duffy J.A.; Gnr Gillies S.J.; Gnr Pentland D.D.W.

Missing from photo: Gnr Meehan D.J.J.

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AIR DEFENCE BATTERY SCHOOL OF ARTILLERY

Forward, one step at a time and to a very clear but sometimes distant drum beat, remains the direction of the air defence battery at the School of Artillery. We take encouragement in the progress to date and in the renewed interest being expressed by other arms. The obvious presence of air defence on all major exercises and our seat as part of the gunner team at "O" Gps at all levels of command, company through division, serves to verify this observation.

There is much to report on the positive side. The news that the purchase of SP air defence guns, for the field army, is the top priority in the army capital equipment program does much to maintain the morale of air defence gunners.

Viewed in a more narrow focus, the success of two Blowpipe Detachment Commanders courses is all part of a re-emphasis on field training and exercises being conducted by the battery in fulfillment of new course standards. Twelve of the 27 days are spent out of doors.

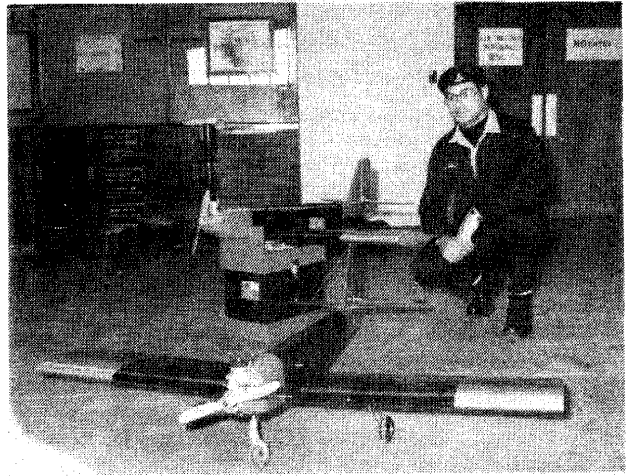


Field deployment of the Blowpipe Detachment Commanders Course.

The results have been very gratifying in that we now have a junior NCO capable of providing the necessary liaison and advice on the employment of blowpipe to combat arms officers under whose command they have been placed or in whose location they have been positioned. Additionally, it is considered that the graduate of the Detachment Commanders Course is well qualified and able to site and command his detachment. It is anticipated that this success will spill over into the upcoming Section Commanders Course, authorized for the spring of 1980 at the Artillery School.

The possibility of expanding future serials of this latter course to include the duties of an airfield air defence section commander is being investigated. When an air defence trade structure is approved, such a combined course would be well suited to meet the requirements of grade level 6A.

Another bright spot has been the success of the Target Air Target System Model 50 (TATS 50) for use during both 40mm boffin and all arms air defence (AAAD) firings.



MBdr Comeau with target air target system aircraft. Trainer model in foreground, target drone in background.

The keen interest shown by Armour School and Infantry School in AAAD, for the courses they are conducting, is thought to be only a beginning. As the personnel trained at our sister schools return to their units we can expect that they will demand the support of artillery air defence personnel to conduct AAAD training in their units. This will include not only the flying of TATS 50 but also the conduct of aircraft recognition training and instruction in the methods of employing integral unit small arms in the air defence role.

The success of the TATS 50 program has led to the development of larger target aircraft capable of flying for longer periods at higher speeds. Target Air of Moncton now have a TATS 100 model which has the same basic design as the in-service TATS 50. The aircraft pictured below has been developed by Mr. Risteen of Fredericton. These two aircraft will most likely conduct a flyoff during the trial at CFB Gagetown in the spring of 1980.



Mr. Carl Risteen and MBdr MacMillan with the prototype of new target drone prior to assembly of wing.

Unfortunately a number of issues and deficiencies adversely affect the conduct of air defence training in the AD Battery at Artillery School. The most general concern is perhaps also the concern of air defence personnel throughout the corps. This is the underlying and growing fear, among students and instructors alike, that an air defence trade structure will not be approved. This problem, focused primarily upon advanced training levels, is having a negative effect on training. Personnel perceive that, for their own career advancements, they must follow two parallel courses; one in field artillery and the other within air defence. These double hurdles appear to be having the long term effect of channeling interested gunners away from air defence training and employment.

Budgetary constraints have been directly responsible for severely curtailing the amount of air support dedicated to the support of air defence courses. This in turn makes it difficult to maintain interest and assure realism during field training. The way out seems to be to combine air support requirements with other training being conducted at the same time. This is being done for the first serial of the Blowpipe Section Commanders Course which will group itself with the Coy/Sqn Commanders Level Courses at CTC as well as the Artillery Staff Course for its field training exercises. We are optimistic of the result while remaining concerned about the lack of air support when only an air defence course is being run.

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Lastly, the lack of air defence qualified support personnel and auxiliary equipment is a continuing problem in the AD Battery. Without the appropriate personnel, vehicles and equipment, realism suffers. It is a situation similar to one which would exist should we attempt to conduct field gunnery training here at Artillery School without the resources of "W" Battery to provide guns and support personnel. As the units now conduct all basic level air defence training, the absence of suitable support is even more critical for the advanced level training being conducted here at Artillery School.

On the "newsy" side there is much to report. Major Carnell joined the battery in April and Sgt Haley was posted-in during August. Sgt Haley has since attended the first of the new detachment commanders courses and has now joined the instructional staff. His facility in the French language is a welcome addition.

MWO Glen McLean has retired to his farm near Woodstock, New Brunswick. Sgt Dave Cooke has also retired and has taken civilian employment in Ontario. We wish both these gentlemen well. Lastly CWO Boudreau, after having contributed generously to air defence, was posted to RSS Brantford, Ontario.

Our "ACE TATS" pilot, MBdr MacMillan has had an alarming portion of his air force shot down during AAAD training. This speaks well of our instruction on this subject. Just to keep up with repairs and commitments we have had to recruit MBdr Comeau to the maintenance section.

In addition AD Battery instructors have been busy providing support to others. CWO Boudreau and MWO Francis went to CFB Shilo in May for the opening of the blowpipe range and the blowpipe firings by 3 RCHA and 1 RCHA.

Major Carnell served as senior artillery umpire during September for the STILLETS THRUST and CONSTANT ENFORCER EXERCISES held in Germany. Capt Thompson provided assistance to our fellow gunner-units coming to Gagetown for their blowpipe missile firings. The BC and both MWO Game and MWO Francis participated in the air defence and air space management play of EXERCISE RITE SIMPLE held in Petawawa during November.

There has been much interest in air defence by the militia of New Brunswick. To this end battery personnel have been devoting weekends to militia air defence training. This has proven to be very rewarding for all concerned. Who knows, we may yet get a militia air defence battery or two.

Lastly, let us express our thanks to fellow gunners everywhere for their understanding and efforts in supporting our causes. Their patience helps to smooth the road and their feedback is priceless.



Front row, left to right: WO Yano, (AIG); Capt McBride, (IG); LCol Thompson, (LO); CWO Wilt, (SMIG); Capt Burnford, (IG).
Second row, left to right: Capt Tremblay, Capt Lauriault, Capt Theberge.

Third row, left to right: Capt Burridge, Capt Lang, Capt Juneau, Capt Chaplin, Capt Travis.

FOO COURSE 7903

From 16 October to 16 November '79 FOO Course 7903 was conducted at CTC Arty School, training four Anglophone and five Francophone candidates in OP procedures.

As we learned to say from our tactics instructors — "So what?"

So nine more junior gunner officers have taken those first official footsteps to becoming competent FOOs — that's as it should be, as expected, and as per CTP/CTS. For those not immediately involved, that is about the limit of significance.

For the participants, this will be at the bottom of everything, but a host of irrelevant impressions will probably be recalled more frequently and more easily:

1. Argus Impact is big enough for two fire plans — everything else is stopped by safety;
2. fire plans with ludicrous nicknames always go sour — the ones with boring names go like clockwork;
3. it's a bummer to watch *your* three (count 'em — 3) illuminating rounds swing and sway their way across a mile-and-a-half of Lawfield impact area while the mortars at Hersey are going like textbook;

4. stay out of C/S 13 — anything can happen — from dropping your track in the K-13 gate to finding a minefield on the covered approach to your OP; and

5. the guy giving you the broad-brush appreciation has probably got the D.S. solution — check his notes.

The course staff deserve credit for their adjustment to the students' idiosyncracies: Capt John MacBride somehow survived teaching "seven Frenchmen, a Newfie and an Indian"; Capt Rick Burnford somehow found the nerve to try out his jokes on us before he sprung them on the 6A Course; and WO Yano gets an Oscar for his performance in his role of "The AIG Who is Never Surprised".

They say that with the advent of INVERTRON this course will no longer be conducted at the school — but we know better: "Après nous le déluge". INVERTRON is only a pretext.

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ARTILLERY STAFF DUTIES COURSE 7901
20 November — 14 December '79

There is an old exercise in Staff School called MIND BLANK and perhaps that would best describe the Staff Duties Course. Actually it is more like MIND BOGGLE since there is a very heavy workload on each of the nineteen training days and the two intervening weekends.


This course contains a lot of material, the majority of which is very informative and despite the long hours of home and syndicate preparations the twenty-two students found it stimulating and interesting throughout.



STAFF DUTIES COURSE 7901

Front row, left to right: WO Ferretti; Maj D.J. Phillips; LCol R.V. Thompson; CWO Wilt; Capt Moreside.
 Second row: Capt Evans; Capt Couture; Capt Mooney; Capt Glover; Capt MacBride; Capt Simister; Capt Hague.
 Third row: Capt Davis; Capt Kramers; Capt Ross; Capt Hardman; Capt Grant; Capt Auger; Capt Dick; Capt Lawrence; Capt Neilsen.
 Fourth row: Capt Stewart; Capt Riedel; Capt Culligan; Capt Boucher; Capt Brake; Capt Jobe.

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TQ 6A COURSE 7902

The Artilleryman TQ 6A Course 7902 was conducted during the period 17 October to 12 December '79, and consisted of 18 candidates. There were 40 training days using the 105mm C1 and the M109A1. For the first time, the L5 was not part of the course.

Consisting of gunners of varying experience and background, the course nevertheless very quickly became a firmly knit group with the "elderly gentlemen" offering the fruits of their experience to the younger students. One student, Sgt Jim McAllister, had been stationed with 408 Sqn in Edmonton for four years but it did not take much more than a good bit of scrubbing to remind him of the grubby hands of the mud gunner.

The course was assisted by the TQ 6B Course in a two day exercise on the M109A1. This was quickly followed by the conclusion of the course in a big bang on a three day and two night exercise where all our new knowledge and skills were thoroughly tested.

Throughout the training schedule the weather was excellent, as though St. Barbara herself had programmed it, proving once again "the sun always shines on the gunners".



TQ 6A (DET COMD) 7902

17 October — 12 December '79

First row, left to right: WO Paterson AIG; Capt Burnford IG; Maj Doyon CIG; WO Samms AIG; WO Nixon AIG; Sgt Morrison AIG.

Second row: Sgt Bartholomew; Sgt Ponton; A/Sgt Doucette; A/Sgt Kennedy; A/Sgt Dunphy; A/Sgt Bureau.

Third row: A/Sgt Goodfellow; A/Sgt Billard; A/Sgt Robinson; A/Sgt Pope; A/Sgt Hunt; A/Sgt McAllister.

Fourth row: A/Sgt Kalagian; A/Sgt McIntyre; A/Sgt Whittingham; A/Sgt Nickerson; A/Sgt Symonds; A/Sgt Sheaves.



BC/FIRE PLANNING COURSE 7901
*Top, left to right: Capt W.D. McRobbie; Capt R.J. Brake;
 Capt D.W. Read; Capt B.P. Gauthier; Capt T.R. Pond.
 Centre: Capt M.J. Winter; Capt J.A.R. Brûlé; Capt S.W.R.
 Gillenwater; Capt T.W. Melnyk.
 Bottom: WO D.H. Ferretti; CWO S.G. Wilt, SMIG; LCol
 R.V. Thompson, CO; Maj R.C. Chamberlain, RA, IG; Capt
 J.P. Culligan, IG, "The Irish IG".*

BATTERY COMMANDERS/FIRE PLANNING COURSE SERIAL 7901

In early October 1979 ten artillery officers from a wide variety of postings assembled at the Artillery School for the Battery Commanders/Fire Planning Course Serial 7901. The final candidate arrived three days into the course, and the expression "superimposed throughout, Capt Davis" was born. During the course, one officer decided to seek greener pastures with ALCAN Canada, Ltd., and when given the order "empty guns, cease firing", Capt Gillenwater was mobile.

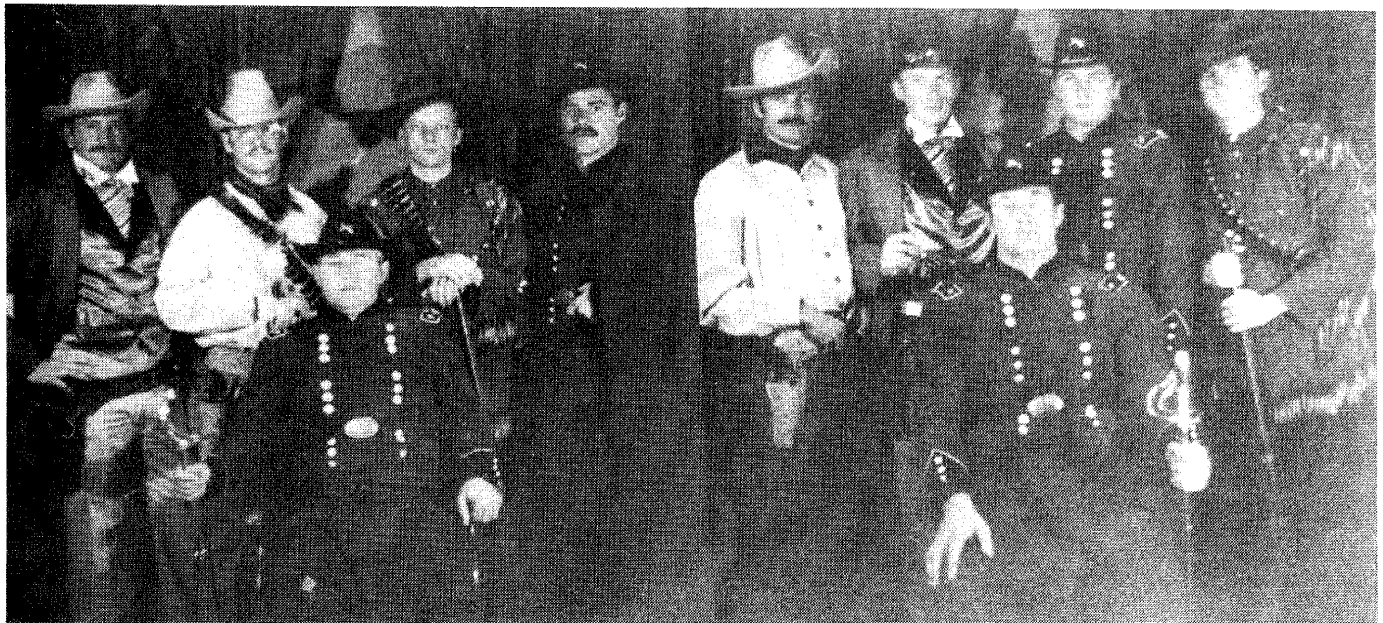
The course members were a varied lot who can all be remembered for one reason or another. Who could forget the sunny tactics TEWTs when Terry Melnyk was requested to pull down his beret to cover just a little bit more of that "forehead". Terry's favourite expression was "Could I recap the bidding?". Wes McRobbie had the distinction of completing the only Corps training plan in existence. Too bad it was aimed at a level slightly lower. Wes was unconsolable when the mess ran out of yoghurt. Richard Brûlé kept us entertained with his tales of life with the Governor-General. His other claim to fame was being slated in the "coffee" spot on the second day of FOO's fire plan. Live that one down, Richard. Rick Banks, charming individual that he is, is also clever — he arranged a posting to CTC to be able to attend career courses without leaving Mary Ann. Now the tables are turned and he bought a house in the Gagetown area in an attempt to get posted out. Good luck, Rick.

Terry Pond was the course entertainment and social rep. Rumour had it he even had a synonymous maladie,

but it turned out to be only a severe cold. Terry also excelled as a "joueur de pont". Mike Winter — another charmer if there ever was one. He of the large mess bill. His favourite call for fire was "7-14-21. Three rounds followed by nine rounds FFE nine-zero seconds." Dead Ants and liar's dice helped fill in his spare time. Dave Read was a charter member of the 7-14-21 and Dead Ants clubs. He was also the local inventor of "Newfie Disco", a phenomenon which swept the Carleton Officers' Mess on several occasions (uh-huh, uh-huh). Last but certainly not least was Pierre Gauthier. Pierre would make the strangest bets which he always ended by saying "Guess what? I lose." It was also a sight to see him wash his socks — with Pierre still in them. He said the water was too warm for his liking but he never had a problem getting a good seat on the machine.

How could we not mention the IsG? We can't! Major Chamberlain arrived in Gagetown just in time for the course. In fact, we thought he was a student until he demonstrated his answers to the tactics questions were clearly superior. It must have been the funny pink paper he wrote on. The Major turned out to be an authority on used cars and lemonade.

Joe Culligan was the Canadian IG. Joe was the immaculate fire plan briefer and easily capable of cramming five minutes worth of talking into thirty. One anguished cry from a student went something like this: "Joe, was that veiled speech? Just what are you trying to say? How about some positive info, or I won't help you fix your well."



BC's Fireplanning Course 7901.

So much for the personalities. After a quick O group, the course crossed the start line on Phase One, tactics. The four phases of war were covered in detail, with the withdrawal proving the most popular. The DS tended to dwell on minor details like orders and appreciation, but once restarted in the right direction, proved invaluable. The DS were most impressed with our luncheons in the field which were usually complete with white tablecloths and candelabra. I believe the expression has something to do with dignity and a vulgar brawl. Once all the Phase One objectives were secure, the course reorganized and carried on the advance into Phase Two, BC's Fire Planning.

This area of endeavour concerned many subjects, and we all learned early on that IsG are invaluable assets in battery training plans. Many delightful hours were spent on the BT 33, with students arriving in the morning arrogant and hopeful and leaving, appropriately enough, in darkness, with nerves and confidence shattered knowing that once again they had been beaten into submission by a machine. The search for the ultimate proforma never ended.

The final phase consisted of live firing in CFB Petawawa. Seven days of fire planning proved that Murphy's Law is omnipresent, but nevertheless, the guns provided their usual outstanding support. We are indeed grateful to those who helped out on the course, and our sincere thanks are extended to 2 RCHA, 5 RALC, 1 RCR Mortar Platoon, and the support agencies that participated.

As Major Chamberlain said, "At my command, BC's fire plan, 24 rounds FFE 90 minutes. End of mission, Serial 7901."

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**ASSISTANT INSTRUCTOR-IN-GUNNERY
COURSE 7901**

The Assistant Instructor-in-Gunnery Course got off to a fast start on 5 September 1979. Fifteen potential AIG were on hand for the welcoming ceremonies.

The students came from all of the regiments, and we even brought some out of NDHQ. Most of the students had previously met each other, and the few unknowns were soon part of the team. After sitting in the classroom and having CP procedures drilled into our brains, we finally got to the field. Here we learned that being a CPO requires a lot of running and even gives a person a chance to display his artistic talents in preparing the local defence plan. Our most humorous experience brought us to Mactaquac to draw panoramas only to discover that we had left the class senior back in the classroom with all the graph paper.

Christmas will be a welcome break and will afford us the opportunity to get reunited with our families who see us only when we walk through the house and head for the basement classrooms to burn the midnight oil.

The course will finish on the 23rd of May '80, a date which I am sure is circled on all students' calendars, and to which their families are looking forward with eager anticipation.

**ARTILLERY OCT PH 4, PART 2 — 7902
5 September '79 — 3 October '79**

Course instructors: Capt J. Knapp, Capt J. MacBride, Capt M. Lemieux, Lt B. Beaudoin, WO V. Yano.

The Part 2 Course was run for its third year. Its aim was defined as follows: "to familiarize artillery officers with the duties of the platoon commander in all phases of war". Lectures on organizational structures of the various brigade components with comments on their functions and operations provided the basis for study. Guest lecturers from the other arms offered the background experience in these areas. A short package on the Warsaw Pact Ground Forces was also included to give all a brief insight into the threat. The platoon commander's duties were covered by studying battle procedure, appreciations, and the deployment of the platoon in the advance, attack, defence, and withdrawal. These studies were augmented by TEWTs, cloth models and a 36 hour exercise.

Although there was no time allotted for sports, we participated in a semi-organized program. Several challenges were offered and accepted from other courses. The IG Course was played at soccer and volleyball. Although Phase IV triumphed at soccer, no comment will be made about the volleyball. The highlight was a competition against a MILE Phase IV Course visiting Gagetown. The soccer game was hard fought by both sides but in the end the gunners could boast victory over the sappers by a 5-0 score.



AIG COURSE 7901

Front row, left to right: WO W.H. McLean; WO G.D. Lind; Capt P.J. Kramers; LCol R.V. Thompson; CWO (SMIG) S.G. Wilt; MWO (MR GNR) C.M. Bowden; WO D.L. Tomaso.
Second row: WO R.W. Clarke; WO G.P. Murphy; Sgt J.V. Levesque; Sgt D.J. Greene; WO J.P. Sandal; WO W.K. Rogers.
Third row: Sgt J.N. Leveille; Sgt J.B. Merlin; WO G.D. Gillis; WO M.E. Pottie; Sgt K.R. Habing.
Back row: WO G.W. Myers; WO K.B. Richert; Sgt J.Y. Bouchard; WO J.A. Raymond.
Absent: MWO F.T. Rowe.



Artillery OCT PH 4, Part 2 — 7902



IG COURSE 7901
Front row, left to right: WO Ferretti, AIG; Maj Phillips, SI, IG; LCol Thompson; Capt Moreside, IG; WO Roach, AIG. Second row: Capt K.C. Hague; Capt T.D. Mooney; Capt L.E. Glover; Capt J.B.A. Couture. Rear row: Capt H.M. Auger; Capt D.L. Ross; Capt P.M. Boucher; Capt D.M. Grant; Capt J.B. Dick.

OFFICER INSTRUCTOR-IN-GUNNERY 7901

It's late October '79. Really too early to be writing an article for the Gunner but if it is not written now it never will be.

For those prospective IsG there is good news. The course has been shortened to thirty-nine weeks, nearly a month shorter than previous ones. The reason for this is a new CTP, published 1 July '79, and there is a greater emphasis on computers such as MILIPAC and hand held calculators such as the HP 67 and HP 97 (and perhaps the HP 41C).

As was the case on previous courses the students have a wide range of backgrounds. Six of the ten students hailed most recently from 1 RCHA in Germany. So for Captains Auger, Boucher, Couture, Dick, Glover and Mooney it has been like old home week. Captain Don Grant has also returned from Germany, more specifically from 7 RHA where he was our exchange officer. Captain Dan Ross is also reporting directly from Regimental duty namely 3 RCHA in Shilo. The last Canadian is Captain Ken Hague from CFOCS.



October 9, 1979, our first day of fire planning. On each of our field days we tried to use some levity.



Captain L.E. Glover prepares for a quick action.



Our U.S. Exchange Officer, Captain Dick Evans, with a case of gas or welcome to Gagetown.

We are also pleased to have as an observer, for the first half of the course, Captain Dick Evans, who is the new U.S. Exchange Officer here in Gagetown.

That is it for the students, now for the people who will teach us everything there is to know. Major Phillips, as BC gunnery battery, is the senior IG and Captain D.S. Moreside is the course IG. We also have two fine WOs in WO Roach and WO Ferretti.

The course content remains very similar to past courses except that our trip to the U.K. has been cancelled due to financial constraints. Hopefully a brief tour to some Canadian facilities will enable us to obtain some insight into weapon and ammunition manufacture.

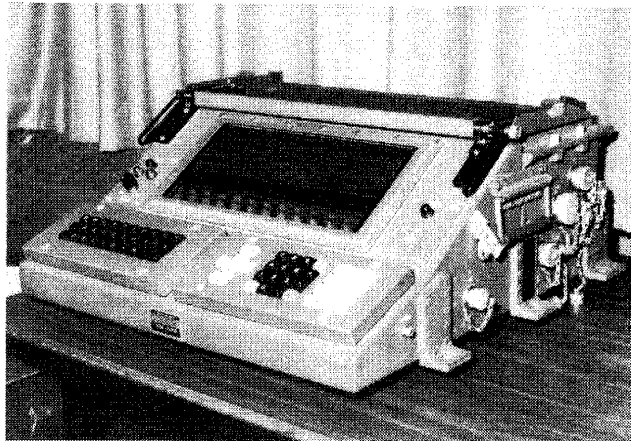
To date the course has been well received by all the students and although we are generally a serious lot, there have been many humorous times (not all of which can be related in this publication). I will mention two of the funnier quotes. The first was uttered while helping to move a fellow student from one PMQ to another: "Why do you need a dishwasher if you drink from the bottle?". The second one came during our refresher on basic survey. We had just been presented with the vertical stadia rod: "Is there a horizontal one?".

TRIALS AND EVALUATION SECTION

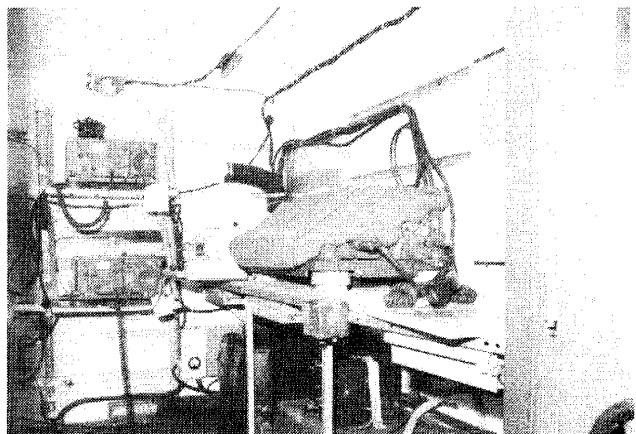
The main gunner activity for T & E Section was the completion of the user trial of MILIPAC. W Battery put three computers through their paces in an extensive series of both command post and live firing exercises. MILIPAC was installed in both the 1¼ ton van and the M577 tracked command post. It operated well throughout the trial. Almost 50 required modifications were identified during the trial, most of which are minor programming changes. No major hardware modifications to the computer are required. This is a significant achievement by the Computing Devices Company, especially when one considers that no member of their development team had seen a battery in action before the user trial! Much credit must go to those gunner officers who provided advice to the company during the development phase.

The computers were equipped with a liquid crystal display (LCD). This LCD is the largest functioning display of this kind. Some difficulty was experienced in viewing the display under certain light conditions, and the LCD is expensive. An alternative display, based on light emitting diodes (LED), was therefore also evaluated. With some modifications, the LED display could provide a viable alternative to the LCD should the latter be found too costly to produce.

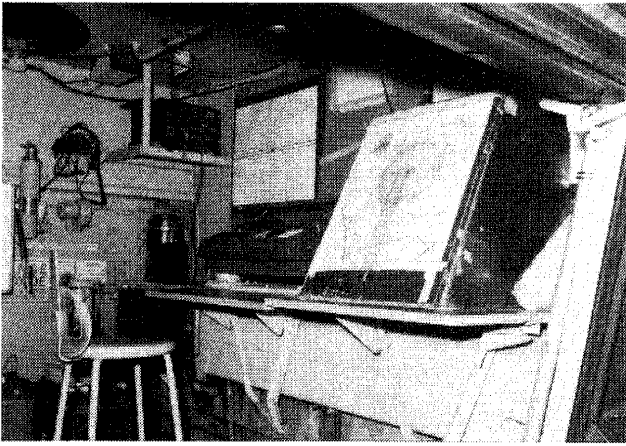
MILIPAC should commence its tour of regimental duty in 1982-83. Everyone who was involved with the trial or has since been exposed to the computer agrees — the MILIPAC will be a tremendous asset.



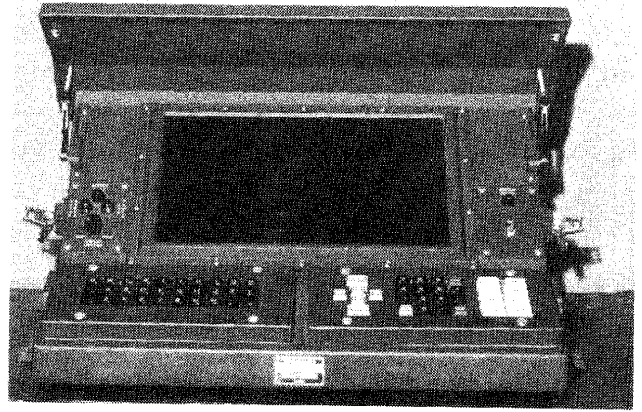
MILIPAC with liquid crystal display.



MILIPAC in 1¼ ton van CP.



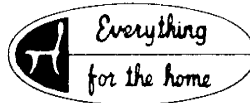
MILIPAC in M577 CP.



MILIPAC with light emitting diode display.

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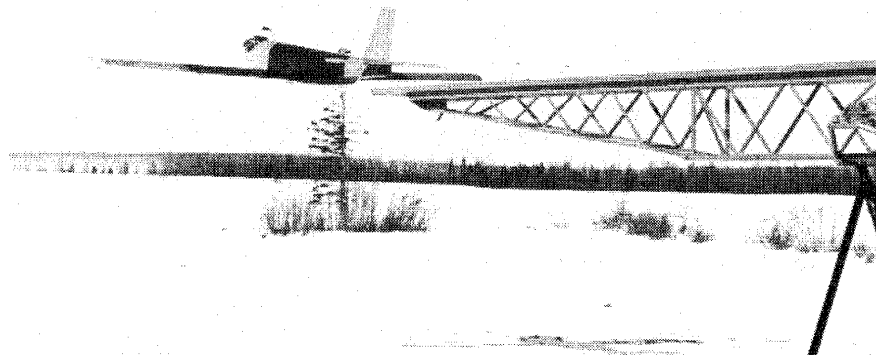
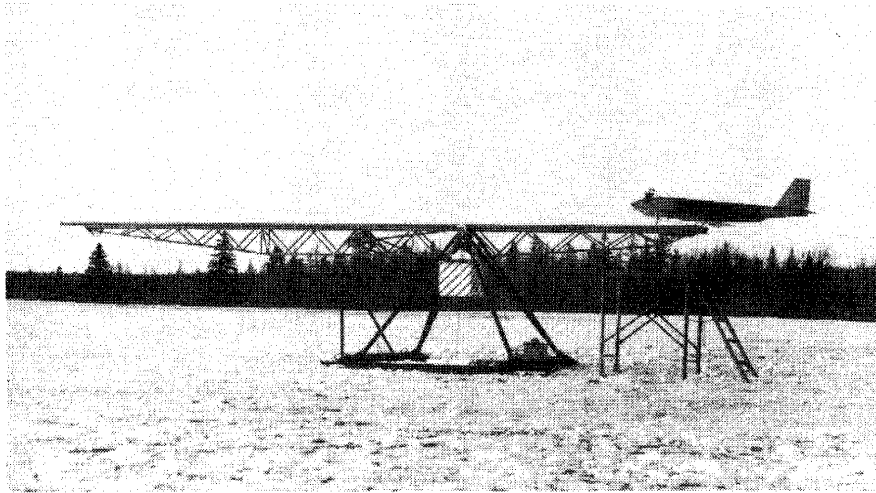
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FMC HQ ARTILLERY SECTION



Arty Section. Left to right: LCol Brown, SSO Arty; Capt Pronkin, SO Arty Mil; Capt Gallop, SO Arty Trg; Maj Davidson, SO Arty 2; MWO (Mr Gnr) Clow, Mr Gnr; MCpl Villeneuve, Arty Clk; Capt Winters, SO Air Defence; Capt Lockridge, SO Arty Doc. (Note: LCol is still SSO in spite of Capt Lockridge's assumed position in front. It is the only way he can look the same size as the rest.)

FMC HQ ARTILLERY SECTION

1979 was an extremely busy year even though at times a frustrating year for the basement guardians of FMC Arty Section. Although it may not seem so with the mass of dubious papers sent out, it was also a fairly successful one.

This year we had the usual high turn over of personnel:

OUT: Maj J.A. MacKay, CFSC Toronto; Capt T.A.D. Fetterly, PWC (NB) Gagetown; Capt D.J. Lacey, Retirement.

IN: Capt G.A. Gallop, as SO Arty Trg & Stds; Capt W.C. Ramsay, as Arty author FMC Det Gagetown.

In addition Capt M. Pronkin, 2 Fd Regt Montreal, has been attached on Class B call-out as SO Arty Militia.

25 PDR PRESENTATION

The highlight of our year at FMC HQ was the presentation of a 25 pdr to FMC HQ by Gen J.V. Allard on behalf of the former Commanders of FMC. This gun rests proudly in front of the main entrance to FMC HQ. Thanks to 5e RALC for acquiring and refurbishing this monument.

EXERCISES

During 1979, the Arty Sect deployed for two Task Force (Div) level exercises, EX RITE COMPLEX I, 18-26 June and EX RITE SIMPLE VIII, 19-28 November both in CFB Petawawa. For the non-initiated EX RITE COMPLEX is an exercise at Task Force (Div) level designed to test the

Task Force HQ staffs whereas EX RITE SIMPLE is designed to test Bde HQ staffs. Both these exercises employed a modified US Army war game to test the various staffs. In an unusual move, the TF HQ deployed into a tactical field setting.

It would not be possible for the Arty Sect to deploy its seven man organization as a functional TF Arty HQ without the augmentation we receive for these exercises. For the two exercises we were able to get officers and NCOs from 2 RCHA, 5e RALC, CTC and NDHQ. The experience and expertise of these personnel has been invaluable for both the specific artillery requirements as well as the general conduct of the exercise as a whole. The RITE COMPLEX/RITE SIMPLE exercises have proven to be most useful for us in that they have given us a vehicle whereby we can think about movement of regiments, switching command and control, artillery terminology, interaction of arty int with "G" int, AD with air/aviation and most important, the means to keep higher artillery procedures alive.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

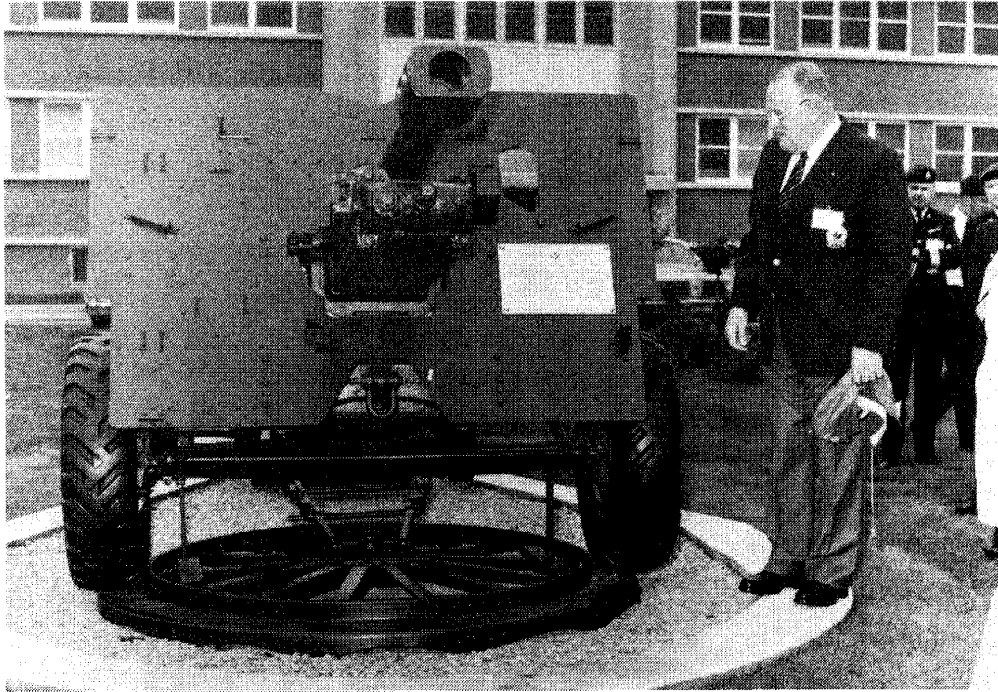
ARTY TRG/STDS: The ORs Arty Trade Review was completed in April '79 and new CTS/CTP have been issued. The new system will make rank progression quicker and streamline course lengths. FOO and FOO tech courses were introduced and the Basic Blowpipe course was assigned to units for conduct.

DOCTRINE: Several best sellers have arrived from the pen of our authors. Due in the future will be 306(1), 306(2), 306(10) and 306(18).

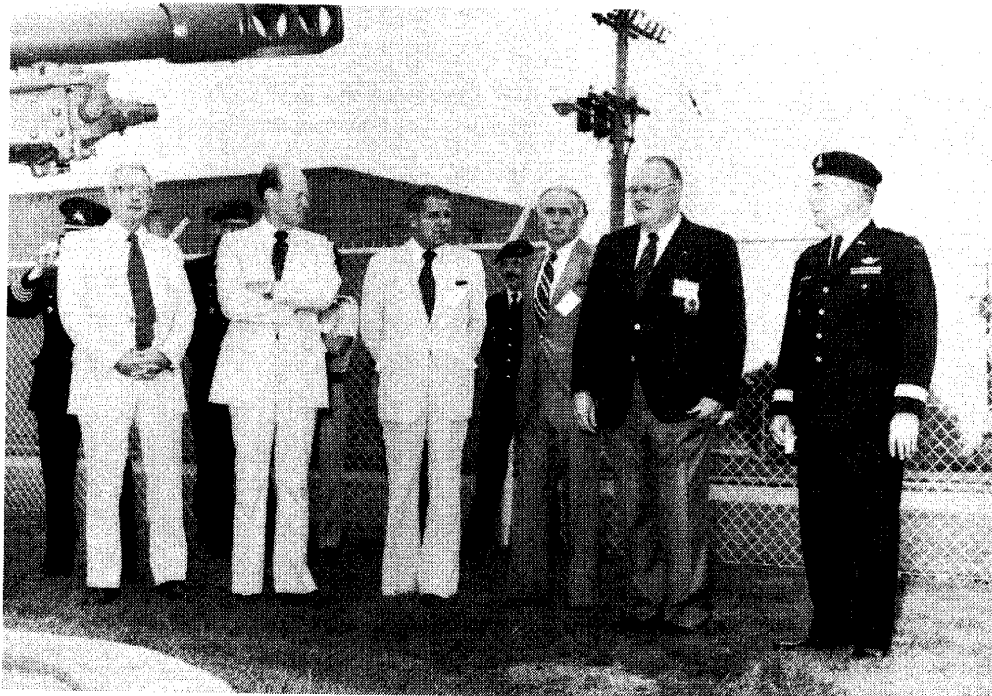
EQUIPMENT: The quarterly gun state has ensured that we have a grip on the state and maintenance of all guns in FMC. The HP 41C will shortly be issued to units. This is a step in the right direction to make things easier in the CPs.

A number of documents relating to acquisition of new artillery equipments and wheeled vehicles have been staffed in the past year. In the next few years some of these items i.e. 2½ ton truck, MILIPAC and GACs will

come into service. Lastly we have kept plugging at organizing proper establishments and equipment issues for both regular and militia units.



Gen J.V. Allard unveils the plaque commemorating the presentation of a 25 pdr to FMC HQ on behalf of the former Commander of FMC.



Before the presentation. Left to right: LGen Waters, LGen Milroy, LGen Chouinard, LGen Turcot, Gen Allard, LGen Paradis.

GUNNERS OF CFRS CORNWALLIS

The Canadian Forces Recruit School requested that each corps and/or branch of the Canadian Armed Forces provide a flag that could be flown on the occasion of a class of recruits graduating into that corps or branch or upon the occasion of a visit from a senior officer of a specific corps or branch.

The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery was the first corps to respond to CFRS's request. Artillery recruits will now graduate as "gunners" under the artillery flag.



The Gunners of CFRS, left to right: MBdr Saurette J.N., MBdr Davis R.G., MBdr Gale D.W., Capt C.W. Bablitz, Capt P.W. Forsberg, Sgt Dearman P.M., MBdr Payette T.A., Sgt Gadd A., MBdr Stewart E.G.



Capt P.W. Forsberg, on behalf of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, presents the flag to LCol R.T. MacEachern, Comdt CFRS.

1st (HALIFAX-DARTMOUTH) FIELD REGIMENT RCA (M)

COMMANDING OFFICER LCol. E.H. King, CD
 BATTERY COMMANDER 51 Bty Maj G.C. Peverill, CD
 87 Bty Maj K.J. Dacey, CD
 BK'S 51 Bty Capt P.J. Fader
 87 Bty Lt. H.A. Otto
 ADJUTANT..... Capt C.I. Hamilton, CD
 RSS Capt J.F. Slievert, CD, IG
 WO R.G. Williams, CD, AIG
 WO W.A. Phaneuf, CD
 Bdr J.D. Dunn, CD

1978/79 was a very busy year for 1 Field Regiment. Training was conducted at the LHQ each Tuesday evening, September through June. GMT and some course training was conducted each Thursday evening along with the routine unit administration. In addition, the Regiment conducted live firing exercises and BT33 simulator training in CFB Gagetown.

The Regiment saw two change of command ceremonies during the year. In June a change of command parade was held. LCol G.E. Parnell, CD, handed over the Regiment to LCol Earle H. King, CD.

LCol Parnell served the last five of his thirty-two-year career as CO of the Regiment. Under his command the unit was raised from an effective total strength of two dozen to over one hundred active members. His enthusiasm spirited the Regiment amongst the top Militia Artillery Regiments in the nation. LCol Parnell, as a member of the Cadet League, also assisted in improving the 2501 Cadet Corps (RCA), which is affiliated with this regiment. LCol Parnell will remain active with the Cadet League although he has been transferred to the Militia Supplementary list.

Socially, a highlight of the year was the Officers' Guest Night on 09 November to honour BGen Victor de B Oland, ED, CD, LLD, Honorary Colonel of the Regiment since 1972. Following the dinner, BGen George B. Robertson, CMM, ED, CD, QC, former Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment, was officially appointed Honorary Colonel of the Regiment.

On his retirement as serving Honorary Colonel, BGen Oland presented two trophies to the serving Militia Members. The first trophy was presented to Militia Area Atlantic for annual presentation to the best Militia unit in the area. The second trophy was presented to the Regiment for an appropriate award yet to be decided.

Colonel J.E. Harris Miller, K.St. J., CD, MD, a long-serving "Gunner" officer, Deputy Minister of Health for the Province of Nova Scotia, and a supporter of 1 Field Regiment RCA (M), was appointed Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment as successor to BGen Robertson.

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26th FIELD REGIMENT RCA(M)

The 26th Field Regiment RCA, commanded by LCol D.L. Berry CD, is headquartered in Brandon Armoury. 13th Field Battery, commanded by Major R.G. Stewart CD, is located in Portage la Prairie, while 71st Field Battery, commanded by Major G.R. Playter, is located in Brandon. The unit has a strength of 19 officers, 15 Snr NCOs and 67 ORs.

The 26 Fd Regt RCA perpetuates a number of Regiments and can trace its history back to the 99th Manitoba Rangers, which were organized on 1 April, 1908. On 15 December, 1936, the Manitoba Rangers and the 59th Field Battery RCA were amalgamated as the 26th Field Brigade RCA, with 37, 59, 70 and 71 Batteries. The unit was redesignated "26 Field Regiment RCA" on 1 April, 1943, and "26 Fd Regt (self-propelled) RCA" on 1 April, 1946, at which time the 37th Bty was amalgamated with the Manitoba Mounted Rifles to form the 67th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment (Manitoba Mounted Rifles) RCA, with RHQ in Portage la Prairie.

The 37 and 101 Batteries were amalgamated with the Regiment in 1 October, 1954. On 1 November, 1964, the 26 Field Regiment (self-propelled) was changed to "26 Field Regiment RCA" with 13 Bty (Virten), 19 Bty (Minnedosa and Neepawa), 38 Bty (Portage la Prairie), 70 Bty (Dauphin), and 71 Bty (Brandon) with RHQ in Brandon. In 1970 the Regiment was reduced to its current status of two Batteries, 13 and 71.

The real history of the guns has always been forged by its Batteries, and 26 Fd Regt is proud to perpetuate 13 Bty, which had its beginnings in 1870 and tasted action during the problems with Louis Riel. But that's another story . . .

CURRENT ACTIVITIES

The 1978-79 training year was a busy one for 26 Fd. During the year we were involved in six separate live firing exercises, beginning with EX HARVEST GLORY in OCTOBER '78, when the Regiment provided fire support for the Fort Garry Horse. In January '79 live firing and winter indoctrination were combined in EX WINTER WARRIOR. Fortunately the weather co-operated, with the temperatures staying below -30° C! In April the Regiment participated in EX SPRING POWER I — a District Exercise in which the units had an opportunity to see the gunners in action both from the gun end and the OP. During the May long weekend the Regiment fired in support of the German Army Training Establishment Shilo (GATES). This weekend also was used as a warm up for EX VALLEY ROAD, which was held in June. In July, the Regiment sent a total of 49 all ranks to Dundurn for MILCON '79.

Other exercises included the annual Rifle Classifications, affectionately termed EX GRUNT, and the Eaton Cup Competition in Winnipeg. In February, 30 personnel were employed in support of the Canada Winter Games as communicators and drivers. In April, 13 Bty acted as the enemy in a joint exercise with CFB Portage to test the Base Defence Force.

Five salutes were fired: two to open the legislature, two Remembrance Day salutes, and a Royal Salute in honour of the Governor General's visit to the Canada Winter Games. A Minute Gun was also fired at the Remembrance Day Service at CFB Portage.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

In August '78, CWO H.S. Walker replaced Capt Ray Schell, who had replaced Capt Wolf Riedel three months earlier. Capt Schell was posted to England, and CWO Walker was subsequently commissioned and is now serving as the RSS Capt with the Regt. In November '78, MWO Brotherstone (now CWO) took over as RSM from CWO Fred Wagg. In December '78, Major P. Baldaro relinquished command of 13 Bty to Major R.G. Stewart, and on 1 September '79, Major Playter took over command of 71 Bty from Major R.L. Armstrong.

BAND

The Pipes and Drums have been active, as always, from playing at numerous functions at the Winter Games, to participating in the Change of Command Parade of 3 RCHA in July '79, from journeying to Switzerland to participate in the Silver Broom Ceremonies to staying at home and serenading the Regt on Tuesday evenings. The Gordon Tartan, the skirl of the pipes, and the beat of the drums are a source of pride to us. Our bandsman are worthy ambassadors to the Regiment.

On the weekend of 6-7 October '79 the 8th Field Regiment RCA held a reunion in Brandon, hosted by the 71 Bty Association. One of the high points of the occasion was the rededication ceremony for the 71 Bty Memorial Cairn, which has now been relocated in front of the Armoury. The parade was a link between past and present, with personnel of the present 71 Bty, 26 Fd Regt, and Army Cadets joining the Veterans in a March Past.

One of the unfortunate victims of the current economic situation was D Troop in Dauphin, which we had been hoping to revitalize as 70 Bty.

SOCIAL LIFE

The Annual Military Ball was held on 4 November '78 and on 3 November '79. The Guest of Honour on both occasions was the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. The Annual Inspection by the District Commander was held in December of both years and was combined with EX CHRISTMAS GOOSE II & III — the Men's Dinner, served by Officers and Snr NCOs. Also in December '78, 13 Bty hosted an All Ranks Party with the Base Commander of CFB Portage as Guest of Honour.

During the Canada Winter Games, the Messes of the Regt were used as VIP Lounges with the Officers and Snr NCOs acting as hosts.

Spring and (early) summer were marked by numerous BBQ's. In April, the Officers held a special Mess Dinner to honour the ex CO's of the Regiments we perpetuate. A total of seven ex CO's were present. Finally, on 4 December each year we celebrate St. Barbara's Day in fitting fashion.

All ranks of 26 Fd Regt RCA extend Greetings to Gunners everywhere. Good shooting!

SULLIVAN'S HOBBIES
Home of the
A.F.X. and H.O.-N. Gauge Trains



Lt Col D. Berry presenting a shell casing to Governor-General Schreyer on the occasion of his first official visit to Western Canada to open the Canada Winter Games.

Greetings to Gunners Everywhere



from . . .

**MAYOR, COUNCILLORS AND CITIZENS OF
BRANDON, MANITOBA**

**Freedom of the City granted to the
Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery in 1967.**

30th FIELD REGIMENT RCA(M) THE BYTOWN GUNNERS

On Saturday, September 27, 1980, the 30th Field Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery, 2nd (Ottawa) Field Battery, better known as "The Bytown Gunners" will celebrate its 125th Anniversary.

The historic event will be celebrated over two days. A Regimental Dinner for all ranks is being organized for the evening of Friday, September 26. On Saturday, September 27 a Regimental Parade to Parliament Hill will take place commencing at 14:00 hours, during which a ceremonial 125 gun salute will be fired.

The anniversary celebration will conclude with an Officers Ball (CANNON BALL) at the Chateau Laurier during the evening of Saturday, September 27.

Every effort is being made to assure that the ceremonies marking the 125th Anniversary of Canada's oldest continuous service Regiment provides an outstanding marker in the history of the "Bytown Gunners".

1979 ACTIVITIES

WINTER INDOCTRINATION

This Regiment's 124th year in Ottawa has proven to be one of high activity and success. The motto of getting back to basics and establishing a sound footing for gunnery was manifested early in the year by the conduct of two winter indoctrination exercises, to build and confirm cold weather skills. Ice fishing turned out to be fun, even in -20° weather.

The new winter parkas make it almost impossible to differentiate between male and female "gunners" but both proved to be capable and enthusiastic. Perhaps our professional gunners should try some combined exercises. The durability of some of the female "gunners" really showed itself in the way they "pitched-in" in the cooking, leadership, patrolling and field jobs. More members of the unit are now participating in cold weather exercises as the equipment improves.

LIVE FIRING EXERCISES

Thanks to D. ARTY and our friends in the Regular chain, we had ammunition to fire several times during the year. One exercise was conducted at Petawawa in February and another in March. The first firing brought to light several weaknesses in battery survey and command and control, but by the end of March these had been solved. The February exercise saw two gun detachments sleeping outside, saving us considerable time in terms of setting-up the next morning. February was cold and dry but March turned out to be wet and muddy. We fired the RCAA Competition in May and the results were better than last year by 50%. The improvement in shooting resulted in 107 all ranks going to Grayling in August and firing at our summer camp. We perfected more of our skills and worked upon our drills in preparation for the next RCAA Competition firing in September. At this weekend, the Regiment had to turn people away because we had too many volunteers and not enough money.

TRAINING

Easter break training was again conducted in March and gunnery training was the main thrust during that five day period.

The GMT Basic Recruit Course was run as well as a TECH, COMMS, driver and gunnumbers course. The rifle team has been shooting at every opportunity and the Regiment hopes to "shoot the pants off" our "walking comrades". The new GMT Basic and Recruit Course started in April and by July the unit had completely filled all its line serials up to but not including the rank of Sergeant. This is the highest number in the Regiment (142) that anyone can remember. Unfortunately, due to the shortage of funds, many people were not pushed to staying in after September. Hopefully budgets will improve to the point where we can "afford" success.

The PT tests conducted in April were an astonishing success where all available people were tested and a pass rate of 97% was achieved.

The females usually ran faster than the males but all were reaching the high end of the achievement scale. Rifle team practices are now producing a much improved score level and the results are very encouraging thanks mainly to the valuable assistance of Major Al Devrick (RCE). September saw the start of a COMMS, TECH, TQI gunnery, driver non-trade and OP courses, and the Christmas break training (five days) helped put the technical skills into a reasonable state.

MILCON '79

Summer camp again this year was held at Camp Grayling, Michigan, which is roughly 700 miles from Ottawa. The convoy had to drive that distance and we started out with 21 vehicles. As we got to the city limits we were down to 17 and as we arrived at Grayling two days later we had 15 vehicles left. Thanks to the MRT and assistants (3) from CFB Ottawa, the trip was completed in the best possible way. The BC in charge of the convoy, Major V. Tarasco only looks 97 years old, but he is actually a lot younger. The training went extremely well at camp and a lot of thanks goes to the 450th Squadron who with the 430th Squadron provided us with a flight down and back for our six guns and 60 people and some realistic support at Grayling. We worked at dry and live firing, night occupations, rifle shooting, patrolling, camouflage and concealment, PT, admin, drinking and swimming. The Regiment's RSS team was completed in week two at camp when Captain M. Sauvé joined WO Curran and MBdr Biddiscombe on the ranges. This team of professionals is assisting the Regiment in meeting its goals this year and a large amount of thanks goes out to them. These people are likely the most important resource this unit has and their integration into the Regiment has produced significant beneficial results.

SOCIAL AND CEREMONIAL EVENTS

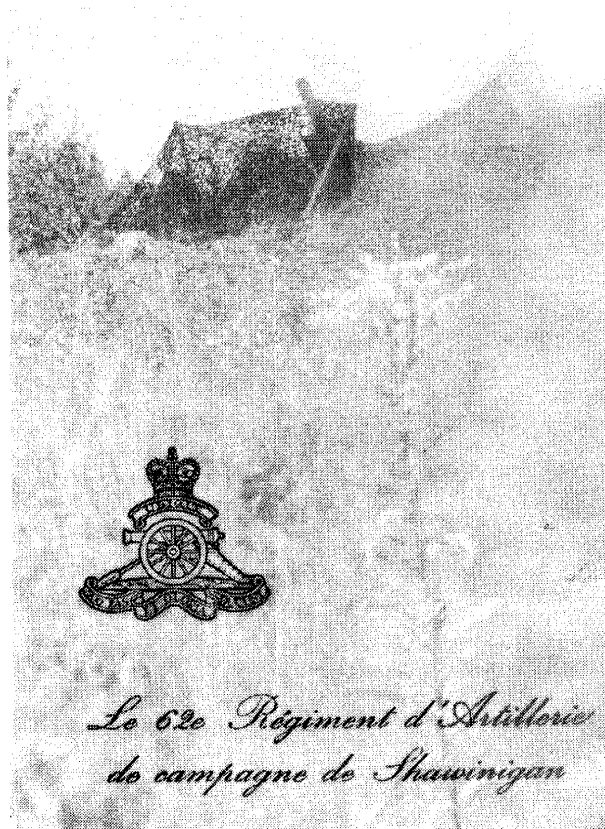
Our ceremonial duties this year have proven to be very time consuming and hard. Thanks to the DCO, Major K. Williamson, the 20 salutes fired this year have gone off without problems or injury. On several other occasions the Regiment was asked to provide the nine pounder and gun crew for ceremonial duties.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario and her husband joined the Regiment on 17 November for a mixed special guest night. The RCA Band honoured us with their presence and rounded off a completely successful occasion.

Another 12 "Bytown" gunners have joined the ranks of the Regular Force and several others are still lining up for enrolment into the regular artillery. Awareness of the Artillery in Ottawa seems to be building as the "Bytown Gunners" approach their 125th Anniversary celebrations in 1980.



*Memorial salute for Brigadier General E.M.D. Leslie,
DSO, CD, late Colonel Commandant, Royal Regiment
of Canadian Artillery, Ottawa, Ontario, 10 August '79.*



Le 62e Régiment d'artillerie commandé par le LCol R.O. Gauthier est situé à Shawinigan, ville renommée pour son électricité. L'année 1979 fut une année des plus chargée, jugez-en vous-mêmes.

Compte tenu d'un besoin urgent de main-d'oeuvre qualifiée, l'emphase porta sur l'entraînement individuel. Le programme d'entraînement extrêmement chargé débuta le 12 janvier 1979 avec le cours de recrues composé de 37 candidats. Ceux-ci participèrent avec le reste de l'unité à un exercice d'hiver essentiellement axé sur la survie en forêt. Cet exercice des plus difficile sous une température de -38°C fut des plus apprécié. Ensuite, des cours de communicateurs et de chauffeurs se déroulèrent simultanément. Tout ce programme exigea trois fins de semaine par mois consacrées à l'entraînement. Pour des miliciens qui doivent en plus vaquer à leur occupation civile durant la semaine, ceci démontre la vigueur et la motivation profonde qui animent les membres de cette unité.

Au printemps, la 81e Batterie participa à un exercice de tir à la BFC de Valcartier en support du cours de technicien avancé d'artillerie. Puis ce fut les préparatifs pour la Batterie d'augmentation à laquelle participèrent 178 membres de l'unité en plus de l'officier PSFR. Cette année la Btie M fut un succès et tous revinrent enchantés de leur expérience.

L'entraînement d'été débuta par une première avec la tenue à l'unité du cours de QM1 artilleur. La 81e Batterie incluant ses 35 nouveaux "gunners" se retrouva à Gagetown à la fin d'août pour une autre première, une concentration de tir réal d'artillerie. Cet exercice rapporta un immense succès et démontra par les résultats obtenus la validité du cours de QM1 dispensé à l'unité. Aussi deux officiers terminèrent avec succès la phase III du programme PIRO à Gagetown. En tout et partout, de recrues à adjudant-maître, 189 qualifications furent décernés cette année aux membres de l'unité. C'est tout un programme et tout un résultat. En fin de compte, l'année se termina avec le changement de commandant le 8 décembre dernier, suivit du dîner des hommes, alors que le LCol R.O. Gauthier, CD, originaire de Trois-Rivières, prit la relève du LCol P. Giroux, CD.

En somme, le 62e RAC se porte bien. L'excellente retention de ses recrues, la qualité de la relève au niveau des sous-officiers et des officiers, quoique peu nombreux, font du dynamisme nouveau qui souffle sur l'unité.



THE FIFTH (BRITISH COLUMBIA) FIELD BATTERY RCA (M)

Nineteen seventy-nine was an event-filled year for the Fifth. The unit conducted three live firing practices, eight gun salutes, twelve parades, and six special guest nights, as well as numerous individual training courses throughout the year. For the Band it was equally as busy as they participated in the major exercises and conducted no less than fourteen concerts. The year has been a successful one with unit strength reaching 105 men.

EASTER PRACTICE CAMP

Our annual live firing practice was held from 22 March to 1 April 79 at Yakima Firing Centre, Washington, U.S.A. This year's camp was a challenging one. We again bivouaced in the field and as expected, the weather was snow flurries followed by warm sunshine followed by freezing temperatures and so on.

This year, the Unit competed for the first time in the RCAA Regimental Competition, Exercise Valley Road. The hard work and dedication displayed by all ranks was sufficient to place tenth. (The Battery won the independent battery competition for the fourth time).

The highlight of the practice camp was an illumination shoot in support of A Company 9th Aviation Battalion of 9th Infantry Division, U.S. Army. The shoot involved diamond and range spread missions to illuminate targets for a night Cobra Gunship firing practice.

This camp was bracketed with ceremony. On the 22 March we fired a 15-gun salute for the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia as he opened the Provincial Legislature. Upon our return to Victoria, we arrived in sufficient time to fire a Royal Salute for His Royal Highness Prince Philip.

MILCON 1979

Milcon 79, Militia Area Pacific's Annual Concentration, with the artillery in Yakima and the rest of the units in Fort Lewis, was held from the 30 June to 7 July 79.

The exercise began with the usual refresher training and quickly moved into some night firing in support of the British Columbia Regiment as they conducted live light and medium anti-tank training.

The last three days of Milcon were devoted to a mini-brigade exercise where the battery was in direct support of the BCR. This proved to be very challenging as we were constantly moving to keep up to the armour. The last day of the exercise finished with a regimental fireplan using the resources of the fifth and the 15th Field Artillery Regiment RCA from Vancouver, B.C.

SUMMER TRAINING

The summer was very busy. Two Officers, one WO, three Master Bombardiers and several Bombardiers went to various National Rank Qualification Schools across Canada. One candidate placed top of his course and there were several close seconds and thirds.

5 Battery again provided the bulk of the instructors for the Artillery ARTS in Victoria and Nanaimo this summer. By the end of the summer, 13 men had successfully completed Artymn TQ 1 and Artycomm TQ2 and five men had completed Artytech TQ 2.

For the Victoria Militia District SYEP-RFTP, 5 Battery provided a staff of one Officer, one WO, and three MBdrs supplemented by one Officer and two Corporals from 11 (Victoria) Service Battalion. Forty-three recruits completed the summer training of which 5 joined the Battery.

THANKSGIVING PRACTICE CAMP

In addition to regular unit training, 5 Battery took part in an American Section Evaluation from 1-5 October 79 in Fort Lewis, Washington. This was at the invitation of LCol Gary Brown, Commander of the 2nd Battalion, 4th Field Artillery. The 2/4 FA is a regular, U.S. Army, Field Artillery

Battalion, equipped with the M102 105mm Howitzer. The 2/4 FA has been the Supporting Unit for the 5th over the past 10 years, providing Safety Officers and Material support on the ranges at Fort Lewis and Yakima. The two units have enjoyed a close rapport both professionally and socially over the years.

The party consisted of MWO L.B. Woollven, BSM, Sgt D.P. Korolyk, TSM, and three Gun Detachments under MBdr's Ell, Sheppard and Weekes.

After an uneventful road move, the Gun Detachments pulled into the 2/4 FA motor pool at 1600 hours, 1 Oct 79. The first thing that struck the newer personnel was the amount of equipment our American counterparts have on hand. They were taken aback by the acres of assorted military hardware. The remainder of the day was spent moving into quarters and sampling the pleasures of the base, in particular a beer and pizza joint just a short stumble from the men's quarters.

Training for the Section Evaluation test began the following morning, and carried through to noon of the 4th. It was conducted in the 2/4 Motor Pool (Gun Park). While most of the training went smoothly, fog hampered the sight drills. Every day was extremely foggy and it did not lift until 2 p.m. or later every day.

The Section Evaluation test is contained in the U.S. Field Manual 6-50, a publication similar to our CFP306(4), and consists of five parts. The first part is a 50-question, General Military Knowledge written test covering a wide range of topics including Small Arms, Fire Discipline, Equipment (Gun Stores), Artillery Ammunitions, the 105 C1, and Vehicle Driving and Maintenance.

Part 2 of the test consisted of pre-firing checks in the Gun Park. These include a Bore Sight test, Micrometer and End for End Tests of the Gunners Quadrant, and the discovery of a supposed malfunction in the firing mechanism. The malfunction required the stripping and assembly of the complete breech mechanism. All of these tests were timed. To get top marks for stripping the breech it had to be done in one minute or less. For re-assembly 1½ minutes or less. All three detachments easily got top marks. There was also a complete layout of all Gun Stores and personal kit.

Part 3 began as soon as part 2 was completed. Each number 1 was given a map and grid Reference and dispatched at approximately 10-minute intervals. The detachment was marked on the No. 1's map reading to the Gun Position, the occupation and laying the gun. Although no one got lost enroute, a minor problem occurred during the passage of line. After the first gun ended up pointing 3200 mils off centre of arc, it was brought to the attention of our Comrades in Arms that our sights go from 0-6400 mils, but their aiming circle goes 0-3200 to 0-3200 mils, in red and black figures. Once this problem was reasoned out, the occupations proceeded smoothly. After each gun was laid, the No. 1 was given 30 minutes for improving his gun position. This included preparing for high angle fire, organizing the gun stores and ammunition, preparing range cards for the howitzer and the small arms, marking personnel trenches and camouflage. Cam nets were not put up, due to the lack of time. At the end of the 30 minutes each gun platform was checked by an American marker.

Part 4 involved Fire Missions, including high and low angle, VT, time and HE missions. The guns were also required to fire a D.F. mission from the No. 1's Target records, with rounds going down range within 30 seconds of getting the order.

The final part of the Section Evaluation test was anti-tank drills. At some time during part 4 the American D.S. Staff, tells the No. 1 that there is an enemy armoured vehicle at a given range and bearing and ordered to "Engage". This was a dry mission. After "Firing" the open round, and each subsequent round, the No. 1 was told his fall of shot and any change of direction and speed of the target.

The Practical parts of the test were conducted on the 4th of October, shortly after lunch. All three detachments performed well and were quite satisfied with themselves. part 1 (written) was done the morning of the 5th.

After the exam was done, the men, under Sgt Korolyk, toured the PX and the Fort Lewis Military Museum. It was interesting to see a 1956 2½-ton truck on display. The deuces we had were 53's and 54's. The museum is a fascinating experience, as it traces the 9th Infantry Division from its inception, through World War I and II, Korea, and Vietnam, to the present day. There is also a Small Canadian Section, which has been augmented by donations from the Fifth.

While this was going on, the RSSO, Capt Emmett Donnelly, was verifying the Firing Points for the shooting Saturday and Sunday with Range Control in Fort Lewis, and the DCO, Capt Dino Fiorin, and BSM Woollven were finalizing the R&Q arrangements.

The remainder of 5 Bty came into Fort Lewis on the night of the 5th of October and at 0800 Saturday the 6th, unit training began in earnest, with dry deployments in the morning, and live firing commencing in the afternoon, as soon as the fog lifted. That evening, the unit carried out a dry night occupation and they moved back into camp at approximately midnight. On Sunday the 7th the unit was once again on the ranges bright and early, practising simple fire plans and fire and movement.

During the period 5-8 Oct, 12 cadets and two officers from the Battery sponsored cadet corps were also in Fort Lewis. The cadets split their time between providing a local Defence Force for the Bty Gun Positions and touring the base. The highlight of their trip was a display of American Artillery Equipment, including an 8-inch self-propelled gun.

The highlight of the camp for the personnel who took part in the Section Evaluation test came almost two months later. On the 27 Nov 79, the Battery was inspected by LCol Brown, Comd 2/4, and he announced that of the 18 Sections (Gun Detachments), 15 U.S. and three Canadian, we had placed 1st, 2nd and 8th. First place went to MBdr Ell, second to MBdr Sheppard and eighth place to MBdr Weekes.

Over-all, the period 1 to 8 October was a very successful exercise. It introduced some of our Senior Cadets to life in the reserves, it gave the unit a chance to work with our U.S. counterparts and enabled us to make new acquaintances and renew old ones with 2/4 FA.

PACIFIC SNOWMAN

The year ended with a five-day Winter Training exercise at Mount Washington on Northern Vancouver island. The exercise also involved two weekends of preparatory training in our Armoury prior to our deployment in the field. It was a harsh exercise with blizzard conditions on the first and last days. In spite of the difficult conditions the training was properly accomplished, a credit to high spirits.

BAND

Our Director of Music, Lt. Len Christie, had another successful year. The Band has 19 members and participated in 14 special events, several mess dinners and parades.

SOCIAL AND CEREMONIAL

On 20th March 79, the Battery paraded before its honorary Battery Sergeant-Major, RSM Griffith. The occasion was to honour his service to his unit. We, in appreciation of his 62 years of service, presented him with a replica of the unit regimental crest and then marched past. The event was concluded with the unit retiring to the Sergeants' Mess for punch.

April saw the Annual All Ranks Special Guest Night where we hosted 18 Officers, NCO's and Men of the 2nd Bn 4th Field Artillery, United States Army (when we fire in Yakima and Fort Lewis the 2nd/4th provide safety officers

and administrative support). The dinner was thoroughly enjoyed by all, especially some of the younger Americans who were quite taken by the elegance and intricacies of the dinner.

The Fifth Reunion was held on 26 August 1979 and marked the 40th anniversary of the call to the Coastal Forts in the Victoria-Esquamalt Area. The event was well attended with many former members reunited. The Battery personal found it very entertaining and informative, being subjected to old war stories.

1979 saw several salutes. On the 22 March, we fired a Vice Regal Salute when the Lieutenant-Governor of B.C. opened the Provincial Legislature. On April 1 we fired a Royal Salute for his Royal Highness Prince Philip. In May we fired a 17-Gun Salute for the Minister of National Defence as he arrived to review the Royal Roads Graduation Parade.

Armed Forces Day was opened with a 13-Gun Salute for the Commander Maritime Forces Pacific. The day's ceremonies were closed with a 21-round blank firing demonstration.

Remembrance Day saw the Battery spread thin as usual; we fired a 21-Gun Memorial Salute in Victoria and two rounds marking the two-minute silence in Nanaimo plus parading a troop at the Cenotaph in Victoria. The unit band led the parade in Nanaimo as well as played incidental music at the Nanaimo Legion.

UNIT OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS AND SERGEANTS AS OF 31 DEC 79

Colonel, The Honourable, W.S. Owen
(Honourary Colonel)
Colonel J.P. Beer (Honourary Battery Commander)
Major D.I. Smith (Commanding Officer)
Captain D.P. Fiorin (Deputy Commanding Officer)
Captain B.E. Donnelly (RSS Officer)
Captain R.E. Hall
Captain P.A. Sherwin (ERE at Victoria District HQ)
Captain V.A. Skaarup
Captain M.S. Stone
Lt. L. Christie (Director of Music)
Lt. S.R. Mahovlic
Lt. D.L. Walts
2Lt. T. Klubi
Ocdt. B.S. Cameron
Ocdt. (W) D.M. Miller
WO1 (RSM) L. Griffiths (Honourary BSM)
CWO E.W. Ireton (Assistant Director of Music)
MWO L.B. Woollven (BSM)
MWO H.I. Bragg
WO J.D. Dymont
WO H.H. Kempster
WO D.G. Marsh (Drum-Major)
Sgt. W.E. Killeen
Sgt. D.P. Korolyk
Sgt. J.E. Raymond (RSS Chief Clerk)
Sgt. J.A. Simpson

FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA

On 14 September 1979 the Victoria City Council unanimously passed the following resolution:

"THAT WHEREAS, the 5th (BRITISH COLUMBIA) FIELD BATTERY, ROYAL REGIMENT OF CANADIAN ARTILLERY celebrates 100 years of continuous service under its present and antecedent designations as Victoria's own Artillery Unit.

AND WHEREAS the Unit is directly descended from Victoria BATTERY OF GARRISON ARTILLERY formed in 1878 and thence lineally and without interruption through the 5th (BRITISH COLUMBIA) REGIMENT, R.C.A. in its several designations since that time and is properly entitled to the rights, privileges and distinctions accorded in consideration of this lineage;

AND WHEREAS, the Unit has an outstanding and distinguished record of service which has won for it a high and enviable position in the military field and an assured place of appreciation, admiration and warm esteem in the hearts of our people;

AND WHEREAS, under section 210 of the "Municipal Act" this Council may, by unanimous vote of all the members thereof, confer the Freedom of the City of Victoria upon any distinguished unit of the Armed Forces of Canada, the United Kingdom, or other nation of the Commonwealth;

AND WHEREAS, this Council deems it appropriate and desirable to exercise its authority in this behalf by recognizing the unit with the highest honour within the power of the Council to bestow:

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT, in pursuance of the powers vested in the Council by Statute, THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA be and is hereby conferred upon the 5th (British Columbia) Field Battery, Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery."

The Special Council Meeting and Ceremony to confer the Freedom of the City of Victoria were held on the lawns and street in front of the British Columbia Legislative Buildings at 2:00 p.m. on Sunday, 4 November, 1979. The Council, the Fifth's Honourary Colonel, the Honourable W.S. Owen and senior guests were seated on a decorated platform. The Fifth under command of Major D. Ian Smith, formed up on the opposite side of the inner harbour and, with the band leading followed by two militia guards, a cadet guard, an old guard of approximately 60 retired members of the Regiment and the Unit's Colours, proceeded around the inner harbour in front of the stately Empress Hotel and formed up on the lawn and on Belleville Street.

The Council meeting was then Called to Order, the Roll was called the Padre offered a prayer and the Notice of Meeting was read. Major Smith then invited Mayor Young to inspect the parade.

After inspecting the parade, Mayor Young gave an explanation of the significance of the Freedom of the City and read the following record of the Fifth.

RECORD OF THE BATTERY

On June 4, 1878, Victoria was in a high state of alarm over the possibility of an attack by Russian warships. The spectacle of Mr. Stelly's team of horses strenuously hauling a large muzzle-loading cannon through the streets to the James Bay drill shed must have come as a relief to many citizens, indicating that at last the authorities were doing something about the situation. The gun, a 64-pounder, was to be used by the newly-formed artillery company for training. Citizen volunteers had formed the Company on 18th February, 1878. It was enrolled as a Canadian militia unit on 27th May, 1878, taking the official title of the Victoria Battery of Garrison Artillery.

Under Captain Charles Thomas Dupont, their elected commander, the volunteer gunners of the Battery manned muzzle-loading cannon supplied by the Royal Navy, which were hurriedly mounted in earthworks constructed at Finlayson Point, Nias (Victoria) Point, Macauley Point and Brothers Island, for the defence of Victoria and Esquimalt harbours. Since that early emergency, through a full century of voluntary service, the descendants of the original Victoria Battery have experienced various title, organization and equipment changes, but they have always been gunners, and remain so today. The 5th B.C. Field Battery, Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery is the guardian of this long tradition of service and association honoured this day by the granting of the Freedom of the City of Victoria.

From 1878 until 1956 the primary role of Victoria's militia artillerymen was always the defence of Victoria and Esquimalt from seaborne attack. This commitment to

manning coastal defence guns in the Victoria area did not prevent officers and men from volunteering for service in more active theatres of war. One officer and twenty-five other ranks formed part of "A" Company, 2nd battalion (Special Service) Royal Canadian Regiment in South Africa, 1899-1900. A memorial inside the Bay Street Armoury commemorates those volunteers who became the unit's first casualties of war. In the First World War, 777 officers and men joined overseas units from the 5th B.C. Regiment of Canadian Artillery, as the unit was then titled. Many hundreds more followed the same path in the Second World War. The record is a proud one, and fitting for a unit bearing the motto "Nunquam non paratus" (never not prepared) and the official artillery motto "Ubique" (everywhere).

Many prominent citizens of Victoria have served in the unit through its history. Four men were particularly distinguished. Charles Thomas Dupont, the first commanding officer, was the Inspector of Inland Revenue, headquartered in Victoria, and afterward the president of the Victoria Gas and Light Company. Richard Wolfenden came to British Columbia as one of Colonel Moody's Royal Engineers, joined the gunners in 1884, commanded the unit from 1885 to 1888, and was the Queen's Printer for the Province. Edward Gawlor Prior joined the unit in 1884, commanded it from 1888 to 1896, was a prominent British Columbia businessman, M.L.A., M.P., Premier of British Columbia in 1902 and 1903, and Lieutenant-Governor of the Province in 1919 and 1920. Perhaps the most distinguished of all, Arthur W. Currie, was a corporal in the unit in 1901, commanded it from 1909 until 1914, left to command the 50th Regiment (Highlanders) then forming in Victoria, and later commanded the Canadian Corps in France during the First World War. General Sir A.W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., etc., was Honourary Colonel of the Militia Gunners of Victoria, the 5th, until his death in 1935. Other prominent citizens who have served as Honourary Colonels include the Honourable John Hart, Premier of B.C., and the Honourable Walter S. Owen, former Lieutenant-Governor.

Competition hones skills, demanding the best effort of the competitors. The 5th have always competed, both in military efficiency and in the field of sport. A high point in the competitive record of the 5th occurred in the first few days of 1896, when a telegram announced "Colonel Prior Won Queen's Cup". It proclaimed the triumph of the Dominion Militia team in winning the coveted Queen's prize for the best team of volunteers from England and the Empire, in the annual coast artillery gun practice competition held in Shoeburyness, England. Four Victoria gunners were in the team. An officer of the unit captained the Canadian team when it won the Prince of Wales Cup for coast artillery competition in England in 1911. In the eight years between 1906 and 1914, the 5th won 18 cups and shields in the Canadian Artillery Association competitions, including winning the Governor-General's Cup for general efficiency five times.

The competitive tradition continues. This year, in addition to other successes, the 5th has won the Royal Canadian Artillery Association battery gun practice competition for the fourth year in succession.

The unit has always been a part of the social fabric of the community of Victoria. The annual field days and reviews with the Royal Navy and the Royal Marines in Beacon Hill Park and at Macauley Point in the final decade of the last century, were major social as well as military events which were always well attended by the people of Victoria. When the city mourned the death of Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, the gunners provided the military escort for the funeral cortege.

For many years officers of the 5th were on duty at significant Government House occasions. The militia gunners continue to fire salutes for the opening of the Province's Legislative Assembly, a custom which was

started on July 29, 1878. Between 1893 and 1904, few social and ceremonial occasions in Victoria were complete without the gunner's band, led by Bandmaster Finn, which achieved a fine reputation through its regular promenade concerts in Beacon Hill Park in an early precedent for the music programmes in the city today.

Gunners of the 5th rushed from their parade field at Macauley Point to help in recovery operations at the Ellice Point Bridge disaster in 1896 and were mobilized to restore law and order during the coal strikes at Wellington in 1890 and Nanaimo in 1913.

Shortly after the Second World War, the gunners were called upon for duty at the dikes during the disastrous 1948 Fraser Valley floods. The record of all these activities is a record of close civil ties between the gunners of the 5th and the City of Victoria.

The Victoria Battery of Garrison Artillery, formed in 1878, quickly established itself in the hearts of the citizens of Victoria as something more than simply a militia unit. Through the years since then its volunteer spirit has led it to success in many fields and survives today in the 5th (B.C.) Field Battery, Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery. At any moment in its history it has always been part of the City of Victoria. On its part, the City of Victoria has come steadily through the years to recognize the dependable value of the militia gunners and to be proud of this segment of itself."

Mayor Young then called on the Alderman Tindall, the Senior Alderman, to formally move to confer the Freedom of the City. Alderman Glazier then seconded the motion and the Mayor stated:

"I am pleased to declare the Motion Carried unanimously by a standing vote. It is requested, Sir, that you take this declaration before our City Clerk."

The COMMANDING OFFICER then declared to the City Clerk:

"I, Major D. Ian Smith, of the 5th (British Columbia) Field Battery, Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, do declare that the Battery possesses all the qualifications by law required to receive the Freedom of the City of Victoria; and I hereby acknowledge and accept this honour now conferred upon the Battery by the Municipal Council of said City;

AND I FURTHER DECLARE that in the exercise of the rights and privilege in that behalf to which I become ex-officio, I will observe and perform all the duties and obligations by law incumbent upon me."

The Commanding Officer and City Clerk then signed the Roll of Freeman of the City.

The Mayor then stated:

"Having completed the formal requirements of this special meeting of Council, may I present to the 5th Battery as a memento of this occasion this silver casket containing the Battery's Warrant of the Freedom of the City."

Major Smith then stated:

"Your Worship, Mayor Young and Alderman of the City of Victoria, the members of the Fifth both Past and Present and I are well aware that you have conferred the highest possible civic honour on this Unit.

The Fifth has proudly and willingly served the City of Victoria for over 100 years. I pledge that the fifth will maintain its high standard of service to the City of Victoria and to Canada so as to continue to justify this honour you have conferred upon the Unit today."

Major Smith then presented a hand-painted plaque of the Fifth's Regimental crest to the Mayor as a token of the Fifth's appreciation.

The Honourary Colonel — Colonel, the Honourable, Walter S. Owen — and Major Smith, then signed the Visitors' Book.

The parade then did a marchpast with an "eyes right" to the City Council. After completing the march past, Bravo Guard doubled to the guns with the Unit Band playing the Keil Roll and mounted. The guns then proceeded along Belleville Street and did a quick action, action right pointing into the Inner Harbour. On the Commanding Officer's orders, the Saluting Troop fired three rounds of battery fire in honour of the City of Victoria while the parade was at present arms and the Band played the RCA Slow March.

The Saluting Troop then was ordered "cease firing" and withdrew to the rear of the Legislative Buildings. The remainder of the parade then marched off with the old guard leading. The parade RV'd with the Saluting Troop, the parade reformed and exercised the Freedom of the City by marching down the city's main street, Douglas Street, to the Bay Street Armoury. In the Armoury, over 400 guests attended receptions in the Battery's Officers', Warrant Officers', and Sergeants' and Bombardiers' and Gunners' Messes and the Armoury Spare Mess.

NRQS

Militia men from Reserve Arty Regts all across Canada went to CFB Shilo to attend National Rank Qualifying School '79. Their purpose in going was to upgrade their skills as gunners and reservists. The school, which was in operation from 25 June to 24 August '79 was a definite success and was an indication of the quality of summer training available to the militia.

Under the capable command of the CO, LCol Berry and his staff, the administrative problems of NRQS were solved in order that training could continue without hangers. In addition to his immediate staff, LCol Berry had 164 dedicated instructors and willing-to-learn students. The staff and instructors consisted of reserve and RSS pers from across Militia Area Prairie. Base Shilo and G Bty, 3 RCHA also gave a great deal of support to NRQS, helping to make it a success.

The courses at NRQS consisted of national courses; ARTY COMMS TQ-2, 16 July to 3 August; BASIC ARTY TECH TQ-2, 16 July to 3 August; ARTY Det Comd TQ-3, 23 July to 3 August; Capt Qual Blk 9 FOO Course, 30 July to 10 August; Maj Qual Blk 12 BC Course, 6-17 August and ARTS Courses; ARTYMN TQ-1, 16 July to 3 August; NON TRADE DVR/ARTY DVR TQ-2, 16 July to 3 August.

The course of events for the summer began with preparations for NRQS in early July, followed by commencement of the OR courses in mid-July. All courses went through the standard routine of PT and long days in the classroom or the field. A great deal of material was covered in the various courses and any time that was available for training had to be used. It meant in some cases, such as the Tech Course, that a great deal of overtime was worked. A combined courses final exercise on 2-3 August signalled the end of all other ranks courses. On this exercise the candidates filled the positions of gunners, techs, Comms, Dvrs and Det Comd for two three-gun batteries. Various kinds of 105mm ammunition were fired from day and night positions to round off the training.

The end of the courses triggered off partying and carrying on. After pers had recovered, some returned to their units while others stayed on to participate in the fire support troop. The support troop was broken down into two three-gun batteries to support the officer courses during the period 6-17 August. Over this period a large number and variety of 105mm rounds were fired to somewhere downrange (the FOO's and BC's are not sure where judging from their spiral ranging).

On completion of firing for the Capt Qual on 10 August the two NRQS Bty's were integrated into a Regt with a third three-gun battery; an R.C.P.O. and staff from 3 RCHA. This Regt fired for the Maj Qual course until 16 August. During this time G Bty 3 RCHA learned that the reserve gunners were quite capable of getting as many Regt adjustments as they were. This was no surprise to the reserves who had no doubt about their capabilities and who were merely proving again that they could do the job even if they only do it part-time. 3 PPCLI must be thanked for supplying a mortar platoon to add to the training of the Maj Qual.

In addition to carrying out training the NRQS was tasked with firing Arty support for the German Army Training Establishment Battle run "Black Bear", on four occasions; 21 and 23 July and 11 and 13 August. 150 rounds of HEPD were fired at four targets on each battle run which gave the NRQS gunners the rare opportunity to fire six and seven rounds FFE. The battle run consists of a combined force of an Armoured Battalion (Leopards), and a Mech Inf Battalion (Marders) doing live fire and movement. It is therefore an attraction worth observing

which many of the NRQS officers took the opportunity to do. We were very impressed with the German capabilities and likewise the German commanders were impressed with the Arty support we gave them. They showed their appreciation by getting the FOO's on the battle run, Cpts Bond and Midwinter, thoroughly inebriated at the battalion farewell party.

NRQS also had its enjoyable moments. A sprinkling of charges, summaries, sick parades and police reports ensured the NRQS was no different from any other military organization. For the most part discipline was not a problem and hopefully this will remain the norm.

In the final week of NRQS, 17-24 August, the old tasks of clean up and preparation to go home were set in motion. Equipment was turned in, convoys of vehicles were sent to their respective units, and the NRQS HQ was cleared of everything that made it home to the staff. As with any good school it was learned that there are improvements that must be implemented next year.

NRQS provides an excellent opportunity for gunners to improve their Arty knowledge but the number of personnel taking advantage of this opportunity decreased this year. The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery needs good reserve soldiers and to get these soldiers the Arty Regiments must supply NRQS with as many instructors and candidates as they can. Here is looking forward to a larger NRQS next year.



LCol D.L. Berry, CD, CO NRQS, presenting the Top Candidate Award for the Maj Qual Blk 12 to Capt P.A. Sherwin, 5 BC Bty Victoria.

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MAJ QUAL BLK 12 — 6-17 AUG 79
 Sitting, left to right: MWO Young, G Bty 3 RCHA; Capt Reidel, G Bty 3 RCHA; LCol Berry, CO NRQS/26 Fd Regt; Maj Branum, G Bty 3 RCHA, OC Course; Capt Keffer, G Bty 3 RCHA; CWO Lee, SSM NRQS/20 2nd Fd Bty; Sgt Hobson, G Bty 3 RCHA.

Standing, left to right: Capt Elliott, 7 Tor; Capt Nickerson, 84 2nd Bty; Capt Toussaint, 6 Fd Regt; Capt Sherwin, 5 2nd Bty; Capt Evoy, 3 RCHA; Capt Hyatt, 26 Fd Regt; Maj Stewart, 26 Fd Regt.
 Missing from picture: Capt Gebauer, 11 Fd Regt.



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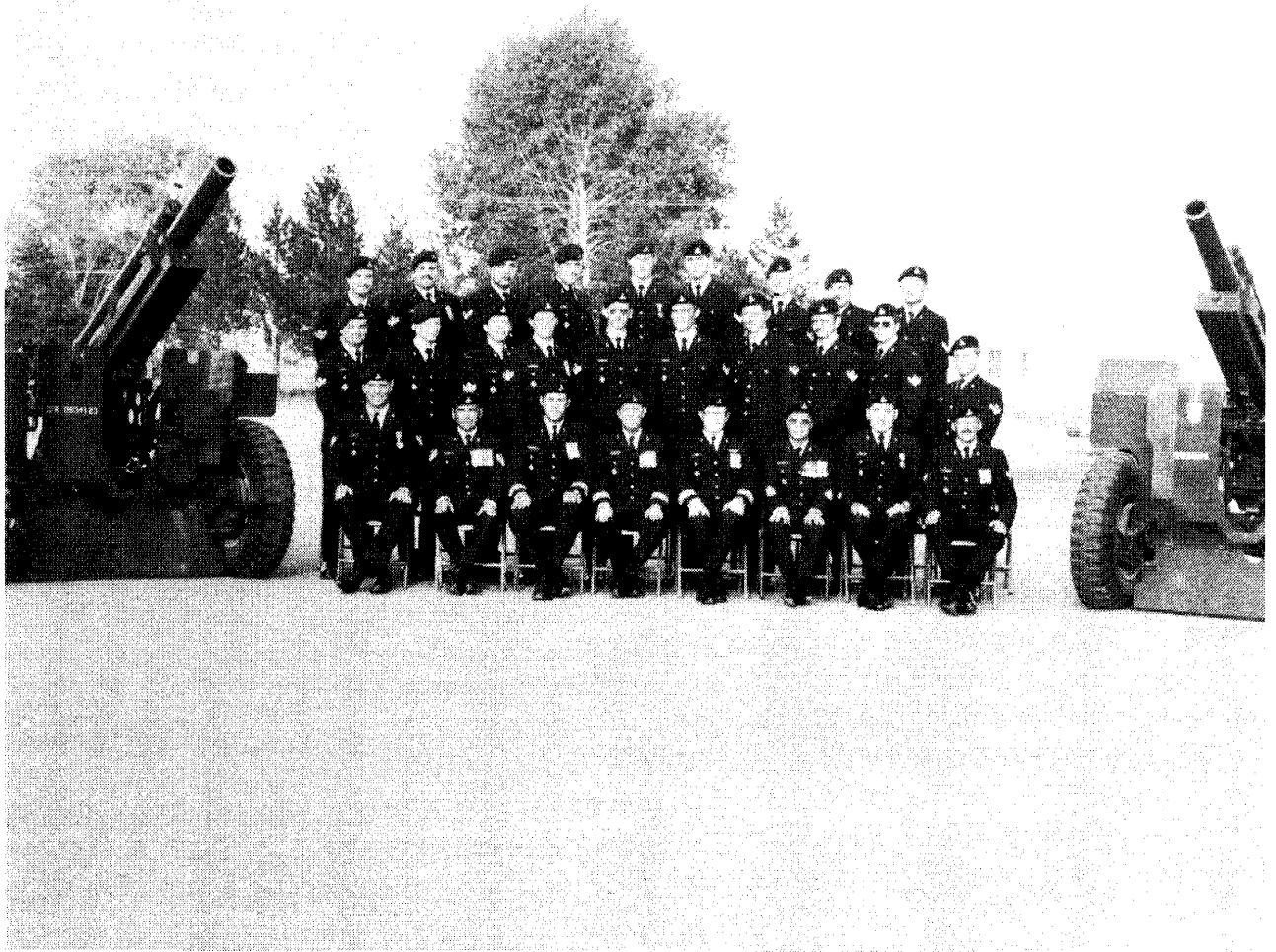
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ARTY DET COMD TQ-3 — 23 JULY TO 3 AUGUST
 Sitting, left to right: MBdr Bill, RSS 20 Fd Regt; Sgt Jones, RSS 26 Fd Regt; Capt MacMillan, RSSO 10 Fd Regt; Maj Scott, CI NRQS/SSO Man Mil Dist; LCol Berry, CO NRQS/26 Fd Regt; CWO Lee, SSM NRQS/20 2nd Fd Bty; WO Cook, 26 Fd Regt; MBdr Nickerson, 3 RCHA.
 Mid row: MBdr Leclair, 1 Fd Regt; MBdr Harley, 7 Tor; MBdr Gilbertson, 10 Fd Regt; MBdr Woliver, 2 Fd Regt;

MBdr Karcha, 10 Fd Regt; Cpl Dowling, 11 Fd Regt; MBdr Rose, 26 Fd Regt; MBdr Gowanlock, 56 Fd Regt; MBdr Roberts, 26 Fd Regt; MBdr Bzdel, 20 Fd Regt.
 Rear row: MBdr Playle, 11 Fd Regt; MBdr Varvaro, 2 Fd Regt; Cpl Labossiere, 10 Fd Regt; MBdr Hamilton, 26 Fd Regt; MBdr Mageean, 30 Fd Regt; MBdr Rischer, 5 Fd Bty; MBdr Hanson, 5 Fd Bty; MBdr Doiron, 3 Fd Regt; MBdr Wong, 116 2nd Fd Bty.

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Which Way to Go: Options for
Range increases of
Artillery Projectiles

by
Major R.B. Mitchell, C.D.

ABSTRACT

In order to make reasoned decisions about future weapons developments, officers must have a basic understanding of the technical options available. The essay outlines current areas of technology offering range increases for tube artillery. After balancing technological trade-offs with requirements, the author recommends technologies which are appropriate to projected weapons requirements. The major recommendation is that development should continue of the SRC full calibre 155mm projectile incorporating a fuser.

1. Field gunners have historically sought more range than their guns were designed to provide. This desire stems from several operational concerns, including a requirement to mass fires across extended fronts, a need to counter enemy artillery capabilities, and a desire to strike at ever deeper targets. Until recently, the technical options available to provide this increased range have been relatively limited and uncomplicated. The basic ballistic approach has been to increase the muzzle velocity of the projectile.¹ The trade-off in this approach was straight forward. A larger and heavier gun was required to withstand the increased pressures of the larger charges. However, there are limits to this ballistic approach, for beyond a certain size, weight, and degree of complication a gun becomes impractical for field use. Weapons developers were the first to become aware of technical peak in the ballistic approach. In the 25 years since the development of the nickel-molybdenum-chromium alloy known as "gun steel", and the development of the auto-fretage process, there have been no major developments. The design options and trade-offs remain unchanged. If more range was desired, a bigger, heavier gun with a larger propelling charge was required.

2. In the past ten years the situation has begun to change. It became apparent to soldiers and boffins alike that even SP guns were nearing their maximum desirable size. As a result, other areas of technology were examined to see if they held possible solutions to the range problem. Additional stimulus was provided by the intelligence community, who monitored the growing superiority of the Soviet conventional threat. The military assessment was that our guns needed a major range advantage to offset Soviet numerical superiority. The examination of these new technologies was only too effective. Today we are faced with a bewildering variety of options which, alone or in combination, give us the ability to increase artillery range.

3. Unlike the straight forward muzzle velocity consideration, the current situation is more complex. There are multiple trade-offs with more serious implications. The requirement exists for gunners to be knowledgeable about these technologies, and their implications, so that they can make reasoned decisions with respect to their application in tomorrow's weapons. The aim of this paper is to present an overview of these technologies, and their implications, and to recommend the technological options which best meet our operational needs.

4. Consideration of technological options must be based on a threat scenario. From consideration of a threat we can develop a concept to counter the threat, and from this concept will flow equipment requirements. Given this statement of requirement, we can then examine the technologies to determine which best meets our needs. It is important to follow this procedure if our considerations are to be valid. For example, it is well known that considerable ranges are possible with tube artillery. The "Paris Gun", with a range of 75 miles, demonstrated this in 1918.² Range increases, however, are not an end to themselves. They must enable us to hit projected targets with a projectile that is viable in terms of destructive

power and cost. If longer range artillery does not meet this operational need, it remains an engineering exercise of little use to the field soldier or commander.

5. The threat is well documented. In fact, it was the Russian superiority in range and numbers that has stimulated Western interest in increasing artillery range. Data from war games, with a Central European scenario, indicates that three-quarters of likely field artillery targets would be located within 15 kilometres of the weapon site. Further analysis indicates that 90 to 95 per cent of likely artillery targets would be located within 20 to 25 kilometres of the weapon. Data further indicated that there would be more targets than weapons to engage them, and that the closest targets would be the most urgent.³ These studies provide the basis of our consideration of range requirements. Clearly, if we cannot adequately engage the targets immediately to our front, there must be substantial advantages to be gained before increasing range and seeking additional targets.

6. There are three main advantages offered by increased range. In keeping with the artillery principle of concentration, increased range enables artillery fires to be massed across a wider front. For example, a gun with a range of 44 kilometres, if situated 15 kilometres behind the FEBA, would be able to engage targets to a range of 40 kilometres across 36 kilometres of front. A second advantage is that weapons would have to move less frequently. A range increase from the present 18 kilometres to 30 kilometres would halve the time that weapons are unavailable due to movement. Increased range would also enable the artillery to commence disrupting enemy attacks further from our own defending localities. Traditionally, artillery effort has been focused on the contact zone, even though current projectiles are less effective than many direct fire weapons in countering a rapidly moving force in close assault. For this reason, we should consider allocating a greater portion of our artillery effort against targets in the attrition zone. Given adequate surveillance, analysis indicate a greater advantage, round per round, if artillery engages targets in the attrition rather than the contact zone.⁴

7. The above reasons provide the rationale for increasing the range of tomorrow's artillery. From our consideration of likely target arrays, it would appear that a range of 25 kilometres is essential to counter the high threat targets. With the current economic and political climate, it appears unlikely that NATO would be able to provide sufficient guns to deal simultaneously with all targets falling within this 25 kilometre zone. A range of 40 kilometres is considered desirable to enable artillery fires to be massed across an extended front to deal successively with priority targets.

8. Range criteria must be balanced by two considerations. The delivery means must not become so heavy or complex that field use becomes impractical. Secondly, the ammunition mix must not complicate resupply to the point that it offsets the advantages gained by increased range. In our subsequent discussion of technologies, three questions must be asked: Does it meet range criteria; what are the effects on the weapon system; and is the ammunition viable in terms of destructive effect, and ease of handling?

9. There are three options to increase the range of artillery. (See Diagram A). As previously discussed, the traditional method has been to increase the muzzle velocity of the projectile. Another option involves the use of boosted projectiles, where an additional force is applied to the projectile after it has been fired. A third approach is to improve the ballistic co-efficient of the projectile by incorporating developments from space and missile research.

10. With the muzzle velocity approach, there is a

physical limitation which prevents the practical increase of the muzzle velocity of any given weapon system beyond certain limits. At the point of pressure break, increased energy generated by a larger propelling charge is expended, accelerating the increased mass of gas generated, and does not impart more energy to the projectile.⁵ To ensure complete combustion, and maximize ballistic performance, an increase in propelling charge is normally accompanied by an increase in tube length.

11. In the current inventory, both the M109 and the M110 have taken advantage of this approach by combining larger charges with longer barrels to increase muzzle velocity and, thus, range. The results show both the advantages and disadvantages of the approach. In the case of the M109, range was increased from 14.6 to 18 kilometres.⁶ With the M110, the muzzle brake required to reduce recoil increased the overpressure on the detachment to an unsafe level. As a result, the weapon cannot be fired with the current muzzle brake, and the range increase has been reduced. With respect to our three criteria, options to increase muzzle velocity, if used alone, provide some range increase but not of the desired magnitude. The weapons systems require substantial modifications, including new rammers, and more robust recoil systems. New tubes are required because of the need for larger chambers and more barrel length. No changes are required to current or projected projectiles, but another charge system would probably be introduced.

12. If the increased muzzle velocity options have been exploited to nearly their full potential, the same is not true of boosted projectiles, or projectiles with improved ballistic co-efficients. Either alone or in combination, these two areas offer scope for significant improvement of artillery range.

13. Boosted projectiles carry an energy source which imparts an additional force after the projectile leaves the tube. There are four possible options: Rocket assist, base bleed, external burning, and air breathing projectiles. Each of these options will be considered in turn.

14. In the rocket assist projectile (RAP), a portion of the high explosive filler is replaced by a solid fuel rocket motor which is ignited once the projectile has left the barrel. The concept originated in Germany in World War II, and is currently being further developed by the United States and Sweden.⁷ Theoretical range increase is limited only by the quantity and type of rocket fuel. The need to mate with standard fuses, the need to maintain aerodynamic stability at trans-sonic speeds, the need for ballistic similtude with standard projectiles, and the need to carry an effective explosive charge provide practical limits to range increase. With a 155 millimetre projectile, the maximum practical range is approximately 30 kilometres. With no major modifications to current equipments, the RAP meets essential range criteria. The RAP, while different internally, is nearly identical externally, and presents no major handling problems.

15. With a standard artillery projectile, base suction constitutes 30 to 40 per cent of total air resistance.⁸ With the base bleed, or fumer, concept this drag is reduced by burning a fuel on the projectile base. This increases base pressure and reduces drag. Unlike the rocket motor of the RAP, the burning charge associated with base bleed has a low mass and flow with negligible recoil force. The charge burns off over a large portion of the ascent limb of the trajectory, and can be likened to a tracer. A range increase of 10 to 25 per cent is possible with this concept. The base bleed concept, if used alone, will not meet our essential range requirement, but will provide a significant improvement. No changes are required to the weapon system, and the round is compatible with current munitions.

16. Somewhere between the RAP and fumers is the external burning concept. A larger fuel supply is used than with the fumer, and the hot gas are injected transversely through the projectile's boundary layer, which surrounds the recirculating region at the projectile's base. Not only does external burning reduce drag, but it also provides a net projectile thrust. While it appears that this concept can produce ranges equivalent to the RAP, development problems preclude introduction in the near future.⁹ No equipment changes are necessary, but more careful handling of the projectile will be required.

17. One final option in the field of boosted projectiles is the ramjet or air breathing projectile. Again, the original development in this field was undertaken by the Germans in World War II.¹⁰ The ramjet concept requires an inlet, combustion chamber, and nozzle incorporated into the body of the projectile. A ramjet is more expensive than a rocket, and the internal components limit the volume for explosive filler. In spite of potential range increases, little development work has been done in this area in recent years, except by the Germans. Ramjet boosted rounds would not require any major weapons modifications, but they would be costly would require a degree of special handling.

18. Improved ballistic co-efficients are the second large area of technology offering range increase. There are two possible approaches — a reduction of drag, and sub-calibre projectiles. Each approach will be dealt with in turn.

19. One simple way to improve the ballistic co-efficient is to attach a boat-tail to the base of the projectile. This has the effect of streamlining the projectile by filling in the base cavity and reducing suction. Depending on the length of the boat-tail, it may not be possible to load the full range of charges in the chamber. Rechambering can be avoided by using super propellants or increased loading densities, which reduce the volume of the propelling charge but not the muzzle velocity. Combined with the RAP, the boat-tail is able to achieve a range of 30 kilometres with a reduced propelling charge.¹¹ If this range was acceptable, rechambering would not be required, and barrel wear would be reduced. To achieve the desired range of 40 kilometres, both of these advantages would have to be sacrificed. Conventional rounds can be retrofitted with boat-tails. Some extra care would be required with ammunition handling.

20. A modification of the boat-tail principle is boat-tail fins. The boat-tail is fitted with angled fins less than, or equal to, the projectile's maximum diameter. Fins significantly reduce the magnus effect at the expense of a small increase in drag. Rounds fitted with boat-tail fins have the potential of meeting essential range requirements, and approaching desirable range. No changes are required to the weapons system, but production costs and handling problems would be significantly increased due to the fragile nature of the fins.

21. Important advancements in the area of reducing projectile drag have come from the High Altitude Research Programme and projectiles developed by the Space Research Corporation (SRC). SRC has attempted to maximize aerodynamic effectiveness by using nubs or stubby fins equal to projectile diameter well forward on a long tapered ogive. The nubs maintain in-bore stability, but reduce magnus effect and drag. Recent trials at CFB Gagetown using an SRC round incorporating a fumer achieved a range of 38,650 metres with a towed 155mm gun.¹² With further refinements, it is expected that this round will meet the desired range requirement. If the 40 kilometre range is to be achieved, rechambering may be required. The round is 15 per cent more costly than conventional rounds, and the nubs are susceptible to breakage and dirt.

22. To this point, the concepts examined have used spin stabilized projectiles. Another off-shoot of space research has been the fin stabilized projectile, which can be likened to a missile fired from a tube. Finned munitions have a high manufacturing cost and increased potential for failure, but they have one major advantage. Finned munitions are not bound by the aerodynamic consideration which limits the length of spin stabilized projectiles to five or six calibres. Because fin stabilized projectiles can be as long as nine calibres, a more effective aerodynamic shape is possible while maintaining internal volume.¹³ Fin stabilized projectiles can achieve the desirable range, but would require a major rechambering programme in which other munitions would not be compatible. Production costs are high, and handling problems considerable.

23. One final means of reducing drag is to opt for sub-calibre projectiles. This is simply applying the discarding sabot principle, long used in tank guns, to tube artillery. Additional range is achieved by increasing the projectile's momentum and employing a streamlined shape of small diameter. SRC has developed a family of sub-calibre rounds paralleling their full bore rounds. Problems exist in two areas: Danger to our own troops from discarding sabots, and reduced payloads. Test have shown that a range of 20 miles is possible.¹⁴ Given the relatively small carrying capacity, sub-calibre projectiles are less effective than normal munitions. All of the foregoing suggest a specialized, rather than a general purpose, use. No major equipment modifications are necessary, but extra care would be required in ammunition handling.

24. Analysis of the technological options indicates six major areas of trade-off. Each of these trade-offs is range dependant; that is to say, our range requirement will determine the extent to which a trade-off will be advantageous or disadvantageous. These trade-offs are shown at Diagram B.

25. The first trade-off is the familiar one of weapon size. The original trade-off was increased weapon size for increased range; however, boosted projectiles and improved ballistic co-efficients have introduced a new dimension. It is possible to achieve equivalent ranges with lighter guns by using available technology. The question now facing policy makers is do we wish to meet essential range requirements of 25 kilometres with lighter and, perhaps more guns, or do we wish to achieve the desired range of 40 kilometres with fewer, heavier guns? The second trade-off, projectile effectiveness, is of significance with RAP, external burning, and sub-calibre projectiles. Do we wish to lessen projectile effectiveness to achieve our stated desirable range, or we are willing to accept reduced range for maximum projectile effectiveness? The next three trade-offs are specialized aspects of a related issue; they are system's modifications, flexibility, and ease of handling. To what extent are we willing to modify weapons to create special types which will be able to fire only a limited range of munitions such as finned stabilized projectiles? Are we willing to settle for a more flexible general purpose weapon with less range? Can our logistics system provide yet another specialized munition in operationally viable quantities? The final trade-off is related to the previous five. How much are we willing to pay for increased range? Some critics may say that cost will not be an overriding factor in wartime, and I would agree. However, the next war, or at least the part which we will live to see, will be fought with weapons and ammunition purchased in peacetime under peacetime budgetary restraints. Cost remains a major factor in deciding which technologies should be pursued.

26. Having identified these six trade-offs, it remains to analyze their implications. As military decision makers, our objective in any given set of circumstances will be to select the most advantageous mix of trade-offs which meets operational needs. The relationship of these trade-

offs to the technologies under discussion is tabulated at Table 1. At first glance it might appear that our discussion has only served to cloud the issue. It is necessary to return to our original scenario to further clarify our range requirements. By doing this, we can eliminate options which do not meet our needs and determine which technologies to develop further.

27. Based on the threat, and our concept of countering it, I believe that the Canadian Artillery for the 1980's must achieve as many of the following goals as possible. A range of 40 kilometres should be sought. No major modifications should be made to existing weapon systems such as the M109 A1. Modifications should be made to utilize weapons now in preservation such as the 155mm towed howitzer. Increased range ammunition should be compatible with current ammunition in terms of ballistic similtude, common fuses, and equivalent or greater lethality. Cost per round should not exceed current costs by more than 20 per cent (inflation excluded).

28. If each of these criteria is applied to the matrix in Table 1, the technological options are shown to be advantageous or disadvantageous in varying degrees. The relative advantage of each option is shown on Table 2. Examination of the results displayed in this table, indicates five groupings of options, assuming that no further increases in the muzzle velocities of current weapons are possible. In the last desirable grouping are the external burning and air breathing projectiles. Although both are potentially capable of achieving

considerable range, they have major developmental problems which will not be overcome in the foreseeable future. The second grouping, in stabilized and sub-calibre projectiles, also requires further research, but technical problems could be overcome in the near future. In spite of cost and handling problems, these rounds offer potential for specialized operations. Both boat-tails and boat-fail fins offer some advantages which could be incorporated with other systems. Base bleed, on the other hand, not only offers a greater range increase, but it has been successfully incorporated with other options. In the final, and most desirable, category are the SRC and rocket assist projectiles. Both these projectiles are in the detailed development stage, and currently offer the best mix of trade-offs.

29. What then are my recommendations for the Canadian Artillery? Within budgetary limitations, I believe that we should continue to fund and evaluate developments of the SRC round, and co-operate with U.S. development of the rocket assist projectile. Developments in spin stabilized and sub-calibre projectiles should be monitored, but not funded, to determine their potential as special weapons for surveillance or target acquisition. Finally, other than normal monitoring procedures, no further options should be pursued at this time. If followed, these recommendations should provide the Canadian Artillery in the 1980's and 1990's with the weapons it needs to meet and master the enemy threat, which, in the final analysis, is what it's all about.

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DIAGRAM A

TECHNICAL OPTIONS FOR EXTENDING ARTILLERY RANGE

RANGE EXTENSION

INCREASED MUZZLE VELOCITY

BOOSTED PROJECTILES

IMPROVED BALLISTIC CO-EFFICIENT

LONGER TUBES

ROCKET ASSISTED PROJECTILES

BOAT-TAILS

INCREASED MUZZLE
VELOCITY

FUMERS/BASE BLEED

BOAT-TAIL FINS

LARGER PROPELLING
CHARGES

EXTERNAL BURNING

SRB ROUND

AIR BREATHING PROJECTILES

FIN STABILIZED

SUB-CALIBRE PROJECTILES

TRADE-OFFS

LESS RANGE
LIGHTER WEAPONS
MORE WEAPONS

LONGER RANGE
HEAVIER WEAPONS

LESS RANGE
MORE EFFECTIVE MUNITIONS

LONGER RANGE
LESS EFFECTIVE MUNITIONS

LESS RANGE
MINOR EQUIPMENT
MODIFICATIONS

LONGER RANGE
MAJOR EQUIPMENT
MODIFICATIONS

LESS RANGE
GENERAL PURPOSE WEAPONS

LONGER RANGE
SPECIALIZED WEAPONS

LESS RANGE
FEWER LOGISTICS PROBLEMS

LONGER RANGE
MORE LOGISTICS PROBLEMS

LESS RANGE
LESS COST

LONGER RANGE
INCREASED COSTS

TABLE 1 - TRADE-OFFS VERSUS TECHNOLOGIES

TRADE-OFF	INCREASED MUZZLE VELOCITY	ROCKET ASSISTED PROJECTILE	FUMERS (BASE BLEED)	EXTERNAL BURNING	AIR BREATHING PROJECTILE	BOAT-TAIL	BOAT-TAIL FINS	SRC PROJECTILE	FIN STABILIZED PROJECTILE	SUB-CALIBRE PROJECTILE
WEAPON SIZE	Weapon size increases as propelling charge increases	No change	No change	No change	No change	No change	No change	No change	No change	No change
PROJECTILE EFFECTIVENESS	No major change	Lessened effectiveness depending on size of rocket motor	No change	Minor decrease in effectiveness	Lessened effectiveness due to less HE filler to make space for ramjet	No change	No change	Increased effectiveness	No change	Lessened effectiveness
SYSTEMS MODIFICATIONS	Some or all of the following modifications are required: longer barrels, rechambering, muzzle breaks, stronger recoil system	None required	None required	None requires	No change	May require rechambering on size of boat-tail	May require rechambering depending on size of boat-tail	Rechambering may be required	Rechambering may be required	No change
FLEXIBILITY	Can fire current ammunition	Increase in dispersion	No change	No change	No change	No change	No change	No change	Decreased can fire only specialized munitions	No change
LOGISTIC PROBLEMS	None unless new propellant system involved	Increased manufacturing problems Minor handling problems	Minor handling problems	Increased manufacturing problems Minor handling problems	Substantial manufacturing problems Minor handling problems	No problems	Major manufacturing problems due to fragile nature of fins	Minor handling problems due to nubs	Major handling problems due to length	Minor handling problems
COSTS	Major modification costs Minor cost increase per round	10-15% increase in cost over current projectiles	Less than 5% increase in cost	10-15% increase in cost	10-25% increase in cost	Less than 5% increase in cost	10-15% increase in cost	15-20% increase in cost	20-25% increase in cost	15-20% increase in cost
RANGE CAPABILITY	Desired range of 40 km cannot be achieved in practical field gun	Can achieve range of 40 km	Cannot by itself achieve range of 40 km but can be combined with other systems	Further search necessary before range of 40 km can be achieved	Can achieve range of 40 km	Cannot of itself achieve 40 km but can be combined with other systems	Cannot of itself achieve 40 km but can be combined with other systems	Can achieve range of 40 km	Can achieve range of 40 km	Can achieve range of 70 km

TABLE 2 — TECHNOLOGIES VERSUS DESIRED CHARACTERISTICS

TRADE-OFF	INCREASED MUZZLE VELOCITY	ROCKET ASSISTED PROJECTILE	FUMERS (BASE BLEED)	EXTERNAL BURNING	AIR BREATHING PROJECTILE	BOAT-TAIL	BOAT-TAIL FINS	SRC PROJECTILE	FIN STABILIZED PROJECTILE	SUB-CALIBRE PROJECTILE
WEAPON SIZE	Weapon size may exceed desirable limits									
PROJECTILE EFFECTIVENESS		Decreased effectiveness		Decreased effectiveness	Decreased effectiveness			Increased effectiveness		
SYSTEMS MODIFICATIONS	Major modifications required					Minor modifications	Minor modifications		Major modifications required	
FLEXIBILITY									Specialized munition and weapon system	No commonality of fuzes or ballistic simultude
LOGISTIC PROBLEMS					Major manufacturing problems		Major manufacturing and handling problems		Major handling problems	
COSTS					Exceeds cost criteria					Exceeds cost criteria
RANGE CAPABILITY	Fails to meet range requirement if not used in combination		Fails to meet range requirement unless used in combination	Requires considerable research and development	Requires considerable research and development	Fails to meet range requirement unless used in combination	Fails to meet range requirement unless used in combination			

THE COLONEL GEOFFREY BROOKS MEMORIAL PRIZE ESSAY COMPETITION

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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 1980.

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.

OBITUARY LCOL CD HARDY CD



Lt Col (Ret.) Clair Demarest (Pops) Hardy, CD

The son of pioneering Alberta families in the Leduc area, where he was born in 1906, Lt Col Hardy passed away October 31, 1979.

His military career began with his enlistment, in 1939, with the 61st Field Battery as a Lance-Bombardier. In early 1940 he proceeded to the United Kingdom with the 8th Army Field Regiment, RCA.

He returned to Canada to attend COTC at Gordon Head, B.C., leaving with the rank of Lieutenant and was posted to Brandon, Manitoba as an instructor.

In 1943 he again was in the U.K. and later served in Italy with the 1st Field Regiment, RCHA. From Italy he then saw action in northern Europe and Germany.

After his discharge from the CA(AF) he was transferred to the 20th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, in Edmonton as its adjutant.

Upon the formation of the 96th Ind. Med. Bty. RCA (M) he became its Commanding Officer at the rank of Major.

His last active association with the military was with No. 116 Manning Depot, after which his career with the VLA took him to Ottawa. He resided in Ottawa until his death.

Lt Col Hardy was a well-known figure in the forces, affectionately called "Pops", a widely-read military historian, a collector of historical military books and photographs.

His wife, Mary Morrison, and he celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary in May of this year. She predeceased him by only three months. He leaves one daughter, four grandchildren, two brothers and two sisters as well as a wide circle of relatives and friends.

**OTTAWA GUNNERS ACTIVE
WELCOME COLONEL COMMANDANT**

BGen W.W. Turner, CD, Colonel Commandant since September 1979, was dined in at a Special Guest Night by the Ottawa Area Artillery Officers' Association (the Ottawa Gunners) on Thursday, 25 October, 1979. It was a very special evening with sixty officers present and the RCA Band in attendance to ensure a good supply of Gunner music, including an excellent rendition of the Post Horn Gallop.

In the Ante Room after dinner the Colonel Commandant presented a plaque on behalf of the Ottawa Gunners to Bdr D.D., Taylor of 30 Fd Regt. He was the winner of the annual \$200 prize for the Gunner who contributed most to his unit during the year. Following this, Colonel Harry Stein, the Director of Artillery, formally welcomed the Colonel Commandant who responded with a few gracious words in which he praised the Militia Gunners across the country.

At the same dinner the officers dined out a brother officer, LCol Phil Cheevers, CD, who was leaving the Forces to retire to civilian life. He received his plaque from the Director of Artillery after which he expressed his thanks and spoke of the high quality of the men in the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, and the many friends he has made during his service.

The dinner was one of many functions held annually by the Ottawa Gunners, which is a very active group of serving, Militia and retired Artillery Officers. There is usually at least one function a month, and officers who are visiting in Ottawa are most welcome to join in. The two Guest Nights are held on the closest Thursday to 26 May and the last Thursday in October. The largest function is the St. Barbara's party which is on a Sunday afternoon close to 4 December, and usually draws about 250 people. Other functions and professional evenings are spread throughout the year.

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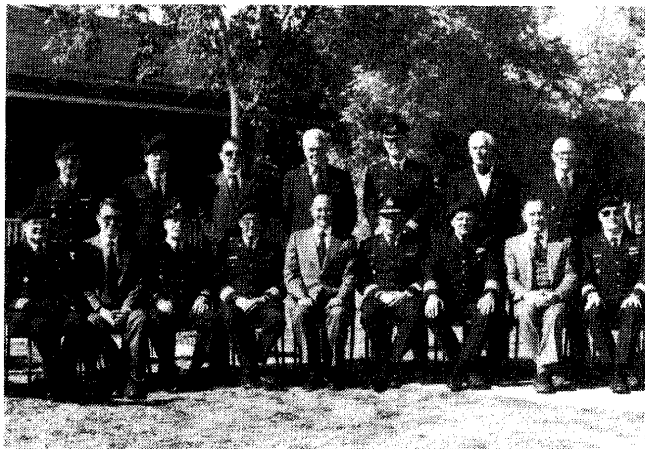
1. This quantity is based, as indicated, on 26 oz. bottles; it can be reduced according to individual use.
2. **Simple syrup for punch purposes.**
Use equal quantities of sugar and water brought to a boil and boiled for five minutes to prevent the sugar from dropping out of solution in granular form.
3. Punch normally served in large punch bowl with one large block of ice rather than ice cubes and one-half the lemons can be sliced directly into the punch and the remainder can be used for decoration.

— RCA Museum

RCAA

ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING Dundurn, Saskatchewan, 20 September, 1979

To the surprise of many and the consternation of some, the President, LCol (ret) Jack de Hart announced that the 1979 meeting would be held in Camp Dundurn, twenty-four miles south of Saskatoon. The original suggestion came from LCol Gerry Carline, CO of 10 Fd Regt in Regina. He and his unit did all the planning, organizing and staffing for the meeting, and were ably assisted in the latter by members of 26 Fd Regt in Brandon. Regular Force help was provided by CFB Shilo in the persons of Sgt Wilson as Mess Steward, and Bdr Faulkner of 3 RCHA as his assistant.



*RCAA executive in Dundurn, Saskatchewan,
September 1979.*

This was the first time a Militia Regiment had hosted an RCAA meeting — they are usually held on Regular Force Bases. It was hoped that by meeting on the prairies, hosted by a prairie unit, the Militia in that part of Canada would be given a much needed boost and some interest would be generated through the media and by those attending the meeting or the social functions. We believe some success was attained in this endeavor.

The weather co-operated to the fullest and each day was warm and sunny, although the cool prairie nights sent officers scurrying for extra blankets. One benefit of a prairie meeting was that Capt Bill Watling came from Shilo with a truck load of goods and displays from the RCA Kit Shop, which was well patronized.

The RCAA was particularly pleased and honoured to host our new Colonel Commandant, BGen W.W. Turner, CD. As his appointment had only been confirmed a few days before the Dundurn meeting it became his first official function as Colonel Commandant, and he was welcomed to the Camp with an eleven gun salute by Militia Gunners from 10 and 26 Fd Regts. The saluting troop was under command of Capt Dennis M. Pilon of 10 Fd Regt. Shortly after that we received a telephone call from London, England, from Majors Bill Ready and Maury Williams, with best wishes for our meeting and greetings to our new Colonel Commandant.

In Dundurn time was on our side. Saskatoon was twenty-four miles away, and outside entertainment in Dundurn was nil. Restaurants between Dundurn and Saskatoon did not exist, and extra-curricular activities had to be generated by the delegates themselves — which they seemed to do with no trouble at all. Because of these

circumstances the Mess was used to the full, and the Militia Officers commented that never before had they felt so close to the Regular Force. (They had to feel close — there was no way anyone could get away from anyone else!)

The first evening, however, all officers did leave camp in an organized manner to attend the President's Reception which took the form of beer and hamburgers generously provided by Labatt's Brewery in Saskatoon. Several people commented that Labatt's was a good place for the Reception since our President is well known for his liking of Blue.

The following evening Gerry Carline had organized a steak barbecue at the Mess. A highlight of the evening was a visit by the Indian Dancers of the Gordon Reserve Residential School. They came nearly 200 miles to dance for us, and for an hour everyone present enjoyed the various group and individual dances by these young native Canadians, all dressed in traditional costumes.



*BGen Turner, accompanied by Capt Pilon, talks to
members of the Saluting Troop.*

On Friday evening the usual Special Guest Night was held. It was a memorable evening, with 120 officers at the table to partake of such delicacies as Saskatchewan fish, Baron of Buffalo and Saskatoon Berry pie. LCol de Hart, as Association President, was flanked by the two senior guests, the Honourable Irwin McIntosh, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Saskatchewan, and the Honourable Herman Rolphes, Provincial Minister of Health and Welfare. Other Head Table seats were occupied by BGen Turner, the Colonel Commandant; BGen Wickett, the Vice-President; Col Stein, the Director of Artillery; and LCol Don Berry, President of the dinner. Many Gunner officers from the Prairie Provinces were able to attend the dinner which greatly added to the success and enjoyment of the evening.

During the meeting the President introduced two young officers — Lt D.A. Fraser of 116 Indep Fd Bty, Kenora, the winner of the President's prize for lieutenants; and 2Lt B. Hawkins of 26 Fd Regt, Brandon, the winner of the RCAA Trophy for RESO Phase III at Gagetown. By attending the meeting, and assisting in some of the details, these officers helped to further one of the aims of the President which was to interest more junior officers in the Association.

The working sessions were very productive with all officers entering wholeheartedly into the problems at hand. A resolution was drafted for presentation to the Committee on Unification calling for the re-establishment of the Forces component of NDHQ under the CDS, separate and distinct from a civilian staff responsible to the Deputy Minister, and also calling for the reactivation of a Naval, Army and Airforce General Staff at National

Defence Headquarters.

A position paper and several resolutions were prepared by syndicate working groups, and these will go forward to the Conference of Defence Associations for their meeting in January, 1980.



LCol Jack de Hart, President, addresses the meeting while BGen Bill Wickett looks on.

During the meeting the President stressed the importance of the Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers (CIOR) which will be holding its annual competitions in Montreal in August 1980. He suggested that units should do all they can to encourage young men and women to train and participate so the Gunners can make a significant contribution when the competitions are held in our country.

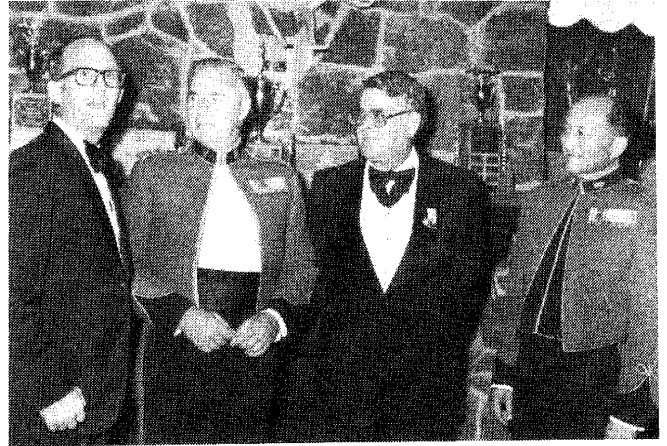
While in Dundurn many COs and other officers ordered more of our Centennial Records, and by the end of the meeting the Secretary had only four boxes left. This was a great achievement, and we know that the records will be enjoyed by all those who are lucky enough to get one.

Those attending their first meeting were impressed with the positive attitude of the delegates who worked very hard to ensure that the various resolutions and papers were prepared in a professional manner.

On the final day of the meeting elections were held, and BGen Bill Wickett, Militia Area Commander in Vancouver, became the new President. Col Ron Jacobson, Sothern Alberta Militia District Commander is the new Vice-President. LCol Henry Scardina announced that he would be retiring as Secretary-Treasurer at the next Annual Meeting in September, 1980, after holding

that appointment for eight years. The President expressed his regret on behalf of all members, but said that further comments would be forthcoming at the next Annual Meeting. LCol Bernie Brule of Ottawa, a former President, offered to take over from LCol Scardina, and this received unanimous approval.

Col Ed Rowe moved a vote of thanks to LCol Jack de Hart, the outgoing President, and the very successful meeting came to an end.



Special Guest Night, left to right: the Honourable H. Rolphes, BGen W.W. Turner, the Honourable I. McIntosh, LCol J.E. de Hart.



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HISTORICAL ARTICLE THE GUNNERS OF LA NOUVELLE FRANCE:

ALTER POST FULMINA TERROR
Only Less Terrifying Than Thunderbolts

by Peter N. Moogk*

Because the Royal Canadian Artillery traces its lineage from the British Royal Artillery, we tend to forget that the Canadian gunners of today had antecedents in New France, Canada under French rule. Indeed, military histories often assume that there were no permanent artillery units in Canada before the British conquest in 1760. Individual gunners are acknowledged, but their units are ignored. The truth is that there were permanent artillery companies in New France — one of which was established before the Royal Regiment of Artillery — and the City of Quebec had its own militia artillery in the 1720s. The purpose of this article is to provide a brief sketch of the companies of gunners in New France as a background to selections from the journal of one of these men in the 1750s. The subtitle, **Alter post Fulmina Terror**, was the motto of the French gunners.

The first *compagnie des canonniers* in Canada had the humblest origins; you might even say that it was “born in a stable”. It was a seasonal organization of gunners drawn from the colonial regular troops, the *troupes de la marine*, who had been stationed in the colony since 1683. They were called “marine troops” because the men were recruited and paid by the Ministry of the Navy, which governed France’s overseas colonies. Because they were customarily employed in shipborne detachments or as port guards, the *troupes de la marine* were divided into independent companies. Twenty-eight or more companies were garrisoned in New France and, from the seventeenth century onward, each company was to provide one man “to serve the guns”. Fortified places usually had one soldier, of varying competence, who was appointed *maître canonnier* or master gunner. At Quebec the detachment of gunners was instructed by the *maître canonnier* Jean Levrard, an old soldier who had lost the use of his right arm in the King’s service¹. In choosing successors for vacant public appointments, the crown favoured the qualified sons of former occupants of that post. When Levrard died in 1699, he was succeeded by his son Louis who, in turn, was replaced by his son Charles. From the 1680s to the 1740s a member of the Levrard family was the master gunner at Quebec. Their superior was the *commissaire d’artillerie* who was responsible for all of the guns defending the forts and towns of New France. By and large, this was fixed artillery whose lighter pieces might be dismounted and manhandled about for use in sieges. The French made little use of field artillery in Canada; only about five guns could be brought out of Quebec City for the battle on the Plains of Abraham in 1759.

Claude-Charles Le Roy de la Potherie, who was in charge of the fortifications of New France from 1698 to 1701, left a damning account of the Quebec artillery detachment and its commander, Jean Levrard. “L’artillerie,” he began, “est le Soutien du Canada”, yet he found this bulwark of the colony “in disorder and in a pitiful state”. According to la Potherie, Levrard’s principal qualifications as master gunner were that he commanded the governor’s household guard and that he was brother-in-law to the governor’s secretary. Levrard was

dismissed as “un petit maître qui . . . ne sçait ny A ny B dans son métier”, as one whose abilities would be taxed by a musket. Not only was he alleged to be an ignoramus in gunnery, but his detachment was characterized as “la compagnie des Canonniers ad honores” whose first concern was to draw its extra pay. La Potherie wrote that these pensioners comprised the governor and intendant’s cook, gardener, and carters as well as “the castoffs, the scum (*le rebut, la crasse*) of all the troops”. Since the *troupes de la marine* were recruited from the unemployed and unemployable males of France, it is hard to imagine a worse insult. This was the reverse of the “*crème de la crème*”.

La Potherie’s tendency to exaggerate for effect is evident when he claimed that, during Sir William Phips’ siege of Quebec in 1690, his own brother-in-law M. de Mines, a naval lieutenant, was the single person who knew how to lay the guns defending the town. In fact, two Canadian officers in the colonial regulars, Paul le Moyne de Maricourt and his brother Jacques le Moyne de Sainte-Hélène, were renowned as gunners and they, as well as de Mines, received credit for shooting down the banner of St. George on the enemy admiral’s flagship.

Even when we do allow for overstatement in la Potherie’s account, there is evidence that the Quebec artillery company was a defective unit and that, to use la Potherie’s expression, the mortars and cannon of Canada were “bodies without souls”². When company commanders made the selection of prospective gunners, they seem to have used the artillery company as a dumping ground for their least effective and most troublesome soldiers. The *commissaire d’artillerie*, a Canadian named Pierre Rey-Gaillard, asked the Council of the Navy that he, and not the company commanders, be given the right to select “soldiers fit for the artillery and to form them into a company of 50 bombardiers and gunners who will be exclusively employed in that service”. The second part of his proposal was a reference to the fact that, during the six months of winter when the St. Lawrence River was regarded as impassable, the gunners returned to their original infantry companies for sentry duty. In 1716 the council refused Rey-Gaillard’s request for a permanent artillery company of his own selection³. He was able to make one innovation on his own and that was to become the principal gunnery instructor himself. The Ministry of the Navy recognized the merit of this arrangement when, after Rey-Gaillard’s death in 1726, it sent out a man to take over as gunnery instructor and, secondarily, to be *commissaire d’artillerie*. This man was Jean-Baptiste Dupin de Bélugard, an artillery captain’s son from Rochefort.

The men being trained by these instructors included not only the seasonal company of soldiers but also a score of militia gunners who shared the duty of manning the town’s batteries. We do not know when this reserve unit was formed nor how long it lasted. We have only the list of “Bourgeois et habitants de la ville de Québec qui se sont présenté pour faire apprentissage de l’exercice du canon pendant les années 1725, 1726 et 1727”⁴. The twenty

apprentice-gunners were divided into two equal *brigades* or squads. Most were craftsmen: blacksmiths, carpenters, masonry-builders, shipwrights and so on. The rest were storekeepers or carters, with one innkeeper who, today, would have been the obvious candidate for president of the mess committee. These volunteer gunners of Quebec have the best claim, so far, to being the progenitors of the militia artillery of Canada.

The system of having the cannons manned by parttime gunners from the *troupes de la marine* under the local master gunner, whether at Quebec, Montreal or Louisbourg, was considered to be unsatisfactory by several senior administrators of the eighteenth century. The gunners of New France were separate from the French Corps of Royal Artillery, which was subject to the Ministry of War, and they were not distinguished by skill or uniform. Their unit was improvised and temporary. The steps taken to improve this sorry state of affairs were made, not in the St. Lawrence valley then called "Canada", but on Ile Royale (Cape Breton Island) at the Fortress of Louisbourg.

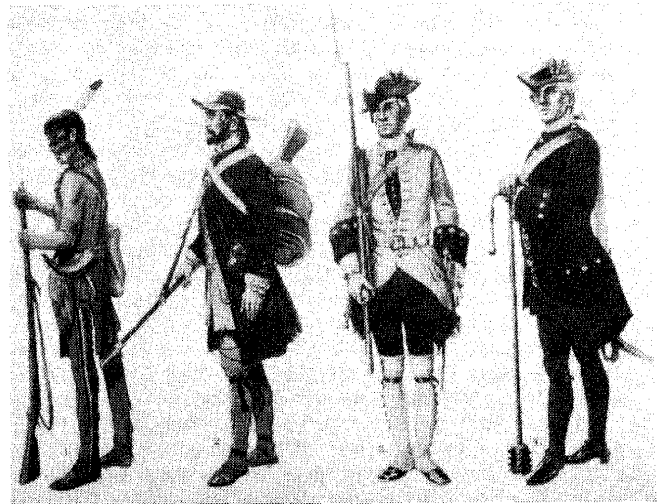
Since the 1720s the newly-established Fortress of Louisbourg had been provided with a master gunner, M. Jacau, and his assistant, M. Lambert. The latter had to be reminded that his primary duty was to train the garrison troops in gunnery. The new regime began in 1739 with the arrival of Governor Isaac Forant, a former naval officer. Forant believed in intensive and regular instruction and practice for the men who were to serve the gun batteries of the fortress. The Ministry of the Navy assisted his efforts by sending out a wooden training cannon that was mounted in the barracks for gun drill every Sunday. Governor Forant and the *commissaire-ordonnateur*, the local equivalent of an Intendant, petitioned for the establishment of a permanent artillery company of twenty-five men. In 1740 the President of the Navy Board accepted their proposal and sent out a dozen professional gunners. The formal creation of a permanent company was put off, despite the further representations of the *commissaire-ordonnateur* and Forant's successor.

It was not until June 20th, 1743 that a royal ordinance sanctioned the formation of a permanent artillery company on Ile Royale; it was the first of its kind in New France. The thirty gunners and their officers would be distinguished from the *troupes de la marine*, who were dressed in grey, blue and white, by an artillery uniform of deep blue, with red facings, vests and stockings. Among the gunners, there were to be two pay levels based on competence and, although none would be designated *bombardiers*, some were to be trained "dans l'exercice de la Bombe". There were six 9 and 12-pounder mortars in the fortress as well as 110 guns. This versatility with mortar and cannon was recognized in the later title of this and the Quebec artillery companies as *les compagnies des canonniers-bombardiers*. The recruits needed to bring the company up to its authorized strength were to be taken from the already-trained infantrymen of the garrison. Pay deductions for rations and clothing were kept at a low level "to encourage the soldiers in the troops who might have a liking and inclination for the artillery to join this company"⁵. Similar artillery companies were also being established by the Ministry of the Navy in the French West Indies, with *la compagnie des bombardiers* at the Rochefort naval base as a general model for the organization and discipline of the colonial companies. The precedent for the uniform came from the scarlet and blue of the French Royal Artillery.

Command of the Ile Royale artillery company was given to Captain Phillippe Joseph d'Allard de Sainte-Marie, an officer in the colonial troops who had served at Louisbourg for over a decade. His lieutenant was *Sieur*

Vallée, the assistant master gunner and the son of a local land-surveyor. Morale was always a problem among the troops in the damp and isolated fortress on Cape Breton Island and de Sainte-Marie was told to give particular attention to the good order (*la police*) and discipline of his men. It was his misfortune to command his new company in the unsuccessful defence of Louisbourg in 1745. On June 26th he reported on the remaining munitions to the Council of War that decided to surrender the fortress to the New Englanders. De Sainte-Marie and Vallée joined in signing the decision of the council.

It was later acknowledged that during the seven week siege and the previous mutiny of the Swiss troops, the gunners' company under de Sainte-Marie had behaved well. Dalard de Sainte-Marie was commended for his zeal and he received the Cross of St. Louis, an honour coveted by colonial officers, in 1749. In that same year he and his company returned to Louisbourg via Canada when France resumed possession of Ile Royale. The valuable service rendered by the gunners was also recognized by a royal ordinance of April 10th, 1750 which raised the company's strength from thirty gunners to fifty men of all ranks. This gave the enlarged company one captain, a lieutenant, an ensign, two sergeants, three corporals, two drummers, and forty-three gunners. As before, the additional recruits were drawn from the existing infantry companies at Louisbourg. The former company ensign, Louis-Thomas Jacau de Fiedmont, whose father was to have been the master gunner of the same name, was dispatched to Quebec to join the new artillery company there.



From left to right, the main elements of the military forces of New France: an Amerindian ally, a militiaman, a soldier of the *troupes de la marine*, and a gunner of the *compagnies des canonniers-bombardiers*.

When Dupin de Bélugard, the *commissaire d'artillerie*, had arrived at Quebec in 1727 he was appalled by the state of the town's guns. Of 105 cannon in place in 1728, twenty-nine were unfit for service. The wooden gun platforms and gun carriages were generally in need of replacement. In 1730 de Bélugard specially mounted a four-gun battery on sound carriages for drill and training. After repeated complaints, the Navy Board reluctantly disgorged 1,060 *livres* in 1733 for the reconstruction of the gun carriages. The board had firmly refused to renew the gun platforms, with the argument that they would inevitably rot away, just like the present ones. De Bélugard's zeal as an instructor was praised and, yet, he too came to the conclusion that, without a permanent company and daily practice by the gunners, the best cannon were of little value. The response of the President

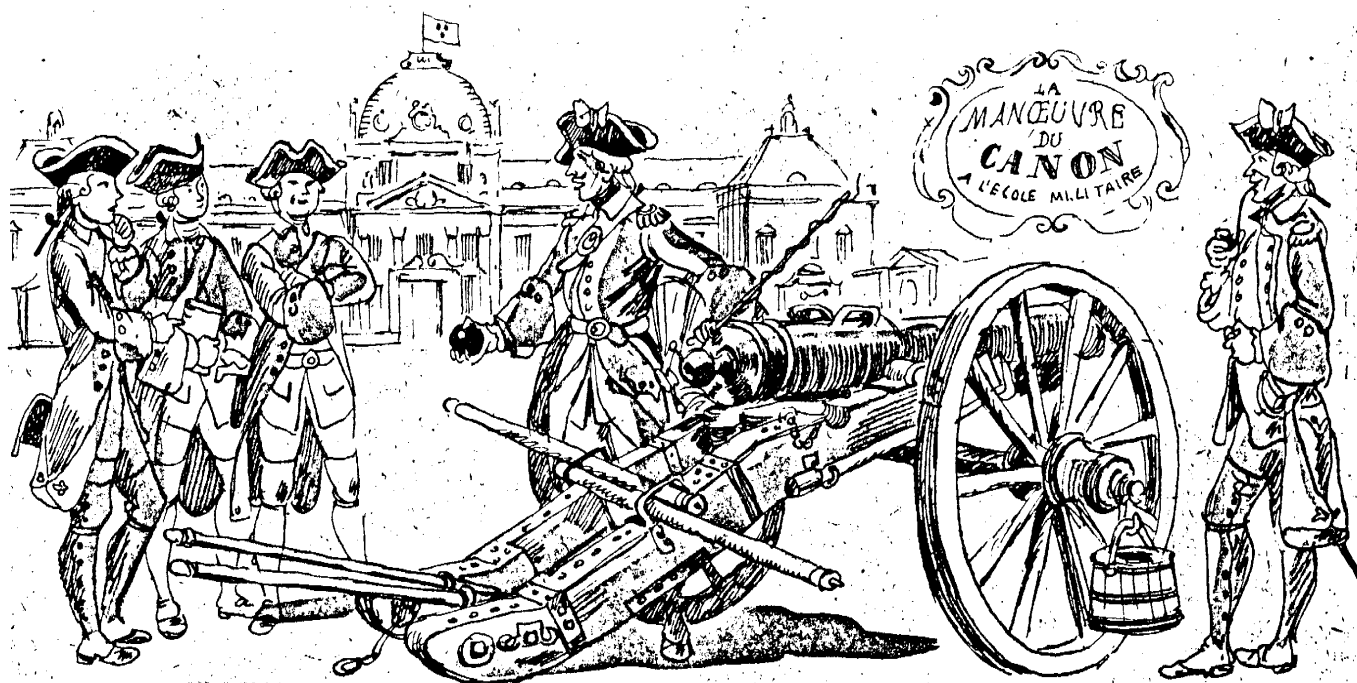
of the Navy Board in 1738 was to chastise the *commissaire d'artillerie* for communicating his views directly to the ministry rather than through the governor, his immediate superior. De Bélugard did not remain in Canada to see his opinions vindicated; he was retired on half pay in 1745 and returned to France.

Vindication for his proposals and those of Rey-Gailard came in 1750, though events in Louisbourg seem to have been of greater influence. On April 10th — coincidentally with the increase in the Ile Royale company — King Louis XV authorized the creation in Canada of a new "Compagnie de Canoniers Bombardiers pour le service des différentes batteries qui y ont été construites et de toute l'artillerie qui y a été placée". The company was to be identical in size and structure to the one on Ile Royale and was clearly destined to be an elite unit. In a century the gunners had come far from their former role as auxiliary labourers indifferently grouped with wagoners, sappers and miners. The governor of New France himself was to see to the selection of men from the garrison troops and to choose only those "par leur conduite et leurs talents pour l'Artillerie paroîtront les plus propres pour le service de la d(ite) compagnie de Canoniers". Those gunners who showed themselves negligent or inactive would be returned forthwith to the infantry. Article Seven of the ordinance gave the gunners the privilege of parading at the head of the garrison troops and it assigned the artillery the right hand positions — the position of honour — in the order of battle⁶. It was expected that soldiers would be anxious to join this privileged unit and Governor Taffanel de la Jonquière was advised to enquire closely into their motives for wanting to join, after the company commander had made a preliminary selection of the candidates.

The uniforms of each rank level were detailed in the ordinance, which specified the quality of the silver trim on hats, the composition of the silver-plated buttons, and the distinctions of braid on sleeve cuffs. It is sufficient to say that the gunners must have cut a fine figure and their drummers, in "un habit à la grande livrée du Roy" were the peacocks of the troops. For personal weapons, each man was to be issued with a grenadier's musket with bayonet; leather bandolier, cartridge box, and powder horn; and a sabre. In addition, every gunner would receive three sewing needles to mend his clothes and, for personal hygiene, two combs and two pounds of soap.

A later dispatch to the governor revealed some disquieting facts. The gunners were expected to effect a considerable saving to the crown by replacing the hired labourers who formerly shifted the guns. A time was also anticipated when the company would be broken up and the trained gunners scattered on the pretext that there were enough of them "whether for the service of the three towns (Quebec, Trois-Rivières, and Montreal) or for the posts, where it will be necessary to send some of them"⁷. Fortunately for the identity of the company, its personnel remained concentrated at Quebec. The outbreak of war with Britain in 1755 led to a more realistic appraisal of the unit's capabilities as well. The authorized strength of the company was increased to seventy men by an ordinance of March 14th, 1756. Finding this number in one company unwieldy, the French government replaced it with two new Canadian artillery companies of fifty men apiece by another ordinance on March 15th, 1757. The same measure was taken on Ile Royale in 1758, the year in which Louisbourg was seized by British forces.

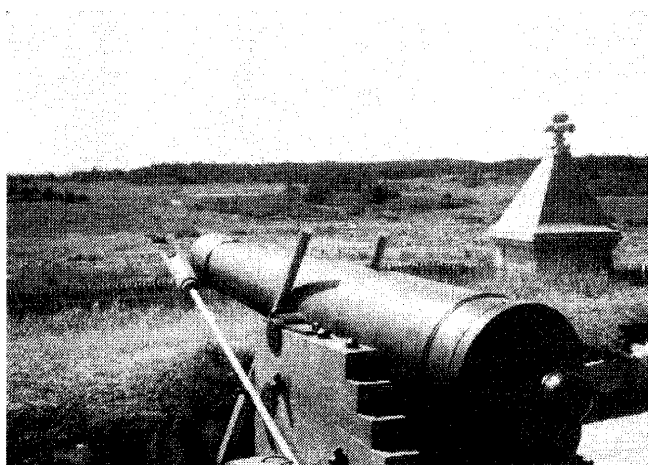
François le Mercier, who had been captain of the original *compagnie des canoniers-bombardiers en Canada*, was made overall commander of the artillery of Canada in 1757. His command comprised the two companies and a gunnery school. Jacau de Fiedmont



Officer-cadets receiving instruction in gunnery at a French military college of the eighteenth century.

replaced le Mercier as captain of the first company while Fiacre-François de Montbeillard assumed command of the second company. De Montbeillard was one of six officers of the *Corps royal d'Artillerie et de Génie* sent out to the colony in the course of the Seven Years War⁸. This beneficial infusion of professional artillery officers from the French regular army was part of a general reinforcement of the colonies with battalions of the *troupes de terre* governed by the Ministry of War. When le Mercier left Canada in November 1759 as the governor's emissary to report on the desperate state of the beleaguered colony and its needs, de Montbeillard replaced him as commander of the artillery. Within a year, the last major centre of resistance to the British conquerors, Montreal, had capitulated.

François le Mercier did not return to Canada and, after the conquest, he suffered a downfall that was even more dramatic than his rise in the artillery. This son of a Norman officer had arrived in the colony in 1740 and, three years later, was made assistant to Dupin de Bélugard. Favourable reports of le Mercier's enthusiasm and hard work reached France and in 1749 this promising assistant master gunner, who was now a lieutenant, was sent on a tour of French forges and cannon foundries to increase his technical knowledge. This was a prelude to command of the new artillery company in the following year. Captain le Mercier's career reached its zenith in 1757 with his appointment as commanding officer of the Canadian artillery and knight of the military order of St. Louis. Le Mercier's prominent role in the capture of Oswego in 1756 probably assisted his advancement. Greed brought him to a miserable end: in 1761 he was imprisoned in the Bastille. In Canada François le Mercier had become involved in the network of embezzlement that had grown up around Intendant François Bigot. When the French government sought scapegoats for the loss of New France, le Mercier was one of those who were arrested and held until they had made partial restitution for the public funds that had been diverted into their pockets.



An iron 24-pounder on a naval carriage at Fortress Louisbourg.

After the conquest of Canada, some of the gunners remained in the colony while the others who had survived were repatriated to France. In 1712 and 1763 Jacau de Fiedmont, Vallée, and some other officers of the Louisbourg garrison accepted promotions and went to Cayenne (French Guiana) to continue serving in France's overseas empire. For reasons of health, D'Allard de Sainte-Marie retired in 1765 with the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel and a handsome pension of 1,800 *livres*. He was assured by the President of the Navy Board that his two sons would receive commissions in the artillery. A petition on behalf of his other children reveals that he was still living in retirement near Rochefort in 1775.

It is not the intention of this article to describe the sieges of Louisbourg or the various actions of the Seven Years War in which the artillery companies of New France took part. There are numerous accounts by hands more capable than mine of the battles in which the French forces had artillery support. The point to be made is that the men behind the cannon were not gunners for the occasion; they were members of organized artillery units with a corps tradition. Some of the notable figures who helped to establish that tradition in Canada during the French regime have been identified. It is a tradition of which we are the heirs and, licitly or otherwise, the blood of the gunners of la Nouvelle France still flows in Canadian veins. Beside the motto of the British artillery, *Ubique: Quo Fas et Gloria ducunt*, let us place the boast of the *compagnies des canonniers-bombardiers: Alter post Fulmina Terror*.

FOOTNOTES:

* Peter N. Moogk is an officer of the 15th Field Artillery Regiment, R.C.A., of Vancouver and, in response to several enquiries, yes, he is the brother of Major Chris Moogk. He is also an Associate Professor of History at the University of British Columbia.

1. Archives du Québec (Québec), Greffes des notaires du régime français, Pierre Duquet, 24 fév. 1682.
2. Archives nationales de France, Archives des Colonies, série F3, Vol. II, fo.257-257vo: Undated memorial of Le Roy de la Potherye, naval comptroller, to M. de Pontchartrain.
3. Public Archives of Canada, Archives des Colonies, série B transcription, Vol. 38, part 2, p.355: Council of the Navy to Vaudreuil and Begon, June 16th, 1716.
4. Arthur G. Doughty and N.E. Dionne, *Quebec Under Two Flags* (Quebec, 1903), p.119-120.
5. Archives nationales de France (A.N.F.), Archives des Colonies, série B, Vol. 76, fo.41-42 (Isle Royale): President of the Navy Board to du Quesnel and Bigot, June 30th, 1743.
6. A.N.F., Archives des Colonies, série B, Vol. 91, fo.12vo-13vo (Canada): "Ordonnance concernant l'établissement d'une Compagnie de Canonnières-Bombardiers en Canada, . . . le 10. avril 1750."
7. A.N.F., Archives des Colonies, série B, Vol. 91, fo.50-54 (Canada): President of the Navy Board to de la Jonquière, June 14th, 1750.
8. In addition to de Montbeillard, the officers of the French Royal Artillery who joined the two artillery companies in Canada in 1757 were: Lt. Louvicourt of the first company, Ensigns d'Espinassy and Bresse-Duverney, and Second Ensigns Bonnafous and Danseville. The lieutenant in the second company, Dazemard de Lusignan, was a Canadian. This information comes from A.N.F., Archives des Colonies, série B, Vol. 105, ff.9-9vo, 39 (Canada).

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**THE JOURNAL OF J.C.B.:
THE LIFE OF A FRENCH GUNNER AT QUEBEC**

The author of the journal first published in 1887 as *Voyage au Canada . . . fait depuis l'an 1751 à 1761* is still to be identified. J.C.B. came from Paris and served as a gunner in the artillery company at Quebec. The surnames Bonnefons, Bonafous and Bonnafoux have been suggested for the author and all have been discarded as unlikely. The author himself has contributed to this mystery. In addition to the errors of fact when he describes events he did not witness, there are improbable elements in the story of his own life. He wrote that he was sent to live with an uncle, a *capitaine des postes*, at La Rochelle and that this uncle died a week before J.C.B.'s arrival in late March 1751. There is, however, no record of such an official dying at this time. The author claimed that he received a free passage to Canada on board *le Chariot Royal*, one of the King's ships, commanded by Captain de Salaberry. This would be an uncommon courtesy to one who was supposed to be a casual traveller and, moreover, the naval archives show that when *le Chariot Royal* sailed from Rochefort in June 1751, it was commanded by the Chevalier de la Filière. J.C.B. was better educated than most common soldiers and, wherever he went, he quickly found employment as a secretary or accountant. Well paid work was readily available in New France for skilled immigrants and yet, J.C.B. would have us believe that he freely enlisted in the colonial troops which were notoriously underpaid, ill-clothed and poorly quartered. At this time the monthly pay of a gunner in training was fifteen *livres* before deductions for food and clothes. This is a *livre* of what a craftsman might earn in the colony.

One suspects that J.C.B. was a *fils de famille*, one of those wayward sons of respectable families who were exiled to the colonies to save the reputation and purse of their relatives. Some of these exiles were compelled to join the colonial troops. In the absence of firm evidence, this is mere speculation. Even if we suspect the truth of J.C.B.'s tale of how he came to join the army, his journal is of great value. French officers often kept war diaries, but peacetime diaries, especially one kept by a member of the lower ranks, are extremely rare for the French regime. J.C.B. kept a journal of sorts while in North America and, in about 1790, he had revised the manuscript for publication by inserting information on the Seven Years War taken from other authors. The French Revolution intervened and the work did not appear in print until 1887, when it was edited and published by the Canadian historian, Henri-Raymond Casgrain. The translated extracts below were taken from this edition.

The journal of J.C.B. is most revealing in its description of the social life of a garrison soldier of Quebec. On the military campaigns of the 1750s, the journal supplements other first-hand accounts and, for the sake of brevity, I have not reproduced this section of it. Nor have I copied the lengthy descriptions of the Amerindians and the fauna of North America — things that fascinated European visitors. It is evident from this journal that discipline was lax among the gunners, even after the formation of a permanent artillery company at Quebec in 1750. Following a pattern set in 1685, soldiers in New France were permitted to work at civilian jobs, provided they attend muster parades and they or a substitute performed sentry duty. J.C.B. became the clerk of a merchant. It was one of the peacetime duties of gunners to set up and ignite fireworks for public celebrations and, as we shall see, the author served a terrifying apprenticeship in that trade. As for instruction in gunnery, J.C.B. received none until he went on

campaign with a detachment from the artillery company in 1753. Except at Louisbourg, the *compagnies des canonniersbombardiers* in New France did not remain intact in wartime. They were broken down into detachments that were joined to expeditions or posted to different forts.

For most of his military career, J.C.B. was a gunner in name alone. He described his appointment in 1753 as assistant keeper of the King's stores (*commis du garde magasin*) at Fort Presque Isle as "the first post I had occupied since joining the military service". This position suited his talents and temperament. The handling of provisions, trade goods and gifts for the Amerindians allowed J.C.B. to engage in lucrative, private transactions. After two years as keeper of the King's stores at Fort Duquesne, he had amassed a fortune of over 32,000 *livres* from a trading partnership. In 1760 he refused promotion to the rank of sergeant of the second artillery company "since it would be more troublesome than profitable for me, (as one) who was earning so much more in my trips without being subject to rigorous discipline". His trading journeys were, however, at an end because with the surrender of Fort Lévis in August he became a prisoner and was sent back to France by way of New York City. In March 1761 he returned to his parents' home in Paris, ten years after his departure for La Rochelle.

The Year 1751: — I left Paris on the 15th of March to go to La Rochelle, in accordance with my father's decision. I was then eighteen years old. While I was walking along the road, I came upon a detachment of one hundred and twenty recruits led by an officer. He was taking them to the Ile de Ré, the place of their departure (for the colonies). This officer hailed me, and questioned me about the purpose of my journey, my affairs, and financial resources. I replied that I was going, with my father's permission, to join my uncle, who was *capitaine des postes* at La Rochelle and had been awaiting me for six months . . . After this reply, the officer proposed that I travel with him to my destination, where he was going to stay, but on condition that I would keep his accounts for the trip. To this I consented willingly. . .

When we arrived at La Rochelle, I thanked him and took leave of him in order to go and join my uncle. But when I reached his home, I was indeed surprised to learn that my uncle had been buried a week before. Because of this misfortune, together with the smallness of my resources for returning to Paris, I decided to find the officer I had just left, and to tell him what had happened. This man offered to take me with him to the Ile de Ré, where he hoped to obtain a job for me from the governor of the citadel. I accepted his offer.

The next day, April 2nd, we crossed in two small vessels to the Ile de Ré. As soon as we arrived, I followed the officer, who led his recruits to the citadel and handed them over to the governor. He recommended me so highly that I was at once employed in his office. The pay was small, but in my position I dared not hesitate.

When I had worked (there) about two months, I was tormented with a desire to travel. I sought information about the best country to live in; about Louisiana and Canada, the only places to which recruits were then taken from the Ile de Ré. The sailors told me that Canada was more healthy, although its climate was colder. I decided to take their advice, and to take advantage of the first sailing,

which was not far off. This I did, despite the offers made by the governor to have me remain with him (which) I refused, expecting that the voyage would be more profitable. The orders had come to have a set number of recruits embark for the colonies of Louisiana and Canada. The first sailing was to Louisiana, and included two hundred men, of whom some had been companions of mine on the road. The second sailing was not delayed and I took advantage of it.

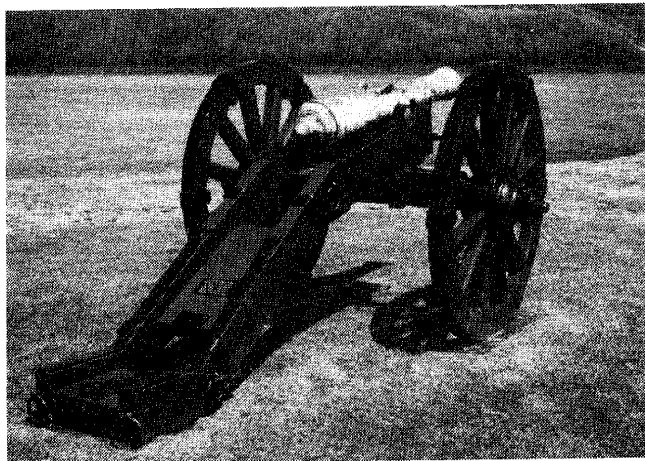
The 12th of June (1751) I left the Ile de Ré, five leagues from La Rochelle, in one of the two small vessels which took three hundred recruits to the Charente River, which is two leagues from Rochefort. There a vessel was anchored that was waiting to take us to Canada.

This vessel was called the *Chariot Royal*. It was a frigate used as a transport (*Montée en flûte*), and although pierced for thirty-six guns, it carried only eight. It was commanded by a naval captain named Salabéry.

The 27th of the same month of June, we set sail by a good wind from the northeast, . . .

The 14th of September, we arrived at the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, in eighty fathoms of water. Immediately, the sailors cried "Vive le Roi". This is a custom among the sailors when they find the bottom. . .

The weather having continued to be calm, the crew amused themselves with a baptismal ceremony that is customarily performed by the sailors on those passing over the Grand Banks for the first time. This ritual consists of disguising an old sailor with a large, fur-lined hooded coat, a pair of high boots, a white wig on the head (topped off) with a stocking cap and helmet, and a large, white, false beard. The sailor thus attired descends from the main topmast, where he dressed himself, and, with the aid

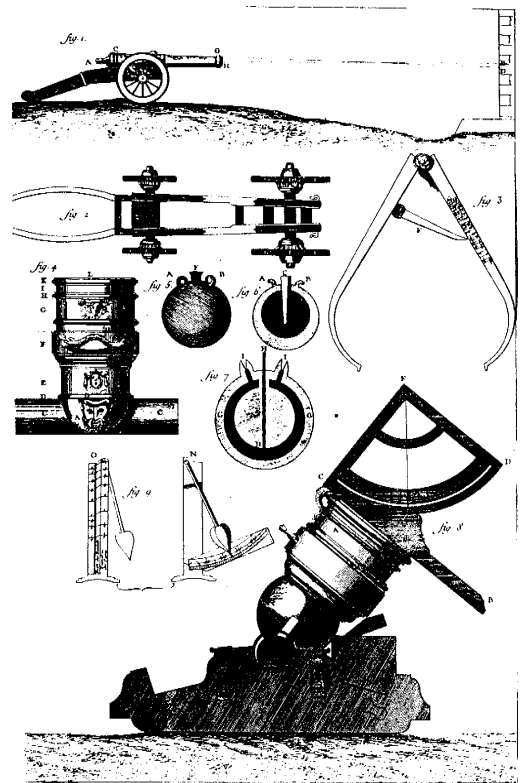


French bronze cannon on a wheeled carriage at Fort Niagara.

of ropes and pulleys, he slides down to the foot of the foremast where the other sailors greet him and (then) lead him to the base of the mainmast. Near the mainmast the initiate is held in a sitting position on the edge of a tub filled with water. There 'Goodfellow Newfoundland' (*le bonhomme Terre-neuve*) makes the candidate swear an oath to keep his secret from those who have not yet passed this latitude, with a (further) promise to never touch the wife of any sailor. This promise must be made quickly for, if the initiate has not taken the precaution of giving a coin for a drink, he is at once tipped over into the tub by the two men holding him and from which he promptly emerges to go below to change clothes. During this time Goodfellow Newfoundland is sent up (the rigging) where he undresses and then reappears, so that the person who was ducked in the water cannot recognize him. Thus ends this ceremony that is disagreeable in cold weather and is only a sailor's game for getting money. . .

On the third (of November), we went along the southern side of the river. We skirted Ile d'Orléans to our right, where a low tide forced us to anchor. . .

On the fourth, taking advantage of the tide, we rounded a point of land to our left, which extended somewhat below Ile d'Orléans and to the north. This is called Pointe Lévis. Then only can the City of Quebec be seen, opposite the channel by the island, and about a league to the west. We entered the roadstead and anchored at four o'clock in the afternoon, after a difficult voyage of nearly five months. As it was too late to land, we waited until the next day.



Mid-eighteenth century instruments for calibrating cannon-balls and for laying mortars and guns.

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On the morning of the fifth we landed. The recruits were taken to the barracks, and I was given lodgings with a merchant (négociant) named Samson, who lived in the Lower Town. I was very well lodged. I remained five days with this honest merchant, who treated me with kindness. In this time I roamed the city and its surroundings, getting from my host any information that I desired. . .

The Upper Town is fortified on the land side by a strong rampart, which is twenty-five feet high and equally thick. This is outside of a good stone wall. Several redoubts and bastions, with the rampart and wall, make an enclosure from Abraham's shore to the bank of the St. Charles River. . . The rampart, bastions, and redoubts can hold three hundred and fifty cannon, all on platforms, but there were then only one hundred and twenty, all iron, and of various calibres. . . The city is not open *fermée* — sic) on the landward side, except where the St. Louis and St. Jean gates cut through the thick walls.

The Lower Town has only one street which extends the length of the anchorage. . . At the landing place, there is a battery of twelve cannon at water level and trained on the anchorage. There is a similar battery at Sault au Matelot, which is at the far end of the Lower Town, where the boats winter. . .

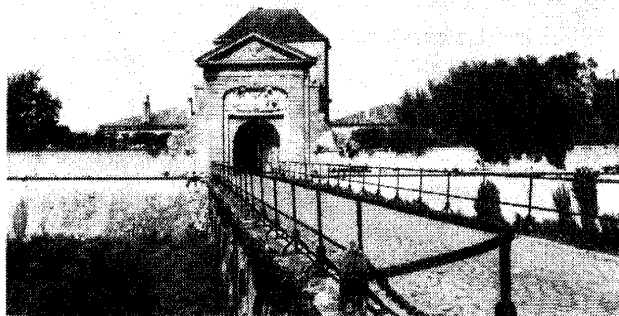
(The Governor's Palace in the Upper Town) is a fortress flanked by two projecting wings, with a gallery and three batteries of cannon trained on the anchorage as far as the Ile d'Orléans, two leagues away. . .

Quebec had no more than fifteen thousand inhabitants, not counting the garrison of twenty-four hundred men. . . There are some good merchants in the city, which is very orderly. The people are agreeable and well-behaved. Drives in an open carriage (*calèche*) and gambling are summer amusements. In winter they have sleigh races, sled races, and skating races on the ice. They gamble and dance in the evening. Everyone there enjoyed a decent comfort, without riches, and each person liked to make a show of their property. The women have the advantage over the men by virtue of their beauty, liveliness, high spirits and gaiety. They are flirtatious and refined, and like Europeans better than men of their own country. Polite and refined manners are common, even in the surrounding countryside which is agreeable. This is especially true on the shore of the St. Charles River, which is called the Côte de Beauport. . .

In five days, I had visited the most remarkable places. I was then forced to escape my needy idleness. I therefore decided to take up a military career, which, though seeming severe, would nevertheless relieve me from my difficulties.

This decision was compelled by circumstances. I felt an inclination for more lucrative occupations, but I had made up my mind and of my own free will I left the merchant with whom I had been boarding, going at once to the artillery commander to join that corps, because, after making enquiries, that branch of the services pleased me most. The salary was sixteen to eighteen francs a month.

When I informed this officer of my wish to enlist, he said that I was weak and not tall enough to enter the artillery. Happily for me, three ladies were there, and they were willing to take an interest in my welfare, perhaps because of my gentlemanly manner. After he had asked me various questions, which I answered with my natural frankness, the officer decided to accept me as a gunner, at the request of these ladies (who were the widows or wives of officers). They thanked him, and to show their satisfaction, proceeded to give me the nickname (*nom de guerre*) of "Jolicoeur". A louis in colonial paper money which one of them gave me accompanied this name and I accepted the money very willingly since I was without a



Gate to Saint-Martin on the Ile de Ré; this would have been J.C.B.'s first view of the town as he approached the citadel.

sou. At the same time I received the commander's orders to be present at the review by the Governor General, which was to be held the next day, November the 12th, at the Place d'Armes. This parade was for the incorporation of the recruits into the various companies of troops garrisoned in the city and not formed into regiments, because they were reckoned independent companies of marine troops. I was present at the review: all the troops were under arms in three ranks, for a total of eighteen companies. The recruits standing opposite were unarmed and were formed up in two ranks.

The governor, accompanied by the staff major, arrived at about noon. On my own initiative, I was placed behind the two artillery companies, which perform the duties of grenadiers. The inspection began with them. The commander having spoken to the governor about me, the governor looked me over. That was all, as far as I was concerned. He went on to the other companies, and finally to the recruits where each captain, according to his seniority, beginning with the gunners, took the number of men assigned to him. The commander of the gunners chose ten, without counting me, and the other captains followed. This selection finished, each company withdrew with its recruits. I was one of five taken into the second company, which was lodged over the St. Jean gate. The next day we were given our clothing and arms.

As is usual during a review, a great many persons, even the most distinguished people of the city, were attracted by curiosity. I saw there with pleasure my three patronesses, who greeted me and gave me eighteen francs in silver. Their generosity was a happy omen for me. When I joined the company, I gave the eighteen francs I had just received to pay for my initiation (*ma bienvenue*), as was the usual custom. It secured me friends in the manner of soldiers, but I only relied on them when it might serve my interests and without making a habit of frequenting taverns (in their company).

They gave me as a bedfellow — for they slept double — a Parisian with a handsome face made to please, who had the vices of gambling and drink. He was also cruel and quarrelsome, often drawing his sword without heed or restraint. In time, however, I began to acquire so much influence over him, that I subdued his fits of temper by my very presence. Before breakfast he was good-natured and amiable, and especially toward women, whom he studied in order to deceive. He was extremely fond of dancing, at which he was very good. He gave me a taste for it, by

taking me to balls with him and by teaching me the principles of dancing, so that at the end of three months I became, under his care, almost his understudy in that art, which at least for a time helped to turn him away from his vices. Later, when I neglected him a little, he took up his old habits. Because of my indulgence, he became accustomed to wearing my clothes and taking everything so that he often prevented me from going out because he had taken my money and best clothes. This conduct chilled my friendship, and I decided to break with him.

During the month of December, a merchant offered me a place in his store to keep books and to learn his business. I took the offer without hesitation, having made it a rule, in view of the uncertainty of the future, to learn everything possible that I might need to use. I knew that a man tied to one goal could find himself in distress if it should fail him. I then began to work with the merchant who, finding me full of zeal for his interests, became my friend. I pleased him so much that at the end of three months he confessed that he was going to work for my release (from the army). This benevolent act encouraged me to show him my great gratitude, which I did with all my heart. He took all the steps he thought necessary for my discharge, but they were fruitless. This good man, as I was told indirectly, intended to take me into his business as soon as he had obtained my release, and to give me the store by marrying me to his only daughter, a young and educated person with a very pretty face. Thus, on this occasion, fortune was unkind and I regretted then that I had enlisted.

I had not lost sight of my three patronesses, whom I visited several times during the winter because they had always received me with unaffected kindness. One day, quite unexpectedly, I met three officers who were their relatives and who had met me there several times. These officers reproached them about me, although they were perfectly free to receive me in their homes. However, when these three men could not persuade the ladies not to receive me any more, they took another way which succeeded. That was to go to the artillery commander to ask him to use his authority to forbid me to continue my visits to these ladies. An order reached me instructing me to appear before the commander. When I arrived there, I received a warning with a threat of imprisonment. Not being able to disobey a superior's order without making myself guilty (of insubordination), I had to submit. I wrote immediately to the ladies that I was most unhappy to discontinue my visits; but that, against my will, I had to obey. I received no answer, but some days later I learned that these ladies had quarrelled with their relatives, and I was still more sorry to have been, unwillingly, the cause.

Year 1752: — In the month of March of this year, Governor General de la Jonquière, who had succeeded Count de la Galissonnière, died at Quebec. A short time later, a celebration was ordered on the occasion of the birth of the Dauphin's son, the Duke of Burgundy. Preparations were made for a fireworks display. It was the gunners, under their commander's orders, who were in charge of it. Consequently, I was one of the workmen chosen, which obliged me to leave the merchant with whom I worked and where I was treated like an adopted child. We were occupied for three months in the preparation of this display. The 13th of July was the day selected for setting off the fireworks. Twelve gunners were chosen to do it and I was one of them.

When the day arrived, we were dressed in leather suits and hoods as a precaution, which was justified. For, while we were waiting for the signal to start the fireworks, a lighted wick carelessly handled set fire, in passing, to a rocket. Its explosion set off a box in which there were a

hundred rockets. Going off, they set fire to many others, and soon all of the fireworks display (*l'artifice du théâtre*) was in flames and it burned part of the supporting wooden framework.


The fire was over in a quarter of an hour. Five gunners were entirely burned and four were seriously injured. I was assigned to take care of the accessories somewhat removed from the display and I was less exposed, yet not far enough away not to feel the explosion. The rockets flew in every direction so that I was forced to remain motionless in my place. Nevertheless, I was wounded, but only slightly in the shoulder, and my clothing was partially burned. When the violence of the fire had subsided, and I was able to leave my refuge to go to the half-burned framework, I was not a little surprised to find so many killed, and myself one of three survivors. Many of the spectators were likewise surprised that all of us had not perished. Each one expressed his joy at this to us. The Intendant sent each of us a gift of fifty francs.

Since these fireworks had not achieved the desired success, it was decided to prepare another display, to be illuminated on the St. Charles River opposite the Intendant's Palace on the following September 1st. This display was prepared more quickly than the first one, because all the material was prepared, as well as because some fireworks were left from the first display. I was again employed at this work.

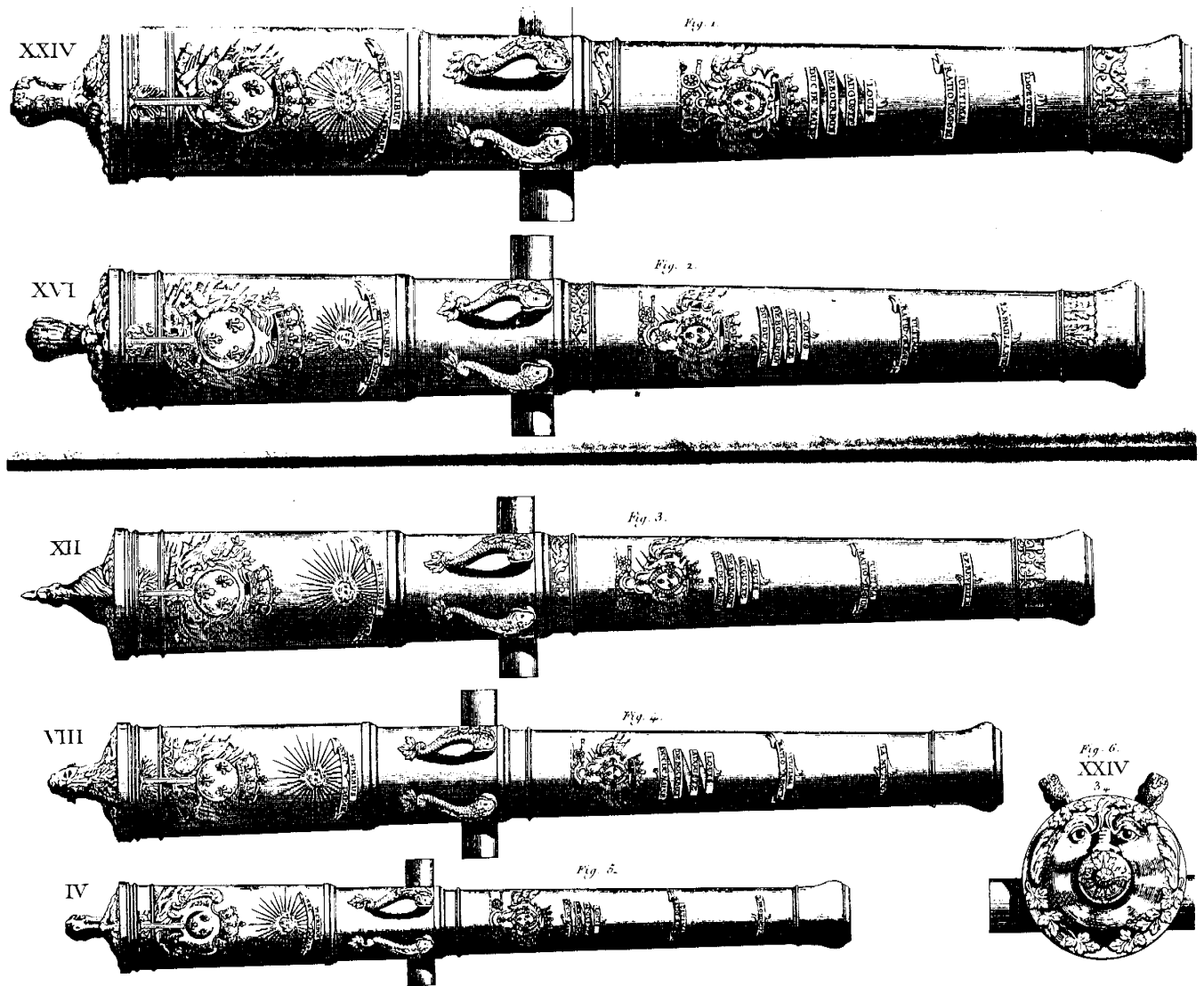
The day arrived for the fireworks, I had another little accident which was not less perilous, but just the opposite of my first misfortune. My duty was to go in a boat to start a display piece representing the Dauphin, which was set up on one of the sides of the set. When the time arrived, I hurried too much to jump into the boat that was to take me over, and I fell into the water. Luckily, the boatman pulled me out promptly and I escaped with only a wetting and, without being discouraged, I carried out my task. I was afterwards taken back to shore, where I had to change my clothes. My adventure having been reported to the Intendant, he rewarded me with two louis more than the twenty-four francs that he gave to each of the twenty gunners employed at this celebration.

During this season, the turtle doves (*tourterelles*) are very abundant in Quebec and its surroundings, especially during the month of September when these birds usually fly over for a fortnight, seeking a warmer climate. They are so numerous that they seem to be a thick cloud, and they often fly close to the ground so that it is easy to kill them with guns or even sticks. This I and several others did that year and we killed so many that they sold for twelve sous a dozen. Still, some wanted them plucked, as a result of which we gave away a dozen unplucked with another dozen plucked. In that season, these birds are usually very plump and they acquire a very delicate taste, although they are birds of passage. They make a very good broth and can be handled (in cooking) like pigeons . . .

I spent the remainder of the year 1752 in continuing my work with the same merchant, whom I had left only to prepare the fireworks display. I spent my evenings enjoying society balls, where I was well received.



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French bronze cannons were works of art as well as instruments of destruction. This print illustrates a decorated cascable and barrels of the five standard calibres established in 1732: capable of firing 4, 8, 12, 16 and 24-pound balls. In the same order, the guns were nicknamed *l'hirondelle* (swallow), *la mutine* (unruly), *le reveille* (awakening), *la brillante* (bright one), and *l'impétueux* (hot head).

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Quebec City and its defences in 1760.

Quebec City and its defences in 1760.

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THE ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY MUSEUM

It has been many years since an article on the RCA Museum appeared in the Canadian Gunner. I hope that the following article will bring Gunners up to date on their museum.

The History

Prior to 1962 most Regimental relics were kept and displayed in Regimental Messes and Institutes. These displays were scattered in small segments across Canada and were housed in areas that led to their deterioration.

It was agreed that action had to be taken to preserve the history of the Canadian Artillery and that the artifacts should be gathered under one roof. As Canadian Forces Shilo is considered to be the Home Station of Canadian Artillery, it was chosen as the logical home for the Museum. The RCA Museum was officially opened on 26 January, 1962 at a ceremony presided over by the then Colonel Commandant of the Regiment, Brigadier General P.A.S. Todd, CBE, DSO, ED, CD.

The Museum

The Museum presently occupies space in one of the original buildings (C2) at Shilo, constructed in the early 1930's and has a total of 9400 sq. ft. of indoor display area and 150,000 sq. ft. of outdoor area.

The purpose of most museums is self-evident. They are places where one can expect to find items of ancient and widely diverse historical interest.

Our Museum, like most Regimental Museums, is somewhat different in that all items on display are of intimate connection with a specific Regiment and its members. Many of the exhibits will be a reminder to our visitors of the time they spent "following the sound of the Guns" and will bring to mind the bonds of friendship and comradeship which were formed in years gone by.

The Exhibits

The list of exhibits is too long to detail. We have over 8000 different articles of dress, technical instruments, ammunition, small arms, and, of course, our guns. There are sixty major pieces of equipment (guns) ranging from 1796 to the present day.

A small sampling:

- 12 pdr used by the Canadian Forces in the South African War.
- 18 pdr and 4.5 in guns of World War I fame.
- 9 pdr used during the North West Rebellion.
- 12 pdr used to carry the body of Queen Victoria in her funeral procession.
- Full Dress and Service uniforms from our earliest history to present day.
- A library containing a large collection of books of Regimental and historical value, together with the records and War Diaries of Gunner units in World War II and the Korean Conflict.
- A large collection of photographs.
- An excellent collection of campaign medals, all having belonged to members of the Regiment and dating from 1793.
- A collection of small arms and ammunition, including samples from Canada, U.K., U.S.A., Germany, Japan, Russia and Italy.

We have recently reorganized some of the display of uniforms, medals and accoutrements to make a more logical and attractive display. In addition, new cabinets are now under construction to house recently acquired small arms, that, for lack of space, have not been displayed. A display showing communication equipment dating from the 1900s is nearly complete. Finally, a display showing a very small portion of the Regimental silver has been added.

To assist in the maintenance of the exhibits, a central humidifying system is being installed this spring.

The Future

It is hoped that the museum will be in a position to expand into building C1 by mid-1981. This building, when acquired, will double the available indoor display area. The additional area will allow the museum staff to better display existing exhibits and hopefully expand into new areas.

GUARD AIR
S E R V I N G . . .

EX-MEMBERS
OF
OUR
EX-REGIMENTS

4 RCHA IS ALIVE
AND WELL
AND LIVING AT
MONTGOMERY LAKE

**2 CANADIAN COUNTER BATTERY OFFICER'S STAFF
ENGLAND
MOBILIZATION AND TRAINING**
(Edited by Capt T.W. Melnyk)

When the decision was reached to organize 2 Canadian Corps in the United Kingdom one of the first units to be mobilized was the 2 Canadian Counter Battery Officer's Staff on 21 October 1942. The War Establishment . . . provided for four officers and eighteen other ranks . . .

The first two weeks of March 1943 were spent on SPARTAN. As 2 Canadian Corps was an armour corps, the movement was practically continuous. As far as technical C.B. training was concerned the exercise was a flop. As training in how to take care of ourselves in the open, it was a great success. The unit was always located next to Corps HQ and was supposed to move with Corps HQ. Invariably we were overlooked and our first intimation of a move was when the first vehicles of Corps HQ rolled past.

At the end of April, the unit started off on Exercise HE III under command of CCRA, 2 Canadian Corps and with 2 Canadian AGRA . . . A battery of the Survey Regiment was deployed together with the necessary "Flash and Bang" parties. This was one of the best exercises as far as C.B. training was concerned.

A steady stream of exercises followed one another throughout the summer. Some were good and some were bad as far as C.B. training was concerned. When the CBO Staff was not on an exercise as a unit, usually one officer was away acting as a control officer for a Divisional Artillery Exercise. Altogether it was a busy summer.

Rumors of a move to a new location were in the air and it was not long before it was a fact. 2 Canadian Corps Headquarters was moving to the THREE BRIDGES area and 2 Canadian CBO Staff moved to LINGFIELD during October 1943. The regret at leaving COBHAM was unanimous throughout the unit as we had been there almost a year and had made many friends. Several of the unit returned to COBHAM at every opportunity.

The new location at LINGFIELD was definitely not as good as COBHAM. One large house was used as office and ORs quarters and another smaller house three-quarters of a mile distant was acquired for officers quarters. The only pub within a mile was a very poor substitute for The Bear, The White Lion and the Running Hare. The nearest cinema was over three miles away and not comparable with the one at COBHAM.

During November, the CBO Lt-Col Ross was very busy and very mysterious as to what he was doing in his office. Our curiosity was great and the mystery was solved when Exercise MISSOURI started. This was an indoor exercise, complete with air photos and plenty of messages from Flash Spotting and Sound Ranging troops. It was designed to cover a twelve day period with Intelligence Summaries and Appreciations to be rendered. It was a good exercise and while it was in progress we had several DVs come in and see what was going on. Unfortunately, before the exercise was completed, we had to leave for Exercise EXCELSIOR but the training received from MISSOURI was a great help.

EXCELSIOR was directed by the School Artillery at Larkhill. All corps in 21 Army Group did the exercise one after another. It was designed for a corps of two or three divisions with an AGRA and an American artillery group under command. Although it was only a telephone battle it proved to be more like actual operations than any other. The umpires report was favourable and all ranks felt more confident that our training was sound.

Christmas day in 1943 was not as cheery as the previous year. There were no friendly neighbours as in COBHAM and the turkey from NAAFI was the scrawniest and poorest specimen of a turkey that anybody had ever seen and any shop except NAAFI would have been ashamed of it. However the cooks Ptes Danard and Baker did their best and it went around with the assistance of a good roast of pork followed by fine mince pies.

As time went on it became more evident that the coming summer was going to be THE SUMMER. Our deficiencies . . . were filled. Reinforcements came when required. A new WE was authorized which increased the personnel by two officers and four clerks. This additional personnel provided for a detachment at the APIs Camp at The Tac R airfield. The lessons of El Alamein had finally been acted on.

We spent considerable time being inspected by the CCRA, the GOC 2 Canadian Corps Lt-Gen Simmonds, the GOC-in-C 21 Army Group General Montgomery and His Majesty King George VI.

The physical condition and morale of all ranks was high. One of the features at the time were the Wednesday afternoon cross-country map ready exercises with small prizes for the winning teams. The camp was comfortable and a nearby farmer kept us well supplied with eggs and vegetables. Meals were better than ever before. Final checks were made of our equipment and we started to waterproof vehicles.

There was an air of expectancy throughout the area and finally in June, we heard of the landings of 1 British Corps on the NORMANDY COAST. We knew this was it and waited our turn.

During the next few weeks much of our time was devoted to sports and final arrangements for our next move . . . On 5 July the unit embarked with HQ 2 Canadian Corps and reached FRANCE in July.

**NORTHWEST EUROPE
ACTIVE SERVICE**

During the period of operations a complete unit war diary was written with all fire plans, HB lists etc., attached. In addition, a full report was written on almost every operation when it was completed and ground checks had been made.

With the above in mind and due to the limited materiel available, the succeeding pages will try to convey the impression of all ranks of the unit during the campaign in NW EUROPE. For exact dates, plans, map references etc., the official war diary should be consulted.

Enemy shelling was not heavy during June 1944 but there was considerable air activity. Nobody needed any urging to dig deep. The first operation after the C.B. office had been established was "GOODWOOD". This operation involved the establishing of a bridgehead over the River ORNE at CAEN . . . The attack was successful and the unit moved across the ORNE on 22 July and set up at MONDEVILLE.

Our office truck was in an open field with the rest of the unit vehicles and lines dispersed. It was quite a different story from the previous one as we were in a salient. We were well within range of the enemy artillery and for a few nights the German Air Force visited us regularly. Fortunately, we had no casualties to personnel with the exception of Lt John Andrews who broke his leg during a bombing attack one night . . .

Our transport suffered some damage and we had moved our office to a deep cellar across the road. All ranks were careful . . . to dig themselves a deep hole to sleep in. At this time it was very hot and the unit suffered from a mild type of dysentery.

During August at CAEN, the enemy artillery was very active. The Flash Spotting and Sound Ranging troops of 2 Canadian Survey Regiment did a good job and supplied us with many locations. In addition Capt Prestron at APIS gave us plenty of air photo information. The Air O.P. boys did a grand job of locating and engaging HBs.

After two divisional attacks of indifferent success, preparations were made for operation TOTALIZE by 2 Canadian Corps. This operation was the first phase of the breakout at the CAEN sector. Two AGRAs and some field artillery were available for C.B. at various times. In addition there was heavy bomber support by the RAF and USAAF. The attack went in early on 8 August and by noon was reported as going successfully.

The USAAF were supporting the second phase of the attack about 1300 hours when the lead Fortress of one squadron was hit and circled back over our lines. It dropped its bombs close to our position and the rest of the squadron followed suit. Several bombs fell in the unit area and we suffered our first casualties. Pte John Allen, Gnr Charles Royea and Gnr Dugald Fyfe were killed instantly and were later buried in the Canadian cemetery at MONDEVILLE. Pte Baker was severely wounded and was sent back to hospital in England. In addition, several vehicles were destroyed. It was a dark day for 2 Canadian CBO Staff.

On 14 August, operation TALLULAH was launched with RAF bomber support. The objective was the capture of FALAISE and the ground to the South East and to close the pocket on the enemy. At about 1400 hours the attack with heavy bombing of QUESNAY WOODS began. Due to some misunderstanding, the RAF had considerable difficulty in locating their targets and about 1,500 tons of bombs landed in the unit area; we suffered no casualties to personnel. Several of our vehicles were hit and the stores truck and contents, including the officers mess equipment and a case of whiskey, were a total loss. HQ 2 Canadian AGRA which was across the road had not been so fortunate. They suffered about twenty casualties. Other units in the area were also badly hit, particularly the Polish Armoured Division. For the next few weeks, aircraft recognition consisted of two types — Austers or hostile.

The attack was a success and the FALAISE pocket was closed. A few days later the unit again came under command of 2 Canadian Corps and the long gallop through FRANCE started.

Capt Mowatt with a detachment went forward with 3 Canadian Division and the balance of the unit went along with 2 Canadian Corps HQ. The River SEINE was crossed at ELBEUF just south of ROUEN on 31 August '44. The River SOMME was crossed at ABBEVILLE on 5 September '44 and 8 September . . . we stopped at CASSEL about fifteen miles south at DUNKIRK. The fresh fields of the PAS DE CALAIS area and PICARDY were a welcome change from the dust, dirt, grime and flies of the battlefields between CAEN and FALAISE . . . On 10 September '44, it appeared that BOULOGNE and CALAIS were being strongly defended by the Germans and that an attack with heavy artillery support would be necessary.

On the morning of 11 September, the unit retraced its steps towards the PAS DE CALAIS area and set up shop in an abandoned German hospital at LEWAST. Capt Mowatt was at 3 Canadian Division HQ and was handling C.B. from there . . . —Operation WELLHIT— . . . The attack was preceded by a heavy bomber effort directed particularly against MONT LAMBERT. Our programs consisted of a neutralization program during the attack and a counter flak program during the bombing attack. The regiments allotted were three heavy regiments and two HAA regiments for the neutralization program and three medium regiments for the anti-flak program. We relied

greatly on C Flt of 661 Air O.P. Squadron and they did a good job in reporting active batteries. The attack started on 17 September and BOULOGNE fell on 19 September although mopping up in LE PORTEL continued for another day or two.

Plans were already underway for the attack on CALAIS and on 19 September the unit moved into the quarry at HAUT BANC. This proved to be one of the most successful and effective C.B. battles during the entire campaign. The high ground to the south west of CALAIS gave complete observation to the Flash Spotters, the Sound Rangers worked well and the Air Photo information . . . was complete and accurate. Several HBs which the Flash Spotters saw firing were classed as dummies by APIS and proved to be such, complete with flash simulators.

The attack on CALAIS was known as operation UNDERGO. The C.B. measures consisted of a neutralization program and a counter flak program. Several bombing attacks were made on the CALAIS fortifications and the counter flak program reduced the flak to a few rounds. One evening however, a bombing attack was launched without notification to the C.B. office and in a very few minutes eight of our planes had been shot down before fire could be brought to bear on the enemy AA guns.

The attack was launched on 27 September and the town fell three days later. The fall of CALAIS marked the end of the cross channel guns which had shelled DOVER for over four years. A partial ground check made by Lt-Col Ross showed that C.B. fire had been effective and that most of the HBs engaged were occupied positions . . .

As soon as CALAIS had fallen, the unit was on the move again . . . The Germans were holding a line along the LEOPOLD CANAL and the land and islands to the NORTH thereby denying us the use of the port of ANTWERP. It was imperative that this be cleared in a hurry and 3 Canadian Division was given the task. The operation was called "SWITCHBACK" and the plan was a brigade attack across the LEOPOLD CANAL north of MALDEGEM with another brigade to pass through the bridgehead. The third brigade (9 CIB) was to make a waterborne attack from TERNEUZEN across the SAVYOR PLAAT.

There were two AGRAs, a super heavy regiment of artillery and later some HAA regiments in addition to the divisional artillery. Two sound ranging troops were deployed but it was very difficult to get a flash spotting base due to the flatness of the country. Finally towers were erected for the flash spotters. Due to bad weather, it was very difficult to get air photos of the area.

When the original attack was launched across the canal a neutralization program using two AGRAs and two divisional artillery was fired. The attack achieved very limited success and the second brigade was not sent through. In spite of the neutralization program the enemy shelling was heavy. Some of the long range coastal guns had been turned around and were firing on our troops although they were out of our range.

Capt Seybold and a detachment moved to south of TERNEUZEN to support the waterborne attack. The chief concern was that guns on SOUTH BEVELAND might interfere with the landings. The attack was postponed for twenty-four hours due to trouble with the landing craft. The fire program had been passed out to the regiments along with H hour but the message of the postponement never reached the HAA Battery who fired most of the program before they were stopped. The body of the DR who was delivering the message to the HAA Battery was found a week later in the canal.

The attack was made the following night and although there was some shelling from the BRESKEN'S area, the bridgehead was steadily expanded and about five days later linked up with 10 CIB near WATERVLIET in the SOUTH. 8 CIB which had not yet been committed was moved into the bridgehead and the whole line moved westward. During the whole battle the guns in the FLUSHING area were extremely active and also out of range of our guns. Capt Seybold and the detachment returned to the unit on 16 October as the battle had moved too far WEST.

While the unit was at GROEDE, the assault from the sea on WALCHEREN ISLAND took place. The enemy had many guns on the SOUTH and WEST coasts of the island. They gave considerable trouble but were heavily engaged by our medium and heavy guns, occasionally with observed fire. The super heavy batteries did some useful work with Arty R observation on the HBs in the northern part of the ISLAND.

The main C.B. office, in the meantime was having its own problems. A combined HQ and mess were being run by HQ 2 Canadian AGRA and 2 Canadian CBO Staff and a few days after arrival, the Germans dropped about seventy shells in the immediate HQ area. Fortunately there were no casualties but we found a good cellar to set up our C.B. office and moved to it.

The enemy shelling eased off around the beginning of December and life was very pleasant. We had good quarters for all ranks which had been increased by the attachment of considerable RCCS personnel under Lt Gornel. It was fortunate that the German activity decreased as our ammunition allotment became very small. It was usually about eighty rounds of 7.2 inch howitzer and sixteen rounds of 155mm gun — a different story from the days of CAEN when we seldom fired less than three thousand rounds per day. Our front was an extended one, however, and we could not cover it all. The FMC area at OSS was shelled once or twice and they reported the destruction of a whole carload of M and V which we considered no cause for mourning.

The weather was not good for air photos and as the enemy were using flashless propellants, we came to rely on the Sound Rangers more and more for information. They did a good job for us. Whenever weather permitted observation, destructive shoots were carried out on fixed HBs. C Flt of 661 Air O.P. Squadron were still with the AGRA and did much valuable work for us.

Towards the end of January it was obvious that something was going to happen. 30 Br Corps moved into the area.

On 8 February 45 Operation VERITABLE started. 30 Corps had taken over counter battery SOUTH of the RHINE for this operation and we were watching the guns NORTH OF THE RHINE. One of the biggest concentrations of artillery ever assembled by the British armies started bombarding the REICHSWALD FOREST which was the northern end of the SIEGFRIED LINE at 0500 hours, five hours before the infantry went in. Concentrations as high as fifty to one were poured down on the HBs in the REICHSWALD which we had passed to 30 Corps. The fighting was bitter particularly on the front of 3 Canadian Division where much of the ground was flooded. The REICHSWALD was cleared within a week and Capt Mowatt and a detachment moved forward with 3 Canadian Division to a location a mile south west of CLEVE. Ground checks later located over fifty enemy guns which had been destroyed.

On 19 February, the remainder of the unit moved with HQ 2 Canadian AGRA to MATERBORN near CLEVE and preparations were started for the next phase — clearing to the HOCHWALD. This was a 2 Canadian Corps operation

known as BLOCKBUSTER. The C.B. programs for this operation were the largest ever issued by this unit and consisted of twelve pages. The artillery available included three AGRAs and six divisional artilleries — a total of 688 guns.

After the programs had been issued, the weather cleared and photo cover was flown . . . Six HBs included in the programs were found to be empty and eight new HBs were located. The next four hours were busy ones as corrections had to be passed and time was short. All corrections were passed in time however, and the attack went in on 27 February. It was a tough battle for the infantry. The HOCHWALD FOREST was cleared by 3 March and within a week the German armies WEST of the RHINE had ceased to exist. The unit moved back to CLEVE.

While the above operation was in progress, Capt Mowatt's detachment remained in the CLEVE area to deal with guns across the RHINE which were shelling our lines of communication and dumps. He had a section of 155mm guns and about six rounds per day for the task. It was obviously not enough so the famous STALIN Battery was born. It consisted of four 12.2 cm Russian guns captured from the Germans in the REICHSWALD FOREST. It was manned by personnel from 1 Hy Regiment RA. No official authority was forthcoming for its mobilization. It did not appear on the Order of Battle but it made life most unpleasant for the Germans in the EMERICH area. No one would approve its AFG 1098 of four guns and one dial sight but all ranks assisted in a search through official channels which extended up to 21 Army Group, for further dial sights of which two were located. Altogether it did a most useful bit of work for Capt Mowatt, and later Capt Corfe, both of whom acted as mother to it on many occasions. The CAGRA, Brig Leggat, was accused of being the father of this Anglo-Russian terror and he in turn accused Lt-Col Ross and Lt-Col Peck of Hy Regiment but no father was found and throughout its existence it remained illegitimate until its end.

On 22 March, the unit again moved up to BEDBURG and prepared for operation PLUNDER. Our task was to neutralize the guns in the . . . area and HOCHELTEN feature with particular reference to the AA guns which could interfere with the airborne attack. The main attack was the crossing of the RHINE and was an outstanding success. It was clearly the last lap and 2 Canadian CBO Staff was working as a unit for its last time.

Lt-Col Ross, OBE, MC, left until 3 May for return to CANADA and Capt MOWATT was promoted to Major and took over command. He brought the balance of the staff to a location NORTH of BUNDLE where they watched the EMDEN guns from the SOUTH while 3 Canadian Division was swinging around to attack the town from the NORTH and EAST. Here for the first time unlimited super heavy ammunition was available but time was short. On 4 May at 2040 hours word was received that "CEASE FIRE" would be ordered at 0800 hours on 5 May. There was an extra special rum issue that night.

This was the end of hostilities in NW EUROPE as far as the unit was concerned. On 7 May the unit concentrated at BAD ZWISCHENAHAN and on 8 May VE day was celebrated.

"CEASE FIRE OVERLORD CEASE FIRE"

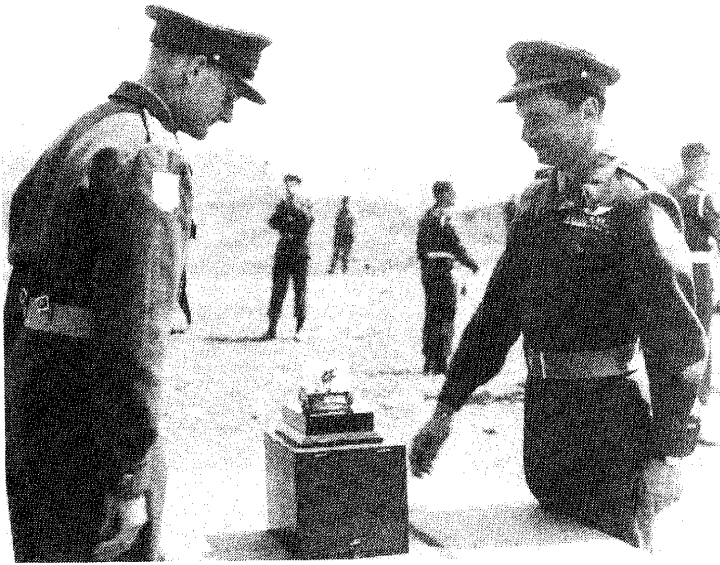
A Pictorial Tribute
to
our late Colonel Commandant
B Gen. E.M.O. Leslie, DSO, CD



Maj.-Gen. Marwest presenting DSO to Lt.-Col. E.M.D. Leslie, CD, CO, 1 RCHA, Korea.

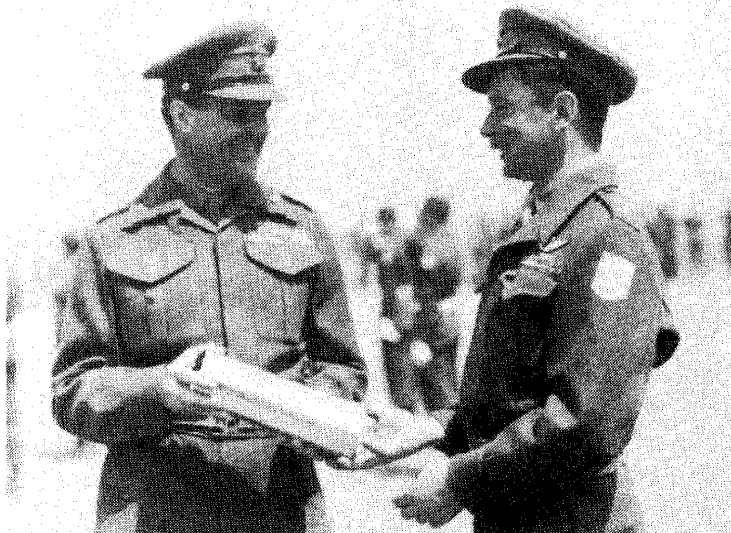


Lt.-Col. E.M.D. Leslie, DSO, CD, CO 1 RCHA Korea.



Brig. M.P. Gregson, DSO OIC, presenting to 1 RCHA silver model of 25-pdr. on behalf of HQ RA, 1 Commonwealth Division, Korea.

Brig. M.P. Bogart and Lt.-Col. Leslie examining pennant presented to 1 RCHA by 2 RCHA.



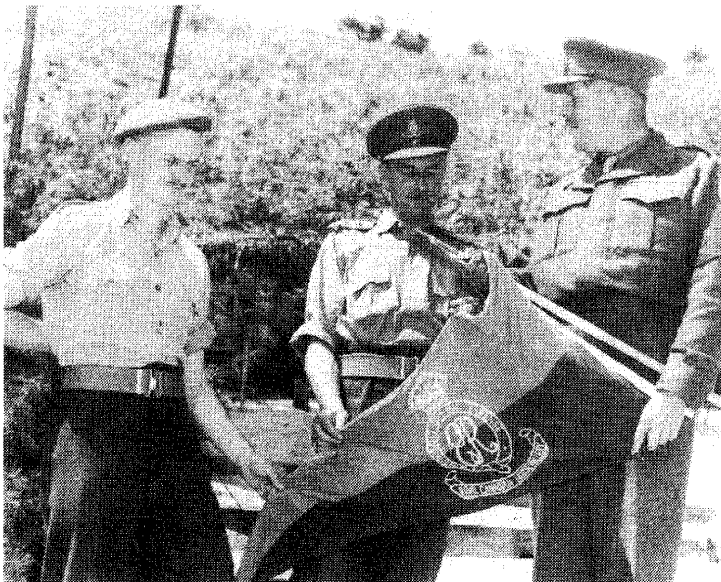
Lt.-Col. Leslie, DSO, CD, and Brig. M.P. Bogart CBE, DSO, final parade, Korea.



Capt. John Crowe, Lt.-Col. E.M.D. Leslie, WO I Armishaw, Lt.-Col. Brooke, Brig. Rockingham, Handover 2 RCHA - 1 RCHA.



Lt.-Col. E.M.D. Leslie, Brig. Rockingham, Lt.-Col. Brooks, Brig. M.P. Bogart during handover period, Korea, spring.



Lt.-Col. E.M.D. Leslie and officers of 2 RCHA examining pennant.

Location List

Officers, Warrant Officers and Sergeants

(as of 31 Dec 79)

W BGEN Baker DR, CFB Gagetown	MAJ Adams EJ, SECLIST Shilo
BGEN Beattie CE, NRHQ Yellowknife	MAJ Adkins LC, 2 RCHA Petawawa
BGEN Cotter JA, HQ UNFICYP (CDN) Nicosia	MAJ Armstrong RB, NDHQ LEOP TK AUG Ottawa
W BGEN Doucet JJA, DCDS Ottawa	MAJ Barrett NH, SECLIST Suffield
BGEN Heitchu RGJ, SHAPE Casteau Belgium	LCol MAJ Beno EB, UNIV OF NB
Green COL Beaudry RP, NDC Kingston	MAJ Bianco DB, CTC Gagetown
COL Bussieres FA, EQGT 5 GBC Valcartier	MAJ Boudreau JNGG, CDN ELM UNTSO Jerusalem
COL Calnan MD, DCDS Ottawa	MAJ Branum LA, 3 RCHA Shilo
COL Crosman JE, CFB Chilliwack	MAJ Briscoe JD, DCDS Ottawa
COL Dawes WR, CDLS (L) London	MAJ Bryce JE, DCDS Ottawa
COL Kearney MD, RSS PRAIRIE Winnipeg	MAJ Carnell AW, CTC Gagetown
COL Robertson NA, CDLS (L) London	MAJ Chamberlain RJ, 2 RCHA Petawawa
COL Simonds CR, CFB Shilo	MAJ Cheadle WB, CFB Esquimalt
COL Sosnkowski A, CFCSC Toronto	MAJ Clark MF, CDLS (W) Washington
COL Stein JH, DCDS Ottawa	MAJ Connolly NH, RSS (Pacific) Vancouver
COL Vandal JA, CPD Ottawa	MAJ Court AK, 3 RCHA Shilo
COL Wellsman WD, 1 CBT HQ & SIGS SQN Calgary	MAJ Dallaire RA, 5 RALC Valcartier
COL Wheatley HR, C EVAL Ottawa	MAJ Davidson JA, FMCHQ Montreal
COL Archambault JHLC, CLFCSC Kingston	LCol MAJ Decker GA, 3RCHA Shilo
LCOL Beare AK, RSS ATLANTIC Halifax	MAJ Dorman JA, CTC Gagetown
LCOL Berezowski JC, CFLO ESTB Washington	MAJ Doyon JRR, CTC Gagetown
LCOL Bouvette JP, DCDS Ottawa	MAJ Earl BG, EX DUTY UK ESTB Ottawa
LCOL Brown MC, FMCHQ Montreal	MAJ Elrick DA, EX DUTY UK ESTB Ottawa
LCOL Charest JLL, WASH & PRIM STDZN Falls church	LCol MAJ Elrick RG, DCDS Ottawa
LCOL Coroy AV, CF LIAISON DET ULM/DONAU	MAJ Emery WA, FMCHQ Montreal
LCOL Donahue JJ, DCDS Ottawa	MAJ Filonik W, 1 RCHA Lahr
LCOL Fitzgerald DC, CDLS (W) Washington	MAJ Fraser JJ, RSS CENTRAL DET Ottawa
LCOL Fleming JC, ADM (POL) Ottawa	MAJ Gallant AG, 5 RALC Valcartier
LCOL Guy GM, CFB Shilo	MAJ Garneau JP, DREV Valcartier
LCOL Heenan PF, ADM(POL) Ottawa	MAJ Gee WF, 5 RALC Valcartier
LCOL Hirter GR, DCDS Ottawa	MAJ Gibbons IW, RSS (Atlantic) DET Saint John
LCOL Hurley RG, CLFCSC Kingston	MAJ Glover RG, NDHQ LEOP TK AUG Ottawa
LCOL James RK, CFCSC Toronto	MAJ Green SD, SECLIST Shilo
LCOL MacInnis JA, 3 RCHA Shilo	MAJ Greenizan OL, HQ UNFICYP (CDN) Nicosia
LCOL McGibbon DB, EX DUTY UK ESTB Ottawa	MAJ Gronbeck-Jones DA, CFB Petawawa
LCOL McGrath BTN, RSS CENTRAL Toronto	LCol MAJ Guiler TJ, RSS (Prairie) Winnipeg
LCOL Mialkowski CJ, 2 RCHA Petawawa	MAJ Hague EC, 1 RCHA Lahr
LCOL Namiesniowski CA, CAN REP MCPS Brussels	MAJ Hodgson RP, CFCSC Toronto
LCOL Parenteau GBC, RSS (Eastern) Montreal	MAJ Hopper DR, CPCSA Ottawa
LCOL Parenteau GBC, RSS EASTERN Montreal	MAJ Howes JE, CENTAG HQ Seckenheim
LCOL Reid BA, FMCHQ Montreal	MAJ Hull NF, ORAE Ottawa
LCOL Schrader EL, CDN ELM UNTSO Jerusalem	MAJ Hyman DG, CDLS (L) London
LCOL Sparling TAH, 5 RALC Valcartier	MAJ Hyslop RM, ORAE Ottawa
LCOL Stothers DE, CFLO ESTB Washington	MAJ Itani TT, NDC Rome
LCOL Strawbridge RL, ORAE Ottawa	MAJ Jeffery MK, CDLS (W) Washington
LCOL Thompson HD, DCDS Ottawa	MAJ Johnston WR, DGDAS Ottawa
LCOL Thompson RV, CTC Gagetown	MAJ Johnstone NW, CEM Ottawa
LCOL Walters DJ, CFCSC Toronto	MAJ Kennedy JC, CFLO ESTB Washington
LCOL Walton DB, 1 RCHA Lahr	MAJ Kerr GD, FMCHQ Montreal
LCOL Ward JO, ADM (PER) Ottawa	MAJ Laforge FK, 3 RCHA Shilo
LCOL Wheeler T, SECLIST STAF COL Ghana	MAJ Learmonth PR, CFB Shilo

MAJ Lees BM, CFSS Toronto
 MAJ Logan G, RSS (Central) Toronto
 MAJ MacNeil WR, MARCOM HQ Halifax
 MAJ Marceau JAGP, CDN REP MCPS Brussels
 MAJ McKAY Ja, CFCSC Toronto
 MAJ McLellan HA, ADM (FIN) Ottawa
 MAJ Miller JE, CFCSC Toronto
 MAJ Mintz LTB, CPCS Ottawa
 MAJ Mitchell RB, 1 RCHA Lahr
 MAJ Moogk CA, DREV Valcartier
 MAJ Morrison MB DCDS Ottawa
 MAJ Mundell HP, Army Staff College, Quetta, Pakistan
 MAJ Obanion RL, CPROG Ottawa
 MAJ Oehring GJ, 1RCHA Lahr
 MAJ Palmer AZ, 1 RCHA Lahr
 MAJ Peterson DE, CTC Gagetown
 MAJ Phillips DJ, CTC Gagetown
 MAJ Pleasance JR, EX DUTY ESTB Ottawa
 MAJ Ready WJ, CDLS (L) London
 MAJ Rennie JH, CPROG Ottawa
 MAJ Rouleau JGVN, RSS(Eastern) Montreal
 MAJ Sawatzki GH, CPD Ottawa
 MAJ Schott DG, CFB Gagetown
 MAJ Scott WM, RSS (Prairie) Winnipeg
 MAJ Selman RJM, 4 CMBG HQ & SIGS SQN Lahr
 MAJ Smith GR, CDLS (L) London
 MAJ Stephenson BE, 4 CMBG HQ & SIGS SQN Lahr
 MAJ Takahashi SS, CFLO ESTB Washington
 MAJ Tattersall JER, NRHQ Yellowknife
 MAJ Trepanier JG, 5 RALC Valcartier
 MAJ Trimble GW, DCDS Ottawa
~~MAJ Walinsky HA, CDN ELM UNTSO Jerusalem~~
 MAJ Walker GM, 2 RCHA Petawawa
 MAJ Wallace RK, CFLO ESTB Washington
 MAJ West LE, CPROG Ottawa
 MAJ Wilson AJ, CPED Ottawa
 MAJ Wilson RS, CFCSC Toronto
 MAJ Winter MJ, 2 RCHA Petawawa
~~MAJ Wolfe WMJ, CETS HQ Trenton~~

CAPT Arp J, 1 RCHA Lahr
 CAPT Auger HM, CTC Gagetown
 CAPT Bablitz CW, CFRS Cornwallis
 CAPT Banks RJ, CTC Gagetown
 CAPT Barabe JGJC, 5 RALC Valcartier
 CAPT Beardmore RJ, CFE HQ Lahr
 CAPT Beese JW, 76 COMM GP Ottawa
 CAPT Bernier JMN, 5 RALC Valcartier
 CAPT Bezeau MV, DGDAS Ottawa
 CAPT Boucher JLHL, CTC Gagetown
 CAPT Bowles AB, CFE HQ Lahr
 CAPT Brake FB, CTC Gagetown
 CAPT Brewster TE, 3 RCHA Shilo
 CAPT Brule JAR, 5 RALC Valcartier
 CAPT Burnford RH, CTC Gagetown
 CAPT Burrige JS, CFRC St. John's
 CAPT Capstick MD, 1 RCHA Lahr
 CAPT Carroll AP, RSS (Central) DET Sault Ste Marie
 CAPT Carter AG, RSS (Prairie) DET Edmonton
 CAPT Chamberland CZJ, EX DUTY EUROPE ESTB Ottawa
 CAPT Chaplin JDG, RSS (Eastern) Montreal
 CAPT Chartres JP, RSS (Central) Toronto
 CAPT Cockram RE, RSS (Prairie) DET Regina
 CAPT Cooney AB, CFB Borden
 CAPT Cotter CL, FMCHQ Montreal
 CAPT Couture JBA, CTC Gagetown
 CAPT Crawford DJ, CPCS Ottawa
 CAPT Culligan JP, CTC Gagetown
 CAPT Curry RC, 3 RCHA Shilo

CAPT Davis GWK, 2 RCHA Petawawa
 CAPT Davis SM, 2 RCHA Lahr
 CAPT Dick JB, CTC Gagetown
 CAPT Donnelly BE, RSS (Pacific) DET Victoria
 CAPT Douglas WJ, CTC Gagetown
 CAPT Doyle JS, EX DUTY EUROPE ESTB Ottawa
 CAPT Dunne RP, CFOCS Chilliwack
 CAPT Dupre JRG, RSS (Atlantic) DET St. John
 CAPT Eamor HR, RSS (Prairie) DET Regina
 CAPT Evoy KL, 3 RCHA Shilo
 CAPT Eyres SAT, 2 RCHA Petawawa
 CAPT Fetterly TAD, PWC(NB) Gagetown
 CAPT Finestone H, DCDS Ottawa
 CAPT Fleury JYG, RSS (Eastern) DET Shawinigan
 CAPT Forsberg PW, CFRS Cornwallis
 CAPT Forsyth FJ, RSS (Prairie) Winnipeg
 CAPT Gagnon EW, 5 RALC Valcartier
 CAPT Gallop GA, FMCHQ Montreal
 CAPT Gardner FJ, CEM Ottawa
 CAPT Gates JDE, 1 RCHA Lahr
 CAPT Gauthier JJB, 1 RCHA Lahr
 CAPT Gerow TD, RSS (Atlantic) DET St. John's
 CAPT Glover LE, CTC Gagetown
 CAPT Gordon WE, SECLIST Shilo
 CAPT Gowlock WD, RSS (Central) DET Brantford
 CAPT Grant DM, CTC Gagetown
 CAPT Gunn RD, 129 AAD BTY Lahr
 CAPT Haeck KF, CDLS(L) London
 CAPT Hague KC, CTC Gagetown
 CAPT Hamilton BA, CFTSHQ Toronto
 CAPT Hansford FH, 1 RCHA Lahr
 CAPT Harbert PG, CFRC DET Kingston
 CAPT Hardman RN, RSS (Central) DET London
 CAPT Haslett RN, RSS (Atlantic) DET Gagetown
 CAPT Hawthorne DW, CPROG Ottawa
 CAPT Hawthorne JE, RSS (Pacific) Vancouver
 CAPT Hewes MW, RSS (Atlantic) Halifax
 CAPT Hidioglou YJ, 5 RALC Valcartier
 CAPT Holt DC, CTC Gagetown
 CAPT Hoyland R, 1 RCHA Lahr
 CAPT Hynes KD, 3 RCHA Shilo
 CAPT Jarrett RG, 2 RCHA Petawawa
 CAPT Jobe DN, 1 RCHA Lahr
 CAPT Joudry SJ, 1 RCHA Lahr
 CAPT Juneau JAFJ, 5 RALC Valcartier
 CAPT Keffer KT, 3 RCHA Shilo
 CAPT Kempffer LC, AIRCOM HQ Winnipeg
 CAPT Kennedy ME, DCDS Ottawa
 CAPT King WD, CFB Petawawa
 CAPT Knapp JB, CTC Gagetown
 CAPT Kokkonen RJ, CPCS Ottawa
 CAPT Kramers PJ, CTC Gagetown
 CAPT Krauter JDL, 1 RCHA Lahr
 CAPT Kyle RG, CEM Ottawa
 CAPT Laberge JRA, CFB Chilliwack
 CAPT Lacroix JCR, 1 RCHA Lahr
 CAPT Lang JGJ, ERFC St. Jean
 CAPT Lapointe JB, DCDS Ottawa
 CAPT Larocque CW, 3 RCHA Shilo
 CAPT Laurialt JES, CFRC DET Chicoutimi
 CAPT Lawrence GR, CTC Gagetown
 CAPT Lebreton JH, BFC Valcartier
 CAPT Leclair DJ, FMCHQ Montreal
 CAPT Lemieux JMR, DCDS Ottawa
 CAPT Lockridge DA, FMCHQ Montreal
 CAPT Lord JEJ, CFRC Montreal
 CAPT MacBride JE, CTC Gagetown
 CAPT MacInnes JM, 2 RCHA Petawawa
 CAPT MacLeod BW, 1 RCHA Lahr
 CAPT MacMillan WA, RSS (Prairie) DET Regina

CAPT Manson GR, RSS(Prairie) DET Regina
 CAPT McKinlay RW, CFSAL Borden
 CAPT McLaughlin DN, CTC Gagetown
 CAPT McLean JA, CTC Gagetown
 CAPT McRobbie WD, RSS (Eastern) DET Levis
 CAPT Melnyk TW, 5 RALC Valcartier
 CAPT Mills AG, 128 AAD BTY Baden
 CAPT Milne DCD, EX DUTY USA ESTB Ottawa
 CAPT Mitton LC, 1 RCHA Lahr
 CAPT Mooney TD, CTC Gagetown
 CAPT Moreside DS, CTC Gagetown
 CAPT Morgan JD, CFRC Saint John
 CAPT Morley JM, CFTS HQ Trenton
 CAPT Mortlock JW, SSF HQ & SIGS SQN Petawawa
 CAPT Nickerson SL, 5 RALC Valcartier
 CAPT Nielsen PV, 2 RCHA Petawawa
 CAPT Ouellette JMR, 1 RCHA Lahr
 CAPT Paquette JAR, EQGT 5 GBC Valcartier
 CAPT Parkinson GL, RSS (Central) DET Guelph
 CAPT Petryk JM, 5 RALC Valcartier
 CAPT Poirier JGAJ, 5 RALC Valcartier
 CAPT Pond TR, RSS (Central) Toronto
 CAPT Popovich MJ, RSS(Central) Toronto
 CAPT Ramsay WC, FMCHQ DET Gagetown

 CAPT Read DW, 1 RCHA Lahr
 CAPT Rice HJ, CPCS A Ottawa
 CAPT Richard JGA, CFOCS Chilliwack
 CAPT Riedel WW, 3 RCHA Shilo
 CAPT Roach AE, AIRCOM HQ Winnipeg
 CAPT Ross DL, CTC Gagetown
 CAPT Ross TP, 3 RCHA Shilo
 CAPT Roszell JA, CFTSHQ Toronto
 CAPT Rowdon RDC, DGIS Ottawa
 CAPT Roy JJB, 5 RALC Valcartier
 CAPT Ryan JH, CFE HQ Lahr
 CAPT Saunders BS, 3 RCHA Shilo
 CAPT Sauve MR, RSS (Central) DET Ottawa
 CAPT Sawicki JCA, RSS (Prairie) DET Kenora
 CAPT Schell RA, 2 RCHA Petawawa
 CAPT Scott GD, 1 RCHA Lahr
 CAPT Shellnutt WM, CTC Gagetown
 CAPT Sherman DW, 3 RCHA Shilo
 CAPT Simister HN, CTC Gagetown
 CAPT Slievert JF, RSS (Atlantic) Halifax
 CAPT Soucie WJ, 2 RCHA Petawawa
 CAPT Stewart JC, FMCHQ Montreal
 CAPT Stowell RC, CTC Gagetown
 CAPT Strilchuk DA, CTC Gagetown
 CAPT Theberge JLJ, 5 RALC Valcartier
 CAPT Thomason RG, CFNBCS Borden
 CAPT Tolson SM, 5 RALC Valcartier
 CAPT Travis BW, 5 RALC Valcartier
 CAPT Tremblay JGG, 5 RALC Valcartier
 CAPT Tremblay JMR, 5 RALC Valcartier
 CAPT Troop VA, MARCOM HQ Halifax
 CAPT Tucker KR, CFRC Sudbury
 CAPT Vandoesburg JGPP, 1 RCHA Lahr
 CAPT Vanstone JM, CFOCS Chilliwack
 CAPT Walker HS, RSS (Prairie) DET Brandon
 CAPT Watling WR, CFB Shilo
 CAPT Welykholowa WD, 1 RCHA Lahr
 CAPT Wigle WG, 2 RCHA Petawawa
 CAPT Willis JW, 1 RCHA Lahr
 CAPT Wilson JGJD, EFRC St. Jean
 CAPT Winters DR, FMCHQ Montreal
 CAPT Zaharychuk VW, CLFCSC Kingston

 LT Aubin FM, 2 RCHA Petawawa
 LT Boissonneault JGS, 5 RALC Valcartier
 LT Brynkus WJ, 5 RALC Valcartier
 LT Bulloch JR, 3 RCHA Shilo
 LT Calnan MTA, 3 RCHA Shilo
 LT Cantin JPER, 5 RALC Valcartier
 LT Chaplin AB, 3 RCHA Shilo
 LT Chiasson JF, FMCHQ Montreal
 LT Chupick DM, 2 RCHA Petawawa
 LT Cliche JCW, 5 RALC Valcartier
 LT Cote JYR, 5 RALC Valcartier
 LT Crane PM, 2 RCHA Petawawa
 LT Crawford DS, 1 RCHA Lahr
 LT Crosman JDE, 2 RCHA Petawawa
 LT Crosman PD, 1 RCHA Lahr
 LT Downing H, 1 RCHA Lahr
 LT Duguay M, 3 RCHA Shilo
 LT Duhamel JM, 1 RCHA Lahr
 LT Fleming CAJ, 76 COMM GP HQ Ottawa
 LT Fraser GBM, 5 RALC Valcartier
 LT Gallant BI, CTC Gagetown
 LT Gemmell WR, 1 RCHA Lahr
 LT Gilewicz MP, 3 RCHA Shilo
 LT Gosbee JA, 2 RCHA Petawawa
 LT Grossinger JMY, 5 RALC Valcartier
 LT Hamsey RW, 3 RCHA Shilo
 LT Hartnett DG, 2 RCHA Petawawa
 LT Johnson EE, 76 COMM GP HQ Ottawa
 LT Johnson GL, 1 RCHA Lahr
 LT Johnston SP, 2 RCHA Petawawa
 LT Julien GE, 1 RCHA Lahr
 LT Kaufman JD, 3 RCHA Shilo
 LT Kearney PE, 2 RCHA Petawawa
 LT Kennedy MN, 2 RCHA Petawawa
 LT Klimaszewski ML, 2 RCHA Petawawa
 LT Lelievre WT, 3 RCHA Shilo
 LT Leonard BR, 1 RCHA Lahr
 LT MacLeod DH, 1 RCHA Lahr
 LT Mader LR, 1 RCHA Lahr
 LT Marshall DD, 2 RCHA Petawawa
 LT McAlpine GJ, CTC Gagetown
 LT McIntosh AD, 3 RCHA Shilo
 LT McPherson SA, CTC Gagetown
 LT Morin JGEJ, 5 RALC Valcartier
 LT Mussolum MG, 1 RCHA Lahr
 LT Neale MH, 2 RCHA Petawawa
 LT Nowak ZS, 3 RCHA Shilo
 LT Pearman HR, 3 RCHA Shilo
 LT Pellan JJJ, 5 RALC Valcartier
 LT Poirier RR, 3 RCHA Shilo
 LT Reichle CW, 3 RCHA Shilo
 LT Reid C, 5 RALC Valcartier
 LT Rennett WA, 3 RCHA Shilo
 LT Sauve JFC, DET CEC Valcartier
 LT Selbie JJ, 3 RCHA Shilo
 LT Sherrard LB, 1 RCHA Lahr
 LT Stone JC, 3 RCHA Shilo
 LT Strachan SB, CTC Gagetown
 LT Summerhays DH, CTC Gagetown
 LT Troup KG, 2 RCHA Petawawa
 LT Voss CR, 1 RCHA Lahr
 LT Ward DP, CTC Gagetown
 LT West RB, 76 COMM GP HQ Ottawa
 LT Wiley DS, 3 RCHA Shilo
 LT Woloski GS, 2 RCHA Petawawa
 LT Zaharychuk DJ, CTC Gagetown

2LT Allan WD, CTC Gagetown
2LT Bennett WR, CTC Gagetown
2LT Campbell EG, 2 RCHA Petawawa
2LT Jones GG, CTC Gagetown
2LT Light PA, CTC Gagetown
2LT McCuish DA, 3 RCHA Shilo
2LT Miller RM, 2 RCHA Petawawa
2LT Ouellette JPE, 5 RALC Valcartier
2LT Shaw BK, CTC Gagetown
2LT Wellsman WP, CTC Gagetown
2LT White WL, CTC Gagetown

CWO Balma RA, DREV Valcartier
CWO Bittle DD, CEM Ottawa
CWO Boudreau A, RSS (Central) DET Brantford
CWO Cove MJ, CEM Ottawa
CWO Douglas RA, 3 RCHA Shilo
CWO Flanagan JR, 2 RCHA Petawawa
CWO Hawkes DW, CEM Ottawa
CWO Heitshu RA, DREV Valcartier
CWO Hovey GD, 2 RCHA Petawawa
CWO Lavigne AJ, 5 RALC Valcartier
CWO Lunan WM CEM Ottawa
CWO MacDonald DB, CFB Shilo
CWO MacDonald MN, DCDS Ottawa
CWO McTaggart AE, CPCSA Ottawa
CWO Oderkirk CG, 1 RCHA Lahr
CWO Patrick EE, ADM (MAT) Ottawa
CWO Rochon PEJ, CFB Gagetown
CWO Saulnier HJJ, DREV Valcartier
CWO Snell D, CTC Gagetown
CWO Thomas DC, NDHQ/AU Ottawa
CWO Wall DE, CTC Gagetown
CWO Wilt SG, CTC Gagetown

MWO Anderson B, RSS (Prairie) DET Regina
MWO Andrews GJ, 2 RCHA Petawawa
MWO Barnes SC, 3 RCHA Shilo
MWO Bonnet MF, RSS (Eastern) DET Levis
MWO Bowden CM, CTC Gagetown
MWO Brown GN, RSS (Pacific) Vancouver
MWO Calhoun BF, 1 RCHA Lahr
MWO Chiasson DJ, CTC Gagetown
MWO Clifton HC, RSS (Prairie) DET Regina
MWO Clifton JN, 2 RCHA Petawawa
MWO Clow MD, FMCHQ Montreal
MWO Coutu RA, 1 RCHA Lahr
MWO Currie A, CTC Gagetown
MWO Darby WG, ORAE Ottawa
MWO Davis KM, 2 RCHA Petawawa
MWO Deveau JG, 5 RALC Valcartier
MWO Francis CDR, CTC Gagetown
MWO Gallinger PC, CTC Gagetown
MWO Game TKH, CTC Gagetown
MWO Gore GW, RSS (Atlantic) DET Yarmouth
MWO Hautcoeur JJC, 5 RALC Valcartier
MWO Hemlin JG, 2 RCHA Petawawa
MWO Jacob TG, 1 RCHA Lahr
MWO LeBlanc AS, 1 RCHA Lahr
MWO Leslie DG, DREV Valcartier
MWO Levesque JNN, 129 AAD BTY Lahr
MWO Lewis RM, 128 AAD BTY Baden
MWO Martens WI, 3 RCHA Shilo
MWO Mason DF, RSS (Prairie) DET Edmonton
MWO McCulloch DA, 3 RCHA Shilo
MWO Morris GJ, 3 RCHA Shilo
MWO Pineault JAE, 5 RALC Valcartier
MWO Poiré JDA, PETE Nicolet
MWO Poisson JLR, 5 RALC Valcartier
MWO Pollock CF, 1 RCHA Lahr

MWO Power PR, 2 RCHA Petawawa
MWO Robitaille JFR, 1 RCHA Lahr
MWO Ross EH, 3 RCHA Shilo
MWO Rowe FT, CTC Gagetown
MWO Simons JM, 1 RCHA Lahr
MWO Skinner LE, 1 RCHA Lahr
MWO Stickland CW, 2 RCHA Petawawa
MWO Theaker F, CFB Shilo
MWO Tripp IJ, RMC Kingston
MWO Vaughan LV, 3 RCHA Shilo
MWO White VA, 3 RCHA Shilo
MWO Wight RA, CTC Gagetown
MWO Willett DJ, ORAE Ottawa
MWO Worobey WG, 1 RCHA Lahr
MWO Yavis CC, CTC Gagetown
MWO Young M, 3 RCHA Shilo

WO Armstrong BN, CTC Gagetown
WO Bartlett R, CTC Gagetown
WO Beaugard IR, CFLA Borden
WO Beck BW, CTC Gagetown
WO Bethell RW, MARPAC HQ Esquimalt
WO Bouskill JK, CTC Gagetown
WO Butterworth R, 1 RCHA Lahr
WO Clarke RW, CTC Gagetown
WO Cooper DR, CTC Gagetown
WO Corkum AL, CFLA Borden
WO Cormier MVC, RSS (Eastern) DET Shawinigan
WO Crowe HE, RSS (Atlantic) DET Saint John
WO Cummings JD, 1 RCHA Lahr
WO Curran WR, RSS (Central) DET Ottawa
WO Derooy JP, 5 RALC Valcartier
WO Dettrich RH, 2 RCHA Petawawa
WO Doucette ETJ, 1 RCHA Lahr
WO Dubuc JR, 5 RALC Valcartier
WO Fairbanks W, 1 RCHA Lahr
WO Ferretti DH, CTC Gagetown
WO Francis WL, RSS (Central) DET Guelph
WO Furber AJ, 2 RCHA Petawawa
WO Gero CE, 3 RCHA Shilo
WO Gillis GD, CTC Gagetown
WO Girard JA, 5 RALC Valcartier
WO Gosse EH, CTC Gagetown
WO Guttin DA, 2 RCHA Petawawa
WO Hamelin JE, 1 RCHA Lahr
WO Hartholt TJ, RSS (Prairie) DET Regina
WO Hayes GW, RSS (Central) DET Sault Ste Marie
WO Jervah RE, CFB Gagetown
WO King FG, CTC Gagetown
WO Kochanski HA, 2 RCHA Petawawa
WO LeBlanc CAC, AIRCOM HQ Winnipeg
WO Lind GD, CTC Gagetown
WO MacDiarmid RW, 2 RCHA Petawawa
WO MacDonald HL, RSS (Atlantic) DET Saint John
WO MacLean WH, CTC Gagetown
WO MacLellan NJ, 3 RCHA Shilo
WO MacTavish GW, 3 RCHA Shilo
WO Mahar BB, 128 AAD BTY Baden
WO Maillet JAA, 5 RALC Valcartier
WO Marsh AJ, CTC Gagetown
WO McCabe RB, CTC Gagetown
WO Mouton JLMA, CTC Gagetown
WO Mullin MV, CTC Gagetown
WO Murphy GP, CTC Gagetown
WO Murray CB, CFTSHQ DET Toronto
WO New LT, CTC Gagetown
WO Nixon JE, CTC Gagetown
WO Noseworthy WW, CFRC DET Cornerbrook
WO Paddock BE, 3 RCHA Shilo
WO Paradis JJR, DET CEC Valcartier
WO Parsons SH, 1 RCHA Lahr
WO Paterson GA, CTC Gagetown

WO Peever RV, RSS (Central) Toronto
 WO Peters RD, CENTAG HQ Seckenheim
 WO Piccini JM, 3 RCHA Shilo
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 WO Raymond JAS, CTC Gagetown
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 WO Robidoux JF, CTC Gagetown
 WO Rogers WK, CTC Gagetown
 WO Russel DB, CFLA Borden
 WO Samms LB, CTC Gagetown
 WO Sandul JP, CTC Gagetown
 WO Saulnier VI, CTC Gagetown
 WO Searle WH, 5 RALC Valcartier
 WO Skinner CR, 1 RCHA Lahr
 WO Stebner P, CTC Gagetown
 WO StLaurent JJ, RSS (Prairie) DET Portage
 WO Sugg RG, 3 RCHA Shilo
 WO Timbury A, CTC Gagetown
 WO Tomaso DL, CTC Gagetown
 WO Tremain WD, 1 RCHA Lahr
 WO Vann JK, CTC Gagetown
 WO Wilkie EG, CTC Gagetown
 WO Williams RG, RSS (Atlantic) Halifax
 WO Yano VT, CTC Gagetown
 WO Young RL, CFRC Hamilton
 WO Zacharuk NJ, RSS (Eastern) Montreal

 SGT Abar RG, 3 RCHA Shilo
 SGT Andrews AC, 2 RCHA Petawawa
 SGT Andrews RW, CFB Shilo
 SGT Armstrong AD, 427 TAC HEL SQN Petawawa
 SGT Bartholomew FK, 3 RCHA Shilo
 SGT Beaulieu JA, CFRC Ottawa
 SGT Bedore GE, 2 RCHA Petawawa
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 SGT Bernier JCR, 5 RALC Valcartier
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 SGT Boyd JR, 1 RCHA Lahr
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 SGT Burgess ML, 3 RCHA Shilo
 SGT Burke BF, CTC Gagetown
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 SGT Chiasson PP, DET CEC Valcartier
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 SGT Dulong AC, 5 RALC Valcartier
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 SGT Dunn MJ, ADGHQ North Bay
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 SGT Dwyer EB, 1 RCHA Lahr
 SGT Evans CM, 2 RCHA Petawawa
 SGT Evans TA, 1 RCHA Lahr
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 SGT Ferguson EL, 3 RCHA Shilo
 SGT Fetterley AG, RSS (Central) DET St. Catherines
 SGT Forbes JG, 1 RCHA Lahr
 SGT Fortin JA, 1 RCHA Lahr
 SGT Fowler SB, 3 RCHA Shilo
 SGT Francis WA, 3 RCHA Shilo
 SGT Frantz RL, 1 RCHA Lahr
 SGT Fudge DL, CFRS Cornwallis
 SGT Gadd A, CFRS Cornwallis
 SGT Gardiner KR, 1 RCHA Lahr
 SGT Gemmell DW, RSS (Prairie) DET Edmonton
 SGT Genest JRJB, ERFC St. Jean
 SGT Goodridge HG, CTC Gagetown
 SGT Gracie S, CFRC DET Saskatoon
 SGT Greene DJ, CTC Gagetown
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 SGT Ivey GW, CFSIS Borden
 SGT Jackman LP, 3 RCHA Shilo
 SGT Jackson JW, 3 RCHA Shilo
 SGT Jelleau DS, PWC (SASK) Moosejaw
 SGT Johnson DH, 1 RCHA Lahr

SGT Johnson KB, 3 RCHA Shilo
 SGT Johnson WA, 1 RCHA Lahr
 SGT Kaulins A, CTC Gagetown
 SGT Keltey JA, 2 RCHA Petawawa
 SGT Kennedy WJ, 3 RCHA Shilo
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 SGT Lee WB, CTC Gagetown
 SGT Letcher CA, 128 AAD BTY Baden
 SGT Leveille JN, CTC Gagetown
 SGT Levesque JCCR, 5 RALC Valcartier
 SGT Levesque JV, CTC Gagetown
 SGT Levey SE, 2 RCHA Petawawa
 SGT Lineker RD, 2 RCHA Petawawa
 SGT Longphee CA, 1 RCHA Lahr
 SGT Lucas DR, 3 RCHA Shilo
 SGT Lynch CR, 1 RCHA Lahr
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 SGT MacNeil GA, 1 RCHA Lahr
 SGT MacNeil JA, CTC Gagetown
 SGT Mailliet JG, 5 RALC Valcartier
 SGT Marcoux JERM, 5 RALC Valcartier
 SGT Marsden ND, CTC Gagetown
 SGT Marshall CA, 1 RCHA Lahr
 SGT Martin AG, 430 ETAH Valcartier
 SGT Mason GA, 1 RCHA Lahr
 SGT Matchett RG, 2 RCHA Petawawa
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 SGT Maynard MJ, 422 TAC HEL SQN Gagetown
 SGT McAvoy DV, CFRC DET Sydney
 SGT McGinley C, RSS (Pacific) Vancouver
 SGT McInnis JW, 2 RCHA Petawawa
 SGT MacKinnon JN, CTC Gagetown
 SGT McLeod WC, 1 RCHA Lahr
 SGT McMaster RT, RSS (Central) Toronto
 SGT McNaughton HW, CTC Gagetown
 SGT Meehan TL, CFTSHQ DET North Bay
 SGT Melanson JR, 5 RALC Valcartier
 SGT Merlin JB, CTC Gagetown
 SGT Miller JW, 1 RCHA Lahr
 SGT Millman WEL, PWC (PEI) Summerside
 SGT Moore AD, CTC Gagetown
 SGT Morine GD, 1 RCHA Lahr
 SGT Morrison WC, CTC Gagetown
 SGT Murdock FG, 444 TAC HEL SQN Lahr
 SGT Myers GW, CTC Gagetown
 SGT Nadeau JPR, 5 RALC Valcartier
 SGT Nichol FE, PWC (ALTA) Penhold
 SGT Norman DA, CFRC Saint John
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 SGT Parker JW, 1 RCHA Lahr
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 SGT Paul DD, 2 RCHA Petawawa
 SGT Pelletier JMJ, 5 RALC Valcartier
 SGT Pero RW, 3 RCHA Shilo
 SGT Perry DW, 1 RCHA Lahr

SGT Pierunek RK, 3 RCHA Shilo
 SGT Pinard JRVD, 1 RCHA Lahr
 SGT Poirier JFA, CTC Gagetown
 SGT Ponton WJ, 3 RCHA Shilo
 SGT Porter DJ, 128 AAD BTY Baden
 SGT Poulin JMR, 5 RALC Valcartier
 SGT Prefontaine JM, 430 ETAH Valcartier
 SGT Prudhomme JW, CFRC Toronto
 SGT Quinn BJ, CFRC DET Victoria
 SGT Rabichuk JD, RSS (Prairie) DET Brandon
 SGT Rafuse JH, 403 HEL OTS Gagetown
 SGT Reville D, CTC Gagetown
 SGT Rheaume JAJ, 5 RALC Valcartier
 SGT Rickert AF, CFRC St. John's
 SGT Ripley FC, 3 RCHA Shilo
 SGT Robichaud JR, 5 RALC Valcartier
 SGT Roper BD, CFB Borden
 SGT Rothwell SO, 2 RCHA Petawawa
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 SGT Wannamaker R, CFB Comox
 SGT Wasson EJ, 1 RCHA Lahr
 SGT Weber WM, 2 RCHA Petawawa
 SGT Wentzell AB, CFB Borden
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 SGT Wheaton DW, 2 RCHA Petawawa
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 SGT Williams WLF, 3 RCHA Shilo
 SGT Williamson MH, CFB Shilo
 SGT Wilson WF, 1 RCHA Lahr
 SGT Wood TC, 2 RCHA Petawawa
 SGT Woods TE, 5 RALC Valcartier
 SGT Woolf GD, SECLIST Suffield
 SGT Wright CH, CTC Gagetown
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