



**THE CANADIAN GUNNER**  
**1980**



Volume 16

## THE CANADIAN GUNNER

December 1980

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

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

**Senior Regular Gunner**  
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**Typesetting**  
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Lorraine Dillabough  
Fred Samchuk

**Printers**  
Leech Printing Ltd. — Brandon, Man.

**Circulation**  
Captain W.R. Watling, CD

*The Canadian Gunner* is published annually and is financed by the Officers' and Sergeants' Funds of the RCA Central Funds.

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**BRIGADIER-GENERAL W.W. TURNER, C.D.  
COLONEL-COMMANDANT  
ROYAL REGIMENT OF CANADIAN ARTILLERY**

It is with much pleasure that I write a few words for The Canadian Gunner. I have continued to take advantage of every opportunity to visit units of our Gunner family. And we are a family — stretching across all the Provinces of our Nation and encompassing all Gunners, both Regular and Militia. It is this family of Units, making up the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, which gives us our unity and strength.

During my visits I have noticed a slow but steady improvement in our equipment and in the training of all ranks. It is encouraging to see we are finally beginning to receive some senior appointments. Not nearly enough as yet, but with the formation last year of an active Gunner Council, combined with the high standards and potential of our members, I look forward to a steady increase in the numbers of Gunner Generals.

I am particularly impressed with the enthusiasm and the progress being achieved by the majority of our Militia Units. It is vitally important that our Regular units continue to support our Militia units in every way possible.

However, we still have a long way to go. Everyone is fully aware of the threat we face today to our security and freedom. It is important we strengthen our forces and contribute our fair share to supporting our collective security agreements. We must develop a sense of urgency and realism in our training so that our Regiment will be ready for all eventualities.

I am concerned with the shortage of recruits for the Combat Arms, and in particular for our Regiment. I ask your help in exploring ways and means to attract and retain recruits. This is a serious problem and I urge each of you to do more than just think about it — come forward with constructive and dynamic suggestions.

My very best wishes to all ranks of our Regimental family.

  
Colonel Commandant



**COLONEL R.P. BEAUDRY, C.D.  
DIRECTOR OF ARTILLERY**

Last summer I was privileged to be appointed Director of Artillery. It had been obvious to all of us, but became even more evident to me after the handover, that my predecessor, Colonel Harry Stein, had toiled long and hard at fulfilling his mandate. His dedication merits our acknowledgment and appreciation.

Unfortunately, my tour of duty was destined to be considerably shorter. I will be leaving the dual appointments of Director of Artillery and Director of Land Requirements with regret. They both are exciting and satisfying jobs which provide a challenge seldom found in static staff positions, and is difficult to leave when there is so much more to be done and so many projects left unfinished.

Last fall at my annual conference I suggested the next year or two may be an opportune time to re-examine more closely our organizations, doctrine, training and equipment needs. Despite the high level of activity within all areas of the Regiment, evidenced by the unit reports in this edition, I feel we must find the time to better define the artillery fire support of the future. The ongoing Combat Development process has proposed new ideas and structures within our organizations, but many areas of doctrine, driven primarily by the technological advances, remain to be studied.

Central to any review of our doctrine and requirements, for example, must be a consideration of the complexities and capabilities of automatic data processing and of newly-developed and yet to be developed munitions. Many fundamentals, including the quantity and composition of basic and maintenance loads, the processing of artillery intelligence, the allocation of fire units to tasks, and the role of the artillery in battlefield interdiction will have to be re-examined. This in turn could affect our individual and collective training methods and our organizations. Our equipment needs will equally have to be assessed against the requirement to achieve longer target acquisition and engagement ranges, more self-protection and survivability, and of course, quantitative as well as qualitative improvements in all artillery fields.

The role of the artillery in any future conflict will be even more vital, if that is possible, than it has been in the past. The future will demand innovations and change, as well as continued professionalism and high standards. I am confident that we as Gunners will continue to rise to the challenge.

The events, accomplishments, and history of the Royal Regiment during the past year have again been recorded in *The Canadian Gunner*. We are thus once more indebted to 3 RCHA and the Gunners of Shilo for their contribution to this important publication; on behalf of the Regiment I thank them for their time and hard work.

I am also thankful for the help and guidance given me by the Colonel Commandant, and I appreciate the support I have had from all of you.

To Gunners everywhere, best wishes and good shooting.



**First Regiment  
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery**

**1970-1980**

1980 was more than the passing of a year; it brought to a close an eventful decade. The 1970s started full of apprehension and uncertainty and ended with the regiment well established in CFB Lahr, looking confidently to the future.

Throughout the 1970s the regiment successfully weathered many storms. Regimental strength went from over 500 soldiers to under 400 and back to over 500. The average age went from 23 to 34 and back to 22. Major equipment went from 24 M109s to 18 then back to 24 M109A1 and a Blowpipe troop. The regimental system continually and successfully repulsed direct attacks. Baseball caps came and went. Gunners went from being referred to as "Gunner" to "Private", then thankfully back to "Gunner". Many things changed so much they ended up the same!

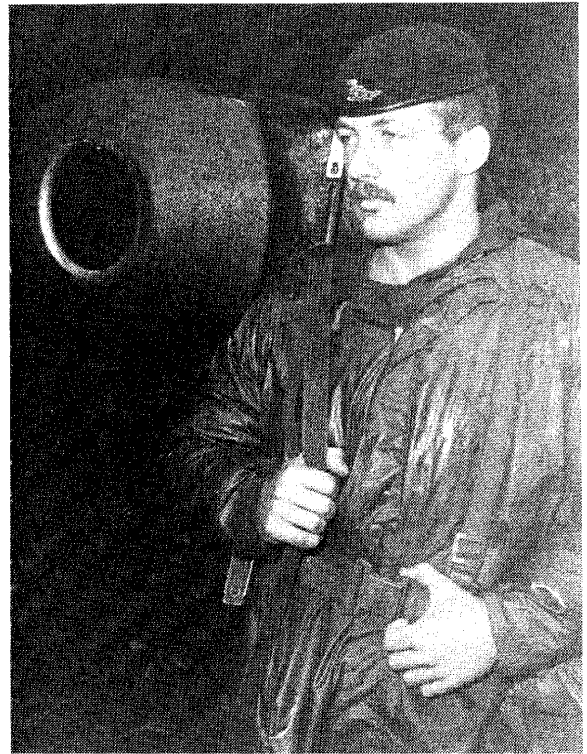
1980, with possibly two exceptions, was structured much the same as the previous years. The first exception was the high activity level; the second and more important was the optimism of every gunner about the future. The events of 1980 provided ample evidence of both.

**REGIMENTAL SCHOOL**

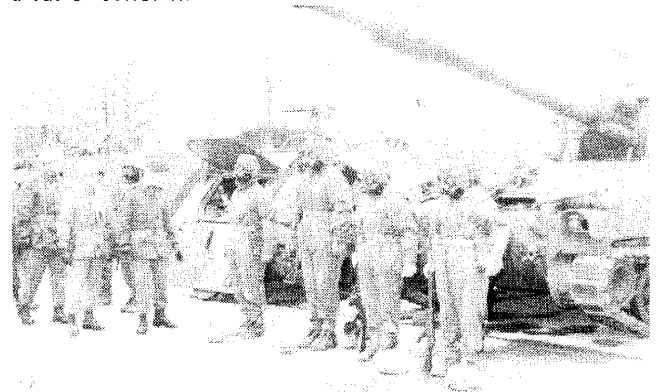
The new year opened as 1979 had ended with the Regimental School in full force. As usual it was the lot of TCs and TSMs to stare across a desk at each other awaiting the day when the gunners and bombardiers would return from course. In effect, the regiment was placed at priority call to the RCPO, Capt D. Krauter, and few were the CPOs or sergeants not involved with instructional duties. Over 300 candidates successfully completed courses ranging from Driver Wheeled to Basic Artillery Technician. In the end it was open to discussion which was the more daunting sight to base personnel – an M109A1 festooned with "FAHR-SCHULE" signs or the endless stacks of CF 743As being dispatched to the Records Section.

**STAFF AND TECHNICAL INSPECTIONS**

1 RCHA made doubly sure that its equipment and operational staff procedures were in top form with not one, but two sets of brigade inspections in 1980 – one in February, and another in November. In order not to miss or



overlook the smallest detail, a system of quarterly inspections and weekly spot checks was initiated by the outgoing maintenance officer, Capt P.O. Read, and his successor, Capt K.E. Jones. A similar system of preliminary inspections of administrative and operational training procedures ensured accuracy and completeness in these areas of concern.



*BGen JA Fox, accompanied by Maj EC Hague, inspects B Bty during the commander's annual inspection*



*BGen JA de Chastelain inspects B Bty in the field accompanied by the BC, Maj JF Miller*

On 15 February 1980, BGen J.A. Fox, Comd 4 CMBG, conducted his final Commander's Inspection of 1 RCHA. On 25 November 1980, during a NATO alert, BGen A.J.G.D. de Chastelain's inspection, which was scheduled for the South Marg, broke with tradition and took place in the unit survival area.

At the formal luncheon with the senior NCOs and an officer dining-in following the regimental parade on 28 November, BGen de Chastelain complimented the regiment on its state of readiness. He was particularly impressed with the confident and professional manner in which the men responded to his questions.

### PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

Confirmation of the training cycle which commenced in November 1979 was achieved at the Munster-Sud ranges in the last two weeks of March. Newly-acquired skills were tested and old skills refreshed during a vigorous week of battery training and technical shooting from 17-26 March, when each BC squeezed the maximum training value from gun area and ammunition allocation.



*The Colonel Commandant, BGen WW Turner, presents perfect score medals at the tabloid sports meet in Munster. Maj EC Hague, Capt CR Lacroix, MBdr B Bennett, MBdr M Saumure*

On 21 March BGen W.W. Turner arrived for his first visit to the regiment as Colonel Commandant. Live firing is not permitted in Munster on weekends, so Gen Turner observed dry training and took the opportunity to speak personally with almost every soldier. On Friday evening the senior NCOs and on Saturday evening the officers held dinners to welcome the new Colonel Commandant and, at the same time, to say farewell to the outgoing Director of Artillery, Col H.J. Stein. On Sunday, they watched the traditional tabloid sports day and participated in an ecumenical religious service.

On Monday, live firing recommenced with a 48-hour CO's exercise. At midnight when the ranges closed, the emphasis shifted from live firing to movement and ambush drills, local defence and patrolling. Only the CO knew what to expect and surprise seemed to be the word of the night. So great was the enthusiasm that the RSM, CWO C.G. Oderkirk, and the BC RHQ Battery, Maj W. Filonik, were put in the bag and the village of Reinigen subjected to its first attack since W.W. II. Even BCs suffered their share of the night's activity. All actions generated an immediate and often novel response. To mark the successful completion of the exercise, the CO presented teddy bears to the deserving. Needless to say there was a lot of "tearing of stuffing out of teddy bears!"

### A LITTLE OF WHAT YOU FANCY

Spring was in evidence when the regiment returned to Lahr and while the gunners' fancy turned in the usual direction, the subalterns' attention was rivetted by OPDP exams.

As a change of pace from gunnery, emphasis shifted



*LCol Walton graciously accepts a teddy bear from B Bty at the end of the regimental competitions on Munster-Sud ranges in May*

to adventure training and skill at arms. During the first week of April, A Bty conducted a battle school concentrating on camouflage, map using, section tactics and patrolling. As expected the master bombardiers and master corporals rose to the occasion, both as instructors and section commanders. Two weeks later C Bty conducted a long range patrolling exercise over difficult terrain in the vicinity of Freudenstadt. Numerous small patrols were vigorously opposed by an enemy force from B Bty, who in the usual spirit of inter-battery competition became masters of the techniques of ambush.



*Bdr BW Barrington takes a quick dip during adventure training near Freudenstadt in April*

During the last week of April, A Bty renewed its alliance with the Chestnut Troop (A Bty) 1 RHA, currently stationed at Allenby Barracks, Topcliffe, North Yorkshire. Twenty members of the battery led by the BC, Maj R.B. Mitchell, and the BSM, MWO L.E. Skinner, completed the 45 mile Lyke Wake Walk across the Yorkshire Moors in 12 hours. If rumours can be believed, the gunners went dancing after the walk, and the BSM found a bingo game where he was selected to judge an Easter bonnet competition. At the end of the visit mementoes were exchanged to mark the 30th anniversary of the alliance between 1 RHA and 1 RCHA, which was approved by His Late Majesty King George VI in 1950.

### ELKINS TROPHY

On 16 May the regiment returned to Munster-Sud for a two week practice camp. Off and running from the start, the first week included battery training, BCs' fire planning and a CO's exercise. Almost everyone, however, was looking over his shoulder to the second week and the inter-battery gunnery competitions.

The first competition was the Numbers One Open-Action Competition. After a day of excellent



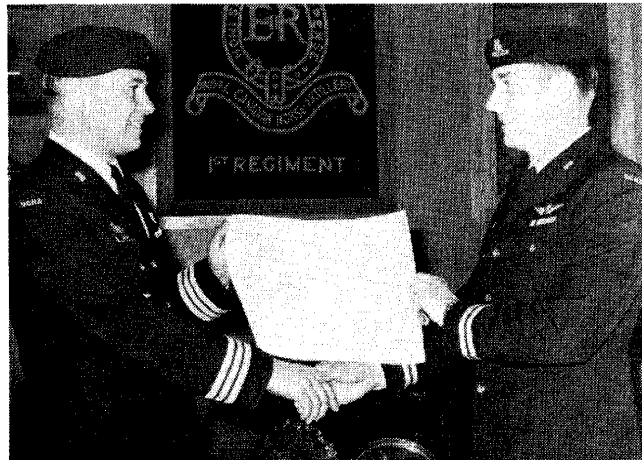
*Sgt GAR MacNeil and the detachment of 15A, winners of the No. 1's Open Action Competition. Sgt MacNeil, Bdr BW Barrington, Gnr SCJ Pelland, Gnr JAP Fecteau, Gnr RK Chesterton, Gnr HP Deschner, Gnr DR Charity, MBdr B Bennett*

shooting which saw target after target blown away, the detachment with the best total score of speed and accuracy was 15A, commanded by Sgt G.A.R. MacNeil, who was awarded the 25-pdr rammer trophy and the right to fly the CO's pennant for the next 12 months. The second competition was the Battery Test Deployment, which covered all aspects of reconnaissance, occupation of a gun position, and OP duties. Tension mounted as each battery completed the competition and the process of tabulation began. While results were close, B Bty with Capt R. Lacroix as GPO gained a well-deserved victory.

The Quick Action Competition is always the most exciting, especially with the added incentive of knowing that the Brigade Commander, BGen J.A. Fox was watching. It was obvious, as each troop completed its action, that the results would again be very close. The fastest first round was 53 seconds; the fastest fire for effect in the target area was 2½ minutes. Again tension mounted as results were tabulated and it was announced that the winners were E Troop with Capt H. Downing as Troop Commander, Lt G.L. Johnson as GPO and MWO W.G. Worobey as TSM. It did not detract from E Troop's sense of accomplishment that every member of the regiment felt proud at the end of a successful day's shooting.

The Elkins Trophy Competition also included ATI and staff inspection results as well as inter-battery sports competitions. In the overall tabulation, B Bty, commanded by Maj E.C. Hague, emerged as the clear winner.

## THE BATON PASSES



*Capt CG Oderkirk receives his commission from the Commanding Officer, LCol DB Walton*

On 1 May 1980, the regiment paraded for a very special occasion: the CO, LCol D.B. Walton, presented the RSM with his commission scroll. The newly-appointed Capt C.G. Oderkirk was also presented with a sword on behalf of all ranks of the regiment to mark the start of a new phase of his career, and to commemorate his years of service to 1 RCHA.



*LCol DB Walton congratulates CWO TG Jacob on his appointment as RSM*

Immediately after the commissioning of Capt Oderkirk, the CO announced the promotion of MWO T.G. Jacob, BSM of C Battery, to the rank of Chief Warrant Officer and his appointment as RSM. On the same parade, MWO J.M. Simons, BSM of B Bty, was also promoted to the rank of Chief Warrant Officer. During the summer many familiar faces departed the regiment. Maj G. Oehring left for Ottawa and was succeeded as DCO by Maj L.A. Branum. Maj E.C. Hague left B Bty to be succeeded by Maj J.E. Miller. Prior to his return to Canada, CWO J. Simons was honoured with a special parade at which he was presented a Commander 4 CMBG Commendation.

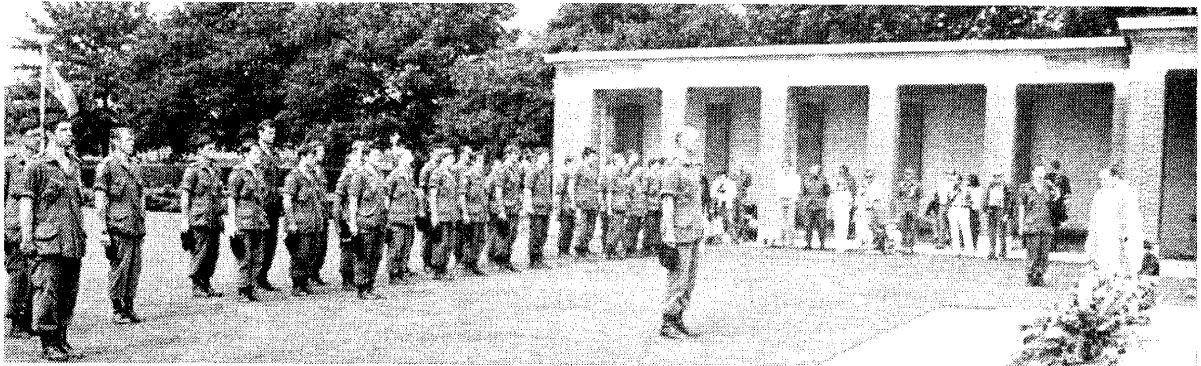
On 1 July the regiment took its place on the right of the line to say farewell to BGen J.A. Fox and to welcome the new Comd 4 CMBG, BGen A.J.G.D. de Chastelain. The pouring rain dampened the spectators but the march-past and roll-past proceeded without a hitch. Just prior to the parade a quiet yet significant ceremony took place at the Regimental Headquarters. Some time earlier, the regiment had decided to honour its former CO and late Colonel Commandant of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery with a unique and continuing memorial. Permission was obtained from the Earl of Rothes, Chief of the Clan Leslie, to use the Leslie tartan for the bagpipe covers of the Regimental Pipers. A memorial to General Leslie containing a history of his service and incorporating the official warrant to use the tartan was dedicated by the Honourable Alexander Leslie Klieforth, Commissioner of the Clan Leslie Society.

## THE NIJMEGEN MARCHES

Marching off the parade square on 1 July the regiment seemed to keep on marching as we prepared for the Nijmegen marches. The regiment was tasked as the support unit and the complex arrangements of protocol, registration and accommodation were put in hand by Maj A.Z. Palmer, BC C Battery and his BSM, MWO C. Pollock. After an arduous training period, 165 gunners were ready for the marches. Ten gunner teams were entered, nine from 1 RCHA, and one from 5 (BC) Fd Bty who had flown from Victoria.

In the military event, teams carry 10-kilogram packs and march an average of 40 kilometers daily for four days. To anyone who has not participated, it is hard to describe the camaraderie and esprit that exist in the marching contingents; it is impossible to describe the emotional reception given by hundreds of thousands of Hollanders to





*The commanding officer leads part of the Canadian contingent during memorial services at the Canadian military cemetery on the third day of the Nijmegen Marches*

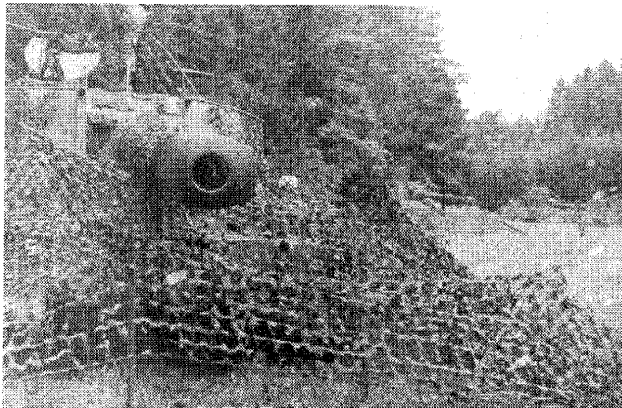
the Canadian Contingent during the victory parade. Following the marches, the batteries went on block leave, changed around personnel and prepared for the fall training cycle.



*The RSM, CWO TG Jacob, smiles happily on reading the good news*

#### **GRAFENWOHR AND FALLEX**

From 14 August to 25 September the regiment moved to Bavaria for training that rapidly progressed from detachment to corps level. The initial venue was the 7th Army Training Centre, Grafenwohr for a regimental practice camp. During the camp the CDS, General Ramsey Withers, visited to observe a sports day and to attend a luncheon which the regiment's cooks prepared with their usual flair.



*The guns of C Bty deployed in a Bavarian wood during EX CERTAIN SENTINEL*

The regiment deployed for a week long brigade exercise, augmented by Maj P.R. Learmonth and BC, FOO and CP parties from G Battery 3 RCHA who provided the command and control element of Z Bty. Z Bty provided additional firepower and grouping flexibility during the two-week-long VII (US) Corps Exercise CERTAIN RAMPART. At the height of the exercise, the CO and Ops O, Capt F.H. Hansford, and the RCPO, Capt D.C. Holt, were controlling the fire and movement of 10 batteries. Somehow the DCO found gun areas for all batteries. The massed artillery played a dominant role in the successful defensive battle.

During the exercise, the Minister of National Defence visited the regiment and was hosted by A Bty. The Minister was accompanied by the National Employers Support Committee whose chairman is a gunner, BGen G.B. Robertson, CMM, ED, CD (retired). After a wet morning, a warm tent, good food and appropriate refreshments earned lavish praise for Sgt Pouliot and the battery cooks.



*Bdr Williams, A Bty, explains the operation of the HP41C to the Minister of National Defence, the Honourable Gilles Lamontagne*

## SPORTS

Morale was running high when the regiment returned from FALLEX. It provided that extra incentive needed to do well during the brigade track and field meet held on 6 and 7 October. Under the direction of Maj J.E. Miller, trial meets were held and the best possible team selected and trained. Hard work and training had their rewards and the regiment finished a strong second to 1 R22eR.

Sports form an integral part of regimental training and, with few televised sports, make a valuable contribution to the community as well.

Regimental teams played in every CFE inter-unit league including hockey, baseball, soccer, broomball, no-hit hockey and basketball. The Gunners finished the CFE Senior Hockey League as season champions. Unfortunately, in the finals to determine the Zone Championship and the chance to represent CFE in the nationals the Gunners lost to the 3 RCR Royals.



*Off and running in the semi-annual harriers race*

Competition is even keener in the inter-battery sports leagues where traditional rivalries find a productive outlet. The league results count towards the overall sports trophy entire regiment runs the three mile cross-country course and the first 80 finishers per battery count for the total score. The philosophy underlying all sports activities in the regiment is maximum participation; the sight of over 400 runners heading cross country says it all.

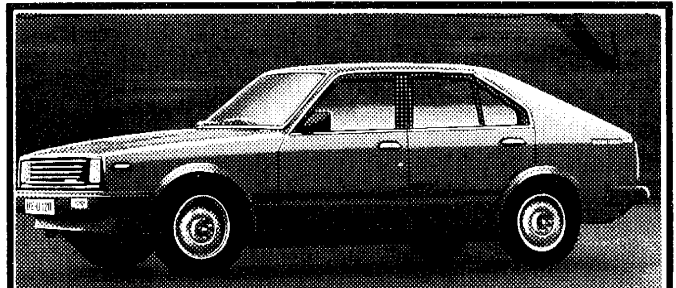
## FAMILIES AND SOCIAL

Maximum participation is also the byword in regimental social activities. The semi-annual battery and regimental dances normally take place after the fall exercise period and before the summer rotation. For the families there are the regimental picnic, the children's Christmas party, skating parties and the 1 RCHA Volksmarch. This year the volksmarch was held in co-operation with the nearby town of Ottenheim and with over 1,000 marchers was an outstanding success.

Although the word "mess" cannot be officially used, the Officers' and Senior NCOs' Stand Easies continue to be the focus of social activities. Both have been extensively refurbished and dispense traditional gunner hospitality at a wide range of social and recreational functions. The completely new MBdrs' and MCpls' Stand Easy opened on January 27, 1981 with the Gunners' Canteen scheduled to open in the late spring.

## FULL CIRCLE

1980 ended as it began with the Regimental School in full force. Listening to the stories at the all ranks St. Barbara's Dance on 4 December, one knew that it had been a busy and productive year — a year of new experiences, new friends and new goals. As 1981 moves on everyone is looking forward to the 110th Anniversary celebrations. While the anniversary celebrations will be the major activity of the year, they will serve to highlight rather than overshadow the training, sports, and social activities which form the regimental year. As ever, the whole is the sum of the parts and the parts are formed from the efforts of individual gunners. Thus the spirit of the first 110 years continues into another decade.



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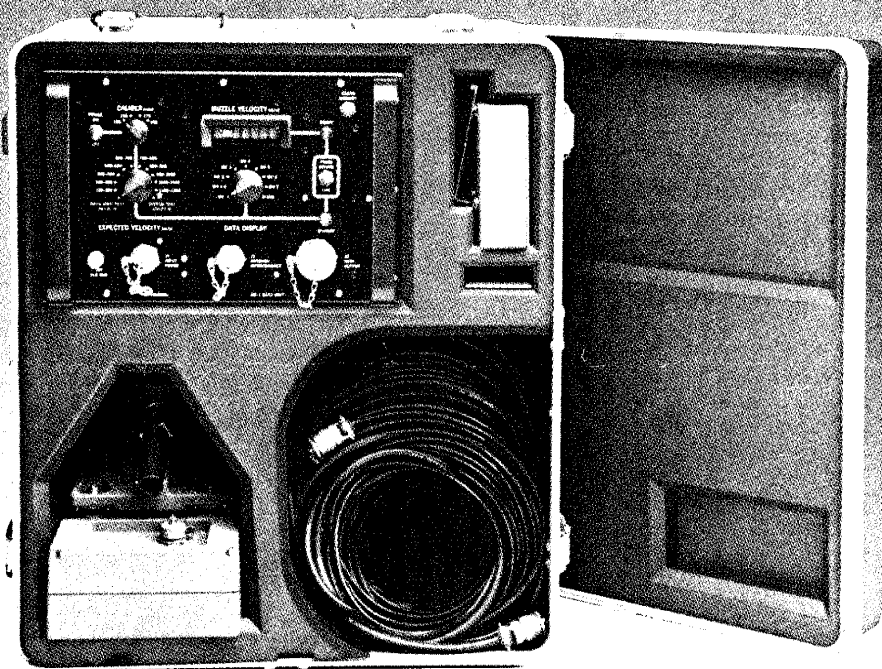
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## Second Regiment Royal Canadian Horse Artillery

Whether enduring snowstorms in Norway or duststorms in Fort Bragg, NC, the batteries of 2 RCHA were at it again in 1980 - that is, shooting and more shooting.

The year welcomed the arrival of several new faces, as well as the return of some old ones. Important staff changes included the CO, both BCs, Adjt, Ops O, Padre and SMIG.

Sports and recreational activities involving dependants continued to be an integral part of the regimental life in Petawawa. A regimental picnic was held at the beach in July; sports competitions were conducted in July and December; and the individual batteries held various dances and parties.

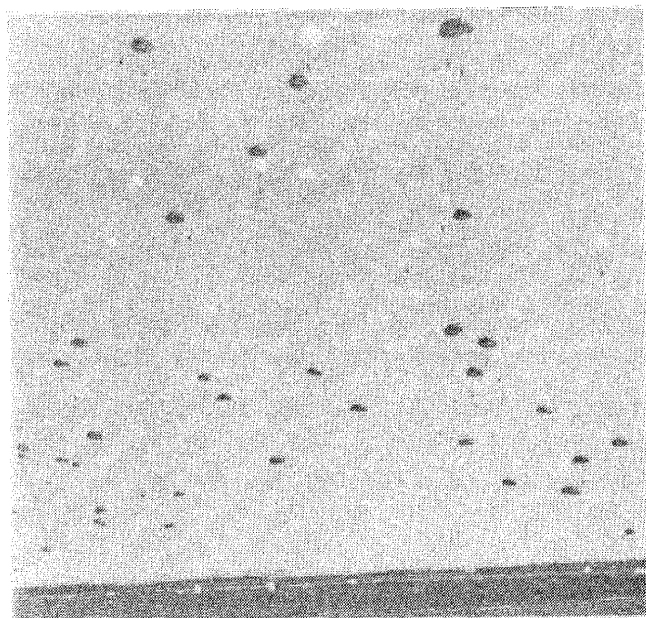
The regimental school remained active throughout the year loading a total of three TQ3 courses, two driver wheeled courses, two technician courses, two communicator courses, one detachment second-in-command course, and one basic Blowpipe course, but only one of the relished Airborne Indoctrination Courses run by E Bty (Para). The regiment also provided support to the SSF OTD for a CLC Course.

2 RCHA also gave support and advice to several militia units from the surrounding area, which included providing an OP party to Norway in September, REFORGER umpires, an honour guard in Ottawa for the Governor-General, and a team for the historic hockey tournament in Kingston, as well as the on-going task of providing a PA to Comd SSF.

### THE AIR DEFENCE TROOP

The air defence troop is a unique body of soldiers within the regiment and the Special Service Force. We are the only air defenders, and we own the largest air force in Petawawa. The past year was a busy one for a troop that must be capable of deploying on airmobile, airborne, and conventional exercises to meet the air threat. The past year was one of change as well. The veterans left to other well-deserved postings; but the foundations that they left behind are still being built upon.

Our first two major exercises found us in support of the AMF(L) battle group. Ex Radiant Shield was a force exercise designed to prepare us for the real thing: Ex



Anorak Express conducted in Norway. Anorak Express was the most realistic air defence exercise that the majority of us had participated in. The exposure to foreign ideas, equipments, and air defenders was valuable to us all.

June found us north of 60 degrees latitude for winter indoctrination and contribution to the defence of Canada. A visit to a DEW Line site gave us a clearer insight into the air defence of Canada.

Our final major exercise was Ex Obese Pain in which the troop was split between opposing battle groups. It is honest to admit that the section with the Airborne Regiment had the better day as it had captured the troop commander on more occasions.

Garrison duties are heavy: the troop contributes students and instructors to almost every course conducted by the regiment. We found time to run two basic Blowpipe courses and converted 23 gunners to the faith of guided weaponry. In 1981 we intend to run larger serials, each course ending with a firing camp in Gagetown. We proved the system to ourselves and, most importantly, the operators proved themselves. The coming year will see us fire in Petawawa and prove the weapon to the regiment and the battle groups.

We worked hard in 1980 and, with the support of all the other gunners, we achieved our goals. It is their understanding that enables us to do what we do better than anyone else.

### D BATTERY

The year 1980 was another busy one for D Bty AMF(L). We are rapidly earning the title of the "overseas" battery. This year saw members of D Bty in such exotic places as Salisbury, Larkhill, Otterburn, Edinburgh, Newcastle and Bardufoss, and for some unfortunate souls Greenland. All in all, the battery as a whole spent six weeks out of Canada—three weeks in Norway and three weeks in Otterburn, England.

The year started out as usual with winter indoctrination in January, culminating in a brigade FTX in Quebec. This exercise saw D Bty and 1 RCR defend a northern country from the red beret hoards descending from the east. It was on this exercise that WO Potter and Bdr Brochu

demonstrated how to do an emergency exit from a rapidly sinking APC. Three wreckers and one chastened GPO later, the APC was out and the exercise carried on.

In late February we began to get ready for the move to Norway for Ex Anorak Express, the bi-annual AMF(L) FTX. The battery deployed by air to Bardufoss airfield in northern Norway, where we waited in a concentration area for hostilities to begin. The exercise proved valuable both for the training that we received, and interesting, in that we were working in a foreign land. Our stay in Norway culminated with Ex Anorak Barbara. Here the guns of D Bty quickly showed our superiority in both response and fall of shot. There was one moment of consternation when we learned that one of our allies was firing CVT over our heads; but we were assured that their CVT was safe. Safe, that is, until a premature did go off above us.



*Lt Dave Marshal and Sgt Jake Keltey discuss DF fire planning during Ex ANORAK EXPRESS*

The battery had no sooner returned home than we were once more preparing to move to England for Ex Ardent Ground 80, the annual AMF(L) Artillery Gun Competition which was held this year in Otterburn, England. Once more the battery was required to do it cheaply. This was accomplished by borrowing all of our equipment from the British. D Bty owes a special vote of thanks to 2 Fd Regt RA and 42 Sqn RCT who provided not only equipment, but in 42 Sqn's case, drivers to go along with us. These drivers displayed great enthusiasm and were a definite asset to the battery. The RCT drivers proudly accepted AMF(L) green T-shirts and the honour of being called Gunners. The exercise itself was a great success, with the battery (as usual) winning most of the force adjustments. The R and R of course was much appreciated, with most of the battery getting to see Edinburgh for a day as well as having a look around Salisbury and Winchester in the south of England.

All good things must end, of course, and the battery flew home in the middle of June into the waiting arms of "Battle School" and Obese Pain. Obese Pain definitely lived up to its name. The RCR battle group walked from one end of the Petawawa ranges battling the nefarious airborne. The real enemy, however, had to be the mosquitoes and the person who kept choosing swamps for gun positions. Petawawa had the best-fed mosquitoes in the world for one week at least. Battle School saw the usual infantry training and wound up with the regimental competitions. "A" Tp, with Troop Commander Capt Graeme Kalbraier (UK Exchange Officer) won the Quick Action Trophy.

With July came that sad time when the regiment says good-bye to old friends: LCol Con Mialkowski, the CO, and Maj Lew Adkins, the BC, both departed. Maj Adkins has been posted to England, where he will work in HQ DRA.

Of course there's always a bright side to everything, and the battery was more than pleased to welcome Maj Bill Trimble as our new BC.



*Maj Lew Adkins hands over command of D Bty 2 RCHA to Maj Bill Trimble*

D Bty, along with the rest of the regiment, also took over the internal security immediate reaction unit in July, giving us a chance to review our IS procedures. This was followed by the long awaited rite of summer, "Block Leave". The regiment had the entire month of August for annual leave and all ranks made best use of the time.

September saw the start of the regimental school. D Bty contributed both instructors and students to the various courses that ran through to the end of October.

LCol Mel Brown, anxious to test the regiment, had us out the end of October on a regimental exercise. This consisted of short battery and regimental exercises. The high point of the regimental exercise was the firing into the islands on Chalk Bay, something none of the OPs had done before.

Ex Rite Simple in Valcartier drained the battery of manpower in early November, although we did manage a short three-day exercise when the battery practiced basic fire and movement.

Late November the gun group under the GPO, Lt Fred Aubin, went out on Ex Viking Conqueror, a gun position local defence exercise. It consisted of digging in the guns and then defending the position. The exercise was capped-off by an early morning emergency smoke withdrawal.

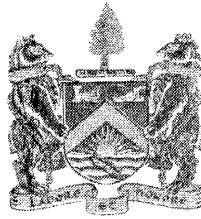
With December, training began to wind down. The battery gun competition took place early in December, the results being announced at the battery dance on the 8th of December. The honour of flying the battery pennant for the next six months was won by 15A, under Sgt Wayne Weber's command.

Following the men's Christmas dinner and the officers' at home, the battery took off to various parts for some well-earned Christmas leave.

## **E BATTERY (PARA)**

Throughout the 1980 training year E Bty (Para) has been kept on the go. We have participated in all levels of exercises, support to the militia for training, regimental and para-related courses, and a change of command parade. In addition, we've had our full share of taskings, including umpire support to the REFORGER exercise in Germany. Despite our heavy training schedule and multitude of commitments, E Bty (Para) once again illustrated its high degree of efficiency that culminated in being awarded the honour of Best Battery (Roberts Trophy) for the second year in a row.

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A bivouac area was set up and the routine established. During the days when the RSM was running the sniping gun competition, the CO had all his officers out on a TEWT. During this phase, all-round training was conducted prior to regrouping with the AB battle group.

Ex Obese Pain, 19-27 June, found the RCR and AB battle groups pitted against each other, with the AB battle group in the defence. Much digging was done by E Bty (Para) in main, alternate and dummy positions. Trenches, gun pits and CP bunkers had to be dug prior to the RCR attack. Although the end result was victory for the AB battle group, both sides fought a losing battle against the elements and bugs.

Before breaking off for well-deserved summer leave, 2 RCHA was tasked as the IRU for the SSF. In July, E Bty (Para) made up one of the platoons and the whole battery conducted IS training.

The major event during July was the 2 RCHA change of command parade. During the parade, LCol MC Brown, CD, took command of 2 RCHA, and Maj RP Hodgson, CD, took command of E Bty (Para). Also at this time, E Bty (Para) was awarded the Roberts Trophy for Best Battery in 2 RCHA. Other awards were the Maintenance Trophy, Best OP to Capt DG Hartnett and C/S 22, sniping gun to Sgt FA Rutter and 25C, as well as a trophy for the sports competition.

The whole month of August was set aside for leave. All members of 2 RCHA who could get away took the month off. Some more unfortunate people had to stay back as instructors on various courses and militia taskings, including an artillery TQ3 course. These personnel were either given leave in July or accommodated at a later date.

During the months of September and October, regimental courses such as Basic Communicator, technician and Driver Wheeled were held. The influx of new people into the battery necessitated the need to put, almost without exception, all personnel on one type of course or another. Some of the other courses given included: Basic Mountain Warfare, Patrol Pathfinder, Advanced Artillery Technician, FOO and FAC Courses. Also during this period, C/S 22 deployed with 2 Cdo to Norway and ten personnel were sent to Germany for umpire support.

#### **Exercise Lanyard Thrust 24-31 Oct 80**

Our new CO, hard pressed to get his regiment on the ground for his practice camp, finally approved the dates of 24-31 Oct. Ex Lanyard Thrust started with a battery exercise and ended with a regimental fire and movement exercise and BC's fire planning.

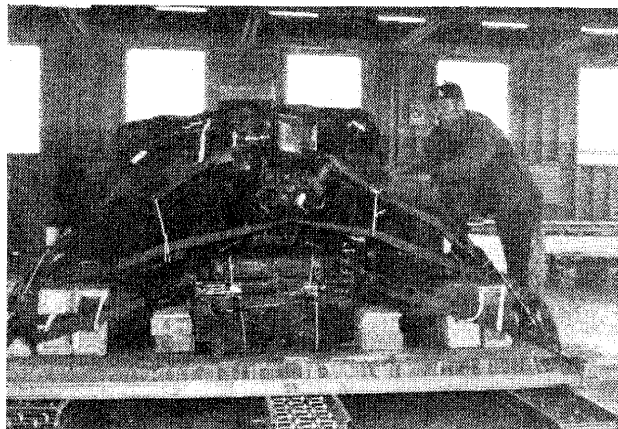
The aim of the exercise was to allow the CO a chance to see the standard of gunnery in the regiment and direct in what areas he felt the batteries needed to concentrate training. It was a credit to both batteries that by the end of this exercise the winning of regimental adjustments was split down the middle.

#### **Exercise Anzio Rig I 4-8 Oct 80**

The new BC of the para battery also had to see how his battery operates and performs in airborne operations. To this end, Ex Anzio Rig I was conducted.

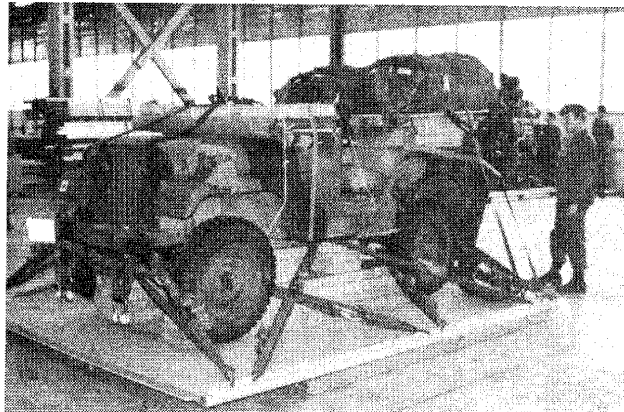
This exercise was a battery fan-out and quick rig, with the guns and vehicles being rigged and emplaned out of Trenton, Ont. The aim was to deploy by parachute onto DZ Anzio and provide effective fire onto a target in 20 minutes from "green light on."

The exercise was plagued by "stop drops", and our Thursday morning jump turned into a Saturday afternoon drop. First round went down range at green light plus 13 minutes, with FFE following shortly after. The exercise



*Ex ANZIO RIG I - MBdr Wells checks rigging of L5 howitzer for para drop.*

ended with an airmobile move with guns firing from the LZ and PZ simultaneously. When the battery was fully deployed at the new location, the AB regiment was just starting to deploy by parachute onto DZ Anzio. We made our presence known with a TOT just as they were completing their landings.



*Ex ANZIO RIG I - 1/4 ton rigged for para drop.*

#### **Promotions**

The year of 1980 had also been a year filled with many well-deserved promotions. For the men it included promotions to the rank of Cpl/Bdr for Bdr Girard, Cpl Lorimer (Veh Tech), Cpl Martyn (Wpn Tech), Bdr Smith IJ, Bdr Turcotte and Cpl White (Med A). To Mbdr were MBdrs Fronchak, Goulet, Poole and Lambert. Sr NCO promotions were Sgt Greenwood and Sgt Rosenberg. After two hard years maintaining battery vehicles, Sgt Reaume received recognition by being promoted to Warrant Officer. Sgt Kochanski was also promoted to Warrant Officer, and then accepted a CFR with a promotion to Lieutenant. Promotions for other officers were to Captain for then Lieutenants Chupick, Hartnett and Kearney. E Bty (Para) also added another name to the Order of Military Merit with the award of the MMM to BSM (MWO) Hemlin. Congratulations to all!

As our record shows, the word "busy" can be defined as the calendar year of 1980 for E Bty (Para). It has been a rigorous, hard year, but the men of E Bty (Para) take pride in knowing they have maintained the traditional high standards of Canada's only para battery. AIRBORNE!



A sports day was arranged towards the end of the training with the Americans. We displayed our athletic prowess by holding our own during the games, and impressed them by our performance during the after-action festivities.

Parachuting was a main activity during our stay and all fit personnel made at least five jumps, qualifying 40 personnel for their American jump wings.

**Exercise Sceptre North 31 May - 7 Jun 80**

During the first week of June 1980, E Bty (Para) received another tasking, only this time the direction was north to the Arctic Circle.

The mission: To show a Canadian military presence in the north. The battery quickly regrouped into a company formation and combat boots and jackets were regrettably shelved for parkas and mukluks. Toboggans, tent group stores and rucksacks were readied and loaded on our second home, the C130 aircraft. We were airborne to the land of the "Midnight Sun".

Upon our arrival in Cambridge Bay, NWT, a company location was quickly established and lines of communication were opened to the local natives and DEW Line staff. Patrols were also despatched.



*Ex SCEPTRE NORTH - Return to base camp following a patrol. Those recognizable (left to right) are Lt Miller, Gnr Godfrey, Sgt Rutter and Gnr Bayers.*

Armed with our new-found "on job training" knowledge in Arctic navigation, survival and movement, the patrols struck out with orders for DZ reces, defensibility studies and confirmation of DND POL supplies in that area.



*Ex SCEPTRE NORTH - MBdr Fronchak and WO Raymond fishing on a recce patrol. Location is somewhere on the Arctic Ocean, south of Cambridge Bay, NWT.*

Company HQ remained in the area and busied itself watching the BC, single-handed, construct the tallest one-man igloo in the north. The BSM attacked and defeated a polar bear (skin only), and the BK took 1,219 pictures with his new camera (what he found to take pictures of is still an unsolved mystery)!



*Ex SCEPTRE NORTH - MBdr Fronchak and Maj Walker with the world's tallest free-standing igloo.*

Upon completion of the platoon taskings, the first annual Aurora Borealis Golf Tournament was held. Although the course could be described as "rough", competition was stiff, with a few minor infractions incurred by some of the more ardent golfers.

Ex Sceptre North provided some valuable training lessons for the member of E Bty (Para) in Arctic operations, and will undoubtedly be remembered by some as "I wish I hadn't forgotten my sunglasses!"

**Regimental Battle School/Exercise Obese Pain 9-27 June 80**

The battery conducted an Ex Pegasus Barbara in late May to sharpen its gunnery skills in preparation for these exercises.



**2 RCHA Battle School**

The regimental battle school, 9-18 June, involved all skills the para bty would use in the AB battle group. Training included weapons classification, live section battle indoctrination courses, demolition, all types of gun competitions and regimental fire missions.



**2 RCHA Battle School.**

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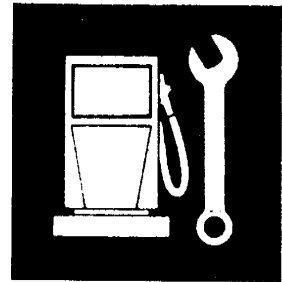
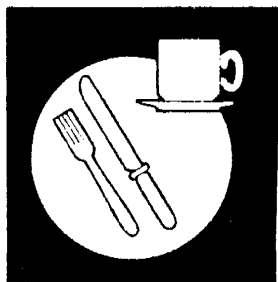
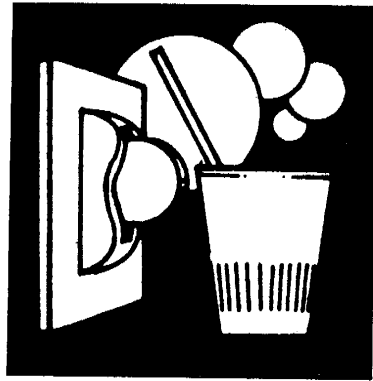
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### Exercise Noisy Stand 10-19 Jan 80

*C130 doors slide up; cold air mixes with warm; red light to green; and in a minute, 120 jumpers drift silently in the night.*

So began a new year, and a new decade of airborne exercises for E Bty (Para). The aim of Ex Noisy Stand was to practice the airborne battle group in "quick rig" procedures and to continue with sub-unit missions on the DZ. The small pathfinder group, including a battery OP party, preceded the main body by 24 hours. Dropping by MFP, they carried out all the DZ recce and control procedures.

*Looks like 150 feet; two clicks and the rucksack lowering strap becomes taut, tugging sharply at the waist. The body prepares for the landing shock, but the impact is gentle on the crusty snow, and a roll had to be forced. Carry out proper IA drills, pack up shute, put on snowshoes, and wonder in which direction to walk.*

Two assault groups, each consisting of a commando group (including support personnel and equipment) were loaded into six C130 aircraft and dropped 24 hours apart. Each assault group carried a troop of guns from E Bty (Para) both capable of operating independently. On the ground the troops carried out dry fire missions at first light and then moved from DZ to a battery position by LOSV.

*The black around the DZ is pierced by several coloured flashing RV lights. Towards the south the horizon is lit by the diffused glow of Petawawa city lights. The ground is gentle and rolling and the gun marking lights are not visible-probably not working, or the guns are in one of the shallow depressions, or else they missed the DZ. Wander around for about 15 minutes and a familiar blue light signals a gun about six hundred metres north.*

*Hurry to the gun, anticipate being the last one there and find no one! A minute later, a few men arrive and help with derigging. More gunners arrive and the job goes more quickly. Finish, and a fire mission comes down almost immediately. During a lull, mark another line on the helmet band. Another successful jump, a good start to any exercise.*

### Exercise Radiant Shield 30 Jan - 4 Feb 80

Exercise Radiant Shield was an SSF operation near Des Joachims, Quebec. During the exercise, normal affiliations (C Tp with 1 Cdo, D Tp with 2 Cdo) were maintained. Valuable communication lessons were learned as the para battery provided much of the communications for the Canadian Airborne Regiment with 77 sets and expedient antennae. Even the equipment of the AB HQ and sigs was not as effective.

Winter survival proved to be a key factor in this exercise. Temperatures between -20 and -40 degrees coupled with long forced marches tested a person's ability to survive in harsh conditions with only what he could physically carry.

### Exercise Southern Voyageur II 21 Feb - 14 Mar 80

The AB battle group emplaned in Trenton in sub-zero weather to jump onto DZ Holland in Fort Bragg, North Carolina. The weather on the DZ was sunny and 75 degrees F as the battery de-rigged the guns. This portion of the exercise was dry, but six guns reported "ready" from green light on (time at which equipment, then personnel exit aircraft) in 17 minutes.

After regrouping, the AB battle group deployed for sub-unit training for two days. At this time the battery conducted dry fire missions along with local defence

training and patrolling. It all culminated with a move to an RV with the rest of the battle group, followed by a 10 km march into Fort Bragg.

After we had settled into base, the battle group readied itself to partake in a CALFEX (combined arms live fire exercise) with the Americans. 2 Cdo provided men for an assault element, while E Bty (Para) was one of the batteries to provide indirect fire support. All types of weapons were employed on the CALFEX (FGA aircraft, attack helicopters, all infantry weapons and artillery). Safety restrictions were very stringent, thus reducing the realistic effect. Some personnel in the battle group however, witnessed a good display of firepower available to an American brigade group.

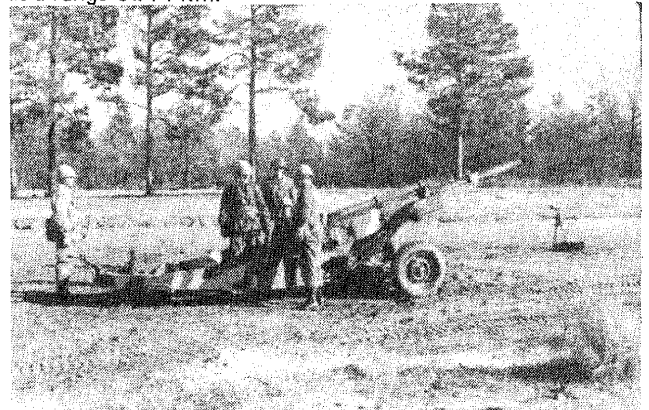


*Ex CANADA GOOSE II - A dash 1 (steerable) over DZ Ste Mere Eglise, Fort Bragg, NC*

### Exercise Canada Goose II 11-27 Apr 80

This exercise involved an exchange of 60 personnel with A Bty, 1/320 FA in Fort Bragg, NC. The aim of the exercise was to foster good relationships between our countries and to train our men on the equipment and procedures of the other nation, including the American CAPES (controlled, alternating, parachute, exciting system).

The hospitality and support from Fort Bragg for the training were excellent. We were initially given lectures on their equipment and then carried out our own live training before joining the rest of the battalion in a live fire exercise. During our training we conducted airmobile operations with the Chinook helicopter and fired our first RAP rounds at a range of 14 km.

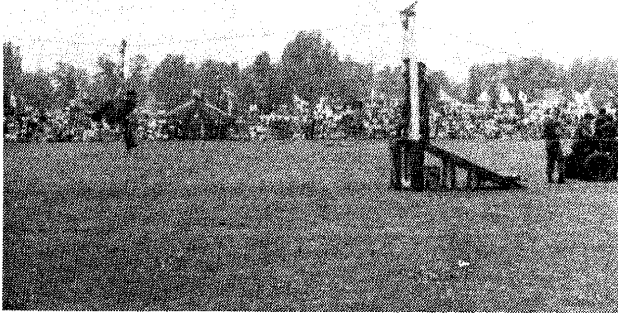


*Ex CANADA GOOSE II - Gunners of E Bty (Para) receiving instruction on the M102 howitzer*

During our busy schedule we had a chance to enjoy the sights and sounds of Fort Bragg and Pope AFB and conduct a "cultural" tour. We visited the coastal area and the USS North Carolina at Wilmington. We also visited one of the old coastal forts where the men decided to take advantage of the beach.

## In Memory

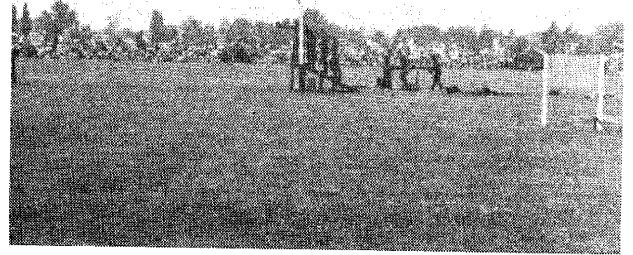
We were all saddened by the tragic and sudden deaths of Gnr Charette JG and Gnr Laberge JJ during an accident. Equally as tragic was the death of MBdr Power, CD, who was killed in an hunting accident in Gagetown, NB. Deepest sympathy to the families and friends of these soldiers.



*Gun Race for Armed Forces Day.*

## CONCLUSION

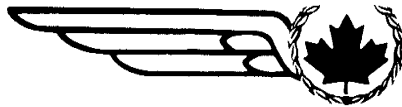
2 RCHA now looks forward to another year as busy and varied as the last. With numerous preparatory exercises planned in the early year, culminating in RV 81, it promises to be just as rewarding. To all those gunners who have not yet served with the Second Regiment—  
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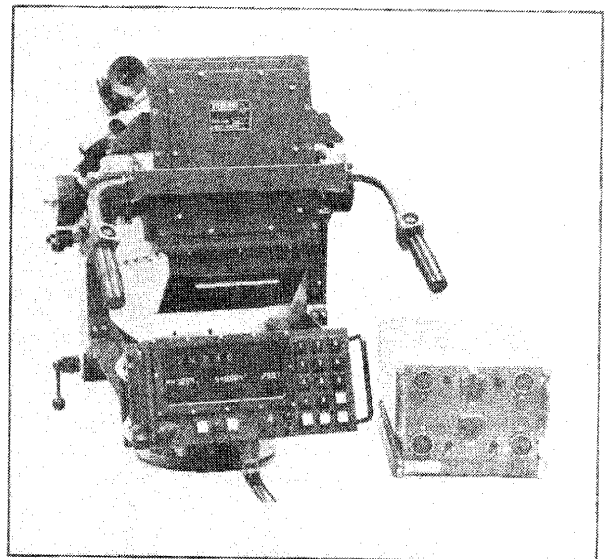
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### Third Regiment Royal Canadian Horse Artillery

3 RCHA entered the decade of the 80's with all its usual panache and professionalism. In addition to fulfilling its usual commitments the regiment had a battery in Cyprus for the first four months of 1980, and took part in a large-scale fire-fighting operation in northern Manitoba. Despite 12 months of life in the fast lane the members of the regiment managed to have a good time.

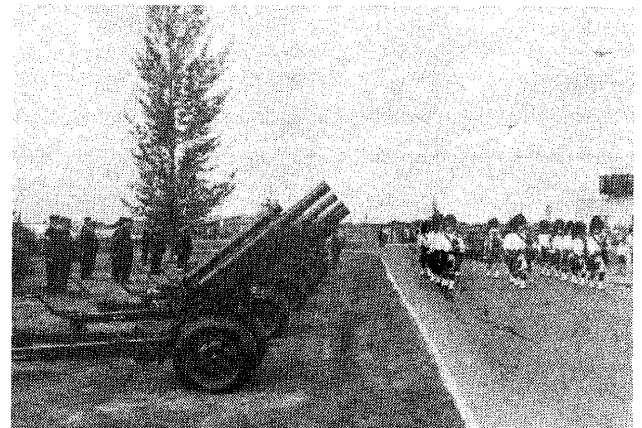
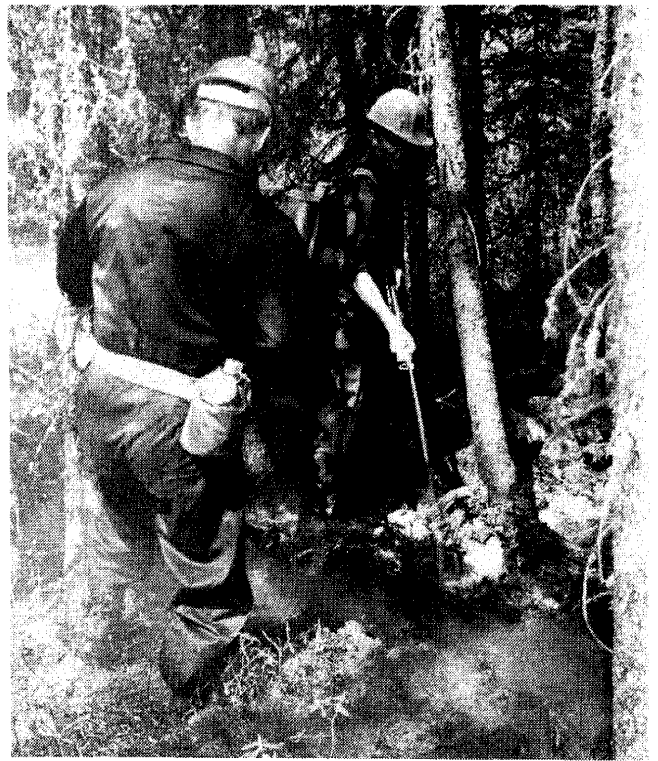
Besides the usual regimental routine and our heavy training load, a large number of exercises and two operations filled our days. Each of these will be dealt with in detail below, but first a summary of how 3 RCHA spent 1980. It should soon become obvious in looking at the regiment's undertakings during the year why "Ubique" is such a popular gunner word.

January brought Ex RAPIER THRUST 80 and say J Bty's BC and FOO parties, a section of BHQ U Bty, and the CO's tac deploy to Wainwright in support of 1 PPCLI and HQ 1 CBG. During the same month, the BC and FOO parties of G Bty joined 3 PPCLI in the Chilcoten area of BC for Ex SNOW RUNNER.

From January to mid-March, regimental school was held. As it ended, the gun batteries took to the field to begin work-ups for Ex LIMBER GUNNER 8001, the regimental spring practice camp. At the beginning of April, a large contingent moved off to Calgary for Ex STRONG CONTENDER, the brigade sports championships. On 10 April U Bty returned from sunny Cyprus and after an all-too-short bit of leave joined the rest of the regiment in bivouac on the ranges where it had moved in mid-April.

After practice camp terminated at the end of April preparations began for WAINCON 80. All the tracked vehicles were loaded and secured on a train, ready to go. The regiment missed the train, so to speak, when WAINCON was dramatically pre-empted by Operations BYZANTINE and BALLAST, two fire-fighting operations in assistance to the Province of Manitoba. The end of Op BALLAST did not come until the end of June.

3 RCHA participated in Armed Forces Day on 28 June with a complete battery, a static display, and logistics support for over a thousand visitors.



*G Bty's salute for Princess Margaret in Saskatoon, July 1980.*

During the summer annual leave, a flood of postings, two live fire exercises in conjunction with the German Army's Ex BLACK BEAR, Militia Artillery MILCON, and the Militia National Rank and Qualification School kept everyone busy.



*Visit of BGen WW Turner, the Colonel Commandant, July 1980. The Quarter Guard was commanded by Sgt Ponton.*

On 1 September G Bty sent a strong contingent to Germany to participate in Ex REFORGER. While it was gone, much of the rest of the regiment went to Calgary for Ex POISON DART. On G Bty's return J Bty went to Ft Polk, Louisiana, trading places with an American 8 inch battery. This battery functioned as an integral part of the regiment during Ex LIMBER GUNNER 8002 during the last half of October.

Once practice camp ended, almost 100 members of the regiment flew to beautiful downtown Camp Valcartier for Ex RITE SIMPLE IX. At the beginning of December the exertions of the year were forgotten in the soothing -35°C climate of the ranges as the regiment went out en masse for a week in support of the artillery technician and communications courses.

Of course, no year is complete in 3 RCHA without the regiment's maintaining a detachment at Rogers Pass, BC, on avalanche control duty. This commitment goes on from January to April, and November to December each year.

On 19 December when all ranks headed off on block leave, no one could reflect back on the year and accuse the regiment of not having earned its rest.

### PERSONALITIES

1980 was a typical year by 3 RCHA standards as far as postings went. The DCO, Maj GA Decker, went off to school in the UK, his place being taken by Maj FK La Forge, who remained double-hatted as BC U until January 1981. Maj LA Branum, BC G, went to Germany to bring a touch of class to 1 RCHA. His place was taken by Maj PR Learmonth. In J Bty Maj JA Davidson took over from Maj



*BGen Cotter, Commander 1 CBG, inspects A Bty, 3/21 FA in Shilo, accompanied by the Chief of Smoke. In the minds of the American soldiers, Louisiana was a long way away.*

AK Court, who went to an S02 Adm job in Militia Area Prairie in Winnipeg. The RSM's job changed round also, with CWO (Capt) RA Douglas moving to Gagetown, and CWO DA McCulloch arriving from across the road at the museum.

The operations officer, RCPO and adjutant jobs also changed hands during the year. About the only people who didn't change were the BSMs-MWOs Barnes (G), Martens (J), White (U) and Young (RHQ) who in the inimitable fashion of BSMs kept 3 RCHA sailing along on an even keel.

In the big picture, Brigadier-General Cotter became the first gunner to command the Army of the West in too long a time; Major-General Baker became the commander of the ephemeral First Canadian Division, and Col Beaudry is to command 5e GBC. The universe is surely unfolding as it should.

### TRAINING

In addition to exercises and normal battery and unit-level training, two regimental schools as well as TQ3 training are run annually. These courses are run not only to meet regimental requirements for trained soldiers, but also to meet a good proportion of the requirements of 1 RCHA.

During 1980 the regiment ran three TQ3 courses with 37 graduates; one CLC - 15 graduates; three detachment 2IC - 48; two artillery communicator - 27; two driver wheeled - 44; one basic artillery technician - 13; one Boffin - 14; two driver tracked - 35; and two Blowpipe - 28. The total number of soldiers trained was 361, making it apparent that a regimental school is a two-month effort involving the entire regiment.

Another major training burden faced by 3 RCHA in 1980 was the retraining of technicians and officers on the HP 41C calculator. This undertaking, which was carried out in March, also included winter trials.

### EXERCISE RAPIER THRUST 80

RAPIER THRUST is a 1 CBG exercise designed to practice the brigade for defence of Canada operations in a winter setting. Involving brigade HQ and a different battle group each January, the location is variable. In January 1980 the battalion involved was 1 PPCLI from Calgary and the location Wainwright.

On 15 January the BC and FOO parties of J Bty joined the Patricias on Ex PRAIRIE SNOW, a five day exercise which prepared the battalion for Rapiere Thrust. After a brief rest the J Bty group, a section from U Bty, Arty Tac and the AD cell in brigade HQ, plus several umpires from 3 RCHA took to the field again. Brigade HQ took to the field inside the confines of buildings in the camp proper!

From their defensive perch on the bluffs overlooking the Battle River valley, the intrepid 1 PPCLI fended off the Fantasians until 28 January, when the exercise came to a welcome end.

Despite the occasional dissatisfier such as a two-hour ambush stretching into 48 hours, RAPIER THRUST 80 was a well-paced exercise, providing valuable training in an unseasonably (for Wainwright) warm climate. It also provided one of those rare opportunities for the BC and FOOs of J Bty to marry up with one of their supported units.

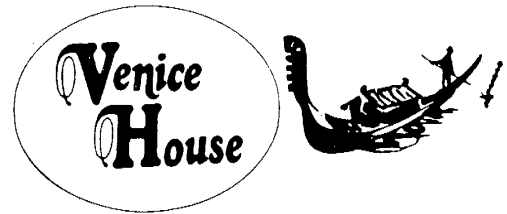
### EXERCISE SNOWRUNNER

On 10 January 1980, Maj Branum's party and callsign 11 (Capt Keffer) departed Shilo en route to Victoria and 3 PPCLI, where they married up with the battalion prior to Ex SNOWRUNNER. On 17 January all boarded Hercs and flew to the Chilcote training area located in the interior of BC. From arrival onward all operations were considered tactical.



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The exercise concentrated on defensive and withdrawal operations. During the eleven days it lasted, three defensive positions were occupied, no mean feat considering the frozen ground. The weather was clear throughout but was extremely cold (-45°C), so the Shilo contingent was right at home. Poor 3 PPCLI from balmy Victoria was not so lucky.

The training received in defensive and winter operations was extremely valuable, but everyone was more than happy to return to Victoria on 28 January. The G Bty group on return to Shilo was more than a little chagrined to find out how nice the weather was in Wainwright after all the effort that had been expended in order to miss RAPIER THRUST.

### U BATTERY IN CYPRUS

In October 1979 yet another battery of the Royal Regiment proceed overseas to Cyprus for duty with the United Nations peacekeeping force. One hundred and seventeen officers, NCOs and other ranks of U Battery 3 RCHA, under the command of Maj FK LaForge, served with UNFICYP from 24 September 1979 to 10 April 1980, augmenting the major unit of the Canadian contingent, Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians).

The battery was stationed in Camp Maple Leaf, slightly west of Nicosia, with an area of responsibility encompassing the western portion of the Canadian Sector from the western suburbs of Nicosia to the Nicosia International Airport as well as the United Nations Protected Area, the site of the UN Headquarters on the island. As with the previous 32 Canadian contingents that had served on the island since 1964, the battery's mission was defined by the force's mandate. This mandate requires UNFICYP, "in the interest of preserving international peace and security, to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence in fighting and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions". In practice, battery personnel, manning observation posts in the United Nations buffer zone between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish lines, were required to keep a close watch on opposing forces with the aim of detecting and stopping actions by either side which might antagonise the other, and, if unchecked, might escalate to violent confrontation. Thus the six month tour was spent constantly patrolling and observing, counting sandbags, mapping defensive positions and mediating between the two sides. Fortunately during our stay no violent major incidents occurred in our area. We did, however, handle over 200 minor incidents ranging from additional sandbags being placed on bunkers and civilians straying into the buffer zone, to exchanges of insults between Turkish and Greek National Guard soldiers and mysterious shots in the night which were unfailingly explained as "cars back-firing" by our Greek Cypriot and Turkish counterparts.

An additional tasking of the battery was the conduct of line tours for visiting VIPs. The battery carried out over forty of these for such visitors as Lord Strathcona, the Canadian High Commissioner to Cyprus, the Commander and Deputy Commander of FMC and the Government Task Force examining Unification of the Armed Forces. A much-looked-forward-to visit of the Director of Artillery and the Commanding Officer of 3 RCHA was unfortunately cancelled due to transportation problems in Germany.

During respites from duty on "the Line" members of the battery were kept busy with garrison duties under the demanding eye of the BSM and maintaining the 22 manned and unmanned UN observation posts in our area. Over one hundred gallons of UN blue and white paint and untold man-hours were consumed by this never-ending task. Range



*Gnr Kay on OP duty in Cyprus*

practices, helicopter flights and periods spent in the company of our Blowpipe Trainer ensured that our more conventional military skills were maintained. Leisure hours were spent experiencing something of Cyprus' four thousand years of history during excursions to various parts of the island and developing a proficiency on the ball diamond and volleyball court that stood us well in regimental sports competitions with the Strathconas. The time and facilities available during the tour afforded many the opportunity to improve their physical fitness. BSM White and BQMS Gero took particular advantage of this situation and set an example for all ranks as they embarked each morning at 0500 on their daily run, clad in helmets and flak jackets.

In all respects the battery can be said to have acquitted itself well. Most importantly, the operational aim of preventing a recurrence of fighting was achieved. As already alluded to, the battery finished at or near the top of all regimental sports competitions. Members of the battery participated in the UNFICYP shooting competition and the gruelling DANCON March. The battery had the best vehicle safety record among the sub-units in the contingent and social and recreational events such as the Moreuil Wood Day Stampede and the medals parade were great successes due in no small part to the efforts of U Bty. Such performance attests to the pride and spirit all possessed as Gunners.

As the tour came to an end there was not, quite naturally, a man in the battery who did not look forward to returning to family and friends in Canada. All agreed, however, that their service in Cyprus had been a worthwhile experience. For most it had been the first protracted period of residence outside of Canada and as such provided a very educational exposure to greatly different cultures and ways of life. Moreover many aspects of Canadian life that are normally taken for granted became more valuable. It was also an opportunity to utilize, in an operational setting, those skills and attributes which training in Canada seeks to impart but which are rarely put into practice. The self-discipline and attention to duty of the gunners and bombardiers were particularly evident during the many long

and usually uneventful hours they spent in the OPs. Finally, working and living together for six months in a camp of our own made the officers, NCOs and men of the battery a close-knit family possessing a spirit and efficiency seldom seen in these days of rapid personnel turnover. All members of the battery can be proud that they maintained the Royal Regiment's reputation for high standards of service. "UBIQUE".

## EX STRONG CONTENDER

From 26 April 1980 the 3 RCHA hockey and volleyball teams met teams from the other 1 CBG units in the second annual brigade sports meet in Calgary.

The Gunners again dominated the major unit hockey and posted for the second year in a row a four win/no loss record in keeping the BGen PJ Mitchell Trophy in Shilo. Among certain infantry battalions in the Army of the West it has now become a matter of considerable importance to beat the Gunners.

The volleyball team, although not a winner, put up a very respectable showing and with more practice will be ready for next year.

Before Ex Strong Contender the CFB Shilo hockey team, which consisted almost entirely of 3 RCHA members, won the regional championships. Unfortunately the dates of the national championships conflicted with the brigade championship and after an executive decision by the Commander FMC, the brigade play-offs won. As a matter of interest, the second place team from Prairie Region won the Nationals.

## SPRING PRACTICE CAMP

Workups for spring practice camp (Ex Limber Gunner 8001) began, in G and J Btys, near the end of March with dry training as the snow cleared off the ranges and regimental school ended. By the second week in April the gun batteries were back in the swing of things and each was again used to working together as a battery.

On 14 April the regiment began the exercise proper, with a move into a bivouac on the ranges. Although all of U Bty and about 20 soldiers each from G and J Btys were still away on post-Cyprus leave, intensive battery-level training began immediately. On 24 April these wayward souls rejoined the regiment, finally bringing it, after almost a year, to full strength. Other groups which participated in practice camp were the mortar platoons from 1 and 2 PPCLI, a Kiowa section from 408 Tac Hel Sqn, a transport section from 1 SVC Bn and IG team from the CTC School of Artillery (Capt WJ Douglas, the IG, liked it so much that he came back in August as RCPO).

The focus for the exercise was defensive operations and both batteries spent considerable time withdrawing up and down the ranges prior to the CO's exercise which began on the 26th.

April 1980 was one of the hottest Aprils on record, with average daily temperatures of 30-40 degrees C. The snow was all gone by the end of March and very soon the ranges were tinder dry. Four and five range fires a day were not uncommon. Our biggest fire, however, began as the result of natural causes and burned from the ranges into Spruce Woods Provincial Park, becoming one of Manitoba's biggest forest fires of the year. The range fires were so bad that on 29 April the CO's exercise was cut short by three days, firing being impossible.

Despite the amount of time spent fire fighting, the month's training was successful. Quite a bit of ammunition was fired, a defensive position was far enough along that the essential lessons were learned, and more importantly, the regiment had honed its skills and was again working as a team.

During the camp a competition day was held, covering quick actions, CPO's open actions and Number One open actions. There had been considerable practice and competition was intense. Capt LaRocque, with E Troop, won the quick action, Capt LeLievre the GPO's shoot and Sgt Lamore the direct fire trophy.



*Water bucket-equipped Huey. Due to the smoke appearing downwind from the fire, FACs were required for accurate water drops.*

## OPERATIONS BALLAST AND BYZANTINE

During spring practice camp in April it became increasingly apparent that 1980 would be a forest fire year in Manitoba, as opposed to a flood year. Reports of serious fires throughout the Prairies, coupled with our own range fires, meant that when region operations informed us no troops were allowed to leave the province no one was surprised.

The first formal notice of fire fighting operations came at 0940 hours on 24 May when HQ 1 CBG phoned down a warning order for U Bty to deploy on what was to be called Operation Ballast. The location was a very large fire burning out of control astride the Manitoba-Saskatchewan border in the area of Porcupine Provincial Forest, 250 miles north of Shilo. U Batter's reconnaissance party left at 1330 the same day and by 2245 all of U Bty was on the ground at the Bell Lake composite. The civilian fire fighting organization was initially unprepared for the military assistance and seemed rather taken aback by the organization and speed of response which the soldiers displayed.

The tasks initially assigned U Bty were helicopter refuelling and food services, as well as the running of a base camp for themselves and for over 100 civilian firefighters. These tasks were soon multiplied to include patrolling of fire guards and air insertion to combat flare-ups.

Operation Byzantine in Riding Mountain National Park began with a phone call from brigade at 2350 hours 25 May. By 0600 the next day J Bty and B Troop from G Bty were at the park. After breakfast they were on the fire line. Tasks on OP Byzantine were similar to those for OP Ballast. Co-operation with the civilian agencies was very good and J Bty, as well as the rest of the regiment, impressed the

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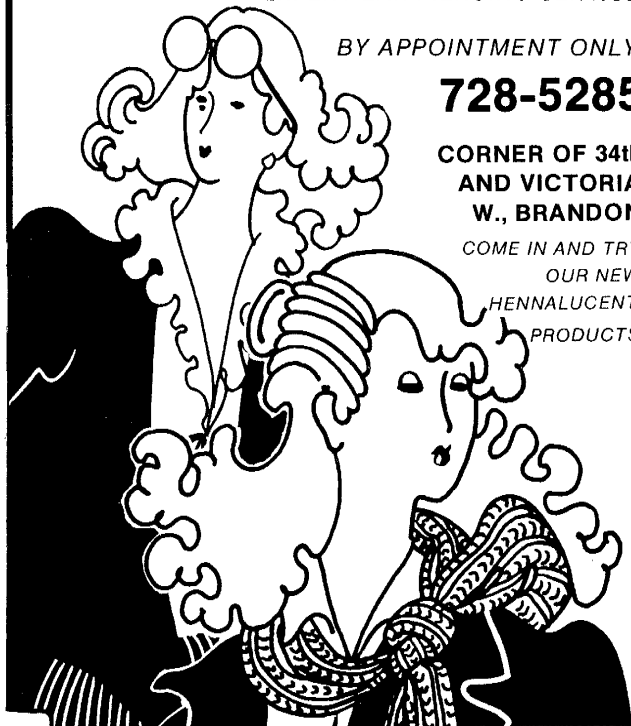
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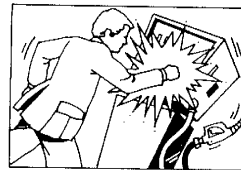
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civilians with its greater effectiveness man-for-man compared to civilian counterparts. The Byzantine commitment ended on 30 May, as the fire there was well under control and J Bty was more urgently needed elsewhere.

G Bty deployed to Steep Rock Lake campsite on 28 May, a surprise move as the battery had been initially warned for movement on the following day. Despite the surprise the battery was on the road within three hours. Simultaneously Arty Tac deployed to the town of Birch River where it was joined by the rest of RHQ Bty on 31 May.

J Bty moved into Whitefish Lake campsite on the 31st also, completing the deployment of the regiment along the eastern perimeter of the fire in an arc over 100 miles along. F Troop led by Capt Rennett made a side trip, being inserted by helicopter 40 miles north of G Bty at an isolated location named, reasonably enough, Moonbase Foxtrot. A team of caterpillar tractors led by cat boss Lt McCuish drove a road through in record-setting time. Unfortunately, records were also set by the speed with which the road sank in the muskeg, which was good fun for everyone but the owners of the cats.

G Bty had a notable adventure when Gnr Ward, Wajax water pump in hand, leapt off a helicopter skid onto dry land. He disappeared, all 6 ft. 2 inches of him, into the muskeg for what seemed a very long time, until he finally emerged, much to the relief of his troop commander, without the pump, but with a fierce hatred of muskeg.

Also during Op Ballast MBdr Nearing pioneered the TSQ of "Treetop Air Controller". This he performed by climbing a tree until at eye level with a helicopter pilot and then directing the pilot in dropping water into the dense bush below.

The regiment deployed back to Shilo on 10 June, tired and dirty, but able to look back on a difficult job well done, as well as some memorable fishing. A small crew, rotated among the batteries, stayed behind to support the civilian mop-up crew until finally withdrawn on 29 June at which time Op Ballast drew to a close.



*Relaxing on OP BALLAST. MBdr Lewis and Bdr Clow serenade the troops. The fishing was good, too.*

### BATUS

BATUS is an acronym for British Army Training Unit Suffield, maintained by the British Army in order to provide their mechanized battle groups with live-fire exercises under conditions unobtainable in the UK.

Canadian combat teams occasionally participate, two having done so in 1980 with affiliated FOO parties from 3 RCHA joining their supported units for the three-week-long serials. Capt McIntosh from G Bty took his party to Suffield from 20 June to 10 July to support B Coy, 2 PPCLI. The following serial saw Capt LaRocque and his crew supporting A Coy, 1 PPCLI.

The highlight of each serial is a battle group live fire exercise with a battery of Abbots firing in support. Realism is striven for and achieved, resulting in excellent training. Due to Canada's stricter safety regulations this realism is unobtainable with the Canadian Army.

For the participating FOO parties, BATUS is invaluable--the only place where Canadian observers can take part in a tank-infantry live fire exercise under such realistic conditions.

### NRQS

Beginning in mid-June the militia personnel who were to be the staff for the 1980 National Rank and Qualification School began to descend on Shilo. However because of manning shortfalls and shortages of qualified individuals there was a requirement for augmentation from 3 RCHA to the tune of almost 100 all ranks. The regimental commitment extended from school administration to detachment 2ICs in the firing battery, to instructors on various courses up to and including the Major Qualifying Course.

All summer the militia students trained enthusiastically towards the final exercise, when everything was put together as a two-battery live fire-and-movement regimental exercise. For this exercise 3 RCHA participation was reduced, although the regiment was still well represented. Despite the fact that the majority of the militiamen were relatively new to the army and by regular standards had had shortened courses, they amply met the challenges presented to them and the exercise was an unqualified success.

Maximum effort on the part of the regiment in supporting NRQS is very much in our self interest, for many of the militiamen thus trained appear in our ranks later, either as new recruits or as Class C callouts.

### FLYOVER 80

G Bty, the 3 RCHA Operation Pendant battery, originally flew over to Germany in January 1979, the trendsetter for other sub-units which have subsequently done so. Such an impression was made that the battery was invited back in September 1980 to take part in Ex Certain Rampart and the 4 CMBG field exercise which preceded it.

Because of other training priorities at home, only the BC and FOO parties, the recce and CP group, the BSM and, for some reason known only to him and the BSM, the 3 RCHA Chief Cook could go. This little group, 31 strong, was led by Maj Learmonth out of Brandon by Herc early on 1 September. After a very comfortable night in a posh hotel in Ottawa, the merry band arrived in Lahr on 3 September.

Following a day spent in overcoming jet lag and drawing essential stores and vehicles, the G Bty contingent drove to Grafenwohr. There it joined 1 RCHA in the "field", sleeping in cots and eating the delicious 1 RCHA pizza. While in Graf most battery members made a rather sobering side trip to the site of Dachau concentration camp, near Munich.

On 9 September G Bty, along with the rest of 4 CMBG and a German battalion as enemy, deployed for the brigade exercise. Taking part in a full-scale field exercise without guns may seem easy at first glance, but in fact it was no lark. The BC and the FOOs, having no permanent affiliations, were kept moving continuously; regrouping at times, every several hours. At the gun end an undermanned CP and the conduct of full reconnaissance kept the pace fast throughout. During Ex CERTAIN RAMPART the GPO, Lt Poirier, was given the opportunity, not often seen in 3 RCHA, of observing a full Div Arty HQ in the field during the two weeks he spent there as an LO.

Due to the lack of guns and the frenzied movement of the FOOs the two exercises were often frustrating, but



*G Bty tours the castle, Rastatt, Baden*

this was more than outweighed by the opportunity of seeing a full corps in the field, and the chance to exercise at some place other than Shilo or Wainwright. After this exercise, as after the last REFORGER G Bty attended, the battery was left with no doubts about its ability to carry out the assigned Pendant role.

Following the exercise, the two weeks spent in Lahr were a rigorous round of social functions, highlighted by a trip of seven G Bty members to G Bty 7RHA (Mercer's Troop) in the field in northern Germany. The British could not have been more hospitable (nor the gasthof owners more patient) and plans were initiated for a Mercer's Troop visit to G Bty in the spring of 1981.

#### THE LOUISIANA EXCHANGE

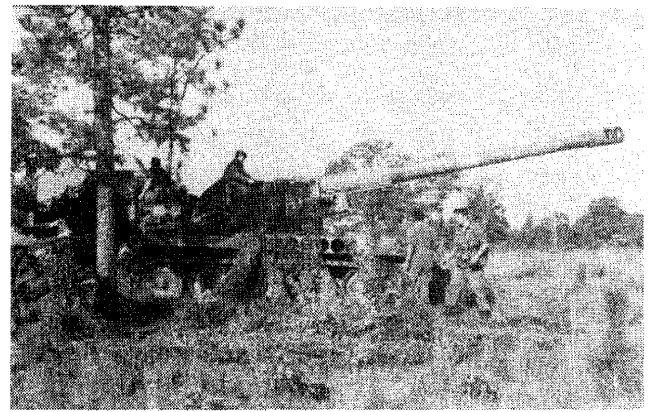
Usually 3 RCHA's annual training is as predictable as the seasons, which made J Bty's visit to Fort Polk, Louisiana a welcome change. The visit, under the auspices of the Small Unit Exchange Programme, was hosted by the US 3/21st Field Artillery (The "Devil's Cannons"). This battalion in turn sent their Bty A to Shilo.

J Bty arrived in Ft Polk on 10 October 1980 and Bty A boarded the same Canadian Herc to travel to Shilo, arriving on 11 October.



*LCol Cole, CO 3/21 FA, inspects J Bty, accompanied by Maj Davidson and Capt Kaufman*

While in the US J Bty learned to fire the 8 inch howitzer (M110A2) as well as the M-16 and the M-203 grenade launcher. Extensive NBCW training was conducted in the excellent facilities available. Field training consisted of several days' dry as well as three day live exercise with the Devil's Cannons. During the exercise the Americans graciously gave J Bty the lion's share of the 300 available rounds. The culmination of the exercise was an anti-tank shoot, which J Bty won hands down due to sterling performances by Sgts Lamore, Pierunek and Demings.



*J Bty becomes the only 8-inch battery in the Royal Regiment - Ft Polk, Louisiana*

In addition to fun on the ranges, fun was had during a three day break in which J Bty members travelled as far as Houston and New Orleans. The head count at the end of the weekend added up to the number of heads which got off the Herc on arrival, although extreme caution had to be exercised to ensure some heads weren't counted twice.



*Exporting Canadian culture- Fort Polk*

J Bty returned on USAF Herc on 30 October with heads high after an extremely beneficial three weeks. Bty A, fresh from balmy Louisiana, found Shilo cold and very barren. The Americans were also quite taken aback by the fact that guns did not have to deploy within 100 M of a BP.



*Would you buy a used car from this man? Would you dare refuse? BSM Martens, J Bty.*

The Americans functioned as a fully participating gun battery in 3 RCHA and despite the novelty of equipment and procedures, by the end of practice camp they were competing for adjustments and winning!

On their return to Ft Polk the US gunners could look back on a hard exercise during which they had learned considerably about different ways of doing things. What they remember most, however, was the cold.



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## EX POISON DART

During the last part of October 1980, Arty Tac and the U Bty command post departed Shilo for Calgary. For the next four days they took part in Ex POISON DART 80, an HQ 1 CBG Command Post Exercise in a field setting.

The exercise was held in the Sarcee training area and besides the main function of the exercise, which was to practice the brigade HQ in the conduct of defensive operations, effort was devoted to preparing it for Ex RITE SIMPLE. Moves were frequent and the step-up capability well practiced. For the contingent from 3 RCHA the chance, seldom occurring, of operating with brigade HQ was put to good use.

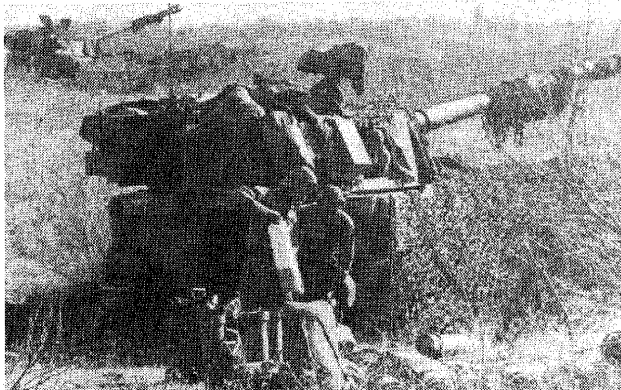


*Sgt H Fladseth, G Bty BC Tech, assists Capt E Cambon, BC A Bty 3/21 FA, during a fire plan on Ex LIMBER GUNNER 8002.*

## FALL PRACTICE CAMP

Ex LIMBER GUNNER 8002 was held from 13-31 October, with the aim of practicing 3 RCHA in conduct of defensive operations in support of 1 CBG. Emphasis throughout was placed on fire planning.

Due to manpower shortages and the requirement to run a TQ3 and CLC course, the full complement of guns was not fielded. Despite this all activities were conducted as if all guns were present, with no detrimental results.



*Although an 8-inch unit, the American gunners adapted well to the M109.*

Much of the effort during the practice camp was expended in familiarizing the US battery, A/3/21 Field Artillery, with Canadian equipment and procedures. This job was greatly aided by the USIG from the School of Artillery CTC, Capt RE Evans.

Considering the fact that the regiment had only one Canadian gun battery (G), the practice camp went very well indeed. Training objectives were met and by the end of the CO's exercise the regiment was working together as though it was in the field non-stop.

Full use was made during the fire planning of four CF 5s from 434 Tactical Fighter Squadron. FACING was done by the regiment's own FACs, 408 Tac Hel Sqn and the TACP from 1 CBG. Also in attendance was the mortar platoon from 2 PPCLI, led by Lt Drew, who by now is a very familiar face in 3 RCHA.

## EX RITE SIMPLE IX

Exercise LIMBER GUNNER 8002 ended on 30 October, but there was no rest for several communicators from the signals troop who flew, along with their vehicles, from Brandon early the next day. Their destination was CFB Valcartier and Ex RITE SIMPLE IX, a war game-assisted division CPX.

Once on the ground the signallers settled into the rabbit warrens of the cadet camp then headed off to sample the flesh pots of Quebec City. On Monday they went to work, half of them working on the installation of the communications for the lower control and half joining the 1 CBG HQ and Sigs Sqn for a shake-out exercise.

The remainder of the regiment (the total 3 RCHA commitment was over 90 all ranks) arrived on 7 November. There was a plethora of jobs to be done and with the exception of Arty Tac and the U Bty CP, they were all strange jobs in either lower or higher control or in real administration. The bulk of people was employed in lower control with RCPO's shop, four BC parties and an air defence cell all learning the ropes of fighting as realistic as possible a war on the board, and trying to provide realistic reports to brigade HQ.

The war itself, or actually two wars, stretched over five days. The restart part-way through led to the most famous cartoon written for the exercise: an accurate depiction of all the lower controllers gathered around MGen Baker and echoing the plaintive "We'll start again, Sir" from the Kraft commercial.

Despite the attraction of la Ville de Quebec to us poor souls from Shilo, the end of the exercise saw everyone looking forward to returning home. The personnel move was complete by 25 November, although the last vehicles returned three weeks after that date.

Ex RITE SIMPLE, although quite boring at times, was invaluable for the staff work exercised and the chance to see a division command and control system in operation.

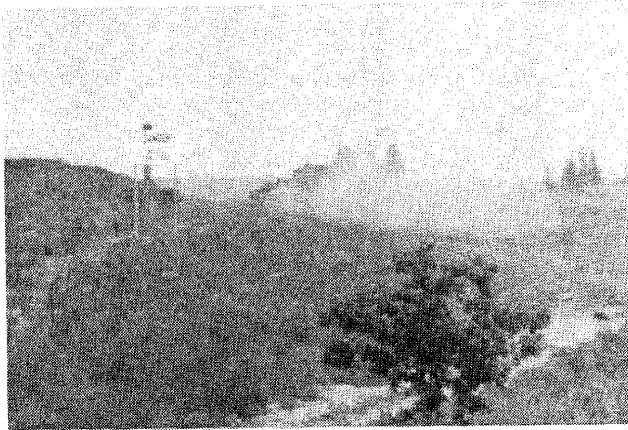


*The RCPO's shop on Ex RITE SIMPLE IX*

**CONCLUSION**

In retrospect, 1980 was a highly successful year for 3 RCHA. Morale was high all year, as shown by the intense interest in sports and artillery competitions and the popularity of regimental dances. The usual series of exercises was held, regimental schools taught, and refresher training conducted: all, it sometimes seemed, at the same time and competing for the same resources. Despite this, quality did not suffer and maximum effort went into everything we did. In addition to the usual, 3 RCHA became highly proficient at fire fighting, a skill which may be needed as 1981 shows evidence of becoming another drought year.

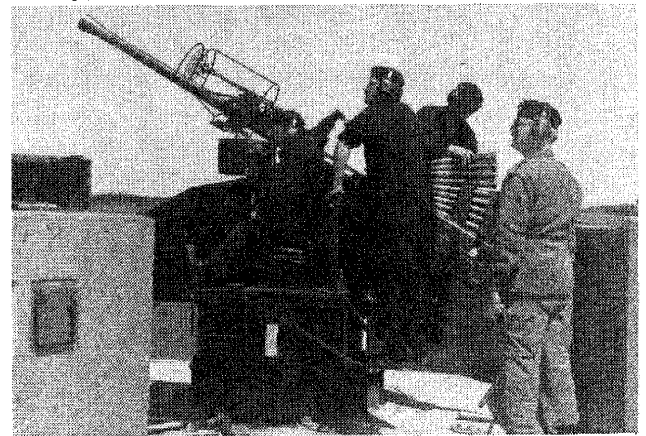
1981 is going to be a year full of promise and change. INVERTRON and the laser range finder are new equipments we will take on inventory this year. RV 81 and the conduct of trials for the CERVANTES radar are forecast activities, and the end of the year will see the regiment reconfigured and training for Cyprus. The re-establishment of the RCA depot in the fall will no doubt provide additional challenges. All in all, 1981, even by 3 RCHA's standards of "max flex", should prove to be an interesting year.



*Shilo becomes a Mecca for Blowpipe firers.*



*The CO, LCol JA Mac Innis, carves the regimental turkey, Christmas dinner 1980.*



*... and Boffin firers.*

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### Le Cinquieme Regiment d'Artilerie Legere du Canada

"Ubique" on ne peut trouver meilleur mot pour decrire l'annee du 5e Regiment d'artillerie legere du Canada. En effet apres multes preparations nous sommes arrives sur l'ile d'Aphrodite pour trouver un groupe souriant, le 3e Bataillon du Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. Le deplacement Valcartier - Chypre s'est effectuee en trois phases soit le groupe precurseur parti le 22 Septembre, et les deux groupes principaux partis les 29 Septembre et 1e Octobre. Les membres du regiment ont aussitot pris leurs postes malgre une temperature ecrasante. Quelle difference avec Valcartier! Meme le Chef d'etat major de la defense, le General Ramsey Withers s'etait deplace pour nous accueillir. Plusieurs visiteurs de marque ont tenu a nous visiter des les premiers mois soit le Lieutenant Colonel J.P. Bouvette ancien Commandant du 5e, en Novembre; et le Lieutenant General J.J. Paradis, Commandant de la force mobile, au debut Decembre. Noel n'a pas ete oublie car les officiers et sous-officiers seniors ont pris les postes le 24 Decembre permettant ainsi aux membres du regiment de tenir leur reveillon, agremente de sketches et de bonnes bieres Canadiennes. Le 25 Decembre, tout revenait a la normale, les officiers et sous-officiers seniors celebrant a leur tour.



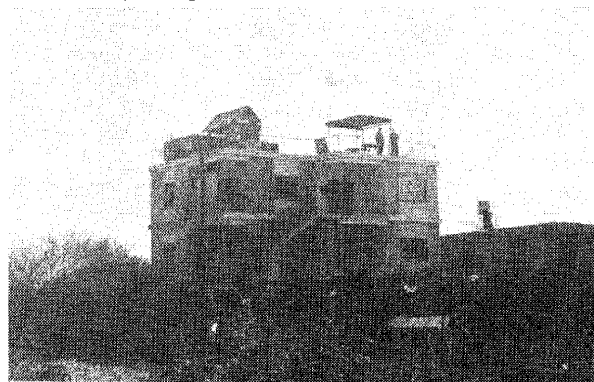
*Le Bdr/C Soucy au depart!  
Six mois ce n'est pas si long que ca*



M. Rollie Hammond et son spectacle donna trois representations feeriques qui resteront longtemps gravees dans la memoire de tous les membres du Regiment. Le 15 Janvier se tenait l'evenement tant attendu de tous, la presentation de la fameuse medaille. Le Major-General Quinn, un irlandais et Commandant de la force des Nations-Unies a Chypre, le Major-General D. Baker, Artilleur senior au sein des Forces Canadiennes ainsi que le Col Hewson Commandant du contingent Canadien procederent a la remise des medailles sous l'oeil émerveille de plusieurs invites de marque dont les ambassadeurs Americains, Britanniques et Finlandais.

Le Brigadier General W.W. Turner, Colonel Commandant du Regiment et le Col Beaudry, ancien Commandant du 5e et Directeur de l'artillerie sont aussi passes nous dire quelques mots.

Le Brigadier-General Francois Richard, Commandant du 5e Groupe-Brigade du Canada nous rendit visite en



*Po Vineyard: A la hauteur de l situation*

fevrier, alors que se tenait notre carnaval de "Chebec". Il etait bon de se retremper dans l'ambiance du Quebec surtout au temps du Carnaval avec ses celebrations et ses joies.

Bref une annee tres mouvementee. Chaque membre du regiment peut etre fier de sa performance en tant que gardien de la paix et ambassadeur de l'artillerie et par dessus tout en tant qu'ambassadeur du Canada.



*Po Bastion. Tout est calme*

#### **EN 1980: RIEN NE VAUT LE "Q"**

En revenant de vacances bien meritees d'ailleurs, un regain de vie et une activite febrile s'emparent de la batterie Q. En effet, les artilleurs, tout feu tout flamme, se preparent, tout comme nos camarades de la brigade, pour l'exercice NEZ ROUGE.

Les premieres journees, constituant l'endoctrinement aux conditions hivernales, furent consacrees a la construction de postes d'observation ou les troupes C et D ont su faire preuve d'ingeniosite suivant le plan des architectes, les Capt Philippe Toussaint et Jean-Pierre Poirier, tandis que la troupe se rejoissait de la presence des artilleurs Boudreau, Fleet et Tetreault, facilitant enormement la tache de leurs confreres. Une fois cette phase terminee et une bonne nuit de repos chacun chez soi, le regiment repartait en helicoptere, et cette fois, avec nos obusiers.

La batterie, supportant le 2RCR a du effectuer de multiples deploiements heliportes afin de subvenir adequatement aux exigences operationnelles. Nos plans de defense rapprochee furent mis a l'epreuve lors de l'infiltration de quelques elements de la force rouge mais, grace a la vigilance des Artilleurs Despres et Michaud la batterie fut alertee et l'ennemi se retira de peine et de misere, sous le crepitement de nos armes d'appui. Apres quelques jours de tranquillite, personne n'osant plus s'approcher de notre position, quelques artilleurs patrouillerent le secteur (s'adonnant etre non loin de la bie X) et l'Art St-Jacques revint avec un goniometre-boussole trouve abandonne a l'oree d'un bois. Quel ne fut pas la reaction du Capt Tremblay, de la bie X, lorsque son OPC proceda a une verification d'azimut le lendemain a l'aube. Finalement, apres un repli de la force rouge, les artilleurs, gais comme des pinsons, retrouverent le bercail pour le repos du guerrier.

En fevrier, environ 75% des effectifs de la batterie se fraya une place au sein de l'ecole regimentaire, soit en tant que candidats, instructeurs ou officiers de cours. Les autres se sont affaires a maintenir les obusiers, vehicules et equipement en bon etat, et a remplir les taches diverses nous incombant.

Enfin la saison des fleurs se faisant sentir, tous les membres de la batterie, le sang chaud, etaient prêts a relever les gants devant quiconque tenterait de leur donner du fil a

retordre. Apres deux semaines de manoeuvres a Valcartier afin d'amalgamer les nouveaux atouts et de raffiner nos competences techniques, le regiment largua les amarres quittant le berceau de l'Amerique du Nord, sans tambour ni trompette, en direction du paradis du guerrier, ou les grenouilles coassent a travers le gazouillement des hirondelles. (. . . BFC Gagetown . . .)

Une fois de plus, la batterie Q a su prendre la balle au bond et maintenir sa bonne image en regardant la majorite des missions de tir regimentaire. Les Artilleurs Brunet, Blouin, Boivin, le "prof" Gagnon, Pouliot et Ross, sous la supervision etroite du Sgt Melanson ont rapidement maitrise l'art de controler l'HP 41C et le tout se deroulant a une vitesse vertigineuse. (le Capt Bernier en a eu la conviction apres une courte visite sur la position . . .) Apres ces journees laborieuses, le Bdr Quesnel, les Art Blackburn, Deschesnes et St-Jacques, responsables des munitions, auraient certainement pu se presenter au concours de M. Univers.

Puis vint le moment tant attendu . . . la journee des competitions annuelles. Le moral de la batterie atteignit son point culminant - du Bdr Theriault arborant fierement un drapeau de la bie Q sur son vehicule de poste de commandement, jusqu'au Major Dallaire encourageant ses hommes, en passant par le Capt Cantin exhibant la "Plug" regimentaire (presentee par les officiers de la bie X quelques jours auparavant).

Le desir de triompher s'empara de tous les membres de la batterie et . . . ce qui devait arriver se produisit: pour une deuxieme annee consecutive les artilleurs de la batterie Q se sont vu octroyer deux victoires contre une. La troupe C a su dominer la mise en action rapide grace a l'oeil vigilant du Capt Philippe Toussaint et au dynamisme des Lt Brynkus (A/OPC), l'Adj Maillet (SMT) et des chefs de piece, les BdrC Labrie, Benay et Jobin. En ce qui concerne le tir a vue, le Capt Cantin (OPC) seconde par le Sgt Ray Melanson ont su, une fois de plus, mener a terme un travail d'equipe sans equivoque. Le tir en embuscade des chefs de piece evoqua quelques controverses et le BdrC Cloutier et son equipage se sont contentes du 4e rang. Il fallait bien en laisser un a la bie X . . .

Mais l'annee 80 en fut une courte dans l'histoire de la bie Q. Eh oui . . . tout a une fin, ce qui nous amene au 24 mai, jour de la reorganisation du regiment en vue des preparatifs pour Chypre. La bie dut se dissoudre afin de renflouer les rangs des bies X, V, operations et BBC (chacun a eu sa part du gateau! . . .)



*Les Major Gallant et Dallaire lors d'un briefing au poste d'observation*

Le Major Dallaire, non sans regret, remit le commandement de sa batterie au nouveau venu, le Major Hopper, avant de se joindre aux Marines americains. Le Cmdt A, le Capt Hidioglou occupe le poste de Capt-Adjit (un fait a noter, c'est qu'il garde son chauffeur pour Chypre: l'Art Fleet; qui sait, peut-etre en aura-t-il besoin. . .)

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**DID YOU KNOW**

that the RCA assumed, in place of Battle Honours, the mottos "Ubique" (everywhere) and "Quo Fas et Gloria Ducunt" (whither right and glory lead) on 5 Aug 1926.

Le Capt Brule devient l'officier de renseignements, le Capt Poirier se retrouve au detachement du CIC alors que notre valeureux francais, le Capt Toussaint retourne chez lui, gave de bonnes histoires de guerre. Le Capt Cantin lui, joint les rangs de la Bie X en tant qu'officier des operations. Meme si plusieurs occupent des postes ici et la au sein du regiment, la Bie Q a quand meme garde une certaine entite en ayant une troupe sur la ligne MLC sous la gouverne du Lt Brynkus aide par l'A/Adj Melanson et tres bien seconde par le Sgt Ulrich et les A/Sgt Peloquin et Trepanier. Le Capt Gagnon assume le commandement de la troupe de reconnaissance appuyee par l'Adj Maillet et les A/Sgt Cloutier, Boucher et Roy.

Bref, tous anticipent le retour de Chypre afin de se retrouver, plus fringants que jamais, et continuer notre tache dans une ambiance et avec un esprit de corps si bien etabli.

Comme dirait l'Art "Zulu" Belanger: "Y a rien qui vaut le 'Q'".

### LES ACTIVITES DE LA BIE "VICTOR"

La Bie V a eu une annee bien remplie au sein du Regiment. Le tout debuta un mois d'Octobre 79 par l'ecole regimentaire et lors de cette ecole la Bie a mene, sous les ordres du Capt Boissonneault, son premier cours de Blowpipe. Les stagiaires sur ce cours ont tire leur missile a Gagetown au mois d'avril 80. Lors de cette ecole il y eut aussi des cours de Boffin, chauffeurs et communicateurs. Il est a noter que presentement 80% de nos artilleurs sont qualifies Blowpipe et Boffin.

L'annee 80 debuta par une re-organisation de la Bie: il y eut les departs du Capt Nickerson, du Lt Pellan et l'arrivee des Lts Grossinger et Reid. Il y eut aussi des changements au niveau des sous-officiers et hommes et ceci pour permettre a tous les artilleurs d'avoir une connaissance du metier anti-aerien.



Arts Maroise et Bissonnette. Lors d'un deployment du missile Blowpipe

La Bie prit part a l'ex "NEX ROUGE 80" avec le deployment de quatre sections de Blowpipe. Tous les deployments se firent soit a pied ou par helicopteres. Beaucoup de lecons furent apprises lors de ces deployments d'hiver. Le Maj Gee et l'adjum Hautcoeur, notre CB et SMB eurent l'occasion d'assister a la conference anti-aerienne qui eut lieu a Lahr a la fin de janvier; ils nous sont revenus avec beaucoup d'idees et de plans futurs pour la defense aerienne.

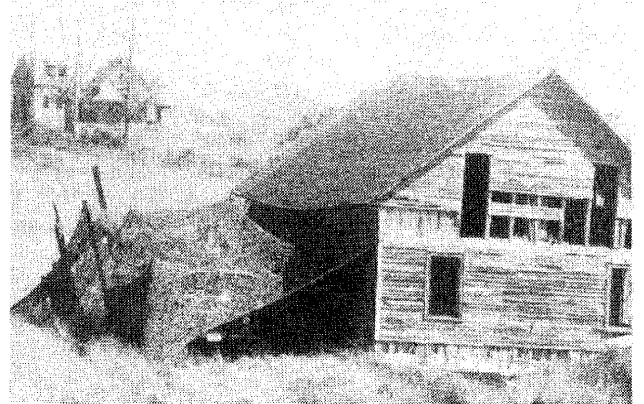
Au debut de fevrier il y eut une autre ecole regimentaire. Durant cette periode la Bie V a mene un cours de Blowpipe sous les ordres du Lt Cliche et un cours de Boffin sous les ordres du Lt Grossinger. Le tir reel de Boffin eut lieu a Valcartier et nous avons pu assister a du tres bon tir sur les avions et les ballons. A cette occasion l'artilleur Parr a descendu un avion TATS 1 avec un coup au but.



Le Bdr/C Provencher envoie des rapports d'observation a son PC

Au debut d'avril, la Bie quitta Valcartier pour le "soleil" enchanteur de Gagetown. La 1ere partie de cet exercice consista en tir reel de Boffin et Blowpipe et en continuation de l'entrainement annuel. Un bivouac fut installe a Lauvina et apres une semaine de pluie continuee, les membres de la Bie marchaient dans la boue caracteristique de Gagetown, "N'est-ce pas, Maj Gallant?" Le tir de Blowpipe fut un reel succes. De fait il y eut 44 missiles de tirs sans aucun rate de percussion et deux ne de nos Artilleurs, Marois et Legault, enregistrent des coups directs sur les illuminants de 105mm.

Après ce tir, il y eut un exercice de Bie pour atteindre une norme uniforme dans toutes les sections. Ensuite la Bie supporta le cours de commandant de section. Nos membres eurent l'occasion de faire beaucoup de deployments tactiques sous les ordres des stagiaires du cours.



Camouflage d'un vehicule lors du support au cours de Commandant de Section qui eut lieu a Gagetown au mois d'avril et mai 80

Au retour de Gagetown, il y eu la reorganisation de la Bie en preparation pour Chypre. Il y eu les departs des Capt Roy, Tremblay et des Lts Cliche et Reid et l'arrivee du Capt McRobbie et des Lts Harvey et Brynkus. Il y eut aussi l'arrivee d'une troupe complete de la Bie Q pour amener notre etablissement a 111 tous grades. Une fois la Bie reorganisee, l'entrainement preparatoire pour Chypre commença. Il y avait une equipe specialisee sous les ordres du Sgt Robichaud, pour donner l'entrainement sur les armes portatives et le M84. Toute la Bie eut l'occasion de reviser les procedures de maniemment de la mitrailleuse polyvalente et lourde.

Il y eut aussi un cours de conduite a gauche et de navigation. Tous les membres eurent le plaisir de faire du tir de nuit avec les NOD et STARLIGHT. L'entrainement s'est continuee jusqu'aux vacances annuelles alors que tous profiterent de trois belles semaines de conge.





*Deploiement d'un missile Blowpipe*

Au retour des vacances l'entraînement devint encore plus sérieux et plus ardu. Les Cmdts de troupe, le Capt Boissonneault, les Lts Harvey et Brynkus, furent responsables d'amener leurs troupes à une norme uniforme dans le travail de fantassin. Après un exercice d'une semaine, incluant toutes les phases de la guerre, le Maj Gee a affirmé qu'il était fier de sa bie et que l'entraînement avait vraiment porté fruit.

Présentement nous en sommes à nos derniers préparatifs avant le grand départ pour l'île d'Amour. Le prochain article du Gunner vous en dira certainement plus long sur le passage du 5e RALC à Chypre. Il est à noter que c'est la 1ère fois qu'un Regiment d'artillerie au complet est envoyé à Chypre comme contingent canadien.

### NEZ ROUGE

Et oui, l'hiver et ses misères sont de retour. Par un beau matin du mois de janvier, le 5e RALC se met en branle-bas de combat. Hélicoptères, toboggans, raquettes, des rations pour trois jours et nous voilà dans la neige pour 15 jours.



*Le 5e RALC "Aeroporte" en plein travail*

La bie X suit les ordres recus et, après un déplacement aérien bien réussi, se déploie dans une position défensive stratégique. Les pièces sont mises en batteries et avec de l'ingéniosité, les chefs de pièces réussissent bien à dissimuler leurs pièces respectives. Entre les sessions de garde, les repas et le repos, l'Adjudant Derooy donne des cours de guerre en hiver. Il s'agit d'un rappel pour la majorité des hommes, mais certains nouveaux arrivés ne cachent pas leur surprise devant la chaleur que dégage un abri de bois avec feu, bien construit.

Après quelques jours de ce régime, les pièces s'envolent vers notre position permanente, pendant que les hommes font une marche de 10 milles à travers bois, rivières et sentiers afin de retrouver la chaleur de leur foyer.



*Le BdrC Lessard lors d'un tir de la Bie Q pendant l'exercice NEZ ROUGE*

Les membres de la bie Q, eux, agissent en vieux combattants et dégagent des postes d'observation en des points stratégiques. "Si on veut battre l'ennemi on doit voir l'ennemi, sans être vu si possible" (parole célèbre d'un officier de la bie). On s'exerce à la guerre en montagne. On occupe différentes positions défensives. On marche en tirant les toboggans et on s'entraîne à la guerre par conditions hivernales. Le moral reste bon malgré le vent et le froid. Plusieurs hommes apprennent des leçons valables et se disent qu'après tout il faut vraiment "être quelqu'un pour en être".



*La marche est longue et pénible, n'est-ce pas Adjum Dubuc!*

De leur côté, les tacticiens de la bie V mettent au point un système de patrouille. Tout le monde de la bie Y passe. On bouge continuellement, montant et démontant les tentes. On y pratique la marche à la boussole. On y ouvre de nouveaux sentiers à travers bois. Également, on s'exerce à déployer les détachements avec une conscience militaire exemplaire. L'exercice a porté ses fruits et c'est avec joie que les officiers dirigent hommes et équipements vers la position permanente.

### PIECE MARITIME

Du 15 avril au 9 mai 80, le Regiment s'est déployé pour l'exercice PIECE MARITIME en vue de supporter le cours d'instructeurs en artillerie. L'exercice était divisé en deux phases. La première partie s'est déroulée à la BFC Valcartier et consistait à exercer le poste de commandement régimentaire et ceux des batteries afin de développer le travail d'équipe pour les plans de feu régimentaire. Durant cette phase, le peloton de mortiers du 2 RCR s'est déployé avec nous et a tiré pour nos plans de feu. Cette expérience s'est révélée excellente autant pour les artilleurs que pour les fantassins et nous espérons les revoir bientôt.

## EXPEDITION PREMIER PARC 3-13 JUILLET 80 FORMATION PAR L'AVEVENTURE

Après un déplacement par route à la BFC Gagetown, le Regiment se retrouva sous tente au bivouac Hibernia pour la deuxième phase, prêt à appuyer l'École d'Artillerie. Durant les trois premiers jours de la phase deux, le cours de 6A s'est joint à nous avec leurs obusiers M-109 afin de former une troisième batterie et ainsi fournir entraînement plus réaliste. Les artilleurs du Regiment ont ainsi pu observer en action une pièce d'équipement qu'ils ne voient habituellement pas à Valcartier. La batterie "W" a ensuite remplacé le cours de 6A en tant qu'indicateur d'appel "3" et a pu vivre des minutes d'action intenses lors des missions de tir régimentaire. Au total, 1500 obus furent tirés durant les quelques vingt plans de feu.

Lorsque les plans de feu régimentaire furent terminés, le Regiment a tenu ses compétitions annuelles de tir à vue, mise en action rapide et tir en embuscade. Après une chaude lutte la batterie Q est la troupe C gagnèrent respectivement le tir à vue et la mise en action rapide tandis que trois détachements de la batterie X remportèrent les trois premières positions du tir en embuscade.



*Détachement s'affairant à la mise en position lors d'une compétition de tir en embuscade*

Durant l'exercice, plusieurs incidents cocasses eurent lieu. Entre autres, un magnifique ours noir fut traumatisé lorsqu'il rencontra, au milieu du bivouac, notre seul et unique Lt Pellan. Sa peur maîtrisée, l'ours devint un habitué du camp. Le dernier soir de l'exercice, les sous-officiers seniors organisèrent un dîner régimentaire sous la tente. Les officiers, de leur côté, furent invités à un dîner parrainé par l'École d'Artillerie. Ceux-ci ainsi pu fraterniser et se remémorer de vieilles histoires de guerre. Lors de l'arrivée du Colonel Commandant, le General W.W. Turner, une salve d'honneur fut tirée par les nouveaux "IG" avec les canons miniatures.

Au cours de la dernière journée au camp Hibernia, les officiers furent invités par le SMR à quitter le bivouac afin que les hommes puissent le faire - invitation qui fut prestement acceptée. Le lendemain à 0300 hres, le Regiment entreprit le retour vers la BFC Valcartier qui s'effectua sans incident.

Quatre juillet, trois heures du matin, les enfants jouent encre dans les rues, le soleil luit depuis quatre mois, la nuit est fraîche (2 degrés C) et vingt soldats, tous rangs du 5e Regiment d'artillerie légère du Canada de Valcartier (5 RALC) essaient de dormir . . . Nous sommes à Pananirtung sur la Terre de Baffin (T.N.O.)

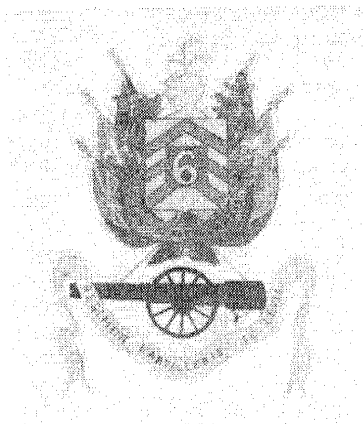
En effet depuis quelques mois et sous l'initiative de deux officiers (des batteries X et Q) et le support enthousiaste du commandant, l'on se prépare pour cette courte expédition. La mission est simple: amener quinze soldats du 5e RALC et trois caporaux-chefs pour une randonnée pédestre de 100 milles sur un terrain très difficile du Grand Nord canadien. Tous les participants seront volontaires, en bonne condition physique et désireux d'en apprendre sur cette partie inexplorée du territoire canadien. Aucun (sauf le chef d'expédition) n'a jamais foulé le pergélisol (terre gelée en permanence).

Équipes de tapis de sol militaires, de tentes arctiques civiles, de rations militaires desséchées (LRPs) et d'un bâton de hockey tronqué comme bâton de marche, nos artilleurs, après six jours d'entraînement à la BFC Valcartier et sept heures de vol en Buffalo iront s'attaquer au col de Pangnirtung. Ils affronteront successivement les assauts des enfants Inuit, le soleil permanent, les rivières à eaux glaciales, la moraine, le "muskeg", la montagne et le glacier. Tous réapprendront les techniques de la marche en montagne, les cordages et nœuds et les techniques de survie. Après huit jours de marche avec sac à dos, le samedi matin 12 juillet, la marche se précipite, nous rentrons à Pangnirtung. L'odeur du village remplit l'atmosphère, le sang s'aiguise à l'odeur de la fumée et de la nicotine mêlée à celle du varech de la marée descendante. De retour au village tous se précipitent: certains au comptoir de la Baie d'Hudson, d'autres à la pêche à Ilkalu (omble de l'Arctique), d'autres aux douches, tous sur la bouffe. Quelques-uns passeront l'après-midi aux achats de sculptures et de peaux de phoque, d'autres à la pêche, l'Artilleur Parr remportera les palmes pour le plus gros poisson et le plus grand nombre de captures. En soirée, tous dégusteront du bannock Inuit et certains passeront la nuit (ensoleillée) à la pêche alors que d'autres iront écouter de la disco chez certaines Inuit pendant que l'Artilleur Morin ira dormir avec les enfants.

Le lendemain, nous revenons à Valcartier, pauvres d'argent, riches de visions de glaciers, de montagnes, de vallées, riches du souvenir des Inuit, d'une certaine découverte de soi, remplis de fatigue et de joie.

"No man who knew soldiers or their peculiar way of thinking, or who was acquainted with the many little trifles that go to make up esprit de corps, and that form as it were a line between it and discipline, would ever deprive a soldier of any peculiarity that he prized himself in, without some overpowering reason to do so."

ON DISCIPLINE by Field Marshal Lord Wolseley



1899

### 6e Regiment d'Artilerie de Campagne (M) RAC

Le 6e Regiment d'artillerie de Campagne a change de Commandant le 28 Septembre 1980. La ceremonie eut lieu sous l'egide du Colonel-honoraire, le Colonel Jacques de Billy. La passation de commandement eut lieu entre le Lieutenant-Colonel Clement Gaudreau, commandant sortant et le Lieutenant-Colonel Jean B de Grasse, nouveau commandant.

The 6e Regiment d'artillerie de Campagne had a change of Command on the 28 September 1980. The ceremony was held under the aegis of the Honorary Colonel, Colonel Jacques de Billy. The change of command was between Lieutenant-Colonel Clement Gaudreau, the outgoing Commanding Officer, and Lieutenant-Colonel Jean B de Grasse, the incoming Commanding Officer.



*Le Colonel Jacques de Billy presente le sabre au Lieutenant-Colonel Jean B de Grasse. Au centre, en retrait, le Lieutenant-Colonel Clément Gaudreau*

*Colonel Jacques de Billy presents the sword to Lieutenant-Colonel Jean B de Grasse. In the background, in the center, Lieutenant-Colonel Clément Gaudreau*

Après un debut d'annee chargee de cours, le 6e RAC se rendit a la base de Gagetown pour mettre en pratique toutes ces connaissances nouvellement acquises. L'exercice "Petite Mere II", tenu a la fin aout, s'est revele etre un succes. Pour beaucoup, l'opportunitè de s'entraîner dans le "paradis des artilleurs", etait un changement merveilleux aux 3 km<sup>2</sup> d'impact de Valcartier.

6e RAC deployed at Base Gagetown to practise the newly acquired knowledge from the courses given in the early part of the year. Exercise Petite Mere II, held at the end of August, turned out to be a success. For many the opportunity to train in the "gunner's paradise", was a marvelous change from the 3 km<sup>2</sup> of impact range in Valcartier.



*Le Sergent Martel avec une partie de son détachement: les artilleurs Paquet, Casault et Giroux. Pouvoir s'entraîner sans une multitude de restrictions, rend l'entraînement bien plus agréable.*

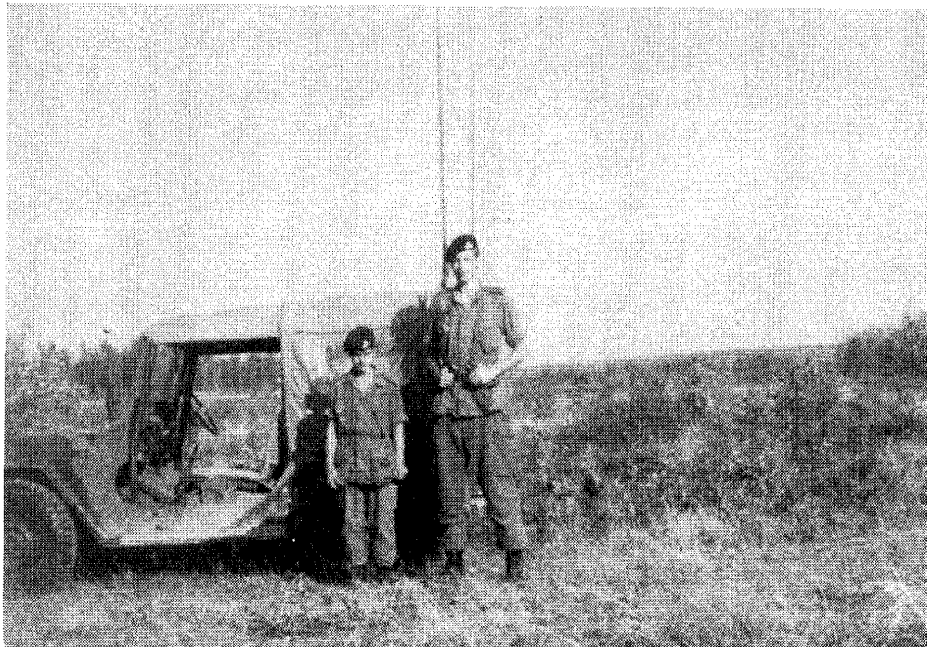
*Sergeant Martel with part of his detachment: gunners Paquet, Casault and Giroux. To be able to train without a lot of restrictions, makes training so much more pleasant.*

L'automne 80 a vu la reprise de l'entraînement et du recrutement, également la création d'un QG tactique du Commandant pour le déploiement de l'artillerie du Secteur de l'Est (M).

Fall of 80 brought back the training and recruiting, also the creation of the Commanding Officer's tactical HQ for Secteur de l'est (M) artillery deployment.

L'effectif du 6e RAC se compose de 164 membres: 21 officiers, 15 sous-officiers, et la troupe de 128.

6e RAC strength is 164 members: 21 officers, 15 senior NCOs and 128 ORs.



*Les bons artilleurs viennent de toutes les grandeurs. A gauche, l'artilleur Gagné et à droite l'artilleur Leblanc.*

*Good gunners come in all sizes. On the left Gunner Gagné and on the right Gunner Leblanc.*

## 10 Field Regiment RCA Change of Command

When LCol James O'Kane took command of the 10th Field Artillery Regiment on 16 January 1981, it was a case of a successor succeeding his successor.

The retiring commanding officer, LCol Gerry F. Carline, took over the artillery regiment from LCol O'Kane in 1977, and thus this becomes LCol O'Kane's second tour of command.

Both colonels are educators. LCol Carline is college coordinator for the Saskatchewan Department of Continuing Education. He taught previously at Moose Jaw Technical Institute.

LCol O'Kane, a native of Liverpool, England, came to Canada in 1958 and taught in a number of Saskatchewan school districts, including Spruce Creek (Medstead), Stoney

Rapids, Cowessess, Broadview and Grenfell. He moved to Regina in 1970 and now teaches English and reading skills at Balfour Tech.

LCol O'Kane saw service with the Royal Signals Corps in England. He joined the 10th Field in Grenfell in 1962. A daughter is now serving as a master bombardier with the 5th Independent Field Battery in Victoria, B.C.

After relinquishing command, LCol Carline received the clasp to his CD, emblematic of 22 years of service with Canada's forces.

A high point in LCol Carline's command was the hosting of the Royal Canadian Artillery Association's annual conference at Camp Dundurn last year, the first time in more than a century that a militia unit has served as host.

LCol O'Kane said, "Recruiting for mature young people will become my No. 1 priority."



*LCol GF Carline, retiring as CO 10 Fd Regt*



*LCol J O'Kane, new CO 10 Fd Regt*

## 1ST CANADIAN ROCKET BATTERY

112 LAA Bty was converted to rockets and first employed on FLUSHING on 1 NOV 44 to neutralize a series of open - topped AA positions.

The battery was organized into these troops each of four projectors. Each projector was a two-wheeled trailer firing up to 32 three-inch rockets with a five-inch head in a ripple salvo at 1/4 second intervals. The fragmentation effect of the 29-pound explosive was roughly equal to the 5.5 inch shell. The range was 4000 to 8000 yards.

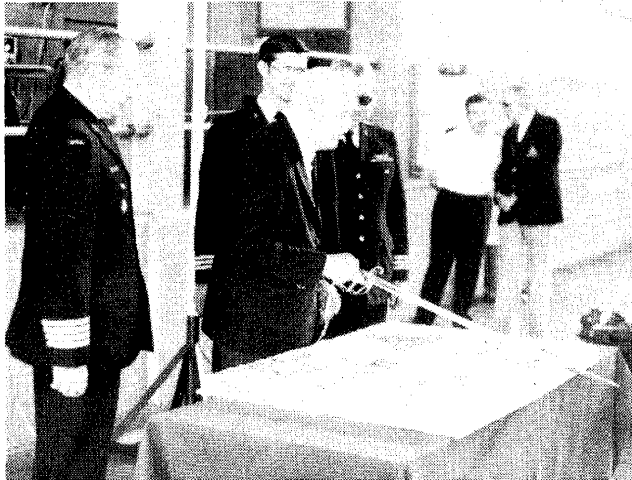
## 15 Field Regiment RCA

1980 was an eventful and very different year for the 15th Fd Regt. It was the year of our 60th anniversary and "The Mountain." During the year we travelled to and fired on three ranges, as events saw our activities range from Ft. Lewis, Washington to Shilo, Manitoba.

Mt St Helens became a dominating factor in our training. In March we went to Yakima to fire the annual artillery competition. Scene: the marking team arrives on the ridge (3800 feet above sea level) where the OPs are located. DS: "Where is ?" BC: "Reference centre-line Mt Hood (a perfect cone to the southwest); go right 300 miles to a wisp of smoke/steam." DS: "Oh, that's it. Now, about the impact area...."

On that fateful Saturday in May we had barely established our OPs at Ft Lewis when Mt St Helens blew up. OPs looking south were treated to the awesome spectacle of nature only 80 km away. For the entire day we fired and watched the mountain erupt. With Yakima closed due to volcanic ashfall we joined the remainder of Militia Area Pacific at Ft Lewis for summer practice camp. The 9th (US) Division was also using the same range: a very crowded week.

The 15 Fd Regt was founded as the 15 Fd Bde in 1920. When raised it consisted of the 31st, 68th, 85th Fd Btys, and the 5th Howitzer Bty. Over the years the regiment has served in various combinations of field artillery. Various anti-aircraft batteries have been remustered into the regiment. Today we have the 31st and 68th Btys. On July 1, a regimental birthday party was held at the armoury.

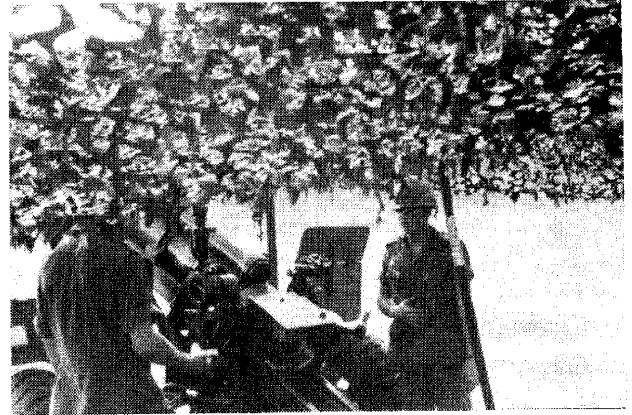


Cutting the cake is Col CG Beeston, an original officer of the regiment. Watching him are the Hon Col, Col Blythe, the present CO, LCol McDonald, and the Hon. LCol, LCol J Griffith. In the distance are two former COs: BGen W Wickett, presently Commander Militia Area Pacific, and BGen T Dumaulin.

A year in a regiment's life is spent on many activities on ranges, training areas, and other locations. Activity is multi-faceted and takes place on many varied sites.



Yakima, Washington: another exercise completed, and we prepare for a seven-hour homebound convoy. WO Jensen (RHQ, right and Sgt Johnston 68 Bty, left) marshal packets. Ahead lie major freeways, the heights of the Cascade Mountain pass and a major border crossing.



That fateful Mt St Helens weekend, the regiment was at Ft Lewis. MBdr Dykes demonstrated the correct position of hands for controlling (ahem!) gas pains and a volcano. Propellant smoke does wonders for your sinuses.

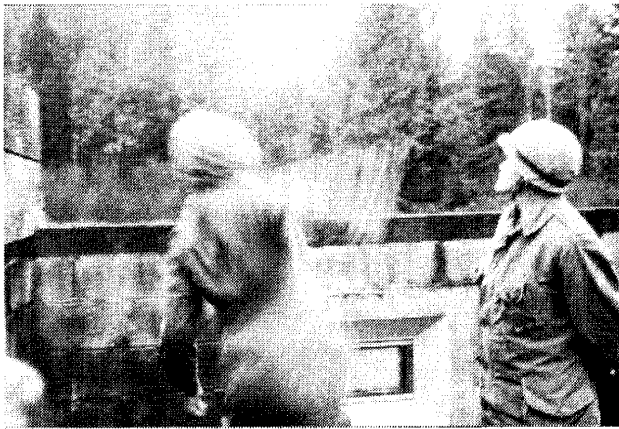


"These boots were made for walking". In September the regiment ran a 48-hour escape and evasion exercise in the Fraser Valley. There they were: the BCs – no BKs, BSMs or O groups – and two gunners in the woods. Back to basic leadership. Wet fields, creeks, hard roads and many kilometers later an unknown pair of boots relaxes.

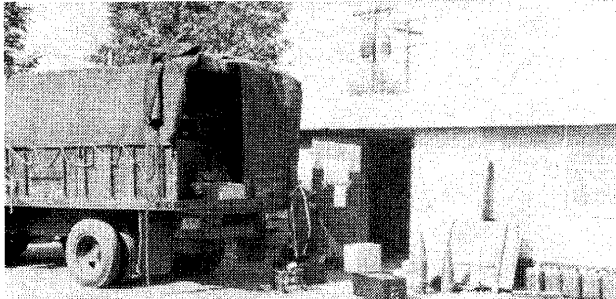


Militia Area Pacific has placed an increased emphasis on rifle qualifications. This edict not only applies to the units of the area but to area HQ as well. As such we enjoyed the company of BGen Wickett (right) and LCol Abbot (left) (both ex-15 Fd) on our range weekend.

"General, about that run down?" This practice was fired in vile weather and unfortunately the targets won.



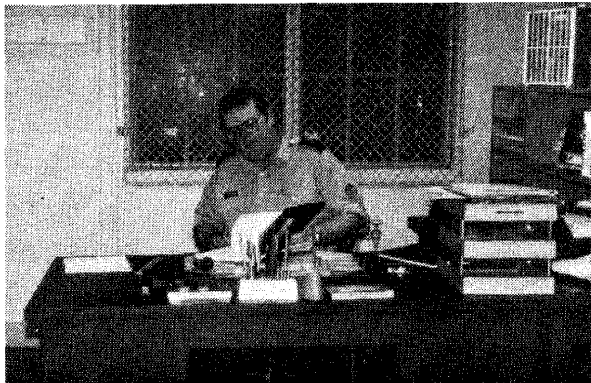
"Up, up, and away". On the same weekend we also used the grenade range, throwing the last No. 36 grenades in captivity. WO Jackson (68 Bty) watches as an unknown member of the regiment demonstrates how to do it.



No activity of the regiment is completed without the hard work of the behind-the-scenes crowd. Without their unsung activity no realistic training could ever take place. This is Yakima, Washington and, for the umpteenth time, the QM staff loads its 3-ton truck.



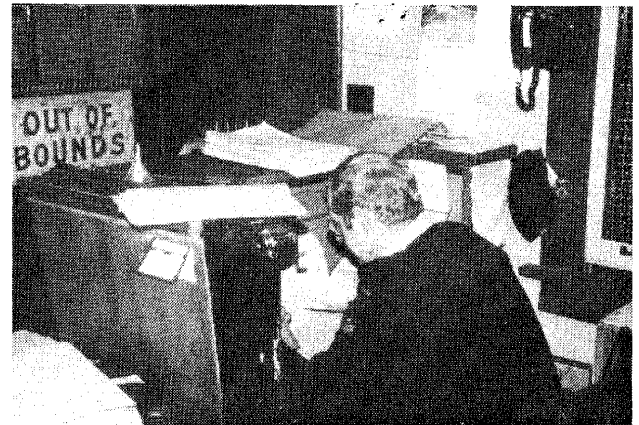
"Now, laddie, I've counted all those brass cartridge cases and you be sure they all arrive in Vancouver". Sgt McGinley (RSS, hatless, right) in his best, thickest Glasgow accent tells MBdr Gamage (now Sgt, hatless, left) while MWO Amos, RQMS, is in the middle, confirming the count.



Personnel in, personnel out, pay, claims, overseas postings and the paper war goes on. Sgt Ritchie (RSS) checks the references as the routine work of the OR carries on.



Lunch time on the Chilliwack range and the chief cook, WO Wright, serves. Sgt Phelan, our other cook, is on the firing line as the Mil Area assault on range qualifications continues unabated. Having two cooks on strength provides an invaluable assistance to training.



Picking his way through scribbled notes, rain-obliterated work tickets, and everything else under the sun, MBdr Laing of the regimental transport section does the monthly figures: miles, gallons, quarts, repairs and "please keep the vehicles running," the constant plea from the transport section.



The great Gastown recruiting display, or "Have I got a deal for you!" MBdr Heibert and a potential recruit on July 1. Vancouver District set up a recruiting display in Gastown, the bands played and the search for recruits went on.



*Regimental Christmas dinner and the CO serves. Those in combat are not a new form of outcast, only staff and candidates from the district junior NCO course eating on the run prior to returning to the course.*



*St Barbara's Day, and the Lieutenant-Governor of BC says a few well-chosen words. Paying close attention to His Honour are (left to right) Maj N Connolly (SSO Vancouver Dist HQ), Maj J MacGregor (BC 31 Bty) and LCol J Griffiths (Hon LCol).*

#### THE I.G. AT WAR

*I am Captain Blenkinsop, I.G.,  
Sent by mistake across the sea,  
To land upon this dismal shore  
And find myself involved in war.*

*Sad is the tale I have to tell –  
For a man like me this war is hell.*

*For how can anyone expect  
My Fall of Shot to prove correct  
When everything I tell the guns  
Is interfered with by the Huns?*

*When bombs are dropping down in rows,  
How can I make my traverse close?*

*Or take a bearing on the pole  
While cowering in a muddy hole?*

*It's plain the Opposing Forces  
Have not been on the proper courses.*

*But, worst of all, the other day,  
When I was checking someone's lay,  
The Germans rushed the Gun Position  
Without the Commandant's Permission.*

*I had to meet them man to man  
Armed only with a Tetley Fan.*

*O send me back to Salisbury Plain  
And never let me rove again!*

*Larkhill's the only place for me,  
Where I could live at ease and free  
And frame, with sharpened pencil stroke  
A barrage of predicted smoke.*

*Worked out for sixteen different breezes,  
With extra graphs, in case it freezes,  
For non-rigidity corrected,  
And on a Merton Grid projected!*

*O take me to the R.A. Mess  
To dwell in Red Brick Happiness;  
Enfold my body, leather chair,  
And let me fight the war from there!*

*– Lieutenant Tony Goldsmith  
F.O.O. 19 Bty R.A.  
KIA 24 Apr 1943*



## 20 Field Regiment RCA

20th Fd Regt RCA(M) is comprised of two batteries: 61 Bty in Edmonton, and 78 Bty in Red Deer, Alberta. Inclusive of RHQ located at Griesbach Barracks, CFB Edmonton, the regiment's strength for 1980 hovered around 70 all ranks. Despite our low numbers, however, the following 1980 synopsis will prove that it was a full and satisfying year from all points of view — training, social, and ceremonial.

We began the year smartly by greeting the newly-appointed Lieutenant-Governor for the Province of Alberta, His Honour Frank Lynch-Staunton, during his New Year's Day Levee. Surviving the tours of five messes that day, we heralded in a year that saw the regiment conclude six weekend exercises, fire seven royal salutes, participate in an artillery Milcon, as well as host a myriad of social and mess functions.

Exercise Reindeer Ramble was winter indoctrination and survival training. It was held from 8-10 February at Fort Scott, otherwise known as "Cormack Country" (Col E Cormack CD, OBE) a little hamlet bordering on a lake just southeast of Edmonton where the colonel has his country retreat. Engagement of an evasive enemy force along with liberal use of pyrotechnics added life to the laborious search for a downed satellite guidance system. However, come 2200 hours, off came the backpack, the white cams and the snowshoes as we converged on the colonel's cabin for a generous measure(s) of hot rum toddy!

Two live firing exercises in March and May at Camp Wainwright primed us for the annual Royal Canadian Artillery Association Competition. But alas! Only days away from firing the competition, the marking team from 3 RCHA was tasked for fire-fighting duties elsewhere and we were denied our rendezvous with history.

On 14 May six lucky lads (Lt EJ Morris, Sgt PJ Schmidt, MBdr TD Petch, MBdr WM Tennant, MBdr GH Kuhse and MBdr MA Schur) made a return visit to Germany as guests of G Bty (the ex-airborne bty) of 7 RHA. In 1979, members of 7 RHA had toured Alberta's hinterlands and cities as our guests. For fifteen days our gunners familiarized themselves with British equipment (FH-70) and operations, and whirlwind-toured such historic European cities as Arnhem ("A Bridge Too Far"), Hamburg, and Osnabruck. It was a trip that our chaps will long remember, especially those fond forays into certain red light districts...

Command of the regiment passed from LCol DS Homulos CD to LCol CO Gustafson CD on 3 May. Dress for the occasion was full combat with personal weapons. The guns and vehicles were immaculate on parade as well. Following the formal changeover, the new CO addressed the officers and men. His remarks emphasized preparedness for defence of the nation and affirmed the regiment's conviction to use its weapons in anger, should it become necessary: the order of dress drove the point home. The regiment then rolled past with the guns, compliments were

exchanged, and the day concluded with an all ranks smoker.

The ceremonial highlight of the year surely had to be the "Alberta 75" royal salute. Alberta was proclaimed a province of the Dominion of Canada at 1200 hours on 1 September 1905. Seventy-five years later, on 1 September 1980, in commemoration of the historic occasion, elements of the regular and reserve forces, in conjunction with the RCMP and the Western Warbirds Association, participated in celebrating the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary on the grounds of the legislature in Edmonton. The regiment's guns augmented a 100-man honour guard in marking the occasion. First, it was a 21-gun Royal Salute for His Excellency Governor-General Edward Schreyer, who graced the celebration along with the Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honourable Pierre Elliot Trudeau and the Premier of Alberta, the Honourable Peter Lougheed. Then at precisely 1200 hours, "seven five rounds blank, one zero seconds" reverberated throughout the North Saskatchewan River Valley on a fine summer's day. The Queen's representative then inspected the regiment, occasionally chatting with the members on parade. The only "casualty" for the occasion was the GPO, Maj SR Carr, who contracted a distinct case of laryngitis.

The German Army Training Establishment Shilo (G.A.T.E.S.) is symbolic of Canadian-German military co-operation in the overall NATO defence plan. From 10-13 October, 20th Fd supplies 45 personnel in support of the panzers' final battle run for the year on the Shilo ranges. The regiment was air transported via C130 Hercules to the Home Station and there, along with elements of 15 Fd and 26 Fd, the necessary artillery fire support was given to the German tankers and mechanized infantry. The regiment was treated to an impressive display of German materiel and firepower. A tour of the Regimental Kit Shop and the Museum nicely topped off the three day affair. What a way to spend a long weekend!

Remembrance Day 1980 saw the guns spread thinly in four locales: the provincial capital (Edmonton), St. Albert, Sherwood Park, and Red Deer. In keeping with our dictates of public service, the regiment met its taskings on time and with solemn dignity.

The regiment is painfully aware of its acute manpower shortage. Like other units in Northern Alberta Militia District (NAMD), as is the case with other districts of Militia Area Prairie (MAP), there is an unfortunate lack of military fervour. In an economically-buoyant province, the Reserve Force alternative is not very competitive. Nevertheless, the regiment is confident that it has reached its low ebb and that retention and recruitment will improve in the years ahead. It now enjoys a solid core of die-hards whose loyalty and perseverance cannot be denied. We look forward to the challenges of 1981.

Ubique.

## W BATTERY RCA

W Bty entered its twenty-seventh year of existence in May 1980. Throughout its history, W Bty has been located in many places: from Petawawa, Ontario, to Camp Utopia, New Brunswick. W Bty has resided for the past five years at CFB Gagetown and is currently a sub-unit of the School of Artillery. W Bty's role is to provide training support to the School of Artillery and the Combat Training Centre. Guns, command posts, recce parties, safety officers, OP parties, drivers, ammunition delivery, rations and general duty personnel are provided by the battery as training support for the various courses conducted by the school and CTC. Along with this support role, W Bty must train its own personnel to meet tasking requirements and augment other regiments.

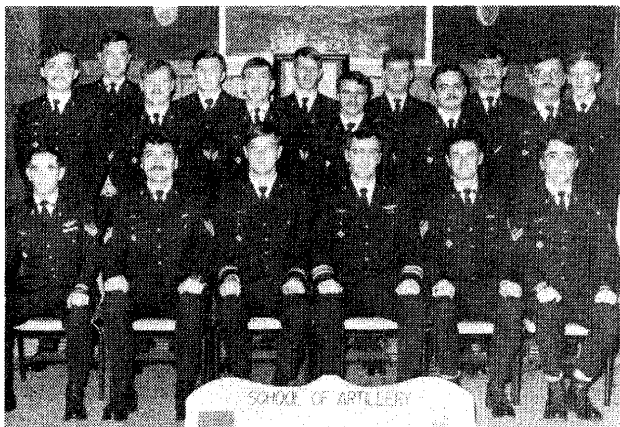
### TRAINING AND OPERATIONS

W Bty conducted a large number of courses throughout 1980. These included: Artymn TQ3; driver light track; driver M109A1; two driver wheeled serials; basic communicator; basic technician; M109A1 conversion; and a pre-Combat Leader Course. The battery also conducted a Junior Leader Course for fifty-one non-combat arms personnel from CFB Gagetown. W Bty personnel attended a wide variety of other courses from the Combat Leader Course to First Aid Instructor.



*Artilleryman TQ3 8001*

Rarely does W Bty get to work in a regimental exercise. This opportunity arose when W Bty was tasked to assist the IG course during the fire planning phase. The battery joined 5e RALC for three days of regimental fire planning and quickly adjusted to the SOPs of the regiment and the exercise proceeded very well. W Bty is anxiously looking forward to another such opportunity to work with 5e RALC.



*Basic Artillery Technician Course 8001*

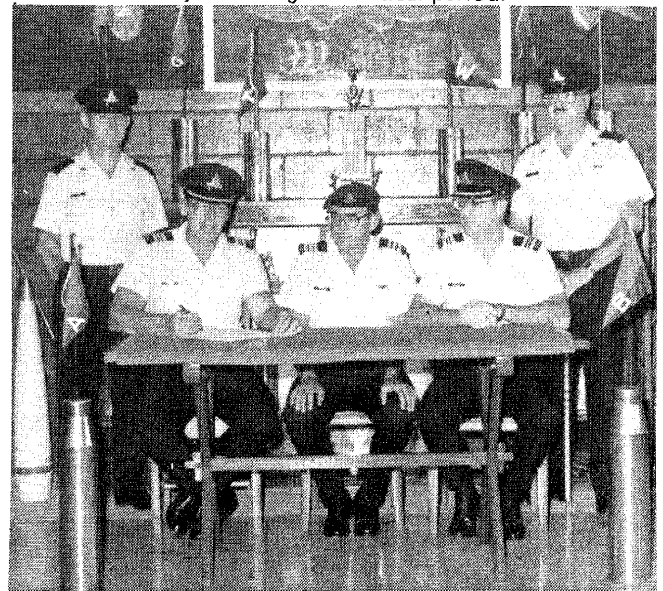
In August 1980, W Bty personnel were involved with the OCT final Exercise NIMBLE BARBARA. Positions ranging from ARCPO to ammunition crews were filled by W Bty personnel. The pre-Combat Leader Course provided a platoon-size enemy force to add realism to the exercise. In October 1980, W Bty provided the indirect fire support for Exercise MOBILE WARRIOR. One of the purposes of the exercise was to display the effects of modern weapons on today's battlefield. W Bty provided a battery of 105 mm C1 howitzers and one M109A1 howitzer for a demonstration of the direct and indirect fire capabilities of the artillery.

### TRIALS AND EVALUATIONS

One of the many jobs that W Bty is tasked to perform is trials on new equipment and concepts. In February, 1980, the Basic Artillery Technician course was the first to use the HP41C calculator in live firing. Trials were conducted with the course to determine the speed and accuracy of the calculator. Other trials included calibration studies, the functioning of the M564 MTSQ fuze, dispersed gun positions, and the 14.5mm adapter for the 105mm C1 and the 155mm M109A1. Last year W Bty fired approximately 40,000 rounds of 105mm ammunition and it is hoped that by using more 14.5mm ammunition, a great deal of money can be saved.

### CHANGE OF COMMAND

The battery experienced a very large change-over in its senior positions during the summer of 1980. The battery received a new BC, BK, BSM and two troop commanders. One might expect that this would cause a severe disruption in the normal function of the battery but this was not the case. The professional attitude of the men of the battery enabled it to adjust during this critical period.



*W Bty Change of Command*

*MWO Francis (BSM), Maj Kerr (BC), LCol Thompson (CO), Maj Dorman (former BC), CWO Wilt (SMIG)*

*Please note everyone is dressed the same except one; or four ain't!*

In July 1980, there was a change of command ceremony between the outgoing BC, Maj JA Dorman, CD and the incoming BC, Maj GD Kerr, CD. The signing of the documents was presided over by the Commanding Officer of the School of Artillery, LCol RV Thompson, CD. Although the ceremony was short, the significance of it was realized by every member of the School of Artillery.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

Even with its tight schedule, W Bty occasionally finds time to relax and let off a bit of steam. The annual tradition of a hockey game between the senior NCOs and the officers was carried on this year with predictable results. Perhaps the officers will do better this year with the posting of TSM G to CFB Chiliwack. In January, approximately 30 members of G Tp displayed their prowess at ice fishing at George's Lake. Things were proceeding nicely until a few soldiers attempted trolling for fish. In February there was a curling funspiel for W Bty. Although none of the participants displayed Brier potential, most enjoyed the event.



*M109A1 in the direct firing role during the Campbell Trophy Competition*



*Campbell Trophy 1980 - Winning Detachment - 45A  
Sgt Wiklund, Gnr Carlson, Gnr Gaudet, MBdr Lapointe,  
Gnr Clegg, Gnr Coutts*

**WRAP-UP**

Throughout the 1980s, there are going to be many changes in the artillery. W Bty will probably be the first to be affected by these changes. Next year, trials on the Gun Alignment and Control System (GACS) are to proceed and W Bty will be involved in these trials. Other technological advances such as the MILIPAC will be introduced to W Bty in the near future. W Bty has displayed the ability to adapt quickly to changes in the past and will continue in the same line in the future. The largest battery or the smallest regiment in the Canadian Artillery is anxiously anticipating the challenges of the 1980s.

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## 5 (BC) Field Battery RCA

1980 was a very active and successful year for the Fifth. At the beginning of the year, our strength was 92. This rose to a high of 129 in October and we finished the year with 115. In addition to the activities covered in more detail below, the unit ran recruit basic, TQ1 Artilleryman, TQ1 Artillery Technician, Communicator, Driver Wheeled, and TQ1 and 2 Administrative Clerk Courses, conducted small arms practices, fieldcraft, and tactics training, fired 10 salutes, and attached a number of personnel to the regular force.

### EX RAMPAGING SASQUATCH

Although the Fifth has had considerable experience in amphibious operations, since we have to take the ferry to the mainland every time we live fire, we had not previously had an amphibious exercise with the navy. However, this deficiency was rectified after our then-Training Officer, Capt Vic Skaarup, and Lt (N) Doug Bancroft of HMCS Malahat got together over a few beers. The result was Ex Rampaging Sasquatch on 26 and 27 January 1980.

After considerable preparatory work, the exercise was on. Bright and early on 26 January 40 members of the Fifth, five members of our cadet corps, a three-man team from 11 (Victoria) Med Coy, and our amphibious RSS advisor, then - Capt Sam Meckback, PPCLI, were standing on the icy deck of the *Porte de Quebec* at HMC Dockyard.

The first task was to try to find places to store our gear. Gate vessels, such as the *Porte de Quebec*, are not designed to carry a large number of passengers, so our people were bunked in hallways, messhalls, and the pointy-end equipment loft. Next came the safety precautions, the issuing of life jackets, and briefings on their use. Our patrol commander Capt Mike Stone, who claims to swim like his name, was adamant that he wanted four, but the navy would still only give him one.

The exercise started while we were still tied up at Dockyard. The navy lowered a Zodiac into the harbour and each section, one at a time, practised lowering its equipment into it, boarding the Zodiac, and motoring around the harbour. Let me tell you, it was cold. The temperature was freezing, a brisk ocean breeze blew all weekend, and hands, knees, feet, etc, got wet.



*Ex Rampaging Sasquatch - L to R: Safety boat, "Porte de Quebec," two sections of the patrol*

After lunch, we set sail for Royal Roads. The ship anchored offshore and a full rehearsal was conducted. On shore, Capt Stone and WO Danny Korolyk rehearsed the patrol drills and, when back on board, Capt Stone gave a chalk talk on the operation to the patrol. Then the navy took over for the night. Cdr Mike Ellis, Commander of HMCS Malahat and ship's captain for the exercise, put his people through a night cruise. Our men enjoyed standing on the deck of the ship, at night, in a cold wind to get their

supper passed through a port hole so that they could walk across the deck, down a ladder, through the navy's quarters to the messhall. Ah, the navy life.

The night was rough and our people in the pointy end suffered. Morning found us anchored off Mary Hill Camp. The patrol landed safely. Then and only then did the Safety Officer, our CO, Maj Ian Smith, and Capt Meckback, for the first time venture into the Zodiacs and head for shore. We then all waved a fond farewell to the Navy.



*Ex Rampaging Sasquatch, rehearsing drills - L to R: Bdr Uhlman, Cdt Bdr Kjaargard, Sgt Killeen, Gnr Anderson, Gnr Marsh*

The patrol then set about its mission and with cunning efficiency proceeded to the objective which was being held by part of our cadet corps, who coincidentally were on exercise in Mary Hill on that weekend. The attack was ferocious and effective. (So was the counter attack by the rest of the cadet corps.)

### EASTER PRACTICE CAMP

The Fifth and its cadet corps spent 10 days from 29 March to 7 April 1980 at the Yakima Firing Centre, the entire time under canvas. 63 militia personnel and 30 cadets attended. From 30 March to 2 April, the battery did fire-and-movement training, fireplanning, quick actions and direct fire. In addition, all personnel fired 3.5 rocket launcher, M72 and/or Carl Gustav.



*Easter Practice Camp - LCol Dietuerick (Comd, Yakima Firing Centre) inspects 5 Bty manning parade, accompanied by LCol Robinson (Comd, Canadian Troops) and CO*

On 3 and 4 April 1980, the battery took part in the Independent Battery Competition and during that night fired illuminating missions for the U.S. air cavalry Cobra gun ships' night firing practice.

On 5 and 6 April 1980, the battery took part in the regimental competition. It had been cold all week and it was particularly so on the evening of 5 April 1980. We built our shelters at our positions in action on the regimental competition, and the marking team returned to camp. When we awoke on the morning of 6 April 1980, we found ourselves in a white-out with four inches of snow on the

ground. The marking team arrived back at the OP at around 0630, but the situation looked hopeless. We could see less than 100 metres. We agreed to wait until 1000 and, if it did not clear, we would withdraw from the competition. The marking team then returned to camp, but remained in radio contact. At 0700, the snow stopped, but the fog remained. At 0930 we radioed for the marking team to come back. By the time they did, the fog had cleared at the Observation Post. The silent zone registration of the night before was hidden under a bed of snow, but we managed to finish the competition anyway.

## NIJMEGEN MARCHES

The blame for 5 (BC) Field Battery RCA entering a team in the Nijmegen Marches falls squarely on two sets of shoulders. It came about as the result of the Unit's RSS Officer, Capt Emitt Donnelley, and BSM MWO Brad Woollven, talking about the unit doing something "different." Capt Donnelley suggested the marches, the BSM wrote the letter, Maj Smith corrected the spelling and signed it, and FMC bought it.

In early December 1979, 5 Bty received authority to send an 18 man team to the marches.

Training for the marches was conducted in the greater Victoria area, both as a team and individually. On 19 January 1980 over 30 prospective team members gathered in room 209 at the Bay Street Armoury in Victoria. They were given a briefing on the conduct of the local training, travel arrangements to and from Europe, equipment requirements, care and preservation of the body, and then went out on a brisk five mile walk. Team members were encouraged to train on their own. They accomplished this in different ways, including walking to school or work, bicycling and weight lifting. The BSM trained strenuously by driving an extra 100 miles a week.

Team training began the weekend of 23 and 24 February 1980 with two 16 km marches without packs. Those who had not done any training started suffering immediately and several fell out after a few miles. This sort of team training continued on one weekend per month, with increasing distances. The 10 kg packs were added in April. During this period the team also did an eight km practice every Tuesday and Thursday evening and Drum-Maj George Marsh took over as the team trainer. May and June were the culmination of the team training, with 25-mile practice hikes every weekend.

About two weeks before the main body of the team was to leave for Lahr, disaster struck. Three members of the team were involved in two separate car accidents on two successive evenings. On the Friday night Gnr Hall and Dorby were involved in an accident which left Gnr Hall with a severely scraped and bruised arm and a totalled car. Gnr Dorby suffered a mild concussion and was hospitalized for one day. Miraculously, Gnr Hall did not miss any practices and Gnr Dorby missed only two: both were able to make it to the marches. Less fortunate was Gnr Bragg who sustained a cracked wrist and chipped ankle the next night and had to be deleted from the team, leaving 17.

On 2 July 1980, the CO, Capt Dino Fiorin, and the BSM left for Lahr, arriving on the 4th. Between the 4th and the 7th when the main body arrived, this advance party managed to recover from jet lag, find its way around Lahr, both the Base and the City, discover the joys of German cooking and beer, and take part in a 30 km practice march with 1 RCHA. The CO and DCO also did a 20 km Volksmarch, twice, with Majors AZ Palmer and R Mitchell, BCs respectively, of C and A Btys of 1 RCHA. The BSM wisely decided to conserve his strength for the challenges to come.

The remainder of the team arrived on 7 July 1980 and

was quickly put into quarters. After the men had settled in the air movements unit was treated to the curious sight of a dozen or so young soldiers using baggage scales to weigh plastic bags full of sand.

The men quickly discovered the joys to be found in the various establishments in the Lahr area. Places such as Riegler Bar, Go-Go Bar, Tiffanys and Disco 77 have found immortality amongst the junior ranks of the 5th. The men were quartered with the Air Defence Troop of 1 RCHA. The men of this troop quickly took their militia counterparts under their wings and, for two days, members of the 5th were scattered over the German countryside, sightseeing.

On the 8th, the team went out for the first practice in Europe. The day began overcast with a light mist falling and went quickly downhill from there. The mist quickly became a downpour. In addition Maj Smith developed an ankle problem and Drum-Maj Marsh a knee problem that was to plague him for the rest of the marches.

It was decided to carry out the rest of the training in the camp area. Fortunately the road around the airfield is ten km, and this made it easy to cover 40 km per day and still make meals. The CO and Drum-Maj Marsh rested for the rest of the practices, hoping to heal, and intending to burn themselves out at the marches.

The team left for Nijmegen at 0900 hrs on 13 July 1980 with the rest of the Canadian contingent and arrived in Nijmegen that afternoon. After finding the tent and getting settled in, most of the team headed out to explore the camp or took the shuttle bus into town. Trading among members of all nations was soon in full swing. Two of the battery's team members also managed to arrange for a tour of Arnhem with some British marchers on the 14th.

The day of the 14th dawned a little groggy for many team members (most blamed it on a change in altitude between Lahr and Camp Huemensord) and apart from the three members who took part in the opening ceremonies, the team took it easy or did a little sightseeing. All team members were in bed by 2200 hours.

Reveille on the 15th was at 0430 hours. Needless to say it was still rather dark out. The contingent was formed up and marched off at 0530 hours, and the fun began.

Although our team did not set as fast a pace as many of the other teams, we were able to maintain a sure and steady pace and ended the march at about 1430 the first day. Apart from a few minor blisters, the team survived quite well. However, Drum-Maj Marsh's knee started to swell again during the last few kilometres, the CO developed a very deep blister in the centre of his left heel, and Gnr Banky started to develop tendonitis in both ankles to complement his blisters. Most of the team took great pleasure when Maj Smith was stretched out on a wooden bench on his stomach and two members sat on his leg while a medic shot Friar's Balsam into his blister. He didn't say much, just groaned and chewed the bench. Unfortunately, this treatment did nothing for his blister.

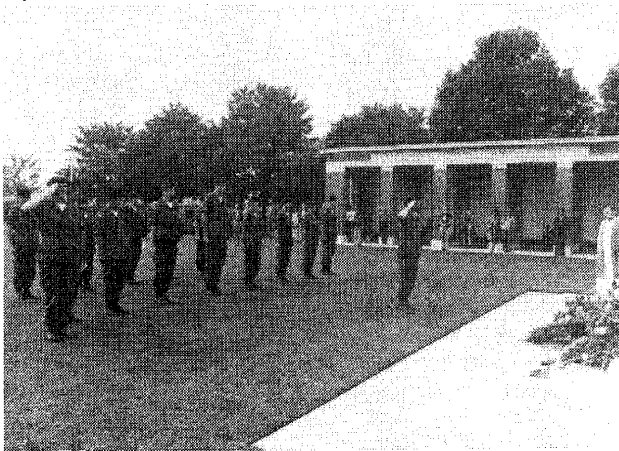
On the second day, Drum-Maj Marsh's knee, which had responded to an ice pack, started to swell early on and had to be packed in ice at each halt. Gnr Banky was showing a bumper crop of blisters and his ankles were swelling. The team finished at 1600 hours. After supper most team members went to bed rather early. Two days to go.

The third day, the longest and hilliest, we were not looking forward to. Miraculously Drum-Maj Marsh's knee went down after an ice treatment and Gnr Banky was still able to hobble. Drum-Major set a steady pace and we were actually passing teams because we did all of our training in Canada on hills. But just before reaching Groesbeek Cemetery, the pace was slowed down as the Drum-Maj's knee was acting up and in addition to Gnr Banky's feet



*Day three at Nijmegen - Gnr Banky*

looking like hamburger, his arches started to collapse. A few other people were starting to cramp up. Most of the rest of the team was starting to hurt a little more with each step.



*Nijmegen team at Groesbeek Cemetery*

The final day. Up at 0300 hours and on the road by 0400 hours. Drum-Maj Marsh's knee was like a water-filled balloon. Gnr Banky's arches were packed with cotton and both feet were taped. Banky switched to civilian shoes as soon as we crossed the start line because his ankles were so swollen and he carried a pair of crutches just in case.

In order to maintain a steady pace, the CO sent the walking wounded, Drum-Maj Marsh and Gnr Banky, ahead. They waited for the team at each check point and took fewer and shorter breaks than the rest of the team. Later they were joined by Gnr Lynam who developed severe thigh cramps. This day proceeded much the same as the others with the exception of the crowds. There were a lot more people lining the roads than there had been

previously. The day dragged on slowly. Towards the end of the 40 km the team members were scanning the road ahead, looking for a finish line, anything. A voice out of the crowd yelled "Just 500 metres more": it seemed longer. The actual finish was anti-climactic, as it was just another check point. Our team was the second-to-last Canadian entry to arrive at the forming up place for the Victory March. All 17 marched into the Canadian contingent area with the CO leading the team in singing "Captain Jack". The team has unanimously voted Maj Smith as the world's worst singer and "Captain Jack" as the most nauseating song ever heard. The team had about 45 minutes. All members took part in dumping-the-sand (from the packs) ceremonies. This accomplished, the team was formed up with the rest of the Canadian contingent, third in line after 1 RCHA and the RCD.

In addition to being a regular marcher, BSM Woollven was the team's first-aid man. He carried a first-aid kit in addition to his 20 kg pack and, at each halt, he treated all of the wounds before resting himself. His efforts in this regard were a major reason why all 17 marchers finished.

The Victory March started off with just "normal" size crowds on the streets, but this soon changed. People were packed 10 and 15 deep, or so it looked, then 20 deep: it was awesome. The crowds, coupled with the people running out into the line of march to hold hands or give flowers made for quite a spectacle. At the saluting dais, the noise was deafening and when the Canadian contingent was announced it got louder. It came as a shock to hear the words "Victoria, British Columbia" being announced over the public address system, as our team marched by.

Upon return to Camp Huemensord the Canadian contingent was formed up to receive the team medals. As we were all standing on very sore feet, General Hanna's comments were mercifully brief. At the conclusion of that ceremony, Maj Smith, with thongs on his feet, passed out the individual medals at the very informal ceremony (most members were in the horizontal position). This was followed by the contingent barbecue. Later that evening those who could still walk headed into town for a night of festivities.



*Nijmegen team - Maj DI Smith, Capt DP Fiorin, MWO DG Marsh, Gnr Ewart, Gnr Shea, Gnr Lynam (standing), Gnr Nelson, Bdr Roberts (on ground), Gnr Hall, Bdr Renaud, Bdr Lougheed, Bdr Terkelsen, Gnr Banky, Gnr Garbet, Gnr Knelson, Gnr Dorby, MWO (BSM) LB Woollven*

The following morning, the 19th, a weary, footsore and, in some cases, headsore team boarded the bus for the return trip to Lahr. The majority of the team spent as little time as possible on its collective feet. It was interesting to note that people started moving toward the mess hall for meals about 15 minutes earlier than prior to the marches, but still arrived for meals at the same time.

In all we found the marches a most rewarding and challenging experience. Most team members have said that they would do it again.

## MILCON 80

Summer training was brought to a close with Militia Concentration 80 from 23 to 30 August 1980. This year, due to the ash fallout from Mt St Helens, the battery was forced to attend in Ft Lewis rather than our usual and preferred training area at the Yakima Firing Centre. However, the exercise was no less a success. After moving into camp the battery quickly organized its stores, and detachments, and completed the first deployment by 1200 hours on 24 August. Each day was filled with activities including fire and movement, fire planning, and two night occupations. The battery was again accompanied by five cadets from our cadet corps. They were given the opportunity to join in the activities and their enthusiasm was tremendous. It was obvious that summer training had advanced the battery gunners to new levels of expertise.

### THANKSGIVING PRACTICE CAMP

On 10 October 1980, the Fifth cadet corps with the mortar platoon from the Canadian Scottish Regt (Princess Mary's) made the normal long trek to Ft Lewis, Washington. The battery conducted fire and movement, night occupation, (dry) and simple fireplanning training on the Saturday and Sunday. Although the small impact area at Ft Lewis imposes very strict safety rules, the safety officers supplied by the 2nd Battalion, 4th Field Artillery kept their sense of urgency going and kept the delays due to safety to the minimum possible. The senior cadets were employed at the gun position and the other cadets conducted fieldcraft and tactics training.

Capt Phil Sherwin was banished to the mortar platoon where he trained mortar fire controllers. Capt Dave Walts was moved up from his normal position as GPO to observer. He then showed why he was the top candidate on the Capt Qualifying Block 9 Artillery Course by consistently getting his rounds on the ground on time no matter how ignorant the infantry company commander (Maj Smith) was.

### CHRISTMAS TRAINING

The Christmas holidays found 5 Bty conducting some specialty training in CFB Chilliwack. After the usual FNCI and SMG qualifications the fun began.

The battery fired the M72 Light Anti-tank Weapon which was a new experience for many of the gunners. Well over 70% accuracy was achieved with some of the more accurate shots fired by the 13 members of the 2289 Cadet Corps who were along with us once more. Gnr Robert Stock (accidentally, we hope) decided that the firing point

200 yds down range was a better target than the two old Sherman tanks, and blew a rather convincing hole in the ground much to the chagrin of the Range Safety Officer, Capt Mike Stone and the coaches, Sgt Wayne Killeen and Sgt Gary Hansen.

Demolition training was conducted by Capt Mike Stone, Lt Jeff Helps and, from the Canadian Scottish Regiment, MWO Garth Hallam. For Lt Helps and MWO Hallam this was the first course after receiving their demolition instructor tickets, and they quickly realized the joys of closely supervising 50 slightly nervous candidates.

This phase of the training went well with the battery learning basic charges, ring mains, and destruction of equipment and duds. Because the bad weather had washed away the bridge to the large charge area and left the small charge area a lake, this training was conducted on the rocket launcher range. Great personal restraint was practiced by the instructors when they decided that trying to exchange the turrets on the Sherman tanks with explosives would be a poor career management move.

Practical use of explosives was demonstrated the following day when the two grenade safety officers, Capt Stone and Lt Helps, had to destroy five duds. Everyone enjoyed the training and found it a welcome change from the guns.

### THE BAND

Under the direction of CWO Ted Ireton, the band has come a long way, not only in sound, but also in confidence and exposure. They lead us in the Victoria Day Parade, the Remembrance Day Ceremonies and on our regular CO's parades, as well as other units' parades. This year they have gained a number of highly qualified musicians who have been a tremendous asset. The band is also active in community concerts and often provides incidental music for our social functions and those of other units.

### SOCIAL AND CEREMONIAL

Special Guest nights this year began with the annual All Ranks Dinner. This year we again hosted a contingent of officers and men from our American affiliated unit, the 2nd Battalion, 4th Field Artillery, United States Army. As every year, the dinner was a tremendous success and enjoyed by all. The Officers' Mess was later opened for after-dinner drinks and presentations. During the rest of the year all three unit messes enjoyed extremely active social calendars.

On ten occasions this year the Fifth was able to show its colours. Each year the Fifth is asked to fire salutes on Victoria Day after marching in the Victoria Day Parade, and the salutes for the Royal Roads Military College Graduation Parade. This year the Minister of Defence was present to review the cadets and hear the great boom of 5 Bty's guns in the background. The Nanaimo Bath Tub Races are begun each year by the sound of 5 Bty's guns and, of course, on Remembrance Day the Fifth fires a 21-gun funeral salute in Victoria and a two gun salute in Nanaimo. Since Victoria is the capital city, we also fire the salutes at the opening of the legislature and for all visiting dignitaries.

### UNIT OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS AND SERGEANTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 1980

Col, The Honourable, WS Owen (Honourary Colonel)  
Col JP BEER (Honourary Battery Commander)  
Maj DI SMITH (Commanding Officer)  
Capt DP FIORIN (Deputy Commanding Officer)  
Capt HJ RICE (RSS Officer)  
Capt PA SHERWIN  
Capt VA SKAARUP (ERE at Victoria District HQ)  
Capt MS STONE  
Capt DL WALTS  
Lt L CHRISTIE  
Lt J HELPS  
Lt T KLUBI  
2Lt (W) DM MILLER  
OCdt JA BELANGER  
CWO EW IRETON (Director of Music)  
MWO LB WOOLLVEN (Battery Sergeant Major)  
MWO DG MARSH (Drum-Major)  
WO HH KEMPSTER  
WO DP KOROLYK  
WO JA SIMPSON  
Sgt SL ELL  
Sgt JE FISCHER  
Sgt GH HASEN  
Sgt WE KILLEEN  
Sgt DA LATHAM  
Sgt JAP LEBOUTILLIER  
Sgt JE RAYMOND (RSS Chief Clerk)  
Sgt BR SHEPPARD

## IN MEMORY OF RSM (WO1) LEN GRIFFITHS

On 25 November 1980 the officers and NCOs and men of the 5th (BC) Field Battery RCA and serving and retired members of other local militia and regular force units paid their final respects to one of the 5th's longest-serving old soldiers, WO1 Len "Griff" Griffiths.

Griff was born into a military family 82 years ago. His father had come to Victoria with the Royal Marine Artillery and had remained here, joining the 5th Regiment C.G.A. In July 1915 Len lied about his age and joined the 50th Gordon Highlanders. He went overseas in March 1916 having transferred to the 67th Battalion C.E.F., (Western Scot). This unit was subsequently reorganized as the 4th Pioneer Battalion C.E.F. and Griff saw action in France with them and later with the 102nd Infantry Battalion C.E.F. He was wounded by shrapnel shortly after the battle for Vimy Ridge and was gassed at Passchendaele. After a period in hospital in Wales he was employed as a drill instructor until July 1917 when he returned to Canada and was discharged.

Although many would have had enough of army life by this point, Griff soon returned to it. On 21 January 1921 he joined the 11th Canadian Machine Gun Battalion in Victoria in which he rose to the rank of RSM. When the 11th was disbanded in December 1936 Griff accepted a drop in rank to become Battery Sergeant Major of the 56th Heavy Battery of the 5th British Columbia Coast Brigade RCA. It was with this unit that Griff spent the second war as a "CONCRETE GUNNER" in the Coast Defences of the Victoria-Esquimalt Fortress. Nor did Griff leave the 5th after the second World War. He again was promoted to WO1 (RSM) and soldiered on for another decade and a half. On retiring, he became a life member and Chief Steward of the 5th's WOs' and Sgts' Mess and remained Chief Steward until shortly before his death.

Through a military career spanning over forty years, Griff taught the art of soldiering to two generations of infantrymen and gunners. He was one of a rare breed, and the pride and love he showed for the service of which he was a part was an inspiration to all who met him. Though he has now passed on to a greater calling, the unit of which he was, for so long, a member shall not forget him. He is with us still. "STAND EASY".

### DID YOU KNOW

that almost 38,000 Canadian Gunners served overseas in the First World War. This figure includes two Field Batteries in North Russia, one Field Battery in Siberia and a Coast Defence Company garrisoned on St. George's Island, British West Indies.

Ubique



CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER ARTILLERY

On 31 August 1980, CWO (Mr Gnr) E.E. Patrick succeeded CWO M.N. MacDonald as CWO Artillery.

Mr Gnr Patrick was born in Montreal, Quebec on 27 April 1930. He is married and has three children. He joined the Canadian Army on 23 August 1950, and took recruit training at the Royal Canadian School of Artillery, Shilo, Manitoba. He served in Korea with 2 RCHA and 1 RCHA as a TARA Sgt from January 1952 to March 1953. He returned to Canada and served with Z Bty (Para) RCA until the unit was disbanded in September 1956. He was posted to 1 RCHA and served with them in Germany until April 1959 when he was selected to attend the Assistant Instructor Group 4 course.

After the course he stayed with the school as an instructor until April 1966 when he was promoted to Staff Sergeant (WO) and returned to 1 RCHA at Gagetown. In August 1966, he proceeded to Germany and served with 2 RCHA until that unit was replaced by 1 RCHA in January 1967. During his tour in Germany with 1 RCHA he was promoted to WO II (MWO). On his return to Canada in July 1969, he was posted to CFB Petawawa and served with 4 RCHA and 2 RCHA until July 1972.

Mr Gnr Patrick was promoted to CWO in January 1972 and attended the Master Gunner course at the Combat Arms School in Gagetown that same year. In July 1973, after successfully passing the course he was posted to 3 RCHA in Shilo, and appointed Regimental Sergeant-Major. He held that appointment until August 1975 when he was posted to the Combat Arms School as the Sergeant-Major Instructor in Gunnery (SMIG) of Artillery Department.

In August 1979, Mr Gnr Patrick was posted to Ottawa where he has been employed as Documentation Support Officer with DDDS and Life Cycle Material Manager for the M109A1 with DLAEEM. On 31 August 1979 he took up his present appointment as Chief Warrant Officer Artillery.



## 20 Indep Field Battery RCA

Several significant changes have taken place within the battery during 1980. After an eight month tour as Commanding Officer, Maj C Robertson resigned, vacating the position to Capt BR Martin who assumed the role of Acting Commanding Officer. Along with the change in command came changes in appointments for other battery members. Capt DC McLean was presented with the job of Operations/Training Officer and Forward Observation Officer. Lt RE Meidahl was tasked with several duties including Gun Position Officer, Mobile Support Equipment Officer and Communications Officer. These alterations and the appointment of CWO JB Batter, attached from the Royal Winnipeg Rifles as Administration Officer, have enhanced the performance of our battery.

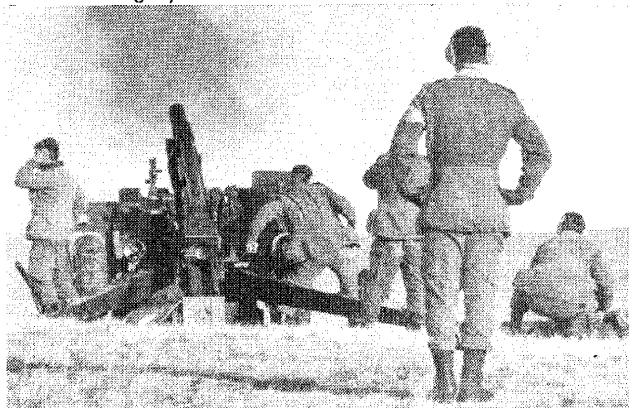
In addition to summer training, live artillery firing exercises were held at CFB Suffield in February, March and November, 1980 and in February, 1981. Unit exercises included winter indoctrination held in January 1980 and 1981.

Since the summer this unit has had cause for celebration when, like a miracle, a pile of new equipment appeared at our door. This cargo appeared in the form of our long-awaited 2½ ton office van command post, four AN/PRC 524 radio sets, and best of all, three HP 41-C calculators — all sorely needed. Our performance in the field has improved immensely with the help of this equipment. Special thanks go to G Bty 3 RCHA for assistance during the annual visit.

A new tactic was recently suggested for one of our biggest problems, recruiting. Since Alberta is fairly prosperous, likely recruits are no longer attracted to the extra income available through the militia. One "not too sane" lieutenant in the unit suggested press gangs be implemented to bring in needed members. However, this advice was quickly stifled.

The battery is proud of the fact that we have three members in Petawawa on Class C callout. Bdr L Procure and Bdr L Flamand are filling vacancies with 2 RCHA. Bdr D Dunster is driving with 2 Svc Bn. It is hoped they will bring back a wealth of much-needed experience.

In order to keep the battery working and interested we ran several courses including four General Military Training Recruit, two Artillery Technician and an Artillery OP Technician course. Rounding out the training year an artillery driver wheeled course was also run. At the district level five members successfully completed the senior NCO course in Calgary.



*ON ITS WAY. 20th Independent Field Battery (Lethbridge) gun detachment is shown as another round heads for the target. Safety Officer Lt CJ Ross of G Bty 3 RCHA looks on during the shoot held in CFB Suffield in February 1981.*

*(Photo courtesy of The Medicine Hat News: Robin Schlaht)*

20 Bty's personnel took part in solemn tributes this year as well. In September the battery participated in a memorial service for the late Brig FMW Harvey VC. We had the honour of firing a salute at Sarcee Barracks in Calgary for the distinguished soldier who passed away in that city in August. In January 1981 this unit mourned the passing of its former Mobile Support Equipment Officer, WO LC Nadon CD. Uniformed members of the unit joined former regular force members in paying their last respects to this friend of the battery. For the November 11 Remembrance Day Service, 20 Bty personnel took part in the parade and provided the rifle party and gun detachments for the minute gun.

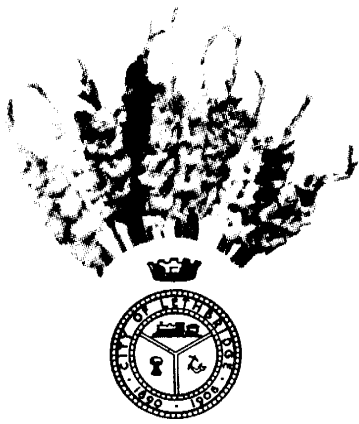
Along with the usual run of mess dinners and parades the battery had the opportunity to attend the Southern Alberta Militia District Change of Command Parade in June. We also had the privilege of firing a 105mm "blank fire demonstration" in Lethbridge to celebrate Alberta's 75th Anniversary as a province.

All in all, despite a few trying times, 1980 turned out to be a good year for the 20th Independent Field Battery. We remain optimistic and look forward to this new 1981-82 season. Good Shooting!!



**THE ROYAL  
CANADIAN LEGION**  
**GENERAL STEWART BRANCH No. 4**  
**LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA**

*"They served till death!  
Why not we?"*



THE CITY OF  
**LETHBRIDGE**  
ALBERTA

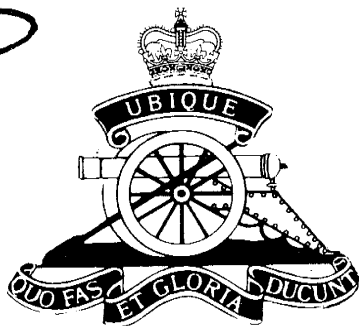
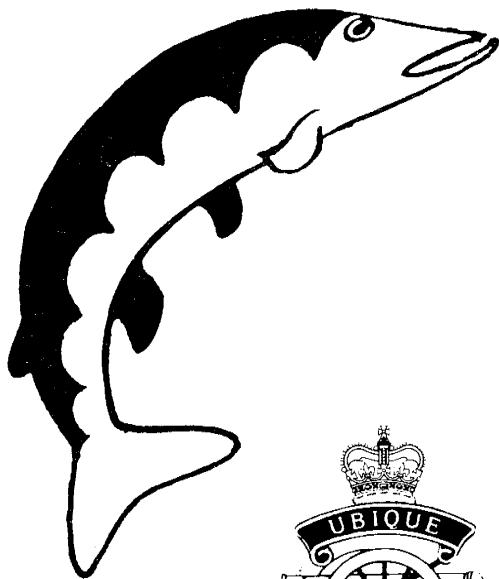
**Salutes the  
Royal Regiment  
of Canadian Artillery**

*Best Wishes to the  
Royal Regiment Canadian Artillery*

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**1609 - 9th AVENUE SOUTH  
LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA**



## 116 Field Battery RCA

### UNIT ACTIVITIES

1980 was a busy and productive year for 116 Fd Bty. The unit conducted several artillery field exercises as well as a number of miscellaneous exercises.

Our year began with intensive preparation for winter warfare, culminating in Ex Return Spring I, which was conducted near Rainy River, Ontario. The weather as usual cooperated, sending temperatures into the -35 degrees C range, and throughout the exercise, wind chill factors were in the extreme range. Despite the climate and the seemingly-endless route marches, when the exercise was completed all personnel agreed that perhaps they had really enjoyed themselves after all.

February and March were spent in refresher training, and preparation for the unit's General Military Training recruit course which was to coincide with the midwinter school break. This eleven-day course provided the unit with a number of keen young soldiers, as well as giving the officers and NCOs an opportunity to exercise their instructional skills.

On the first of April, the unit began its Artilleryman TQ 1 and non-trade driver courses. These courses, which involved virtually all unit personnel as either instructors or students, received top priority for April, May and the first part of June. The unit, however, did host the District Commander's Spring Conference from 11-13 April, and conducted a very interesting and unusual exercise named Ex Rushing Rabbit I. This exercise was conducted on Sable Island, a five mile long expanse of dunes and beach located at the south end of Lake of the Woods. The training consisted of watermanship and map using. Also included was a night recce patrol which was most unusual due to the subdued moonlight, which caused the sand, sky and mirror-smooth lake to appear to blend together.

On the last day of the exercise time was provided for the gunners to spend as they wished. Some went swimming or fishing, but many just sat in the 35 degree C sunlight and enjoyed the beauty of the island. Designated as a provincial sensitive area, it has varieties of flora and fauna found nowhere else in the region. Due to the delicate ecological balance of the island, extreme care had to be taken to protect the environment. To this end, when the gunners left the island, already anticipating next year's return, nothing remained to betray their presence other than their rapidly-filling footprints in the sand.

On 30 May the unit made a road move to CFB Shilo for Ex Risky Ramble, a live fire and movement exercise which was the culmination of the Artilleryman TQ1 and non-trade driver courses. This exercise gave the new gunners their first taste of what the artillery is all about. On the last day of this exercise, during the direct fire portion of the shoot, the gunners experienced at close range the destructive power of artillery, as, in rotation, several targets were destroyed by direct hits. As the unit began its long return move to Kenora, minds were beginning to anticipate the start of summer training.

During the summer, the battery sent personnel to the Artillery Basic Military Training course in Dundurn, Saskatchewan, with unit personnel placing first, second and fourth on that course. Personnel were also loaded on the TQ2 Artillery Communicator, Basic Artillery Technician, and Artillery Driver Wheeled Courses.

On completion of their courses these gunners participated in the NRQS firing troop, gaining valuable experience and practising their new-found skills.

In September the battery began to train for the T. Eaton Cup military skills competition held on 3 October. However, due to a bout of flu and other reasons, the unit could field only eight of the twelve participants, thus eliminating any chance of winning the competition. In true gunner style, however, they gave it their best shot, and came out of the competition with the highest average score in nearly every phase of the competition.

In late October the battery began a series of back-to-back weekend exercises which practiced gunnery procedures and bivouac routine. These exercises continued until late November when the climate prevailed upon the unit to begin winter indoctrination training once more.

### SOCIAL LIFE

The year's social activities began on 1 January with the Commanding Officer, Maj Earl Johnson, hosting his annual New Year Levee at the Armouries. This was followed on 24 - 26 February by the 32nd Annual Kenora Military Bonspiel which drew military rinks from Thunder Bay to Edmonton.

The 24th annual Snr NCO's Bonspiel followed on 7-9 March. Like the Officer's Bonspiel, it was larger than ever before, and promises to be even bigger and more enjoyable in the future. So, if you are fortunate enough to receive an invitation, we heartily recommend that you join us.

On 28 June the unit held its yearly summer wind-down barbecue, with the officers, in a true test of flexibility, delegated to the barbecue pits.

As usual, both Remembrance Day and St. Barbara's Day were well and duly celebrated.

The social life of the year wound down with the annual Christmas dinner and reception.

Despite the fact that 116 Bty has not been heard of for some time, we assure everyone that a small oasis of gunner culture still exists in the backwoods of North-western Ontario.

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## THE PROPERTIES, OFFICE AND DUTY OF A GUNNER

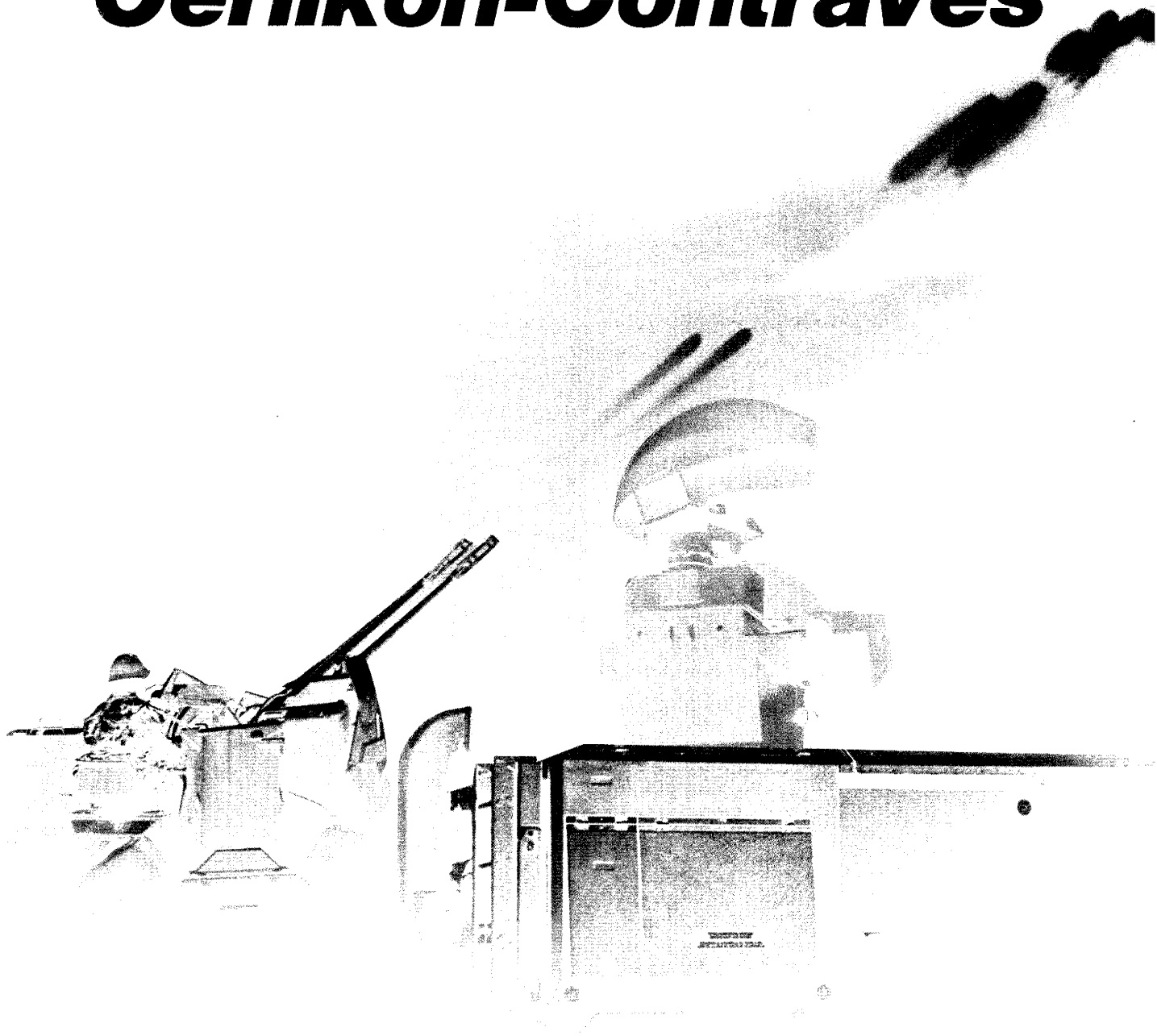
A gunner ought to be a sober, wakeful, lusty, hardy, patient, prudent and quick spirited man; he ought also to have a good eyesight, a good judgment and perfect knowledge to select a convenient place in the day of service to plant his ordnance where he may do most hurt to the enemies, and be least annoyed by them.

Also a gunner in time of service ought to forbid with meek and courteous speeches all manner of persons, other than his appointed assistants, to come near his pieces, to the end that none of his pieces may be choked, poisoned, or hurt; and he ought not for any prayers or reward to lend any piece of his gun-match to another person, because it may be very hurtful to him in time of service to lack the same.

Also every gunner ought to know that as it is a wholesome thing for him to drink and eat a little meat before he doth discharge any piece of artillery, because the fume of saltpetre and brimstone will otherwise be hurtful to his brains, so it is very unwholesome for him to shoot in any piece or ordnance while his stomach is full.

Every gunner which shall serve upon the sea in any ship ought before his going to sea to write with good advisement in a paper book for the owner or Captain of the vessel in which he shall serve, the weight and price of so much gunpowder and of so many fit pellets, as will be enough to charge all pieces in his vessel forty times over, and also the price of ten barrels or more gunpowder, which he ought to have only for the making of fireworks.

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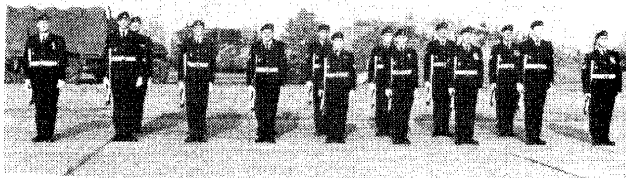


### 128 Airfield Air Defence Battery

128 Airfield Air Defence Battery again had a very busy year in 1980.

#### PARADES

The battery was called upon for many parades, guards of honour, and quarter guards throughout the year.



*128 Bty Quarter Guard drawn up for inspection.*

In August the battery participated in the Base Commander's change of command parade when Col ABH Bosman CD turned over command of the base to Col JL Frazer CD.

The battery was again on parade when BGen WG Paisley CD turned over command of 1 Canadian Air Group to BGen P Manson CD. On both occasions the battery gunners were praised for their smart turnout and high standard of drill.

In September, 128 AAD Bty teamed up with 129 AAD Bty in order to provide a Canadian contingent for the inauguration and welcoming ceremonies for Autumn Forge 80. These ceremonies were held at RAF Gutersloh, and all ranks enjoyed the chance to meet some of their NATO counterparts.

On Remembrance Day, the 128 AAD Bty gunners provided the vigil at the base cenotaph and then fired the saluting gun.

In late November we mounted a quarter guard for the visit of the new Canadian Ambassador to Bonn, His Excellency Klaus Goldschlag.



*His Excellency Klaus Goldschlag, the new Canadian Ambassador in West Germany, inspects members of 128 Bty. From left to right: WO JB Merlin, Mr K Goldschlag, Gnr M Gallant, Gnr R Postill, MBdr M Chartrand.*

Throughout the year 128 AAD Bty members participated in many other parades and guards, including the CO's weekly parade. Anyone who says that there is less drill and parading in our present day forces should talk to the 128 AAD Bty gunners.

#### BASE SUPPORT

Because of the vehicles, equipment held, and expertise of the members of 128 AAD Bty, we find that we are called upon on many occasions throughout the year to provide various types of support to all base units and community organizations. Some examples would be: conducting small arms training for all base personnel, assisting in crash and disaster operations, and providing and setting up tents for organizations such as Girl Guides. The battery members are quite happy to provide this support when time from our normal duties and training permits.

### BASE COMMANDER'S COMMENDATION

One of Col ABH Bosman's last official acts at CFB Baden-Soellingen was to present the battery with the newly-instituted Base Commander's Unit Commendation.

This was a very proud moment for the battery and the commendation reads: "This Certificate of Commendation is awarded to 128 Airfield Air Defence Battery in recognition of the outstanding display of operational effectiveness and cooperation in assisting with completing innumerable support and community-related projects."

It is expected that this commendation will become a very coveted award, and 128 AAD Bty was exceedingly pleased to be the first recipient.



The outgoing Base Commander, Col ABH Bosman, presents the Base Commander's Unit Commendation to the CO, Capt AG Mills.

### VISITORS

Each year 128 AAD Bty hosts a large number of visitors and 1980 was no exception. It is gratifying to note that we have a high priority on any visitor's list of "must sees" at CFB Baden-Soellingen.

Some of the visitors during the year ranged from the National Employers Support Committee to the Rhine Valley Air Cadets.



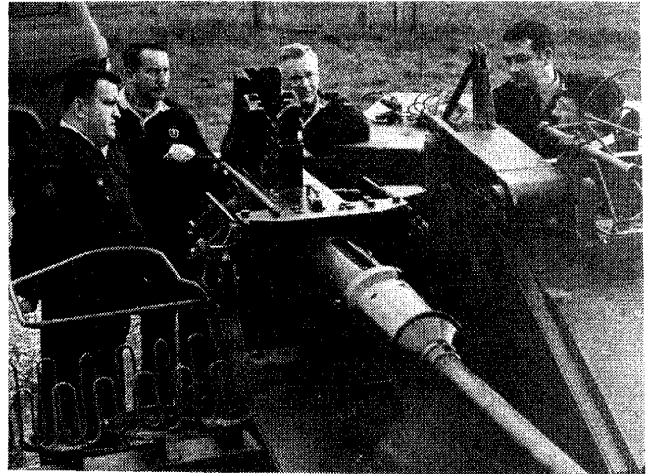
Cadets from the Rhine Valley Air Cadet Corps obviously enjoy their hands-on training with the blowpipe simulator during a tour of the battery

BGen P Manson, Commander 1 CAG and Col JL Frazer toured the battery soon after taking over their new commands.

In November the students from the Canadian Forces Command and Staff College were given a briefing and demonstration by the battery.

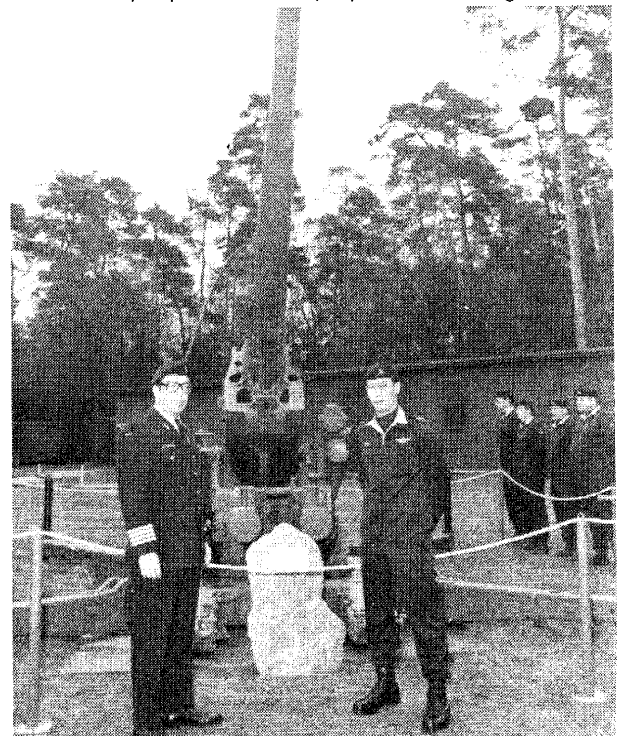
128 AAD Bty hosted a visit by the senior NCOs from 1 CAG Maintenance Squadron and we were in turn briefed by them on their respective sections. The day included a luncheon at the Sr NCOs' Mess and all participants felt that

this type of exchange is extremely valuable in establishing lasting ties between people who might otherwise spend three or four years stationed at the same base, without ever understanding what each other's job entails. It is hoped that this type of visit/training will continue.



Members of 1 CAG Maintenance Sqn are briefed on the Boffin by MBdr Nickerson, far right.

As well, visits by fellow gunners were numerous during 1980. Col HJ Stein came to see us in late March, shortly before relinquishing his duties as the Director of Artillery. During his visit and tour, he unveiled a new information plaque on our display 3.7 inch AA gun.



Col HJ Stein unveiling the new Information Plaque on the 3.7 AA Display gun.

### POSTINGS

Many old faces left us during the year to be posted from CFB Comox in the west to CFB Cornwallis in the east. MWO Lewis, the out-going BSM, was replaced by MWO Mahar. Sgts Restoule and White went respectively to Shilo and Gagetown. MBdrs Harding, Wright, Shepherd, Drover, Jardine and Veinot scattered across Canada; Bdr Lafrance to Gagetown. To replace them we welcomed WO Merlin; MBdrs Nickerson, Critchley, Young, Chartrand and Coast; Gnrs Hunter, Houghtling and Postill.

Of course, no year would be complete without a visit by our career manager and this year we welcomed a visit by Capt McTaggart and CWO Biddle. Mr. Biddle lays claim to being the most senior serving ex-member of 128 AAD Bty, having served in the original 128 AA Bty back in the early fifties.

The Air Defence Officer Course came over from Gagetown in December and had a good chance to compare their classroom theories with observations of the reality here in Europe. One such reality was a thirty-six hour delay in their schedule due to a snowstorm. Luckily, though, the mess had a plentiful supply of gluhwein, and ski boots were on sale at Canex.

128 AAD Bty will be looking forward to more visits by fellow gunners in the coming year, and we are presently preparing to host the Annual Air Defence Conference in February 1981.



*Sgt Harry Welton, our weapons tech, is congratulated on his promotion by the CO.*

## TRAINING

In between all the parades and base taskings which we perform, battery members always find time to do some real training. Most training comes in the form of tactical evaluation (Tac Eval) exercises. In March and May, all units connected with 1 CAG were put through the wringer during the national and NATO Tac Evals. These two exercises represent the culmination of each year's build-up through the annual series of base Starfighter exercises, and 128 Bty received high marks in all areas. The air force requests battery assistance regularly for its own training, and these occasions always prove to be a good learning experience for us. In 1980 the battery deployed in the "boondocks" to act as different types of targets: a convoy, a concentration of troops for Exercise Iron Falcon in April, and Exercise Top Gun in November. Also, in November, MBdr Chartrand, MBdr Smith, MBdr Nickerson and Lt MacLeod, complete with aiming circles, journeyed to the Muensingen Ranges to observe the fall of shot for an air weapons practice.

Individual training remains a priority, and in 1980 the battery was able to get the optimum number of gunners on courses. 128 AAD Bty cooperates with 1 RCHA during its regimental school period, providing blowpipe trainers, vehicles, etc; and in return the regiment saves us a few vacancies when it is loading courses. As such, Gunner Cousins was qualified Basic Blowpipe Operator last March, complete with live firing in Shilo. Gunner McCormick attended the basic Artillery Communicator Course. The Combat Leader Course saw a fair representation from the battery, including Gnr (now MBdr) Sharpe, Gnr Houghtling, Gnr DeSutter, and Gnr McCormick, who was the top candidate in his serial.

Eleven members of the gun troops travelled to Shilo in June for live firing of the Boffin. The battery also

conducted its first Basic Boffin Course in November. MBdrs Chartrand, Young, Critchley, and Gnr Postill were the eager students.

No account of the battery's yearly training would be complete without mentioning the work that our War Task Assigned personnel carry out. These airmen from all trades within 1 CAG Maint Sqn fill out our ranks during all exercises. They are employed as gun numbers and they also man our observation posts. Some, especially the ones who stay with us for two or three years, become truly proficient in their duties, and, while they are with us, we try to make them feel as much a part of the gunner family as possible.

## ON THE LIGHTER SIDE

Not all of the battery's activities ended up as work. We also enjoyed numerous educational and social outings.

In May the CO and Sgt Letcher (the Blowpipe TSM) journeyed to Seckenheim for a briefing on command and control within 4 ATAF. At the end of that month we staged a highly successful mixed golf tournament, and finished the day with the annual rotation party. On the 28th of August, 17 members of the battery departed for Todendorf which is near Kiel on the northern tip of Germany. While there, they witnessed a live demonstration of Gepard firing at a drone over the Baltic Sea. Following a briefing, they moved to Rendsburg, site of the German Air Defence Training School, where the gunners inspected a static display of the Gepard, Roland, and L70/40MM Boffin systems. Everyone involved agreed that the tour was very beneficial.

The United States Army Europe Soviet Orientation Team visited Baden in October. They gave an excellent presentation, resplendent in their Russian and Czech uniforms, and the many battery members who attended were afforded the opportunity to handle the equipment on display, e.g. the AK-47, the RPG-7, et al.

Christmas was upon us all too soon, and with it a myriad of festivities. The TSM, WO Merlin, represented the battery at the winter ball of our partnership unit, Flugabwehrregiment 10, in Sigmaringen. The men's Christmas dinner was its usual quiet, dignified affair, although it looked for a time as if all the senior positions in the battery would be usurped. Once it was decided who really commanded the battery, all ranks carried on with a superb party.

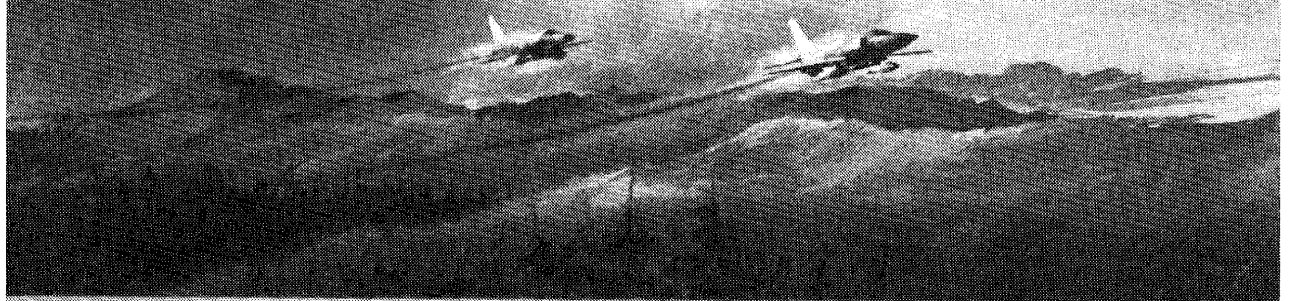
A few nights later, everybody convened at the Schwarzwald Curling Club for a "Funspiel" organized by the battery single rats. A few gifts were presented as tokens of the younger gunners' esteem for their fearless leaders (Capt Gonzo - CO 128 Bty ?) This was the last time in 1980 that we all had the chance to gather before the holidays. Shortly thereafter, the annual exodus to the ski slopes began.

## WRAPPING UP

The ski season took us right through to the new year. Already, the new calendar is rapidly filling and 1981 will no doubt be as busy as 1980. Until next year, from 128 AAD Bty.....UBIQUE.



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## 129 Airfield Air Defence Battery

### INTRODUCTION

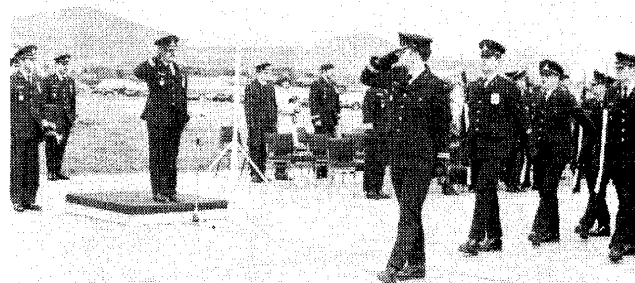
1980 has come and gone. For the most part it followed the now-familiar pattern of brushing up for the annual tactical evaluations, summer rotation, and starting the training cycle all over again. Of course throughout the entire year there was that never-ending task of maintaining the equipment. The faces change but life continues on.

### THE YEAR



*Capt JRM Lemieux turns over command of the battery. Col RP Pattee and Capt RD Gunn look on.*

The first of the new faces arrived early in the new year. With the pomp and festivities befitting the occasion, the battery celebrated its second change of command since its reformation. With the departure of the old CO, Capt JRM Lemieux, to Ottawa and the arrival of the new CO, Capt RD Gunn, from the Royal School of Artillery in Larkhill, the battery had the excuse to attend the festive season for at least a few more days.



*Capt JRM Lemieux takes the final salute.*

BSM Darby, however, knew he had only one week to get rid of cobwebs brought on by the holiday season and whip the battery into shape for the parade. So every morning the battery could be found on the "Parade Square" at the rapid runway repair area. When the day of the parade came the BSM could look with satisfaction upon the works of his hand. Parading before Colonel RP Pattee, Base Commander CFB Lahr, the battery set the standard to be shot for by the rest of the units holding similar ceremonies during the summer.

A reception after the parade and a more intimate battery party that evening rounded out the activities for that day. It also provided the opportunity for the battery to say good-bye to the old CO and his wife in the proper way. After looking after the battery for three and one-half years and guiding it through its growing years Capt Lemieux left behind many friends but probably took with him even more good memories of an exciting and rewarding stay.

The battery was not given much time to reminisce. Even while preparing for the change of command parade it participated in the first base exercise of the year, this one a disaster control exercise. Besides getting the new lad's feet wet early it served as a reminder that although we were at a time when one tends to look back, the rest of the base was moving forward.

In the new year at a Canadian European air base moving forward means getting ready for national and NATO tactical evaluations (Tac Evals). So the first of the year's Starfighter exercises took place the week after the parade. This gave the new CO an excellent opportunity to see the capabilities of the battery and to appreciate all that he had inherited.

Just to cap off this busy period the Air Defence Conference was hosted in Lahr by 1 RCHA. The battery was given a chance to show off along with a German Gepard and a British Rapier. The new concrete detachment shelter, the CFA, and the battery's version of the SEV kit attracted much attention. However, it was when the slow cadence of the Boffin firing at the mass attack was heard before any of the other equipments had started to track a target that the Boffin detachment was truly in its glory.

With such a hectic start to the year the battery was well warmed up by the time Tac Evals rolled around. The national came in late March and the battery performed before the eyes of an "unbiased" assessor. This was the time when every detail of battery operations could be assessed by an outsider and those faults not readily visible to one within the system could be pointed out and then corrected before the final test came with the NATO Tac Eval.

With almost two months to correct these faults you can be sure they were rectified long before the NATO evaluators arrived. As it was, Sergeant-Major Norm Levesque had his charges worked up to a feverish pitch by the time the first evaluators set foot in Lahr on 19 May. With the self assurance that comes from knowing you have your subject cold the battery quickly mastered every task thrown at it and was actually rather disappointed it was not challenged more than it was.

The passage of NATO Tactical Evaluation marks the start of summer, and with summer comes leave, rotation, and a chance to do the little things you never had a chance to do in the fall and winter, or in the battery's case a big project.

If you were not on leave, clearing in, or clearing out, chances are you were out on the airfield working on the boffin shelter project. After years of negotiating, the material to construct concrete shelters had finally been made available and we were not about to let the subject be reconsidered.

Under the direction of MBdr AJ Bouchard, the master Foreman, the battery was organized into work details and the work started. Unfortunately the weather was not being very cooperative. Week after week it rained and rained. However, this was not to deter the master Foreman. He quickly arranged for protection to work under and was soon turning shelters out at a peak rate of one every four and one-half days.

Next the sun came out and the weather turned hot. Because of this the production rate slowed down a bit. In the end when the mortar stopped flying nine new bunkers stood completed on the airfield.

With summer over and all the new members on the ground it was time to embark again on the fall training program. But just before that there were a few pleasantries to be looked after.

The first was a trip to Todendorf and Rendsburg which was arranged by the SO3 AD CFE. In all, 13 members of the battery were able to benefit from this trip to see Gepard live firing at Todendorf and the training system at the German Air Defence School at Rendsburg. After working all summer on bunkers an enjoyable day touring on the Dash 7 was greatly appreciated.

The other was the Autumn Forge Inauguration Ceremony. Now a parade is not usually considered as pleasantries particularly by those who must appear on it. However, this parade was a NATO parade being held at RAF Gutersloh and involved participation by six of the NATO nations. The result was an opportunity to visit with men from other armies. Nineteen personnel from this battery and fifteen personnel from 128 Bty made up the Canadian contingent for the parade which marks the start of the Fall exercise period.

A visit was also arranged with the RAF Regiment Air Defence Squadron at that air base. The program included a sports afternoon and a tour of their facilities and equipment.



*63 Sqn RAF Regt has a go at the Canadians.*

Sports afternoon included games of soccer, softball, volleyball, and tug-of-war. It would be nice to be able to say we kept the soccer game interesting but any hope of that left when the other team showed up with everybody wearing the same shirts and shorts. The other games were well played with the tug-of-war being the deciding match. Although pulling hard we finally succumbed to the well-trained RAF team. The reason became clear the next day when the RAF Germany tug-of-war championship shield was seen displayed proudly in the squadron trophy case.

With all of the battery back together and leave over for the summer the fall training plan was launched into full swing on 15 September. Under the watchful eye of Warrant Richert training on a wide spectrum of subjects was carried out.

War task assigned training also recommenced. There was a change in the faces of these people too, so it was back to square one again with gun drill, communications, map reading, codes, etc. There was also a small surprise for the battery when Pte NL Jakubiec showed up for the first time. She somehow did not fit the mould of the WTA to which we had been accustomed.

And then came Christmas. After an intensive three months of training nothing is better for the morale than a bit of leave. So it was a quick wind down from work and off to join in the Christmas festivities to get the batteries recharged for another year.

#### **OTHER TRAINING**

Blowpipe CT — This year our continuation firing was again conducted with the 1 RCHA Blowpipe Troop. MBdr MR Fox, Bdr JRAA Lepage, and Gnr JWJ Knowlton travelled with the 1 RCHA basic blowpipe course to Shilo in April.

Boffin CT — The BSM took his group of crack shots back to Gagetown this October to fire with the air defence officers course. Target Air is a little bit poorer but a little bit wiser because of this. MBdr PAJ St-Amour showed how

it is supposed to be done and brought down their prototype on one of the firing runs.

CLC — Gnr PAJ St-Amour and JFLH Boucher took a shot at the combat leaders course. The rewards of doing well on the course were once more visible.

#### **VISITS**

The battery was an integral part of the base tour for many of the dignitaries visiting the base. As a result several members of the higher echelons came to view the capabilities of the battery.



*Mr Nixon is reacquainted with the Boffin. MBdr Michaud commands the gun detachment.*

The first was the Deputy Minister of National Defence, Mr. Nixon, accompanied by the VCDS. Not to be outdone, the Minister himself was also a visitor later on in the year.



*MBdr Parisien ably assisted by Gnr Charbonneau and Lepine, briefs the Minister on the Boffin.*

In between the battery received the Director of Artillery, Colonel HJ Stein and the CWO Artillery, Mr MN MacDonald. Having managed to escape from Baden they were able to spend an enjoyable afternoon chatting with the members of the battery over a bit of wine and cheese.

The final group of people through was the Air Defence Officer Course.

#### **PROMOTIONS**

As in any good organization hard work is rewarded with advancement. 1980 was no different for 129 AAD Bty. Congratulations for those so recognized go to Sgt JOJ Hardy, MCpl HR Pearcey, MCpl WM Murphy, AP/MCpl PAJ St-Amour, and Bdr JFLH Boucher.

With two weapon techs being promoted within one year the battery is becoming a popular posting for those in the 421 trade.

## COMINGS AND GOINGS

The turnover this year was heavy for a unit this size.

The new faces were: Capt RD Gunn, RSA Larkhill; Lt GL Johnson, attached 1 RCHA; WO KBI Richert, CTC Gagetown; Sgt JW McInnis, 2 RCHA; Sgt RW Pero, 3 RCHA; MBdr HT Barlow, 1 RCHA; MBdr JEA Bouchard, 5 RALC; MBdr JCR Sirois, 5 RALC, MBdr JA Synnett, 5 RALC; Cpl HR Pearcey, RCS; Gun JAD Gauthier, 5 RALC; Gnr JCR Lenoir, 5 RALC; and Gnr JGE Mantha, 5 RALC.

Departing were: Capt JRM Lemieux, DLR; Lt LR Mader, 1 RCHA; MWO JH Levesque, RSS Levis; Sgt J Hamelin, CFLS Borden; Sgt JOJ Hardy, ERFC St-Jean; Sgt RK Parkinson, RSS Regina; MBdr JAC Michaud, ERFC St-Jean; MCpl WM Murphy, RCD; Bdr JPP Normandin, CFB Valcartier; and Bdr RD Walker, 1 RCHA.

Retiring were: Gnr JGA Lapointe, and Gnr JLM Trudel.

## CEREMONY

On Parade – With the exception of the Change of Command Parade and the Inauguration Ceremony there were no departures from routine in the parade schedule. They were the usual base guards of honour, base commander's parades and CO's parades. All in all it was a quiet year.

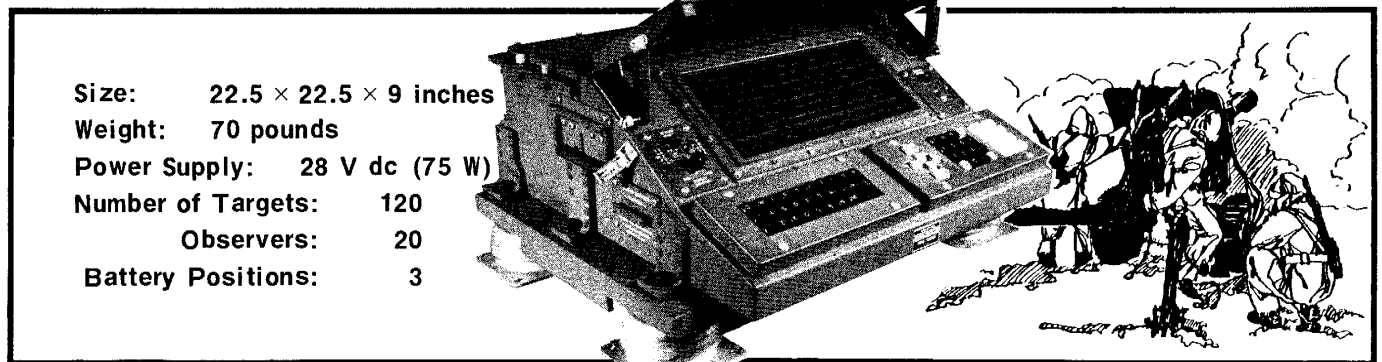
## CONCLUSION

The new year has come again and new challenges are on the horizon. These in conjunction with the recurring ones indicate that it should turn out to be another interesting year. Next year at this time we hope to be able to tell you how once again we met most of these challenges and learned even from those we did not quite succeed at.

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## MOBILE COMMAND HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY SECTION

1980 saw no slackening in the hectic pace of activities in the basement of FMC HQ. The year also saw a 75% turnover of personnel including the departure of the last of the originals who formed Artillery Section in 1977.

### OUT:

LCol MC Brown to command 2 RCHA, Maj JA Davidson to 3 RCHA, Capt DR Winters to RSS 49 Fd Regt, Capt M Pronkin back to 2 Fd Regt and Sgt MG Villeneuve to Operations Division.

### IN:

LCol EL Schrader from UNDOF as SSO Arty, Maj HA Walinsky from UNTSO as SO Arty 2 and SO Air Defence, Capt TE Brewster as SO Arty Doctrine and Cpl JP Aube as Arty Clerk.

### ACROSS:

Maj DA Lockridge (last year's picture must have been effective) moved from SO Arty Doctrine to take over from Maj Davidson as SO Arty Fd and Loc.



*Artillery Section. Maj HA Walinsky, Maj DA Lockridge, Capt GA Gallop, LCol EL Schrader, Capt TE Brewster, CWO (MGnr) MD Clow, Cpl JP Aube*

### MAJOR ACTIVITIES

While Artillery Section becomes involved in virtually any activity with the Command which affects the Artillery, a number of activities dominated the year.

### EXERCISES

Artillery Section formed the framework of the Div Arty HQ on Exercise RITE SIMPLE IX held in Valcartier in November. Again as in previous years the section was augmented by a very capable group of officers, NCOs and men from outside FMC HQ to enable the Div Arty HQ to function effectively. In addition, since October 1980, Artillery Section has been involved in the planning of RENDEZVOUS 81.

### ARTILLERY TRAINING/STANDARDS

This was one of the most significant areas of activity during 1980.

Officer Course Training Standards Writing Board. During March a board consisting of representatives from FMC HQ, units, CTC and NDHQ was convened at FMC HQ to revise course training standards for artillery officer courses. These revised standards are now in the process of implementation.

CTC Course Review. This joint FMC HQ/CTC review examined all artillery courses and other courses which artillerymen attend with the aim of reducing resources required to conduct training, while ensuring that the minimum essential standards are achieved. In addition, artillery career progression was reviewed with a view to reducing the number of courses required for promotion while still maintaining a viable career profile. Work on this project is continuing.

Artillery Depot Study. Artillery Section had major input into a study to establish an Artillery Depot to conduct TQ3 training.

Training Conference. In early March Artillery Section hosted the first annual Training Conference at FMC HQ. Representatives from units, the Artillery School and NDHQ/DLR attended.

### EQUIPMENT

The section has been involved in the major equipment review whose impact will be felt during 1981. During 1980, the section relinquished its former responsibility for all army wheeled vehicles.

### DOCTRINE

During the year work on updating artillery publications has continued. Work is continuing on new editions of CFPs 306(1), 306(2), 306(7) and 306(10). In addition many volumes already published under green covers are now due for formal review. This will be carried out during the next year.



*Artillery Section is not the only place in FMC HQ where one finds Gunners. Pictured above are some of the Gunners on the FMC HQ staff. Front Row: Capt AM Marston, SO3 Rendezvous 81 Coordination; Capt GA Gallop, SO Arty Standards; LCol AV Coroy, SSO Operations; MGen DR Baker, Deputy Commander; LCol EL Schrader, SSO Arty; LCol GB Parenteau, SSO Organizations and Establishments. Rear Row: Capt JW Willis, SO Doctrine Coordination; Capt JD Shaw, SO Operational Equipment Readiness Coordination; Capt PV Nielsen, SO2 Individual Training; Maj HA Walinsky, SO Arty 2; Maj DA Lockridge, SO Arty Field and Locating; Capt TE Brewster, SO Arty Doctrine*

### DID YOU KNOW

that in one night the RCA of the first Canadian Corps fired 16,130 tons of high explosive during the final battle to smash the Gothic Line in Italy.

## THE SCHOOL IN 1980 - THE CO'S OVERVIEW

Just before I throw out my Pocket Secretary Calendar for 1980 I wish to share a few notes that highlight the year for the Artillery School.

### JAN

PERs and more PERs to write and review. Then it's the FMC Staff Visit. Parades, conferences and courses. Ending with a visit to the St John Byng Boys with IG UK and US. Oh yes - and a lot of courses started

### FEB AND MAR

Career Manager Officers Visit and a visit to Ft Sill, Okla, and Ft Bliss, Texas with comd CTC accompanying the IG Course to the US Army Field Artillery School. It was snowing as we arrived! At Fort Bliss golfing and swimming, long days and short nights. Back in time to do a Combat Development Briefing, to receive a visit by DComd FMC and take a trip to Valcartier to see the Detachment and 5e RALC. CIG and UK IG visit Chilliwack (is this fair?)

### APR AND MAY

- Off to Toronto for a meeting with DArty and Staff College DS on command and control (again). This time we all agree - more or less.
- 5e RALC Practice Camp - IG Fire Planning Phase, Col Comdt's visit and Guest Night late April and early May. Let's hope it all works.
- End of IG and AIG courses. The Loyalist Ball in St John. Visit by SRC(Q) and the Saudi Arabians

### JUN TO AUG

Postings out and in; will TOS equals COS?  
The summer series of Officer Training starts. Double serial Phase 4 - where are they all going to go? Guest Night, M Bty rolls in, the Volksmarch, Armed Forces Day, Farewell Parade for Gen Baker, the Final OCT Exercise. Stores losses? CDVs? Col Comdt and DArty here for the OCT Arty Grad Parade, reception following - where are the programmes? Next it's help out Secteur de l'Est and Atlantic Region put on Atlantic Barbara, say hello to the Maine National Guard Artillery Battalion and at last some leave.

### SEP AND OCT

- The fall courses all start.
- The RCAA meets in CFB St John "Megaplex". The "Senate" Technical Committee starts to work. Mobile Warrior - Rehearsals and more rehearsals.
- Refresher training. JLC starts in Sep and graduates in Oct.

### NOV AND DEC

-Promotion Board and Arty Conference in Ottawa, Staff Duties Course goes through the mill, CTC Staff visit, Air Defence Officer Course visits Germany. MND's visit.  
- Visit of Career Manager (Officers). Return visit to Byng Boys in St John with SSO Ops, CO 403 Sqn and CIG. SD Course final exercise and support to Final Drive. Senate Meeting, Christmas Dinner, Christmas parties galore - sort out O21 Posting Plot. Block Leave at last. New Year's Ball - The Levee - Hello 1981.

It seemed that for some years we lacked a structured system whereby someone at the worker/thinker level could influence what was perceived as needed change in the Canadian Artillery.

In April 1980 the Artillery School Technical Committee, also affectionately referred to as the "Senate", was established at the School of Artillery. The aim of the committee is to provide a forum for discussion and to prepare a school position of points of concern to the Canadian Artillery of today and the future.

The Senate is chaired by the CO with the CIG as Vice Chairman. Members are the BCs of Gunnery, Air Defence, W and Locating Battery as well as the Chief Standards Officer. The adjutant is the secretary. All artillery field officers in CTC are *ex officio* members.

Individual officers who have developed a particular point of concern to the point of having staffed and verbally presented their ideas to all available IsG are then invited to make their case to the Senate. Once senate approval has been gained the matter may be adopted for implementation within the school, if it is within our terms of reference, or become the basis for a position paper for discussion at annual artillery conferences.

Since April, the Artillery Technical Committee has reviewed presentations ranging from a review of registration procedures to the development of leadership in officer cadets. Any topic that is likely to be raised at Happy Hour is in danger of being presented later, after much research and considerable refinement, to the committee.

Staffing procedures are now being examined within CTC in order to define the implementation of proposals accepted by the committee which are outside the school's mandate to action. At the other end of the staffing process, concepts or problem areas that require study are actively being sought from DLR and SSO Arty in FMC HQ.

The cry "nothing can be done" or "if I could only have the opportunity" now has an outlet within the school. The Artillery Technical Committee is working, and it is a positive part of the dynamic process of improvement for the Canadian Artillery.

## OFFICER CLASSIFICATION TRAINING BATTERY

Each summer OCT Battery is formed to conduct the summer serials of both regular and reserve officer training. The summer of 1980 was no exception and saw one of the largest numbers of students in many years.

Heading the battery this summer was the new BC of Gunnery Bty, Major DS Moreside and acting as BSM was WO Bouskill.

Starting in late May was the RESO Phase III course consisting of ten officers and being run by Capt Evans. Because of the small number (four) of regular force officers on Phase III the regular and reserve students were combined into one course in early June. Capt DM Grant was responsible for the regular force Phase III.



OCT Battery in action

Also combined were the regular and reserve candidates for Phase II. The anglophone course of 19 students was headed by Capt JB Dick and the francophone serial of eight officers was run by Capt BA Couture.

Moving to the senior course, Phase IV, there were sufficient numbers to warrant two separate serials. Capt KC Hague and Capt TD Mooney ran course 8001 with twelve candidates, while Capt HM Auger and Capt DL Ross were the IsG for 8002 which had eleven candidates.

The summer was one of crazy weather starting off with an unusually hot June and an unforgettably wet July and August. Despite the poor weather during field exercises all courses worked very hard and completed a vigorous summer's training.

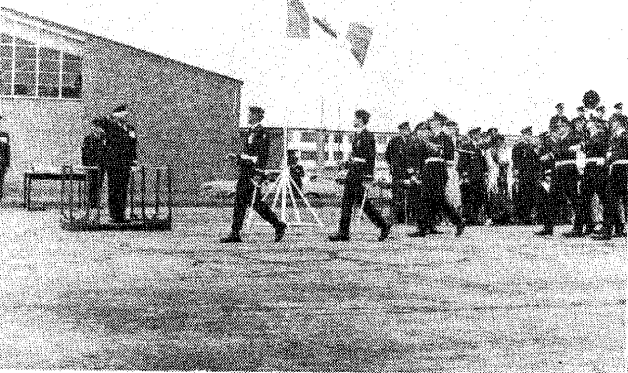
The culmination of OCT Bty's training was a five day live fire and movement exercise climaxing with two BC's fire plans. As the three batteries were stood down on the last day there was a feeling of exhaustion as well as a sense of accomplishment in the air.

As the training concluded it was time for the OCT Bty smoker and finally the graduation parade. The top Phase IV graduate was Lt HA Kochanski who was given the distinct honour of commanding the graduation parade.

Following the parade and a reception it was back to school, units and courses for the members of OCT Bty.



*The Brownfield Sword for OCT IV 1980 is presented by BGen Turner to Lt HA Kochanski, 1 RCHA*



*Lt HA Kochanski leads the 1980 artillery graduates past the Colonel-Commandant, BGen WW Turner*

### OCT PHASE III-3 SEPTEMBER TO 13 NOVEMBER 1980

"Francotrain" is alive and well at the Artillery School. For those of you who have never heard the expression it is not a recently-opened railway line between New Brunswick and the rest of Canada but rather "the opportunity for francophone candidates to receive their instruction and training in their primary language". In fact, summer 1980 saw the first tangible sign of Francotrain implementation. In June, six OCT candidates reported to the school to undergo their phase II. Upon successful completion and two weeks of well-deserved rest they were administered their first PO Check (course picture) on Wednesday 3 September 1980. OCT phase III (F) serial 8003 was on the way and would terminate on 13 November 1980.



*OCT PHASE III (F)*

*OCdt Belway RP, OCdt Pinsonneault JJL, Lt GJ Wieland*

*WO Searle (AIG), Sgt Leveille N (AIG), 2 Lt JLAM Beauchemin (top candidate), OCdt Beauchemin JAM, OCdt Gibeault JJG, OCdt Cusson JEG, 2 Lt Boudreau JCD*

*WO Raymond (AIG), Capt BA Couture (IG), LCol RV Thompson (CO), MGnr Wilt (SMIG), MWO Chiasson (AIG)*

Under the direction of Capt BA "Napoleon" Couture (name given by the students), WO Raymond, WO Searle and Sgts Lesvesque and Leveille the course load consisted of 8 students: 6 francophones, 1 bilingual and 1 anglophone. Needless to say that a great deal of effort went into the planning and preparation of what was going to become the first OCT Phase III to be conducted in French, with the exception of fire discipline where instruction was received and practiced in both languages. It was a pilot course and it proved to be very successful, the students responded very positively, and the morale was high throughout.



*Today's gun numbers; tomorrow's GPOs*



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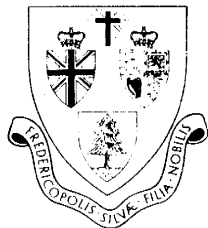


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After 10 weeks of hard labour, the students were proud to accept a certificate of achievement from the CO's hand attesting that they were qualified to fulfill the duties of a battery command post officer. You may wonder where these students are. Three of them, Lt Wieland (who unfortunately had to suspend training for medical reasons), 2 Lt Boudreau and OCdt Belway were fortunate enough to have the privilege to become part of "W Bty". The remainder reported to St Jean Quebec to undergo English language training from 19 November 1980 to 22 May 1981, after which they will come back to CTC for their fourth and last phase of Artillery Officer Classification Training.



*OCdt JLCM Lavallee, CMR, Receives Stewart Trophy (OCT III) for 1980 from Col Beaudry*



*BGen Oland presents Jamieson Trophy (OCT II) to OCdt MC McKean, RMC, 1980 winner*



*Col Turnbull presents Crosman Trophy (RESO II) to 1980 winner, OCdt Y Dumas, 6 RAC*



*The Colonel-Commandant addresses the graduating officers*

### FOO COURSE 8003

The 8003 serial of the Forward Observation Officer Course was conducted from 10 September to 10 October 1980. Although this was the third FOO Course run this year, this particular serial was significant for four reasons. First, it was the last of the 23-training-day courses. Future courses will have two more days to teach battery administration duties and training. This has been a recognized gap in the FOO's training in the past. Second, it was the last FOO course to use the BT 33 observed fire simulator. Beginning with the 1981 courses the new Invertron simulator, which is a technological generation ahead of the ailing BT 33, will be used. Invertron will have the ability to practice students in realistic fire and movement. The third reason this course was different was because le capitaine Georges Plassart, the French artillery exchange officer to 5 RALC attended the course. He had already been a BC twice over and we all learned a great deal from his experiences. And what's the fourth reason why this course was so different? This was one of the few courses where the course senior really was the course senior. With thirty years' service Hank Walker had almost as much service as the entire course combined, including the IG!



## MASTER GUNNER COURSE NUMBER 19 (8001)

The course started with a subject nobody was really excited about, the entrance exam. After that came much hard sailing through the many subjects taught ably by Captain JP Culligan and MWO (Mr Gnr) Bowden CM.

The six students came from a variety of units. Cutting short their RSS employment were MWO Brown GN and WO St Laurent JJ. The Artillery school supplied two of its AIsG as students, MWO Wight RA and WO Bouskill JK, while two elderly grey-haired soldiers returned to the school from regimental employment. They were MWO Ross EH and WO Fairbanks W who represent 3 RCHA and 1 RCHA respectively.

Three weeks after its commencement the course was pleasantly interrupted by our attendance at the annual Master Gunner Conference in CFB Petawawa. For several days we enjoyed 2 RCHA's hospitality and had the opportunity to exchange views with and learn from the experience of retired and serving Master Gunners. On our return to Gagetown it was back to the familiar world of Mathematics, Physics and more and more homework.

The course is scheduled to conclude on the 28 May 1981. Before that day we will have the opportunity to attend an electronics course in CFB Kingston and to gain valuable experience during a visit to England. In the UK we will be able to watch the construction of artillery equipment, knowledge that should be valuable in our future employment as Master Gunners.

For all of us the course is not only the highlight of our service career but also a completely new learning experience. For some it is the first time for subjects such as Algebra and Physics. The homework required to learn these difficult subjects is hard on our families and takes many hours' burning the midnight oil. The rewards are great and it will be an honour to be included in the roll call of Master Gunners.

After the course we are off either to our new employment as Master Gunners or to return to regimental life. But in either case we shall never forget the most fruitful course of our careers and the able assistance given to us by the instructors of the Artillery school.

This piece is a composite drawing as it were. The first half was written by the course and now the instructors have their opportunity to speak.

The Master Gunner Course is prestigious. To be given this course is a distinct pleasure and a privilege. This is despite the numbers of hours which must be devoted to brushing up on physics and hydraulics and so on.

The warrant officers attending the course are a talented and experienced lot: they have to be! It is more important than most of us realize, that people who have a technical bent be recognized early and guided towards this course. We need people who have an exceedingly technical mind and a penchant for "tinkering with things" if you will. A Master Gunner must understand quite thoroughly how equipment works and in his various employments he may be called upon to prove this.

He must be able to solve problems given little direction beyond "There's a problem with this thing, Master Gunner." This requires knowledge, experience and an incredible reserve of initiative. That initiative and a desire to serve the regiment cannot be overstressed.

These days, like everything else, gunnery seems to be getting more complicated. While we've reduced the knowledge required for, say, a basic technician to a matter of pushing buttons on a computer, we've produced a complicated machine which must be told what to do when specified buttons are pushed. Somebody has to be able to do that! While the detailed preparation of software for Milipac is the job of a scientist, he needs information from

the regiment to enable him to do this preparation. The master Gunner working in T and E at Gagetown, NDHQ, or DREV is, very likely, the man who will provide some of that information. Therefore he needs a basic understanding of the way computers work. And so it goes - for 180 training days. That, for those who think as I do, means ten months or so of very hard work.

By now you may well ask yourself where all this leads. It leads really to our aim here - to stimulate productive thought about guns, gunnery, air defence and locating artillery or, in a word, the RCA.

## ASSISTANT INSTRUCTOR-IN-GUNNERY COURSE 8001

The Assistant Instructor-In-Gunnery Course started quickly on 8 September 1980 with twelve bright-eyed and eager candidates, all striving for one objective: to finish the course on 22 May 1981 and thus become qualified to wear the "White Hat".

The policy to keep free time at a minimum has been enforced and thus far it's working very well. The course is extremely challenging and offers the student a sense of achievement when the exercise he has planned and conducted comes off without a hitch.

A large part of the course content is self taught, but without the assistance of our capable instructors it would become a nightmare.

Hopefully, future students attending courses conducted at Artillery School will be greeted by us, AIG Course serial 8001, the future White Hats.



ASSISTANT INSTRUCTOR-IN-GUNNERY  
COURSE 8001

*Sgt Davis RE, A/WO Dumont JM, A/WO Walker ND, Sgt O'Leary DA, Sgt Corbett DR, A/WO Noseworthy WW, Sgt Corcoran CW, A/WO Abar RG, A/WO Ferguson EL, A/WO Parsons SH, Sgt Dulong AC, A/WO Peters RD, WO Gillis GD (AIG), WO Lind GD (AIG), Capt LE Glover (IG), LCol RV Thompson (CO), CWO Wilt SG (SMIG), WO Roach GL (AIG)*

## ARTILLERY DETACHMENT COMMANDER COURSE 8002

On the 8th of October 1980 the second 6A course of the year began with twenty-one bright-eyed and eager students. The instructors, Capt Auger, WOs Green, Mullin, Samms and Sandul were equally eager to commence this all-important course.

This serial was the last to include instruction on two separate guns, 105mm C1 and 155mm M109A1. In future courses this will be an either/or situation.

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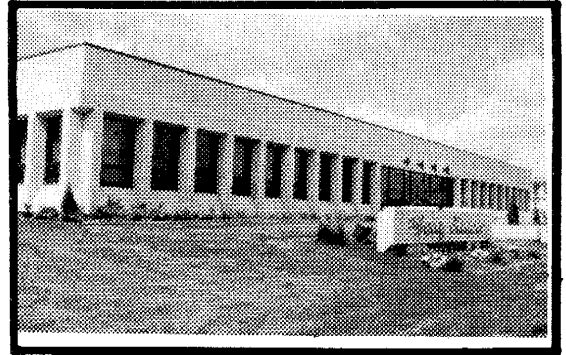
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Through the autumn days of October the students became well-rounded in such subjects as fire discipline, ammunition and instructional duties. Another big subject was the duties of 105mm C1 detachment commander which culminated with four field days at the end of October. As the temperature dropped in November, spirits remained high as the instruction on the M109A1 began. In anticipation mother nature delivered twenty-nine centimeters of snow on 18 November which primed us for three days in the field, 19 to 20 November.

The last segment of November was spent on the trials and tribulations of military law, PERs, UERs and minefields. This provided a welcome break from student instruction and sufficient time to rest and recuperate for the final three day live firing exercise, 2 to 4 December. The weather was harsh with a full day of pouring rain followed by a day of sub-zero temperatures and snow. Morale continued at a high level, however and the exercise culminated with a visit by MGen Gray of the U.S. Marines, and a full scale fire plan. Then it was home for St Barbara's Day and a dinner/dance at the mess.

The last week was spent on more academics, course reports and critique as well as a course smoker. A tiring forty-six day course was over and the students were happy that it was. But they will all agree that a lot was learned and much experience was gained.

A cause for remembrance on this course was the tragic death of A/Sgt Power from 2 RCHA. Ironically his death occurred on 11 November, Remembrance Day and was the result of a hunting mishap. Many course members made an attempt to attend the funeral in St. John's, Nfld on 15 November but found the planes fully booked. He will be sadly missed.



**TRADE LEVEL 6A (DETACHMENT COMMANDER)  
COURSE 8002 8 OCTOBER – 12 DECEMBER 80**

*MBdr Clark RG, A/Sgt Rosenberg PW, MBdr Power CD, MBdr Stevenson BC, MBdr Beal EW, MBdr Budd GC, MBdr Parisien JDD*

*A/Sgt Jackson JA, MBdr Harding RG, MBdr Jordan JG, MBdr Whalen BM, MBdr Moore AC, MBdr Wight HK, MBdr Hobor TA, MBdr Critchley AJ, MBdr Swyers A, MBdr Bethinger GF, MBdr Gingras RJE, MBdr Villeneuve JCB, MBdr Boudreau AU, MBdr Sproul SG, WO Greene DJ, AIG; WO Sandul JP, AIG; Capt HM Auger, IG; LCol RV Thompson, CO Arty; CWO SG Wilt, SMIG; WO Sams LB, AIG; WO Mullin MV, AIG*

## ADVANCED ARTILLERY TECHNICIAN COURSE 8002

### "THE BUTTON PUSHERS"

What? No more grease pencils in the command post? The age of button pushing has arrived! Advanced Technician Course 8002 ran from 10 September to 5 November 80 and consisted of 13 students. All regiments except 5RALC were represented, along with one student engaged in RSS duties.

The course was the first to use the HP-41C as the main CP computing device. In addition, we were introduced to the new Artillery Plotting Graph. The course worked very hard to learn how to become effective CP supervisors. (What, more homework?) The recce and deployment phase certainly taught us that the GPO's duties aren't as easy as they looked! (Who put the swamp in the middle of my area?) Our time spent in CP exercises and homework assignments certainly paid for itself on the final exercise. The course manned all command and CP positions for two firing batteries and a Regimental Command Post. We conducted live BC fire plans all day with very little "advice" from our IG or AIsG. This was the high point of the course and we all gained a great deal of confidence as CP supervisors and technicians.

The weather was excellent throughout the course, almost as if WO Yano had programmed it. We found the course interesting and stimulating, especially with HP 41C and Milipac becoming the computing devices we will now use. We learned one thing, however - even if you are a "button pusher" an Adv Tech is still needed to explain WHY the button is pushed!

UBIQUE



**ADVANCED ARTILLERY TECHNICIAN COURSE 8002**

*MBdr Harmon, MBdr Monette, Sgt Tremblay, Sgt Slack, MBdr Moyles, MBdr Carson.*

*MBdr Wild, MBdr Hawley, MBdr Meehan, Sgt Harrington, Sgt Smith, Sgt Day, MBdr Tait.*

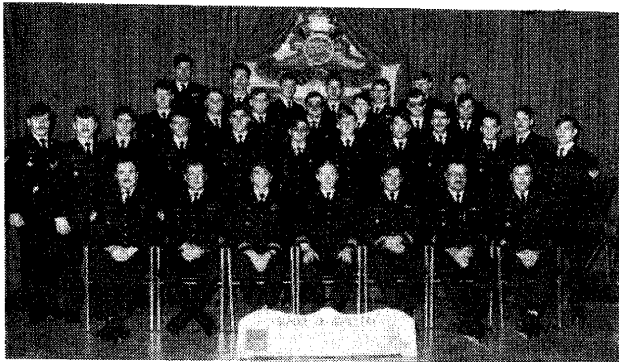
*WO Yano (AIG), WO Paterson (AIG), Capt Grant (IG), LCol Thompson (CO), MWO (Mr Gnr) Bowden, WO Rogers (AIG).*

## LOCATING BATTERY

Dedicated and proud of its skills, locating battery has endeavoured in the past year to maintain locating expertise within the Royal Regiment. Despite the difficulty in loading courses, formal survey training is conducted and many hours have been spent updating reference material and revising CTPs and lesson packages.

## SURVEY

The versatility of the Locating Battery AIsG was put to the test for Basic Survey Course 8001 which was conducted as a bilingual serial. Fortunately, we were aided by three very able assistants from 5 RALC, MBdr Massie, Bdr Lepage and Bdr Lessard, without whom the course could not have been conducted. It was found to be very advantageous to conduct a bilingual course, with standardization being assured as well as the introduction to another Canadian culture for many students who had never really been exposed to the other community before. Mind you, there are difficulties, particularly in AIG - student communications on field exercises and in masses of translation, but these were surmounted.



**BASIC ARTILLERY SURVEYOR COURSE 8001**  
13 FEBRUARY - 15 MAY 1980

*Gnr Courter ND, Gnr Sequin RJ, Gnr Clark AM, Bdr Vaugeois JN, Gnr Stephen KD, Gnr Audette VR, Gnr LeClair JG, Gnr MacNaughton DR, Bdr Lupton PA, Gnr Willcox KA, Gnr McKee RW, Gnr Mack JG, Gnr Forrington JG, Gnr Neville MD, Bdr Lessard JGR (instr), Bdr LePage MY (Instr), Gnr Morand JRM, Gnr Mercer JB, Gnr Tetreault JML, MBdr Grenier JM, Gnr Haddow DJ, Gnr Ferland JP, Gnr Labbe JD, Gnr Campeau ML, Gnr Endersby DM, MBdr Mass JP (Instr), Sgt Brydges LT (Instr), MWO Gallinger PCF (Instr), Capt RHM Burnford (Course IG), Maj JB Knapp (A/CO), Lt R Cantin (Instr), MWO Bowden CM (A/SMIG), WO McCabe RB (Instr)*

Another survey course conducted this year was Regimental Survey Officer 8001 which worked hand-in-hand with the survey phase of the IG course. This was a unilingual course although it has been said that the comments of one student were untranslatable (and unprintable) as he decided to prove that a certain road really was passable (it wasn't).

## RADAR

The AN/MPQ 501 CM radar was introduced to a new generation of AIsG and IsG who left with a good insight into the capabilities of counter-mortar radar. Thanks to the dedication of MWO Kreamers and his radar technicians the down time of the radar has been significantly reduced. A week of refresher training was conducted in June with great success.



**ARTILLERY SURVEY OFFICER COURSE 8001**

*Lt MH Neale, Lt PM Crane, Lt MTA Calnan, Lt RW Hamsey, MWO RA Wight (AIG), Capt GR Lawrence (IG), LCol RV Thompson (CO), CWO SG Wilt (SMIG), WO BN Armstrong (AIG)*

## SOUND RANGING

The sound ranging world has found its Pied Piper in the form of MWO Wight who finally freed it of its mice. A workable program to compute and print hostile weapon locations using the HP 41C computer was developed by MWO Wight and the long and tedious job of plotting and setting up the plotting board is now history.

Old wire-linked equipment remains a time-consuming problem but hopefully the IG and AIG courses left their sound ranging phase with a solid appreciation of the principles and capability as well as the limitations of sound ranging.

## ARTILLERY INTELLIGENCE

Having been informed by the Staff Duties Course that a Radio Shack computer could perform many of the clerical functions of the DAIO office, we are now waiting for members of the course to reach a position where they can acquire said computer for the battery.

Our current processes may be dated, although proven by time, and we are constantly trying not only to master current skills but to acquire new ones.

## CONCLUSION

One of our members has moved on in the past year, that is MWO Wight to his Master Gunner course. MWO Gallinger has assumed the responsibility of BSM with WO McCabe and WO Armstrong as AIsG. Sgt Brydges acts as an AIG on occasion as well as his other duties. And Sgt Symonds has kept his surveyors Bdr Hauck and Bdr Middleburg busy. Finally our BC Capt Lawrence has spent the past six months educating his fellow students at Kingston on locating matters while Capt Burnford temporarily filled in.

Locating Battery is a small element of the artillery family but an important one. Its members maintain currency in all aspects of locating both present and future and look forward to being the nucleus of Locating Battery, 1 Cdn Div.

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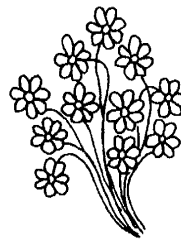
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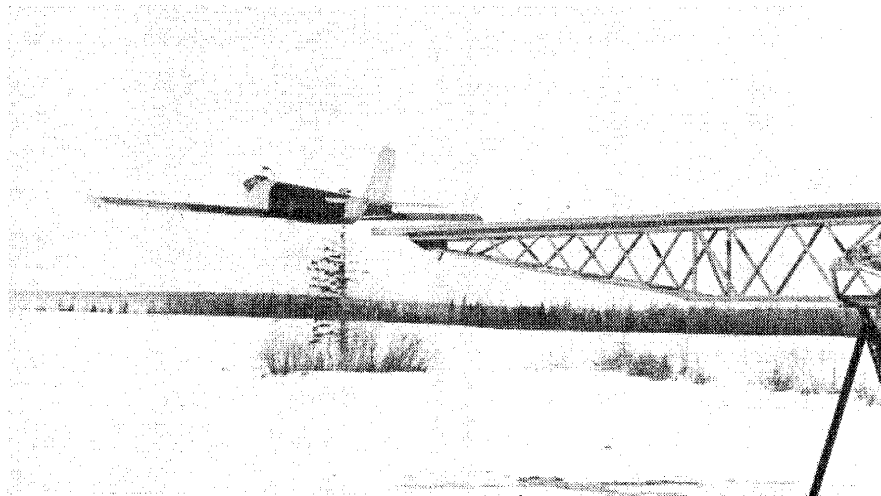
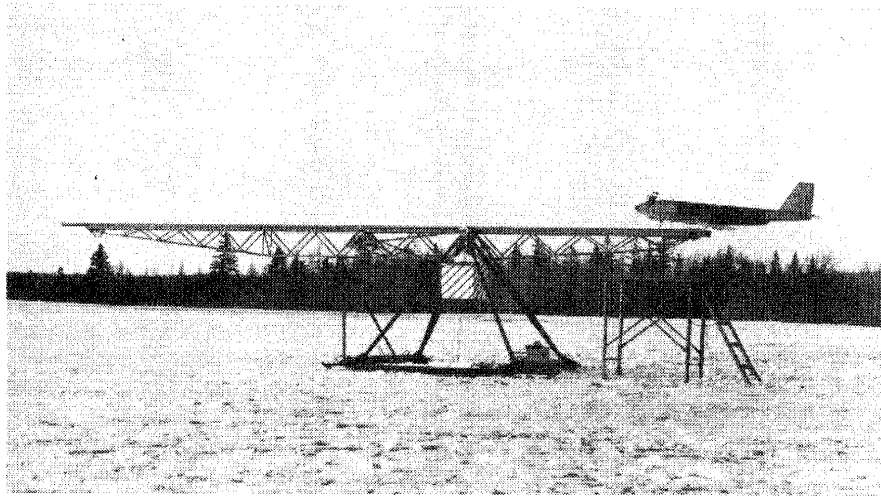
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*Basic Surveyors*

## AIR DEFENCE BATTERY

The passing of another year has seen continued progress for air defence within the Royal Regiment. Although no new air defence equipment has yet been purchased other measurable events have occurred.

Of prime importance to the regiment is the beginnings of an air defence trade structure. Confirmation of the Air Defence Conference recommendation to make the Air Defence Section Commander Course a TQ 6A qualification is considered noteworthy. This will necessitate the addition of a small package of general military subjects to bring it into line with the "guns" 6A. Progress toward a complete trade structure remains an honourable and warranted objective consistent with the Director's reservation.

Another change, the result of the CTC course review, occurs within the area of officer training. The present Air Defence Officer Course has now been broken into two parts. The first and basic course for junior officers is to be modelled after the AD Section Commander Course. The proposed course will include: training on the 40mm Boffin, the Blowpipe missile system and its employment and deployment at section level, combat team tactics, aircraft recognition, and an introduction to airspace management.

The second officer course will be comparable to the field artillery BC Fire Planning Course and be attended by senior captains and majors preparing for employment in or command of an air defence battery. This course will concentrate on the deployment and employment of air defence systems, air space management and the advisory functions of an air defence BC. The first course is planned for 1982. Participation by Canadian gunner officers in the Air Defence Instructor-in-Gunnery Guided Weapons Course will continue.

In a conscious effort to rebuild our air defence expertise it is to be hoped that the regiment will once more fill positions on the Assistant Instructor-in-Gunnery Air Defence Course in England.

As for courses at home, this year has seen the successful completion of a Boffin Detachment Commander

Course, a Blowpipe Section Commander Course, a Blowpipe Detachment Commander Course, and an Air Defence Officer Course. Lest we be overimpressed with this list it must be stated that only twenty-five students have received advanced air defence training in the past year. While recognizing the difficulty units have in meeting a myriad of commitments, and the disruption caused by out-of-country tasking, we are disappointed with the reduced numbers of students being loaded on advanced air defence courses. It is difficult to believe that the regiment can much improve our levels of air defence expertise with the training of so few personnel.

We in Air Defence Battery would like to take this opportunity to thank all ranks V Battery, 5 RALC, for their invaluable assistance in providing Blowpipe detachments during the Blowpipe Section Commander Course. The detachments provided a great deal of realism to the final student exercise which otherwise would not have been available. Our contact with the units is not as frequent as we would wish. In addition to the assistance we now provide for the validation of unit Blowpipe training we offer our services to assist the units each time an IG team is requested from the school. Our participation, at unit request, on such a team would do much to enhance and cement our understanding of each other.

We are sure a few of you are wondering what is happening in the Air Defence equipment circles. It appears that a larger aerial target system, the TATS 102, will be introduced to our inventory soon. The new system should provide an aerial target for Blowpipe as an alternative for the current illuminating round. It will be capable of carrying various payloads including a variety of miss distance indicators which are capable of stating how close "close" really was.

It is gratifying to know that even though we have not acquired a new air defence weapon system, we are still at the top of the army shopping list. Of late the emphasis seems to have shifted from a SP air defence gun system to a low level missile system. We don't find it necessary to be critical of any such move as any improved air defence capability brought about by virtue of new equipment acquisition is most welcomed. The introduction of any such system into our inventory will enhance our ability to protect our airfields and ground forces in Europe as well as raise our profiles as gunners.

Although it is a slow process, air defence is creeping in virtually everywhere once again. The brigades are now gaming and exercising their air defence elements with increasing frequency and effect. DLOR is doing the same. In particular here at CTC it has been noted that tactics department is introducing air defence into the tactics packages at all levels of study.

This year has also seen changes in the personnel serving in the battery. Capt RC Stowell joined the battery in February after having completed the Instructor-in-Gunnery Course - Guided Weapons in the UK. Sgt PL Haley joined the instruction staff following his attendance on the Blowpipe Section Commander Course. At the same time Lt PA Light joined the battery, MWO Francis took up new duties as BSM "W" Bty RCA. Newly promoted WO KR Habing jumped in to occupy the chair vacated by MWO CD Francis before it had time to cool off. We acquired the talents of Sgt DA McKinnon from 2 RCHA, Sgt CW Corcoran from 5 RALC, and MBdr ME Tupy from "W" Bty RCA. Regrettably we lost Sgt "Black Mac" MacMillan to Target Air Limited of Moncton but our contact with him remains particularly so during the conduct of TATS courses which he now conducts for his new employer.

We look forward to the challenge of another year, dedicated to the furtherance of air defence and the pursuit of excellence.

## INVERTRON ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE SIMULATOR

BGen GR Cheriton officiated at the opening ceremony of the Combat Training Centre's first Invertron artillery and mortar fire simulator on Wednesday, 14 January 1981. This simulator is the first of two to be located in building H-17. By the end of April these two systems will replace the Artillery School's existing obsolete and breakdown-plagued BT-33 Fire Simulator.

The Commanding Officer of the Artillery School, LCol RV Thompson, treated the Commander and selected CTC HQ officers to a demonstration of the system's impressive computerized capabilities. The briefing and demonstration were followed by the ribbon-cutting ceremony and suitable refreshments.

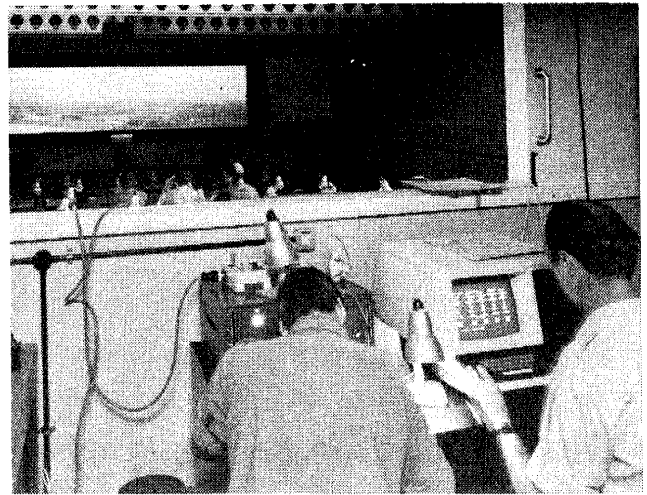


*BGen GR Cheriton, Comd CTC; Mr Vince Margetts Invertron Project Manager; Mr Fred McCall, DEW Engineering Ltd; LCol RV Thompson, CO Artillery School*

The Invertron fire simulator has been developed and manufactured by the Invertron Simulated Systems company of Sussex, England and installed in Canada by Invertron and DEW Engineering and Development Ltd of Ottawa. The simulator is a digital computer-based trainer that was designed and manufactured in response to specific requirements of the British Army.

Invertron simulates actual battlefield observation situations. The primary role of the simulator will be to teach and practice the observation and adjustment of artillery and mortar fire to combat arms students as well as to helicopter pilots and observers. The techniques and skills of fireplanning will also be practiced by certain advanced courses.

The trainer is a unique system, combining a digital computer, ten 35mm slide projectors and a picture of countryside projected on a wide screen. Permanent scenes are provided with the system but it also allows the capability of programming pictures of our own local scenes.



*Invertron operator's console and terrain display*

The capabilities of the simulator include the ability to simulate the fire of four batteries of six guns each simultaneously; the ability to simulate all types of artillery ammunition, including smoke and illumination; the ability to store and quickly recall target lists and fireplans; and the ability to integrate the use of the laser range finder. The instructor is provided with his own console from which he can quickly effect changes in scenes and positions of observation, the simulation and movement of targets, and the technical, meteorological, and ballistic characteristics of the batteries.



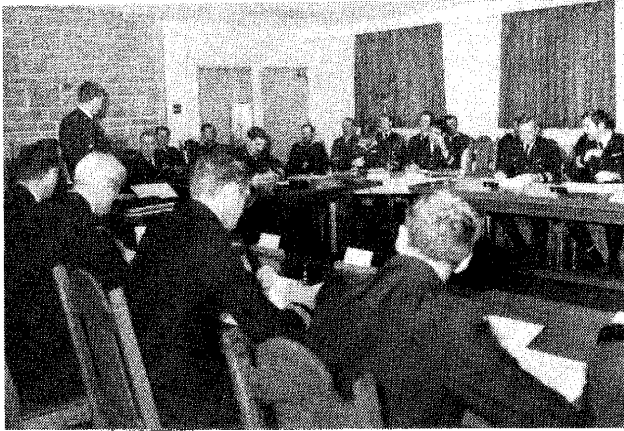
*Invertron projector array*

Invertron is replacing the Swedish-built BT-33 system which has been in operation here for several years. Our second Invertron will arrive next month and will be operational by the end of that month. Each brigade in Canada and 4CMBG in Germany will receive one Invertron and will thus be equipped to conduct continuation training of artillery observers and infantry fire controllers.

The Invertron fire simulator will provide CTC and the Artillery School with a reliable and highly-diversified indirect fire trainer. It will enable us to improve both our artillery training and our combined arms training. The lessons taught and the mistakes corrected on the fire simulator will ensure that the high cost of live firing achieves maximum training results with a minimum waste of time and ammunition.

## FIRST ANNUAL BLUEBIRD TRAINING CONFERENCE

The first annual Bluebird Artillery Training Conference for many years was hosted by the Artillery School of the Combat Training Centre during the period 17-20 February 1981. MGen DR Baker, D Comd FMC, attended the opening ceremonies and gave a short, informative address to the conference participants.



*LCol EL Schrader officially opening the BLUEBIRD Artillery Training Conference. MGen DR Baker, D Comd FMC, is seated to LCol Schrader's left.*

The aim of the conference was to discuss the latest developments in training, tactics and doctrine and their effect on the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery. LCol EL Schrader, SSO Artillery of FMC HQ, chaired the meeting which was attended by the CO or DCO and RCPO of each regiment, by the CO and CIG of the Artillery School and by representatives of the Director of Artillery.

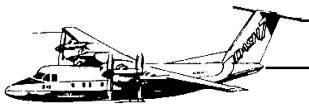
The four days included a series of presentations by school IGs on topics which include dispersed gun positions, calibration policy, the 14.5mm in-bore trainer, laser range finder drills, and a modified registration procedure.



*The 1981 BLUEBIRD Artillery Training Conference participants. The front row is flanked by MGen DR Baker, D Comd FMC, and by LCol RV Thompson, CO Artillery School.*

The RCPOs had opportunities to meet with the CIG of the Artillery School and to discuss new gunnery techniques and future course loading requirements.

The Bluebird conference was an unqualified success. It assisted the regiment in determining a unified plan of action through which it will achieve positive improvements in the 80s. The conference promoted understanding and cooperation between units and provided an effective forum within which to exchange information and ideas.



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**ATLANTIC MILITIA AREA  
ARTY MILCON EXERCISE  
ATLANTIC BARBARA 80**

With the approval of BGen J.E. Ready, then Commander Atlantic Militia Area (AMA), planning commenced in October, 1979 for the Gunners of AMA to concentrate at CTC Gagetown to practice and train in artillery procedures up to regimental level. Impetus to the planning was added by FMCHQ who forwarded a series of militia "training task" proposals in December 1979 which included a training objective for us to field three fire units and a skeleton RHQ based on the resources of 1 Fd Regt, Halifax, 3 Fd Regt, Saint John and 84 Ind Bty, Yarmouth.

Not having undertaken such an event in over three years, the Atlantic Gunners went about the planning and preparation with a vengeance. Following initial in-house discussions a planning conference was held with the staff of CTC in February to work out the details, primarily equipment support and the "housekeeping" arrangements necessary for the exercise. To give the CP, OP and BC parties a taste of what was to come and work out kinks in rusty drills, a regimental CPX was held at CTC over a February weekend.

During the weekend 16-17 August members of each unit moved to CTC with their equipment to marry up with those who had stayed on following their duties with M Bty and attachments to W Bty who had provided support to the Arty School officer training programme during the summer. Included in the Milcon were 32 members of the Summer Youth Employment Programmes (SYEP) from Woodstock, NB and Yarmouth, NS who had completed Militia Recruit and Basic training and who completed the Militia Artyman TQ 1 course while in the field.

Following two days of battery-controlled training, P Bty made up from 1 Fd Regt and under command of Capt Peter Fader, and R Bty with members from 3 Fd Regt and 84 Ind Bty under command of Maj Gordon Moffatt, deployed as a regiment following orders issued by the exercise CO, LCol Ron Johnston, on Wednesday morning at the start of the final exercise. Throughout the hot, dry (note) and very dusty period, the regiment fire-planned, moved, carried out night occupations, engaged DFs and FPFs adjusted under coordinated illumination, and generally had a very busy time of it. Capt Randall Haslett, our SO3 Militia at CTC, assisted by Capt Ken Hynes, newly arrived from 3 RCHA, ran the combined RCPO/Ex Control cell, coordinating the training and keeping BCs, FOOs, and GPOs on their toes.

Concurrently the militia gunners of Secteur de l'Est from 2 Fd Regt, Montreal, 6 Fd Regt Levis and 62 Fd Regt, Shawinigan were conducting similar training at CTC. What had earlier been only tentative ideas came to fruition when, through ad-hoc but workable arrangements and communications, the two regiments in the field linked up to carry out a number of Fire Missions Division on the final Friday morning of their exercises.

An added fillip to the events of the day was the visit to all by BGen W.W. Turner, our Colonel Commandant. His keen interest in events and person to person chats with virtually every gunner in the field gave to all a sense of accomplishment and pride in what had been achieved.

As expected, many good lessons were learned and experience gained in procedures not often readily applicable by militia units. Certainly it has been some time since two training regiments of militia gunners have conducted live divisional fire missions. Plans are underway for the continuation and development of such training. It's well known the gunners of the Maine National Guard train each summer at CTC: they have expressed an interest in joining in our brief period of combined firing to give them a feel for Div Arty shooting.

As an afterthought, LCol A.K. Beare, the SSO at AMA HQ, the Exercise Director, was able to get out from behind his desk and reconfirm that soldiering can be fun.



*BGen Turner (right) discussing gunner points with (L to R) Gnr Craig, G.S., Walsh, R.K. and Bdrs Speight, E.D. and Moore, J.W. of 3 Fd Regt.*



*BGen Turner observed the operation of R Bty's field CP built up from the ever present and trusty ammo boxes following a vehicle break-down. He was particularly interested in the use and operation of the HP 41C calculator recently introduced to the artillery. (L to R) Capt F.P. Currie, 89 Bty, Yarmouth and Gnr Smith SM, 3 Fd Regt.*



*"Well now, Sir, that's a poser". LCol Beare (back to camera) scratches for an answer for the Col Comdt, BGen W.W. Turner (facing) while Capt Rob Nickerson, 84 Ind Bty (left) and CWO Robert MacFarlane, RSM 3 Fd Regt (right), look on.*



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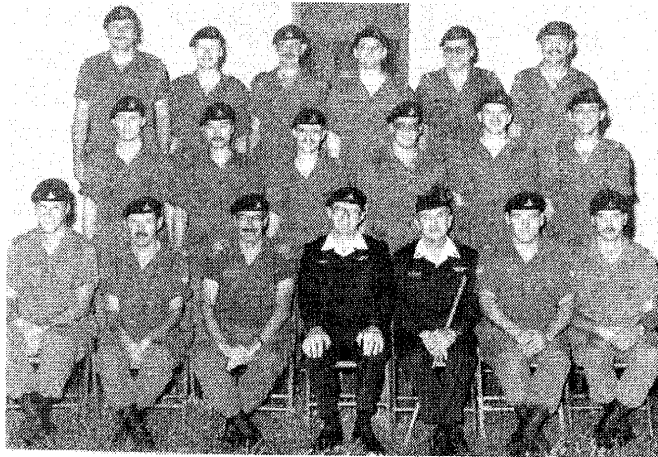
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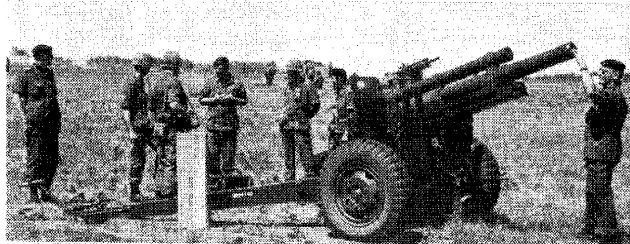
## NRQS 80

Once again, the Artillery National Rank and Qualifying School CFB Shilo was the summer home for over two hundred militiamen from across Canada. The school conducted 10 courses and qualified a total of 124 officers and other ranks in the various stages of their training. While NRQS 80 represented a year-round operation for the RSS planning staff, the actual conduct of courses took place during the period 12 July to 15 August 1980.



*Lieutenant Qualifying Block 6 Course  
Course Commander, Capt R Cockram*

NRQS 80 was commanded by LCol DL Berry, who is the current Commanding Officer of 26 Fd Regt, Brandon, Manitoba. The staff consisted of personnel from RSS (Prairie), 3 RCHA, and militiamen from units across Canada. One of the highlights for the school was a visit by the Colonel Commandant, BGen WW Turner.



*Colonel Commandant BGen WW Turner chatting with a militia gun detachment during his visit to CFB Shilo July 1980. Accompanied by Col MD Kearney and CWO MM MacDonald*

In previous years several courses had to be cancelled through a lack of either candidates or staff; however, this was not the case this year as all scheduled courses were conducted. The courses included: Artillery Communicator TQ 2, Basic Artillery Technician TQ 2, Detachment Commander TQ 3, Artillery Technician TQ 4, Lieutenant Qualifying Blocks 5 and 6, Captain Qualifying Block 9 and Major Qualifying Block 12. In addition to these national courses, the school also conducted the non-trade Driver/Artillery Driver TQ 2 and Artilleryman TQ 1 courses for Militia Area Prairie artillery units.

Integral to the staff of the school was the firing troop which provided a command post and up to six howitzers in support of the courses. During the Major Qualifying Course additional firing support was provided by G and J batteries of the Third Regiment. Missing this year was mortar support for the Major Qualifying Course and every effort will be made to include it for next year.

A most successful two-day exercise was held in late July combining the efforts of those courses that completed their training on 1 August. During the exercise, the students filled all the positions including: observers, gun position officers, troop sergeant majors, detachment commanders, artillery technicians, communicators, gun numbers and drivers. A graduation parade for these courses was held on 1 August with Colonel MD Kearney, Chief of Staff Militia Area Prairie as the reviewing officer.

A review of the various RCAA and Militia Trophies held at CFB Shilo was carried out and with the concurrence of the Base Commander, three of the trophies were redesignated for use by NRQS. These trophies were the Canadian Artillery Association Challenge Cup (top candidate Capt Qualifying Block 9), the Dominion Artillery Association Cup (top candidate Major Qualifying Block 12) and the Honourable W McKeag Sword (top candidate Lieutenant Qualifying Block 6). The top candidate awards were as follows: Maj Qual – Capt M Pronkin, 2 Fd Regt, Montreal; Capt Qual – Lt DL Walts, 5 Fd Bty, Victoria; Lt Qual Block 5 – 2 Lt DC Gregorash, 10 Fd Regt, Regina; Lt Qual Block 6 – 2Lt WA Thomerson, 7 Tor Regt Toronto; Arty TQ 3 – MBdr NJ Matthew, 30 Fd Regt Ottawa; Arty Tech TQ 4 – MBdr SM Flint, 49 Fd Regt, Sault Ste Marie; Arty Tech TQ 2 – Bdr CS Simpson, 56 Fd Regt, Brantford; Arty Dvr TQ 2 – Bdr RT Pearce, 26 Fd Regt, Brandon; Arty Comm TQ 2 – Gnr RJ Currell, 7 Tor Regt, Toronto.

In conclusion, a most successful school was conducted this year and much of the credit for the success must go to CFB Shilo and 3 RCHA for the tremendous support that they provided.

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AIR DEFENCE  
IN THE CANADIAN ARMY  
1940-1960

by Brig-Gen H.W. Sterne, DSO, MBE, CStj, CD (Ret'd)

*Editor's Note: This is an extract of a presentation given by BGen Sterne to the Air Defence Conference at Baden, Germany, 2-5 February, 1981. Many of the points made are not generally known, and younger officers, in particular, will benefit from the historical perspective given to the problems of air defence.*

In my portion of your agenda I will try to avoid, as much as possible, the mere recitation of historical facts and will also try to avoid mere "old sweat" reminiscences. What I would like to do, in the main, is to draw some conclusions and principles about army air defence from history and from my own experiences. You may find these principles to be "old hat" and something you learned early on in your careers. If so, perhaps re-emphasis will not come amiss.

I should like to state most emphatically that I know nothing of current Canadian air defence operations or planning, I know nothing of the Canadian mobilization plan and I know nothing of operational plans here in Europe. By being completely ignorant of these topics I was able to prepare this address within a security classification of Unclassified.

I should also point out that during most of the period I shall be talking about, I was by no means a very senior officer, so my views and opinions may be rather narrowly based. As GS02(AA) at HQ First Canadian Army in the Second World War I was the senior AA officer in the HQ, but my rank was only major. However, I don't suppose there were many other majors who could deal directly with Army Group or with A.A. Brigades under command of Army, so the job had its compensations. I must confess that I didn't have nearly so much influence nine or ten years later when I was a Colonel. C'est la guerre!

By the way, I was not in the Italian campaign so I will not mention it, important though it was.

I suppose this presentation might well be entitled the Rise and Fall of Anti-Aircraft Artillery between 1940 and 1960, for we started in the Second World War with virtually no army air defence capability, rose to a very creditable position by 1945 and by the 1960s sank into oblivion once again. How such deterioration could occur in the post-Second World War era when attack by way of the air flank had become more and more probable and more and more deadly, is difficult to comprehend. I have been asked that question many times in the past ten years. I will explain as I go along what I think happened in the post-war era when like-minded colleagues and myself failed so miserably to convince our superiors, and other Services, that Army Anti-Aircraft should be a vital part of the defence structure of Canada and of the field forces. I hope that you people here today represent a resurgence of this important defence measure.

Means of attacking flying objects are as old as mankind. Indeed, air defence may be the second oldest profession! Ancient man hurled crude nets and ropes into the air to bring down low-flying geese. I suppose the great balloon barrages in the U.K. during the Second World War are direct descendants. (Some newly-arrived soldiers thought the balloons were there to prevent the island from sinking.) Ancient man also fired arrows or used sling-shots against ducks and geese. Well, I suppose modern aircraft are descendants of geese and guns are descendants of sling-shots.

In the First World War, air activity was much greater in the battle area than it was in the industrial and populated areas. At the start, there was no organized defence in the

field against aircraft, but, by August 1915 (a year after the war started) there were a number of 13-pounder guns in action on a form of anti-aircraft mounting which permitted traverse and elevation. Later on, 18-pounders were bored and re-lined to a calibre of 3" and were known as 13 pdr 9 cwts. By the end of 1916 (more than two years after the start of the war) a new 3"-20 cwt gun started arriving in France and a Canadian A.A. Battery was organized and deployed by February, 1917. This was "E" Battery, R.C.A., equipped with eight (later ten) 3"-20 cwt A.A. guns and deployed across a four mile front in the Vimy Ridge area. In its one and a half years in action, "E" Battery recorded 15,832 hostile plane observations, 5,433 engagements and 16 confirmed kills. It is likely that "E" Battery was the first Canadian AA unit ever to serve in the field — perhaps the designation "E" Battery should be retained solely for AA units of the present day. Perhaps the number "4" should also be retained for AA units, since the first permanent force AA Battery was 4 AA Battery organized in 1937 and which had taken its number from 4 Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery Company at Quebec, which had been disbanded in the early 1920s.

We started the Second World War with no AA units in the field force. However, after the fall of France in 1940, one of the lessons to come out of that disastrous campaign was the need for more AA guns in forward areas. This led to the formation of an LAA Regiment of 48-40 mm guns per division plus one LAA regiment per corps. Army troops AA regiments were also organized, generally on the basis of two brigades per army. At the same time, the Field Regiments were reorganized from two batteries each of three troops to three batteries each of two troops. The field batteries had been put together to form one battery, so that, for example, 1 RCHA changed from A/B Battery and C/54 Battery, to A, B, and C Batteries thereby releasing 54 Battery to form part of an LAA Regiment. As a matter of interest, 54 Battery had been a Militia Field Battery and still is. I believe that a close relationship between the present "C" Battery and 54 Battery is well worth fostering, for it is the only time I know of when a regular force unit and a reserve force unit were mobilized together to form one unit and to go into action as such.

At its peak, the Canadian Army Overseas in the 1940s contained HQ, 1 Canadian AA Brigade consisting of 16 Canadian AA Operations Room, 7 Canadian LAA Regt, 11 Canadian LAA Regt, 2 Canadian HAA Regt and 109 HAA Regt R.A.; there were two corps LAA Regiments (1st and 6th) and five divisional LAA Regiments (2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 8th).

The regiments were, of course, plagued by a shortage of equipment. Formed early in 1941, the Canadian LAA regiments had to compete with many other agencies for the limited number of Bofors guns then available. Guns were needed desperately by A.A. Command, the Royal Navy, British LAA regiments, the R.A.F. Regiment and numerous training establishments. However, if you don't have enough guns of your own, use somebody else's and Canadian AA gunners were delighted to serve in A.A. Command, a component of the Air Defence of Great Britain (A.D.G.B.). We found ourselves operating a variety of weapons, such as Bofors, Hispano Suiza 20 mm guns and even old quad Lewis guns, another relic of an earlier war. Later on we operated other 20 mm guns such as Oerlikon and Polsten. It was very useful training in A.A. Command and we felt we were making a practical contribution to the winning of the war.

I want to say something about A.A. Command in the U.K. during the Second World War because it was the most formidable A.A. force in world history.

I don't know its peak strength because there seemed to be constant changes, but in 1941 its strength was in

excess of 300,000 men and the Command had some 170,000 women on strength, in H.Q.s, in Operations Rooms and in Mixed Batteries. Its armament in June 1944, not counting equipment loaned from the field armies, consisted of: three twin 5.25" guns, 25 single 5.25" guns, 1,672 static 3.7" guns, 527 mobile 3.7" guns, 149 Mark VI 3.7" guns, 255 static 4.5" guns not yet converted to 3.7" Mark VI, 2,681 40 mm guns, 1,257 20 mm guns, 651 twin .5" Brownings, 6,372 Rocket Projectors, 4,700 Searchlights (at peak, probably some 7,500), and some Smoke Companies.

Quite an array.

The story of A.A. Command is complicated but the lessons to be learned from its operation are of tremendous value. I will try to highlight them. Certainly, ADGB had a very great influence on the thinking of the few of us who later on had thoughts of the post-war air defence of Canada. I suppose one of the points I noted early on was that every one of A.A. Command's altercations with the Luftwaffe was a "home game", fought in full view of other arms, civilians, news reporters, politicians, in fact anybody residing in the country who had developed AA expertise overnight in one easy lesson. I suspect that dealing with these vitally interested experts was a difficult task. By the way, most of the information I have on A.A. Command is taken from the book "Ack Ack" by General Sir Frederick Pile, who commanded A.A. Command from late 1939 to the end of the war. The book was published by George G. Harrop and Co. Ltd. and is well worth reading by anyone interested in air defence. It is to General Pile's credit that by the middle of 1942 even the British Air Ministry scientists (reputed not normally prone to compliment the army) acknowledged that British Army anti-aircraft constituted the only arm of any service which could justly claim to be ahead of the Germans in both technique and equipment.

I suppose the largest single impact on air defences in the Second World War was the advent of radar in the mid-1930s. It is significant that in the U.K. the R.A.F. took the lead in the co-ordination of radar and aircraft, whereas the British Army lagged in the coupling of radar and guns. (Maybe there were too many cavalry officers in high places.) In any event, you can see how radar would influence deployment. Instead of having guns deployed well out from vital areas to break up enemy air formations, early detection by radar meant that fighters could range far and wide, having been "put on" to enemy air formations by ground control. This, in turn, meant that "rules for engagement" by both fighter and gun would have to be worked out very carefully. The lesson here of course, is old and very simple — "be sure to study the characteristics of any new weapons in relationship to tactics and be sure that such tactics are co-ordinated with anyone co-operating with you."

A controversy which arose in the pre-war days during the expansion of A.A. Command in the U.K. was the question of whether the heavy guns should be static or whether a fair proportion should be mobile. Static 3.7" AA guns were cheaper, more easily manufactured and probably gave more accurate results. However, General Sir Alan Brooke, at that time Commander of A.A. Command insisted on a number of mobile guns and General Pile reckoned that this was the right decision, since it developed later on that mobility became essential. I am pretty sure that General Brooke had no prescience of Ultra, from which our commanders were eventually to learn enemy plans sufficiently in advance of enemy action to take, or not take, counter-action. Equally, he could not forecast the German V1 or V2 weapons, nor could he anticipate the great advances in gun-laying radars, and electric predictors and the advent of proximity fuzes. But, as an experienced

gunner, he would be very conscious of the need for flexibility and I suspect this was in the back of his mind. Decisions such as this have a major impact on equipment production, all the way from design to final delivery. The maintenance of flexibility may very well allow one to take advantage of many new developments, whereas loss of flexibility, merely for the sake of expediency, would nearly always be wrong. The poor old decision-maker must take all of these factors into account, but must also take "time" into account, for the right decision taken too late may be worse than the wrong decision taken in time.

Another feature of A.A. Command was that it was under the operational control of Fighter Command and the Air Officer Commanding in Chief had sole responsibility for the Air Defence of Great Britain, including the Observer Corps and Balloons. Operationally, this was essential but did lead to some problems. For example, during the heavy night raids of March to May 1941 and in spite of protestations by A.A. Command, the A.O.C. in C Fighter Command tried out a new system of defence which consisted roughly of placing "layers" of fighters over an objective being attacked. These layers ranged between 10,000 to 20,000 feet and guns could only engage targets 2,000 feet below the bottom layer. In these circumstances, bombs could be falling yet the guns were silent. The population was enraged and, of course, blamed A.A. Command not Fighter Command. Not only was the system bad publicity for A.A. Command but must have been a pleasant surprise for German bombers. The system did, of course, allow the night fighters much greater freedom of action and provided them better security against being shot at by friendly(?) guns; on the other hand, the defences were weakened. General Pile rather bitterly records that he can recall no instance where the fighters would not have been better employed meeting the invader on his way in, rather than loitering about over a city already in flames. Maybe the R.A.F. thought that the guns were so ineffective at night they could make no meaningful contribution, yet, during that short period (February to May 1941) and in spite of the restrictions, guns of A.A. Command destroyed 170 night raiders, probably destroyed another 58 and damaged 118 more. Furthermore, damage caused by enemy bombers *to us* was always less when opposed by fire from the ground than when the bombers were unopposed by ground fire. I know that a number of my friends who served in Bomber Command on night bombing missions expressed greater concern about German flak and searchlights that they did about German night fighters.

I think there are two lessons to come out of the "layer" scheme. One is that deployments of guns and aircraft must be designed to provide the maximum *total* effectiveness regardless of individual capabilities. Secondly, in designing an air defence system it is essential to consult with people who undertake offensive air missions. Find out what they dislike most about enemy air defence, what they find most dangerous, what defences they would try to avoid and make your own plans accordingly.

I was the GSO 2(AA) at HQ First Canadian Army and late in 1943 I was instructed to appear at the War Office in London for a briefing. What a shock I got! The briefing was on the probable use of pilotless aircraft by the Germans. This weapon was also known as a "Flying Bomb" or "Diver" but, more commonly, V1. The scale of attack was given as potentially as high as 200 per hour and the assault could start as early as February 1944. (Luckily the bombing of Peenemunde and successful bombing of launching sites delayed the start of the V1 onslaught and reduced the scale very considerably.) The American, British and Canadian Armies were asked to help by loaning AA batteries to thicken the A.A. Command defences. The batteries would, of course, have to be withdrawn later on in

order to participate in the invasion of Europe, which we all knew had to take place sometime in the next four to eight months. One could not help but speculate what a devastating effect a concentrated attack of V1s would produce if the "invasion ports" with their masses of shipping, craft of all sorts, men and equipment were the targets.

I understand that at that time A.A. Command planned to have about 1,100 heavy AA guns deployed in direct defence of the Overlord bases, leaving some 1,700 heavy AA guns for other purposes, including defence of London and other cities against the V1. In these circumstances, static guns were hauled out of their concrete by the hundreds and transported to new locations. I don't know how many LAA guns were available but I suspect it would be in the order of 4,000 along with perhaps 100-200 multi-barrel U.P. weapons and probably some 7,000 searchlights.

I have a distinct recollection that at the first briefing it was concluded that the 40 mm would be the most effective gun against the V1. However, accurate as the intelligence was, I believe that the V1 actually flew faster than projected and somewhat higher than the most effective 40 mm ceiling. Indeed, the blasted thing seemed to have been designed to fly at a level which was too low for the most effective HAA fire, too high for the most effective LAA fire and too fast for the most effective fighter defence. However, the V1 met many of the requirements for the ideal AA target for it flew on a constant course at a constant height at a constant speed and the defences, which initially had little success, ended in a blaze of glory.

What were the reasons for the great improvements made in the defence effectiveness from the time the battle started on 13 June 1944 until it ended in March 1945? How does one account for a mere 9% of V1s entering gun defended areas in the first few days being destroyed and two months later the rate rising to 90% or more? One improvement was a change in deployment and the consequent changes in rules for engagement. Initially, London, for example, was defended by fighter patrols close to the coast, then closer in by belts of AA guns and searchlights, then by a balloon barrage. There were also the guns deployed in and around London for its normal defence. In July, the whole caboodle of anti-V1 guns was moved to the Channel coast to provide a gun belt 5,000 yards deep and firing 10,000 yards out to sea. Thus, the fighters had room to intercept well out in the channel and also between the gun belt and London. Fighters did not fly below 8,000 feet over the gun belt and the guns had unrestricted fire up to 6,000 feet. One of the attractive features of this plan was that it took into account the combined effectiveness of fighter and AA gun. Undoubtedly the new plan would mean that the guns should substantially increase the number of their kills with a possibility that the fighters could lose effectiveness but that the *total* number of kills could be greater than under the previous deployment.

Another major contribution to the "Diver" success was new equipment, particularly the American SCR 584 fire control equipment and the proximity (or Peter or V.T.) fuze. I would guess that these items at least doubled the effectiveness of H.A.A. fire. By the first of September 1944 the guns had destroyed 1,550 V1s – 68 of them in one day, when out of 96 missiles launched against London only four reached the target area. I might add that 142 V1s destroyed by fighters at night had been illuminated by searchlights, and that by March 1945 more than 4,200 V1s had been destroyed by all defences. Not bad!

It is unfortunate that A.A. Command did not publicly get anything like the credit it deserved in the battle

against the Flying Bomb. I am sure that most people, soldier and civilian, were under the impression that the fighters achieved great success and the guns very little. This was due, it seems, to two factors:

- (a) Such news releases as these were put out by the R.A.F.;
- (b) The War Office played down gun successes lest it alert the Germans and cause them to modify either or both the equipment and tactical employment of the Flying Bomb. Too bad, because wrong impressions may, unfortunately, become strong beliefs.

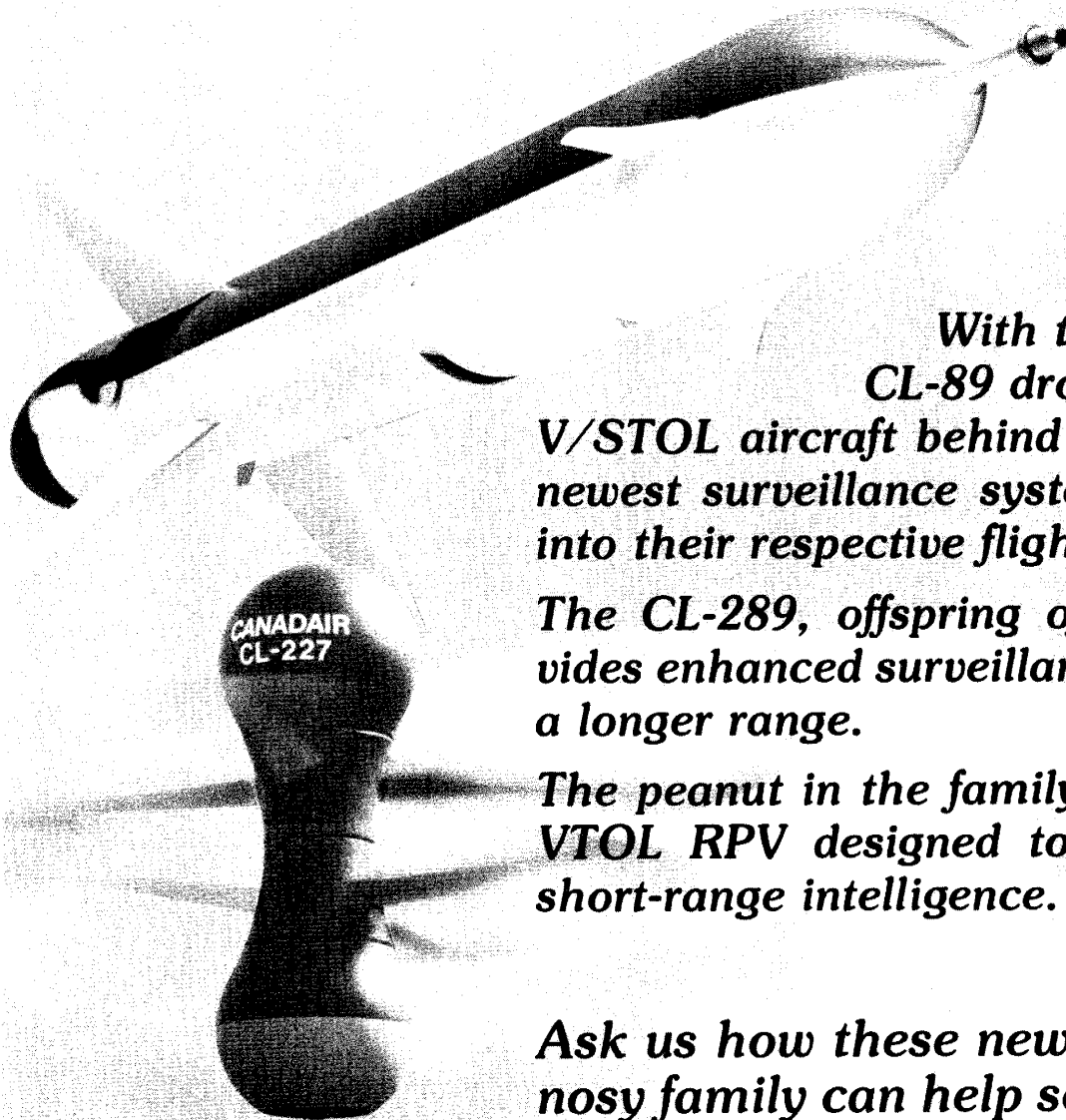
That leads me now to a look at anti-aircraft activities in North West Europe. In the early days of the invasion the Luftwaffe was mildly active over the Canadian Army area, although you will meet many soldiers who never saw a German plane in the battle area and, if they did see one, never saw one shot down. Nevertheless, between D-day and the end of June, four Canadian LAA Regiment of 3 Canadian Inf Div claimed 26 destroyed, although under the careful counting of the day the Regiment was only allowed 11½ destroyed and three probables. Again, during July there were some exciting times. On its first day in action 3 Canadian LAA Regiment entered claims for 15 Me 109s – not a bad introduction to the theatre.

By the way, 1 Canadian AA Brigade had been disbanded before D-day because of reinforcement shortages. The British then provided the Canadian Army with two AA Brigades, 74 and 107; the latter included 2 Canadian HAA Regiment and 16 Canadian AA Operations Room in its Order of Battle. Later on (in August 1944) the 20 mm troops (Polstens) of the Canadian LAA Regiments were disbanded, again because of manpower shortages and because it was considered that the German air threat had become too feeble to be of concern.

While the air threat did indeed become little more than a nuisance, several events of interest to AA gunners in general, and to me in particular, occurred. It was decided that Dunkirk was not needed as a port and that, rather than capturing it, the garrison of some 15,000 Germans would be contained by an ad hoc force. In October 1944, when I was seconded to HQ 107 AA Brigade as the Brigade Major (the regular Brigade Major having been wounded) the investing force consisted of the 1st Czechoslovakian Armoured Brigade, a British Armoured Regiment and a Free French Battalion. The artillery support was provided by 107 AA Brigade with its AA Operations Room, two HAA Regiments, two LAA Regiments and a Czech Field Regiment less one battery. We also had three 155 mm captured German guns and plenty of ammunition for them, so we created X Battery of 2 Canadian HAA Regiment. It really was an ad hoc force! While all of our AA Artillery was in a ground role, it is not the ground role I will talk about. To make a long story short, we became convinced that the Germans were supplying their Dunkirk garrison from the air. The R.A.F. said nonsense, until one night some German anti-tank ammunition was dropped on our side. Earlier on we had deployed our radar to track the aircraft, and it was interesting to note that the same approach patterns were used every time by these supply aircraft. Having finally obtained permission to engage, we got some searchlights and deployed 40 mm guns with them, the searchlights having been ordered not to expose until there was certainty of illumination. It worked like a charm. Indeed, the first aircraft to be illuminated crashed into the ground before a shot could be fired. It was a Heinkel 111. I recall that the Germans gave up supplying by air after the second night, for we took too heavy a toll to make it worth their while.

In the 21 Army Group area, 1 January 1945 marked a short-lived return to activity by the Luftwaffe. Early in the morning, several groups each of 50 or more Me 109s

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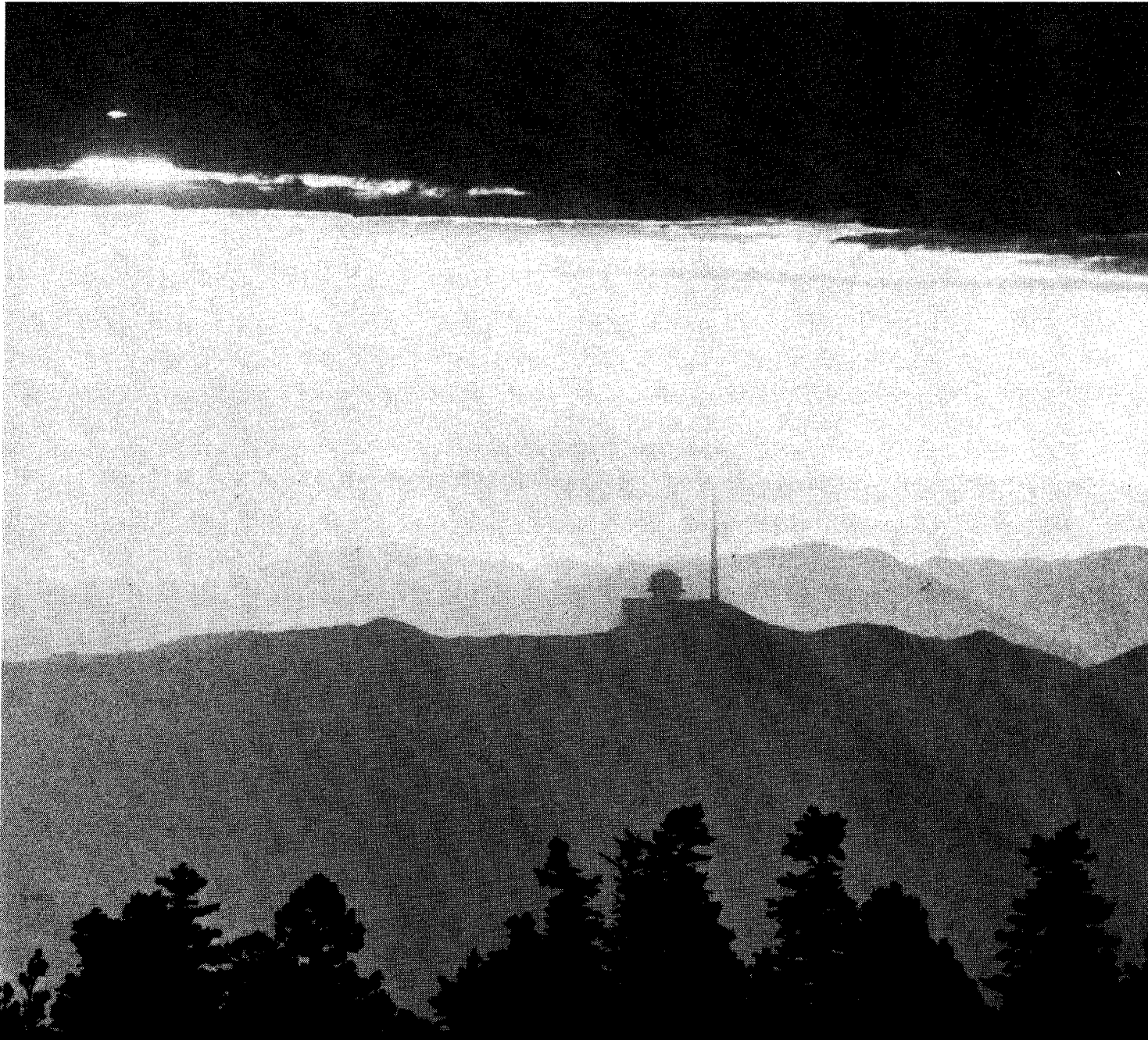
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and FW 190s attacked airfields in Holland and Belgium and some 150 of our aircraft were destroyed on the ground. AA guns of First Canadian Army claimed 17 German aircraft destroyed and seven damaged, which seems not to be an exaggerated claim since the Luftwaffe later on admitted to higher losses. It was a sad day, however, for 8 LAA Regiment which was in an infantry role at that time, because of concern about the possibility of a German attack across the Maas River. Plenty of targets (for a change) and the guns not deployed in an AA role!

The New Year's Day attacks resulted in a decision to replace some 40 mms in each LAA Regiment with quad or triple 20 mm equipment and allocate them for airfield defence against low level attack. (You will recall that 20 mms had been withdrawn in August 1944.) As it turned out, the 20 mm quad was not fired in action in the subsequent period. I wonder if Crown Assets still has some.

Whether plans for these air attacks on New Year's Day had been picked up by Ultra and deliberately concealed or whether Ultra had not been successful, I don't know. Suffice it to say, too many people were caught napping. So, in war, always be alert on New Year's Day, for other adversaries may know our weakness on that date as well as the Germans did in 1945.

I think the German air supply at Dunkirk and the events of New Year's Day 1945 point up the danger of complacency. We thought the Luftwaffe had no sting left, whereas, although certainly no longer strong enough to influence the outcome of the war, it could still hurt.

I am still amazed that our AA gun crews could remain as alert as they did during the campaign, for it must have been thoroughly boring to man the guns day after day and rarely a target to engage. In times of quiet, other arms could "rest" or "stand easy" or otherwise relax, but not the AA gunner, for potential targets were just too fleeting and warning, if any, just too brief. I am sure that the people concerned with air defence today have exactly the same problem about alertness as we had in 1945.

Now, I should like to emphasize what I think is the most important factor in the deployment of air defence ground weapons. You probably are well aware of the principle I am going to talk about, but it is worth repeating again and again. You will never have enough guns or surface-to-air missiles to defend everything, so, defend your most important vital area or vulnerable point or whatever you call it, to the maximum degree considered essential, then, defend the second most important and so on. Resist the temptation to defend too many areas, thus diluting your AA defences so that they are of little value anywhere. This principle of AA defence means that the commander must do a very careful appreciation of his vital areas in order to arrive at a list of priorities. As mentioned earlier, I don't know the air defence plan, so I can speak rather freely. The Commander, in determining the list of priorities, must take into account the national situation, particularly the reinforcement plan, the build-up and the mobilization plan. For example, air fields are generally considered as prime targets and have usually had a high priority for defence. But what about the mobilization plan? Is it the intention to replace our own destroyed or damaged aircraft with great speed from a first line reserve? If so, for heaven's sake, keep our airfields open, so that our air offensive can be maintained at a high level. However, suppose the build-up or mobilization plan does not include a large replacement of aircraft and crews. In this case, an airfield may have high priority for a few days only, for after a few days there may not be any aircraft left to fly off it. Not much point then in defending it, unless, of course, aircraft of friendly nations require it.

If you have them, battle-winning weapons might well be the launching equipment for tactical nuclear weapons. In

this case, a commander might very well conclude that these are what he will defend above all else.

I mention these two possible vital areas to show that the determination of the priority list should not be taken lightly. There will be conflicting requirements and complete knowledge and fine judgment are required.

The AA commander must not only be given the priority list but must be kept fully in the picture at all times on the intelligence situation from the point of view both of warning time and the probable form and scale of attack. A priority list is useless to him unless he knows as exactly as possible what he must defend the vital areas against. For example, a vulnerable point may be high on a priority list but the probable form of attack might be high level bombing, with a secondary likelihood of low level bombing or strafing. In such case the AA Commander must be provided with weapons capable of dealing with both forms of attack.

The AA Commander must also be aware of what friendly AA defences there may be outside of his own local control which are superimposed in the air space above the points he is defending. I am thinking here particularly of fighters and short-to-long range surface to air missiles which may be controlled by a higher formation headquarters. The local defences must, of course, be co-ordinated with these other air defence agencies.

The basis of the whole anti-aircraft deployment is clearly to use limited resources to the greatest possible effect.

I can't help but reflect on the tremendous difference there is between the physical nature of airfields provided for the Tactical Air Forces in 1944/45 in North West Europe and those we see today in Germany. It was by no means unusual in 1944 for the engineers to move into what had been a farmer's field and a few days later have created a usable, operational airfield. Airfield defence (both air and ground) in those days was a cinch compared to airfield defence today.

I returned to Canada after the Second World War harbouring the belief that the day of the bomber was not too far from finished and that the day of air defence fighter aircraft was already close to being over. Clearly I was wrong, for both have persisted for many years. I had hopes that in Canada it would be possible to develop in peacetime the kind of air defence philosophy that had evolved in the U.K. under the A.D.G.B. concept. Obviously there would be great differences in detail, for Canadian vital areas were located thousands rather than hundreds of miles from a potential enemy, which should allow the bomber threat against Canada to persist longer than it would in Europe. In other words, the short range rocket (e.g. V2 type) would replace the bomber first to be followed eventually by long range rockets, maybe. Also, we would be required to think in terms of continental AA defence with American vital areas contiguous with ours.

I guess it was just taken for granted that the field force would automatically be provided with the appropriate AA units, and this is what did occur in the early post-war years. In the tiny (25,000 strong) post-war Army Active Forces there was one HAA Battery and one LAA Battery; in the Reserve Force there were authorized nine HAA Regiments, eighteen LAA Regiments and nine AA Operations Rooms. In 1947 we established the Royal Canadian School of Artillery (AA) at Picton and later on, the Royal Canadian School of Artillery (Coast and Anti-Aircraft) at Esquimalt. Thus, AA practice firings could, and indeed were, carried out at a number of locations — Halifax, Picton, Shilo, Churchill and Esquimalt. Sounds great, but in 1947 both Active and Reserve Forces were dreadfully understrength.

We must think, I suppose, of the atmosphere at the time. The war was only recently over and the general attitude seemed to be to forget about wars and war-like attitudes. Certainly, the Western countries had demobilized with almost obscene haste. The U.K., the U.S.A., Canada, Australia, etc., had gone from a "war mentality" to a "peace mentality" and it was not until Churchill's "Iron Curtain" speech and the Berlin blockade that western countries bestirred themselves. Certainly, recruiting in Canada improved and in February 1950 enlistment standards were raised and advertising for recruits for the Active Force ceased. (Recruiting started again in a hurry when the Korean War started some four months later). In the Directorate of Artillery in those days we were, of course, the army "experts" in such things as Air OP, coast, field, medium, anti-aircraft and anti-tank artillery, radar, missiles, fire control equipment, nuclear warfare, target locating including drones, predictors and computers, etc., etc.

Some of the things we did in the anti-aircraft branch in the late 1940s to prepare ourselves for participation in the air defence of Canada I recall being as follows:

We established a group under a Deputy Director of Artillery (Anti-Aircraft) to be the nucleus of an AA Command HQ to operate with the R.C.A.F. when the appropriate time came.

We developed military characteristics for future AA weapons to be presented at the first tri-partite weapons standardization conference ever held. (This conference was held in the U.S.A. with very powerful input by both the American and British Armies.)

We initiated talks with the U.S. Army on the co-ordination of AA defences at border vulnerable points. This involved three to four weeks of discussion at Picton, followed by three to four weeks at Fort Bliss. We reached agreement at our level, but in the following years the "book" must have been gently pushed to the back of the shelf. I was posted away shortly afterward and I have no recollection of the disposition of the "book". I suspect it was "accepted for planning purposes only" by the Army and ignored by the R.C.A.F.

I think it was at this time that we introduced the Basic Science Course. The idea was to prepare people for technical courses in the U.S.A. and the U.K., for we just did not have enough soldiers qualified in such subjects as Physics and Mathematics to permit selection for the Guided Missile training we had in view. I believe these courses were an outstanding success for in the 1950s our candidates did very well in the technical courses. At the time, we also had Group 4 (Guns) and Group 4 (Radar) trades, to say nothing of the Master Gunners courses. Certainly our gunners had first-class training available to them.

It was in the late '40s and early '50s that the emphasis on army air defence training moved from British orientation towards American orientation. The reasons were quite obvious for the U.S. was nearby, our association was close, co-operation in air defence would be essential and American research and development were extensive. We started sending officers on long courses at Fort Bliss and teams of officers and other ranks for training on Nike Ajax, Nike Hercules and, later on, Hawk. So, quite early in the game we had a sound nucleus of gunners trained on Surface to Air Missiles. It was interesting, at this time, that the British Army Surface to Air Missile development was mainly on the "beam rider" principle, whereas the American development was mainly on the "command" principle.

In 1949 the Royal Canadian Artillery Association threw its weight behind us by calling on the government to take steps to ensure that an effective AA defence would be available immediately on the outbreak of hostilities.

It also called for the opening of the ranks of the Reserve Force to the enlistment of women, especially in Anti-Aircraft and Coast Defence. It is hard to believe, in retrospect, that the Army was so slow in enlisting women. I know that there must be somewhere, deep in the files of D Arty, a plan I drew up in the late '40s about the training of large numbers of women in AA at our school in Esquimalt.

So, in the late '40s and the '50s we, at the lower level, were doing our best to prepare for participation in the air defence of Canada along with the R.C.A.F. and the U.S. Army. In 1955, a Canadian detachment fired Nike Ajax at Fort Churchill, the first guided missile ever launched in Canada and fired at a temperature of -40 degrees F. Nike was subsequently successfully fired on a number of occasions whenever it became cold enough to give it a real work-out. Later on, in January 1959, the second generation of Nike, known as Nike Hercules was fired at Fort Churchill, again successfully, in the bitter cold and high winds. Like previous detachments, the Canadian gunners received initial training at Fort Bliss, where they had also launched Nikes but under somewhat warmer conditions.

In 1953, the first LAA Regiment RCA was formed with the 2nd and 3rd Batteries at Picton and the 4th Battery at Esquimalt. There was new equipment as well — the 90 mm control equipment. The M33 represented the latest advancement in fire control systems and gave us a fully automatic system, which, combined with proximity fuzes, was a most effective weapon against targets within its range. Regrettably, the Regiment lasted only until 1960. There were two main reasons for the short life of the Regiment. Firstly, it had been clear for several years that the Army would not be a participant in the air defence of Canada and secondly, we had received authority to form two Surface-to-Surface Missile Batteries, one of them to be in Germany the following year, i.e. 1961, and these batteries had to be formed within the existing manpower ceiling. So, away went our well-trained AA gunners to become well-trained missile gunners.

It was an interesting time, and except in Air Defence matters we generally achieved reasonable results. In air defence, and recognizing that army participation in the air defence of Canada was a dead issue, we went flat out to try and obtain the Hawk missile which had had very successful development and would soon be in production. I recognized, of course, that Hawk was not really a brigade weapon, but one which we could fit into the arsenal very nicely, by some means or other. Maybe even into air defence of Canada, if the atmosphere changed. We tried to interest the Navy in Hawk, but the Navy had other priorities. Canadair approached us about Hawk production matters, but, of course, Canadian manufacturers could not be producers unless Canada was a buyer. Canada did not become a buyer, hence no production in Canada.

In 1950, a small HQ Anti-Aircraft Command was established at St. Hubert in conjunction with HQ Air Defence Group RCAF — later HQ Air Defence Command RCAF. I was posted to HQ A.A. Command in the summer of 1954 after almost five years' absence from air defence matters and it didn't take very long to realize that army anti-aircraft was no better off in terms of air defence participation than we had been in 1949. There was only a certain amount of money for air defence and the RCAF surely wasn't going to let any of it get into Army hands. Air Defence Command was an aggressive, capable organization with strong USAF support and, more important, with powerful backing by Air Force HQ. On the other hand, the army had other priorities and I am sure that Army HQ by no means exerted the same kind of pressure on the Chiefs of Staff Committee and on the Minister as did Air Force HQ when it came to air defence matters. While HQ AA Command did submit plans based on Nike deployments,

they barely escaped being still-born. If one accepted the intelligence reports on the characteristics of Russian bombers to be accurate, I don't think there can be much doubt that Nike in the early 1950s was the best air defence weapon in the western world, and that includes fighters. However, we did not obtain it. Also, it seemed rather sad that U.S. Army Nike launchers could not be deployed in Canada although its missiles could, in event of bomber attack, destroy enemy bombers over Canadian cities. For example, Nikes defending Buffalo would be likely to shoot down attacking aircraft over Toronto or Hamilton. The idealized defence plan for the locality would have considered Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Welland Canal, Hamilton, Toronto and their vicinities as a single vital area. Air defence weapons, whether missiles or aircraft, do not recognize political boundaries and politicians (and others) must be made aware of this. In any event, I am pleased that the belief that the air defence of Canada in the early 1950s was hopelessly inadequate without Nike was not put to the test.

It was also believed by quite a number of army people in the mid and late 1950s that defence against the bomber was not all that important since the major threat was now the ballistic missile with nuclear warheads. While I agree that the ballistic missile posed the main threat, I also felt that it would be wrong to have no defence against manned aircraft thus allowing both missile and manned aircraft, including reconnaissance aircraft, to have unrestricted entry. The main problems, as I saw the situation then, was *first* that the speed and ceiling differentials between bomber and fighter were such that the fighter could not be very effective and *second* if Nikes were used they should be deployed in such a way that bombers carrying nuclear bombs would be destroyed well before reaching built-up areas. This would necessitate the deployment of a relatively large number of Nike launchers — there would be no point in shooting down a bomber if its nuclear load exploded on its target. We did produce a Nike deployment plan at HQ AA Command but it got nowhere.

As I mentioned at the beginning of my talk, one of the questions I have frequently been asked is why anti-aircraft artillery failed to be established as part of the air defence of Canada. I have covered what I believe to be the main reasons, which I will summarize here:

- (a) The R.C.A.F., as the responsible service for air defence, "was air defence minded". It believed in area defence, not in any point defence concept. It believed in the fighter as an air defence weapon; without air defence fighters the operational role of the whole service would be seriously lessened. It was determined to keep the army out of the air defence of Canada business and out of competition for limited air defence dollars.
- (b) The Army was not "air defence minded" and had a wide variety of priorities such as SP guns, APCs and tanks. There were no AA officers in senior ranks in influential positions. For the first three years of 1950, probably the critical years for army air defence, the Army was preoccupied with the Korean War, whereas the R.C.A.F. had very little involvement there. I also suspect that as long as we had only 3.7" and 40 mm equipments the Army may have felt that the contribution by these weapons would not be worth the manpower involved. I think the National Survival phenomenon in the later 1950s also played its part. Furthermore, there was no continuity of service in anti-aircraft as there was in the "fighter service" of the R.C.A.F.
- (c) As mentioned earlier, I think there was a fairly wide-spread belief that, in the age of ICBMs and

nuclear warheads no system of air defence was worth having unless it could destroy the nuclear warheads of missiles high in the atmosphere. When I was Director of Artillery the only promising development in this field was Nike Zeus, but that was 20 years ago and I don't know what has happened since.

Unfortunately, just as prospects for army participation in the air defence of Canada withered away, so did air defence for the field forces. This resulted from a combination of manpower limitations and our lack of success in obtaining such missiles as Hawk.

I believe that if I were to select the two most important lessons I learned in my anti-aircraft experience, they would be:

FIRST Selection of the weapons systems (missiles, aircraft, guns or whatever) which will provide *collectively* the most effective air defence should be made at the highest possible level with information and recommendations provided by every agency that might make a contribution to include Intelligence, Research and Development authorities and, of course, the Armed Forces. Furthermore, deployment and rules for engagement must be designed to take full advantage of the characteristics of the individual weapons components of the system. There is no place for parochial thinking in air defence, for it really doesn't matter whether the attacking flying object is destroyed by an interceptor aircraft, or by an AA gun or a Surface-to-Air Missile. (I don't believe that just because there is no longer a Canadian Army or an R.C.A.F. that competition for defence funds no longer exists.)

SECONDLY. Avoid the temptation to try and defend too many vital areas, for it is better to defend a few successfully than too many unsuccessfully.

May I close by wishing you every success not only at this conference but in your endeavours to improve air defence effectiveness. You have chosen to live a great life and I am confident that when you have reached retirement age, as happens to everyone, damn it, you will recall your service careers as interesting, exciting, rewarding and mentally stimulating. I know I do.

"Reknown awaits the commander who first in this war restores the Artillery to its prime importance upon the battlefield."

Winston Churchill October 1941



## FOLLOWING THE SCREW GUNS

by  
Maj HP Mundell CD

It was just after mid-day. I was sitting in the shade of my front porch finishing off a frosty Blue in a futile attempt to ward off the 100-degree temperature. On the verge of dozing off, I was brought back to reality by Marcus, my bearer, telling me to get inside quickly and shut the doors and windows. Within seconds the majestic mountains which dominated the valley simply disappeared. People caught in the open scurried to take shelter. Trees — the few that there were — whipped back and forth in the gale force winds. Traffic ground to a halt. Another dust storm had struck! Then almost as suddenly as the sky had turned to the awesome brown, it cleared. The mountains were restored to their former beauty, people once again sprang to life and daily activities carried on as normal.

Dust storms such as the one I have just described were but one of the novel experiences of life that my family and I were exposed to during our posting to Quetta, Pakistan, the home of the Pakistan Army's Command and Staff College. Our year on the frontier proved to be such a fascinating adventure that I thought a yarn from the setting that spawned so many "Tales of Mountain Gunners" might be of interest. So let me give you an insight into the Canadian lifestyle a la Quetta.



*A local Merchant*

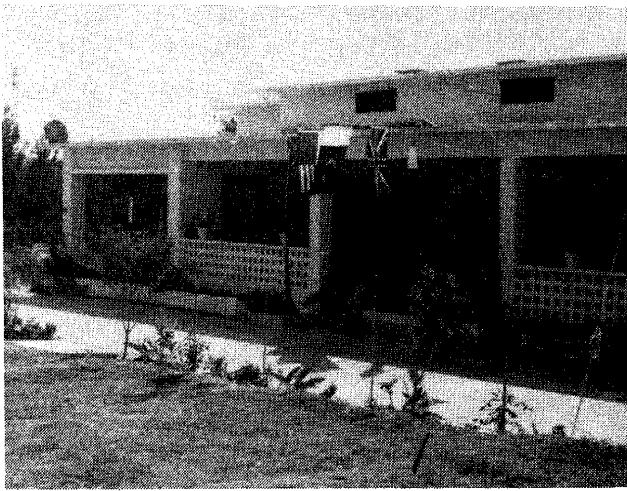
Quetta, you say, where is it? What's it like? Quetta, the capital city of the province of Baluchistan, is located about mid way between the northern and southern tips of Pakistan and about 40 miles (as the crow flies) from the Afghanistan border. Its present population of 160,000 is a tribal mix of Pathans, Baluchs and Brahuis. Colour is added to city life by hundreds of nomadic tribesmen who pass

through the Quetta Valley each spring and autumn with their camels, herds of sheep and various wares for sale. The central commercial portion of the town is packed with bazaars and quaint tea shops. Here one can purchase food, colourful handicrafts, semi-precious stones, carpets, hardware and appliances, and for those collectors of trivia, almost any type of junk that is humanly conceivable. Shopping, by the way, was one of the many new twists to adjust to. There are no super malls with everything to offer in eye-catching displays. Instead there are hundreds of small shops packed into narrow streets with heaven-knows-what kinds of treasures stashed away in the back corner. It's up to you to find what you're after. Mind you, my wife soon discovered the ins and outs of treasure hunting and the subsequent haggling over prices. With the exception of food one seldom pays the asking price. Both merchant and customer fully expect a lively and enjoyable bout before a cash settlement is agreed on.



*The Lecture Training Building at the Staff College*

So much for Quetta; now let me briefly describe the Staff College. The Pakistan Army Command and Staff College takes its historical roots from the British Indian Army prior to the partition of modern day India and Pakistan. It was first formed in 1905 when Lord Kitchener as Commander-in-Chief of the British Indian Army received approval to form an institution that would parallel the British Staff College at Camberley. Quetta was selected as the site for the station because the surrounding country was typical of a greater part of the North West Frontier where the Indian Army was mainly committed. The climate, being relatively moderate compared to other parts of the country, was also suitable. Since its beginning 75 years ago a number of distinguished officers have either graduated or served on its directing staff. Names such as Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, Field Marshal Lord Slim and Field Marshal B.L. Montgomery are still revered within the College even though its official ties to Britain have long passed. The course, however, is still run on British lines and is in fact similar to what I imagine the old Canadian Army Staff Course at Kingston was. Subject matter concentrates on the operations of war and the principles of conduct of specialized warfare — and associated appreciations of course. After all, how could one even consider earning a "psc" without first suffering through over-exposure to the pains of tactical appreciations. Another interesting aspect of the Staff College is its affiliation with the major civilian academic institution in the province — namely the University of Baluchistan. Because of this association students who meet certain academic prerequisites are granted a Bachelor of Science Degree in War Studies upon receiving their "psc".



*"Canada House" Quetta*

Living conditions in Quetta were more comfortable than expected. "Canada House", the student's residence, is a two-bedroom brick bungalow PMQ. Although it is very basic by our standards, because it has been in Canadian hands for the last seven years it is in considerably better condition than most other houses, although comparable to a typical summer cottage. Most essential conveniences were available in basic forms only and they didn't always work. There was never any shortage of food although adjustments had to be made: our butcher worked out of a mud shack with dirt floors and an old tree stump for a chopping block; eggs went directly from the hen to the shopping basket without cleaning in between; chickens were purchased alive and prepared for consumption in the back yard by our bearer. Ah, yes, we had servants — a bearer/cook, a maid/washer woman, a sweeper, and a gardener. Their service was pleasant for a year but unfortunately we now have to teach our kids how to pick up behind themselves all over again, Cathie is getting reacquainted with the stove and I'm desperately trying to shine shoes. The major living adjustment to be made in Pakistan was that of social life.

By western standards it was virtually non-existent. The Islamification of the country has all but eliminated mess life and has precluded the serving of alcoholic beverages to all officers of the Muslim faith. Get-togethers with the families of the other western students (US, UK, Australia), therefore, became the only form of social release from the daily tensions of the classroom environment.

Before concluding I suppose it would be appropriate briefly to say a few words on the Pakistan Army and its Artillery Corps. First one should realize that the Pakistan Army is a very large force, especially considering that it is all volunteer. Its present manned strength is in excess of 500,000 all ranks. The artillery, with approximately 150 regiments, constitutes a large percentage of this manpower. Pakistan artillery units are organized and function in a similar fashion to our own. The close support batteries are six-gun single-fire-units with three FOO parties. These field batteries are equipped with the US 105mm howitzer (our C1) while mediums use the towed 155mm howitzer (US). Corps artillery consists of Soviet 130mm guns, and towed US 8 inch howitzers, or 155mm guns. In addition a number of mountain artillery units deployed in the snow caps of Kashmir are armed with L5 Pack Hows. Incidentally these units still use mules and human porters for transport and resupply as they are the only reliable means available to negotiate the mountain peaks regardless of weather. The air defence artillery in Pakistan is a separate branch from field artillery. The main weapon they utilize in defence of field forces is the 40mm Bofors.

It is impossible within the confines of this article to relate all the frustrations and joys of life for a year in the sub-continent. Needless to say it was a fascinating experience that I will never regret. The year has left me with many cherished memories and then again with numerous that I would rather forget. Perhaps the greatest learning experience of all was to begin to realize the significance of Canada — a truly free and prosperous country with almost limitless opportunities and wealth. As Canadians we must acknowledge our privileged position in the world and do all in our power to ensure that these benefits remain for generations to come.

## ARTILLERY PUNCH

26 oz each of:

Rye  
Brandy  
Sherry  
Claret  
Soda Water

Juice of six lemons  
2 tsp bitters  
3 cups simple syrup  
3 lemons (sliced)

### NOTES:

1. Can be reduced for individual use.
2. SIMPLE SYRUP Use equal quantities of sugar and water brought to a boil and boiled for 5 minutes to prevent the sugar from running out of solution in granular form.
3. Punch normally served in large punch bowl with one large block of ice rather than ice cubes.

"The soldier is a peculiar animal that can alone be brought to the highest efficiency by inducing him to believe that he belongs to a Regiment which is infinitely superior to the others around him."

Field Marshal Lord Wolseley

**ROYAL REGIMENT OF CANADIAN ARTILLERY CENTRAL FUNDS  
FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS OF 1 OCTOBER 1980**

**RCA OFFICERS' REGIMENTAL FUND**

**Balance Sheet**

**ASSETS**

Cash on hand	55.00	
Bank	5591.92	
Accts Rec	896.39	
Investments	12300.00	Note a
Canadian Gunner	2209.72	Note b
		21053.03

**LIABILITIES**

Reserve	11300.00	
Gen Fund	9749.00	
RCAA	4.00	
		21053.03

**Summary of Activities**

**INCOME**

RCA NPP	1276.80	
Subs	3007.00	
Int	1336.39	
Cash Average	2.07	
		5622.86

**EXPENSES**

Grant to 5e RALC	2000.00	
Index Card Holder	26.50	
Gift to RMC	24.50	
Col Brooks Essay 79	100.00	
Col Brooks Essay 80	100.00	
Retirement	183.66	
Postage	4.19	
		2438.60
Gain for Period	\$3184.26	

**NOTES:**

- a. Investments have been increased by \$1300.00 over period.
- b. Assets of \$2209.72 under Canadian Gunner are, in fact, back issues of the Gunner. These are available for sale.

**RCA SERGEANTS' REGIMENTAL FUND**

**Balance Sheet**

**ASSETS**

Cash on Hand	0	
Bank	1565.44	
Investments	7600.00	Note a
		9165.44

**LIABILITIES**

Accts Payable	0	
Accts Rec	37.13	
Gen Fund	9128.31	
		9165.44

**Summary of Activities**

**EXPENSES**

Retirement	344.45	
Postage	15.75	
Taxes Gunner	1333.57	
File Index Holder	23.95	
Grant 2 RCHA	1350.00	
		3057.72

**INCOME**

Subs	1294.00	
Intent	899.11	
Cash Overage	.18	
		2193.29
LOSS FOR PERIOD	\$ 864.43	

**NOTES:**

- a. Investments have been increased by \$600.00 over period.
- b. Loss was due to requirement to pay Sgts' portion of back taxes on Canadian Gunner.

**RCA MUSEUM**

**Balance Sheet**

**ASSETS**

Cash on Hand	0	
Bank	1366.62	
		1366.62

**LIABILITIES**

Accts Payable	116.25	
Gen Fund	1250.37	
		1366.62

**Summary of Activities**

**CANADIAN FORCES MUSEUM GRANT**

Income	3000.00	Note a
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**EXPENSES**

Humidifier	2410.00	
Purchase Medals	101.91	
Purchase Books	123.37	
Wages	364.72	
		3000.00

**RCA Museum Accounts**

**INCOME**

RCA NPP Grant	1000.00	
Donations	100.00	
Interest	3.77	
		1102.77

**EXPENSES**

Subscription to Gunner	8.83	
Display Material	76.10	
Plywood	54.71	
Membership Fees	55.00	
Book	6.00	
		200.64

**GAIN FOR PERIOD**

\$ 903.15

**NOTE:**

- a. The Canadian Forces Museum Grant has been increased by \$1500.00 to \$4500.00. This increase arrived too late to be included in Statement.

**THE CANADIAN GUNNER 1979**

**EXPENSES**

Printing	6338.31	
Postage	89.46	
Minor Expenses	50.00	
		6477.77

**INCOME**

Advertising	3720.00	
Sales	1082.44	
		4802.88
LOSS TO 79 EDITION		1674.89

**PAST EDITION**

Uncollected Advertising Revenue to date	773.04
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**NOTE:**

- a. The loss of 1674.89 will be split between the RCA Officers' and the RCA Sergeants' Regimental Funds.

## THE COLONEL GEOFFREY BROOKS MEMORIAL PRIZE ESSAY COMPETITION

### Eligibility

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

### Topic

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

### Rules

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

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

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

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

Entries are to be addressed to the Regimental Adjutant, Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, CFB, Shilo, Manitoba, and marked "The Colonel Geoffrey Brooks Memorial Prize Essay Competition". They must reach the office of the Regimental Adjutant by 30 November 1981.

### Prizes

First — \$250.00      Second — \$100.00

### 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.

### 1980 Competition

No essays of suitable quality were received in 1980, and no prizes were awarded.

# Location List

## Officers, Warrant Officers and Sergeants

AS OF 31 DECEMBER 1980

MGen Baker DR, FMCHQ St Hubert

BGen Beattie CE, DG Pol Plan Ottawa

BGen Cotter JA, 1 CBG HQ & Sig Sqn Calgary

BGen Heitshu RG, Secretary of Staff, SHAPE, Casteau, BE

~~M~~ BGen Doucet JJA, DCDS Ottawa

~~66~~ Col Beaudry RP, DArty Ottawa

~~Col Bussiere FA, DCOL Ottawa~~

Col Calnan MD, DOGC Ottawa

Col Crosman JE, RSS (Pacific) Vancouver

~~Col Dawes WR, CDLS (I) London UK~~

~~Col Kearney MD, RSS (Prairie) Winnipeg~~

Col Simonds CR, CFB Shilo

~~Col Sosnkowski A, CFCS Toronto~~

~~Col Stein H, NDC Kingston~~

Col Walters DJ, CFB Borden

Col Ward JO, DPW Ottawa

Col Wellsman WD, DComd 1 CBG Calgary

Col Wheatley HR, C Eval Ottawa

~~1~~ Col Archambault JHLC, CLFCSC Kingston

LCol Beare AK, RSS (Atlantic) Halifax

LCol Beno EB, MARCOM HQ Halifax

LCol Berezowski JC, CFLO DARCOM Washington

~~1~~ LCol Bouvette JP, DLO Ottawa

LCol Brown MC, 2 RCHA Petawawa

LCol Charest JLL, Wash & Prim Stdzn Falls Church, VA

LCol Coroy AV, SSO Ops FMCHQ St Hubert

LCol Donahue JJ, CDLS (W) Washington, US

LCol Fitzgerald DC, CDLS (W) Washington, US

~~1~~ LCol Fleming JC, DLR Ottawa

LCol Guiler TJ, DER Ottawa

LCol Guy GM, CFB Shilo

~~1~~ LCol Hirter GR, LPC Ottawa

LCol Hurley RG, CFB Gagetown

~~1~~ LCol James RK, CFCS Toronto

~~1~~ LCol MacInnis JA, 3 RCHA Shilo

LCol McGibbon DB, RMCS Shrivenham, UK

LCol McGrath BTN, RSS (Central) Toronto

LCol Mialkowski CJ, CLFCSC Kingston

LCol Mintz LTB, MND Office Ottawa

LCol Namiesniowski CA, Cdn Rep MCPS Brussels, BE

LCol Parenteau GBC, FMCHQ St Hubert

LCol Reid BA, CFLO TRADOC Ft Monroe, VA

LCol Rouleau JGVN, BFC Valcartier

LCol Schrader EL, FMCHQ St Hubert

LCol Sparling TAH, 5 RALC Valcartier

~~1~~ LCol Strawbridge RL, ORAE Ottawa

LCol Thompson HD, DIPC Ottawa

LCol Thompson RV, CTC Gagetown

LCol Walton DB, 1 RCHA Lahr

LCol Wheeler T, CFLS Ottawa

Maj Adams EJ, SECLIST Shilo

Maj Adkins LC, DRA Woolwich, UK

Maj Armstrong RB, NDHQ Leo Tk Agmnt Ottawa

~~1~~ Maj Barrett NH, SECLIST Suffield

Maj Bianco DB, CTC Gagetown

Maj Boucher JLHL, CTC Gagetown

Maj Boudreau JNGG, RSS Est Montreal

Maj Branum LA, 1 RCHA Lahr

Maj Briscoe JD, DCDS Ottawa

Maj Bryce JE, DCDS Ottawa

Maj Carnell AW, CTC Gagetown

Maj Chamberlain RJ, 2 RCHA Petawawa

Maj Cheadle WB, RSS Central Det Hamilton

Maj Clark MF, CDLS (W) Washington

Maj Connolly NH, RSS (Pacific) Vancouver

Maj Court AK, RSS (Prairie) Winnipeg

Maj Dallaire RA, USMCSC Quantico, VA

Maj Davidson JA, 3 RCHA Shilo

~~1~~ LCol Maj Decker GA, RMCS Shrivenham, UK

Maj Dorman JA, CFCS Toronto

Maj Doyon JRR, CTC Gagetown

Maj Earl BG, RARDE Fort Halstead, UK

Maj Elrick DA, SECLIST Suffield

~~1~~ LCol Maj Elrick RG, DCDS Ottawa

Maj Emery WA, CFB Esquimalt

Maj Filonik W, CFCS Toronto

Maj Fraser JJ, CFSS Toronto

Maj Gallant AG, 5 RALC Valcartier

Maj Garneau JP, DREV Valcartier

Maj Gee WF, 5 RALC Valcartier

Maj Gibbons IW, RSS Atlantic Det Saint John

Maj Glover RG, NDHQ Leo Tk Agmnt Ottawa

Maj Green SD, SECLIST Shilo

Maj Greenizan DL, CPCSA Ottawa

Maj Gronbeck-Jones DA, CFB Petawawa

Maj Hague EC, CPCSA Ottawa

Maj Hodgson RP, 2 RCHA Petawawa

Maj Hopper DR, 5 RALC Valcartier

Maj Howes JE, CPCSA Ottawa

Maj Hull NF, ORAE Ottawa

Maj Hyman DG, DMOC Ottawa

Maj Hyslop RM, ORAE Ottawa

Maj Itani TT, CENTAG HQ Seckenheim, GE

Maj Jeffery MK, CFB Gagetown

Maj Johnston WR, DGDAS Ottawa

Maj Johnstone NW, CEM Ottawa

Maj Kennedy JC, FMCHQ St Hubert

Maj Kerr GD, CTC Gagetown

Maj Knapp JB, Cdn Elm UNTSO Jerusalem, Israel

Maj Laforge FK, 3 RCHA Shilo

Maj Lapointe JB, DCDS Ottawa

Maj Learmonth PR, 3 RCHA Shilo

Maj Lees BM, CFLS Ottawa

Maj Lemieux JMR, RSS Central Det Ottawa

Maj Lockridge DA, FMCHQ St Hubert

Maj Logan G, RSS (Central) Toronto

Maj MacNeil WR, MARCOM HQ Halifax

Maj Marceau JAGP, Cdn Rep MCPS Brussels, BE

Maj McKay JA, DGIS Ottawa

Maj McLaughlin DN, CFB Gagetown  
 Maj McLellan HA, ADM (Fin) Ottawa  
 Maj Miller JE, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Maj Mitchell RB, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Maj Moogk CA, DREV Valcartier  
 Maj Moreside DS, CTC Gagetown  
 Maj Morrison MB, DCDS Ottawa  
 Maj Mundell HP, Staff Coll Quetta, Pakistan (3RCHA Jan 81)  
 Maj O'Banion RL, CTC Gagetown  
 Maj Oehring GJ, DCDS Ottawa  
 Maj Palmer AZ, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Maj Peterson DE, CFCSC Toronto  
 Maj Phillips DJ, CTC Gagetown  
 Maj Pleasance JR, CPCSA Ottawa  
 Maj Ready WJ, CFB Summerside  
 Maj Rennie JH, C Prog Ottawa  
 Maj Saunders BS, Cdn Elm UNTSO Jerusalem, Israel  
 Maj Sawatzki GH, CPD Ottawa  
 Maj Schott DG, CFB Gagetown  
 Maj Scott WM, RSS (Prairie) Winnipeg  
 Maj Selman RJM, CFCSC Toronto  
 Maj Smith GR, CDLS (L) London, UK  
 Maj Stephenson BE, 4 CMBG HQ & Sig Sqn Lahr  
 Maj Takahashi SS, USAFAS Ft Sill, OK  
 Maj Tattersall JER, NRHQ Yellowknife  
 Maj Trepanier JG, 5 RALC Valcartier  
 Maj Trimble GW, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Maj Walinsky HA, FMCHO St Hubert  
 Maj Walker GM, RSA Larkhill, UK  
 Maj Wallace RK, USAADS Ft Bliss, TX  
 Maj West LE, PRS Agmnt Ottawa  
 Maj Wilson AJ, CPD Ottawa  
 Maj Wilson RS, USAARDC, Dover, NJ  
 Maj Winter MJ, CFCSC Toronto  
 Maj Wolfe WMJ, CFTS HQ Trenton

Capt Arp J, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Capt Auger HM, CTC Gagetown  
 Capt Bablitz CW, CFRS Cornwallis  
 Capt Banks RJ, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Capt Barabe JGJC, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Capt Beardmore RJ, CFE HQ Lahr  
 Capt Beese JW, 76 Comm Gp HQ Ottawa  
 Capt Bernier JMN, 5 RALC Valcartier  
 Capt Bezeau MV, DGDAS Ottawa  
 Capt Boissonneault JGS, 5 RALC Valcartier  
 Capt Bonnet MF, RSS Eastern Det Levis  
 Capt Bowles ABC, DCDS Ottawa (Maj Jan 81)  
 Capt Brake FB, CTC Gagetown  
 Capt Brewster TE, FMCHO St Hubert (Maj Mar 81)  
 Capt Brule JAR, 5 RALC Valcartier  
 Capt Bulloch JR, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Capt Burnford RH, CTC Gagetown  
 Capt Burridge JS, CFRC St John's  
 Capt Cantin JPER, 5 RALC Valcartier  
 Capt Capstick MD, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Capt Carroll AP, AIRCOM HQ Winnipeg  
 Capt Carter AG, RSS Prairie Det Edmonton  
 Capt Chamberland CZJ, CFLO, Arty School, Draquienan FR  
 Capt Chaplin JDC, 5 RALC Valcartier  
 Capt Chartres JP, RSS (Central) Toronto  
 Capt Chupick DM, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Capt Cockram RE, RSS Prairie Det Regina  
 Capt Cooney AB, CFB Borden  
 Capt Cotter CL, FMCHO St Hubert  
 Capt Couture JBA, CTC Gagetown  
 Capt Crawford DJ, CPCSA Ottawa  
 Capt Culligan JP, CTC Gagetown  
 Capt Curry RC, CFB Gagetown  
 Capt Davis GWK, CFB Petawawa  
 Capt Davis SM, 1 RCHA Lahr

Capt Dick JB, CTC Gagetown  
 Capt Donnelly BE, DGIS Ottawa  
 Capt Douglas RA, CTC Gagetown  
 Capt Douglas WJ, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Capt Downing H, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Capt Doyle JS, 7 RHA Osnabruck, GE  
 Capt Dunne RP, CFOCS Chilliwack  
 Capt Dupre JRG, RSS Atlantic Det Saint John  
 Capt Eamor HR, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Capt Evoy KL, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Capt Eyres SAT, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Capt Fetterly TAD, PWC (NB) Gagetown  
 Capt Finestone H, DCDS Ottawa  
 Capt Fleming CAJ, 76 Comm Gp HQ Ottawa  
 Capt Fleury JGJ, RSS Eastern Det Shawinigan  
 Capt Forsberg PW, RSS Atlantic Det St John's  
 Capt Forsyth FJ, RSS Prairie Winnipeg  
 Capt Gagnon EW, 5 RALC Valcartier  
 Capt Gallop GA, FMCHO St Hubert  
 Capt Gardner FJ, CEM Ottawa  
 Capt Gates JDE, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Capt Gauthier JBBP, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Capt Gerow TD, CTC Gagetown  
 Capt Glover LE, CTC Gagetown  
 Capt Gordon WE, SECLIST Shilo  
 Capt Gosbee JA, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Capt Gowanlock WD, PWC (NB) Gagetown  
 Capt Grant DM, CTC Gagetown  
 Capt Gunn RD, 129 AAD Bty Lahr  
 Capt Haeck KF, CDLS (L) London, UK  
 Capt Hague KC, CTC Gagetown  
 Capt Hamilton BA, Cen Rgn HQ Det Toronto  
 Capt Hansford FH, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Capt Harbert PG, DCDS Ottawa  
 Capt Hardman RN, RSS Central Det London  
 Capt Hartnett DG, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Capt Haslett RN, RSS Atlantic Det Gagetown  
~~Capt Hawthorne DW, C Prog Ottawa~~  
 Capt Hawthorne JE, RSS Pacific Vancouver  
 Capt Hewes MW, CFLA Borden  
 Capt Hidiroglou YJ, 5 RALC Valcartier  
 Capt Holt DC, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Capt Hoyland R, 4 CMBG HQ & Sig Sqn Lahr (Maj 1 Feb 81)  
 Capt Hynes KD, RSS Atlantic Halifax  
 Capt Jarrett RG, CFRC Det Kingston  
 Capt Jobe DN, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Capt Johnson EE, 76 Comm Gp HQ Ottawa  
 Capt Johnston SP, CFB Petawawa  
 Capt Joudry SJ, CTC Gagetown  
 Capt Juneau JAFJ, 5 RALC Valcartier  
 Capt Kaufman JD, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Capt Kearney PE, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Capt Keffer KT, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Capt Kempffer LC, AIRCOM HQ Winnipeg  
 Capt Kennedy ME, DCDS Ottawa  
 Capt Kokkonen RJ, 1 CBG HQ & Sig Sqn Calgary  
 Capt Kramers PJ, RMCS Shrivenham, UK  
 Capt Krauter JDL, CFE HQ Lahr  
 Capt Kyle RG, CEM Ottawa  
 Capt Laberge JRA, CFB Chilliwack  
 Capt Lacroix JCR, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Capt Lang JGJ, 5 RALC Valcartier  
 Capt Larocque CW, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Capt Lauriault JES, CFRC Det Chicoutimi  
 Capt Lawrence GR, CTC Gagetown  
 Capt Lebreton JH, BFC Valcartier  
 Capt Leclair DJ, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Capt Lelievre WT, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Capt Leonard BR, CTC Gagetown  
 Capt Lord JEJ, 5 RALC Valcartier  
 Capt MacBride JE, 3 RCHA Shilo

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 Lethbridge  
 Capt McAlpine GJ, CTC Gagetown  
 Capt McIntosh AD, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Capt McKinlay RW, CFSAL Borden  
 Capt McLean JA, CTC Gagetown  
 Capt McRobbie WD, 5 RALC Valcartier  
 Capt McTaggart AE, CPCSA Ottawa  
 Capt Melnyk TW, 5 RALC Valcartier  
 Capt Mills AG, 128 AAD Bty Baden  
 Capt Milne DCD, USAFAS Ft Sill, OK  
 Capt Mitton LC, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Capt Mooney TD, CTC Gagetown  
 Capt Morgan JD, CFRC Saint John  
 Capt Morley JM, CFTS HQ Trenton  
 Capt Mortlock JW, SSF HQ & Sig Sqn Petawawa  
 Capt Mussolum MG, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Capt Nickerson SL, CFRC Sudbury  
 Capt Nielsen PV, FMCHQ St Hubert  
 Capt Oderkirk CG, RSS Central Det Brantford  
 Capt Ouellette JMR, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Capt Paquette JAR, QG 5 CBG 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 Reichle CW, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Capt Rennett WA, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Capt Rice HJ, RSS Pacific Det Victoria  
 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, Cen Rgn HQ Det Toronto  
 Capt Rowdon RDC, CFB Chilliwack  
 Capt Roy JJB, CMR St Jean  
 Capt Ryan JH, CFB Chilliwack  
 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, RSA Larkhill, UK  
 Capt Sherman DW, RSS (Atlantic)Halifax  
 Capt Sherrard LB, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Capt Simister HN, CTC Gagetown  
 Capt Slievert JF, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Capt Soucie WJ, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Capt Stewart JC, FMCHQ St Hubert  
 Capt Stowell RC, CTC Gagetown  
 Capt Strilchuk DA, CFB Gagetown  
 Capt Summerhays DH, CFB Gagetown  
 Capt Theberge JLJ, 5 RALC Valcartier  
 Capt Thomason RG, CFNBCS Borden  
 Capt Tolson SM, 5 RALC Valcartier  
 Capt Travis BW, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Capt Tremblay JGG, 5 RALC Valcartier  
 Capt Tremblay JMR, RSS Est Montreal  
 Capt Troop VA, MARCOM HQ Halifax  
 Capt Tucker KR, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Capt Vandoesburg JGPP, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Capt Vanstone JM, CFB Gagetown  
 Capt Voss CR, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Capt Walker HS, RSS Prairie Det Brandon  
 Capt Watling WR, CFB Shilo  
 Capt Welykholowa WD, RSA Larkhill, UK

Capt Wigle WG, CTC Gagetown  
 Capt Willis JW, FMCHQ St Hubert  
 Capt Wilson JGJD, ERFC St Jean  
 Capt Winters DR, RSS Central Det Sault Ste Marie  
 Capt Woloski GS, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Capt Zaharychuk DJ, CTC Gagetown  
 Capt Zaharychuk VW, CLFCSC Kingston

Lt Aubin FM, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Lt Beare MA, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Lt Boily JCL, 5 RALC Valcartier  
 Lt Brynkus WJ, 5 RALC Valcartier  
 Lt Calnan MTA, CFB Kingston  
 Lt Campbell EG, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Lt Chaplin AB, CFB Kingston  
 Lt Cliche JCW, CFRC Montreal  
 Lt Cote JYR, 5 RALC Valcartier  
 Lt Crane PM, CFB Petawawa  
 Lt Crawford DS, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Lt Crosman JDE, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Lt Crosman PD, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Lt Davidson AG, 5 RALC Valcartier  
 Lt Davis RG, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Lt Duguay M, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Lt Duhamel JM, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Lt Fraser GBM, 5 RALC Valcartier  
 Lt Gallant BI, CFB Gagetown  
 Lt Gemmell WR, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Lt Gilewicz MP, CFRS Cornwallis  
 Lt Grossinger JMY, 5 RALC Valcartier  
 Lt Hamsey RW, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Lt Harvey JGA, 5 RALC Valcartier  
 Lt Hunt WA, CTC Gagetown  
 Lt Johnson GL, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Lt Kennedy MN, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Lt Klimaszewski ML, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Lt Kochanski HA, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Lt Laporte JLM, 5 RALC Valcartier  
 Lt Light PA, CTC Gagetown  
 Lt MacLeod DH, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Lt Mader LR, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Lt Marshall DD, CFOCS Chilliwack  
 Lt McCuish DA, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Lt McPherson SA, CTC Gagetown  
 Lt Miller RM, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Lt Morin JGEJ, 5 RALC Valcartier  
 Lt Neale MH, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Lt Nowak ZS, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Lt Pearman HR, CEM Ottawa  
 Lt Pellan JJJ, 5 RALC Valcartier  
 Lt Poirier RR, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Lt Sauve JFC, 5 RALC Valcartier  
 Lt Selbie JJ, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Lt Simonds CG, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Lt Stone JC, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Lt Strachan SB, CTC Gagetown  
 Lt Troup KG, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Lt Ward DP, CTC Gagetown  
 Lt Wegner MK, ELFC St Jean  
 Lt Wellsman WP, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Lt West RB, 76 Comm Gp HQ Ottawa  
 Lt Wieland GJ, CTC Gagetown  
 Lt Wiley DS, 3 RCHA Shilo

2Lt Beauchemin JLAM, ELFC St Jean  
 2Lt Beausejour JJGP, 5 RALC Valcartier  
 2Lt Boudreau JCD, CTC Gagetown  
 2Lt Cook DT, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 2Lt Coyle GA, CTC Gagetown  
 2Lt Douglas BW, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 2Lt Gillies JS, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 2Lt Haskell RP, 3 RCHA Shilo

2Lt Hawkins BC, 3 RCHA Shilo  
2Lt Ouellette JPE, 5 RALC Valcartier  
2Lt Quesnelle DMA, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
2Lt Ross CJ, 3 RCHA Shilo (Lt Jan 81)  
2Lt Roy RC, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
2Lt Roy RJ, 3 RCHA Shilo  
2Lt Shaw BK, 5 RALC Valcartier  
2Lt Ward NR, 2 RCHA Petawawa

CWO Balma RA, ADM (Mat) Ottawa (Capt Jan 81)  
CWO Bittle DD, CPCSA Ottawa  
CWO Boudreau A, RSS Central Det Brantford  
CWO Clow MD, FMCHQ St Hubert  
CWO Cove MJ, CEM Ottawa  
CWO Flanagan JR, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
CWO Heitshu RA, CEM Ottawa  
CWO Hovey GD, DREV Valcartier  
CWO Jacob TG, 1 RCHA Lahr  
CWO Lavigne AJ, 5 RALC Valcartier  
CWO Lunan WM, CEM Ottawa  
CWO MacDonald DB, CFB Shilo  
CWO MacDonald MN, CFRC Vancouver (Capt Jan 81)  
CWO McCulloch DA, 3 RCHA Shilo  
CWO Patrick EE, DCDS Ottawa  
CWO Poire JDA, PETE Nicolet  
CWO Rochon PEJ, CFB Gagetown  
CWO Saulnier HJJ, PETE Det Valcartier  
CWO Skinner LE, 1 RCHA Lahr  
CWO Snell D, CTC Gagetown  
CWO Thomas DC, NDHQ/AU Ottawa  
CWO Wall DE, CTC Gagetown  
CWO Wilt SG, CTC Gagetown

MWO Andrews GJ, 1 RCHA Lahr  
MWO Barnes SC, 3 RCHA Shilo (Capt Jan 81)  
MWO Bowden CM, CTC Gagetown  
MWO Brown GN, CTC Gagetown  
MWO Calhoun BF, 1 RCHA Lahr  
MWO Clifton JN, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
MWO Cooper DR, CFOCS Chilliwack  
MWO Coutu RA, CFLA Borden  
MWO Currie A, 408 Tac Hel Sqn Edmonton  
MWO Darby WG, 129 AAD Bty Lahr  
MWO Deroy JP, 5 RALC Valcartier  
MWO Deveau JG, 5 RALC Valcartier  
MWO Dubuc JR, 5 RALC Valcartier  
MWO Francis CDR, CTC Gagetown  
MWO Gallinger PC, CTC Gagetown  
MWO Game TKH, CTC Gagetown  
MWO Gero CE, 3 RCHA Shilo  
MWO Gore GW, RSS Atlantic Det Yarmouth  
MWO Guttin DA, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
MWO Hamelin JE, 1 RCHA Lahr  
MWO Hautcoeur JJC, 5 RALC Valcartier (CWO 26 Jan 81)  
MWO Hemlin JG, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
MWO Leblanc AS, 1 RCHA Lahr  
MWO Leslie DG, DREV Valcartier  
MWO Levesque JNN, RSS Eastern Det Levis  
MWO Lewis RM, CTC Gagetown  
MWO MacDiarmid RW, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
MWO MacDonald HL, CFB Shilo  
MWO MacTavish GW, 3 RCHA Shilo  
MWO Mahar BB, 128 AAD Bty Baden  
MWO Martens WI, 3 RCHA Shilo  
MWO Mason DF, RSS Prairie Det Edmonton  
MWO Morris GJ, 3 RCHA Shilo  
MWO Murray CB, Cen Rgn HQ Det Toronto  
MWO New LT, RSS Pacific Vancouver  
MWO Pineault JAE, 5 RALC Valcartier  
MWO Poisson JLR, 5 RALC Valcartier  
MWO Pollock CF, 1 RCHA Lahr

MWO Power PR, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
MWO Roach GL, CTC Gagetown  
MWO Robitaille JFR, 1 RCHA Lahr  
MWO Ross EH, CTC Gagetown  
MWO Rowe FT, CTC Gagetown  
MWO Skinner CR, 1 RCHA Lahr  
MWO Stickland CW, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
MWO St Laurent JJ, CTC Gagetown  
MWO Tripp IJ, RMC Kingston  
MWO Vaughan LV, 3 RCHA Shilo (408 Tac Hel Sqn Jan 81)  
MWO White VA, 3 RCHA Shilo  
MWO Wight RA, CTC Gagetown  
MWO Willett DJ, ORAE Ottawa  
MWO Worobey WG, 1 RCHA Lahr  
MWO Young M, 3 RCHA Shilo  
MWO Zacharuk NJ, RSS Est Montreal

WO Abar RG, CTC Gagetown  
WO Armstrong BN, CTC Gagetown  
WO Bartlett R, CTC Gagetown  
WO Beaugard IR, CFLA Borden  
WO Beck BW, CTC Gagetown  
WO Benoit JP, 5 RALC Valcartier (WSE PROM)  
WO Bethell RW, MARPAC HQ Esquimalt  
WO Bigras JL, 5 RALC Valcartier (WSE PROM)  
WO Blowers RP, AIRCOM HQ Winnipeg  
WO Bouchard JYD, 5 RALC Valcartier  
WO Bouskill JK, CTC Gagetown (MWO 26 Jan 81)  
WO Brydges SG, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
WO Butterworth R, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
WO Byers WR, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
WO Chiasson PP, 5 RALC Valcartier  
WO Clarke RW, RSS (Central) Toronto  
WO Corbett DR, CTC Gagetown  
WO Corkum AL, CFB Shilo  
WO Cormier MVC, RSS Eastern Det Shawinigan  
WO Croucher DR, 1 RCHA Lahr  
WO Crowe HE, RSS Atlantic Det Saint John  
WO Cummings JD, 1 RCHA Lahr (MWO 26 Jan 81)  
WO Curran WR, RSS Central Det Ottawa  
WO Cutcliffe RH, 3 RCHA Shilo  
WO Davis RE, CTC Gagetown  
WO Decoste JL, 5 RALC Valcartier  
WO Dettrich RH, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
WO Doucette ETJ, 1 RCHA Lahr  
WO Dumont JMV, CTC Gagetown  
WO Dwyer EB, 1 RCHA Lahr  
WO Fairbanks W, CTC Gagetown  
WO Ferretti DH, CTC Gagetown  
WO Francis WL, RSS Central Det Guelph  
WO Frantz RL, 1 RCHA Lahr  
WO Furber AJ, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
WO Gillis GD, CTC Gagetown  
WO Girard JA, 5 RALC Valcartier  
WO Gosse EH, CTC Gagetown  
WO Greene DJ, CTC Gagetown  
WO Habing KR, CTC Gagetown  
WO Hartholt TJ, RSS Prairie Det Yorkton  
WO Hayes GW, RSS Central Det Sault Ste Marie  
WO Hobson JE, 3 RCHA Shilo  
WO King FG, CTC Gagetown  
WO Leveille JN, CTC Gagetown  
WO Levesque JCCR, 5 RALC Valcartier (WSE PROM)  
WO Lind GD, CTC Gagetown  
WO MacLean WH, CTC Gagetown  
WO Maillet JAA, 5 RALC Valcartier  
WO Marsh AJ, 3 RCHA Shilo  
WO McCabe RB, CTC Gagetown  
WO Melanson JR, 5 RALC Valcartier (WSE PROM)  
WO Merlin JB, 128 AAD Bty Baden  
WO Mouton JLMA, 5 RALC Valcartier



WO Mullin MV, CTC Gagetown  
 WO Murphy GP, Cen Rgn HQ Det North Bay  
 WO Nixon JE, CTC Gagetown  
 WO Noseworthy WW, CTC Gagetown  
 WO O'Leary DA, CTC Gagetown  
 WO Paddock BE, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 WO Paradis JJR, CTC Gagetown  
 WO Parsons SH, CTC Gagetown  
 WO Paterson GA, CTC Gagetown  
 WO Peters RD, CTC Gagetown  
 WO Piccini JMR, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 WO Potter LJ, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 WO Pottie ME, RSS Atlantic Halifax  
 WO Poulin JMR, 5 RALC Valcartier (WSE PROM)  
 WO Prokop J, CFOCS Chilliwack  
 WO Raymond GN, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 WO Raymond JAS, CTC Gagetown  
 WO Rheume JAJ, 5 RALC Valcartier (WSE PROM)  
 WO Richard JR, CFNBCS Borden  
 WO Richert KBI, 129 AAD Bty Lahr  
 WO Robichaud JR, 5 RALC Valcartier (WSE PROM)  
 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, CTC Gagetown  
 WO Stebner P, CTC Gagetown  
 WO Tomaso DL, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 WO Toupin JDJ, 5 RALC Valcartier (WSE PROM)  
 WO Tremain WD, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 WO Vann JK, CTC Gagetown  
 WO Walker ND, CTC Gagetown  
 WO Wilkie EG, CFB Gagetown  
 WO Yano VT, CTC Gagetown  
 WO Young RL, CFRC Hamilton

Sgt Andrews AC, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Sgt Andrews RW, CFB Shilo  
 Sgt Argue JE, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Sgt Armstrong AD, 408 Tac Hel Sqn Edmonton  
 Sgt Badour TJ, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Sgt Bartholomew FK, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Sgt Beaulieu JA, CFRC Ottawa  
 Sgt Bedore GE, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Sgt Belanger JDYM, CTC Gagetown  
 Sgt Bellemare JBM, 5 RALC Valcartier  
 Sgt Benay JGLR, 5 RALC Valcartier  
 Sgt Bernier JCR, 5 RALC Valcartier  
 Sgt Billard GE, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Sgt Black WP, 408 Tac Hel Sqn Edmonton  
 Sgt Blake CW, CFRC Det Victoria  
 Sgt Boucher JHC, 5 RALC Valcartier  
 Sgt Bourget JL, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Sgt Boyd JR, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Sgt Bradley JL, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Sgt Browton LA, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Sgt Brydges LT, CTC Gagetown  
 Sgt Burgess AR, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Sgt Burgess ML, CFB Shilo  
 Sgt Burke BF, CTC Gagetown  
 Sgt Byrne RD, 2 RCHA Petawawa (WO 26 Jan 81)  
 Sgt Cabana RJ, 5 RALC Valcartier  
 Sgt Campbell HG, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Sgt Carier JPY, RSS Eastern Det Levis  
 Sgt Carlisle TM, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Sgt Caron R, 5 RALC Valcartier (WSE PROM)  
 Sgt Carrier JEBB, 5 RALC Valcartier (WSE PROM)  
 Sgt Carvery GL, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Sgt Cashin JE, 1 RCHA Lahr

Sgt Clarke LA, PWC (Nfld) St John's  
 Sgt Clough RW, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Sgt Cloutier JAF, 5 RALC Valcartier  
 Sgt Collette JFC, 5 RALC Valcartier  
 Sgt Collins BA, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Sgt Collins RR, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Sgt Comeau WH, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Sgt Conrad AR, ORAE Ottawa  
 Sgt Conrad PD, CFRS Cornwallis  
 Sgt Coombs ER, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Sgt Cooper GJ, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Sgt Corcoran CW, CTC Gagetown  
 Sgt Corriveau JWM, 5 RALC Valcartier (WSE PROM)  
 Sgt Cox BA, 427 Tac Hel Sqn Petawawa  
 Sgt Crawford AL, CFB Gagetown  
 Sgt Daigle AJ, 5 RALC Valcartier  
 Sgt Dandrea GH, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Sgt Davidson CD, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Sgt Davidson WW, CTC Gagetown  
 Sgt Davies RA, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Sgt Davis GA, SECLIST Shilo  
 Sgt Day CR, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Sgt Dearman PM, CFRS Cornwallis  
 Sgt Demings AK, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Sgt Desmeules JHR, 5 RALC Valcartier (WSE PROM)  
 Sgt Desroches JM, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Sgt Dettrich HE, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Sgt Dionne GP, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Sgt Donaldson DM, CTC Gagetown  
 Sgt Doucette DE, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Sgt Dulong AC, CTC Gagetown  
 Sgt Dunn MJ, ADGHQ North Bay  
 Sgt Dunphy JG, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Sgt Evans CM, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Sgt Ferguson EL, CTC Gagetown  
 Sgt Fetterley AG, RSS Central Det St Catharines  
 Sgt Fladseth HR, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Sgt Forbes JG, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Sgt Fortin JA, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Sgt Fournier JMYN, 5 RALC Valcartier (WSE PROM)  
 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 Gimpel F, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Sgt Goodridge HG, CTC Gagetown  
 Sgt Gracie S, CFRC Saskatoon  
 Sgt Greenwood RC, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Sgt Griffith JW, CPCS Ottawa  
 Sgt Gulliver IE, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Sgt Haley PL, CTC Gagetown  
 Sgt Halladay DR, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Sgt Hamelin J, CFLS Borden  
 Sgt Hardy JOJ, ERFC St Jean  
 Sgt Harrington JF, CTC Gagetown  
 Sgt Hawboldt RW, CFRC Halifax  
 Sgt Heighton LR, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Sgt Heighton WB, RSS Atlantic Det Saint John  
 Sgt Hewitt DR, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Sgt Hicks MA, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Sgt Howell CJ, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Sgt Howell RB, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Sgt Hudlin AR, Cen Rgn HQ Det London  
 Sgt Hunt JJ, CABC Edmonton  
 Sgt Hunter HC, RRCM Victoria  
 Sgt Ingram WJ, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Sgt Jackman LP, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Sgt Jackson JA, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Sgt Jackson JW, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Sgt Jelleau DS, PWC (Sask) Moose Jaw

Sgt Johnson DH, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Sgt Johnson KB, 3 RCHA Shilo (WO Feb 81)  
 Sgt Johnson WA, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Sgt Kaulins A, CFB Shilo  
 Sgt Keltey JA, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Sgt Kennedy WJ, CFB Comox  
 Sgt Kirchmayer BR, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Sgt Klammer E, CFJLS Penhold  
 Sgt Klockars WL, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Sgt Labrie JVA, 5 RALC Valcartier (WSE PROM)  
 Sgt Lajoie JAR, RSS Est Montreal  
 Sgt Lajoie JCA, 5 RALC Valcartier  
 Sgt Lamore RE, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Sgt Larson JL, CTC Gagetown  
 Sgt Lavoie RM, 5 RALC Valcartier  
 Sgt Leblanc JE, SECLIST Shilo  
 Sgt Lee WB, CTC Gagetown  
 Sgt Lemay JP, 5 RALC Valcartier (WSE PROM)  
 Sgt Letcher CA, 128 AAD Bty Baden  
 Sgt Levesque JV, RSS Est Montreal  
 Sgt Longphee CA, CTC Gagetown  
 Sgt Lucas DR, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Sgt Lynch CR, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Sgt MacDonald DF, CTC Gagetown  
 Sgt MacGillivray BE, 408 Tac Hel Sqn Edmonton  
 Sgt MacKinnon DA, CTC Gagetown  
 Sgt MacLellan NJ, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Sgt MacMillan AA, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Sgt MacNeil GA, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Sgt MacNeil JA, CTC Gagetown  
 Sgt Maillet JG, CTC Gagetown  
 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  
 Sgt May RW, CABC Edmonton  
 Sgt Maynard MJ, 403 Hel OTS Gagetown  
 Sgt McAllister JJ, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Sgt McAvoy DV, CFRC Det Sydney  
 Sgt McGinley C, RSS (Pacific) Vancouver  
 Sgt McInnis JW, 129 AAD Bty Lahr  
 Sgt McIntyre PG, 128 AAD Bty Baden  
 Sgt McKinnon JN, CTC Gagetown  
 Sgt McLeod WC, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Sgt McMaster RT, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Sgt McNaughton HW, CTC Gagetown  
 Sgt Meehan TL, CFLA Borden  
 Sgt Miller JW, CTC Gagetown  
 Sgt Millman WEL, PWC (PEI) Summerside  
 Sgt Monast JY, 5 RALC Valcartier (WSE PROM)  
 Sgt Moore AD, CTC Gagetown  
 Sgt Morine GD, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Sgt Morrison WC, RSS Prairie Det Portage (WO 4 Feb 81)  
 Sgt Murdock FG, 427 Tac Hel Sqn Petawawa  
 Sgt Myers GW, CTC Gagetown  
 Sgt Nadeau JPR, BFC Valcartier  
 Sgt Nichol FE, PWC (Alta) Penhold  
 Sgt Norman DA, CFRC Saint John  
 Sgt Norman KJ, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Sgt Norris CV, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Sgt Nutley CE, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Sgt O'Donnell LP, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Sgt Oliver RLJ, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Sgt Paddock RW, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Sgt Parker JW, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Sgt Parkinson RK, RSS Prairie Det Regina  
 Sgt Paul DD, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Sgt Payette JR, 5 RALC Valcartier (WSE PROM)  
 Sgt Pelletier JMJ, 5 RALC Valcartier  
 Sgt Peloquin JE, 5 RALC Valcartier (WSE PROM)  
 Sgt Pero RW, 129 AAD Bty Lahr  
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 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 Prefontaine JM, 430 ETAH Valcartier  
 Sgt Provencher JMF, 5 RALC Valcartier (WSE PROM)  
 Sgt Prudhomme JW, CFRC Toronto  
 Sgt Purcell R.J, CTC Gagetown  
 Sgt Quinn BJ, 3 RCHA Shilo  
 Sgt Rabichuk JD, RSS Prairie Det Brandon  
 Sgt Rafuse JH, 403 Hel OTS Gagetown  
 Sgt Restoule RP, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Sgt Reville D, CTC Gagetown  
 Sgt Rickert AF, CFRC St John's  
 Sgt Ripley FC, 1 RCHA Lahr  
 Sgt Robinson DH, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Sgt Roper BD, CFB Borden  
 Sgt Rosenberg PW, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Sgt Rothwell SO, 2 RCHA Petawawa  
 Sgt Roy JC, PWC (Man) Shilo  
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 Sgt Smith GW, 5 RALC Valcartier  
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 Sgt Williams WLF, 3 RCHA Shilo  
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