



THE CANADIAN GUNNER

1987



THE CANADIAN GUNNER

Volume 23

December 1987

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

**Capitaine-générale, Régiment Royal de
l'artillerie Canadienne**
Sa Majesté la Reine

**Colonel Commandant, Royal Regiment
of Canadian Artillery**
Lieutenant-General W.A.B. Anderson,
OBE, CD, D SC MIL

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l'artillerie Canadienne**
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OBE, CD, D SC MIL

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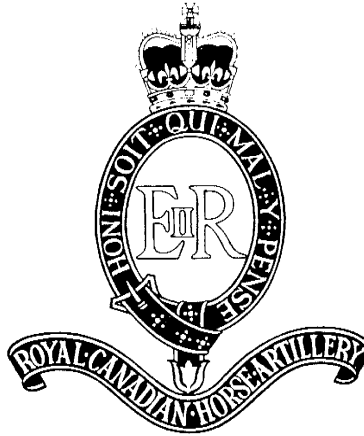


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MESSAGE FROM THE COLONEL COMMANDANT

My annual message in *The Canadian Gunner* gives me the opportunity to congratulate the editors on the production of a publication which so ably reflects the high quality of our Regiment. I also wish to add that those responsible for all the other activities at the Home Station deserve our thanks for creating institutions of which all Canadian Gunners can be proud.

Having now completed my first year as Colonel Commandant, I can personally testify to the high state of morale which exists throughout the Regiment, both Regular and Militia. We are being favoured by a program of new equipment and we are now faced with the challenge of creating an Air Defence Branch which must and will meet the high standards which have always been expected of the Gunners.

The Militia, too, has much to look forward to. The 1987 White Paper on Defence offers new challenges to the Militia and holds out the hope that the necessary resources will be made available. My visits to Militia units convince me that we Gunners are well placed to take advantage of these new opportunities. To this end, the work of the Royal Canadian Artillery Association will be particularly valuable.

Everywhere that I have been during the past year, I have enjoyed the warm hospitality which has always been characteristic of the Gunners. It is a great privilege to serve as your Colonel Commandant and I extend my best wishes to all members of the Regimental family.

– W.A.B. Anderson, OBE, CD
Lieutenant-General

MESSAGE DU COLONEL COMMANDANT

Je profite de mon message annuel dans *The Canadian Gunner* pour féliciter les rédacteurs qui ont produit une publication reflétant aussi habilement la haute qualité de notre régiment. Permettez-moi également d'ajouter mes remerciements à l'endroit de ceux qui sont responsables de toutes les autres activités de la maison régimentaire et qui ont su créer des institutions dont tous les artilleurs canadiens sont en droit d'être fiers.

Maintenant que j'ai terminé la première année de mon mandat de colonel commandant, je peux personnellement affirmer que le moral du régiment est excellent, autant dans les forces régulières que dans la Milice. Non seulement nous sommes gratifiés d'un programme d'acquisition de nouvel équipement, mais nous devons maintenant nous attaquer à la création d'un service de défense aérienne qui devra à tout prix satisfaire aux normes élevées exigées de tout temps des artilleurs.

La Milice également a beaucoup de pain sur la planche. Le Livre blanc de 1987 sur la défense lui offre de nouveaux défis et lui permet d'espérer que les ressources nécessaires seront mises à sa disposition. Mes visites dans les unités de la Milice m'ont convaincu que les artilleurs sont bien placés pour tirer profit de ces nouveaux avantages. Le travail de l'Association de l'artillerie royale canadienne sera particulièrement valable en l'occurrence.

Au cours de mes pérégrinations de l'an dernier j'ai été à même d'apprécier l'accueil chaleureux qui a toujours fait la réputation des artilleurs. Je me considère extrêmement privilégié d'être votre colonel commandant et j'en profite pour transmettre mes vœux les plus sincères à tous les membres de la famille régimentaire.

– Le lieutenant général
W.A.B. Anderson, OBE, CD



FOREWORD BY THE DIRECTOR OF ARTILLERY

As this, the twenty-third volume of the *Canadian Gunner*, goes to press, many changes have or will occur which will not only most positively affect the Royal Regiment, but also the Canadian Army as a whole. Because of this my second year as Director has been particularly rewarding.

The formation of 4th Air Defence Regiment, authorized by the Minister of National Defence on 27 November 1987, saw the culmination of the efforts of many and in particular those involved with the LLAD project. As well, a special thanks goes to those who over the last twelve years redeveloped the air defence expertise in Canada from the grass roots and to all ranks who provided dedicated service in U Battery, V Battery, 128 Airfield Air Defence Battery, 129 Airfield Air Defence Battery and the Blowpipe Troops in the 1st and 2nd Regiments.

As many of you are aware planning for the implementation of the White Paper (Project 2002) has been going on for several months. Depending on funding levels available it would allow the gunners to once again get back in the business of general support artillery and locating, in addition to our present close support and air defence roles. Thanks to the rationale developed by the Artillery Fire Support Study Team for Corps 96 and the LLAD project, most of the artillery organizations and justification for equipment purchases have been well thought out and can easily be transferred to Project 2002. These establishments will call for an even closer integration and co-operation between the Regular Force and the Militia.

Recently the Royal Regiment has developed new field artillery battery deployment procedures based on a single Command Post concept using the dispersed gun position deployment as the normal means of occupation for close support artillery. The Field Artillery School has commenced teaching of these procedures and our ultimate aim is to have a common method of operation throughout the Regiment in the near future.

As far as our two primary personnel projects are con-

PREFACE DU DIRECTEUR DE L'ARTILLERIE

Au moment de mettre sous presse le vingt-troisième numéro du journal *The Canadian Gunner*, nombre de changements sont survenus ou attendus dont l'influence extrêmement positive se fera sentir non seulement au sein du Régiment Royal, mais également dans toute l'armée canadienne. C'est d'ailleurs la raison pour laquelle la deuxième année de mon mandat de directeur a été particulièrement enrichissante.

La formation du 4e Régiment de défense aérienne, autorisée par le ministre de la Défense nationale le 27 novembre 1987, a été le point culminant des efforts de plusieurs d'entre vous, particulièrement ceux qui ont collaboré au projet de DABA. J'adresse également un remerciement spécial à ceux qui, au cours des douze derniers mois, ont redonné un nouvel essor à l'expertise canadienne en matière de défense aérienne à tous les niveaux ainsi qu'aux militaires de tous les grades qui se sont dévoués au service des éléments suivants: Batterie U, Batterie V, 128e et 129e Batteries de défense aérienne d'aérodrome et troupes de Blowpipe des 1er et 2e Régiments.

Bon nombre d'entre vous le savent, la planification en vue de la mise en oeuvre du Livre Blanc (projet 2002) se poursuit depuis plusieurs mois. Suivant les niveaux de financement dont ils disposeront, les artilleurs pourront encore une fois revenir à l'artillerie d'appui général et de repérage en plus d'assumer leurs rôles actuels d'appui rapproché et de défense aérienne. Grâce aux analyses raisonnées du Groupe d'étude sur les faux d'appui de l'artillerie en prévision de Corps 96 et au projet de DABA, la majorité des organigrammes de l'artillerie et la justification des achats d'équipement ont été bien conçus de sorte qu'ils peuvent facilement être intégrés au Projet 2002. Ces tableaux d'effectifs et de dotation entraîneront une intégration et une collaboration encore plus étroites entre les forces régulières et la Milice.

Le Régiment royal a récemment élaboré de nouvelles techniques de déploiement des batteries de l'artillerie en campagne fondées sur le concept d'un poste de comman-

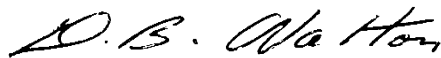
cerned the study phases are by and large completed. We are now awaiting final approval by the Mobile Command Army Training Board Screening Sub-Committee regarding our recommendations for changes to Basic Officer Classification Training due to those requiring instruction in Air Defence and Non-Commissioned Member training after qualification to the rank of Sgt (QL 6A).

As a result of the latest re-organization at NDHQ, the Director of Artillery will once again be double-hatted with the Director of Land Requirements. We believe this to be a most positive step. The re-organization will also call for the addition of a Deputy D Arty in the rank of LCol.

By in large, I believe that the Royal Regiment is in excellent shape. We are expanding, progressing and resolving many issues relating to personnel and doctrine. The problems we face today are not problems, merely challenges that we must tackle with vigour, enthusiasm and dedication. The challenges of today are a most welcome relief from the problems of two decades ago when the Regiment was dwindling. In my travels this year I noticed a high degree of professionalism and morale throughout the Regular and Reserve forces of the Royal Regiment; trends that should get even better in the years to come.

A sincere thank you to all those who provided advice and assistance to me throughout the year. To all gunners of the Regiment, continued good shooting.

Ubique



D.B. Walton
Colonel

dement unique et se servant de la méthode de dispersion des pièces comme méthode normal d'occupation de l'artillerie d'appui rapproché. L'Ecole d'artillerie de campagne a entrepris d'enseigner ces techniques, et ce que nous visions, en définitive, c'est d'avoir prochainement une seule et unique méthode d'opération à l'étendue du régiment.

En ce qui concerne nos deux principaux projets au sujet du personnel, les phases d'étude sont pour ainsi dire complétées. Nous attendons maintenant l'approbation final du Sous-comité de sélection du Conseil de l'instruction de l'armée de terre de la Force mobile en faveur de nos recommandations quant aux modifications qui devraient être apportées à l'instruction élémentaire des officiers (étant donné que certains ont besoin de formation en matière de défense aérienne) et à celle des non-officiers une fois qu'ils ont obtenu le grade de sergent (QM 6A).

A la suite de la plus récente réorganisation du QGDN, le Directeur de l'artillerie doit continuer à cumuler ses fonctions et celles du Directeur des besoins en ressources terrestres, ce qui, à notre avis, est une mesure très positive. La réorganisation doit également entraîner la création d'un poste de directeur adjoint de l'artillerie ayant le grade de lieutenant-colonel.


Somme toute, j'estime que le Régiment royal est en excellente posture. En effet, nous prenons de l'essor, nous faisons des progrès et nous solutionnons bon nombre de questions relatives au personnel et à la doctrine. Aujourd'hui, nous ne sommes pas confrontés à de véritables problèmes, nous sommes plutôt appelés à relever des défis auxquels nous devons nous attaquer avec énergie, enthousiasme et empressement. D'ailleurs, ces défis sont presque un soulagement après les problèmes que le régiment a traversés pendant deux décennies, à une époque où ses ressources allaient en diminuant. Au cours de mes déplacements cette année, j'ai été frappé du haut degré de professionnalisme et de l'excellent moral de tous les éléments des forces régulières et des réservistes du Régiment royal, tendance qui devrait même s'améliorer dans les années à venir.

Mes sincères remerciements à tous ceux qui m'ont prodigué de l'aide et des conseils tout au long de l'année. Quant à vous, les artilleurs du régiment, il ne faut surtout pas lâcher.

Ubique

Le colonel D.B. Walton






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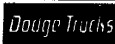





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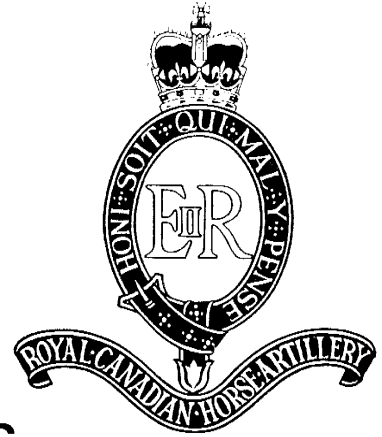
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1987 RCA AWARDS

OMM

Col RG Hurley, CD
Col RA Dallaire, CD
LCol T. Wheeler, CD

MMM

CWO VA White, CD

MB

LCol JBA Couture, CD

GUNNER CADETS AT ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE

The RMC Gunner Cadets number 22 out of a total population of 700, making them a small but very important minority.

We are quite active in maintaining ties with the artillery community throughout the academic year. During the fall of 1987 the RMC Gunners attended various mess functions with the Kingston Gunners and were several times guests of the Ottawa Gunners Association. This spring, a

CPX is being planned to allow more senior officer cadets refresher training and to introduce the newer ones to the workings of the field artillery in battle.

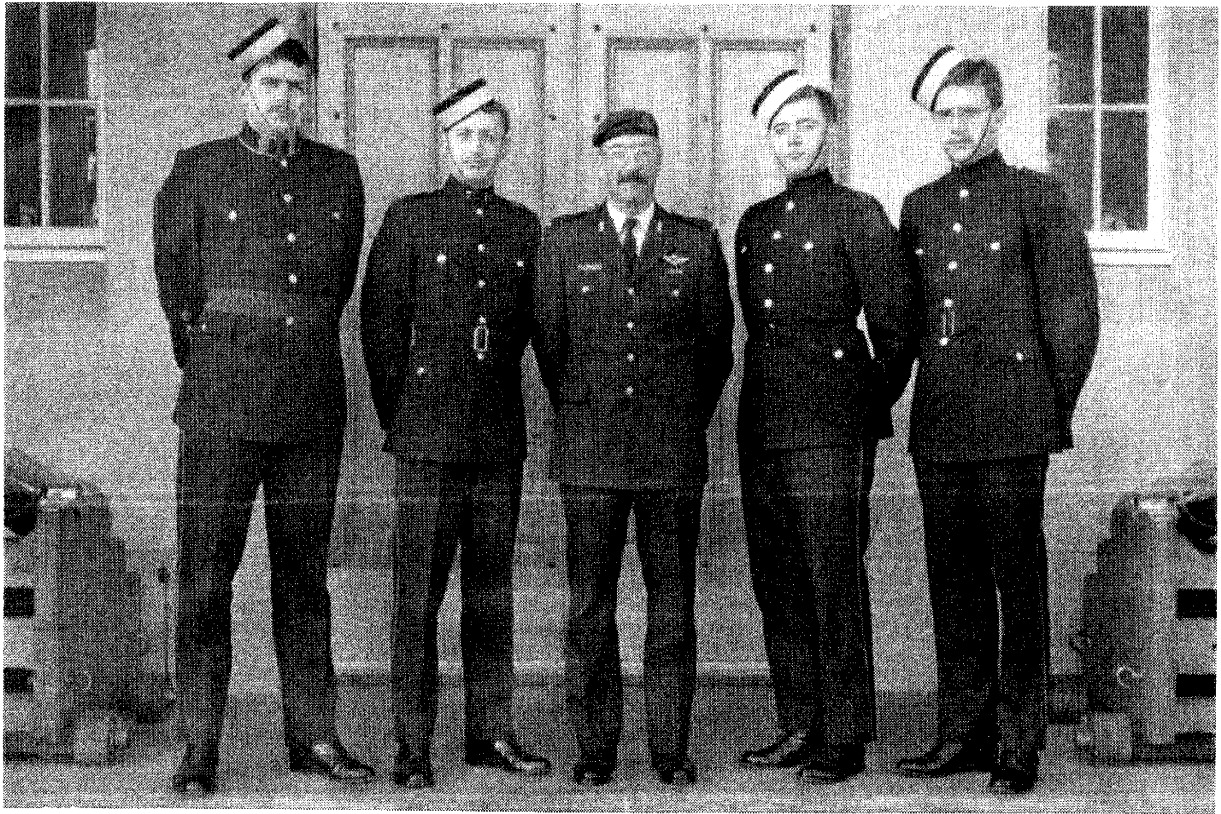
In May 1988, RMC will be sending 8 cadets to the Arty School, CFB Gagetown for their first artillery phase and will be graduating 7 more new 2nd Lieutenants who will complete their training and be posted to the Regiment.



MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF CANADIAN ARTILLERY AT ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA

*Fifth row: Vary, D.K.; Rintjema, D.O.; Molaksi, W.S.
Fourth row: Norris, D.; Clarke, D.M.; Lannan, T.; Wolanski, U.J.F.;
Caplan, D.R.
Third row: Earnshaw, N.D.; Whitley, D.A.; Rego, W.A.; Hytten-
rauch, G.L.; Notaro, M.F.*

*Second row: Gallagher, S.M.; Cosman, J.R.; Durst, A.; Coltman,
G.D.
Bottom Row: Capt. Liddy, G.F.; Gallagher, S.F.; Capt Downing, H.;
Dimitroff, P.; Capt Beausejour, J.P.
Missing: MWO Coombs E.R.; Rudnicki, D.A.; Watt, R.J.; Webb,
J.L.*



GUNNERS AT ROYAL ROADS MILITARY COLLEGE

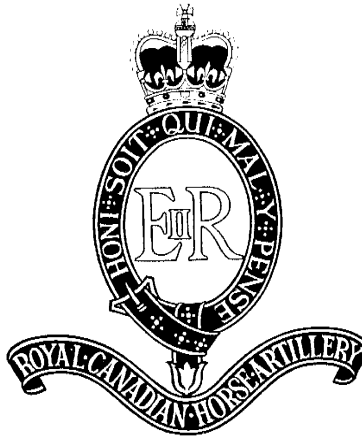
Left to right: OCdt J.M. Greengrass (88), OCdt N.J. Grout (89), Capt R.E. Cockram (71), OCdt J.P. Zunic (90) and OCdt B.H. Wiens (90). Absent: OCdt B.J. Chapman (89).

NOTE: *The dates refer to the year of graduation and joining the Royal Regiment as commissioned officers.*



COLLEGE MILITAIRE ROYALE

*Standing, left to right: O/VC Legere, Capt Mieztis, Major Tremblay (Guest), O/C Beliveau, O/C Pressoir, O/C Neil, O/C Lavallee, O/C Fortin, O/C Nadeau, BGen Archambault (CMDT), O/C Deschenes, O/C Smith, O/C Therien, O/C Mercier, Major Hyman (Guest).
Kneeling, left to right: O/C Ploude, O/C Lundy, O/C Talbot, Lt. Mathieu (Guest).*



FIRST REGIMENT ROYAL CANADIAN HORSE ARTILLERY

JANUARY – A MONTH OF FIRSTS

If each month of 1987 was to be assigned a theme, January would be labelled as a month of 'firsts'. On 1 January the 022 Artilleryman (Air Defence) trade was inaugurated. Air Defence Troop 1 RCHA held a semi-formal breakfast to celebrate the event.

Another first was the inclusion of infantrymen from 2 PPCLI and 1 R22eR on the OP Tech Course. Sgt. Dan Moyer of A Bty was first, and MCpl. J. MacDonald of 2 PPCLI stood second. The final 'first' of January was B Bty's participation with 1 R22eR at the Brigade and Battle Group Trainer in Sennelager. They became the first non-British users of the facility. The DS were impressed by our own unique ECCM – i.e. switching between French and English – often in mid-sentence!

January concluded with a round of Regimental School courses and the Annual Kingston Cup hockey match between A and B Btys. B Bty continued its hockey supremacy with a 12 to 3 trouncing of A Bty. Gnr. Brian Bellmore of B Bty was the top scorer with two goals and four assists. Despite the lop-sided score, the game was well contested until the third period when B Bty began to pull away. Post game ceremonies included an all-ranks party which also commemorated the 115th birthday of both Btys.

FEBRUARY – GRAFENWOHR

The Regiment deployed to the tent city of Camp Kasserine in Grafenwohr on 2 February. The bty training period went well with night recce for daylight occupations being 'de rigueur'. Unfortunately, the weather turned sour for the CO's exercise. Reports of 'Visibility 50' from OPs 6 and 7 were the norm. Luckily a RATAC fire control radar from the Régiment d'Artillerie in Offenburg was attached to the Regiment. All liaison with the radar detachment was 'en français naturellement'. There was a rumor this gave BC B, Maj Couture, an unfair advantage in Regimental adjustments. This year the Regiment added ten teachers from Lahr Senior School to its nominal roll. The teachers joined the Regiment for three days in Grafenwohr to learn what it was like to be a 'Herbie'. Each one participated in all aspects of gunnery and received a commemorative scroll making them honorary members of their adoptive batteries.

MARCH – VOGELSANG

Four of the Regiment's five btys were rotated through a small arms training camp in Vogelsang, a Belgian facility in the NORTHAG sector. Each Bty spent a week honing their soldiers' skills in this challenging and imaginative camp. Besides the normal ranges one would expect, Vogelsang features a jungle trail, Molotov cocktail throwing range, and a tank over-run course.

Each Bty included something extra in its training. HQ

Bty held an Iron Man Competition. A Bty ran an Orienteering Competition. B Bty competed for the Maj J.B.A. Couture Trophy for the highest standard of field craft, obstacle courses, range work, first aid and forced marches. C Bty entertained the officers of C Bty, 3 RHA.

The first Annual Hugsweier Cup hockey match was held in March. This is C and Z Bty's answer to A and B Bty's Kingston Cup. To save C Bty further embarrassment, nothing more will be said except that the score was lop-sided in Z Bty's favour.

March also included EX FLASHPOT, which is an annual two week observation of fire refresher training for Recce Sqn and 444 Sqn. Z Bty was given this task as the affiliated Bty and so did not go to Vogelsang until July. While conducting the exercise in Munster, Lt Dave Aaltonen ran a pre CLC and the Bty held its second Annual Hog Roast, complete with live entertainment.

APRIL – PREPARATIONS

The Regiment spent most of April preparing for future events. C Bty began training for its June expedition to Corsica where it planned to hike across the island. The Bty practiced in the local area and in Southern Bavaria near Fusen, Lake Chiemsee and Garmisch-Partenkirchen. Other training focussed on Regimental School driver courses, refresher training and gearing up for the Elkins Trophy Competition in Munster.

Sadly the Regiment lost Gnr Karl Savard of A Bty in a motorcycle accident near Kippenheimweiler on 18 Apr. An all ranks memorial service was held in Regimental lines by the unit's Padres, Major Julian Rheault and Capt Wayne Schurman.

MAY – ELKINS TROPHY

May was the month of testing within 1 RCHA. The Regiment deployed to Munster on 26 April to compete for the Elkins Trophy. C Bty won for the third consecutive time. Capt Dave Gillespie and Fox Troop won the Quick Action Competition. Lt Greg Gillespie and Fox Troop won the Quick Action Competition. Lt Greg Gashgarian and MWO Roy Melanson were the winning CPO and TSM. The Battery Deployment Competition was captured by Capt John Girard and Lt Scott Johnson who proved they had the 'Right Stuff' on the gun line.

As much as C Bty wanted to make a clean sweep of the competitions it was not to be. MBdr Don Maher (45B) won the Best Gun Competition for Z Bty. His first round hit in the Direct Fire Shoot clinched the trophy even though Sgt 'Relic' Carvell or 25D finished first in the theory portion. The Regimental Sports Day on 10 May was won by B Bty. C Tp won the Inter-Troop Competition for the second year running and a team from B Bty's BHQ Tp won the orienteering portion. A Bty proved to be the strongmen of the Regiment

as they pulled the other btys off their feet without a loss in the Tug of War.

During Munster the Regiment fired from dispersed gun positions with frontages as much as 1600 metres. This presented both technical and tactical problems but they were soon solved and the Regiment was able to concentrate effective fire throughout the zone.

An important milestone in our training was realized as each Battery went through an intensive 24 hour live fire local defence exercise at the Field Battery Training Unit (FB-TU). The scenario included a bug-out, ambush en route, NBC attack, and finally defence of the gun position from infantry and tanks. The exercise was skillfully coordinated for the gun batteries by Headquarters Battery personnel commanded by Capt Chris Weicker, the Regimental Signals Officer.

On our return to Lahr on 15 May, preparations began for the formal recognition of our partnership with 11E Régiment d'Artillerie of les Forces Françaises en Allemagne. The next week consisted of inspections, parades and spit and polish preparing for our 'Jumelage' on 22 May. Despite some minor rumblings by the Schwarzwald rain clouds the parade was a success. All three Partnerschaft units were represented on the parade as 295 Panzerartilleriebatallion provided a 50 man guard for the occasion. The partnership was cemented by an exchange of commemorative scrolls between LCol J.E. Miller and Col Michel Colatrella of 11RA. The March Past was led by Maj J.J. Fraser with the two Commanding Officers acting as reviewing officers.

JUNE – ROTATION

June began with C Bty's Exercise C CENTENNIAL in Corsica. Ninety soldiers spent ten days trekking through Napoleon Bonaparte's birthplace. Although they had to cut their exercise short due to logistic difficulties, the soldiers realized that one's own inner strength is not known until it is tested.

In Germany, June means the beginning of rotation. A series of farewell dinners and balls were held. The most lavish was the Officers' RCHA Ball on the lawn of the Black Forces Officers Mess under a giant rotunda tent. The ball concluded with a champagne breakfast the next morning.

JULY – THE WINDS OF CHANGE

The Regiment and three bty changes of command took place in July. On 3 Jul, LCol D.S. Moreside assumed command of the 1st Regiment. The departing CO, LCol John E. Miller, left to be an instructor at the Royal Military Academy of Science in Shrivenham.

On 2 Jul, Maj Peter Nielsen relinquished command of C Bty to Maj Barry MacLeod. Maj John Dick took command of Headquarters Battery from Maj Dave Read. Maj Dick was one of three majors joining the Regiment as new graduates of the Canadian Forces Staff College Course 13. The new Deputy Commanding Officer, Maj D.J. (Spud) LeClair and Maj Barry MacLeod also arrived fresh from their year of forced academic servitude in Toronto. Maj Read found himself in the rather unenviable situation of being unemployed for on whole day until he assumed command of A Battery from Maj Dan Ross on 8 Jul.

In July, the winds of change descended over 1 RCHA. The new CO, LCol Moreside, left no stone unturned as he set about establishing himself. All aspects of Regimental life were closely examined. There were to be no sacred cows. Not surprisingly, perhaps, a number of changes were made; the most fundamental of which was the new Battery (or section level) organization. This reorganization was to have its problems but is now realizing its potential.

It was also unanimously agreed by the BCs and CO that we decentralize maintenance, establish a duty Bty system (imagine being free of all duties and taskings for an eight week period) and allow driver courses to be run by BCs.

Capt Scott Johnson and Lts Dennis Jette, Doug Ainslie and Karl Fitzgerald-Sloman led teams in the Annual

Four Day Marches held in Nijmegen, Holland.

The Regimental Combat Leader Course graduated on 21 July. The top graduate was Gnr Shawn Truthwaite of A Battery. Gnr Truthwaite, Gnr Allan Lavalle and Gnr Robert MacDonald were promoted to Master Bombardier on the graduation parade. The course was commended for the tremendous drive and enthusiasm they demonstrated throughout the course. During the course the Drill Competition was won by 1 Section under the command of Bdr Clarence Wright and the Forced March Competition was won by 3 Section led by Gnr Terry Mitchell.

AUGUST – SPORTS AND GRAFENWOHR

August brought the annual rotation period to a close as new teams were formed, friends made and families settled in prior to beginning the hectic training year once more. Our sports teams used the infusion of new blood to their advantage on the field and in the stands. The soccer team made its best showing in recent memory as it finished second in the CFE League. In the ensuing playoffs the Gunners defeated 2 PPCLI two games to one in the semi-finals ending August 10th. Unfortunately they lost two days later to the 8 Canadian Hussars, two games to one, after playing an exhausting five games in seven days. Congratulations are due to all of the gunners and signalmen of the team and special recognition is due the coach, MBdr Frank Lloy and the captain, Lt Greg Poehlmann.

During the same week the Gunners defeated the 2 PPCLI Bandits for the CFE Fastball Championship. The finals started with the Gunners winning the first game in Lahr 2 - 1 thanks to seventh inning clutch hits by MBdr Louis Huelin and Lt Karl Michaud. In game two, the Gunners prevailed in extra innings as a surprise two-out bunt by Lt Pierre Lefebvre, followed by a triple by Capt Clarence Rainey of 444 Sqn ensured their 4-3 victory. The final game was not a contest as the Gunners came through with a 16 to 2 wipe-out of the Bandits. Gnr G. Slaunwhite led the Gunners with three triples and seven RBIs. Credit for the victory was due in no small part to their dedicated coach, MWO John Parker. It had been a 15 year absence as Fastball Champions.

The first regimental parade under LCol Moreside was held on 13 Aug. After the inspection the BCs were called forward to learn, much to their surprise, that the parade was not yet over. A Battery paraded its vehicles for a maintenance inspection, B Battery ran through the obstacle course, C Battery ran a 5km Harrier, Z Battery laid out its alert kit for inspection and HQ Battery undertook a 12km forced march of the airfield. Without exception, the Batteries were more than equal to the task. This was the first of three such parades throughout the Fall, emphasizing the CO's theme of 'readiness'.

On 19 Aug seven new officers were welcomed to the Regiment from Phse IV. Welcome is perhaps not the most honest word as the 'rookies' were received by the "CO" LCol (Temporary and Local) Ron Miller and bartenders Bdrs (Temporary and Local) Moreside and LeClair. It was a hilarious introduction to Regimental life and the newcomers took their initiation well.

August also meant Grafenwohr for 1 RCHA. AD Troop stayed in Lahr to run basic and advanced Blowpipe courses. Bdr Jim Kayorie topped the first Detachment Commander's course run in CFE. The howitzer btys began work-ups in the German countryside near Grafenwohr. On August 27th, the Regiment started the live fire portion of the exercise with Battery Commanders being given the chance to field test their new teams. The emphasis placed by the CO on response times was borne out in the OP Competition during the CO's exercise. 'G42' came away the winner with effective fire on target in a time of 3 minutes 33 seconds. As with any such competition Lady Luck plays a large part but the promise of 'Bud' beer was enough incentive for the team of Capt Ian MacVicar, Sgt Luigi Andreola, Gnr Chris Kingston and Gnr Dave Miller.

SEPTEMBER – FALLEX

On return to Lahr on September 10th the Regiment prepared for its departure on FALLEX 87 eleven days later. On September 18th the Regiment was visited by Brigade (Ret'd) William S. Ziegler who was a Commander Royal Artillery for the 1st Canadian Division in Italy in World War II. Brigadier Ziegler had much to pass on to the Regiment concerning the responsibilities of a soldier and on fire planning in the Liri Valley campaign. A touching note occurred during his address on a Regimental parade when he remarked he had last addressed 1 RCHA in 1944!

FALLEX 87 began on 23 Sep much the way the real thing might start. There was an Alert followed by a bug-out to the survival area and an ammunition out-load. The entire Brigade moved to the Hohenfels Training Area by road and rail during the night. The Regiment then split up with some soldiers acting as control staff for a two sided brigade exercise in Hohenfels and the remainder conducting refresher training in the RMA. Immediately following this portion of the exercise, the brigade established several tactical stands which all combat teams rotated through. 1 RCHA ran the NBCW stand. It was very realistic and worthwhile training for the FOOs not to mention the combat team commanders.

During Exercise REAL STUFF in Hohenfels, C Battery was selected to dig in completely. The Battery was allocated all of the Brigade's digging resources to complete this task. After three days and five 10 tonne vehicles of defensive stores, 70% of the Battery was dug in. This was quite an accomplishment but the Battery was not able to respond to NBC alerts or fire missions during the three day period. This exercise raised serious questions on the viability of digging in a self-propelled battery.

OCTOBER – FALLEX AND SPORTS

FALLEX continued into October. Exercise ROYAL SWORD built on the lessons learned by the Brigade units in earlier weeks and put 4 CMBG through an intensive 11 day exercise attacking and defending against 292 Panzer Grenadier Battalion. This included an assault drive crossing of the River Main. Once again the Regiment provided the close support (albeit dry) expected from the Guns and the exercise was concluded with a much more finely tuned Canadian presence in Europe. LCol Moreside, long an advocate of dispersion as a means of survivability, brought 'caterpillar' movement to the Regiment. The tactic included movement between each of three prepared gun positions 1 - 3 km apart. Gun sections deployed dispersed and moved independently. Although still in its infancy within the Regiment, this tactic promises an enhanced degree of survivability.

The Regiment suffered the death of Gnr George Elliott of B Battery in a motorcycle accident on 3 October. Padres Maj Julian Rheault and Capt Stan Johnstone presided over a memorial service in Camp Hohenfels on 4 October.

The Regiment re-deployed to Lahr on 22 Oct, again by night. Maintenance essential to our weapons, vehicles, minds and bodies was done and the Regiment set out to win the Brigade Sports Day on 27 - 28 October. Although we were not successful in finishing first, we achieved the best showing by a Gunner team in many years. The Regiment raised its points total from 36 in 1986 to 210 this year and was second in the Military Tabloid, ahead of 2 PPCLI. The Regiment finished third place overall a mere 17 points behind 2 PPCLI.

NOVEMBER – SARP AND VISITS

November was a time of simultaneous counting, inspections and frenzied maintenance. The Regiment received the new C7 and C9 family of small arms and said good-bye to the old FNC1, C2 and SMG. The perennial wishes for 28 hour days and eight day weeks did little good as soldiers pitched in to prepare their vehicles, weapons and equipment for the Annual Technical Inspection. The Regimental School re-started its necessary function of qual-

ifying and training. Z Battery ran a Detachment 2 I/C course and C Battery a Driver Wheeled course.

The Regiment received a visit from the Colonel Commandant, LGen (Ret'd) W.A.B. Anderson, from 23 - 25 November. The Colonel Commandant acted as reviewing officer for a Regimental parade, toured our lines and took the time to make soldiers aware of the vital function they fill. In speaking to the Regimental officers, he emphasized the importance of dedication to duty and the re-vitalization of the Artillery and of the Militia in particular. After a memorable evening at the Krone in Malek, he was hosted at a champagne breakfast at the Officers' Stand Easy by the Subbies. The acting CO, Maj LeClair, presented him a Regimental print as a memento of his visit.

C Battery celebrated its 100th anniversary with an all ranks Party held 27 November at the Gasthaus Gruner Baum. The cake was cut by the two newly wed couples of the Bty. Capt Ian MacVicar and his wife Nancy (14 Nov) and Gnr George MacDonald and his new bride Ellen (20 Nov) served the approximately 200 members of the C Bty family in fine style.

DECEMBER – ST. BARBARA AND INSPECTIONS

December is the traditional time of sharing fellowship, renewing family ties and good parties. This year St. Barbara's Day was celebrated with our fellow adherents, the engineers. A fun Sports Day was held with the Regiment making a clean sweep of the Fun Tug of War and Hockey game. While the Regiment beat the Sappers in the fun events, the Earth Movers of 4 CER bested the gunners in the 'real' tug of war. All in all the celebration was enjoyed by our guests. A St. Barbara's Day service was held in the Protestant Stifskirche to conclude the celebration on 6 December.

The next two weeks saw a round of Battery parties, OPDP cramming and preparations for the Brigade Commander's inspection. On December 11th the Regimental Officers, Warrant Officers and Sergeants served the men in their traditional Christmas Dinner at the Europahof. That afternoon the Warrant Officers and Sergeants were 'At Home' to the Officers. Santa Claus made a special visit to the party and gave several early Christmas gifts to the senior members of the Stand Easy. For the RSM, CWO 'Bennie' Russel, he promised Gunner hockey teams that could win consecutive games. On December 12th the Annual Children's Party was held at the Community Centre and Santa Claus was busy once again.

The next week went by in a blur as TCs, BCs and the CO inspected in turn to ready the Regiment for the Brigade Commander's Inspection on 17 - 18 December. In addressing the Batteries the Commander 4 CMBG, BGen T.F. de Faye, told the soldiers that he was impressed by their turnout and the work evident in their weapons and vehicles. He remarked that the real value of the inspection lay in the small unit teamwork and effort required to prepare for such an inspection and stressed the importance of learning such values. As it has been proven time and time again in war, good leadership and cooperative spirit build a winning team.

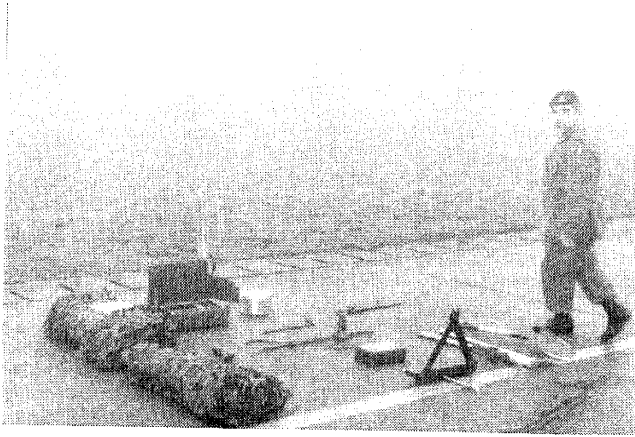
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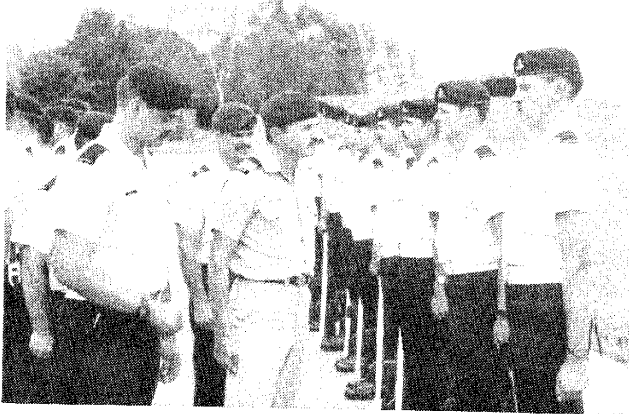
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'What, again?' Bdr Yves Chamberlain setting of vehicle stores in preparation for the Brigade Commander's Inspection – Dec 1987



Colonel Commandant, LGen (Retd) W.A.B. Anderson inspecting the Quarter Guard.
L-R – Bdr M. Coverdale, Gnr C.L. Kowalski, Gnr R.G. MacCulloch, Gnr P.C. Grindlay.



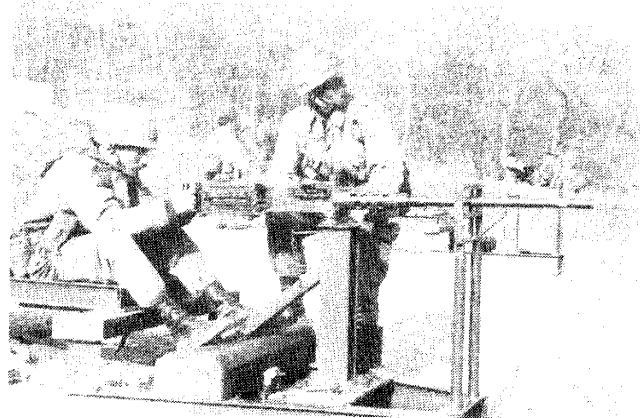
Grad Parade for CLC 8701
LCol D.S. Moreside inspects Gnr Robert MacDonal while Gnr Shaun Truthwaite and Lt Piere Lefebvre look on. To Gnr MacDonal's left is Bdr Greg Binnie – July 1987.



'Where is she when we really need her?' – Nijmegen Marches 1987. MBdr Gardiner and MBdr Mike Perrault.



'Soldier First, Gunner Second' B Bty Infantry Competition in Vogel-san.
Rear Row (L-R) – Gnr P.J. Tourond, Gnr R.E. Carnegie, Gnr S.K. Clouthier, Gnr W.P. Kidd and Bdr R.G. Tattersall.
Front Row (L-R) – Gnr A.A. Orton, Gnr J.A. MacDonald and Sgt G.R. Westcott.



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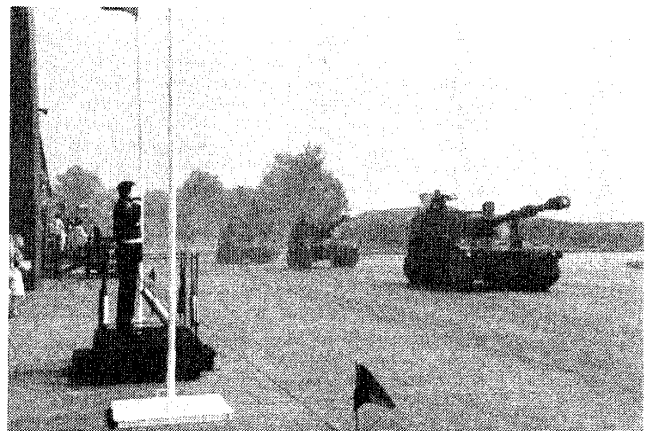
*Change of Command 3 July 87
 LCol D.S. Moreside signs the Certificate of Handover.
 L-R – Sgt G.L. O'Quinn, LCol Moreside, Sgt J.H. Brown, BGen
 J.E.P. Lalonde and LCol J.E. Miller.*



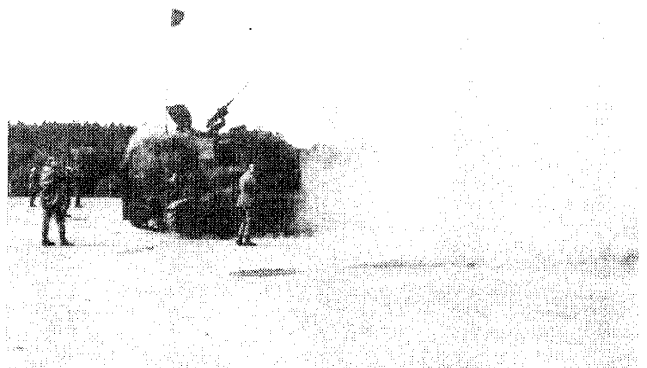
*LCol J.E. Miller accepts a scroll from the Commanding Officer of
 11e R.A. in commemoration of our Jemelage 22 May 87.*



*Proud Canadians – Nijmegen Marches
 Bdr Bob Beaudry (He'll marry her this time!), Cpl George Benoir (B
 Bty Clk) and Lt. Denis Jette.*

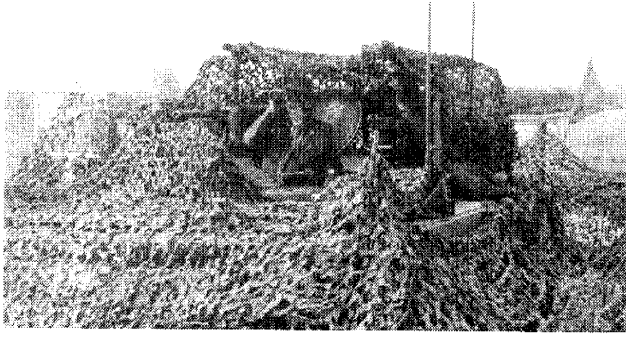


*Roll Past.
 LCol J.E. Miller takes the salute for the last time as CO 1 RCHA.*

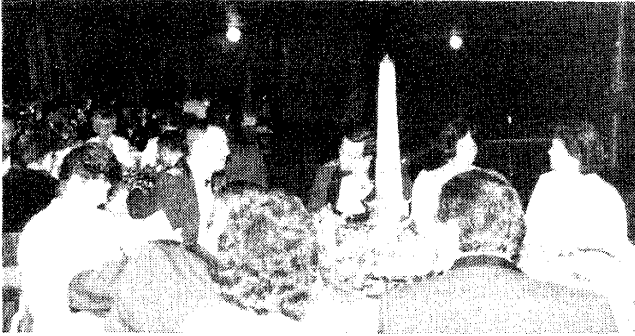


'SAFE – BANG' 1987 Direct Fire Competition in Munster.

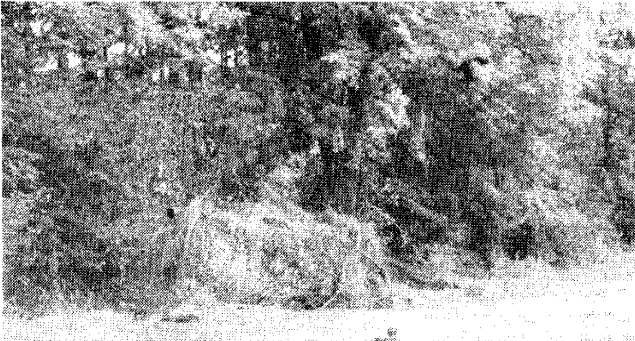
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'SPLASH!' Capt T.J. Billings and MBdr J.S. Birstonas watch for the impact of the round – Munster May 1987.



'Why, John, that story just brings a tear to my eye.'
LCol J.E. Miller and BGen J.E.P. Lalonde at the 1 RCHA Officers' Spring Ball.



'Find the Gun – FALLEX 87.'
Look for contrast.



Military Tabloid Team 4 CMBG Sports Day.
L-R – MBdr Erick Chambers, Sgt George Sclavounos, Bdr Garry Champagne, Bdr Richard Clarke, Bdr Roderick McCulloch, Gnr Derrin Hill, Gnr Dean Korn, and Gnr Blaine MacKanck – Oct 1987.



Heads Up Ball – Gnr Brian Bellmore (No. 6) in action against the VIII CH – August 1987.



St. Barbara's Day – 4 Dec 87.
WO Bob Greenwood coaches the Gunner team in a valiant effort against the 4 CER team.



'Where are you from, son?'
The Colonel Commandant, LGen W.A.B. Anderson, speaks with Gnr R.G. MacCulloch. To Gnr MacCulloch's right is Gnr V.L. Kowalski.



*Champion Cooks – February 1987.
 LCol Miller and the winners of the 4 CMBG Cooking Competition.
 L-R – WO D.L. Mattson, MCpl B.P. Doppler, LCol J.E. Miller, Cpl
 M.S. Skotnyan, Cpl R.C. Johnson and CWO D.B. Russel (RSM).*



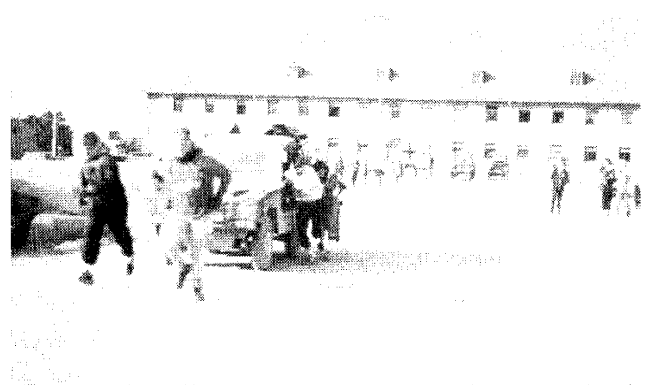
*'What do you mean the drain plugs aren't in?'
 Z Bty APC Swim – July 1987.
 Gnr W.L. Brackett, Capt D.G. MacPherson and Gnr R.L. Yellow.*



*'I just love Grafenwöhr!'
 Capt R.B. Belway surrounded by eager students of OP Tech Crse
 8701.
 L-R – MBdr G.F. Bessette, Gnr L.C. Francis, and Capt J.R.D. O'-
 Connor. Jan 1987.*



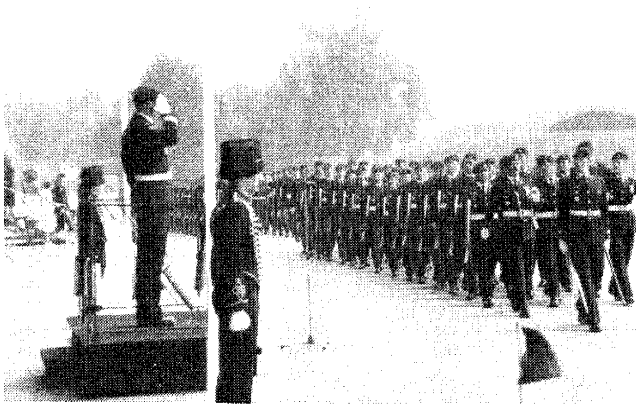
*1987 CFE Fastball Champion (August 1987)
 Front Row (L-R) – MCpl W.P. Woolridge, WO J.F. Mahon, CWO
 D.B. Russel, Bat Boys, MWO R.J. Purcell, Pte J.H. Martineau, Gnr
 T.J. Campbell.
 Back Row (L-R) – MBdr L.G. Huelin, MWO J.R. Jackson, Sgt S.A.
 Rushton, Lt C.D. Munkittrick, Cpl R. Dealy (444 THS), Lt J.G.P.
 Lefebvre, Capt C. Rainey (444 THS), MWO J.W. Parker, Gnr G.D.
 Slaunwhite, Gnr T.B. Mitchell, Gnr J.G. Germain, Bdr N.S. Duch-
 esne and Lt K.A.R. Michaud.*



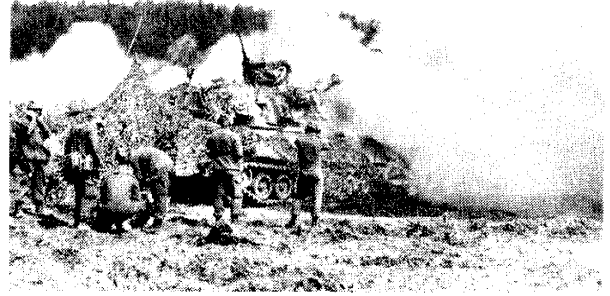
*Now that we have it rolling, how do we stop it?
 The Sig Troop team begins the Iltis pull during the Headquarters
 Battery 'Ironman Competition' held at Camp Vogelsang. March
 1987.*



*Family Day – August 16th, 1987
 Gnr Craig Lynk showing a young member of the Regimental Fami-
 ly that there is still an H in the RCHA.*



LCol J.E. Miller taking the salute for the last time as C Bty marches past - 3 July 1987.



B Battery Makes History when it calibrates Charge 8 - October 1987.

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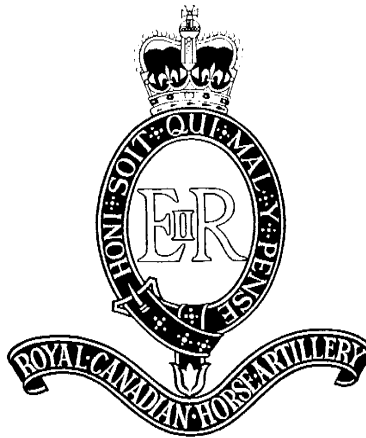
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SECOND REGIMENT ROYAL CANADIAN HORSE ARTILLERY

1987 – What a year it was! Shilo, Wainwright, Suffield, Canoe River, Ellesmere Island, Denmark, Germany, Freedom of Cobourg, Meaford, and our home station, Petawawa, are but some of the many places for 2 RCHA exercises and activities in one of the regiment's busiest and best years yet.

As in any Regiment, the year saw changes at several levels. Battery Commanders of both D and E Batteries, Major E.M. Auger and Major P.J. Kramers, relinquished their commands to Major W.T. LeLievre and Major D.M. Chupick respectively. Our organization changed in 1987 with the formation of F Battery, under command of Captain L. Herod, on 1 October. However, changes in faces or organization did not alter the esprit-de-corps of the Second Regiment Gunner.

Back to work after the Christmas leave period, the batteries quickly got down to the business of winter training. E Battery (Para) carried out a "quick rig" during Exercise ROVING GUNNER; then jumped into CFB Borden on the 21st of January, before moving off to Meaford to complete their exercise on 8 February. Meanwhile, D Battery conducted Winter Indoctrination training in the Petawawa training area. During this time the soldiers also found time to learn to ski at the Regimental ski school located at the Calabogie Peaks ski area. A regimental bivouac and a cadre of qualified alpine instructors under the guidance of Major Kent Davis ensured that we were comfortable, but most importantly, that all who attended had fun.

From the 8th to the 13th of February, E Battery (Para) participated in Exercise LIGHTNING STRIKE 87. E Battery (Para) jumped into Cape Dyer, North West Territories, with three L5s and medium oversnow vehicles (MOSVs). Working in extreme weather conditions, E Battery performed well in support of the 3 Commando Group.

Back in Petawawa, the Regiment conducted a Regimental school under the command of Captain M.G. Musolum, with Sergeant Louvelle acting as the school NCO. Courses were run in driver wheeled, communications, artillery technician, FOO technician, and MEROD conversion. This school was completed with a two-day live-fire exercise, Exercise SPARTAN GUNNER held 25 to 26 March, where these qualified personnel honed their newly acquired skills.

The break after Exercise SPARTAN GUNNER was a short one, for on 30 March the Regiment "bugged out" for the GOC's inspection. This was to be a memorable exercise by all accounts as unseasonably warm weather was replaced overnight by extremely cold conditions. D Battery operating on light scales, moving by CH147 helicopter, and E Battery on foot carrying 81mm mortars, demonstrated their steel to the SSF Commander, BGen Foster.

With ENDEX began the preparations of the Regiment's equipment for RENDEZVOUS 87. The four days available to prepare the equipment for rail loading were

hectic, but the Regiment made the time to honour BGen Cotter upon his retirement from active service. The Regimental Parade at which BGen Cotter fired his last round was sharp; and at the Special Guest Night given to him at the Liri Valley Officers' Mess, the officers of the Regiment demonstrated to BGen Cotter and other senior members of the Royal Regiment that tradition and spirit are not absent from the Second Regiment. During the "Closing of the Fortress Gates" ceremony, the General acted as the Duty Officer and accepted the keys to the fortress gates for safekeeping. Surely this was the first time in a long time that General Cotter had been a Duty Officer!

RENDEZVOUS 87 started with a two-week shakeout held at CFB Shilo. Battery-level exercises, a CO's exercise, and the 1987 Regimental Competitions made for a fast-paced time in Shilo. The Regimental Competition was extremely keen as HQ Battery attempted to out-perform D and E Batteries. The Gun batteries rose to the challenge, and E Battery emerged victorious by the narrowest of margins. After thanking our German hosts for the use of their facilities, the Regiment moved to Wainwright to prepare for larger-scale exercises.

During the first week in Wainwright, the Forward Observation parties of the Regiment were kept very active in a series of Combat team battle runs. Under the command of Captain T.W. Baker, a third battery's worth of FOO parties was created to fill the requirements placed upon the Regiment. During this period Major J.B. Knapp, the 2IC, led several members of the regiment on a trip to the Canoe River, B.C., site where, in 1950, seventeen members of 2 RCHA en route to Korea lost their lives. This trip also included welcome rest and relaxation in Edmonton, as well as visits to the Ice Fields and to Calgary. Next, the guns of D Battery participated with 1 RCR in a brigade-directed exercise before taking part in the Divisional exercise, as did Captain Baker's ad hoc battery with the 8th battle group. E Battery (Para) participated in an Airborne Battle Group exercise on Rifle Ridge from 13 to 19 May. It was during this exercise that 2Lt A.F. Walsh attempted to "swim" an Iltis, with somewhat unsuccessful results. Having finished its activities on Rifle Ridge, E Battery (Para) moved to the Field Firing Centre in Suffield on the 19th of May to link up with D Battery for the second week of operations.

D Battery, already in Suffield, worked the first week of operation with J Battery, 3 RCHA. At the Field Firing Centre the Regiment was given the valuable experience of live-fire attacks at the combat-team and battle-group levels. Fire plans fired at rates ordered were a pleasant change from the usual realities of training ammunition allocations, and the guns responded accordingly. For the second week, D and E Batteries provided the artillery fire support for these battle runs. With the firing of the last rounds in Suffield, the Regiment concluded its participation in RV 87.

On return to Petawawa, E Battery (Para) hosted a change of command ceremony as Major P.J. Kramers relinquished command to Major D.M. Chupick.

There was just time for a brief pause before preparations began for the Freedom of the Town of Cobourg, Ontario. The Regiment worked long and hard in June and July to prepare the many displays and activities for the citizens of Cobourg.

Soon the long, hot practices and preparation were over and the Regiment deployed to Cobourg. The local high school was transformed into a Regimental bivouac and the Regiment descended onto this picturesque community. The officers hosted the Town Council to a Special Guest Night and they were impressed by the spirit and tradition. The parade, both dismounted and mounted, with horse guard proudly leading, was impressive and reflected the effort put into practices. The displays of equipment were well received, as evidenced by the thousands of questions directed to our soldiers. E Battery (Para) staged an entertaining unarmed combat display; and in the highly competitive Gun Race, D Battery edged out E Battery (Para) for top honours. As the weekend ended it was a very tired but deservedly proud Regiment that mounted the buses for the return trip to Petawawa.

Following the dust of the prairie and the polish of Cobourg, the Regiment prepared for a well-deserved block leave period from 25 July to 16 August. Before going on leave, however, D Battery bade farewell to Major H.M. Auger, and welcomed Major W.T. LeLievre as its new Battery Commander.

Finding block leave unrewarding, thirty hardy members of the Second Regiment returned early to participate in Exercise ARCTIC BARBARA. Under the leadership of Captain R.S. Lot, exercise participants travelled to CFS Alert and, while hiking and living on light scales, gained an appreciation for this rugged terrain.

The remainder of the Regiment returned from block leave and deployed to the Connaught Ranges for Exercise FLINTLOCK. This exercise, lasting from 23 August to 2 September, confirmed weapons training and refreshed other individual military skills.

Before the completion of Exercise FLINTLOCK, Major W.T. LeLievre and his FOO parties, LO party, and FSCC, withdrew to prepare for Exercise ACCORD EXPRESS, an AMF(L) Exercise held in Denmark. In Denmark, the D Battery gunners found themselves busy: first, with a two-day live-fire exercise, then a five-day long battle group exercise. The deployments and operations in the Danish countryside and villages were scenic and a welcome change from the all too familiar Canadian training areas. But, as quickly as the Danish exercise began, D Battery was redeployed to Canada.

With many personnel on taskings and a third of D Battery in Denmark, the month of September, involving the visit of the Master Gunner St. James's Park and the Special Service Force change of command parade, proved very busy for the Regiment. The visit of the Master Gunner, General Sir Thomas Morony, was a terrific opportunity for the Regiment to show its versatility. D Battery's helicopter mobile operation was cancelled, but a quick action was conducted in its place. E Battery (Para) demonstrated its steel, manpacking the 81mm mortar.

The SSF change of command parade took place on 11 September as BGen Foster handed the reins to BGen Douglas. A 100-man division was provided by 2 RCHA for the parade, as well as a salute troop. Following the parade the audience observed several action displays coordinated by Major D.M. Chupick, BC E (Para). The action included helicopter rappelling, an obstacle course, a cougar display, a 9-pounder detachment, and a gun race between E Battery (Para) and D Battery. Competition in the gun race was keen, with E Battery (Para) defeating D Battery.

Major Kent Davis saw action as a BC in direct support of the Royal Canadian Dragons first exercise following their repatriation to Canada. Exercise NOTTAWASAGA RAT-

TLER, conducted in the Meaford area, allowed the RCD to shake out, and our BC and FOO parties derived good training, with some tips on defective halogen fire extinguishers. . . a burning grizzly is a real bear of a problem!

On the first of October, the formation of F Battery presented a new challenge to the highly competitive natures of D and E Batteries. Captain L.W. Herod, given the fresh command, had but two weeks to get his new battery ready for a Regimental practice camp in Meaford.

The month of October means United Way, and the Second Regiment ran the CFB Petawawa campaign this year, surpassing the \$28,000 target by nearly \$5,000.

From the 13th to the 30th of October the Regiment deployed to Camp Meaford. In this exercise the three batteries conducted their own training before coming together on the weekend of 23rd and 24th October to fire as a Regiment. Training was fast-paced, and the arrival of the Chinook helicopters of 40 MTH Squadron brought the familiar "Prepare for Helicopter move" order over the radio nets.

For the Regimental firing on the 23rd and 24th, the addition of three militia batteries: 7 (Toronto) Regt RCA, 11 Fd Regt Guelph, and 56th Fd Regt Brantford, greatly enhanced the training experience. At dawn the Regimental net opened, and six gun batteries and a mortar platoon answered the call. Several of 2 RCHA's personnel adopted new title as FOOs became company commanders and the 2IC became the CO of a fictitious Highland unit. The FOOs from the Militia batteries eagerly awaited the opportunity to call down the weighty fire of our massed guns upon their targets. Competition for adjustments was fierce, and the performance of all six batteries was excellent. On Sunday morning all the guns and mortars formed up, hub to hub, on a single firing point. This firing exercise, in full view from the gun position, was an extremely rewarding experience for all the gunners present. Cooperation between all the units had made for a fast-paced and exciting two days of firing, and reinforced the total force concept.

The militia batteries withdrew on Sunday afternoon and the Regiment stayed on to further polish its skills. Redeployment from "Mudford" to Petawawa was a very welcomed event, as the high training volume coupled with very wet conditions made for extremely muddy terrain and very hard going.

Once back in Petawawa the Regiment set down to prepare for the Annual Technical Inspection and the Formation Staff Inspection. Time was found for festivities, and on the 4th of December the Regiment celebrated St. Barbara's Day with a Regimental Sports Day and an evening Dinner Dance successfully run by D Battery. With over 500 in attendance, it was a tremendous way to celebrate the feast of St. Barbara, the forthcoming Christmas leave, and the end of a great year. The year was brought to a close by the Men's Christmas Dinner on 11 December, and the annual officers/Sr NCO's "at home", this year hosted in the normal outstanding fashion by the RSM and the Sr NCOs.

The Second Regiment can look back on 1987 with pride! It worked hard, played hard, and performed solidly under all conditions. The year 1988 holds great promise, and it already appears as busy as 1987. As usual though, Second Regiment Gunners are ready for the challenge!

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D Battery fires for effect in Shilo.



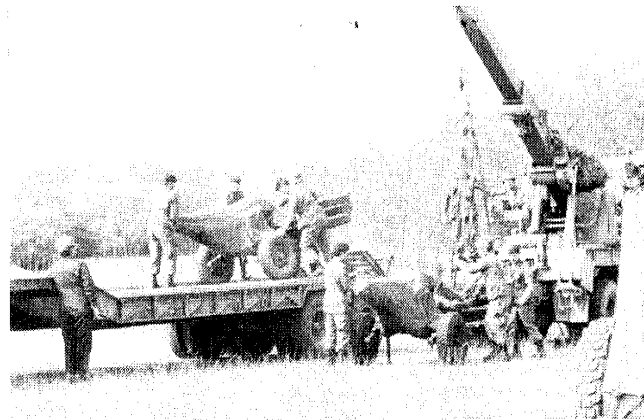
General Cotter inspects the ranks of D Bty AMF(L) as BC D, Major H.M. Auger, and the CO look on. (Retirement ceremonies, April 1987).



The CO welcomes Major General Lessard to a Regimental position in Shilo.



Sgt Lloyd presents General Cotter with the keys to the Fortress Gates. (Retirement ceremonies, April 1987).

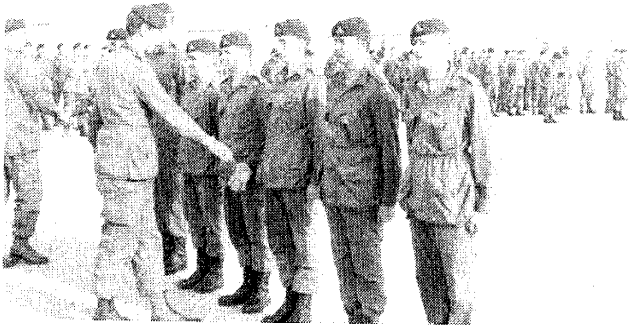


The L5's of E Battery being off-loaded in Shilo.

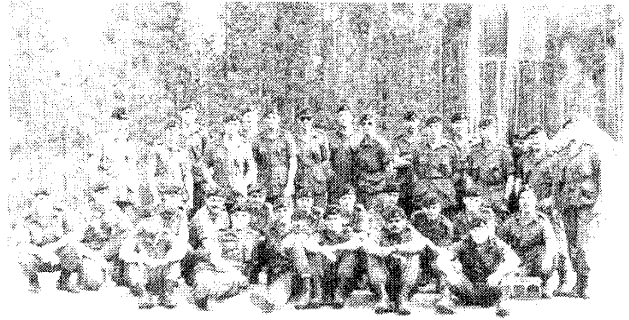


Lt MacDonald, Sgt Sadlier, MBdr McLeod, Gnr Dorion, MBdr Longpre, Bdr Doran receive their award for the best OP party.

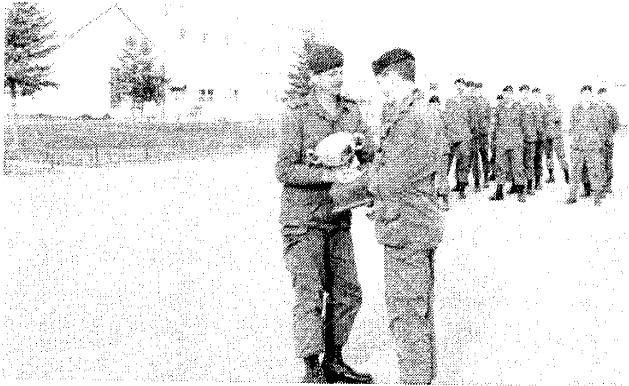
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MBdr Leblanc and his detachment including Gnr Moser, Gnr Morash, Gnr Barkly, Gnr Houle, Gnr Banks and MBdr Morse receive the Sniping Gun competition award.



Members of 2 RCHA pose near the site of the Canoe River accident. (May 1987).



The CO presents 2Lt R.W. Bachynsky with the Quick Action award.



Gnr Bailey and Gnr Sanchez prepare dinner in Wainwright.

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Captain Rick Lott stands guard over the Junior Officers' lines in Wainwright.



Gunners Wales, Schulz, Dargie and Bertrend form a good work party.



Gnr Jordan and Cpl Devine prepare for another day in Sunny Wainwright.

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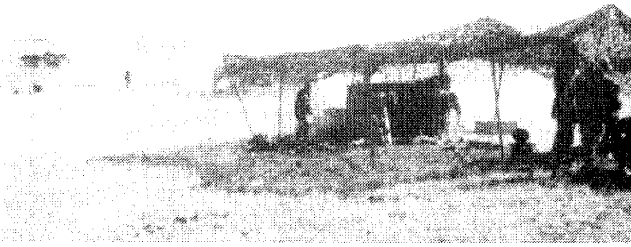
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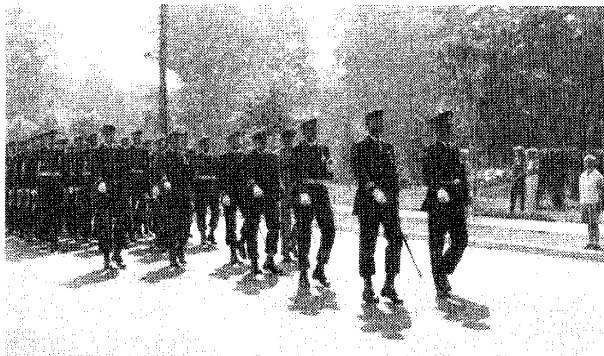
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The guns of D Battery fire on the Suffield Ranges.



MBdr Annesley and his Detachment fire in Petawawa.



The Chief of Police escorts the Second Regiment headed by LCol J.D. Briscoe to City Hall.



The Regiment passes the Cobourg City Hall mounted.

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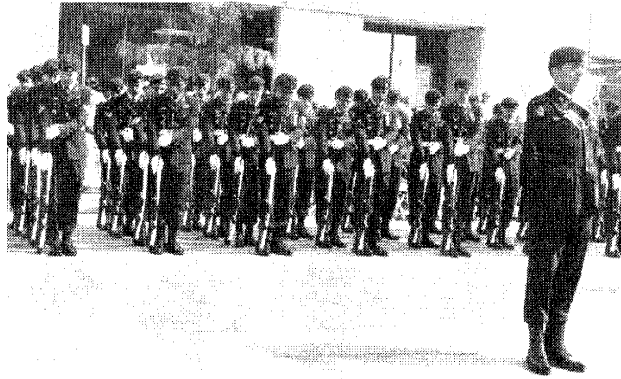
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The CO accompanies Mayor of Cobourg on his inspection of HQ Battery.



The Regiment passes Cobourg City Hall at the quick March.



E Battery (Para) under the command of Major D.M. Chupick fixes bayonets.



The CO presents Mayor Angus Read with a gift from the Regiment.



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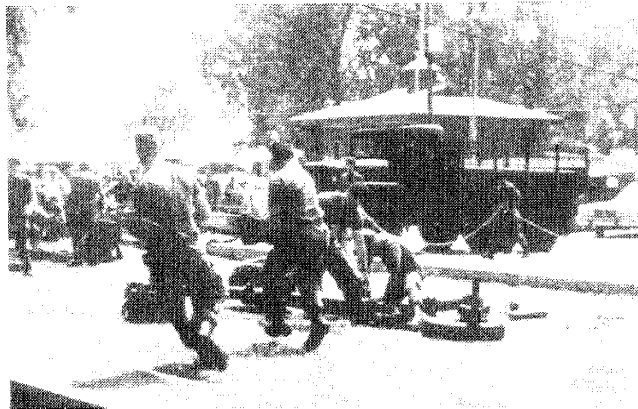




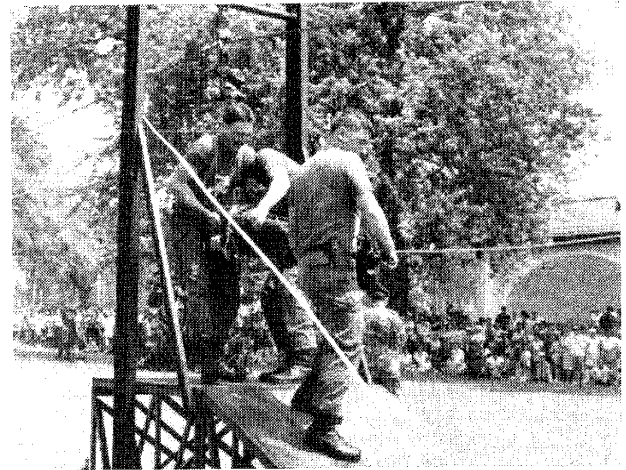
The UK Exchange Officer, Captain T.A.P. Mullarkey, R.A., stands out slightly in front of D Battery.



Sgt Giroux demonstrates unarmed combat techniques.



D and E Batteries drive hard during the Gun Race in Cobourg.



MBdrs Elson and Longpre and Gnr Bellefleur work hard during the gun race.



MBdr Connors and Cpl Andriano prepare a "very young" soldier for a drop. (Cobourg).

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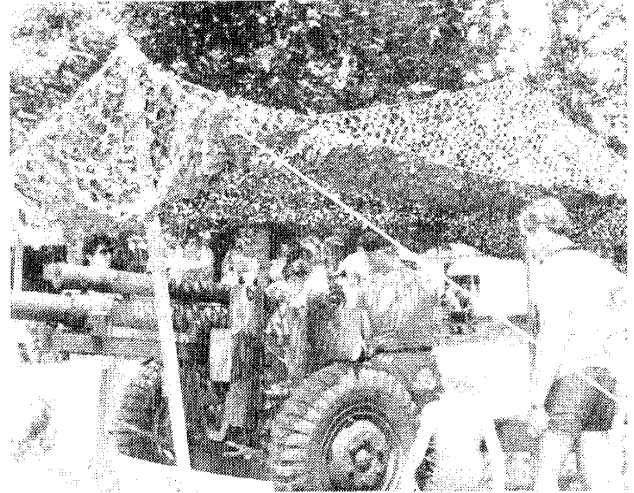
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Gnr Latulippe supervises the Kiddie Kommando Course.



Gnr Bayers answers questions about the 105mm C1 Howitzer.



Ex Arctic Barbara participants assembled in the Arctic including (Front row, left to right): MCpl Shea, Gnr Barkley, Gnr Clutteruck, Cpl Brousseau. (Back row, left to right): MBdr Gero, Gnr Walsh, MBdr Connors, Gnr Hardy, Capt Lott.



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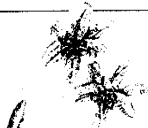
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Members of 2 RCHA relax for a while during Arctic Barbara. The fishing did not prove to be as good as expected.



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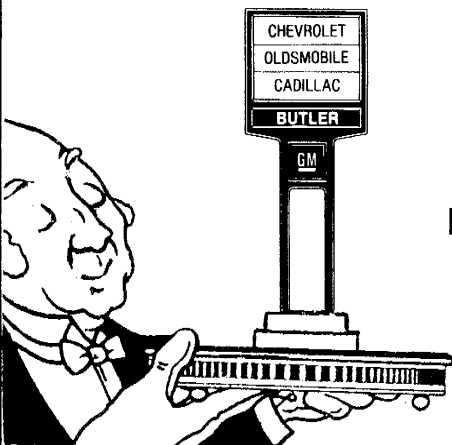
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ARCTIC I

Members of the Regiment on Adventure Training (Ex Arctic Barbara), Alert NWT.



The Master Gunner, Sir Thomas Morony, presents the Director of Artillery, Colonel D.B. Walton, with the History of the Royal Artillery.



The Master Gunner, Sir Thomas Morony, receives the keys to the Fortress Gates from Sgt Basker.



Lieutenant-Colonel Briscoe, the Colonel Commandant, and the Master Gunner, Sir Thomas Morony, discuss the day's activities.



Captain R.S. Lott of E Battery (Para) shows his shooting kit to the Master Gunner, Sir Thomas Morony.



EX TRILLIUM THUNDER

25A, under the watchful eye of its det comd, Sgt. Monague, engages the Regimental target.



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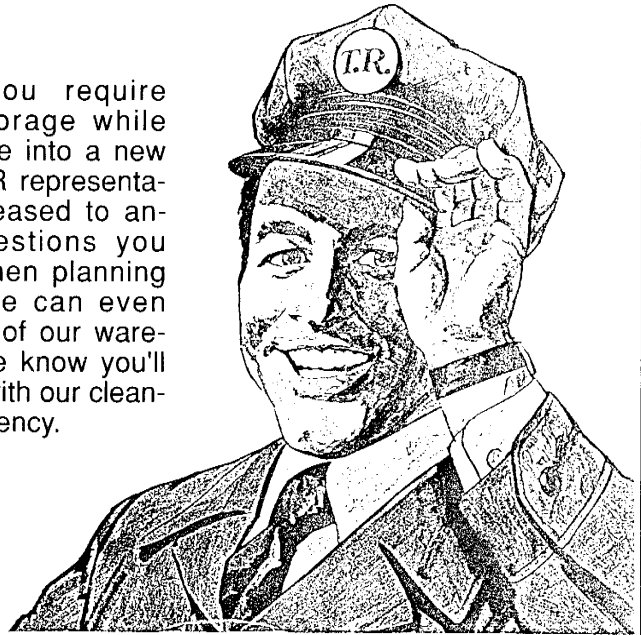
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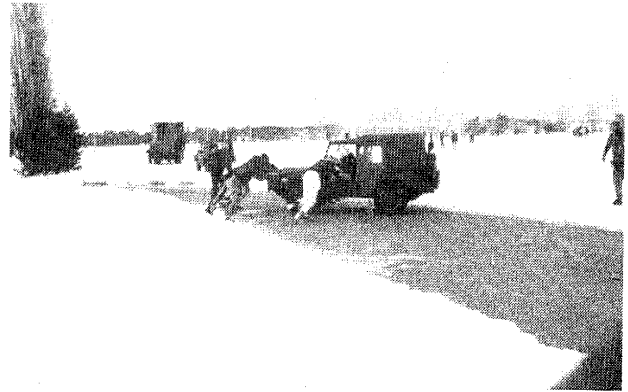
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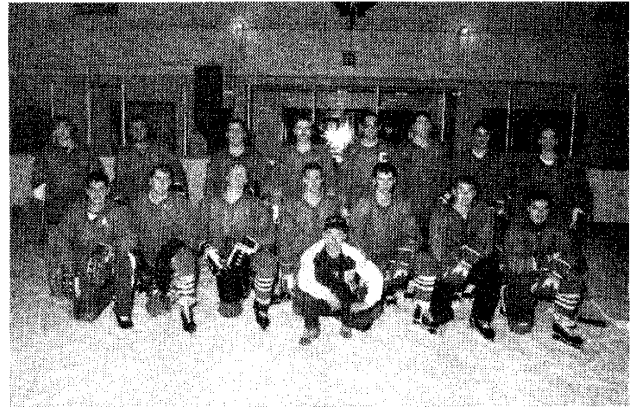
The massed guns of 2 RCHA, 7th Fd Regt, 11th Fd Regt, and the 56 Fd Regt fire battery right.



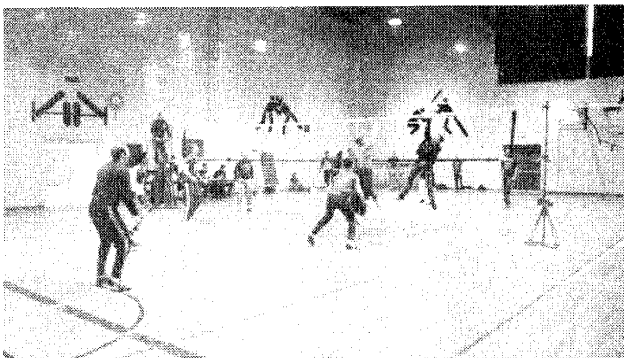
Members of E Battery give their all in this luge push competition (Regimental Sports Day, 4 Dec 87).



Lieutenant P.J. William and Sgt G.L. Kitt supervise keen competition during the hiab competition on Sports Day, 4 Dec 87.



The Gunners' Hockey Team, the winners of the hockey competition held on 4 Dec, defeated the MBdrs and Officers for the championship.



D and E Batteries competing on the volleyball court. (Regimental Sports Day 4 Dec 87).



The Christmas Dinner Dance.



D and E Batteries fight it out in the Tug-of-War (Regimental Sports Day, 4 Dec 87).



2Lts Vahey, MacPherson, Martin and Stacey bring in the Christmas Turkey (Men's Christmas Dinner, 11 Dec 87).

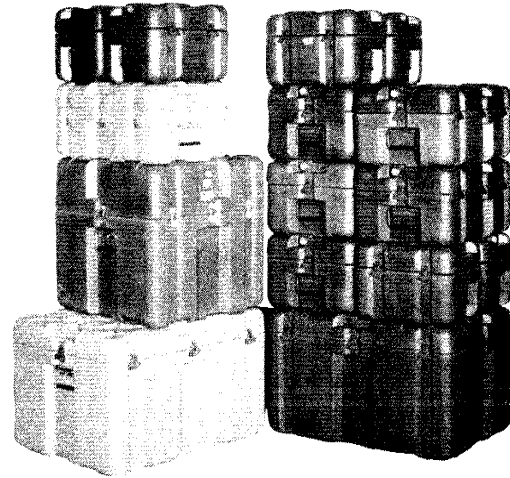


Gunner Bill, Bdr Andrews and the RSM watch as the CO carves the Christmas Turkey at the Men's Christmas Dinner



Captain V. Arslanian portrays a unique Father Christmas as the RSM receives his gift.

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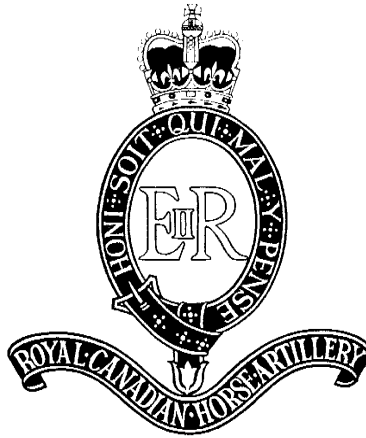


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The Regiment finished last year's entry to the Gunner with a reflection on the fond memories of 1986 and a wish to seize upon the challenges of 1987.

It may be somewhat of an overstatement to say that 1987 was "a year to remember", however, it was indeed a year that saw the Regiment at its peak.

The year began with Ex Basic Frost, an exercise designed to bring the stark, cold reality of Shilo winters to our newest soldiers. As if not having enough of our winter wonderland, J Bty's BC and FOO parties then participated in Ex Nordic Strike with their affiliated Battalion.

Other notable events for the first of the new year included the continuation of our AVCON tasking, conducting five courses in our Regimental School, participating in both Officer Study Week and Ex Strong Contender in Calgary as well as running our own ski school; all before the sun set on the short month of February.

When the first of March dawned it found the Regiment beginning what was to be, a long but extremely fruitful Limber Gunner Exercise. The first three weeks were devoted to Battery Commanders, who obviously used their time well, for when the time came to support 3 RCR in a live fire Battalion exercise, all were ready. The remaining two weeks of the exercise were devoted to regimental level training. Here we supported the BC fireplanning course with extremely fierce competition to win the Regimental adjustments and, as the culmination, a CO's exercise that tested literally all aspects of gunnery. Our young officers, for example, quickly adapted to situations where recce disappeared, ambushes were lurking at any turn in the road, or snatch patrols weakened their command structure. Lt Pickard learned for instance that it wasn't a good time to have two gun end officers on recce. Each Battery even had to write that fateful letter to a next of kin (exercise only, of course).

With barely a pause to take a deep breath our annual sojourn to Wainwright was on, this time for RV 87. BC and FOO parties, yet again, preceded the main body and by the time we were comfortably fenced into our bivouac, the Bde exercise was on. It was a fast paced affair that rolled neatly into the Divisional exercise with Brigade defensive level firing separating the two. War stories abounded in all three messes with Maj Capsick, BC G, revelling in stories of non-stop grovelling in the dirt and soldiers with tales of their cavalry feats to rival the LDSH.

The Field Firing Centre in Suffield was the next stop on the Regimental march through the spring of '87 and when it was all over, Gunners both in and out of the Regiment agreed that G and J Bty had done extremely well.

It was then time to relax and show off a little for our families during Family Day 87. Huge support was shown for this event as seemingly throngs of children swarmed over the displays, went for APC rides, fired the machine guns and gasped at the firing of our guns.

The summer of 87, as in the past, was a time to say

goodbye to friends who had served the Regiment well and to welcome the newcomers to our midst. This was done in the traditional fashion of a parade where Maj Hartnett turned over the reigns of J Bty to Maj Joudry and we bade adieu to the newly promoted 2IC, LCol Hoyland and welcomed our new 2IC, Maj Lockridge. Shortly after, the parade square echoed, for the last time, to the footsteps of Col Trimble as he marched the Regiment past the Brigade Commander. A new era dawned when our Commanding Officer, LCol M.K. Jeffery, gave the order "mount".

Before the summer was over the Regiment supported: NRQS in Shilo; MILCONS, both at home and in Wainwright; fulfilled our IRU commitment; conducted our annual OEI; and at long last took a well deserved break in the form of annual leave.

Renewed and under the leadership of our new CO, the Regiment put its shoulder to the wheel and started off a new training year.

The RCPO, in a time honoured tradition, put twelve courses through the regimental school while the CO and Ops O were in Norway doing an OP BOREAL Recce.

On completion of the Regimental School it was into our best bib and tucker as we turned out for our new Brigade Commander, BGen Reay, and his inspection of the Regiment. This was followed closely by the celebration of our Thirty-Fourth Birthday together in the Gun Park.

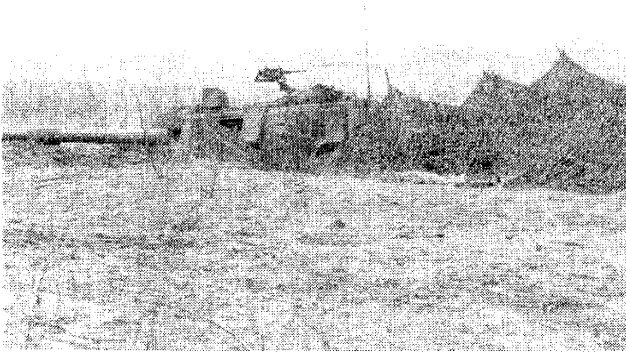
Limber Gunner 8702, though primarily a Battery Level training period, saw the achievement of close ties with the LOH Flight of 408 Sqn through mutual training. It also provided an insight into our new 2IC as he put the Regiment through its paces for a week.

Throughout this period the CO and his operations staff were participating, as part of HQ 1 CBG, in Ex CALTROP TYRO, an American, British, Canadian and Australian (ABCA) Divisional exercise in Ft Ord, California. Much to their dismay upon returning home they learned that the month of November was an unusually warm one for Shilo, thereby preventing them from lording over the remainder of the Regiment the warm and sunny climate of California.

As the year drew to a close, the Regiment, in conjunction with CFB Shilo, hosted the Junior Officers Course. Just before the Christmas break we celebrated as gunners have always done, the men's Christmas dinner with the CO and RSM initiating the festivities.

As Christmas is a time for families, it reminds us that we are part of a larger family, that of the Gunners who fervently look forward to a new year, a new challenge and a new commitment.

UBIQUE.



J Bty's dug-in position during RV 87 in Wainwright.



The final march past for Col Trimble as CO 3 RCHA. 16 July 1987.



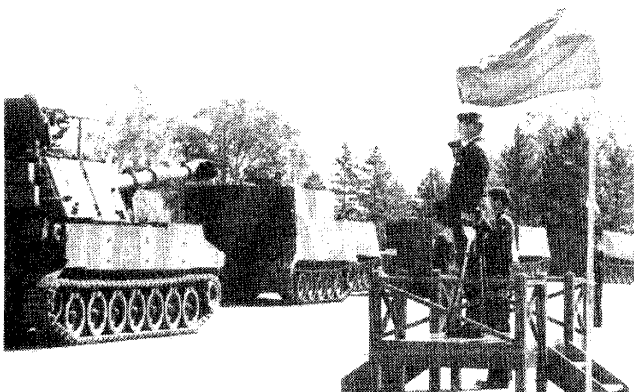
MBdr Rex teaches a future Air Defender on the Blowpipe Trainer during Family Day 87.



Change of Command Parade. 16 July 1987. The Regiment mounts under LCol Jeffery's direction.



J Bty Tractor Pull team in action on the occasion of Third Regiment's 34th birthday.



A final roll past for the outgoing 2 I/C. 15 July 1987.

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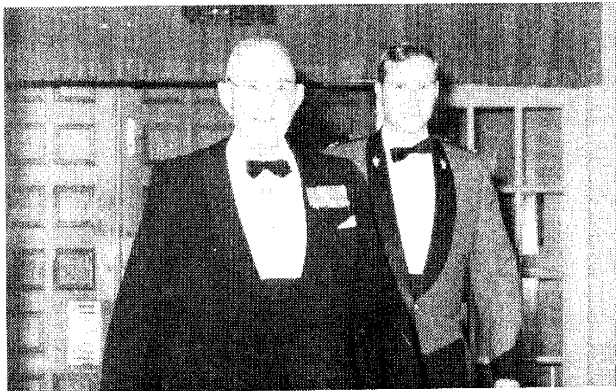
Sgt Angus attempting to perform a difficult maneuver with an un-cooperative egg during the Chain of Command Race.



LCol Jeffery carves the turkey, as RSM Martens looks on, during the Men's Christmas Dinner.



Sgt Smith's Gun and Detachment inspected by BGen Reay. 23 October 1987.



Brigadier Zeiglar and Lt Fowler. RCA Junior Officer Course. November 1987.

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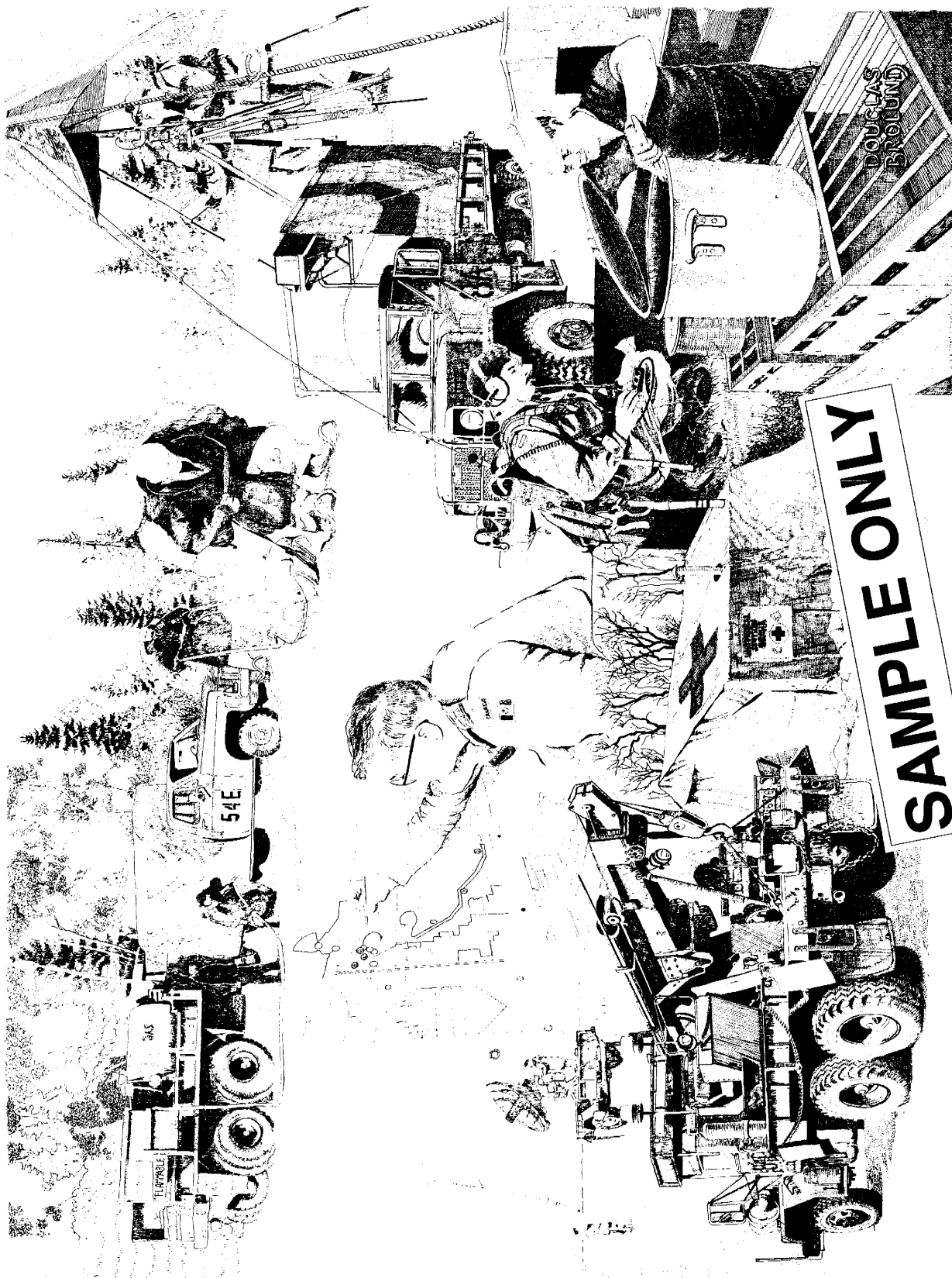
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LE CINQUIEME REGIMENT

L'année 1987 est déjà terminée, il nous semble qu'hier encore nous arrivions de Norvège après l'exercice Brave Lion. Le temps passe sans que l'on s'en rende compte et cela est sûrement dû au travail énorme qui fut encore une fois accompli par "Le Cinquième". La dix-neuvième année du Régiment a été marquée par la mise en place du système de positions dispersées, le changement de commandant et le départ du Régiment pour Chypre comme forces de maintien de la paix. En plus de continuer l'excellent travail entrepris en 1986, l'accent, au début de l'année, a été mis sur la doctrine et l'entraînement des troupes.

NEZ ROUGE JANVIER 1987

Contrairement aux années précédentes où l'exercice se tenait en milieu civil, Nez Rouge 87 allait se dérouler dans l'aire d'entraînement de la Base Valcartier. A cette occasion les trois Batteries ont été déployées, de même qu'une troupe de "Blowpipe", afin d'appuyer la 5^{ème} Brigade lors de l'exercice hivernal du 5^{ème} Groupement de Combat.

L'exercice n'a pas été facile autant pour les hommes que la machinerie. Il nous a permis de connaître les faiblesses de notre équipement et les moyens de les résoudre lors de temps froids.

RONDE UTILE MARS/AVRIL 1987

L'après Nez Rouge 87 fut suivi de l'école Régimentaire où les cours de chauffeur de véhicule chenillé et de M-109 menaient le bal. L'incroyable quantité de ressources nécessaires à la qualification du personnel au Régiment fut encore une fois mis en branle afin d'assouvir la soif Régimentaire, en qualifications nécessaires au bon fonctionnement du Régiment. L'entraînement n'a pas pour but que de vérifier le niveau d'entraînement de nos artilleurs, elle a également pour but de vérifier les nouvelles doctrines.

Ce fut au cours de l'exercice "Ronde Utile 87" que les connaissances nouvellement acquises furent mises à l'essai pour la première fois. Cet exercice débuta milieu avril, par l'entraînement au niveau de batterie avant de se terminer par l'exercice Régimentaire de trois jours à la fin d'avril, sous les bons auspices du Lcol J. Trépanier. Cet exercice se termina par le déploiement dispersé de la Batterie Q en position creusée. A la fin de l'exercice le Général J. Gervais en profita pour rencontrer ses troupes en campagne dans le cadre de l'inspection technique de la Brigade.

CHANGEMENT DE COMMANDANT

Pendant que tous tentaient de se préparer au départ pour Chypre. Un événement spécial se produisit en effet le "5 RALC" changea de Commandant. Le Lcol Jean Trépanier remit le Régiment entre les mains du Lcol Normand Bernier qui nous arrivait de la Base de Shilo où il servit comme chef d'administration de la Base. Le Lcol Trépanier,

tant qu'à lui, nous quittait pour Ottawa où il occupe le poste de DLOTR 3.

CHYPRE

Le grand jour tant attendu se produisit le 28 août dernier lorsque les membres du groupe précurseur quittèrent le Canada pour remplacer les hommes du 2eRR2eR à Chypre. Trois vols furent nécessaires pour effectuer la rotation dans le cadre de l'opération SNOWGOOSE XLVII. La température étant chaude et agréable pour tous. Mais encore là, des défis de taille attendaient le "Cinquième".

Au début d'octobre le 5e RALC allait occuper le Secteur Suédois, ceux-ci quittaient l'île après un peu plus de 24 ans. C'est en effet le Major Haeck (Batterie Rurale) qui allait hériter avec ses quatre troupes de la moitié du territoire occupé auparavant par nos confrères Suédois. Le Régiment allait à cette occasion recevoir deux troupes de renfort du Canada, l'une d'elle, commandée par le Capt Gouge et ses hommes du 5e Régiment de Génies du Canada.

Chypre nous a permis de dire un au revoir chaleureux au BGén R.P. Beaudry qui prenait une retraite bien méritée après tant d'années au service de l'artillerie. La parade des médailles fut l'évènement marquant pour l'année 1987 c'est le MGén Greindl Commandant des Forces des Nations-Unies à Chypre aidé par le Chef d'Etat Major et Commandant du Contingent canadien le BGén MacInnis qui remirent les médailles aux membres du Régiment.

La période des Fêtes fut riche en événements dont le fameux CANCON SHOW. La présence d'artistes canadiens de grandes qualités fut un remontant pour tous. Noël 87 fut une fête plutôt "dénéigée". Alors que les hommes fêtaient,



Le général Beaudry a eu l'honneur d'ajuster la première ronde dans les nouveaux secteurs d'impacts.

les officiers et les sous-officiers supérieurs remplacèrent ces derniers sur les postes d'observation pour une période de 12 heures. Que d'histoires de guerre a raconté en revenant. Noël fut l'occasion d'une messe régimentaire rehaussée par la chorale du Contingent dirigé par le padre Samson, le tout fut suivi du traditionnel dîner de la troupe où l'art Béliveau devint Comdt pour quelques heures.

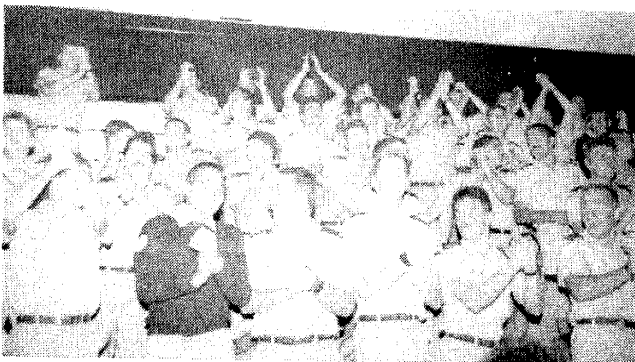
Le 31 décembre, par contre, permit aux officiers du Régiment de fêter la nouvelle année lors d'un dîner Régimentaire et quel dîner!!! Même à Chypre le moral tient bon. C'est avec confiance que le 5^{ème} regarde 1988.



C'est maintenant officielle le Lcol N. Bernier prend le commandement du "Cinquième" des mains du Lcol Trépanier.



Le "Cinquième" vous dit au revoir mon général.



Le Cancon Show fut apprécié de tous.



Les membres de la chorale du "Cinquième" dirigé par le padre Samson.



L'art Béliveau le commandant d'un jour semble anxieux des responsabilités qui lui seront attribuées.

BATTERIE Q

Encore une fois, 1987 a été une année chargée pour la Bie Q. Ne reculant devant rien, le personnel de la Bie a su atteindre un haut niveau d'excellence dans le maniement de ses obusiers.

Dès le début de l'année, la Bie prépare ses obusiers et met ses "mitaines" pour se déployer dans les secteurs de la BFC Valcartier. Du 25 janvier au 29 janvier, l'Ex. NEZ-ROUGE bat son plein. Que de leçons apprises durant cet exercice, il n'y a qu'à demander aux chefs de pièce. N'est-ce pas que ça gèle une tourelle de M-109?

Comme d'habitude, la Bie Q s'est comportée avec brio et tout le monde est revenue à la douce chaleur de l'édifice 311 pour se consacrer à l'école Régimentaire. C'est toujours une période bourdonnante d'activité où la Bie voit son matériel, ses instructeurs et ses artilleurs disparaître dans les rouages de l'école, mais le résultat en vaut la peine: une Bie avec du personnel qualifié et prêt à tout.

Quoi de mieux pour confirmer les nouvelles connaissances acquises qu'un exercice. Mais attention, il faut un exercice de taille. Le mois d'avril étant le temps idéal, c'est avec armes et bagages que le Bie se déploie pour du tir réel, en position dispersée et creusée. Quelle position! 1.2 km entre la première et la dernière pièce, 750 m entre la ligne de tir et l'échelon, et à peine peut-on distinguer les barils des M-109.

Après un très court séjour en garnison, l'I/A 2 voit encore ses artilleurs s'enivrer des odeurs de poudre et de diesel. Après quelques jours de lutte acharnée que seul un artilleur peut maîtriser, quoi de mieux que l'inspection du GCmdt pour terminer en apothéose. Le GCmdt et son

équipe d'inspection doivent même utiliser un M-103 pour faire le tour de la position tellement la Batterie est dispersée en suivant les moindres plissements du terrain.

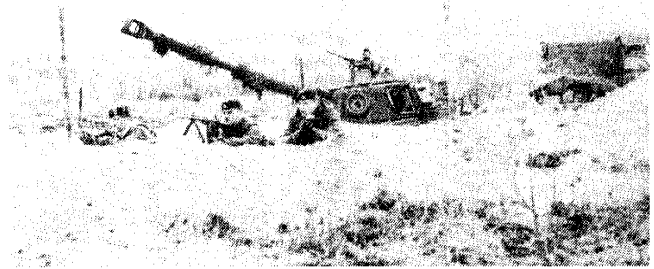
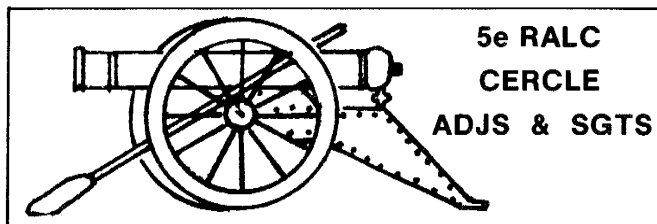
Le retour en garnison en mai marque une étape cruciale dans l'histoire de la Bie. C'est le grand chambardement. Deux de nos officiers nous quittent, le Capt Préaux et Faucher, pour les cieus plus cléments de Shilo, respectivement au 26 fd RCA et à l'Ecole d'artillere. Une autre grosse perte, notre SMB, l'Adjum Dumont décide d'aller acquérir plus de connaissances sur le cours de Maître Canonnier. C'est avec une fierté bien légitime que l'Adjum Lévesque reprend les cordons du poste de SMB de la dynamique Bie Q. Les changements internes complétés, la Bie participe aux cérémonies de changement de commandant du Régiment et de changement de GCmdt. C'est dont avec un petit soupire de soulagement que la Bie est partie en vacances, histoire de profiter du soleil de juillet.

Si on voulait qualifier le retour des vacances on pourrait utiliser les termes flexibilité et vitesse de réaction. Flexibilité car les bérêts verts sont changés pour des bérêts bleus et vitesse de réaction car le départ est prévu pour la fin d'août. C'est donc une période de reconfiguration de la Bie, marqué par l'apport de la Tpe A de la Bie X dans nos rangs, d'entraînement intense et de planification à tous les niveaux. Finalement, après l'Ex. LIGNE VERTE, la Bie Q est prête à devenir la Bie Rurale du Contingent canadien à Chypre.

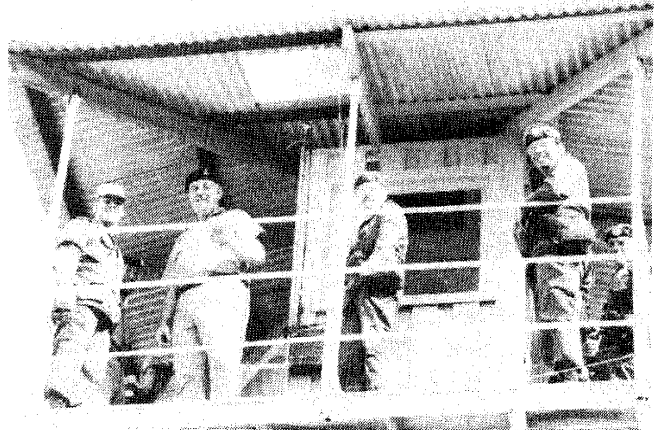
Le 11 et 13 sept, le personnel de la Bie disait au revoir aux siens et s'envolait vers le soleil radieux de l'île d'Aphrodite. Encore une fois, la tâche de la Bie était de taille: remplacer le Contingent Suédois sur la partie Ouest du Secteur 5. Défi de taille pour des hommes de taille, le changement de responsabilités s'est effectué le 3 oct. Depuis, la "ligne rurale" s'est transformée en un rucher bourdonnant d'activités où les artilleurs, en plus de monter une gare vigilante sur les postes d'observations ont su modifier les installations suédoises pour qu'elles correspondent aux normes canadiennes. Encore une fois, la Bie aura laissé sa marque et le nouveau secteur canadien peut s'enorgueillir de posséder une portion rurale en pleine santé et déjà bien rodée.



Nez-Rouge 87 même à -35C la défense locale demeure importante.



Les art de la batterie Q encore une fois prêt pour l'action.



Le général Wheatley semble heureux de l'exposé donné par l'art Hébert. On peut reconnaître également le major K. Haeck (CB Q), le lcol N. Bernier (Cmdt) et l'adjum Bernier (SMB BBC).

BATTERIE R

Au travers la pléiade d'activités régimentaires, la batterie Roméo a réussi à placer quelques bons coups (qui la diffèrent). A cela, s'ajoute une nouvelle réputation: la batterie des "Globe Trotters"; des confins du Grand Nord canadien jusqu'au soleil de Chypre.

Pour l'entraînement individuel et les qualifications annuelles, les préparatifs pour Chypre ont été une bénédiction. En moins de deux mois, de la mi-avril à la mi-juin, tout le personnel de la batterie a pu se qualifier des premiers soins jusqu'au tir de GPMG. Une fois l'entraînement terminé, une Troupe du QGET se joignait à quarante-cinq membres de la batterie afin de prendre part à l'exercice STALWART NORDIC. Cet exercice de souveraineté, sous la tutelle du CB, le Maj R Cantin, allait nous faire découvrir une facette peu connue de notre pays, particulièrement dans la région de Spence Bay. Nos atilleurs, avec l'aide d'un groupe des Rangers canadiens, ont pu apprécier la façon de vivre de ces hommes du Nord. Pour tous ce ne fut pas une grande partie de chasse, ni de pêche, ce fut plutôt l'apprentissage de la chasse et de la pêche . . . pour survivre. Cela vous semble pour-être l'enfer, mais non. Chacun de nous est revenu heureux d'avoir pu vivre une expérience enrichissante et presque unique. De plus, tous et chacun comprennent maintenant l'importance de préserver ce vaste territoire, qui est le nôtre. Nous avons vu que chacun, à la mesure de ses moyens, fait sa part.

Déjà la fin de juin, la batterie se fonde aux activités régimentaires pour le changement de commandant du régiment et de fil en aiguille, nous en sommes aux vacances d'été.

De retour de vacances où Dieu merci, personne ne manque à l'appel; c'est le dernier coup de collier pour les

préparatifs de Chypre. Tout est harmonisé au niveau régimentaire. Le 28 août 87, les premiers soixante-deux des 109 personnes de la batterie s'envolent vers Chypre.

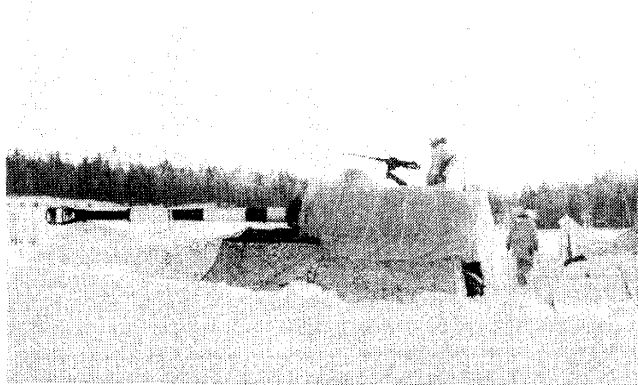
Sept 87 à mars 88 demeurera une période mémorable pour tous les membres de notre jeune batterie: Chypre allait nous permettre de vivre une autre expérience extraordinaire. Dès le 10 sept, nous nous sommes vus confier la tâche de remplacer deux compagnies d'infanterie, et d'occuper tout le secteur de la ville de Nicosie. De là découle la fameuse appellation "Batterie u"R"baine". La batterie dut couvrir de territoire avec un total de 139 personnes incluant une troupe de trente sapeurs du 5e Régiment de Génie de Combat, commandée par le Capt Denis Gouge, un disciple de Ste-Barbe. Avec le support du Régiment et l'esprit de corps qui y règne, nous avons d'emblée relevé le défi, nous avons su nous imposer sur l'ensemble de notre ligne. Ce ne sont certes pas les histoires de guerre et les anecdotes qui manqueront au cours des prochaines années!

Voilà ce que l'on peut appeler une année bien remplie. Au départ, des arrivées et des changements, le SMB l'Adjum Leveillé, nous a quitté le 12 juin pour le dét PSFR de Kenora. A cette date, l'Adjum Poulin est devenu le troisième SMB dans l'histoire de la batterie. Durant la même période, le Capt Lemieux, commandant adjoint de la batterie, nous quittait pour son cours d'instructeur en artillerie; le Capt Massé est depuis ce temps, notre nouveau Comad.

Le Capt Miezzitis nous quitta pour le CMR (Cmdt d'escadron), et le Capt Dame pour le 2 RCHA. Pour les remplacer, les Lt Rheault, Lahaie, Audet et Paquette sont venus se greffer aux vieux routiers, le Capt Paus et les Lt St-pierre et Plante.

L'Adjum Ségard nous a quitté pour occuper la poste de SMB Ops alors que l'Adj Richard et le Sgt Dulong poursuivent le cours de 6B à la BFC Gagetown. Les Sgt Meadus et Delisle se sont retrouvés respectivement à Shilo et à Valcartier. Ceux-ci ont été remplacés par le Adj Caron et Mills ainsi que par la Sgt Cantin.

Nous pouvons donc résumer cette année en un mot: diversité. Nos "Globe Trotters" ont vécu dans le Grand Nord en juin et au soleil méditerranéen en décembre, en plus d'élargir leur horizon en accomplissant nos tâches en compagnie de membres du QGET, du RGC, de la Bie X et même des Danois. Bravo U"R"baine . . . ou plutôt ROMEO!!!



La batterie R prête pour l'action à Nez-Rouge 87.

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Quoi de mieux qu'un bon morceau de caribou à la façon des Inuits (Exercice Stalwart Nordic).



Tous sont attentifs à l'exposé du Sgt de ligne à Mohave. On y reconnaît le général Beaudry, le lieutenant Audet, le major Cantin et l'adj Caron.

BIE V

L'année 87 débuta sur une note très positive pour tous les membres de la Batterie de défense antiaérienne du 5eRALC. C'est exactement le 01 janvier 1987 que le métier 022 devenait réalité. A partir de cette date maintenant historique un comité de sélection siège afin de décider des promotions de tout le personnel 022, contrairement au passé où tous étaient évalués avec le métier 021.

Le 04 janvier 87, au retour des vacances des fêtes, les activités de la Bie ont repris de plus belles. Les premiers mois de l'année furent passablement occupés pour les 90 pers de la Bie. Nous avions les préparatifs pour l'exercice Nez Roue du 30 janvier au 07 février 87, le cours de conversion au Blowpipe pour nos nouveaux sergents qui ont fait le transfert de 021 à 022 et qui ont finalement vu la lu-

mière . . . , ainsi qu'un entraînement intensif pour une vingtaine de personnes inscrites à un marathon de 160 km de ski de fond à Lachute, (Qué) les 07 et 08 février 1987. Sans tambour ni trompette les nombreuses activités du premier trimestre de l'année ont impliqué 42 personnes sur plus de 7 cours différents en plus de nécessiter 13 instructeurs de la Bie pour supporter ces cours.

Au mois de mars, nous nous sommes déplacés vers le "Wonderful Gagetown" afin de nous exécuter lors du tir annuel de missile Blowpipe. Des membres de la 129ième Bie ainsi que quelques-uns de la 119ième ont participé au tir organisé par la Bie V sous la tutelle du Cmdt de la Bie le Major A. Richard, CD. Un grand total de 50 missiles furent tirés les 24 et 25 mars vers les cibles volantes dirigées par le personnel de "Target Air" qui en passant a effectué un travail sans bavure. Plusieurs de nos opérateurs de missile Blowpipe sont passés à quelques mètres des petits avions téléguidés, mais le Bdrç Parisien grâce à sa grande dextérité a réussi une grande première pour l'un des membres de la Bie. Il a frappé l'avion de plein fouet. Tout un exploit, si on considère la grosseur de l'objectif a atteindre. Le tir annuel fut un succès sans précédent. Nous avons réussi à confondre les sceptiques parlez-en au Cmdt de l'Ecole d'Artillerie de Campagne à Gagetown, l'un des nombreux spectateurs lors de l'exploit du Bdrç Parisien.

Nous sommes revenus de Gagetown le 27 mars juste à temps pour célébrer le 10ième anniversaire de la Bie V, soit du 30 mars 77 au 30 mars 87. A cette occasion, il y a eu une parade de Bie avec comme invité d'honneur, le Lcol P. Boucher, CD, maintenant Cmdt de l'Ecole de l'Artillerie de Défense Antiaérienne à Chatham. Cette cérémonie a été suivi par une soirée dansante au Club Castor. Plusieurs personnes et anciens membres de la Bie y furent invités.

Le 24 avril, nous avons eu l'honneur d'avoir la visite du Directeur de l'Artillerie, le Col D.B. Walton, DMM, CD, lors d'un tir de Boffin. L'opportunité de voir à l'oeuvre notre directeur agir comme No 2 sur le canon de calibre de 40 mm a su retenir l'attention de tous. Malgré un cours des plus imprévu, notre directeur s'en est bien tiré.



Le Capitaine Lavoie donne l'exposé sur le tir de boffin au colonel Walton, alors que le major Richard (CB V) et le capitaine Brown (Comad V) écoutent attentivement.



Le colonel Walton engage la cible.



Le moral est toujours aussi haut à la Victor même après le 2x16 km.



Le nouveau CB V, le major Lang en grande discussion avec les officiers du régiment.

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LA BATTERIE DES OPERATIONS

Afin de remplir sa tâche de maintien de la paix à Chypre, le 5e RALC est subdivisé en deux (2) batteries de ligne (Urbaine et Rurale), une batterie de service (BBC) et une batterie des Opérations. Normalement, ces deux dernières batteries sont réunies et forment la Batterie de Commandement et Service. Mais, à cause du caractère spécial de notre mission et de la location des différents établissements, une séparation a été rendue nécessaire.

La Batterie des Opérations s'occupe des aspects de commandement et d'opération dans le Secteur Trois. Elle comprend les diverses sections nécessaires au contrôle du Régiment et au fonctionnement du Complexe Wolseley qui abrite une partie du 5 RALC.

Environ cent hommes sont répartis en plusieurs troupes et sections. Le Centre des Opérations Conjointes est le centre nerveux du Régiment. Opéré 24 heures sur 24, il donne au Commandant la continuité au niveau du passage de l'information et de la prise de décisions. Le COC a beaucoup changé au cours des quatre (4) derniers mois: avec la prise de contrôle d'une partie de l'ancien Secteur Suédois, un réaménagement a été effectué: nouvelles cartes murales, nouveaux dossiers. Avec l'implantation d'un système informatique par les commis, ces changements nous ont donné un milieu de travail productif et efficace.

La Section des Renseignements (Ops B), en plus de sa tâche primaire, s'occupe des arts graphiques, de la réalisation des différents journaux et des photographes régimentaires. Le COC et Ops B travaillent en collaboration pour organiser les multiples visites de la ligne par des visiteurs de marque.

La Troupe de Reconnaissance est responsable, quant à elle, de conduire les patrouilles en véhicule dans notre secteur jour et nuit. Egalement, elle s'occupe de différentes tâches spéciales allant de la protection de la Zone Tampon des Nations Unies à l'entretien du terrain de balle.

La Troupe des Transmission a la lourde tâche de fournir des communications internes sur un front de 35 à 40 kilomètres, en plus de s'intéresser aux communications avec les forces belligérantes.

La Police Militaire a la tâche de veiller au bon ordre et à la discipline des membres du Régiment pendant le séjour en terre étrangère. Ceci comprend aussi bien les accidents entre les véhicules des NU et des véhicules civils que les possibles malentendus entre le personnel des NU en permission et la population locale.

La Section Institut/Ledra Palace Hôtel veille au confort, divertissement et repos du personnel. Ceci comprend les différents Mess du Complexe Wolseley ainsi que la gérance du Ledra Palace qui abrite, en plus de notre personnel, services et loisirs tels barbier, boutiques, piscine, terrain de mini-golf, tennis, chapelle, réception.

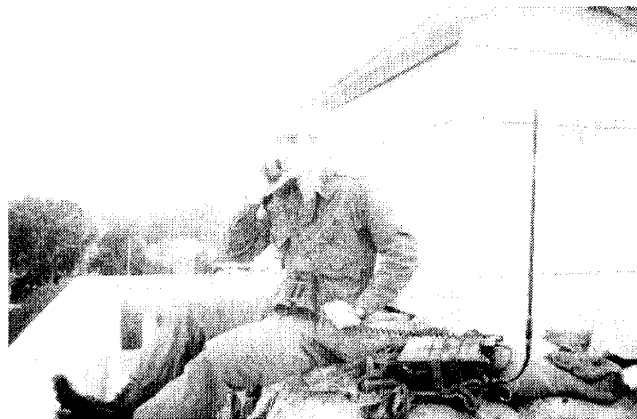
Finalement, tout est chapeauté par le QG de Batterie qui inclue, outre CB, COMAD, SMB et Commis, le QM de Batterie et la Section Transport.

Des équipes variées, des tâches non moins diverses mais *une* Batterie des Opération qui s'impose à travers le Régiment autant au travail que pendant les activités récréatives et sportives.

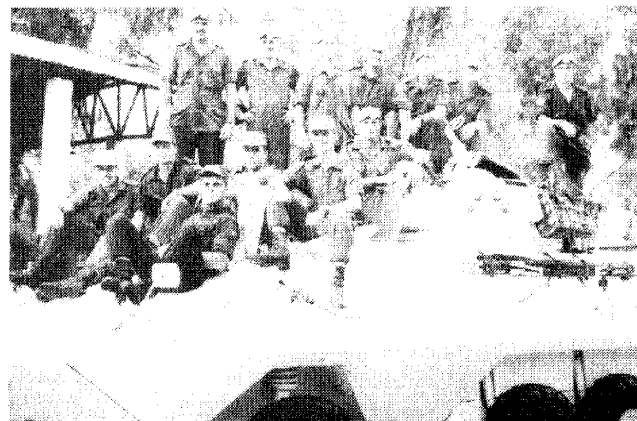
– J.V.J.G. St-Pierre
Capt



Le sgt Gagnon avec ses hommes de la réserve se préparant pour la garde de caserne.



L'art Robert toujours rien à rapporter.



La troupe de "Recco".

BATTERIE DE COMMANDEMENT ET SERVICES

L'année 1987 débuta rapidement pour la batterie de Commandement et Services. Elle reçut non seulement la tâche d'appuyer l'école Régimentaire mais aussi d'appuyer l'exercice Nez-Rouge sous différents aspects. La bte s'est déployée avec toutes ses ressources tel: l'entretien, les communications, l'approvisionnement et les cuisines pour supporter le Régiment. Je voudrais aussi mentionner l'excellent travail du Sgt Roy à qui l'arrière-garde a été confiée. Lors de cet exercice, même si le reste du Régiment n'était pas loin de la base permanente, il continua à opérer le train-train quotidien et les tâches de la brigade alors que la



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bâtisse 311 ressemblait au Garage GM en ville. Le froid nous causa beaucoup de bris mécanique. Un certain soir la température descendit à -50°F . Nos mécaniciens ont travaillé sans relâche afin de faire rouler les obusiers. Un fait est à noter, les échelons ne se sont pas déployés et cela a causé beaucoup de maux de tête, mais le ravitaillement continua malgré les longues heures sans sommeil.

Comme à l'habitude notre transport Régimentaire continua à nous ravitailler sans problème malgré toutes les restrictions qui nous furent imposées. En dépit des incon vénients naturels et humains, l'exercice se termina avec le sourire de même qu'avec les oreilles et le nez rouge. Au retour de l'exercice, la batterie continua d'assurer l'appui à l'école Régimentaire et termina le processus de la mécanisa tion.

Pendant et après l'école régimentaire, le SMB de la batterie l'Adjum Richert dit "Fur Face" continuait à se démander à quelle place il irait finir sa carrière. Il est maintenant à Winnipeg (RSS prairie) bonne chance, Ken.

Après l'appui à l'école régimentaire, la Reconnaissance pour Chypre se déploya sur l'île de l'amour. Pendant ce temps la batterie se préparait pour l'inspection technique. Tout le monde mis la main à la pâte. Durant cette période il y a eu l'échange de la canne. L'Adjum Richert, l'a remise à l'Adjum Bernier par l'intermédiaire du CB. Après cet évènement heureux pour certain, et la fin de l'inspection technique, la batterie de commandement et services se sépara en bte des opérations et bte des services pour Chypre. Il y eu beaucoup de mouvement de personnel en plus de l'exercice à Wainwright. Beaucoup de nos experts se déplo yèrent comme support aux différentes unités de la Brigade. Les vacances approchaient et la parade du changement de Cmdt de Brigade aussi.

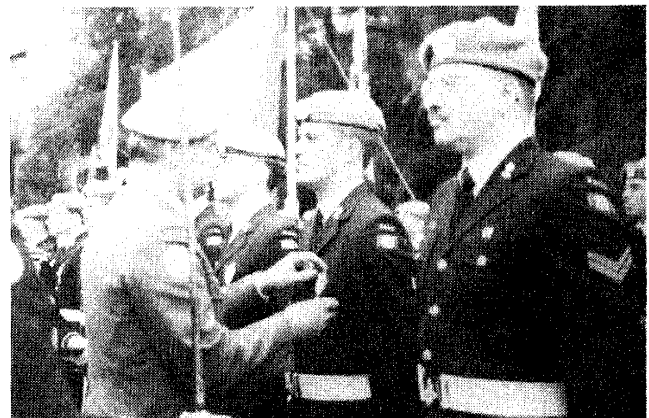
Il ne faut pas oublier le travail gigantesque de tout le monde, spécialement de nos commis sous le gant de Velou

de notre Commis chef l'Adj Ferland qui nous organisa trois machines à saucisses qui marchèrent rondement avant le départ le 28 août pour Chypre. Finalement le projet L1280 se concrétisa le 13 août 1987. Le Maj Hidiroglou nous quitta le 15 juillet pour Ottawa et la Maj Tremblay dit "Gaétan" prit son poste comme CB de la batterie de Commandement et services. Les documents se signèrent et le tout se déroula sobrement. Avant le départ pour Chypre, la batterie des services organisa son Pique-Nique. Le tout se déroula à merveilles. Merci au Sgt Danis (Bob) et son épouse Louise. Le 28 août, ce fut le départ. Le groupe précurseur arriva sur l'île d'Aphrodite le 29 août. Température 120°F ce fut tout un choc psychologique. Après le changement de commandement le 12 sept, le Maj Tremblay et toute son équipe relevèrent les manches et essayèrent de résoudre tous les petits problèmes que nous amena la nouvelle ligne suédoise qui maintenant porte le nom de secteur 3. Je crois que tous les gens du CBB doivent être fiers de ce qu'ils ont accompli.

L'année 1987 fut une année bien rempli et très exigeante pour nos soldats et nos familles. Cependant les buts fixés furent atteints à la sueur de notre front et cela reflète le professionnalisme de nos soldats. Longue vie à batterie de Commandement et services, à tous ses membres et leur famille.



Le QG de la Batterie des Services.



Le Commandant de la Force des Nations-Unies, le général Greindl remettant la médaille des Nations-Unies aux membres du "Cinquième".



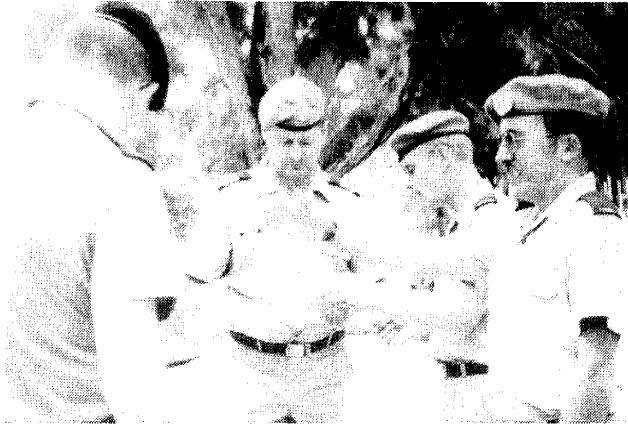
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Le général Addy remettant le nombre 2 à l'adjum Dionne sous l'oeil attentif du SMB l'adjum Bernier et le CB le major Tremblay.

BATTERIE ARRIERE-GARDE

Malgré le calme apparent à la bâtisse 311, une multitude d'activités se sont déroulées au cours des mois à l'arrière-garde. Dès le début des vacances annuelles du régiment en juillet 87, la batterie d'arrière-garde prit la charge totale des opérations. Avant le départ des troupes une journée familiale fut tenue le 15 août 87. Une participation en masse des familles et un enthousiasme remarquable des responsables de kiosque firent de cette journée une réussite complète.

Le tir étant plutôt rare, la majeure partie de nos énergies fut consacrée à l'entretien de l'équipement et des véhicules. Avec une moyenne de soixante hommes présents, il était parfois difficile de rouler tous nos véhicules de façon régulière. Ce fut pourtant la tâche du groupe responsable du programme de roulement des véhicules, ils ont conduit pour plus de 5,000 km de route avec les véhicules chenillés et pour plus de 8,000 km avec les véhicules roues, à certains moments même le SMB devait s'improviser chauffeur afin d'aider à l'accomplissement de cette tâche.

Durant les mois de septembre et octobre, nous avons été appelés à tirer plusieurs salves d'honneur. La visite de sa majesté la Reine Elizabeth II les 21, 23 et 24 octobre fut sans doute la période la plus occupée pour notre troupe de salut. Ces cérémonies précédées par le sommet de la francophonie en septembre ont permis à l'unité de faire sentir la présence de l'artillerie dans la région. Malgré tout il y a quand même eu un peu de tir réel soit lors de notre appui aux observateurs aériens du 430 ETHA. Nous avons participé à tous les exercices de Brigade, notre participation se limitant à assurer une présence des contrôleurs du tir auprès des commandants d'unité, appuyées sans qu'il n'y ait aucune implication pour les obusiers.

Du côté de la section du bien-être, le programme de distribution de fleurs et le programme 2G, visites des épouses à Chypres et en Europe, se sont bien déroulés.

En août 87, les dames du Régiment formèrent le groupe des Pénélopes et en l'absence de leurs époux, elles se sont maintenues occupées en organisant de nombreuses activités en plus de leur rencontre hebdomadaire. Entre-autre un défilé de mode organisé le 21 oct, les épouses participèrent comme mannequin au grand plaisir des militaires à Chypre qui visionnèrent le vidéo de l'évènement, vint ensuite la fête des enfants marquée par la participation de Ronald McDonald et bien sur du Père Noël.

En somme, une foule d'activités en plus de la routine habituelle de la brigade, c'est ce qui attendait la batterie d'arrière-garde. Grâce à une organisation bien structurée, l'absence du Régiment s'est écoulée sans bavure.

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2nd FIELD REGIMENT RCA

MONTREAL, QUEBEC

Looking back on 1987, the Regiment can feel pride in a year of challenge and achievement. It was another busy year both in the field and in garrison, with unit and district exercises, and the recruiting cycle setting the tempo. All members of the Regiment worked hard in accomplishing our varied goals and sharing our successes. Salient events in the unit's year will be addressed below.

OPERATIONS

The most successful event in the realm of operation was Exercise Frost Point held in -40° weather at CFB Valcartier in mid-February. The aim of the exercise was to have supported arms commanders conduct live full-scale fireplans. Officers of the Canadian Grenadier Guards and Royal Montreal Regiment took part in this demonstration of the effective fire support provided by the guns. A surfeit of ammunition enabled 10 and 15 round fires for effect to be laid down on objectives, readily highlighting the firepower of a battery. Additionally FOO's were able to liaise with real combat team commanders, a situation that brought out difficulties not always apparent when the BC or RSSO gives the fireplan (i.e. use one syllable words only). The exercise was a feather in the unit's cap, despite the cold, and Capt J. Lewis and his battery have much to be proud of. The unit, and the exercise in particular, were held up by District #1 as models of interarms cooperation.

Another achievement for the unit was the second place finish of the unit rifle team on the District small bore rifle competition. Traditionally small-arms training takes a back seat to field gunner in the unit, we prefer to be good gunners to crack shots. However, the first class effort by the Master-Coach, MWO K. Ouellet, and the team enabled them to beat two infantry units and go on to represent the District at the Secteur de L'Est competition.

This year's competition, Ex Petite Mere IX, was held once again at CFB Gagetown. LCol J.F. Stirling, CO of the Regiment, was the commanding officer of the Secteur de L'Est Regiment this year. The three Quebec regiments each provided a battery and personnel for the 80 man Headquarters Battery. Service battalion, signals, and medical personnel also filled out the HQ battery, only the second year that an all militia HQ battery had been formed. The exercise achieved its aims, culminating in BC's fireplans with 3 batteries and a mortar platoon on the last two days. It was during this exercise that the Quebec gunners bade farewell to Cap Le Mader who, as SO 2 Arty at Secteur de L'Est, had worked tirelessly in the interests of the three regiments. Good shooting, Les, and best of luck with 5 RALC.

CEREMONIAL

The summer months found the unit involved in quite a few interesting ceremonial tasks. The first was the opening of Fort Lauzon near Lévis, Quebec, on May 30. A 30 man troop from all four gunner units in the province took part in the parade through the streets of Lévis to the fort. LGen W.A.B. Anderson was the reviewing officer for this memorable occasion.

Next on the list of events was the salute fired for the arrival of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother on 4 June 87. The Queen Mother was in Montreal to visit the Black Watch of Canada on their 125th birthday. The salute, fired at the Old Port of Montreal, was flawlessly executed by a four gun troop from the regiment. Rounding out the year's ceremonial events were the two salutes fired from the look-out on Mount Royal for Canada Day and Remembrance Day. This year marked the 125th anniversary of the first salute fired from Mount Royal. In 1862 Major A.A. Stevenson, the BC, and a city councillor, had wanted to prove that Mount Royal was a feasible site for a park. The

battery, therefore, cut a road up the mountain and dragged the guns up on sleighs. The trek took two days but on 10 November 1862 the battery fired a 21 gun salute, four battery salvos, and 100 round FFE (no blank ammo restrictions in those days!) to mark the Prince of Wales' birthday. This cannonade led the good citizens of Montreal to believe the Fenians were invading. Major Stevenson had made his point, though, proving the accessibility of the mountain, which soon after was designated a park. Who says you can't fight city hall!

INDIVIDUAL ACHIEVEMENT

No account of the events of 1987 would be complete without acknowledging the effort and achievement of individuals in the unit. We all can take pride in the accomplishments of our fellow gunners.

Sgt R. Hotte upheld in the finest traditions of the unit when he finished second on the Regular Force Advanced Arty Tech course held in Gagetown during the fall. Sgt Hotte returns to the Regiment well equipped to pass on his knowledge to the battery techs.

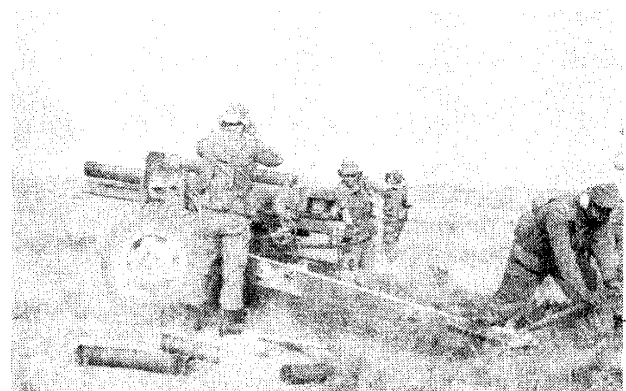
Lt J. Brazill also attended a Regular Force course, that of Survey Officer from January to March. Now, steeped in the mystic arcana of survey, he draws strange symbols resembling pentangles but what he calls "traverses" and invokes the god Theodolite an Chronometer. Seriously, the Regiment has gained in Lt Brazill, a skilled practitioner of what is an oft neglected aspect of gunnery.

Lt B. Kalogerakis represented the unit in Germany where he was an umpire for the fall series of exercises. Lt Kalogerakis returned with tales of adventure to inspire all in the mess. He also participated in a unique experiment which compared the kinetic energy of a moving M-1 tank and a stationary Iltis, with fascinating and predictable results.

Finally the achievement of our stalwart RSSO, Capt P. Heenan in winning the Canadian Gunner photo contest last year must be recognized. Capt Heenan's photo taken while he was with R Battery, graced last year's Canadian Gunner and ably demonstrated his considerable talents.

In conclusion, the Montreal Gunners have had a fulfilling and busy year and look forward to 1988 with anticipation.

Good shooting
Ubique



Sgt R. Hotte's gun engaging a target in the Stafford Trophy direct fire competition, August 1987, CFB Gagetown.

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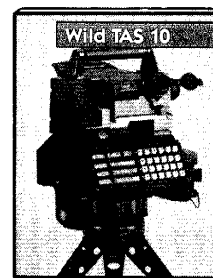
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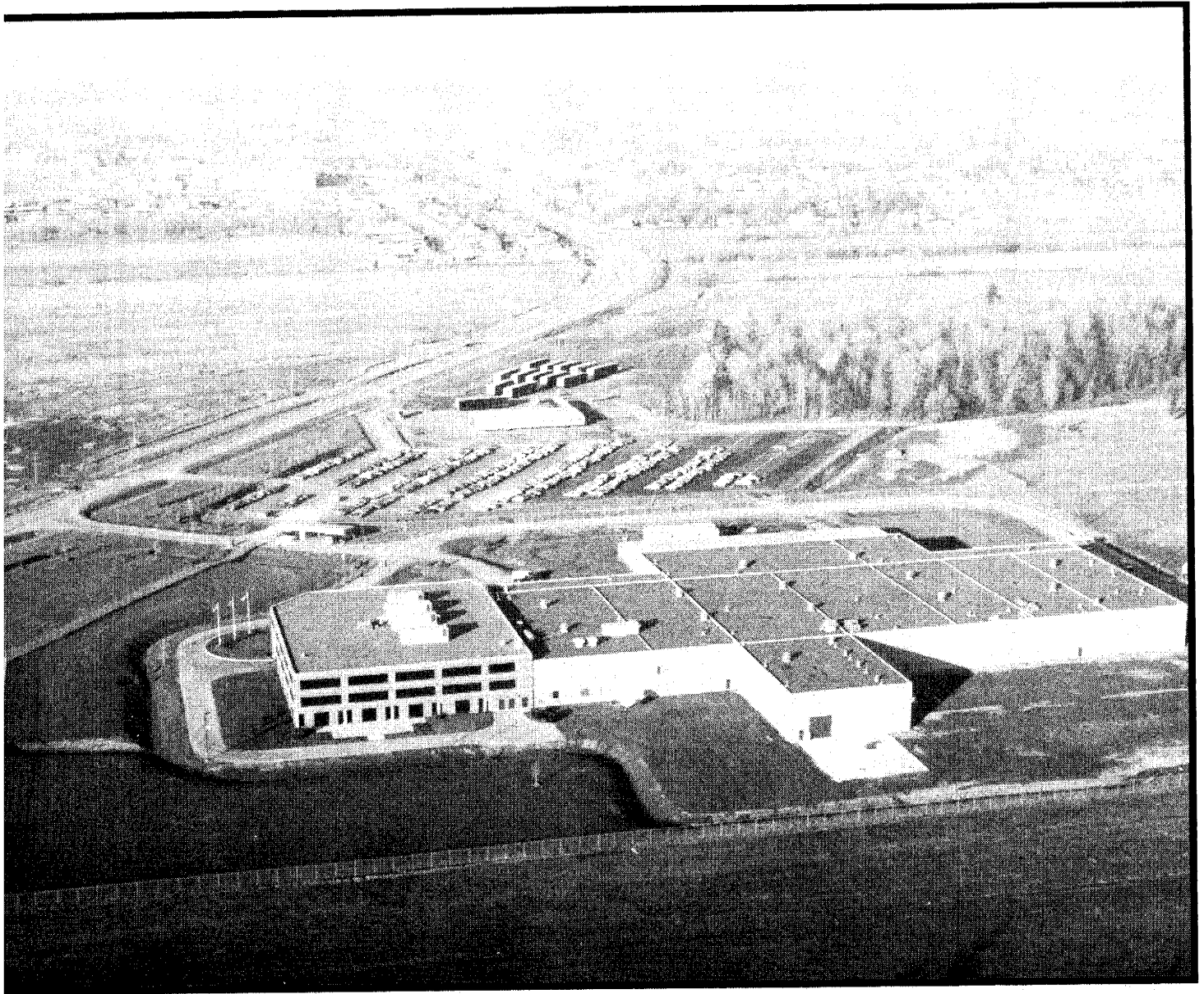
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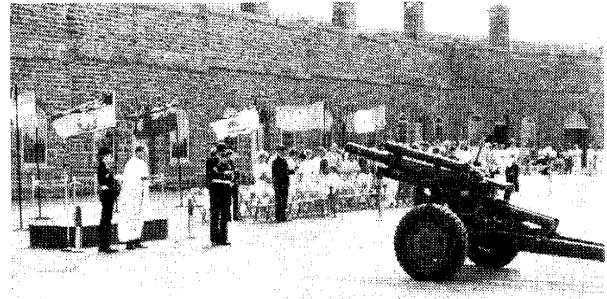
5-6 SEPT 87

Comme le veut la tradition du 6e RAC, le mois de septembre est la période de nos fêtes Régimentaires. Parmi nos festivités annuelles, nous pouvions retrouver le 5 septembre, la journée "Portes ouvertes", la remise d'une plaque commémorative au Fort de la Martinière à Lauzon et le 6 septembre, la bénédiction de nos couleurs "les canons" au Fort No. 1 à Lauzon.

La journée "Portes ouvertes" est une activité de démonstration afin de familiariser la population avec les activités militaires et plus spécifiquement, avec les manoeuvres d'un régiment d'artillerie au combat. Cette activité a été accueillie avec enthousiasme par la population Rive sudienne qui a pu apprécier l'efficacité de nos miliciens de la 57e bie, sous-unité détachée à Lévis.

La seconde cérémonie de la journée était la présentation de la plaque commémorative au Fort de la Martinière. Cette cérémonie s'est déroulée sous la présidence d'honneur du Maire de Lauzon, M. Jean-Marc Lessard et de l'ancien commandant du Fort, M. Charles Laflamme. Cette plaque commémorait la présence du 6e RAC au Fort de la Martinière lors des 1ères et 2ièmes guerres mondiales.

Le lendemain 6 septembre 87, une activité mémorable s'inscrivait à nos festivités: la bénédiction de nos couleurs. Pour la première fois en 88, soit depuis la fondation du Régiment en 1899, le Régiment procédait à la bénédiction de ses couleurs représentées par ses canons. Cette coutume se veut en quelque sorte, un geste de ralliement symbolique dans le but de dédier nos efforts et nos couleurs à la sauvegarde des droits et libertés des individus. Le canon nous rappelle aussi, à quel point il dépendra au combat de ce compagnon d'armes.



Toutes ces festivités régimentaires ont été un franc succès, exceptionnellement la bénédiction de nos couleurs grâce à l'effort et à la participation de tous les membres du Régiment.



Le 6e Régiment d'Artillerie de Campagne est le plus ancien régiment d'Artillerie francophone au Canada il est composé de trois batteries: la 57e à Lévis, 58e à Québec au Manège Militaire de la Grande Allée et de la 59e bie à Montmagny. Ses Quartiers généraux sont situés au Manège Militaire de Lévis, 10 rue de l'Arsenal, G6V 4P7.

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7th TORONTO REGIMENT ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY

The 7th Toronto Regiment has had a long and proud history of over one hundred years. Toronto gunners have held their own at Vimy Ridge, Normandy and The Korean Conflict. Toronto today is still very much a gunner's town – the 7th Toronto Regiment, since 1983, has been operationally tasked. A great deal of effort and energy, by all members of the unit, go toward fulfilling the new responsibilities.

The 1987 training year was a successful one. The unit conducted several weekend live fire exercises at CFTA Meaford, and also ran a variety of Arty trade qualification courses. Militia Concentration 87 was cancelled on an Area level to allow militia personnel to use their limited time off from their civilian occupations to upgrade their trade qualifications. The Regiment once again held its own at Exercise Trillium Thunder 23-25 Oct 87.

Trillium Thunder was an unusual and hopefully a precedent setting event. It was the first combined Artillery Exercise involving 3 Regular and 3 Reserve Batteries. The Regular batteries were D, E, and F Batteries of 2 RCHA. The Militia batteries were 9 Bty from 7 Toronto Regiment, 56 FD, and 11 FD. Trillium Thunder was an immensely valuable training experience because it offered Militia personnel the opportunity to operate in a Regimental environ-

ment. Militia units given the present manpower allotments and funding can usually field only one firing battery. Furthermore, Militia personnel had the opportunity to occupy key positions within the Regiment. One such position was that of RCPO, held by Capt Brian Leonard who, in civilian life is a lawyer but on exercise is an "absolutely gripped" RCPO. Most valuable of all was the advice and support the Unit received from 2 RCHA and AIG from Gagetown.

The 1988 training year will include several live-firing exercises at CFTA Meaford and a two week Gun Camp at CFB Petawawa. The unit will also conduct Recruit, Artilleryman, FOO Tech, Driver, and Arty Communicator courses. Also, many unit members attend area or higher run courses ranging from grades training in Shilo to Officer phase training in Gagetown.

The 7th Toronto Regiment is very much an active and capable unit. There are obvious difficulties associated with trying to run a "fulltime" Artillery Regiment with "part-time soldiers" who are called upon to divert time and effort away from demanding civilian occupations and family commitments. The fact is that this unit can assemble its equipment and draw upon its citizen soldiers from all walks of life and be deployed and ready to fire the first round down range within one day.

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116 INDEPENDENT FIELD BATTERY ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY

GENERAL

1987 was a year of change and hard work for the battery from the rocks and trees of Northwestern Ontario. It was a year that saw the battery grow greatly in size, and finally realize its dream of capturing the Independent Battery Competition title after many years of trying.

TRAINING

1987 was, as usual, a very hectic training year for 116 Fd Bty. It began in January with two battery winter warfare exercises including one which emphasized counter-insurgency operations, and which allowed battery officers and NCO's to actually pit their wits against an "enemy force" who had a number of options open to them. By dint of great intuition and a "fortuitously" discovered enemy map, the battery was able to prevent the enemy from capturing a vital bridge.

In contrast to the relatively mild -25°C weather of our own winter exercises in February the battery supported a cadet exercise which saw temperatures drop to -47°C . Keeping the relatively lightly clad cadets healthy and happy was a major achievement for the young gunners assigned to support the exercise, and they received many congratulations from the officers and parents of the Cadet Corps.

In March the Battery's recruit course journeyed to Shilo for 11 days to complete the Fieldcraft and Range Firing portions of their course. This concentrated period of training was a great success, with Shilo weather cooperating to the utmost, giving us snow, sleet, slush, mud and rain during our stay. The recruits also got a chance to watch a bit of history unfold, as the Shilo jump tower was demolished. Unfortunately, the significance of this event was initially lost to these young soldiers, but they were quickly made aware of their misfortune during their map marches.

As April began with rain and sleet, the Battery took to the field for Ex "Shellburst Valley", the RCAA competition. The day began cold, wet and miserable, but quickly became sunny and unseasonably warm, added to this unexpected benefaction was an unusual lack of major problems, causing more than one Battery member to wonder when the lightning was going to strike. However nothing untoward transpired, and the battery left the field with a high-enough mark to take the Independent Battery Competition. The marking team remarked most favourably about the enthusiasm of the Battery, especially during the defence of the gun position. Gnr Allard's steadfast and "vigorous" refusal to give up his weapon to a member of the marking team should be remembered by that individual for some time.

During summer training, 116 Battery sent a larger number of personnel to Shilo and Dundurn than any year since 1979, making up almost half of the STT Communicators Course, and providing the second largest contingent at NRQS Support Battery and Milcon. Almost without exception, the Kenora (and Dryden) gunners received high praise for their efforts.

As September arrived, and the leaves in the area began to turn colour, the Battery with instructors shakily exiting vehicles after practice runs, and arguing the merits of rabbit's feet versus holy relics and prayer as good luck charms, but the course concluded without serious incident or accident, but Bdr Petit, what was that 2 1/2 ton doing

backing up a moto crossing trail when it got hung up on a jump? The explanations were definitely imaginative, if not totally believable.

The winter's snows began to whirl around our somewhat antediluvian (see ancient, as in Noah's flood) armoury as 1987 wound to a close training-wise with most personnel being reasonably satisfied with the results.

SOCIAL AND CEREMONIAL

With 116 Field Battery located "in the bush" so to speak, the social aspect of being a militia unit is quite active. It began on 01 January, when the Battery hosted the annual New Year's Levee with about 150 guests in attendance. February saw the 39th Annual Officer's" Bonspiel to be a great success, topped off with the final dinner featuring dishes with a decidedly "frontier" flair, such as buffalo, moose, deer, goose, partridge, wild rice, baked beans and Johnny cake. Despite the huge quantities provided, there were no leftovers, causing some of the locals to make somewhat spurious comments about the appetites of the out-of-town guests. After all, it was a tradition for the locals to ensure that all leftovers found a good home. However, this good-natured bantering was taken in the spirit in which it was given, and everyone left with a smile and a full stomach. Oh, by the way, someone won the bonspiel, but no one remembers who.

In March, the Senior NCO's once again ran a hugely successful bonspiel, with 40 rinks participating. The Senior NCO's had just enough time to recover from this prior to heading to Shilo for the RCAA competition. In June and September, the annual close-down and start-up barbecue, were held, with the usual copious quantities of food and frolic for all. In November, the battery hosted the largest St. Barbara's Day Mixed Guest Night in its history, with 80 people in attendance from all over Central Canada and also the U.S. This was followed by a most successful Men's Christmas Dinner, and the end of 1987's social season, as many breathed a sigh of relief, glad to be able to relax from a particularly hectic social calendar. On the ceremonial front, the battery fired two salutes in Winnipeg, and provided Honour Guards on several occasions in the local area including at 5 locations on Remembrance Day alone.

PERSONNEL

1987 saw some noticeable changes in personnel, beginning with a considerable influx in new recruits, which as always, changes the face of the unit. June saw the departure of Capt Lee Spencer off to seek the IG cap in Gagetown, an 2Lt Raimo Tilus, who left our sunny climes to enjoy his new duties with CMHC in Yellowknife. (Talk about out of frying pan into the fire). In November, MBdr Joe Vezina left us to become a traffic tech with the Air Force. His "reading room" seems oddly vacant these days (it's an inside joke).

These partly trained "Kenora people" were replaced by MWO Norm Leveille, out of 5e RALC, as RSSO and MBdr Brian Bedford, from 3 RCHA. After the usual culture shock, these folks are settling in well to the Kenora area. Well, there's not a great deal more to say about goings-on in the wilds of Northwestern Ontario, so in the local parlance "B'Jou" and "Ubique".



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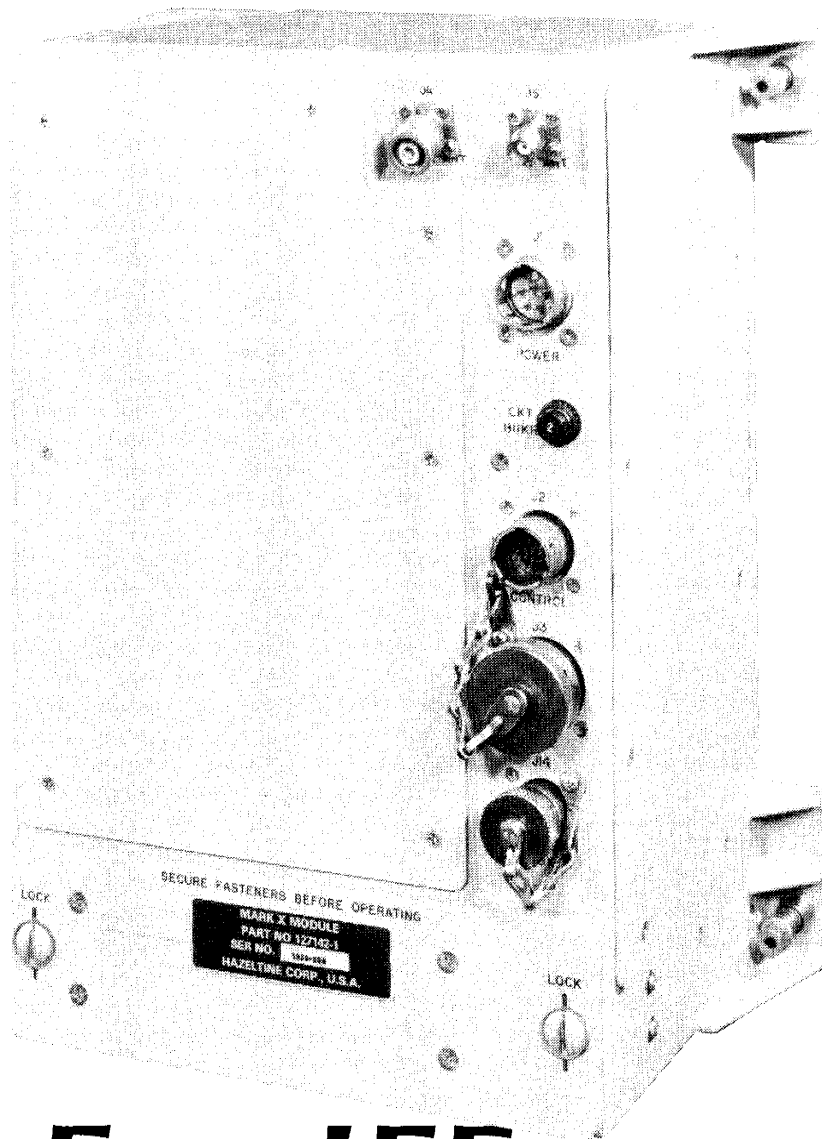
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4 AIR DEFENCE REGIMENT

ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY

Formation of 4 Air Defence Regiment, RCA, through the Ministerial Organization Order of 27 November, came into effect somewhat earlier than was anticipated in the Low Level Air Defence Project Office Implementation Plan. Notwithstanding, a nucleus of the regiment, comprising some 137 soldiers, was on the ground at the formation, preparing to activate the unit from existing weapons to the new air defence guns, missiles and fire control systems.

The activation of the regiment builds upon the two existing air defence batteries at Baden and Lahr, which have been operational for thirteen years as independent batteries integral to the bases. These batteries will continue throughout transition to maintain their current operational roles with the 40mm Boffin guns and "Blowpipe" missiles. The regiment on formation has 42 operationally deployed guns and 25 Blowpipe detachments. Redeployment scheduled in 1988 of "Blowpipe" systems from 3 RCHA and 5 RALC, together with the transfer of the Air Defence Troop, 1 RCHA will result in an increase of 30 weapons to some 55 "Blowpipe" detachments within the unit.

ORGANIZATION

The unit CF00 (organization order) will assign to 4 AD Regiment the role "of providing low level air defence for designated airfields and brigade groups". The Commander, CFE has designated the bases and formation being supported as CFB Lahr, CFB Baden and 4 CMBG. To achieve this, two new sub-units have been authorized to be formed effective the summer of 1988. These sub-units are 127 AD Bty and 4 AD Workshop. The regiment is a CFE unit and the Commander CFE exercises command directly over the unit. This particular point is a somewhat unique feature within the command but recognizes the longstanding traditions of grouping artillery centrally for optimum flexibility and responsiveness.

developed missile system "ADATS". We will be the first army to put into operational service this weapon system. Just days after the order was given to form the regiment, the United States Army also announced their own selection of "ADATS", after a very hard-fought international competition. The potential world market and competition into the 1990's will certainly focus considerable attention on our own implementation activities within the Canadian Forces, particularly with regard to "ADATS".

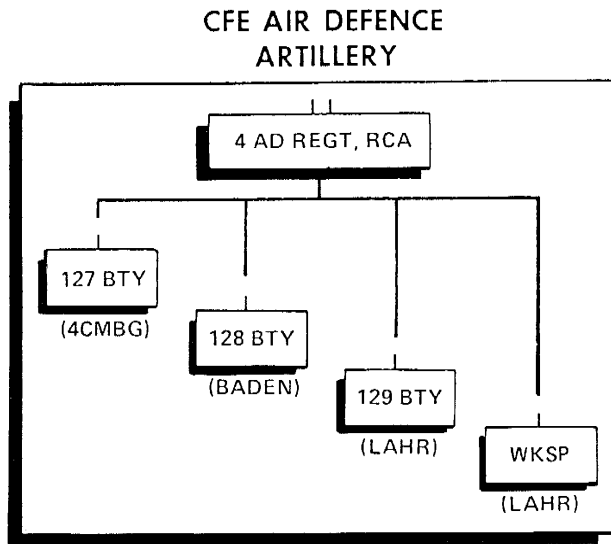
The two airfield batteries will have "Blowpipe" removed upon the introduction of ADTGS. Their current "Blowpipe" missile systems are going back to Mobile Command and some consideration is being given to a potential future role for them within the Militia. The Boffin guns are being returned to the Navy.

The Airfield and Brigade Air Defence Batteries will be of different sizes with different weapon combinations. A "missile-missile" mix in 127 Battery builds upon the continued presence of "Blowpipe". A sub-project within the LLAD office is currently staffing the replacement project for "Blowpipe" with an into-service milestone of 1993.

Within the regiment there will eventually be approximately 175 trucks (ranging from Iltis to HLVW), some 110 trailers and 40 tracks, including the 20 ADATS systems.

When one includes the fifty-nine major weapon systems, the unit will have significant holdings with attendant maintenance requirements. The workshop will be responsible for second line maintenance support of Air Defence weapon systems – including the gun tractors in the two airfield batteries. A slice of the workshop (approximately thirty personnel) will be grouped with the brigade when 127 Bty deploys. Whether the workshop element goes "in location" with the FRG or with the battery echelon is a feature to be resolved as we gain experience. A good topic for an "IG" paper?

Regimental Organization



DISTRIBUTION OF WEAPONS

The delivery to the regiment of the new weapon systems and requisite support, all resulting from the LLAD project, will commence in late fall 1988 with the twin 35mm Oerlikon guns and the "Skyguard" fire control systems. In due course the RCA will introduce into service the newly

Weapon Distribution and Personnel Assignment within the Regiment

4 AD REGT (7-9-1)			
	ADATS MSLS	X 20	
	Twin 35mm Guns	X 16	
	SKYGUARD	X 8	
	BLOWPIPE	X 15	
	127	(18-35-180)	233
		12 X ADATS MSLS	
		15 X BLOWPIPE	
	128	(7-32-105)	144
		4 X ADATS MSLS	
		8 X Twin 35mm Guns	
		4 X SKYGUARD	
	129	(7-32-105)	144
		4 X ADATS MSLS	
		8 X Twin 35mm Guns	
		4 X SKYGUARD	
	WKSP	(3-18-52)	73
		TOTAL	611
		Centralized 2 nd Line Maintenance	

A phased personnel plan has been approved for the gunners required to activate the regiment. From the initial 137 personnel a further 208 all ranks will arrive in 1988. This includes the current troop from 1 RCHA comprising some 44 gunners. Another 242 will arrive in 1989 and the unit will be at its full peacetime strength of 611 in 1990. All weapon and support equipment will be delivered by 1990. The batteries will be phased into service and operational capability will transfer from Boffin/Blowpipe to the new systems in progressive stages. At steady state the regiment's distribution will be 144 soldiers in Baden and 467 in Lahr.

As a part of the formation of the regiment the former independence of the two airfield batteries comes to an end. Their titles no longer will reflect the unique "Airfield" designator. Of most significance in day to day events is the fact that the batteries cease being integral component within respective bases; they now are lodger units and are a part of a regiment. Standards set by the two batteries since their deployment in 197 have been of the highest order and have in large part allowed for the progress made to date, particularly with respect to the ability of our soldiers to convert to state of the art technologies. A major component of those gunners required to accomplish the transition to the new systems will credit their experience and skills to their time spent with these batteries.

128 AIRFIELD AIR DEFENCE BATTERY

The battery felt the first effects of the "LLAD Project" with the arrival of additional personnel. New gunners brought new life and new challenges to our individual and collective training programs. They also brought improvements to our operational capabilities. We always have had in-theatre the weapons, the vehicles, the radios and the other required stores; the full complement of soldiers was what we lacked (they were happily at home in Shilo). By the end of the posting cycle, the battery was at eighty all ranks and had changed command from Captain Bob Poirier to Major Randy Stowell. The BSM also changed from John Merlin to John Hamelin. A major slice of our experience departed – bound for Chatham to instructor training and to 119 AD Bty.

Change was the hallmark to our year. Institution of a new trade for the Air Defence Gunner on New Year's Day and the formation of a regiment, announced to us at year's end, on Saint Barbara's Day, were particular highlights. The requirements to maintain readiness on Boffin and Blowpipe kept our training in sharp focus and the strains and stresses of the national and NATO "Tacevals" ensured that we continued to demonstrate our collective skills. Junior leadership training was a priority and a series of well planned and well executed training exercises conducted throughout the Black Forest provided opportunity for all to show their true grit.

Summer rotation, as always, brought major changes to our composition; our style adapted quickly to the new blood. For new arrivals the transition to working and living on a major fighter base was both interesting professionally and exciting personally. The tempo is steady, constant and fast-paced.

Welcome new capabilities were achieved with the arrival of specialist tradesmen. Specifically, the administrative clerks, the supply techs and our vehicle, weapons and communication craftsmen all combined to give first line support after a long history of doing without. Base support over the years had been excellent, however, the benefits in being able to establish our own support priorities had immediate payoff for the battery.

RAF REGIMENT DEPLOYMENT

The month of September brought to the battery an opportunity to train alongside Air Defence "Gunnery" from the United Kingdom. For this instance the gunners were male and female members of an RAF Regiment Auxiliary Squadron equipped with twin 35mm guns and "Skyguard" captured in the Falklands. These systems have since been put into service to defend critical air bases in England. 2729

Squadron is commanded by an officer who had trained as an IG at Larkhill with Canadians and our common links and interests contributed well to the success of the month-long deployment. A joint air defence exercise coincided with a base "Starfighter" and provided the tactical scenario which exercised the air defenders with a full range of problems. For the particular period our air base was very well defended by any standards.

Exchange of ideas quickly escalated to include the exchange of gifts and friendship. Sports, social activities and day to day training demonstrated the common features to our respective missions. A highlight included the visit by Sir Rex Hunt, the Governor of the Falklands during the war, and now the Honourary Air Commodore to the squadron. Also visiting was Air Chief Marshall, Sir John Barraclough, KCB, CBE, DFC, AFC, RAF (Retired), the Honourary Inspector to the Royal Auxiliary Air Force. These officers gave rich, new insights to gunners from both the units. A follow on visit to the squadron in England by members of the battery allowed the BSM the chance to live fire at the squadron gun camp in Plymouth. Links established will be cemented in future by continued exchange exercises.

Following upon the heels of the squadron exchange, the battery also provided the CFE team for the First International Military March at Arnhem, in Holland. Teams marched to commemorate Operation Market Garden and conducted memorial ceremonies at Commonwealth cemeteries over a three day period. Participation with British, U.S. and Dutch teams was very much enjoyed by the battery team and Dutch hospitality remains as an outstanding feature for Canadian gunners.

Fall exercises developed in tempo and the battery took first possession of the new NBCW and blast-resistant shelters, affectionately labelled the "submarines". Conversion by the 1,400-plus base personnel to SARP weapons was aided in large part by the chief instructor and staff provided by the battery. By year's end the battery had turned in their FN rifle and were converted to the new weapons. Ongoing requirements to return to Canada for Boffin and Blowpipe live fire camps filled the autumn and winter schedules. Support to the battery from Canadian units hosting these camps is always very much appreciated.

LA 129E BATTERIE DE DEFENSE ANTIAERIENNE

La batterie a été passablement occupé cette année. En effet, l'unité s'est acquittée de ses tâches habituelles et a également pris part à plusieurs visites et démonstrations. Dès le début de l'année, la batterie prenait part à un exercice de déploiement du Blowpipe au terrain d'entraînement de Langenhard. A cette occasion, nos artilleurs ont pu s'exercer au camouflage et à la dissimulation de même qu'au creusage et à la préparation de tranchées de tir pour le Blowpipe.

Au cours du mois de février, la batterie a participé à un exercice national d'évaluation tactique au cours duquel on vérifie si nous sommes prêts à nous acquitter de nos tâches opérationnelles. Les évaluateurs venaient de partout au Canada et ont trouvé la batterie en excellente forme. A l'occasion de cet exercice, nous avons accueilli sept sergents de la batterie "V" du 5E RALC, qui participaient à l'exercice final de leur cours de conversions les préparant à passer de l'artillerie "terre à terre" au monde fantastique de l'artillerie "Sol-Air".

En mars, on a donné, à la batterie, le cours élémentaire de communicateur qui permettait de former 15 nouveaux artilleurs venus du Canada en octobre 1986. Simultanément, nous y allions des préparatifs au cours desquels nous avons réglé tous les petits problèmes avant le coup d'envoi de l'évaluation tactique OTAN le 5 mai. Cette fois, la batterie a été évaluée par des militaires est armées de nos alliés de l'OTAN. Une fois de plus, notre performance a été excellente, et nous avons obtenu un résultat très élevé.

A la fin de mai, l'explosion simulée d'une bombe dans la zone des bagages des installations de la 5E unité des mouvements aériens déclenchait l'intervention d'urgence de

militaires de la base et de militaires allemands. Bien entendu, la batterie était en plein dans le feu de l'action dispensant les premiers soins et assurant les services de Brancardiers pour cet exercice de réaction d'urgence. Plus de 125 blessés devaient être évacués. Enfin, à la fin du mois, le Lt Eric "E.T." Tremblay retournait au 5E RALC et était remplacé par le capitaine Mark "The Smurph" Murphy.

Au début de juin, le major général J.L. Sharpe décernait à la batterie le trophée de la sécurité du MMS dans les FCE. Cette récompense est accordée à la petite unité qui a enregistré le plus faible taux d'accidents au cours de l'année précédente. Après tous ces durs travaux, la batterie avait mérité un petit moment de détente. C'était le moment de notre tournoi annuel de golf à la BVFC Baden, le parcours de golf le plus bruyant du monde. Cette année, l'artilleur J.J.E. Charbonneau a remporté les honneurs du tournoi avec une fiche de 47 pour un 9 trous. La plupart des artilleurs qui ont participé à ce tournoi étaient des novices dans ce sport de sorte que l'an prochain nous devrions assister à une compétition d'un calibre comparable à celui d'un tournoi de grands maîtres.

Avec le retour de l'été, c'est le retour de la rotation annuelle. Cette année, nous avons salué de façon spéciale l'ancien sergent-major de la batterie, l'adjum J.J.G. Tremblay qui est retourné au Canada pour suivre son cours de maître artilleur. Il a remis à la batterie un magnifique album de photos en bois sculpté que nous avons exposé à la place d'honneur dans le secteur de la batterie. Le nouveau sergent-major de la batterie est l'adjum J.B.N. Trépanier, promu à ce grade le 23 juillet. Nous apprenions plus tard qu'il est le plus jeune adjudant-maître des forces armées canadiennes.

Au cours du mois d'août, plusieurs membres de la batterie ont participé au cours de chef de combat qui s'est donné à la BFC Lahr. Le bombardier-chef J.A.D. Henry s'est classé premier de sa classe qui comptait 55 étudiants. Il a été promu à son grade actuel au cours de la cérémonie de remis des diplômes. La batterie a également remporté le tournoi de "Lobball" de la BFC Lahr. A cette occasion, l'adjum Trépanier, notre SMB, a été proclamé le joueur le plus productif. Sa bonne moyenne au bâton s'explique sans doute par le fait qu'il se promène l'année durant un bâton à la main.

En novembre, nous avons célébré le 20e anniversaire de la BFC Lahr. Au cours de la première semaine, la batterie a participé au défilé organisé pour marquer la réunion des anciens commandants de la base et a mis au point une démonstration illustrant l'évolution de la batterie au fil des années.

Outre sa réaction à diverses alertes et sa participation aux divers exercices, la batterie s'est impliquée à fond de train dans les activités communautaires de Lahr. Du côté des sports, nous avons notre propre équipe de hockey et nous participons aux compétitions inter-unités. Du côté des services à la communauté, nous parrainons le 2596 Corps de cadets de l'armée de terre et à l'occasion nous apportons notre aide à l'armée du salut pour la distribution des paniers de Noël. Noël, a été une période particulièrement enlevante. En effet, c'était le dernier Noël de la batterie en qualité d'unité indépendante. Les hommes ont donc pris leur dernier dîner de Noël ensemble, les enfants ont eu leur dernière réception de Noël, et nous avons eu notre dernier tournoi de curling.

THE FUTURE

Formation of the Regiment marks a major milestone in the development of the RCA and gives expanded opportunities to all. Acquisition of the best available weapon systems is the credit of the LLAD project office and the activation of the Regiment is the challenge now being grasped. Phasing-in of personnel and the schedules for delivery of weapon systems is well known. Project implementation is underway – remembering the contract was signed in July 1986. For the Regiment individual conversion training on the new guns and fire control radars begins the summer of

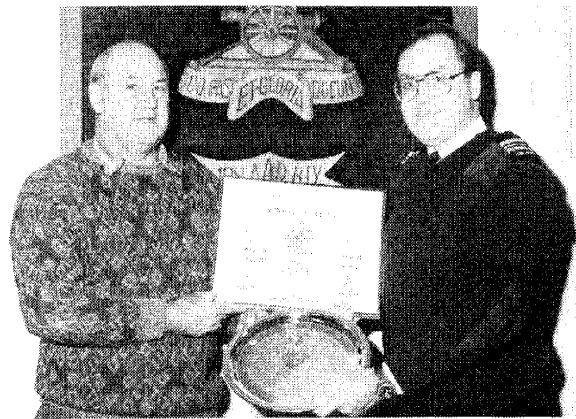
1988 with receipt of weapons in the late autumn. A new chapter in our history as the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery is being written "Quo fas et gloria ducunt."



A 129 AAD Battery Boffin manned with a "full" detachment.
Un boffin de la 129e Batterie DAA avec un détachement complet.



Change of BSM parade on 3 July. From left to right, Sgt D.E. Breen, weapons Sgt, Capt J.M. Duhamel, CO, MWO Trépanier, the new BSM, and MWO J.G.G. Tremblay, the departing BSM.
Parade pour le changement de SMB, le 3 juillet. De gauche à droite, le Sgt D.E. Breen, Sgt d'armurerie, le Capt J.M. Duhamel, Cmdt, l'Adjum J.B.N. Trépanier, nouveau SMB et l'Adjum J.G.G. Tremblay, ancien SMB.



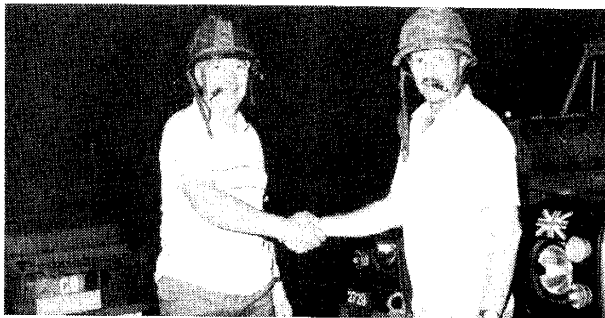
MWO John Merlin is presented a retirement certificate and silver plate on behalf of the Royal Regiment by Major Stowel.



MWO and Mrs. John Merlin are hosted to a retirement guest night by the BSM and NCO's of 128 AAD Battery at the Baden mess. The evening had some 130 guests joining to bid farewell to John who was leaving after 31 years service.



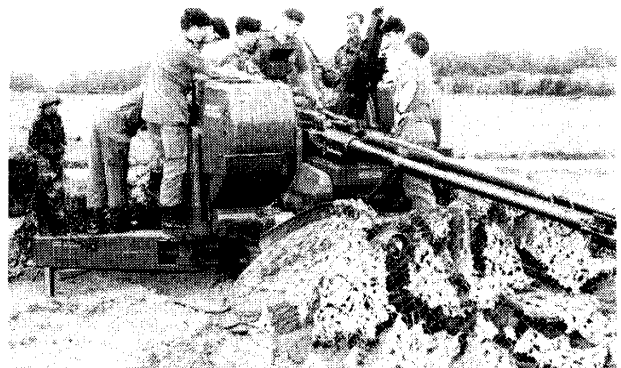
A Battery demonstration during the 20th anniversary of CFB Lahr and the former Base Commander's reunion.
 Une démonstration faite par la Batterie à l'occasion du 20e anniversaire de la Base des Forces armées canadiennes à Lahr et du rendez-vous des anciens commandants de la Base.



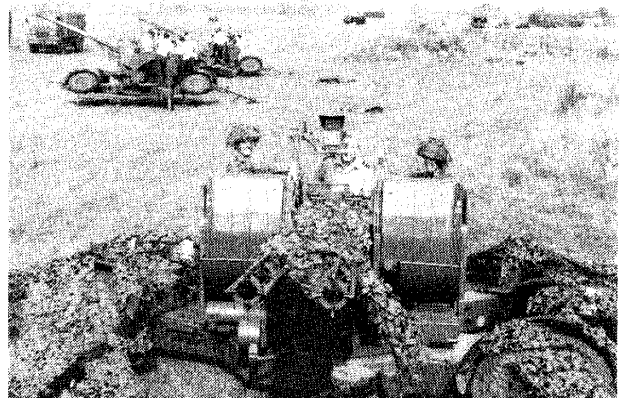
"Tough Guys" from 2729 Sqn (CWO Robertson) and 128 Battery (BSM Hamelin) start a month exchange in Baden on a friendly note. A typical Canadian Meet and Greet with beer and bratwurst in quantity.



A deployed twin 35mm gun at Baden with visiting maintenance craftsmen and the DCO (Major Vanstone).



Gunners from 129 battery observe the weapon drills of the twin 35mm gun.

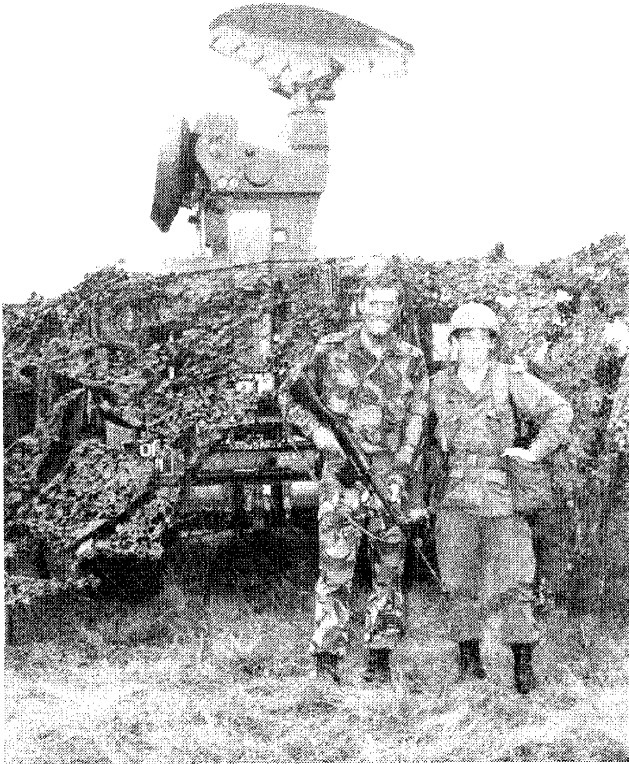


Air Commodore Sir Rex Hunt tracks with a twin 35mm gun during Visitors Day. Weapons captured in the Falklands while he was Governor held a special interest to the British and Canadian gunners.



Major Stowell and Air Chief Marshal Sir John Barraclough discuss the exchange deployment to Baden during Visitors Day. The Squadron demonstrated the gun and Skyguard systems to air defence gunners and base personnel.

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Flight Sergeant Bolding and Lt Dave Morgan seize an opportunity to observe the capabilities of Skyguard deployed in the Baden countryside.



BSM Hamelin visits the Squadron echelon to savour British rations.



Lt. Morgan and BSM Hamelin observe a firing camp in Plymouth, England. Appreciation of Canadian ranges was confirmed particularly with regard to "overland" rather than "oversea" benefits and the effects of rain.



The Colonel-Commandant, LGen Anderson, signs in to 128 Battery during his autumn visit with the air defence gunners in Germany.



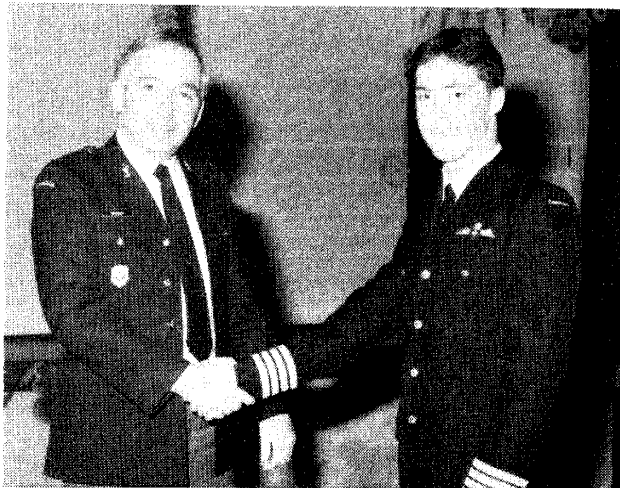
The Colonel-Commandant receives an update on the pleasures of soldiering in Baden during his visit to 128 Battery.



The 129 Battery Christmas party. WO R.J. Gingras receives his gift from Santa (Capt Duhamel) as MBdr Lagimoniere looks on. La soirée de Noël de la Batterie 129. L'Adj R.J. Gingras reçoit son cadeau du Père Noël (Le Capt Duhamel) pendant que le Bdr/c Lagimonière regarde le spectacle.



Major Stowell serves Gunner McDonald and Cpl Talbot at the Baden men's Christmas dinner.



Gunner Warren is "Base Commander of the Day" during the Baden men's Christmas dinner. Gunner Warren had also been the star attraction on stage during the overseas Christmas Tour performance. Songs from home in Canada were very much enjoyed.



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119 AIR DEFENCE BATTERY ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY

In its existence of only two and a half years 119 AD Bty has put a lot of its growing pains behind it. Maj J.G.J.C. Barabé, who saw the Battery through its infancy, turned over the reins to Maj R.D. Gunn on 2 July this year. Maj Barabé, now enjoying Staff College in Toronto, and his BK, Capt Clarke, enthralled anyone who would listen to them at Happy Hour with the stories of the Battery's first days. Events that stood out in our hazy memories include the CO's entry to the (ghost-town like) deserted AIRCRAFT HANGER painted air force blue, and the day the BX arrived with our vehicles of which all but one (the CO's/BK's/Ops O's Iltis) had to be grounded for major repairs.

Maj Gunn came to the Battery from the Air Defence Artillery School where the Air Defence AIG Course are certainly missing his mind expanding lectures on radar theory. With nearly 130 all ranks under his command, the prospect of participation in the proposed CREW trials and plans to increase our strength to an all time high, he is going to have an exciting two years.

This year went by in a blur thanks to a schedule which had us preparing for subsequent exercises before the last vehicle returned from the previous exercise. In fact, there are establishments in the Gagetown area, both commercial and military, that are unaware that the Battery is based in Chatham and believe it to be yet another artillery unit at CTC.

TRAINING

The basic skills training courses final tally includes one Basic Air Defence Communicators, three Basic Blowpipe (including one francophone serial) and one bilingual pre-CLC. All of these courses were completed without interrupting spring or fall exercises, no mean feat for a minor unit.

As for advanced training, we had our two new Lieutenants complete the Troop Commander's Course and almost all of our Sergeants are SLC trained.

ADVENTURE TRAINING

With such a crowded schedule it wasn't easy fitting in any extra-curricular training but we did manage a week of skiing in Québec during February and a raft expedition down the mighty Miramichi River in August.

It doesn't properly fit the topic but it was an adventure. On 11 June it took 10 hours and 45 minutes when 16 members of the Battery, 2 PERIs and 3 civilians joined ranks in a marathon run from Moncton to Chatham (146 km) to raise funds for the Special Olympics. Some of the older runners, the ones that didn't smoke a pack and a half of cigarettes between legs of the run, plan to invest in the company that produces Rub A5-35 before we do this run again.

EXERCISE RUNNING DOG

Only the first of what we hope will be at least an annual event, Ex RUNNING DOG was an escape and evasion exercise to which we had been invited by our neighbours in 434 Sqn. The task, although everyone in the Battery wanted to "play", was taken on by the pre-CLC course. The scenario had us hunting for downed pilots (hence 'running dogs'). LCol Mundell put a price on the scalp of LCol Henry (CO 434 Sqn) which we regret we were unable to claim. Two of his pilots were not as lucky. Fortunately, for the prisoners, first instincts of the capturing force were controlled and the prisoners were handed over to the interrogators unharmed.

SPRING EX

We celebrated the coming of spring this year with an exercise in Gagetown for IG Assessment by the IG and AIG students. With our proximity to the School these assessment adventures will be a regular event. Before returning to

Chatham the IG/AIG students combined to conduct a blowpipe firing camp. Our soldiers served as support personnel and, more importantly, as firers. Both the exercise and the firing camp were highly instructive.

EX RESPONSIVE ARCHER

Again this fall we deployed to Blue Mountain in Gagetown. For 58 long days we conducted Troop and Battery level training and provided support to several advanced air defence courses. We took advantage of the Gagetown facilities to conduct our regular qualification training on the Carl Gustav, hand grenades, small arms and NBCD. We also reacquainted ourselves with the 50 cal. and GPMG in an all arms air defence firing. Lawfield firing point hosted the Battery and our colleagues from 129 Air Defence Battery as we fired a total of 18 blowpipe missiles. Gnr MacLead took the honours of achieving the closest thing to a "kill" in the practice. At the end of the "two-by-ten" B Troop was only one minute behind C Troop in combined time for the "walk".

This exercise also gave us the opportunity to discover new skills among our soldiers. Gnr Doyon, for example, proved that he was equally at home on land and on the open seas. "Admiral" Doyon successfully navigated some of the most treacherous channels of Gagetown on HMCS Iltis. Commenting on the adventure, his first mate for the voyage, Lt Norris, remarked that his initial apprehensions about running around were unwarranted.

Since we were on exercise in Gagetown this year most of the battery joined the Remembrance Day parade at Jerusalem Monument while a small contingent met our commitment in Douglstown, just to the north of Chatham.

BATTERY HOCKEY GAME

The players on each team had been selected by drawing names from a hat. Officers, warrant officers and sergeants against the junior ranks. There was a strong suspicion of tampering with the draw when it was discovered that the men had drawn the CO, Ops O and three troop commanders.

The senior team got off to a strong start but when Capt Chaplin took to the ice the game really began to get exciting. This was probably the first game in the history of the sport where the referee was penalized. The referee, MBdr Drummond, was given 10 minutes for exhaling in the direction of the Ops O and causing him to lose his tenuous footing on the ice (read "fall on his ass"). The junior team wore us down and at the end of the 3rd period the game was tied. Although, willing to leave well enough alone the senior team was convinced to play a sudden death (an appropriate term at this stage of the game) period. The game was won when the all-star line of Troop Commanders A, B and C made a brilliant (lucky) play and scored the winning goal.

ARTILLERY DAY

This year we shared with the AD Arty School the privilege of hosting Col D.B. Walton. The battery proudly provided the welcoming quarter guard which, under the direction of Sgt Kamckey, impressed Col Walton with a superb turnout.

We took advantage of the occasion to conduct a sport day. Base Headquarters was invited and made a good showing, but in the end it was B Troop edging out C Troop.

ST. BARBARA'S DAY

To commemorate the birth of our Patron Saint the Battery began the day with a parade for LCol Boucher, the Commandant of the AD Arty School. The parade provided the opportunity to issue promotions. By 0930 hrs we had one lieutenant, two sergeants and eight gunners (trained) more than we had at 0800 hrs that day. The parade also served as the kick-off to a day of competitions. Teams from

the School and the Battery met in curling, bowling and volleyball in the morning. In the afternoon hockey was the big battle. The officers squeaked by the sergeants and warrant officers to a one point win. The real battle began when the junior ranks declared open season on a team of officers, sergeants and warrant officers. With their determination and their physical prowess the junior ranks beat their supervisors by one point.

PERSONNEL

Besides a new CO the Battery underwent a significant change in personnel this year. MWO Croucher, our first BSM, is now enjoying the Master Gunner's course in Gagetown. Capt Clarke left the position of BK to demonstrate his talents as a practical joker and a PIG (potential IG) at the AD Arty School.

The list of new arrivals and new assignments is extensive. Capt P.A. Light took on the onerous task of Ops O, thus persuading Capt A.B. Chapin to vacate that office and assume the role of BK. Lt M.G. Godefroy, fresh from the Troop Commander's course, is now Assistant Ops O. Capt K.G.W. Jean filled the role of Maintenance Troop Commander, a job previously covered by the Maintenance NCO. WO Montague acted as Troop Commander A Troop until Lt A.M. Norris arrived to take the post.

Our new BQMs, WO F. White relieved WO Sproul, who is now serving an 11 month hard labour on the AIG course. Working with the BQ until being drafted by the AD Arty School in December was WO J.E.W. Grant. WO J.A. Michaud has the position of Ops WO and WO N.A. Marnier, having returned to us from a four month task at the School, now fills the position of TSM B.

PROMOTIONS

On Artillery Day Col D.B. Walton transfigured two of our sergeants into WO Rodrigue and WO Ethier. During our first parade for our new CO, Lt D.W. Hollin became Capt D.W. Hollin. In recognition of demonstrated leadership and their willingness and ability to handle increased responsibility, MBdr Beattie, MBdr Bilsborrow, MBdr Landry and MBdr Normand received their appointments in September. On St. Barbara's Day during the Commandant's parade 2Lt M.G. Godefroy was reprimanded for being improperly dressed. The situation was quickly rectified with the issue of a new set of slip-ons which had the added spaghetti stripe. Immediately following the parade, the new Lt Godefroy went to his office and peeled the -2- from the -2Lt- on the sign on his desk. Also on this parade Sgt Frigault and Sgt Jomphe were given their present rank. Following the parade the new sergeants were briefed on their new responsibilities and their new mess dues including the fee for the St. Barbara's Day Guest Night.

CONCLUSION

The past year, as has already been mentioned, was a blur. The next year, with the impending arrival of sophisticated kit at the School, bodes good for the Battery even with the projected personnel changes. Even if the Chinese curse, "may you live in interesting times", applies here, we do not mind, for it looks as if we may be the better for it. And, after all, we do love a challenge.



Sgt Alden, as Range Officer, conducts the timed series of the sub-machine gun practice.



C Troop still in good spirits during its "two times ten".



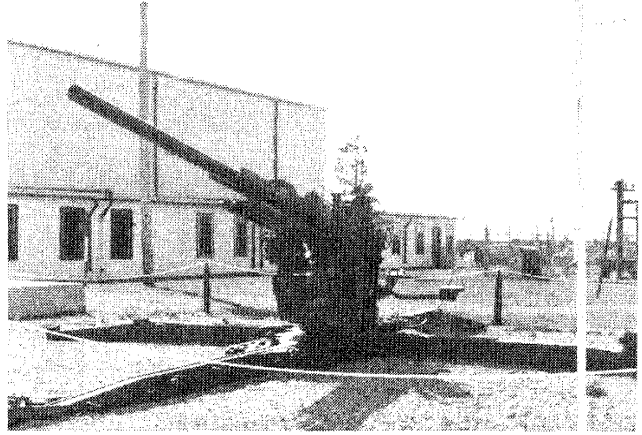
BGen Geddry, inspects Gnr Brown of Sgt Kamckey's Quarter Guard during the CommMaj Gunnander's annual inspection.

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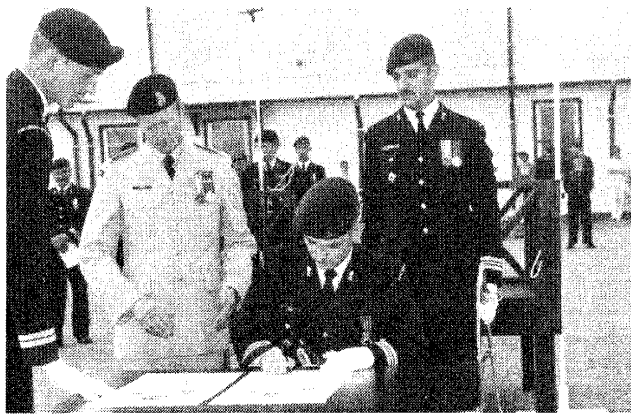
Our team for the Moncton to Chatham relay after their arrival at the destination. Over 145 kilometres in 10 hours and 45 minutes.



'Thanks to a gift from 5 RALC, one of ours comes home.' A 90mm anti-aircraft gun, like those with which the Battery was equipped in the early fifties, is now deployed outside the Battery's hangar.



Artillery Day Sports Day, Gunners MacLeod and Jobin pump out the sit-ups with the aid of Gunners Doyon and Poirier.



Under the scrutiny of BGen Geddry and his predecessor, Maj Barabé, Maj Gunn sign the Change of Command scroll. The elegant paperweight on the left is the ex-BK, Capt Clarke.

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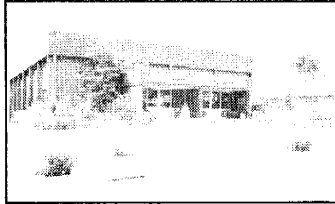


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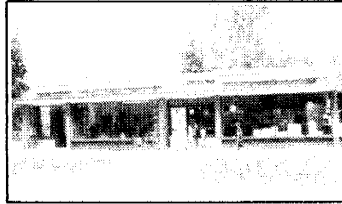


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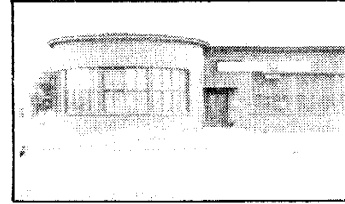
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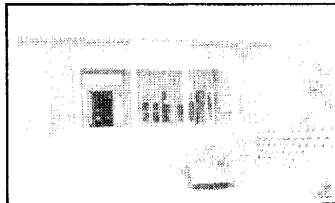
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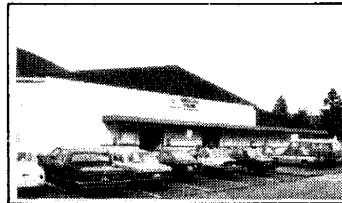
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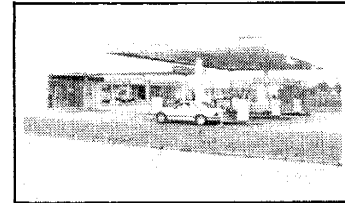
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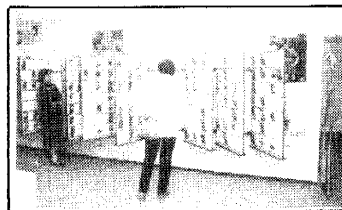
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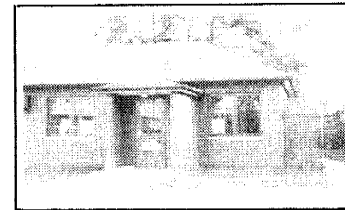
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FIELD ARTILLERY SCHOOL

INTRODUCTION

The year 1987 was like no other in recent memory. Sure we were busy, and yes, we fired lots of ammunition in support of training, but this time we did it as a "real unit" of the Canadian Forces. We now have our own "UIC" but have yet to see an increase in our establishment to support this elevated status.

As the ensuing battery commentaries will attest, we have had our share of trials and tribulations over the past year but somehow always managed to get the job done. The normal routine of classes, field exercises, demonstrations, and course reports was frequently augmented by other School activities. In July the School Exercised its Rights to the Freedom of the Town of Oromocto for the third time. This year in November we also witnessed the first physical evidence of the ultra modern training facility for the Combat Training Centre and were exhilarated when we saw the trees behind the South Parade Square being felled. The high point of the year came quietly and without much fanfare, however, in August with the formation of the Remotely Piloted Vehicle Troop.

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

Within the Battery, 1987 was neither dull nor routine. To most of the students attending courses, the School is only a series of lectures and debriefs given by the red-hats or the white-caps who belong to the instructor battalion (Field Battery as seen by Standards). Most of them are unaware of who really makes School operations so efficient.

Spread over four buildings, Headquarters Battery provides all essential services from the QM to the training Coordination Cell. I would be remiss to forget the Standards Cell, the Training Aids Section, Library, Kit Shop, Invertron, Gun Park (yes, we own all the M109s and C1s), Duty Sergeant, Barrack Warden, the Duty Driver and the TATS Detachment.

One highlight of the year was undoubtedly the ceremonies surrounding the exercising of our Freedom of the Town of Oromocto. On 25 June, Lieutenant-Colonel Morrison led the proud members of the School through the streets of Oromocto with His Worship Mayor Duffie as reviewing officer. The ceremonies included static displays of previous artillery equipment with detachments appropriately attired for the period they represented. The display consisted of 9, 12 and 25 pounders as well as the 105mm C1 and M109A3. Overall, more than 300 personnel participated in the march past culminating in Headquarters Battery's M109 roll past.

With the parade behind us, the next task was to prepare for the massive rotation that posting season always creates. We bade farewell to Lieutenant-Colonel B.S. Saunders, Chief Instructor-in-Gunnery; Major W.T. Lelievre, our Battery Commander; and numerous others. The School also bade farewell to two retiring members, with Master Bombardiers Hunter and Trider firing their last rounds down range after serving the Guns for 31 and 33 years respectively. The summer ended with the graduation ceremonies, our way of bidding farewell to those finely honed officers who overcame every possible obstacle we could imagine.

With the new blood aboard, the Battery resumed cruising speed and looked forward to the undoubtedly busy year. The Standards Section completed a major project associated with the doctrinal rebirth of the six gun single fire unit, and by the 37th draft, CIG Directive Number 17 was finally given the blessing of all (the Commandant, SSO Artillery and the Director of Artillery, just to name a few). With this out of the way, our minds turned to the planned introduction of Gun Alignment Control System (GACS) which will seriously affect most of our Course Trainin Plans.

As the year ended, all ranks could look back on a busy and productive year and look forward to the many new challenges that 1988 will bring in supporting the Schools' activities.

FIELD BATTERY

For Field Battery 1987 was another hectic year. The Battery welcomed a new Battery Commander, United States Instructor-in-Gunnery and Senior Instructor Locating; acquired a new troop – the Remotely Piloted Vehicle Troop; supplied Instructor-in-Gunnery assistance to regiments and Militia concentrations, and provided support to other Combat Training Centre schools, units and activities. As well, the normal heavy training load continued with instructors teaching over 200 Performance Objectives made up of over 1,100 Enabling Objectives to some 400 students on courses varying from the two week Militia Major Block 12 to the 10 month Instructor-in-Gunnery, Assistant Instructor-in-Gunnery and Master Gunner Courses.

With no Instructor-in-Gunnery Course graduating, the year saw relatively few changes among officers. Major D.A. (Little Chief) Lockridge retired his Battery Commander's pennant and departed for 3rd Regiment Royal Canadian Horse Artillery as Second in Command. It had been noted on several occasions that the Instructors-in-Gunnery/Assistant Instructors-in-Gunnery could neither read nor write, so a DS from Staff School in Toronto was dispatched to lead them from the wilderness. Major T.E. Brewster had calculated that he would arrive during quiet hours; however, he was wrong and he found as his first task the review of 110 course reports – due for signature the next day. Welcome to the School! Captain Steve Daniel, the United States Instructor-in-Gunnery, departed for Kansas and was replaced by Captain Mark McDonald, a native of Tennessee. Master Warrant Officer (Master Gunner) E.H. Ross, after a year of shepherding potential Master Gunners, became the Battery Sergeant-Major.

On the courses' side, Captain (now Major) G.W. Woloski barely had time to say goodbye to Master Gunner Course 8601 before Course 8602 took up residence. Two Assistant Instructor-in-Gunnery Courses graduated and two new courses began the quest for the white hat. August also brought an event of great significance to the School's Instructors-in-Gunnery as Instructor-in-Gunnery Course 8701 kicked off under the tutelage of Major J.R.G. Dupré. The Battery also conducted a full complement of shorter courses including the usual heavy influx of students for summer officer classification training.

LOCATING TROOP

The year 1987 saw Locating Troop continuing to carry out its mandates to train personnel in survey and artillery locating discipline, and to maintain the numerous survey positions in Canadian Forces Base Gagetown required by the guns and/or Trials and Evaluations and/or Range Control. These tasks kept the Troop very busy throughout the year. Courses completed included two Basic Survey Courses, an Advanced Surveyor Course, a Regimental Survey Officers Course and an Artillery Intelligence Technician Course. As well, the Troop provided instruction to the Artillery 6B, Master Gunner, Officer Classification training and Instructor-in-Gunnery Courses in Gagetown and Chatham. The Troop also filled numerous requests for survey assistance from the School and other Gagetown units and participated in the usual host of demonstration and deployments that are a never-ending part of life at the Combat Training Centre. In addition, the Troop Survey Section carried out a complete upgrading of the approximately 90 survey points on the Gagetown Ranges.

The year also saw a number of trials of new survey equipments such as the WILD SKK 3 Gyro. In addition, the recent acquisition and distribution to units of the MRA7 Tellurometer, provided additional work for the instructors.

In the summer, the Troop welcomed Major Gillies and Warrant Officer Payne fresh from the Gunnery Staff Locating Course in England and Warrant Officer Fladseth from the Assistant Instructor-in-Gunnery Course, while Captain Hamsey, the former Senior Instructor Locating, moved over to take command of the newly formed Remotely Piloted Vehicle Troop. Although not part of Locating Troop, the Remotely Piloted Vehicle Troop is a heartening indication of the renewed interest in artillery locating.

Nineteen eighty-seven was a hectic, yet very satisfying year for the School's locators. New equipment, the formation of the Remotely Piloted Vehicle Troop, and the recent White Paper on Defence all point to an even more demanding future.

REMOTELY PILOTED VEHICLE TROOP

A major step in the revitalization of locating artillery in Canada took place on 4 August 1987 when, without fanfare, the Remotely Piloted Vehicle Troop was established at the Field Artillery School under the command of the former Senior Instructor Locating, Captain Hamsey. The mission of the Remotely Piloted Vehicle Troop? To evaluate remotely piloted vehicle systems and develop command and control doctrine and concepts of employment in support of Project L1225, Unmanned Airborne Surveillance and Target Acquisition System (UASTAS).

Not everyone has the chance of participating in the establishment of a wholly new army organization and for the 14 members of the Remotely Piloted Vehicle Troop, the first five months have been filled with challenges and excitement. Growing pains have been minimized by the marvellous support provided by the National Defence Headquarters project office, the staffs at Mobile Command Headquarters and Combat Training Centre Headquarters, Canadian Forces Base Gagetown and the Locating Troop, whose accommodation the Troop temporarily shares until facilities are ready in the K-Lines.

Within two months of formation, members of the Troop commenced an incredibly busy schedule, so that by Christmas they had participated in Exercise RITE SIMPLE in Valcartier and FINAL DIVE in Kingston, evaluated a remotely piloted vehicle system in England, and began training on the Canadair CL-227 Sentinel in Montreal. This last activity was the most exciting. Five members of the Troop spent three weeks at the Canadair plant learning to fly the Sentinel – a remarkable if somewhat oddly shaped device. The year ended with a couple of short sharp recesses to set the stage for next year's training.

The coming year will see the Remotely Piloted Vehicle Troop expand its activities to complete operator training on CL-227 and commence evaluations in the field. The

Troop will also continue to participate on command post exercises, refining doctrine and concepts of employment. A highlight of next year is certain to be the Canada/United States joint evaluation of the CL-227 to take place at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

The past year has been an enormous boon to the locators of Canada and the next year promises to be even better. The Remotely Piloted Vehicle Troop is certainly making our future look brighter and brighter.

W BATTERY

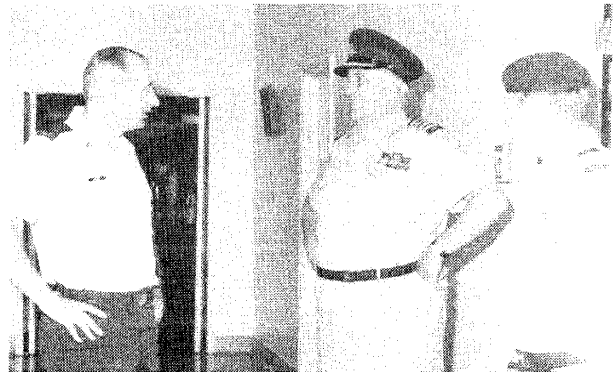
Keeping true to form, 1987 was another busy year for everyone at W Battery as from January to December we ventured south of the water tower plying our trade in a variety of taskings.

The year began with a bang as we returned from block leave to a mountain of snow and numerous courses. Phase IV and the TQ 6A Courses were to keep us busy throughout the winter. We also kicked off our Battery School with Basic Communicators, Basic Technician and Light Track Courses.

As it invariably does, the pace soon accelerated as the Forward Observation Officer, Assistant Instructor-in-Gunnery and Advanced Technician Courses became active later in the winter. During this period we also took the opportunity to conduct some annual refresher training to keep everyone current in basic soldiering skills.

Although we had our doubts at times, winter finally ended and we progressed to the muck, mire and black flies of spring. In March we managed to conduct our own Battery Commander's exercise which provided us with a unique opportunity to train as a homogeneous battery.

After block leave the Instructor-in-Gunnery, Assistant Instructor-in-Gunner, Forward Observation Officer, TQ 6A, Phase III and Advanced Technician Courses ensured that



LGen (ret'd) W.A.B. Anderson chats with CWO Morris and LCol Morrison.



184 years of experience gathered to fire the last rounds by CWOs Pollock and Francis.

momentum was maintained throughout the fall. We also completed our annual refresher training during this period.

Throughout the year we were once again witness to several visits including Brigadier-General C. Archambault, CMR; Lieutenant-General (Retired) W.A.B. Anderson, Colonel Commandant; and Colonel D.B. Walton, Director of Artillery, to name but a few. We also conducted numerous quick action demonstrations for groups such as the Combat Arms Officer Selection Board. A little close to home, Captain J.G.J.D. Wilson handed over the reins as Battery Captain to Captain D. Perras from 3rd Regiment Royal Canadian Horse Artillery. Our Battery Sergeant-Major followed suit as Master Warrant Officer Cooper D.R., soon to be Chief Warrant Officer Cooper of the Master Gunner Course, handed over his pace stick (and hockey stick) to Master Warrant Officer Davis R.E.

As the year drew to a close we all looked forward to that enduring yuletide tradition of the Miss W Battery pageant, and well deserved block leave. At the same time, however, we cast an eye towards 1988 and another busy and eventful year here in Gagetown.

CONCLUSION

Where has the last year gone? It was but just yesterday that we said au revoir to the Chief Instructor-in-Gunner, Lieutenant-Colonel B.S. Saunders, to Battery Commander Field Battery, Major D.A. Lockridge and the Sergeant-Major Instructor-in-Gunnery, Chief Warrant Officer Morris G.J.

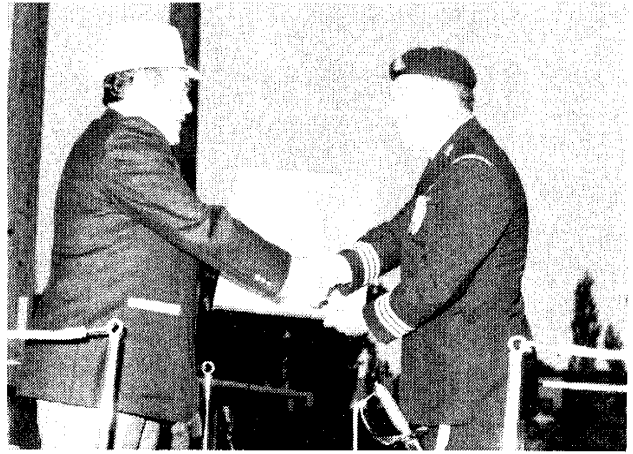
As their successors have duly noted, the Field Artillery School moves forward full steam ahead ready to meet new and exciting challenges.



"So what's what happens when you pull this string!" Last round fired by CWO Francis prior to his commissioning.



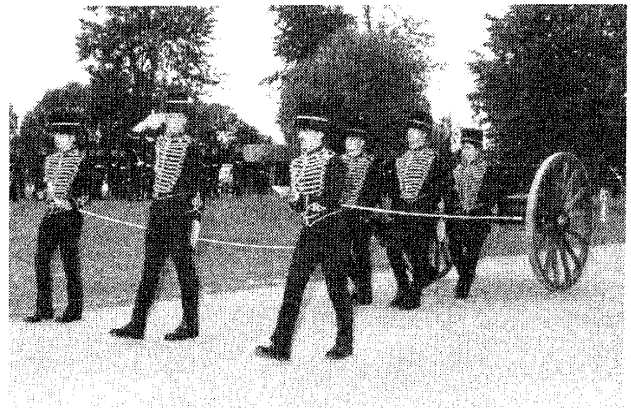
MBdr Hunter receiving from the Comdt, LCol Morrison, a Cartridge Case from his last round after serving the guns for 31 years.



His Worship Mayor Dufie and LCol Morrison during Freedom of Town of Oromocto Parade 25 June 1987.



MBdr Trider firing his last round after 33 years of service.



Freedom of the Town of Oromocto. (L-R) 2Lt Godefroy M., Lt George M., Lt Tremblay J, 2Lt St-Denis C, Lt Ford and Gnr Langille.

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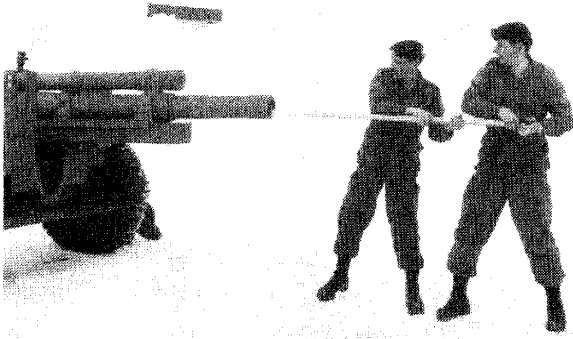
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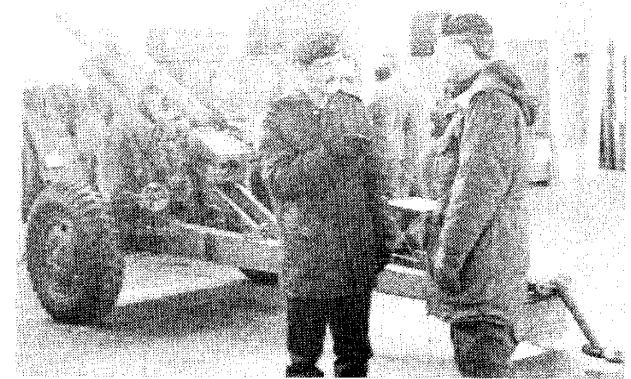
"Two is push, three is pull". Gnr Cave (left) and Bdr Davis.



Sgt Lougheed (left) and Sgt Coris enjoying another greasy sandwich for lunch.



Members of the RPV Troop with the CL-227 Sentinel L-R: WO Byers, TSM; MBdr Labbé, Air Vehicle Controller; PO2 Paquin, Payload Operator; Sgt Larivée, Payload Operator; 2Lt Rouleau, Mission Controller, Tp 2 i/c.



MWO Norris is smiling! I wonder if Sgt Lapointe is in trouble?



Appearing left to right: Bdr Pugh, MBdr Smith and Gnr Richardson during a FOO Tech Course Exercise.

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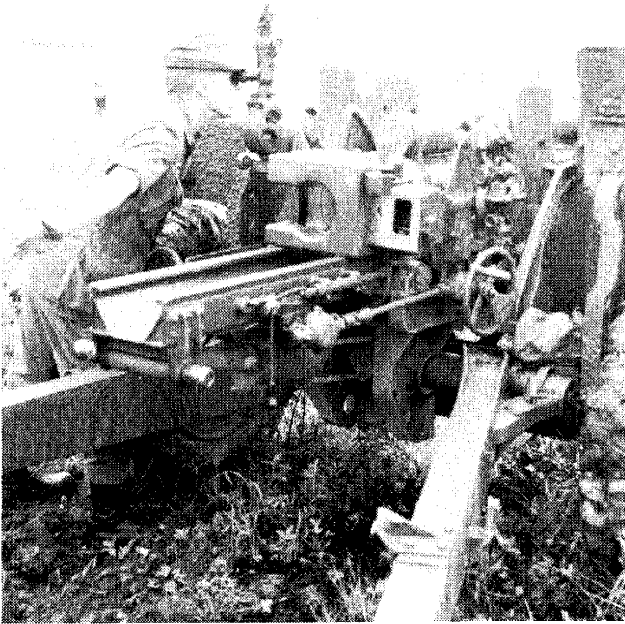
Maj J.A. Gosbee presents MWO D.R. Cooper with a briefcase from the Bty for his upcoming Master Gunner Course.



MBdr Cox demonstrates various weapons to Mrs. Boutin and Mrs. Slack during Family Day.



A diminutive detachment member, Derek Hickey (BSM W nephew) helps clean a gun during Family Day.



Gnr Kowalochuk. "Honest, Sarge, it was this big."



WO Gallant brings a gun into action during "sunny day" in support of the Combat Arms Officer Selection Board.



MBdr Dempsey and Gnr Graham demonstrate to the Army Cadets how simple gunnery can be!



The correct method on how to do a "Swan Dive" over a C1 Howitzer!



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AIR DEFENCE ARTILLERY SCHOOL

L'ECOLE D'ARTILLERIE DE DEFENSE ANTIAERIEENNE

Durant la dernière année, les "artilleurs de la Miramichi" ont comme il se doit été très occupés. Les activités de l'école se multipliaient avec l'addition de nombreux cours qui faisaient suite à l'annonce de l'achat des nouvelles armes de défense antiaérienne et ce en plus des cours de progression de carrière. Des groupes d'instructeurs sont allés en Angleterre pour prendre le premier contact avec les canons GDF-005 de 35mm et le radar de contrôle de tir Skyguard pendant qu'au pays l'école changeait de commandant et que débutait la construction du nouvel édifice qui devrait être nôtre en janvier 1989. L'année 87 se termina dans l'euphorie pour les atilleurs avec l'annonce de la création du "4AD Régiment" et la confirmation de l'arrivée des premiers obusiers pour février 1988.

L'annonce américaine du choix de l'ADATS comme gagnant du concours de sélection d'arme dans le cadre du programme de "Line of Sight Heavy FAAD" nous permet d'être fier de notre choix et nous assure pour l'avenir de grandes possibilités d'exploitation et d'échanges d'idées et personnel avec l'armée américaine. Le défi de conversion est grand pour tous les membres de l'école. Nous pouvons cependant être confiant car si le succès de l'avenir est à la mesure des activités de cette dernière année nous fournirons aux Forces canadiennes d'excellents "artilleurs de défense antiaérienne".

CHANGE OF COMMAND

On 11 August 1987, the first Change of Command of the Air Defence Artillery School took place at CFB Chatham between LCol H.P. Mundell, CD and LCol J.L.H.L.P. Boucher, C. The Reviewing Officer for the parade was the Commander CTC, BGen A.L. Geddry, CD. In attendance were the Colonel Commandant, LGen W.A.B. ANDERSON, OBE, CD; DArty, Col D.B. Walton, OMM, CD; Director General Reserves and Cadets, BGen R. Beaudry, CD; Col (Ret) D.V. Hameson, LLAD Project Manager, and LCol T.J. Guilfer, CD, SSO Arty FMCHQ.

Under threat of very dark skies, which, true to gunner tradition, passed safely without deluging the ceremonies, the change of command commenced with the arrival of the formation commander, BGen Geddry. LCol Mundell presented the School as ready for inspection and then, for the last time as its Commandant, he and BGen Geddry, accompanied by the Col Comd and DArty, inspected the parade.

Following the signing of the documents and presentation of gifts, the new Commandant, LCol Boucher, took over the parade and the School marched past with LCol Mundell receiving the salute. An all ranks reception was held following the parade and later that evening festivities were held in the officers and senior NCMs messes.

COURS D'INSTRUCTEURS DE CANON/SKYGUARD

En juillet 87 l'Ecole envoyait pour la première fois, à Faldingworth en Angleterre, une équipe de dix membres sur le cours d'instructeur de Canon/Skyguard. Le cours s'est terminé en septembre au moment où la deuxième équipe arrivait pour le cours suivant. Le but de ces cours, qui étaient sous la responsabilité d'Oerlikon, était de permettre à l'Ecole de pouvoir éventuellement former des membres d'équipage à Chatham même.

Ces cours consistaient entre autres à enseigner les manoeuvres d'équipage, l'entretien, les tactiques aériennes ennemies et comment les contrer puis les façons de déployer le Skyguard et le GDF-005 canon de 35mm, en campagne. Chaque cours a passé une semaine au champ de tir

réel Britannique de Manorbier, Wales. Le premier tir effectué par un équipage canadien avec de la munition canadienne, sur une manche à air de six mètres de long, eut comme résultat 80% de coups au but sur la première cible.

L'unité de contrôle du tir "Skyguard" qui est le centre nerveux du système, effectue les calculs servant à résoudre le problème d'artillerie de la défense antiaérienne et les transmet aux canons commandés à distance qui alors poursuivent la cible assignée jusqu'au moment du tir.

210 AIR DEFENCE WORKSHOP

The role of 210 AD Workshop is to provide first line maintenance to the School and second line maintenance for the new LLAD equipment of the School and 119 AD Bateria. To do this, it has a presently small nucleus of fifteen dedicated and enthusiastic technicians waiting to attend courses on the Skyguard, ADATS and G-005 35mm guns.

210 AD Workshop takes its namesake from the RCEME workshop established at Camp Picton, Ontario, in 1947. During its twenty year existence, 210 Wksp RCEME provided support to a number of units, which also included the RCSA (AA). Many of the problems encountered by the original unit, such as finding adequate facilities, have withstood the test of time and are being repeated today. Anyone having knowledge of artifacts and memorabilia from the original 210 Wksp are requested to contact the workshop with the information.

The future looks very bright indeed, with the increased number of personnel in 1989, when workshop strength will grow to fifty-two all ranks, a new building to work in, and much better working conditions. The challenges the new equipment brings will provide workshop members with renewed association with the air defence family for many years to come.

LA BATTERIE D'INSTRUCTION DE MAINTENANCE

Maintenant qu'ils ont gradués, les nouveaux instructeurs doivent donner des cours de réadaptation sur les nouvelles armes, aux unités de défense antiaérienne. Par la suite, les IT et les AIT auront la responsabilité de donner tous les cours concernant ces nouvelles armes. Pour l'instant tous les efforts sont tournés vers la réadaptation. En automne 1988 les premiers instructeurs iront sur le cours d'ADATS et le cycle complet recommencera.

HQ BATTERY

Headquarters Battery experienced many changes in the past year. The major development in the battery was the growth of the Standards empire to its full strength of nine all ranks consisting of gunner and EME sections. The standards section has been involved with course CTP revision and producing all training documentation required to bring the new equipment into service. With the addition of a Training Development Officer to the establishment, the section's capabilities have been greatly enhanced.

Another area that experienced growth in the battery was the library and training aids section, with the addition of a full time librarian and professional graphic artist. The quality of training aids in the School now rivals other training establishments within the forces.

The remainder of the battery is composed of the Training Coordination Cell, QM and Admin Cells. The Trg Coord Cell was kept extremely busy with the details of range expansion, and the QM with preparations for receiving the new equipment. The clerical support proved to be second to none, and disc after disc was filled on the word processors.

The following poem was submitted from the School Maintenance Standards section, and is worthy of repeating:

THE LEME STANDARDS SECTION

*Some of our story has already been told.
And to describe the rest, I intend to be bold.
Some of us here have too much to do.
We've been off to Borden for SIT 9 and 10 too.*

*For all of us here, more courses to come.
Some good, some bad, none all that much fun.
Away from friends, and our family loved ones
The training is needed for the job yet to come.*

*Many others it seems are much busier than we
Members of the Corps of Canadian Artillery.
Their training is busy, their schedule is packed.
But they have had something, that we have lacked.*

*What is that you say? Why, I'll tell you, my friend.
Students! Students to teach from beginning to end.
Students to instructor when that first gun arrives.
Something that will affect all of our lives*

*The Artillery say "UBIQUE", and say it with pride.
And "Everywhere" have LEME along at their side.
"ARTE ET MARDE", our craftsman do say.
"By skill, and by fighting," we teach them today.*

*Our mottos are true, we each do our best.
Artilleryman/Craftsman put to the test.
Our new piece of kit is very soon to arrive.
Air Defence Artillery School will then be truly alive.*

*Gunner and Maintainer, a school built for each.
Something quite new but well in our reach.
The friendships are many, the camaraderie true.
We support each the other, a concept not new.*

*Off on course again soon, much more yet to learn.
The evening candle I've learned to burn.
The end rest of this time away from home.
Is not just this ARTY/LEME Air Defence poem.*

*It will be a tradesman trained, to handle the worst.
While working with the best, who fire the first.
A tradesman skilled, yes, and you will see.
Soldier first, Craftsman next, as it always must be.*

UBIQUE/ARTE ET MARTE

COURS

Le mois de juin 1987 mettait fin aux cours d'IT et AIT (AD) 8601. D'une durée d'un an, ces cours ont permis aux étudiants d'apprendre tous les détails de l'artillerie de défense antiaérienne moderne. Parmi les sujets les plus populaires on retrouve l'électronique, l'aérodynamique, les radars et la tactique. La fin des cours 8601 permettait de faire place aux cours 8701 qui commençaient en août.

En plus des cours majeurs, l'Ecole offrait deux cours de Commandant de Détachement de Blowpipe sur lesquels le BdrC Rollin de la 128 AAD Bty et le BdrC Cousins de la 119 AD Bty finirent premiers. En octobre commençait le cours de Commandant de Section de Blowpipe. Le cours de Commandant de troupe de défense antiaérienne fut donné à quatre candidats dont un LEME.

En janvier 1988 l'Ecole offrait le dernier cours sur le Boffin 40mm sur lequel on comptait six étudiants. L'artilleur Kent de la Bie U du 3RCHA qui faisait son tir de qualification a prouvé que le Boffin peut être encore utile en détruisant une cible TATs avec un coup droit au but. L'artilleur Lees de la 128 AAD Bty a terminé premier sur ce cours.

En plus de tous ces cours, nous avons également enseigné aux cours de Fonctions d'Etat-Major de l'Artillerie et celui de Maître canonnier.

TRAINING SUPPORT BATTERY

Training Support Battery, commanded by Captain J. Willis, continued to provide excellent support to the School throughout the past year. Total strength of the battery increased to the established strength of fifty all ranks, due to the number of postings in from the far reaches of the air defence world. Unique within the Royal Regiment is the battery's BX, who is a LEME officer! Lt D. McNamara not only is qualified in his own classification, but is also a fully qualified air defence troop commander by virtue of his taking a recent Air Defence Troop Commanders course.

The role of Trg Sp Bty is to provide the equipment and personnel required to support the variety of courses run at the School. With only fifteen vehicles on strength, the battery accumulated a total of 113,938 accident-free kilometers in 1987. The students from the various courses frequently seek the advice of the battery's drivers for the best deployment locations, and the vehicles can almost navigate the route between Chatham and Gagetown by themselves considering the number of times they have made that trip. In addition, to providing support to the School, the battery has found the time to send its own members away on courses and taskings, and has had occasion to do adventure training. Exercise PADDLEBOAT I and II (dubbed DELIVERANCE I and II) consisted of rafting trips on the Nepisiguit River in northern New Brunswick. Despite the lowest water levels in years, the majority were able to paddle, push and drag their rafts down the river much to the merriment of the local trout population, which were to have been caught and grace the skillets of the men!

EYE TO THE FUTURE

On 26 November 1987, a sod turning ceremony was held at CFB Chatham which marked the beginning of construction of a new building. The building will house the administration offices, classrooms, maintenance bays and 210

Mess des Adjudants & Sergents

CFB



BFC

VALCARTIER Warrant Officers & Sergeants' Mess

OPERATING HOURS	HEURES D'OPERATION
Mon. - Thurs. 11:00 - 13:00 16:00 - 23:00	Lundi - Jeudi
Friday 11:00 - 13:00 16:00 - 01:00	Vendredi
Saturday 11:00 - 01:00	Samedi
Sunday 11:00 - 23:00	Dimanche

Wksp. The Commandant, LCol Boucher took great pride in presiding over the ceremony which saw the Base Commander, Col M. Lee, and the LLAD Proj Manager, Col (Retd) D.V. Hampson, turn the first shovel of sod, which was witnessed by representatives from the local municipal and provincial governments. This small gesture provided tangible evidence that the new Air Defence School for the Canadian Forces would soon become a reality.

On 27 November, additional good news was received when the Minister, the Honorable Perrin Beatty, announced the authorization of 4 Air Defence Regiment RCA. The Regiment is to consist of 128 and 129 AAD Batteries at Baden and Lahr, and 127 AD Battery and 4 AD Wksp at Lahr.

The year has been busy indeed, and the road will be full of new challenges and a good amount of hard work. The restructuring of the air defence units, arrival of new equipment, and the training of all personnel will demand the utmost of effort from everyone. With their continued support and dedication, the integration and function of all aspects will come together and the Royal Regiments previously set high standard will prevail as before. The Air Defence Artillery School is prepared and capable of meeting all of our future challenges.



LGen Anderson signs the guest book while BGen Geddry and Col Lee look on.
Le Lgen Anderson signe le registre des invités.



The DComdt and RSM present LCol Mundell with his gift on behalf of all ranks of the School.
Le Cmdt/A et le SMR presentent au Lcol Mundell son cadeau au nom de tous les membres de l'école.

Miramichi Electronics

Kenwood Car Stereo Cobra Radar Detectors
Sales and Installation

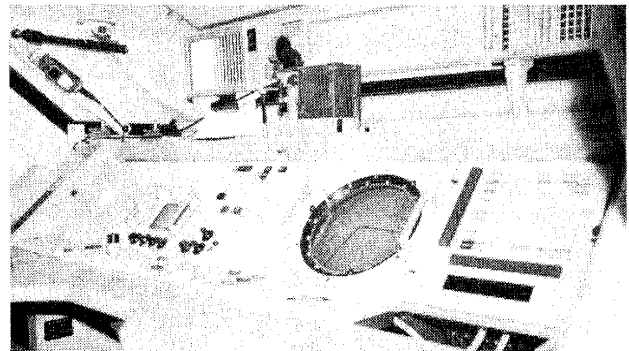
40 Pleasant St. Newcastle, New Brunswick



LCol Mundell receives his pennant from Bdr Otis.
Le Bdr Otis presente le fanion du commandant au Lcol Mundell.



LCol Boucher signs the document accepting command of the School.
Le Lcol Boucher signe le document officiel indiquant qu'il accepte le commandement de l'école.



The GDF-005 35mm gun, deployed 150m away from the Skyguard radar, awaits orders for the next engagement.
Le canon GDF-005 de 35mm qui est déployé à 150m du radar Skyguard attend les ordres pour le prochaine tir.

CARTER

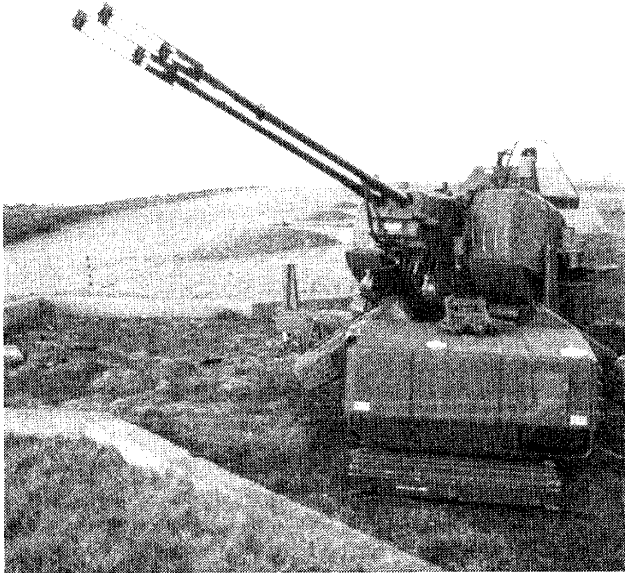
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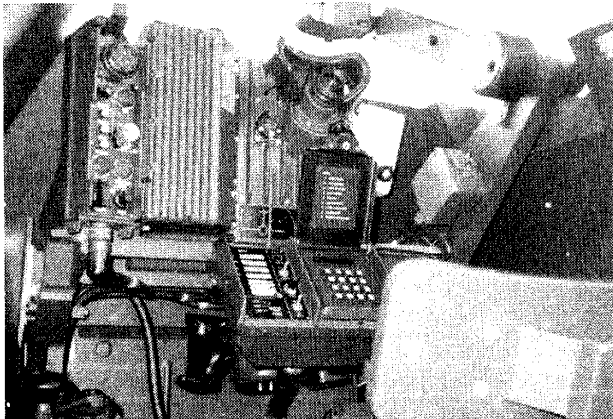
CARTER

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The GDF-005 35mm gun in action on the Manobie range.
Le canon 35mm GDF-005 en position sur les champs de tir Manobier.



The technical gunner's dream! The gunner's cabin on the GDF-005 35mm gun complete with an optical sight, control box and the Gun King computer keyboard and display.
Le technologie moderne, le rêve de tout artilleur. Nous voyons ici le compartiment du canonier.

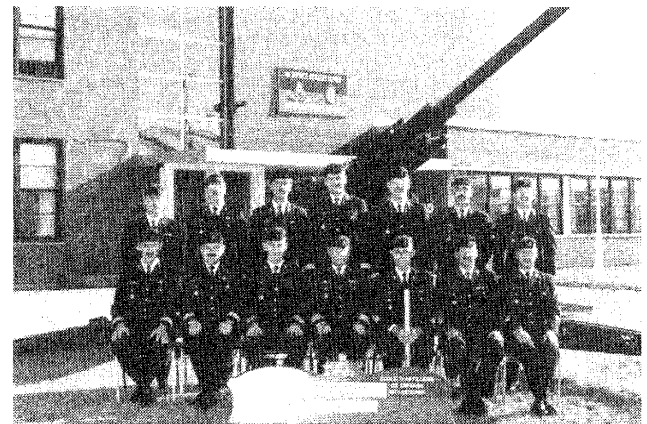


Bdrs Estensen, Kochen, Skaarup, Watson and Sgt McIntyre rafting on the Nepisiguit River during Exercise Paddleboat.
Nous voyons ici le Bdr Estensen, Bdr Kochen, Bdr Skaarup, Bdr Watson et Sgt McIntyre descendant la Rivière Népisiguit lors de l'exercice "Paddle Boat".



Cpl Tremblay J.P., junior member of 210 AD Wksp, accepting LEME badge from BGen J.I. Hansen, DGLEM, on behalf of the LEME Branch.

Le Cpl Tremblay J.P., membre le plus jeune de 210e Atelier DA, recevait au nom de la branche LEME, leur emblème présenté par le Bgen J.I. Hansen.



INSTRUCTOR IN GUNNERY/AIR DEFENCE COURSE 8601.

Back row: Capt M.P. Gilewicz, CD, Capt D.M. Quesnelle, Capt J.G. Boissonneault, Capt J.P.F. Lepine, CD, Capt J.J.S.B. Proulx, Capt J.J.L. Pinsonneault, Capt C.R. Kiltford.

Front row (Staff): Capt B.C. Hawkins – Instructor, Capt J.J.J. Pel-lan, CD, Course Officer, Maj R.D. Gunn, CD – SI AD, LCol HP Mundell, CD Commandant, CWO C.D.R. Francis, CD – RSM, WO Nickerson, CD – Course Warrant Officer, WO Bouchard – Course Admin NCO.



AD AIG CRSE 8701

Left to right: WO A. Critchley, WO J.E. LeBuis, WO J.V. LaBrie, MWO A.R. Burgess, Sgt. J.C. Doiron, WO T.H. Lee, WO J.W. Ethier, WO J.A. Rodrigue, Capt M.B. Armstrong, WO D.R. Heimpel, Capt M.P. Gilewicz, WO M.R. McEwan, WO R.L. Hawkins, WO E.W. Beal, WO D.W. Downard, WO P.R.; Smith, WO J.D. San-terre, WO J.G. Sproul.



BLOWPIPE SECTION COMMANDER COURSE 8701
 Back row: A/Sgt Trask, A/Sgt Gabriel, A/Sgt Miller, A/Sgt Giroux, A/Sgt Leduc, A/Sgt Postil, A/Sgt Frigault, A/Sgt Cartmell.
 Centre row: A/Sgt Grass, A/Sgt Brunette, A/Sgt Jomphe, A/Sgt Kotter, A/Sgt Power, A/Sgt Aldred, Sgt Landreville, A/Sgt Webster, A/Sgt Chamberland, A/Sgt DesLauriers.
 Front row: WO McIntyre, CD, Capt Lepine, CD, LCol Boucher, CD, CWO Hamelin, CD, WO Marner, CD.

**AIR DEFENCE ARTILLERY SCHOOL
 CFB CHATHAM
 INSTRUCTOR-IN-GUNNERY COURSE
 8701**

NOTES FROM THE "PIG PEN"

Pig (Potential IG) Definition – PIGEON: the seemingly endless period of time that a PIG spends on course.

Greetings from the Air Defence Instructor-In-Gunnery Course 8701. This year's version of the AD IG Course has seven budding students including: Captains Mike Calnan, Bob Benay, Dan LeBlanc, Dan Cook, Phil Jourdeuil, Pierre Bruneau and Rob Clarke, all of whom are looking forward to the end of the course sometime in June.

The above cast of characters are carefully being tutored in the fine art of becoming Instructors by Major G. McAlpine, Captain Bruce Hawkins, and Captain Benoit Proulx, who are in turn supported by WO Nickerson, WO Jorden and WO Plemel. As one can surmise, the one on one student to instructor ratio keeps us quite challenged!

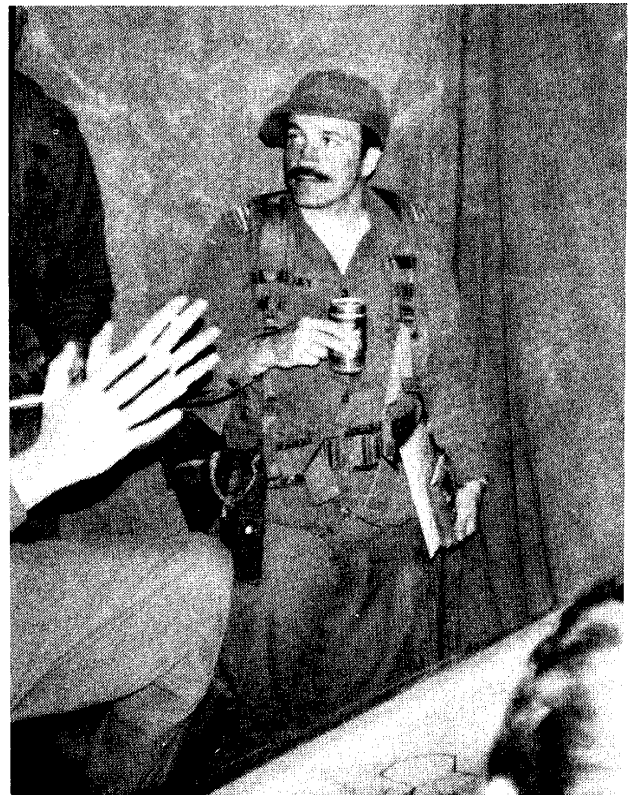
The course started with the inevitable in house TDC 1 course quickly followed by the Combined Arms Officers Tactics course at sunny CTC Gagetown. Upon return to Chatham the air defence training started in earnest. A large amount of tactics and principles of employment and deployment concerning the various natures of Canadian and Allied air defence gun and missile systems managed to keep us busy. This portion was completed with a week-long FTX supported by the men and equipment of 119 AD Bty. The exercise "OPAL MINE" gave the students a chance to put all the good theory and CPX practices into action. Following OPAL MINE, the course got into the thick of the math, ballistics, radar and the other associated electronic subjects, all of which is required background for today's Air Defence Instructor-in-Gunnery.

The course has not always been "fun and war games". The Staff Duties course was run in Chatham by Capt John Crosman and featured a healthy portion of locating information as provided by Major Gillis and WO Smith from the "Locating School". Following this merriment, the CIG allowed us to take some leave for the holidays, needless to say, no one objected and we all parted company for the leave period.

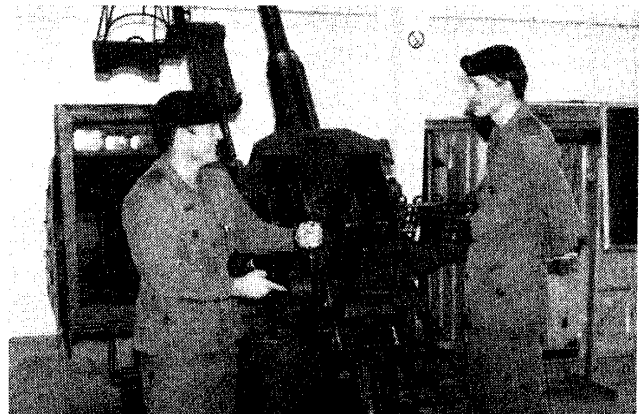
Upon return, the Training Development staff from

CTC helped to improve instruction by running the TDC 2 courses. It seems that our counterparts on the Field IG course have a larger TD budget than we do, as their course came up to Chatham to receive some much needed Air Defence training. The Field IG Course was treated to the best theatrical talent on the Miramichi, as the AD IG Course conducted its Airspace Control playlet. The second of the other members of the audience applauding awoke our confreres just in time to leave, taking away with them the newly absorbed knowledge on Airspace Control.

At the time of writing, the course was counting penalties for its "forced" trip to Europe, an effort designed to give us a better appreciation for the employment of AD systems and airspace control in a European environment. All the students and instructors are looking forward to the trip to Fort Bliss and more importantly to the end of June, when we will be unleashed and will go forth spreading the AD gospel. Until then, keep in mind that the enemy uses his airpower as an extension of his indirect firepower. "The missiles, thank God, the missiles!!!!"



Captain Bob Benay demonstrating that "Tactics are determined by the Senior Officer present" look.



Captains Pierre Bruneau and Rob Clarke making history – course 8701 will be the last AD IG course to work on the Boffin gun.



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SHORTS

RCA BATTLE SCHOOL

INTRODUCTION

Since its inception in 1981, the RCA Battle School has grown and adapted to the many changes and expansions experienced by the Royal Regiment. To use an analogy, the School could perhaps be compared to an unwritten book of culture. Through trial and error, the earliest staff members composed its first editions, recording with great detail the history, procedures, techniques and "savoir-faire": the basic collected wisdom of the culture. This book was handed down to their replacements who learned more, added new paragraphs, blotted out some old or outdated sentences, and passed it on again. So it was in 1987 as the School experienced changes that had to be analysed, acted upon, and assimilated into that portion of the Gunner family known as the RCA Battle School.

CHANGE OF COMMAND

Predominant of these events was our Change of Command Parade. After a couple of weeks of closely scrutinized drill practice, the RSM determined that all was ready for the Big Day. So on the sunny morning of June 26, approximately 120 soldiers of the RCA Battle School accompanied by the Air Command Band, gathered on the Gunner Parade Square for the dual purpose of a graduation and Change of Command parade. They participated in both the pass-out parade of two TQ3 training troops and the formal welcoming of the new CO, LCol R. Hoyland. The parade was reviewed by the Base Commander, Colonel L.T.B. Mintz. Several other dignitaries were also in attendance, most notably, the Director of Artillery, Colonel D.B. Walton. As well as welcoming LCol Hoyland, all ranks wished the departing CO, Maj J.P. Culligan, and his family, best wishes for an enjoyable year while he attends Staff College in Pakistan.

NEW FACES

As well this past summer, we saw several other positions either change hands or be upranked. Specifically, the CO's position has now become that of a LCol, the CI is now a Maj and the RSM is officially a CWO. The new CI is Major G.A. Gallop, who took over from Captain G.D. Lind. The RSM, CWO Young, will remain with us for a while longer.

COMPUTERS

The early part of 1987 saw the arrival of another guest and perhaps another challenge to the RCA Battle School: the Automated Data Processing consultant from Ottawa. He alerted the staff to the arrival in early 1988 of the as yet undecided "dreaded" or "godsend" computer system for Battle School administrative functions. The system is to be quite all-encompassing: it will coordinate and assist in the performance of the OR, MT, SQMS, UMS, Tech Sp, Stds and Training Troop function and needs. Even our computer pessimists agree it will eventually lighten the paper load on everybody and speed up the day to day operations of the School. If he was not totally confused by the fifth day of his visit, the consultant left with a wealth of information on our needs and expectations for a computer system. Perhaps, next year's article will come directly from our new laser printer . . .

GRADUATES

During the year, nine TQ3, one CLC and one JLC courses began and completed their training at the RCA Battle School comprising an intake of 355 candidates and resulting in 257 graduates. Two of the TQ3 troops were reviewed by another very distinguished visitor during their graduation ceremonies on 20 March. Our visitor was a former Base Commander of CFB Shilo, and currently the Commandant of Collège Militaire Royale, BGen C. Archambault, OMM, CD, ADC.

The JLC course was a first for the School which provided a unique opportunity for us to review the effects of fe-

male personnel living and working within a co-ed Combat Arms Battle School environment. This was done in anticipation of female TQ3 recruits arriving in upcoming years. Several modifications to quarters were made to accommodate both sexes adequately – as were modifications to some outlooks on training – however, with a minimum of difficulty, the course was brought to a very successful conclusion. More mixed-gender JLC courses are planned for the future.

Another first for training occurred when TQ3 Air Defence courses were loaded for the Battle School during the summer months of 1987. With several Air Defence qualified NCOs and officers on staff, these last quickly set to work on a course training plan combining the main elements of GMT, Basic Boffin and Driver Wheeled into the course structure. For the first time, one of our training troops deployed to a bivouac area at the Boffin site in the south end of the ranges. This provided a unique opportunity for staff and students since all training was conducted in a field environment for a three week period. The ins and outs of bivouac life were experienced by all concerned.

SUPPORT TO GATES

The RCA Battle School once again assisted the German Army Training Establishment Shilo (GATES) by providing live artillery fire in support of the Black Bear armoured live fire exercise. The School is always willing to accommodate this exercise where possible since GATES not only provides all ammunition but also it allows newly badged gunners to fire (after adjustment) approximately 200 rds on to one objective over a 2-hour period. The gun position, while not providing a good view of the actual battle run, does provide a view of the total mayhem caused by a four gun firing unit unleashing 30 rds fire for effect (no interval). Needless to say, this is an enjoyable exercise on the gun position for all involved. The Adjt, Capt Kearney, also had the advantage of acting as Artillery Liaison Officer and FOO for the Brigade group commander and participated in the live fire battle runs. Almost as important a duty for a liaison officer, Capt Kearney and sub call sign GPO, Lt Roberts, lent their support to the GATES farewell party after the exercise. A great deal of information was exchanged including several renditions of "The Screw Guns" and other equally informative songs as well as many large mugs of German refreshments. The School was congratulated by the various battalion commanders for a job well done both at the gun end and as social ambassadors for the Royal Canadian Artillery.

As a further mention of social highlights, our Adjt, Capt P.E. Kearney was married in April and shortly thereafter departed for CLFCSC in Kingston. Lt Bachynsky did an admirable job of filling his shoes but all concerned were happy to see the return of Capt Kearney upon completion of his course in late December. Then, Lt Bachynsky got married. Rumour has it that no more single officers will be posted in to this position!!

During the week of November 16 to 20, CFB Shilo and the RCA Battle School were co-hosts to the Royal Canadian Artillery Junior Officers Course. This event is unique to the Combat Arms, and particularly to the Artillery. The course is designed to educate the junior officers of the Royal Regiment in the traditions, ethics, history and future of the of the Artillery. The course heard such distinguished speakers as the Colonel Commandant of the Royal Regiment, LGen W.A.B. Anderson (Retd), Brig P.A.S. Todd (Retd), BGen J.N.R. Gagnon (Retd) and Brig W.S. Ziegler. All participants, speakers and distinguished guests left the week once again with an understanding of the uniqueness of the Artillery family.

NEW KIT

Finally, 1987 brought the issue of two new but very different yet crucial pieces of kit. Specifically these were the arrival of the new C7 and C9 Small Arms and the issue of

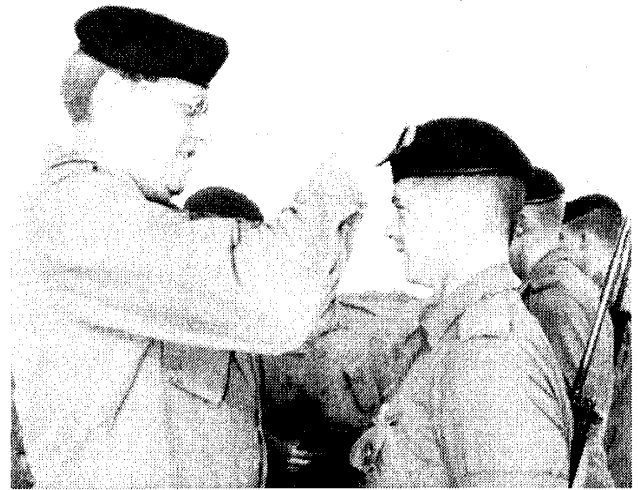
the DEU.

As the gears were set in motion for a conversion course and rewrite of the basic Shoot-to-Live program, the instructors and staff of the RCA Battle School anxiously awaited the chance to test the new weapons on the ranges. It is safe to say that all were more than a little surprised and pleased with the ease of handling, accuracy and fire power that the C7 and C9 provided.

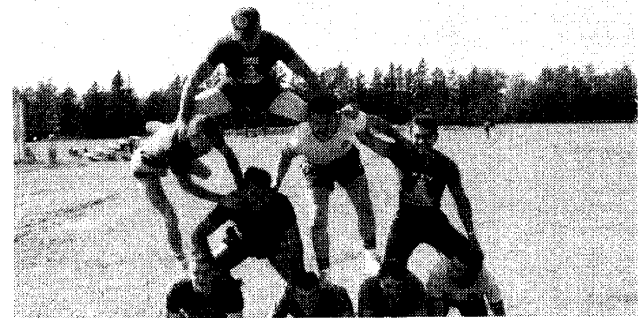
With a bit more reluctance and not quite the universal concurrence on fit and ease of handling, all the staff were finally issued their winter DEUs. Most agree that the appearance is an improvement as is the material, tested yearly on cold Remembrance Days at CFB Shilo.

PROSPECT/RETROSPECT

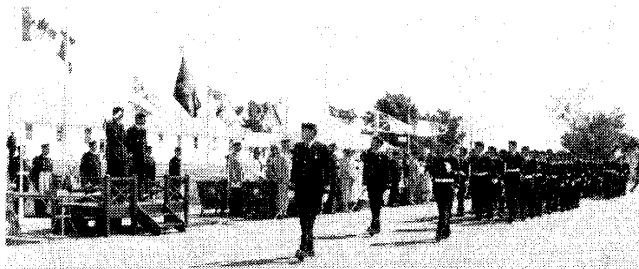
1987 was a year of change at the Battle School and, while perhaps not as busy as the year before, provided a series of unique challenges that kept the School moving at a quick pace. The upcoming year will soon move into full swing with a greater than establishment share of courses to be run including several more Air Defence TQ3 troops. It has yet to be determined if we will receive female recruits in the near future, however, the School will approach the task with enthusiasm if this happens. We'd like to thank the incremental staff for a job well done, welcome our new staff, and wish farewell to the people moving upward and onward in the year to come. 1987 was a very good year at the RCA Battle School and we pass on our best wishes in 1988 to all members of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery.



LCol R. Hoyland, CO, "badges" Gunner Collins R.C., Aug 87. A proud moment in a young man's life.



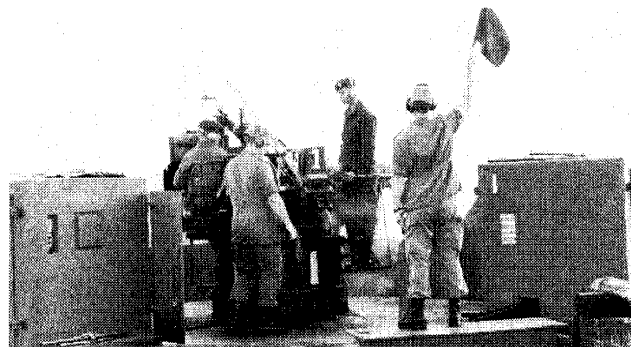
Mutual support demonstrated by the Combat Leader's Course. Left to right: (bottom) Gnr Smith, Bdr Bourne, Bdr Martin, Gnr De-gaust; (middle) Sgt. Linder, Gnr Stewart, Bdr Henry, Bdr Smith; and (top) MBdr Washik.



26 June 1987 – The departing CO, Maj J.P. Culligan, takes his last salute as LCol R. Hoyland leads the School for the first time.



Lt J.A. Bachynsky again shows his athletic prowess during a Sports Afternoon. Should that be Lt Jim McMahan . . . ?



Live Boffin firing during our first TQ3 022 course in Sept 1987.



"HALT . . . ACTION REAR" – another busy day for a TQ3 course on the Shilo ranges.



Sgt Flett debriefs his det " . . . now back in '78, when I was with the Airborne . . . "

Long-range artillery, mortar, and rocket launcher positions can now be quickly located by U.S. Army troops from beyond the weapons' maximum ranges with the Hughes Aircraft Company AN/TPQ-37 Firefinder. The highly mobile radar, currently in production for the Army and several friendly nations, operates so rapidly that it needs only to track a shell or rocket for a few seconds to determine its point of origin, even during barrages when it has to track many projectiles at the same time. It has the power and refined discriminants needed to reject clutter and to track objects with low radar cross sections. AN/TPQ-37 can also provide impact locations, thus allowing counterfire on the highest priority targets. Built-in test equipment prints out fault locations so that most repairs can be made in the field.

A network of "smart" digital battlefield radios provides accurate battlefield positions to U.S. Marines and their commanders, letting them know at all times where they and friendly forces are located. The Position Location Reporting System (PLRS), developed by Hughes for the U.S. Army and Marine Corps, consists of master stations, and specialized radios that can be hand carried by a Marine in the field, mounted in vehicles or aboard aircraft. PLRS weighs approximately 23 pounds, and includes a battery, antenna, and readout device. Master stations include a radio and computer suite, are self-contained except for prime power, and designed for rapid deployment by ground vehicles or aircraft.

A weapon-locating radar can pinpoint the sources of enemy artillery, rockets, or mortars—often before the first projectile hits. The AN/TPQ-36 Firefinder radar sweeps a series of pencil-shaped radar beams, adjustable according to the terrain, along a 90-degree sector of the horizon several times a second. When an object breaks through this curtain, the system instantly transmits a verification beam. If this beam detects a target, the system's computer unleashes a rapid succession of tracking beams. While tracking this target, the radar continues scanning, locating other targets and developing tracks on them as well. Hughes builds the radar for the U.S. Army, Marine Corps, and selected allies.

An aircraft collision avoidance function is part of the new air traffic control system in the Republic of Korea. One of the world's most sophisticated civilian air traffic control (ATC) systems warns controllers when aircraft fly in converging paths, descend below a safe altitude, or approach restricted airspace. Radar data and flight processing functions are automated and combined in the system, enabling controllers to move traffic safely and expeditiously. The system monitors data simultaneously from multiple overlapping radar networks, creating a tracking picture significantly more reliable than current systems. When a potential conflict is identified, the system automatically provides an early visual and audio alert on the air traffic controller's console. Under development for three years, the ATC system and the aircraft collision avoidance function were both developed and built by Hughes. The system provides complete control of South Korean airspace, including en route and airport approach control throughout the nation and over ocean areas.

Hovering helicopters and fast low-flying aircraft can be detected quickly and precisely by a mobile battlefield radar. The Low Altitude Surveillance Radar, TPQ-36A, is an advanced radar designed to help protect front-line troops and armor. It radiates pencil-thin beams from an electronic-scanning, rotating antenna to provide 360-degree coverage. The TPQ-36A detects threats the moment they pop up on the horizon, filtering out clutter caused by terrain or electronic countermeasures. Hughes is building TPQ-36A systems for use with Norwegian Hawk anti-aircraft missiles.

For more information write to: P.O. Box 45068, Los Angeles, CA 90045-0068 USA

CANADIAN FORCES BASE SHILO

THE HOME STATION

Once again The Home Station was busy with the RCA Battle School conducting a full slate of courses, the German Army Training Establishment Shilo (GATES) continuing in their training program and the day to day support to the Lodger, Regular and Militia units which train in Shilo.

Commander Mobile Command, LGen J.A. Fox, CMM, CD, visited the base 25-27 March for the first time. During the visit he was able to be briefed on all aspects of the base including GATES and visit two units of 1 Brigade, 3 RCHA and 3 RCR who were conducting training on the ranges. Three weeks later the Deputy Commander Mobile Command, MGen G.H. Lessard, MC, CD, took time out from his busy schedule for RV87 to visit the base while 2RCHA was conducting pre-RV training in Shilo.

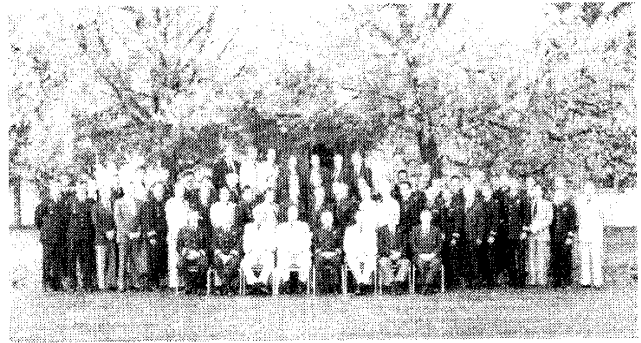
GATES' 14th year of training began on 8 May and by year end over 70,000 German soldiers had spent time conducting training in Shilo. May also saw a visit by the Comite Franco Canadien de Cooperation Militaire to GATES and see first hand their training program.

June saw the arrival of LCol B.S. Saunders to replace LCol N. Bernier as Base Administrative Officer. Personnel from the National Rank Qualification School arrived to be ready for the July/August period. On 10 June Mr. Bud Jardine, MP for Northumberland-Miramichi, N.B., gave a briefing to the base on the Defence White Paper. CWO A.J. Lavigne arrived in July to replace CWO L.E. Skinner as Base RSM who was off to RSS in Edmonton.

September saw the annual RCAA conference held in Shilo with the Colonel Commandant, MGen W.A.B. Anderson, OBE, CD, and Col D.B. Walton in attendance. A film crew from CBC's Fifth Estate arrived in mid-October to complete a film on the German Army. During the week 3-6 November the annual German/Canadian conference was held. Again discussions were centered around the overall operation, financial matters and policy considerations. The last major activity was the annual RCA Junior Officer's Course. Distinguished guests included MGen W.A.B. Anderson, BGen J.H.R. Gagnon, Brig P.A.S. Todd, Brig W.S. Ziegler and Col A.C. Perron. Thus, 1987 was a good year for the Home Station with more of the same forecasted for 1988. It is hoped that the RCA RHQ will be provided with the Regimental Major during the APS which will allow the Regiment to look after its affairs in a totally professional manner. Ubique.



LGen W.A.B. Anderson reminisces with Brigadiers P.A.S. Todd and W.S. Ziegler during the RCA Junior Officers Course Guest Night. Base Commander, Col L.T.B. Mintz, listens attentively to the numerous anecdotes told that evening.



The delegates posed for the annual RCAA Conference held in CFB Shilo 16-20 September 1988.



LGen J.A. Fox, CMM, CD, inspects the guard on his arrival 25 March 88 escorted by Guard Commander Captain P.B. Kavanagh.



Major L.E. Glover briefs LGen J.A. Fox on the acquisition of the RCA Museum vehicle collection from Dr. W.A.M. Gregg. Looking on are members of LGen Fox's staff as well as Col L.T.B. Mintz and members of his staff.



ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

CANEX MALL SHILO, MANITOBA
F.L. COULTER, MGR., AND STAFF

765-4943



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
CWO T.G. JACOB, MMM, CD
RSM ARTILLERY

CWO T.G. Jacob was born on 6 April 1937 at McLennan, Alberta. He attended public school in McLennan and enrolled at Number 11 Personnel Depot in Vancouver on the 12th of December 1954.

CWO Jacob was posted to the 4th LAA Bty at Esquimalt, B.C., where he underwent depot and basic training. He stayed on with the Bty until it was disbanded in October 1957, at which time he was posted to 1 RCHA, Winnipeg.

The following milestones highlight CWO Jacob's service career.

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 1957-60 b. 1960-67 c. 1967-70 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Served with 1 RCHA in Germany and employed as a communicator and Artillery Technician. 1 RCHA in CFB Gaagetown promoted to Sgt in Oct 66. Return to Germany with 1 RCHA – Gun Sgt, MT Sgt and Tech Sgt. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. 1970-77 e. 1977-82 f. 1982-86 g. 1986-Present | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Posted to 2 RCHA, Petawawa. Promoted WO in Jul 72 and MWO Jul 75. Served as BSM D Bty and did a tour in Egypt. Again, back to 1 RCHA in Germany. TSM E Tp and BSM of C Bty until 1980 when he was promoted to CWO and appointed RSM of the Regiment. Posted to NDHQ as the NDHQ/CWO (RSM). Posted to D Arty and assumed position of RSM Arty. |
|--|---|---|--|

CWO Jacob was appointed to the Order of Military Merit in the grade of Member in 1982. He is married to the former Ann Walton of Fredericton, N.B., and has three children: a daughter and two sons.

CANADIAN ARTILLERY LIAISON OFFICERS WORLDWIDE

THE LIAISON OFFICER EXPERIENCE

by

MAJOR G. R. LAWRENCE – CFLO ARTILLERY

INTRODUCTION

Under the terms of the Basic Standardization Agreement of 1964 (BSA 1964), the United States, United Kingdom, Canada and Australia formally established the ABCA Program. In concert with the terms of this agreement the Canadian Forces assigns an officer in the rank of MAJOR as the Canadian Forces Liaison Officer – Artillery (CFLO Arty), to Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

The aim of this article is to provide an overview of the scope of duties and life of the Canadian Forces Liaison Officer – Artillery from his standpoint at Fort Sill, Oklahoma – "The Home of the United States Field Artillery".

FORT SILL

Fort Sill was established in 1869 as a frontier post for pacifying the Indian tribes of the Southern Great Plains. When the territory opened for settlement and the frontier began to fade, Fort Sill's mission gradually changed from that of a cavalry post to an artillery centre. It is named after General Joshua Sill of Civil War fame.

Fort Sill is located approximately seventy-five miles southwest of Oklahoma City and forty miles north of the Red River which also serves as the Oklahoma-Texas state line. The daytime population of the post is approximately 35,000, making it a heavily populated Army installation by Canadian standards. It has an area of 147 square miles and contains 94,228 acres. Of the numerous organizations located at Fort Sill, those of constant interest are the U.S. Army Field Artillery Training Centre, U.S. Army Field Artillery Board, U.S. Army Field Artillery School, and III Corps Artillery.

Fort Sill's Field Artillery Training Centre provides about 26,000 new gunners a year with basic and advanced individual training in several field artillery specialties. The Field Artillery Board, the oldest test agency in the army, plans, conducts and reports on the performance of new field artillery items. Over the years the Board has literally tested everything from mules to missiles.

In 1911, the School of Fire for Field Artillery was established and gradually evolved into the U.S. Army Field Artillery School. It provides instruction to over 14,000 gunners annually, to the Army, U.S. Marine Corps and numerous allied nations.

III Corps Artillery is the Army's largest and most diverse field artillery organization. Its three brigades provide troops and firepower to support the FA School's Field Training Exercises (FTX's) and also maintains combat readiness in fulfilling their Forces Command (FORSCOM) role for operations. But how does the CFLO fit into all this?

ACCREDITATION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

Generally, the tasks of the CFLO consist of following and reporting upon U.S. Army Field Artillery equipment developments, doctrine, tactics and training. To perform these tasks in detail necessitates accreditation from at least two major commands.

1. United States Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) for access to the U.S. Army Field Artillery Center, School and Board and;
2. U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) for access to Headquarters, III Corps Artillery.

In addition to his monitoring and reporting responsibilities the CFLO must also be prepared to discuss and ex-

change information in the following fields: tactical doctrine, organization, logistics, training and future concepts. Furthermore, participation in feasibility studies, developmental testing and conferences add to the numerous areas demanding attention. Contrary to popular opinion, there is really more than enough to do. In fact, one must fully utilize a flexible approach in view of the many and varied activities taking place on post. To do his job adequately, the CFLO must spend the most time where items of importance are happening. For instance, a workable routine is weekly visits to the Artillery Board, bi-monthly visits to III Corps Artillery, and usually daily visits to one or a number of Directorates of the FA School. Since Fort Sill is a TRADOC installation, activities at the FA School command the most interest and generate the most correspondence. Therefore, the CFLO is permanently housed close to the School Headquarters in company with his British, German and French counterparts.

By and large the agencies to which the CFLO is accredited cooperate perfectly. He has access to all studies, plans of test, and test reports and can usually keep the requesting Canadian Agency up to date in the area of concern. Similarly, he can routinely witness trials, troop tests and demonstrations and is by and large treated as a member rather than as a visitor.

OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES

Although there are few Canadian students that come to Fort Sill, there is an annual influx of visitors. In truth it is either feast or famine. They arrive in groups of two or three, 50 or 60, and, on occasion, more. However all the effort involved in visit coordination does have its advantages. One can be updated on old comrades, swap a few war stories, and find out what is happening in the National Hockey League – it's a cinch that won't be found in the local newspapers. It's also a good opportunity to speak a little "Canadianese" and thereby recharge the batteries.

The CFLO is also expected to have an almost encyclopaedic knowledge of Canada. Questions posed cover a wide range of topics such as politics, travel, women in the Canadian Forces, and of course, weather. These questions normally are easily addressed. However, it is a different matter when one is asked, "What you think of -----." In these instances one must proceed with caution and exercise discretion or at least a middle of the Democratic/Republican road approach.

It is not unusual for the CFLO to be asked to speak to civilian service clubs on a variety of topics ranging from "Canada – Your Northern Neighbour" to "The Pros and Cons of a Unified Armed Forces". Obviously, the subject matter will be determined by the CFLO's background, but the opportunities to "wave the flag" via this approach pays numerous dividends.

The CFLO also entertains and is entertained a great deal during his tour of duty. Clearly, one must reciprocate for hospitality received and also to "foster good relations". Although this is a necessary part of the job it will take at least one large cocktail party, held in married quarters, before the full impact is recognized.

LIVING CONDITIONS

The CFLO is provided with permanent married quarters on post which, over the past few years, have been handed over from one CFLO to another. These quarters are very spacious consisting of three bedrooms, moderately sized living and dining rooms and kitchen, complete with pantry. Located in the rear of the quarters is a small self-contained maids living area, but alas, no maid.

Naturally, one enjoys all the other facilities of the Post such as the Post Exchange (PX), Commissary and the Offi-

cers Club, to list a few. The City of Lawton, which lies adjacent to the post, boasts a full range of shopping facilities to complement these local outlets.

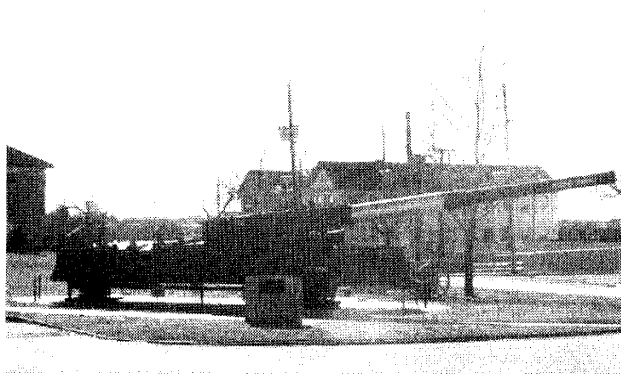
Lest this appear too like Utopia, it must be pointed out that one also encounters all the normal frustrations and irritations expected of an assignment such as this. These take the form of fighting traffic to and from work, standing in line at the commissary for what seems like hours, making sure you don't run over squirrels on post (they're protected) and listening to the constant impacting of artillery. But as said, these are minor irritations and only tend to loom large when the temperature exceeds 105 degrees Fahrenheit with a 90 per cent humidity level.

CONCLUSION

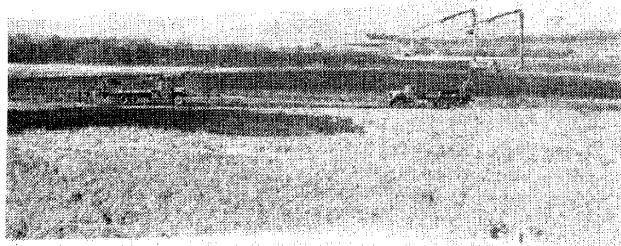
A tour of duty as a CFLO is a rewarding experience and contributes in no small way, to one's professional and cultural background. Professionally, his efforts are reflected through individual reports and also in a report submitted to CDLS (Washington) on a quarterly basis and eventually circulated at even higher levels. If he is an astute observer, this report in particular, can be a very valuable document.

Socially, the CFLO can add to the already good reputation which is enjoyed by the Canadian Forces maintaining the high standards in "fostering good relations" as has been exhibited by his predecessors.

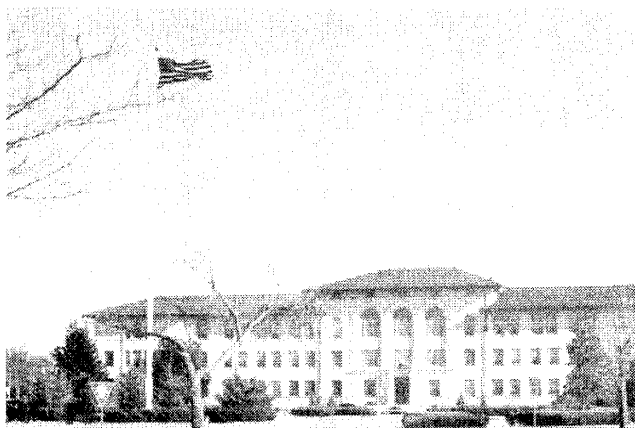
No gunner could fail to be fascinated with his job as CFLO at Fort Sill. The opportunity to witness the efforts of the U.S. Field Artillery and to contribute to these efforts through the ABCA agreement, in some fashion, is an experience that will not soon be forgotten.



"Atomic Annie" - 280mm gun that fired first atomic shell - 1953.



"Aquila" RPV - Launch and recovery sections.



McNair Hall - main post headquarters.



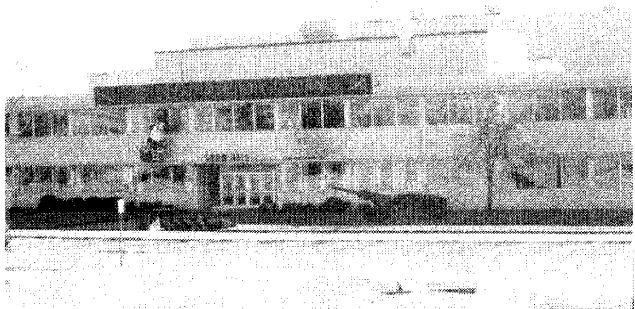
CFLO Artillery on post quarters.

U.S. ARMY ARMAMENT RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND ENGINEERING CENTER Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey

by
Major T.W. Melnyk

Under the terms of the ABCA (America, Britain, Canada, Australia) Agreement, the Canadian Army stations nearly 20 liaison officers (CFLO's) with a variety of US Army establishments. These include schools, test centres and research centres. The CFLO at the US Army Armament Research, Development and Engineering Center (ARDEC) is part of this programme.

The liaison officers are tasked to monitor a wide range of US Army activities that are of interest to the Canadian Army. While doctrine, training and organization are included, the emphasis is on technology and equipment. Re-



Snow Hall - U.S. Field Artillery School Headquarters.

ports on equipment under development are important to alert NDHQ procurement staffs to what is or will be available while reports on equipment that both countries have in-service keep NDHQ informed of problems or improvements on which the US Army is working. Reports on broader areas of technological progress help keep our staff up-to-date and help make them "smart buyers".

The CFLO at ARDEC is well positioned to report on equipment and technology. ARDEC is the developer of all cannon or barrel launched munitions (from propellants to fuzes) and of all guns (small arms to 8 inch) for the US Army. ARDEC is also working on advanced propellants, fire control, insensitive munitions, robotics, mine warfare and ammunition logistics.

The preceding sounds pretty impressive. But what does a CFLO actually *do* all day? Well, that can occasionally be a problem. In my case my boss (CDLS {Washington}) is a long day's drive away. I started with an empty calendar, a desk, a telephone and a secretary who is shared with the USMC and UK Liaison Officers. Fortunately, I also had a list of contacts and projects that had been built up by my predecessors. It then became a matter of calling and arranging briefings on projects or subjects of interest. In this, I am hampered by the US security system, by my accreditation which doesn't cover everything I am interested in, and by the natural tendency of engineers and scientists to be busy. Still, cooperation is mostly very good and I have been surprised at the number of senior people who have taken time to brief me.

ARDEC is a good place to pick up a wide ranging military technology education on government time. I have been able to pursue and report on subjects that interest me and that I think the Canadian Army should be aware of.

One of the areas of research here at ARDEC that most interests me is the artillery propellant of the future. This work will have an obvious impact on the Canadian artillery. ARDEC intends to recommend in 1990 the artillery propellant of the future. And it is this recommendation that I will discuss for the remainder of this article.

Possible artillery propellants of the future include unicharge, liquid propellant and electro-magnetic launch. All three are under active development at ARDEC. Bag charge is basically considered dead. Bag charges are logistically inefficient (each round fired at less than full charge leaves bags left over that had to be brought to the gun), are not suitable for autoloading and have largely reached their limit in terms of energy per pound.

Unicharge is the most advanced in development. Unicharge consists of six identical cased increments of stick propellant. These can be easily fitted together to make the desired charge or zone. They are easy to handle and well suited to autoloading. They take less space than bag propellant and there need be no leftover increments. Unicharge is compatible with current barrels and breeches and has the potential to greatly increase barrel life.

Unicharge has now demonstrated performance equal to the top current charge, the M203A1 (which is also a cased stick propellant charge). Performance is very consistent. Problems remain with zone 1 consistency. Unicharge could almost certainly be ready for fielding in 1990.

Liquid propellant is the main competitor to Unicharge. There are two variants under development – bulk loaded and regenerative. Neither has yet been fired at 155mm, although 105mm regenerative liquid propellant laboratory guns have been. The intent is to demonstrate a 155mm liquid propellant howitzer in 1990. Fielding of an operational system will take several years following a successful demonstration.

Liquid propellant systems require complex valves, metres and seals. It will be a considerable challenge to produce a system that can withstand repeated firings at large scale. The programmer has considerable technological risk. Nonetheless, liquid propellant promises several benefits. These include simplified logistics, continuous zoning, suitability for automation, greater range, increased propellant

stowage and reduced propellant vulnerability.

The dark horse in this race is electro-magnetic launch. Electro-magnetic launch, very simply, uses very high electric impulses to generate fields that provide propulsion to a projectile. There are several ways to do this, and all can achieve very high muzzle velocity. Most of the work at ARDEC has been concerned with the high muzzle velocity and small projectiles required for tank armament. Electro-magnetic launch would offer major benefits to an artillery system. These are essentially the same as those offered by liquid propellant plus extended range. However, complete new artillery systems, including new projectiles, would be required. There are also major technological barriers, particularly in terms of power supply and barrel life. Only relatively small laboratory guns have been fired to date.

Electro-thermal launch is perhaps more promising although its development is at an early stage. Electro-thermal launch uses electric current to generate a plasma which drives the projectile. This technology permits the use of conventional gun barrel and ammunition technology. Small scale laboratory guns have been fired but the technology is unlikely to be proven at 155mm by 1990.

My money is on Unicharge, but it will be an interesting decision process.

The CFLO at ARDEC must live "on the economy". Life in north New Jersey is pleasant enough but offers strong contrasts among dense urban and strictly rural environments that take some getting used to. If you like meeting people and are interested in military technology, a tour at ARDEC as the CFLO should be of interest.

LIAISON REPORT – STANDARDIZATION

**By Major D.A. Elrick, CD
Canadian Forces Senior Standardization
Representative, Canberra
Australia**

INTRODUCTION

Since 1947 the Canadian Army, later the CF, has participated in an agreement between armies concerning standardization. In 1964 the Australian Army joined the Programme. A Canadian combat arms major has served in Canberra to facilitate liaison ever since.

I will describe that job and provide a brief sketch of Australia, Canberra, the Australian Army and the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery (RAA).

ABCA ARMIES STANDARDIZATION PROGRAMME

After the Second World War Generals Eisenhower and Montgomery agreed that the levels of cooperation and standardization achieved during the war should be maintained. By 1947 the armies of America, Britain and Canada (ABC) had struck such an agreement. It was modified several times until in 1964, Australia signed the Basic Standardization Agreement, and the ABCA Armies Standardization Programme came into being. The New Zealand (NZ) Army joined as an associate in 1965 working through the Australian Army.

The aims of the Programme are: first, to ensure the fullest cooperation and collaboration among the ABCA Armies; second, to achieve the highest possible degree of interoperability through materiel and non-materiel standardization; and third, to obtain the greatest possible economy by use of combined resources and effort. Overall control is provided by the armies. Guidance and direction to the Programme are provided through meetings at the deputy or vice chief of staff level every 18 months. A three part management group is located in Washington, DC, USA. The detailed work is done by 19 Quadripartite Working Groups

which meet every 18 months in each of the countries in turn. NZ hosts some meetings on behalf of Australia. In addition to NATO, the Programme staff liaises with five similar organizations.

CF SENIOR STANDARDIZATION REPRESENTATIVE (CFSSR), AUSTRALIA

Each participating army is required to place a senior standardization representative or accredited liaison officer in the capital city of each of the other participating armies. Since 1964 there has been a CFSSR stationed in Canberra. He and his colleagues from the other member armies are located in Operations Branch, Army Office (Headquarters Australian Army). Briefly, the CFSSR's responsibilities include: forwarding to NDHQ information and reports received from the Australian Army; attending Programme meetings in Australia and NZ; processing standardization documents offered for comment (statements of requirement, etc.); facilitating standardization loans of material between the CF and the Australian and NZ Armies participating in the examination, discussion or study of subjects of interest to the CF; keeping the CF informed of current Australian Army tactical doctrine, future policy on equipments and other matters of interest; liaising with Australian Army training facilities and similar international groups which hold meetings in Australia.

Australia is not a member of NATO nor any other Defence organization of similar scope. Therefore the staff puts as much emphasis on the ABCA Armies Standardization Programme as the CF puts on NATO. Standardization representatives are given generous access to the staff and Defence facilities with minimal formality. This, combined with broad terms of reference, makes the job most interesting. There are many opportunities to travel on duty throughout Australia and NZ to military headquarters, training establishments, Defence R and D agencies and Defence industrial facilities. Also, this is about as far as one can get from 'headquarters', which has always been an important principle! Some would place this position near the top of the Jammy Posting List, but like all overseas tours, there are some disadvantages which must be accepted, as usual, by the family more than the member.

The CFSSR is the only CF officer in Australia other than the CF Adviser who is not on an exchange tour. At present there are 14 CF members in Australia. Of interest to Gunners is an exchange position in 16 AD Regiment, RAA near Adelaide, South Australia.

AUSTRALIA

A detailed discussion of Australian geography and history is beyond the scope of this article, but let's scratch the surface. Australia was discovered in 1642 and settlement began in 1788, resulting in development of six British colonies which on 1 January 1901 became States of the Commonwealth of Australia. There are two mainland and seven external territories. As a result of being unable to agree where to locate the national capital, 2,365 km about 300 km south west of Sydney, New South Wales, were selected in 1909 to be the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) and construction of Canberra began in 1913.

Almost half of Australia is within the tropics but the climate is more temperate than its latitudinal position suggests. Its area is 7,704,164 sq km, about the size of the USA. The distance east to west is about 3,862 km. New Zealand is about 1,930 km to the south east; South America some 9,654 km distant; and Vancouver is 12,494 km from Sydney. Climatic conditions vary from the hot dry interior to wet, temperate Tasmania. Overall it is generally a flat, dry country – quite a harsh, unforgiving environment.

CANBERRA

Canberra is a modern, rapidly growing planned city of some 265,000 people. It has all the institutions one would expect in a national capital including the unique Australian War Memorial, which houses the war museum. Three hours

drive away is the coast and in about two hours one reaches the Snowy Mountains. A drive to Sydney or Melbourne, the two largest cities, takes four or eight hours respectively.

The Australian Defence Force (ADF) Academy (opened 1986), RMC Duntroon (now an OCP type training centre), Joint Services Staff College and RAAF Staff College are all in Canberra.

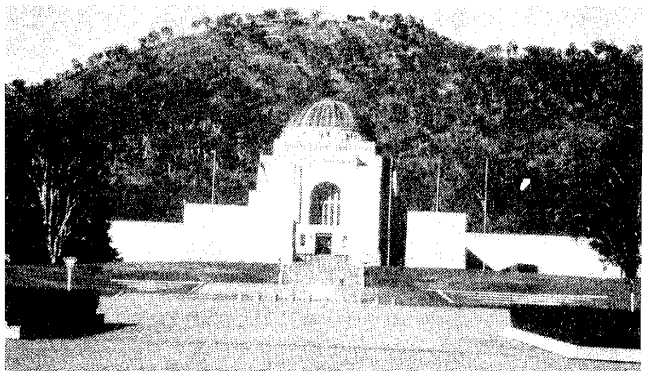
AUSTRALIAN ARMY

The Department of Defence (DOD) and ADF are organized much as the Canadian equivalent were prior to integration and unification. Some of the advantages of our unique organization of the DND/CF are therefore rapidly apparent! The ADF is about 70,700 strong and Defence employs 36,300 civilians.

The higher Defence organization comprises the DoD and HQ ADF staffs, Navy, Army and Air Force Office (Service Headquarters). The Army has two main components: the Australian Regular Army (ARA) of approximately 32,000, and the Army Reserve (ARes) of about 24,600 active members, and is organized functionally. Army Office comprises Office of the Chief of the General Staff, Office of the Chief of ARes, Operations, Personnel, Logistics and Materiel Branches. The ARA functional Commands are Land (field force and joint operations), Logistics and Training. The field force comprises one ARA division and two ARes divisions. We will deal only with the sharp end of the ARA – 1 Division. It commands three brigades (not brigade groups) each of two infantry battalions. One battalion forms the basis of a parachute battle group. Each brigade is responsible for emphasizing a specific role in its training, e.g. 3 Brigade as the Operational Deployment Force, operates on light scales and depends on air and aviation lift. The remainder of the ARA combat arms comprise: one armoured regiment (LEOPARD), one cavalry regiment (M113A1) fire support vehicles), one (+) APC regiment (M113A1), one SAS regi-



Australian War Memorial, ANZAX Parade, present and new Parliament buildings for Mt. Ainslie (read from base upward).



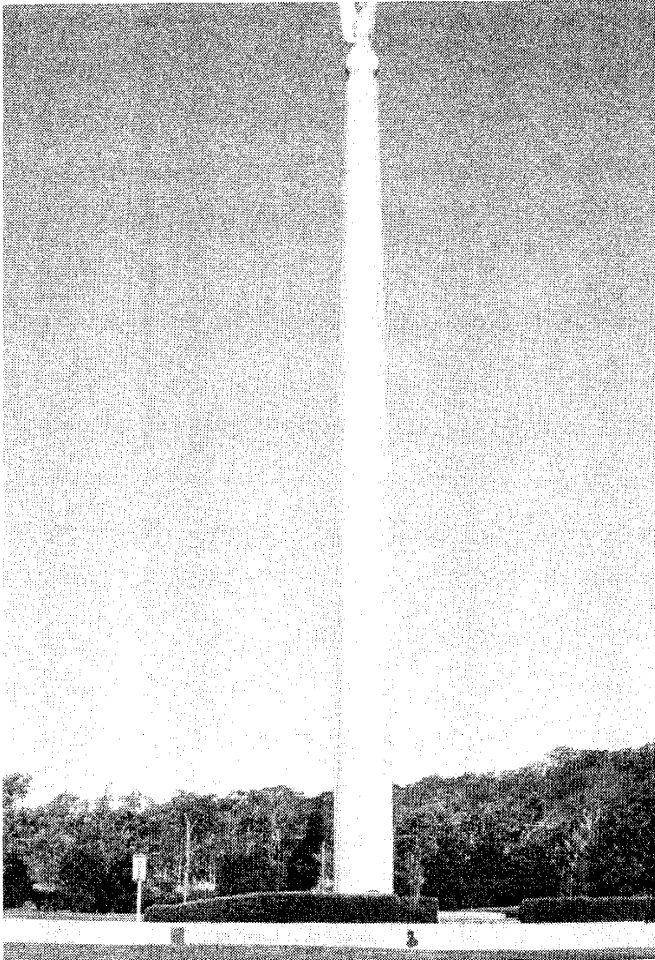
Australian War Memorial.

ment, an independent rifle company, and an aviation regiment.

RAA resources comprise two field regiments (105mm how), soon to be equipped with the HAMEL gun, which is the UK Light Gun manufactured in Australia; one medium regiment (155mm gun) equipped with M198 gun; on AD regiment with RAPIER SAM; one light AD battery of RBS 70 SAM; and one divisional locating battery whose equipment includes the AN/TPQ 36 weapon locating radar. ARes units include four field regiments, three independent field batteries, one medium regiment and two divisional locating batteries.

Director Artillery and a staff of nine are located in Operations Branch, Army Office. The Artillery School, including a meteorological section, is at an historically significant site in Manly, Sydney, overlooking the entrance to Sydney Harbour from North Head. School field training is conducted at Holsworthy Camp near the western suburbs of Sydney.

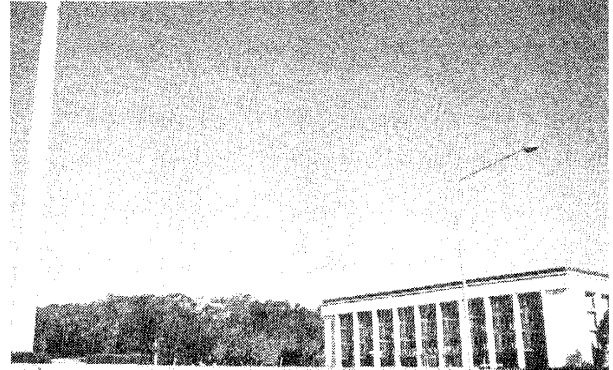
Recently Army began integrating ARes positions or sub-units in some ARA units. 16 AD Regiment is an example. There are now about 1,200 ARes personnel in integrated units. Some other developments include the transfer of responsibility for battlefield helicopters from the RAAF to Army concurrent with the replacement of UH-1H IROQUOIS with the US manufactured BLACK HAWK. Army is also proceeding with bringing the HAMEL gun, the Steyr AUG-A1 small arms (Austrian), the RAVEN family of HF and VHF radios, a new family of light trucks and a disruptive pattern (camouflage) field uniform into service.



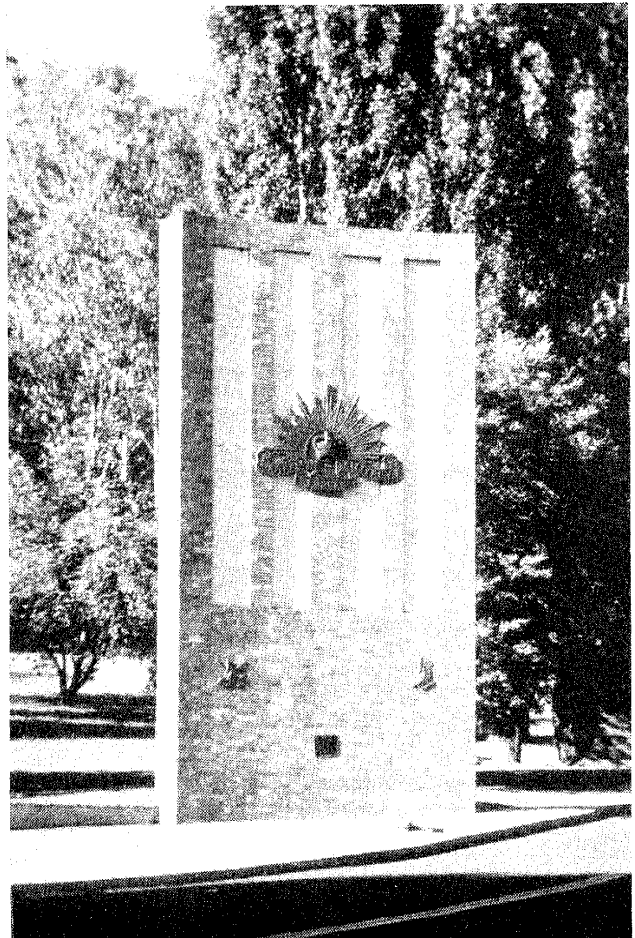
Australian-American Memorial commemorating U.S. assistance to Australia during Second World War

CONCLUSION

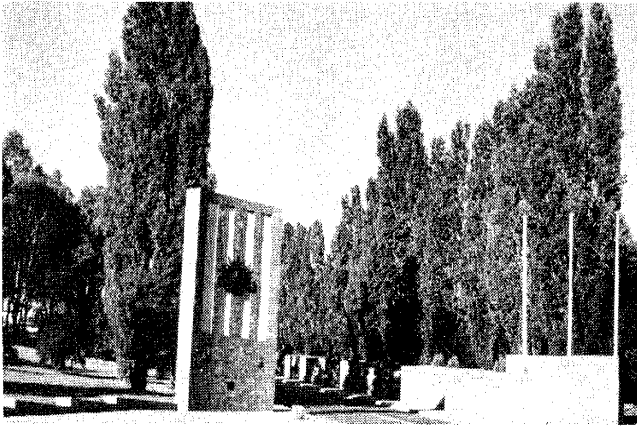
This article has aimed to provide a superficial glimpse of the CFSSR's job along with an equally brief look at Australia, Canberra, the Army and the RAA. Professionally it is most interesting to see the amount and nature of cooperation between the CF and ADF, to be involved and in the process to see the many similarities between our two forces and the countries they defend. It is an aspect which should receive more publicity in both countries. As "Hoges" (Crocodile Dundee) said, 'come on Down Under an we'll throw another shrimp on the barbie'.



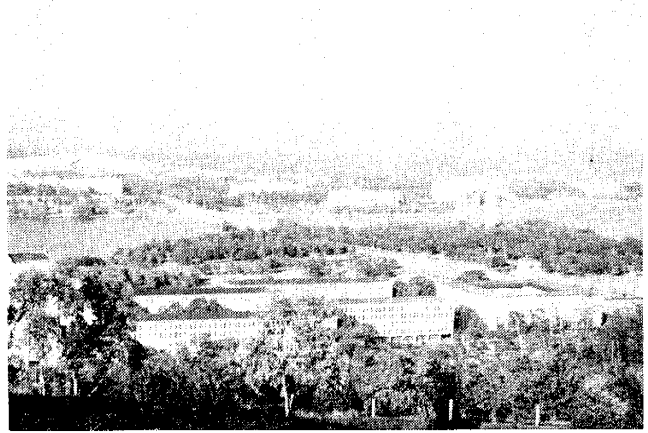
Australian-American Memorial with one of the Department of Defence buildings at right and Mt Pleasant and National RAA Memorial in centre.



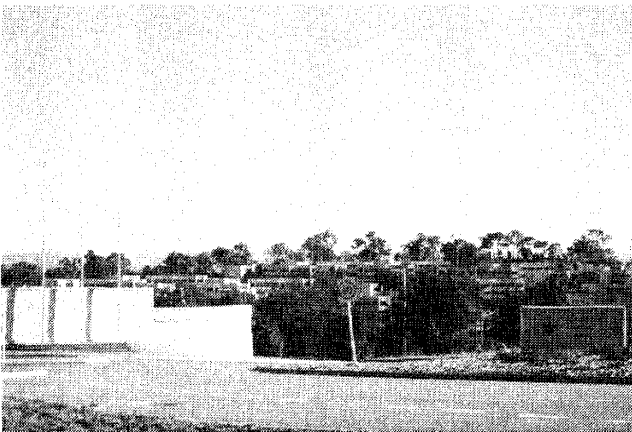
"Badge Gate" entrance to RMC Duntroon.



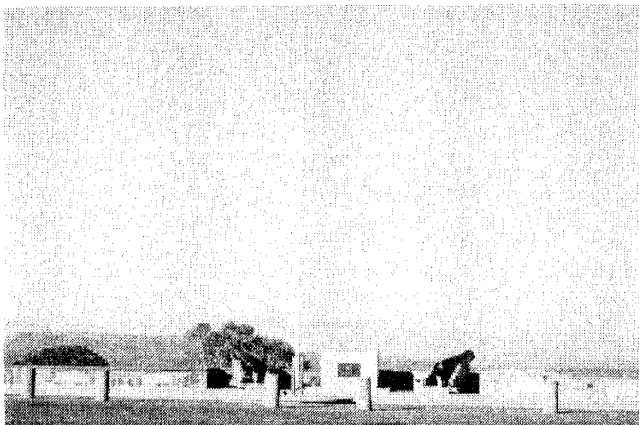
"Badge Gate" entrance to RMC Duntroon.



Part of Russell Offices (Defence Department), foreground, and new Parliament building, left, middle distance, seen from RAA Memorial.



Entrance to Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA). (Opened January 86).



National Royal Australian Artillery (RAA) Memorial and Mt Pleasant.

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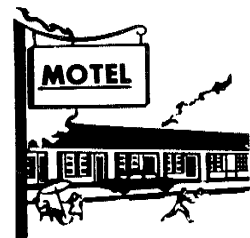


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L'ECOLE D'ARTILLERIE FRANCAISE

par le Capt. N. Brault

HISTORIQUE

L'Ecole d'Application de l'Artillerie est l'héritière de l'école d'Artillerie créée sous la révolution (1792) à Châlons-sur-Marne. En raison de nombreux conflits, elle connut maintes garnisons pour finalement s'installer à Draguignan (20 km au nord de St-Tropez) au cours de l'été 1976, dans des installations ultra-modernes. En 1983, L'Ecole d'Artillerie sol-air l'y rejoint de manière à ne former avec elle qu'une seule Ecole d'Artillerie.

Ecole d'Application, c'est-à-dire école nationale, l'Ecole d'Artillerie de Draguignan voit passer tous les cadres de l'Arme, qu'ils soient sol-sol, sol-air, nucléaire ou d'acquisition.

MISSION

L'Ecole assure une mission d'enseignement comportant:

- La **formation** d'artilleurs, des officiers et sous-officiers d'active ainsi que les élèves officiers de réserve;
- Le **perfectionnement** des officiers supérieurs, des commandants de bies et des sous-officiers, réservistes ou d'active.
- La **spécialisation** d'officiers et de sous-officiers.

Ainsi dans cette enceinte, s'instruisent chaque année 2500 stagiaires (1500 élèves au titre du perfectionnement ou de la spécialisation).

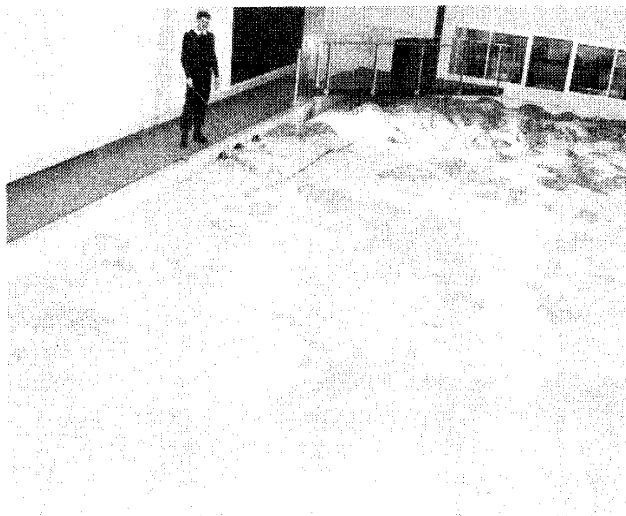
ROLE DE L'OFFICIER D'ECHANGE CANADIEN

L'officier Canadien fait partie du Centre Tactique de l'Ecole d'Artillerie. Sa fonction est de former des élèves officiers, de réserve ou d'active, dans leur rôle d'observateur (300 stagiaires par an).

Ainsi lors de son arrivée à l'école, il doit suivre le cours de Commandant de Bie d'une durée de trois mois afin de se familiariser avec la tactique, la terminologie et les matériels français.

Il est alors prêt à remplir son rôle d'instructeur. Sa tâche consiste à enseigner aux futurs observateurs, de quelle façon incorporer les tirs d'artillerie dans la manœuvre de la compagnie ou de l'escadron.

L'instruction se divise en trois phases. Premièrement, ils reçoivent plusieurs cours sur l'emploi de l'artillerie en général. Deuxièmement, sur une maquette, ils voient les différents modes d'action de la compagnie et de l'escadron ainsi que le rôle de l'artillerie dans chacune de ces ma-

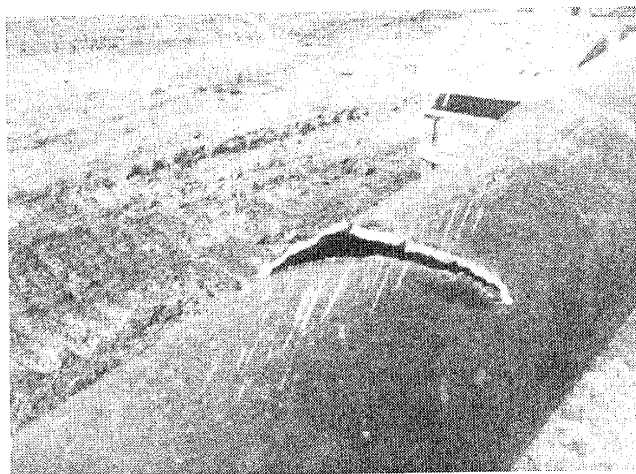


La maquette d'une surface de 10 par 20 mètres, représente une zone de manoeuvre de 20 par 40 km.

noeuvres. Pour terminer, ils vont sur le terrain faire des exercices tactiques afin de mettre en pratique ce qu'ils ont vu en théorie.

Pour résumer, je puis dire que c'est une mutation extrêmement enrichissante du point de vue social et professionnel. Le fait de travailler dans le Centre Tactique de l'Ecole permet de cotoyer quotidiennement des officiers de toutes les armes et spécialités.

Je dois aussi ajouter que l'Ecole d'Artillerie est située tout près de la méditerranée et que le vin du sud de la France est excellent.



L'EFFICACITE DE L'ARTILLEIE SUR LES BLINDES

par le Capt. N. Brault

Lorsque l'on discute avec des représentants de l'arme blindé cavalerie, l'on se rend vite compte que pour ceux-ci, l'effet d'un obus d'artillerie n'a jamais été une préoccupation alarmante puisque la possibilité de recevoir un coup direct sur un char est très minime.

Mais en juillet 1987, un évènement allait complètement changer la philosophie des cavaliers Français en ce qui concerne "la reine du champ de bataille", l'Artillerie.

En effet, lors d'un exercice se produisit un incident de tir. Un obus de 155 mm tiré par un obusier 155 AU F1



Vue aérienne de l'Ecole.

(GCT), tomba 20 mètres à côté d'un char français AMX 30.

Tenter de vous imaginer la surprise du chef de char lorsque celui-ci réalisa que son char ne pouvait plus avancer

Après inspection, voici quels étaient les principaux dommages constatés sur le char:

- a. Le manchon anti-accure était déchiré;
- b. Un épiscopes était cassé;
- c. La mitrailleuse anti-aérienne détruite; et

d. Un galet de roulement brisé.

Le char aurait encore pu rouler mais avec une mobilité bien moindre. En ce qui concerne le canon il était définitivement hors d'usage. Le char fût envoyé en troisième ligne et indisponible pour 24 heures. Il est donc juste de dire que l'artillerie ne détruit peut-être pas les chars, mais l'effet de neutralisation obtenu n'est pas à négliger **UBIQUE.**




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BIENVENUE A VALCARTIER

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Base Valcartier

88 (ARRACAN) FIELD BATTERY, ROYAL ARTILLERY

by Major J.M. Petryk

A VIEW FROM OZ

28 January 1987 – a special date in the history of 88 (Arracan) Field Battery Royal Artillery. For the first time since its inception over one hundred and fifty years ago the Battery was handed over on parade from its Battery Captain to a Battery Commander who was of a nation other than the United Kingdom. Under the terms of a recent Letter of Understanding between Canada and the UK governments, two RA field batteries (including 88 (Arracan) and 129 (Dragon) in Hohne) were to have "surrogate" Englishmen in the stead of RA officers. This non-reciprocal exchange will continue over the next six years with an additional four positions, albeit in different units, thereby providing six Canadian Gunner Officers this unique opportunity.

If I may slip back into my Canadian vernacular (seldom practised but never forgotten), that sounds quite hunky dory. However, I'm sure the question on anyone's mind is "how has the swan been so far"? In four words: terrific, eye-opening, educational and heart-breaking. In the final analysis it is everything one would hope for of one's first command. Without any doubt it will be the most memorable, and the one by which any future (I should be so lucky) command shall be judged against. It has been a tour I would not hesitate in recommending to anyone given the opportunity.

88 (Arracan) Fd Bty is presently with 4 Fd Regt located in Osnabruck, or Oz as it is affectionately referred to. It is an attractive city of approximately one hundred and fifty thousand on the Teutoberger Wald in North Germany. It is about forty miles east of Holland and eighty west of Hannover. An historic old city, Oz was largely destroyed in 1945 but has now little to remind one of this fact. Despite the largeness of the foreign population, the residents maintain a positive attitude towards the military. Due to the size of the city, it is even possible to spend an entire day shopping without hearing a word of English. One does feel a foreigner. Oz garrison is home to some twenty units of various sizes, combining to make it the largest garrison outside the UK. This fact is rarely felt, however, as with four major barracks and a number of smaller ones all scattered about the city, there is seldom any congestion. The exception is the NAAFI on Saturday. This "unique" establishment is similar in concept only to our CANEX, and it is with breathless anticipation we make our biannual trip to Lahr.

Fourth Regiment is new to BAOR, having spent considerable time in Aldershot and participated in the Falklands campaign. It is now equipped with M109 and is the Direct Support artillery for 12 Armd Bde. The brigade is similar to most other armoured brigades in 1 (BR) Corps, and at the teeth end at least not unlike a Canadian counterpart. Along with 4th Fd, which is actually under command of HQRA 1 Div, the brigade comprises three mechanized infantry units, an armoured regiment and the associated headquarters and signals apparatus. Combat and service support, one immediately notices, are largely absent, and like the artillery, are integral to division. The brigade slice, including engineers, aviation and second line REME, medical transport supply, etc., are attached as required. As most of you are aware, this is not a foreign concept but one that does take some initial getting used to.

Professionally and operationally there are few major differences between ourselves and the RA. I might state though, that the Assistant Adjutant is much better looking here. Without having to classify this article I can state that our allies are also undergoing the same gyration as ourselves with respect to such questions as to disperse or not, to move or not, to dig or not, and even to shoot or not. For those not familiar with current UK procedures, the present policy is to "whack, not dribble". Sound familiar? Adapting to the differences in the field have been quite straight forward

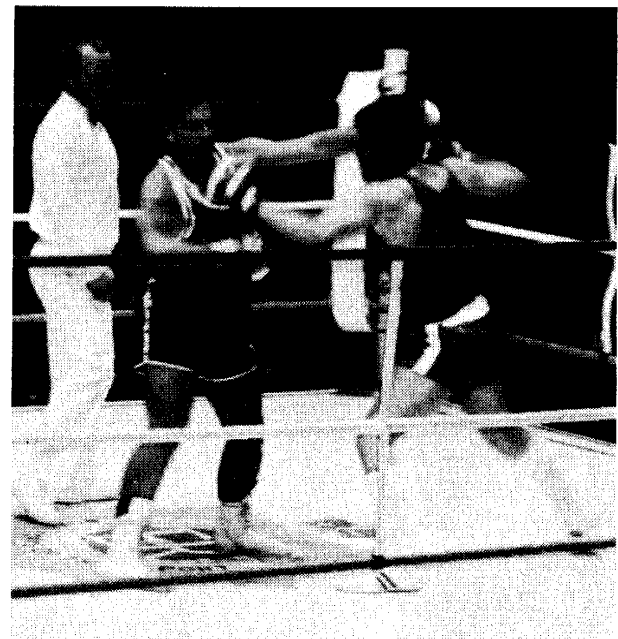
although relearning such phases as Start Line and coping with the dreaded BATCO and new callsign system have been a challenge. Also now in vogue is the company/squadron group (combat teams are out) which would please our black-hatted friends. Difficulties also had to be overcome on more mundane matters such as the training system for the artillery (thanks, Barry), pay bands and classes, tea at 1700, and that delightful friendly RA/RHA rivalry.

Socially I believe we have slowly eroded their attitudes towards colonials. We still insist on serving whale blubber as an appetizer and buffalo tongue as a main course, most acquaintances now realize that Canadians do understand the workings of a knife and fork even though they may happen to be in the wrong hand. Attendance at most functions is Black Tie which I have to admit is becoming very comfortable.

How one could have the nerve to invite friends to dinner so dressed still baffles me though. All in all it has been and continues to be a most enjoyable and rewarding experience. The British soldier is keen, friendly and readily willing to accept a challenge or new ideas. The officer corps and families have welcomed this colonial and family without hesitation and we ceased to be foreigners the day of our arrival. One could not feel more at home in one of our own units. For the next pair who are lucky enough to find themselves so employed, you can put away all your apprehensions. And if you decide it's not for you, then we will happily stay in your place.



Live firing a sub 88 (Arracan) Field Battery.



Inter-Battery sport – RA style.



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AIR DEFENCE IN THE LAND DOWN UNDER

by: Captain D.D. Tizzard
Canadian Exchange Officer, Air Defence
16 Air Defence Regiment, Woodside
South Australia

INTRODUCTION

Australia, to many Canadians, is the holiday adventure of a lifetime – it is that extravagant excursion just out of reach of so many. Australia is a mystical place where sun-drenched beaches abound and flora and fauna of indescribable beauty flourish under a blazing sun. In a country of such beauty, isolated from aggression by a seemingly endless expanse of ocean, one may be surprised to find a small but dedicated group of air defenders quietly plying their trade.

In the Adelaide hills, just thirty-five kilometres from Adelaide, capital of South Australia, they thrive. Theirs is a technical world – a world of surveillance radars command transmitters, radar trackers and laser beam guided missiles. Their profession is air defence and their home is the 16th Air Defence Regiment, Royal Australian Artillery.

THE LOCATION

Woodside Barracks is a small army camp located some thirty-five kilometres from Adelaide, South Australia, and one and a half kilometres from the township of the same name. The camp is home to both 16 Air Defence Regiment and 111 Air Defence Battery (Light). Originally purchased in 1927 from private landowners the camp consists of 170 hectares of rolling pasture land in the Adelaide hills area. The area, a favourite with tourists and hobby farmers, is surrounded by historic towns and horse ranches. During the Second World War Woodside became a major staging area for units preparing for active duty overseas. In fact, a total of four infantry battalions and four batteries of field artillery departed through the old gate at Woodside bound for various overseas battlefields.

Woodside camp remained a tented accommodation facility until 1951 when National Service was introduced in Australia and 16 National Service Training Battalion was raised. Woodside Barracks now blossomed into a permanent facility with the construction of working and living accommodation including 103 married quarters at Inverbrackie. These buildings remained virtually unchanged until 1983 when construction began on new purpose built and designed accommodation, messes, offices, gun park areas, and new gymnasium. Woodside Barracks and 16 Air Defence Regiment now boasts some of the newest and most modern facilities available in the Australian Army today.

THE REGIMENT

16 Air Defence Regiment is a young regiment. Her past is intertwined with the technology of air defence weaponry and she has withstood the test of constant re-equipping, re-locating and reorganizing. The history of the Regiment can be traced back to the raising of 111 Independent Light Anti Aircraft Battery at Middle Head, New South Wales in May 1957. Within a year of being formed the Bty was upgunned from the 40mm Bofors Mark 111 gun to the electrically powered 40mm Bofors Number 12 gun. In addition to the change of equipment 111 Battery also re-located three times between 1957 and 1959, finally coming to rest in Holsworthy, New South Wales.

In response to the threat posed by the Malaysian/Indonesian confrontation of 1964, 111 Bty was uprooted once again and deployed to defend the Royal Australian Air Force Base at Butterworth, Malaysia. A second battery, 110 Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, was raised at Woodside to provide trained recruits for 111 Battery. In mid-1966 111 Battery was repatriated to Woodside and 110 Battery took up residence in Butterworth. The Bofors guns deployed at Butter-

worth were presented to the Malaysian government in 1969 and 110 and 111 Batteries, now both deployed in Woodside, combined to form the 16th Light Anti Aircraft Regiment.

During the early 1970s 16 Regiment lost many Officer and Senior Non-Commissioned Officers to field artillery regiments preparing for service in Vietnam. In addition to augmenting the strength of the field artillery, personnel from Woodside also manned the Bofors guns on the landing craft of 32 Small Ships Squadron operating in South Vietnamese waters.

From 1970 to 1977 the Regiment was re-designated the 16th Air Defence Regiment (Light) and, with the acquisition of the Redeye missile system, adopted an all missile organization. In 1971, 110 battery was shelved and 111 Battery became the sole weapons battery of the Regiment. In recognition of its role, 111 Battery was re-designated the 111th Divisional Air Defence Battery (Light) in 1978 and was placed under command of the Regiment for local administration only.

1978 also saw the resurrection of 110 Battery and the raising of 16 Air Defence Regiment Workshops to facilitate the bringing into service of the British Rapier missile system. Air defence in Australia had reached the forefront of technology and the Regiment was once again re-designated the 16th Air Defence Regiment, Royal Australian Artillery.

16 Air Defence Regiment consists of the following sub-units:

- a. Regimental Headquarters;
- b. Headquarters Battery;
- c. 16 Air Defence Regiment Workshops; and
- d. 110 Air Defence Battery.

The Regiment, with the addition of 111 Air Defence Battery (Light), forms the sum total of Australia's army air defence assets and command and control structure (111 Battery lost its title as a Divisional unit in 1981, about the time 110 Battery received its radar trackers). The Regiment boasts a strength of approximately four hundred soldiers while 111 Battery accounts for another one hundred soldiers. 16 Regiment is commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel and each sub-unit is commanded by a Major, the Officer Commanding 16 Air Defence Regiment Workshops is a Royal Australian Electrical and Mechanical Engineer Major.

During operations the first two sub-units, Regimental Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, combine to provide the following three entities:

- a. the command, control and liaison group;
- b. the Regimental Command Post group; and
- c. the Regimental Echelon group consisting of A and B echelons.

It is through these three groups that command, administration and resupply are exercised.

The Command, Control and Liaison group consisting of the Commanding Officer, Battery Commander Headquarters Battery (who also acts as training Major in barracks – much like a combination Regimental Command Post Office and Operations Officer) and three Controller parties, perform all command functions including liaison with appropriate air defence control agencies. Although the Regiment has three Controller parties on establishment, in reality it has only one headed by the Battery Captain, Headquarters Battery. An Army Reserve Controller party was taken on establishment several months ago and parades with the Regiment every Tuesday evening. The party has attended several exercises with the Regiment to date and is proving to be a viable and professional addition to the unit's capability.

The Regimental Command Post is commanded by the Adjutant and acts as the nerve centre of the Regiment in the field. All orders, including early warning information and weapon control orders, are received and passed by the Regimental Command Post as required. If the Regiment were employed in a formation area the Regimental Command Post would deploy as the Army Air Defence Command Post (AADCP) and other air defence units may integrate their command posts with it.

The final of the three entities, the Regimental Echelon group consisting of A and B echelons, is responsible for daily resupply and personnel and logistic liaison with formation staffs and logistics units. The Quarter Master commands this group and is responsible for the coordination of the functions of the B echelon.

16 Air Defence Regiment Workshops is composed of approximately eighty soldiers of varying trades from Rapier mechanic to vehicle mechanic to Radio/Telephone repair. These craftsmen are capable of carrying out a wide range of on-the-spot repairs and vehicle or equipment recovery if necessary. Often the unsung heroes of the exercise, these craftsmen/soldiers seldom eat or sleep as regularly as other soldiers.

The final, and most important element of the Regiment, the Air Defence Battery, consists of the following five groups:

- a. the Battery command and control group;
- b. A echelon;
- c. B echelon;
- d. three missile troops; and
- e. the Radar Section.

The first three of these groups perform functions similar to those undertaken by the Regimental Headquarters/Headquarters Battery groups.

Each of the three missile troops consists of four Rapier launchers, a Lieutenant Troop Commander, a Troop Sergeant Major and approximately twenty soldiers. The troops are capable of limited autonomous operation which normally requires a centralized deployment of the Battery Echelon and deployment of the Troop Commander's reconnaissance vehicle as a Troop Command Post.

The Radar Section of the Air Defence Battery consists of four radar trackers which may be deployed as a section or deployed piecemeal throughout the Battery. The Blindfire radar gives twenty-four hour capability to the Rapier system and its deployment is restricted to high priority targets or likely approach routes. In addition to the twenty-four hour capability provided by Blindfire there is also a dramatic improvement in the accuracy of the Rapier system when the engagement is radar controlled.

111 Air Defence Battery (Light), as was mentioned previously, is not part of the Regiment but represents a large portion of Australia's air defence capability and, as such, is worth mentioning. In mid-1987 111 Battery received twelve RBS 70 combat sights to replace the outdated Redeye system. Conversion training was carried out and the Battery reached its operational readiness date of November 1987. The Battery has two regular RBS 70 troops of four launchers per troop and one Army Reserve troop also of four launchers. Although the plan for integrating the Reserve soldiers into the Battery has not been finalized, early indications suggest the troop may be inactive with the exception of two weeks per year of full time training.

THE ISSUES

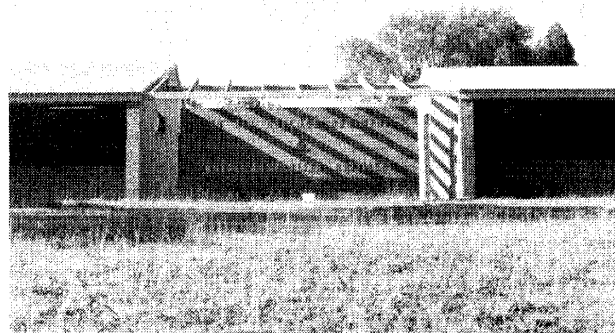
At present there are four issues of concern to the Regiment which will have a lasting effect on the capability of the unit. These issues are:

- a. the upgrading of 110 Battery Rapier kits to Field Standard B1 from Field Standard A;
- b. the employment and performance of RBS 70;
- c. the problems involved with Army Reserve integration; and
- d. the significant cutbacks being made in the Australian Army as a whole.

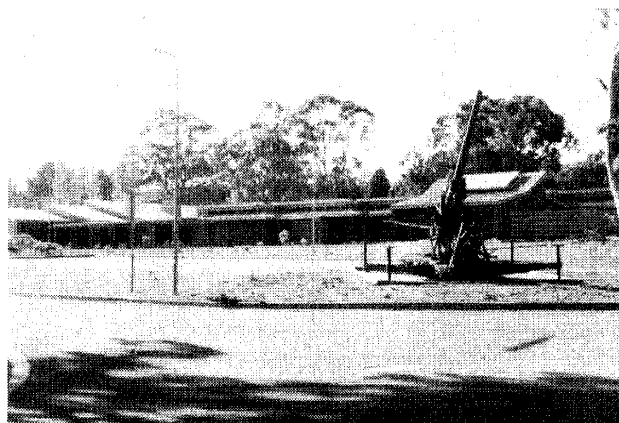
The upgrading of 110 Battery's Rapier kits to Field Standard B1 began in early 1987 and was almost complete by the end of the year. The project involves significant changes to the Rapier surveillance radar and Identification Friend or Foe system and the addition of the "Pointing Stick". The "Pointing Stick", a simple pistol-shaped bar with open sights mounted on a tripod, will allow the Detachment Commander to track a second aircraft while the operator engages an aircraft. Once the first engagement is complete the Detachment Commander pulls the trigger on the pointing stick and the launcher automatically slews to the azimuth of the second aircraft ready for another engagement. This addition will significantly reduce the reaction time required for Rapier to engage a second target. All the modifications necessary to upgrade the Rapier kits to Field Standard B1 are completed at the British Aerospace Australian Base Repair Facility at Salisbury, a suburb of Adelaide, South Australia.

The purchase and introduction into service of RBS 70 has greatly increased the operational capability of 111 Air Defence Battery (Light), particularly for what has come to be known as "Credible Northern Contingencies". These contingencies first suggested as a result of the Dibb Report on defence, would see RBS 70 deployed in the extremely harsh northwestern areas of Australia in defence of possibly a Brigade the sized group involved in countering a low level conflict. The RBS 70 system has been live fired twice in Australia thus far with very impressive results. Of eight missiles fired, six have been impact or proximity hits and the other two missile are believed to have malfunctioned in some way. These results have raised a ground swell of support for RBS 70 and have bolstered the confidence of 111 Battery soldiers one hundred fold over the old Redeye system.

The final two issues, those of Army Reserve integration and cutbacks both in funding and manpower within the



Regimental Headquarters – 16 Air Defence Regiment.



The Officers Mess – Solar heating is used extensively in the new buildings.

Australian army, go virtually hand in hand. With the straightout demise of several army units including the loss of armoured assets and a field artillery battery, Army Reserve integration has become an extremely important issue. 111 Battery which consisted of three weapons troops prior to December 1987 will begin 1988 as a two troop battery, one of its troops have been relegated from regular army to army reserve manning. The Army as a whole has responded to this need for integration and 16 Regiment now works from 1000 hours Tuesday mornings until 2200 hours Tuesday night, so that Army Reserve soldiers can parade regularly with the unit.

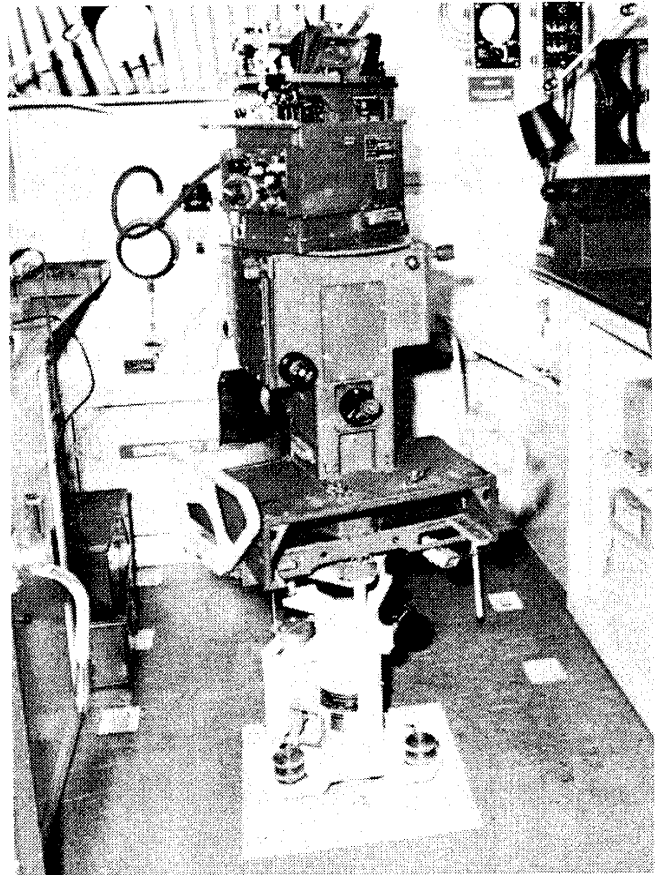
THE POSITION

The Canadian Exchange Officers position with 16 Air Defence Regiment has existed since 1982. Originally intended to promote an exchange of ideas on air defence, the position held great significance while Rapier was still a contender for the Canadian Low Level Air Defence project.

The exchange position is an extremely rewarding and challenging one from a professional and social point of view. The Australians are a warm and friendly people whose infectious smiles and cheerful "G'day, mate" can brighten the darkest of days. They are professional and most retain an impressive store of knowledge on many a military subject. Almost half the Officers of the Regiment hold degrees in subjects ranging from Arts to Mathematics to Electrical Engineering. The soldiers of the Regiment are also professional and most are very dedicated to the army as a way of life.

To date the Exchange Officer has held the position of Redeye Troop Commander, Rapier Troop Commander, Battery Command Post Officer, and Battery Captain. The value of gaining this experience in a foreign army is unquestionable and can only help promote the cause of air defence in Canada.

As the present Exchange Officer and his family prepare for another thirty degree Celsius Christmas on the beaches of Coolangatta, one can only reflect on where we would be without exchanges of this nature.



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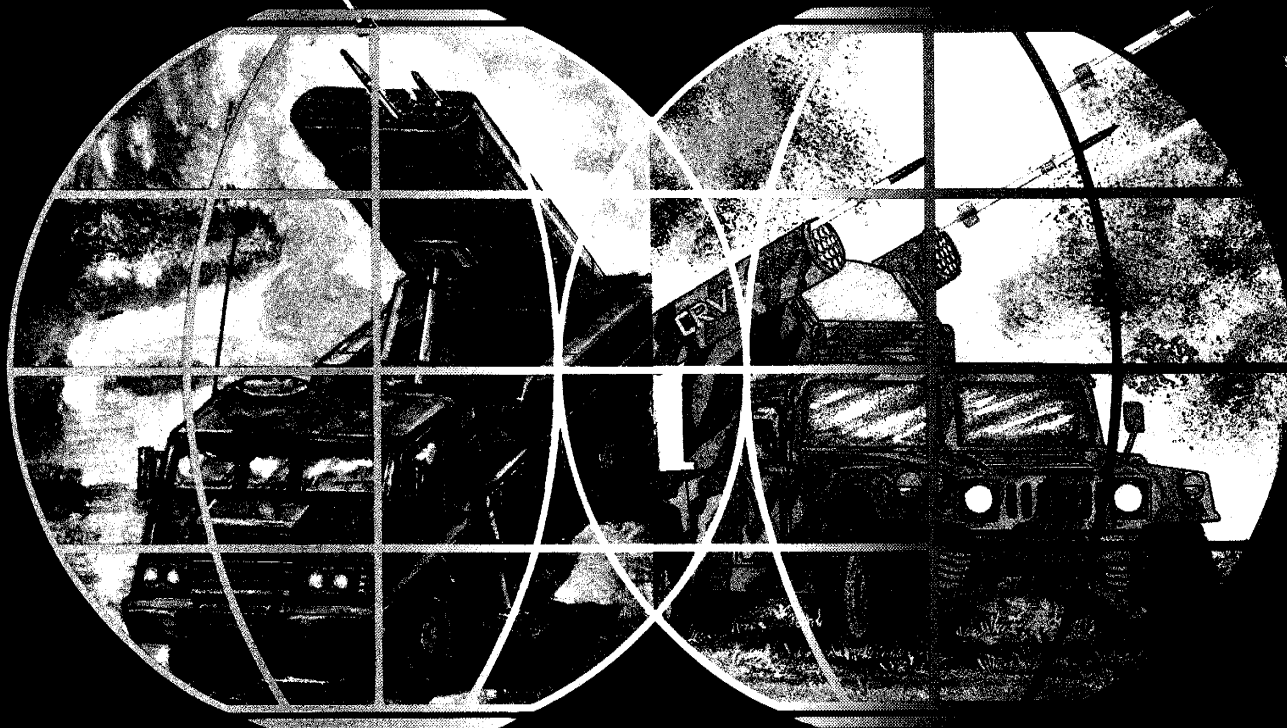
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THE PROJECT MANAGEMENT OFFICE

LOW LEVEL AIR DEFENCE DETACHMENT ZURICH

by Captain N.M. Shellnutt, CD

The Zurich Detachment, Project Management Office Low Level Air Defence (PMO LLAD) was established in July 1987 to monitor the production of LLAD equipment and components manufactured in Switzerland and to carry-out the related Government Quality Assurance (GQA). The Detachment is directly responsible to the Project Manager LLAD in NDHQ. In the area of GQA the Detachment is functionally responsive to 205 Canadian Forces Technical Service Detachment (CFTSD) in Longueuil, P.Q. The Detachment consists of an Artillery Officer (Capt W.M. Shellnutt) and on LEME Officer (position is currently vacant).

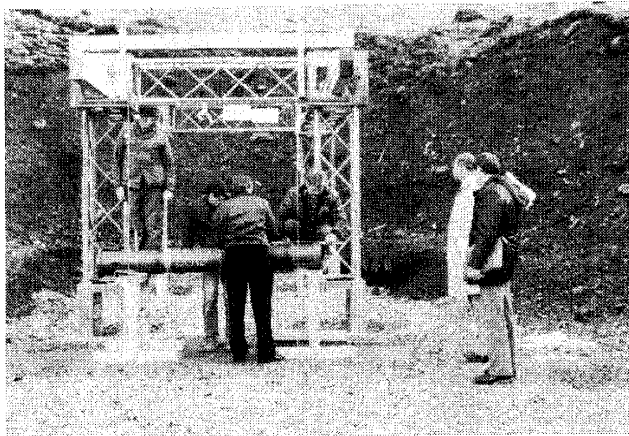
Associated with the Detachment is a Contracts Officer from the Department of Supply and Services (Maj J.B. Lapointe, RCA, retired). The function of the Contracts Officer is to monitor work progress, milestone achievement and the issue of sub-contracts by the Contractor.

The Detachment is located at the Machine Tool Works, Oerlikon-Buhrle Ltd. facility in Zurich. Machine Tool Works produce GDF-005 35mm Twin Guns, ADATS turrets, ADATS missiles, the ADATS guidance laser, and related training aids. Located nearby is the Contraves facility which produces the Skyguard Fire Control Unit, the Skyguard TS-II Trainer, and electronic components for the GDF-005 35mm Twin Gun.

Included in the tasks of the Detachment is the responsibility of providing GQA for all sub-contracts let by Machine Tool Works in Switzerland, for arranging GQA for all other contracts let in Europe through the Canadian Defence Liaison Staff (London), and for those let in North America through 205 CFTSD. The Detachment is often called upon by the PMO LLAD Senior Engineer to witness equipment qualification testing. The Detachment also conducts acceptance tests for all finished material and equipment shipped directly to the Canadian Forces.

Up to January 1988 the Detachment has overseen the completion of the qualification testing for the 35mm HEI, TP-T, and Break-up ammunition as well as witnessing the first series of ADATS missile safety tests (reaction to 12.7mm and 5.56mm ball impact, to 155mm HE fragmentation impact and to fuel fire burning). The acceptance of the first two guns was completed in January 1988 as was the factory tests for the first ADATS turret.

For trivia buffs, the first round was fired from gun



Capt W.M. Shellnutt (PMO LLAD Det) and Capt S.P. Johnston (PMO LLAD) observing preparations for the ADATS missile drop test at Ochsenboden, Switzerland.

1001 at 0942 hours, 24 November 1987 at Ochsenboden, Switzerland, with an ambient temperature of -3 degrees Celsius and in 15 cm of snow. The casings from the first round will eventually be presented to the Air Defence Artillery School. As a result of ADATS being selected for the U.S. Army Forward Area Air Defense System Program, a small U.S. team will be co-located with the Detachment to oversee the production of the initial U.S. buy of ADATS missiles and turrets.

As is easily imagined, the work of the Detachment is challenging and thoroughly enjoyable. It is certainly a rare occasion for a Gunner to see his gun and missiles made from start to finish, of having an intimate knowledge of their quality and of completing their acceptance for the Canadian Forces. Until the next issue, from the Canadian Forces "Man in Zurich", "Mit freundlichen Grussen".

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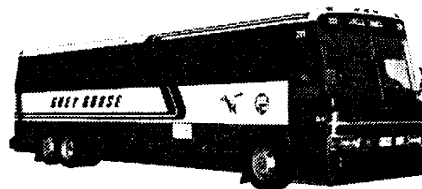
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Write on any topic of general or specific military interest with an application to the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery.

RULES

Essay entries should be between 3,500 and 5,000 words in length. They must be typewritten and submitted in quadruplicate.

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

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

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

Entries are to be addressed to the Editor of the Canadian Gunner, CFB Shilo, Manitoba, and marked "The Colonel Geoffrey Brooks Memorial Prize Essay Competition". They must reach the office of the Canadian Gunner by 3 December 1988.

PRIZES

First – \$500.00 Second – \$250.00

JUDGING

The Editor 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.

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1987 COMPETITION

Three essays of suitable quality were received in 1987. First prize was not awarded; Second prize was awarded to Lt D. Lahaie, 5 RALC.

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LE LIVRE BLANC ET LA MILICE

by
Lieutenant D. Lahaie

Et oui! Cette année avec l'avènement du nouveau Livre Blanc, l'avenir semble prometteur pour nos confrères miliciens. En effet, le Livre Blanc offre des solutions logiques face au problème majeur des Forces canadiennes: soit la difficulté à remplir simultanément nos tâches opérationnelles au Canada et en Europe. La réduction de cet écart engagements-ressources nous permet d'espérer une plus grande crédibilité face à nos alliés.

Un des points majeurs de la nouvelle politique suggérée concerne l'intégration de la réserve à la force régulière pour former une "Force Totale". Ce faisant, nous donnons à la milicien (ou plutôt nous confirmons) un rôle réaliste en l'intégrant entièrement aux missions de la force régulière et en établissant une structure pour la défense territoriale. Il ne faut pas oublier que la milice fait partie de l'histoire militaire du Canada depuis les tout débuts et qu'elle a déjà eu à remplir ce rôle sur les champs de bataille. D'ailleurs, si nous regardons certaines nations européennes comme la Suisse nous voyons que la milice occupe une place majeure dans leurs forces de sécurité nationale. Cette façon de faire est beaucoup plus économique et pratique que de maintenir une force régulière massive qui nécessite des budgets plus substantiels et des lois populaires tel le service obligatoire.

Evidemment, dans notre pays, on se rend facilement compte que des mesures s'imposent si l'on veut obtenir de la milice tout ce que l'on attend d'elle. Par exemple, dans plusieurs cas les régiments d'artillerie n'ont pas l'effectif requis pour former une batterie (surtout au niveau de l'échelon) et encore moins l'équipement et les véhicules. Ils possèdent dans bien des cas des locaux inappropriés qui laissent à désirer. Les équipements disponibles pour l'entraînement ne permettent pas de rattraper le retard vis-à-vis la force régulière en matière de doctrine et de standard.

Ici, à titre d'ex-milicien devenu régulier, je voudrais démontrer comment j'envisage l'intégration de mes confrères miliciens, en particulier ceux du Régiment d'artillerie royale canadienne, dans leurs nouveaux rôles. Je compte séparer mon étude en cinq étapes importantes:

- a. l'obtention de l'appui de public,
- b. l'acquisition de matériel,
- c. recrutement du personnel,
- d. les normes d'entraînement pour la milice et répartition de ses budgets, et
- e. l'intégration avec la force régulière.

OBTENTION DE L'APPUI DU PUBLIC

J'en discute en premier car mettre ce point de côté, à mon avis, risque de compromettre de façon dramatique la réalisation du plan formulé dans le Livre Blanc. Convaincre une nation qui n'a pas connu de guerre sur ses terres depuis plus d'un siècle risque d'être une tâche ardue.

Actuellement, l'employé civil type a tout à perdre et rien à gagner à faire partie de la milice. Lorsqu'il prend le temps d'aller en exercice avec son unité, il coupe ses vacances annuelles ou ses week-ends. Par conséquent, on se retrouve actuellement avec un corps de milice composé en grande majorité d'étudiants, de travailleurs saisonniers et de chômeurs. Evidemment, le étudiants, surtout ceux qui terminent leurs études collégiales et universitaires, constituent un groupe potentiel de leaders, mais quand ils se retrouvent sur le marché du travail, ils quittent la milice car ils ne voient plus d'avantage à y demeurer.

A mon avis, le gouvernement devrait en premier lieu instaurer une vaste campagne de publicité sur l'importance des Forces armées pour que la nation comprenne qu'elles jouent un rôle fondamental dans le sauvetage de nos

droits et libertés. Il est vrai qu'à ce sujet, nous avons pu remarquer une recrudescence de présentations et une participation accrue aux différents débats publics. Mais il est encore trop facile actuellement de tomber dans le piège du désarmement unilatéral telle que présenté par les mouvements pacifistes.

A cet égard, le rôle des médias est primordial. Certains de nos alliés, dont spécialement la France qui diffuse une émission hebdomadaire sur ces forces armées, on appris à apprécier l'apport que les médias jouent dans la valorisation de leurs armées et les utilisent fréquemment. Nous avons encore beaucoup à apprendre dans ce domaine. Par contraste au Canada, les médias font peu d'effort pour justifier le rôle de l'armée. Plus souvent qu'autrement, ils se limitent à faire ressortir le coût de tel exercice ou tel équipement endommagé ou détruit. Evidemment, le public retient normalement de ces reportages que l'armée est coûteuse à entretenir et que tout au plus, les forces armées servent à créer des emplois directs et indirects.

Nous devrions plutôt axer nos efforts à faire comprendre au public l'importance de notre rôle au sein de la stratégie de dissuasion prônée par l'OTAN. Notre souveraineté nationale dépend beaucoup de la survie du monde occidentale et nous devons donc reconnaître notre part de responsabilité et en partager les charges et coûts. Surtout en cette époque de réduction des armes nucléaires la politique de dissuasion de l'OTAN, d'on nous faisons parti, est axée actuellement sur ces dites armes. Leurs remplacements par une force conventionnelle valable implique une injonction de fonds supplémentaires de tous les pays membres.

ACQUISITION DE MATERIEL ET RECRUTEMENT

Actuellement, la plupart des unités doivent recourir aux ressources d'unités de milice voisines pour subvenir à leurs besoins en équipement lors d'exercices ou manoeuvres. Evidemment, l'état opérationnel de la milice en prend un coup lorsqu'on constate que certaines unités n'ont même pas le matériel nécessaire pour permettre à une sous-unité (par exemple, une batterie) de pouvoir s'entraîner convenablement pour une fin de semaine.

Nous avons, cependant, constaté une amélioration de la qualité de l'équipement au cours des dernières années. Par exemple, si nous regardons du côté de l'artillerie, celle-ci dispose du calculateur MILIPAC, du laser et d'autres pièces d'équipement moderne. Toutefois, il serait important que l'on mette l'accent sur la quantité également.

Pour cela, il s'agirait d'équiper la milice avec les ressources nécessaires pour la taille réelle de ses différentes unités. Si on stipule qu'un régiment d'artillerie doit être constitué de deux batteries; il faudrait ultimement fournir les douze obusiers et l'équipement nécessaire pour supporter cette organisation. Ce qui n'est pas le cas présentement.

Donc nous devons dans l'avenir nous fixer comme but de rendre autonomes nos unités de milice. En cas de conflit, la première réserve sera la ressource primaire dont l'armée sera dépendante pour renforcer ses troupes au combat; particulièrement durant les trente premiers jours d'un conflit. Ces unités serviront à soutenir les opérations en cours jusqu'à l'activation de l'industrie de guerre. Actuellement, il a déjà été planifié qu'un certain nombre de centres d'entraînement seront créés pour combler la déficience d'équipement. Toutefois, cela ne peut être considéré comme la solution à ce problème. Chacune des brigades de la milice devrait ultimement posséder les ressources

nécessaires pour être autonome. De tel centres ne pourront accommoder qu'un nombre restreint d'unités à la fois. Eventuellement, nous devrions être en mesure de mobiliser plusieurs unités de la milice pour exécuter des exercices de brigades, voire même de division sans toutefois recourir aux ressources de la régulière; un peu du genre de nos exercices "Rendez-Vous". Par conséquent, il est important que chaque unité possède l'équipement nécessaire pour atteindre un niveau optimal d'autonomie.

A l'avenir, il serait important que l'on échelonne la vie du matériel dont on dispose pour pouvoir en retirer les maximum. Ainsi, le TTB et obusiers actuelles de nos régiments pourraient éventuellement être donnés à la milice après une période de service raisonnable au sein de la force régulière. Même la force régulière a eu une période creuse durant les dernières années. Notre équipement était devenu beaucoup trop désuet pour être transféré à des unités de la milice. Dans plusieurs domaines nous avons eu à rattraper deux générations par rapport à nos alliés. Ainsi, nous aurions des unités de première ligne à fine pointe de la technologie et une force de réserve très opérationnelle. Ce principe est déjà appliqué par plusieurs pays et est évidemment plus économique et rentable que ce que l'on fait actuellement.

RECRUTEMENT DU PERSONNEL

Parlons maintenant du recrutement. Encore-là, il y a des lacunes. Même si le gouvernement actuel veut favoriser l'accroissement de la milice en augmentant les quotas permis, il n'y a peu de changement par rapport aux années antérieures. A vrai dire, certaines unités maintiennent tant bien que mal un effectif stable, et dans d'autres cas, l'effectif diminue graduellement. Dans un premier temps, nous devons tendre nos efforts vers cette partie de la population qui est âgée entre 17 et 25 ans. En réalité, présentement, en dépit du fait que le bassin des travailleurs réguliers constitue le secteur-cible que la milice doit recruter pour restructurer convenablement ses unités, il existe peu d'attrait pour ces derniers à rejoindre les rangs de la première réserve.

Pour cela, il faut reformuler la politique de recrutement de la milice pour qu'elle atteigne un plus grand bassin de la population. J'ai déjà mentionné qu'il est très important que l'on vende l'armée, et la milice en particulier, au grand public. Actuellement, la tâche de recrutement au sein des unités est, dans plusieurs cas considérée comme une tâche secondaire et seules les médias locaux sont utilisées pour faire de la publicité. On pourrait créer des cellules de recrutement pour la milice au sein de chaque CRFC et ainsi exploiter mieux les médias nationaux pour effectuer la campagne de publicité requise. En utilisant des professionnelles, nous aurions de meilleurs outils pour atteindre notre but. Les américains ont déjà démontré l'efficacité de ce système avec leur "National Guard". Ainsi, nous pourrions obtenir un plus vaste échantillonage d'individus intéressés à adhérer à la milice. Cela aiderait à conserver un standard élevé de recrues et permettrait de conserver un meilleur équilibre qualité/quantité. En ayant de meilleurs recrues nous nous assurerons un taux de rétention plus élevé.

Il faudrait également être en mesure d'offrir un emploi d'été plus concurrentiel face au marché civil; et cela particulièrement pour les étudiants. Actuellement certains cours sont condensés de façon excessive; un cours d'artilleur qui était d'une durée de huit semaines en 1977 est maintenant d'environ quatre semaines. La plupart des emplois d'été pour étudiants sur le marché civil sont d'une durée de sept à huit semaines. Donc vous comprenez qu'il faut être plus compétitif de ce côté. De plus en condensant la période d'emploi d'été, nous alourdissons également l'horaire quotidien de travail du milicien. De cela, il découle que seulement environ 50% des recrues restent à l'unité après la formation initiale pour poursuivre une carrière dans la milice.

Il faut donc être en mesure d'offrir un emploi d'été plus attrayant et lucratif pour être en mesure d'inculquer aux candidats un esprit d'appartenance. En plus, comme nous

condensons trop ces cours, nous ne pouvons leur offrir un emploi assez rémunérateur. Cela ne pourrait évidemment être fait, à mon avis, qu'en prolongeant la durée de ces différents cours; ce qui permettrait, entre autre, d'alléger l'horaire de travail quotidien. Diminue le nombre d'heures de travail journalière augmenterait la motivation du milicien. Ainsi, nous pourrions offrir des emplois d'été convenables. Le salaire de base chez les recrues devrait être également augmenté légèrement pour concurrencer un peu mieux avec le marché civil.

En deuxième lieu, le gouvernement fédéral, de concert avec les entreprises civiles, devrait mettre de l'avant des programmes de sensibilisation afin d'attirer le travailleur civil. Il est primordial que l'entreprise privée fasse partie de ce processus pour que l'employé sente que le fait d'être milicien est normal voire même souhaité.

Un procédé envisageable serait pour l'entreprise civile d'octroyer un certain nombre de jours de congé sans solde pour être utilisés à des fins d'entraînement militaire. Ce système est actuellement utilisé dans certains pays européens, tel la Suède et il fonctionne très bien. Il est évident que ses périodes allouées pour l'entraînement militaire ne devraient pas pénaliser l'individu, particulièrement en ce qui a trait à sa période de congé annuel ou son ancienneté au sein de l'entreprise.

Le gouvernement doit évidemment donner "un coup de pouce" au secteur privé dans l'instauration d'une telle politique. Initialement, l'application d'une certaine forme de réglementation et l'octroi de subventions faciliteraient le rapprochement de l'élite économique du pays avec l'armée et la milice en particulier. On pourrait également songer à accorder une certaine forme de crédit d'impôts pour les miliciens ayant effectué de l'entraînement militaire (en classe "A"). Sous sa forme d'imposition actuelle, les revenus gagnés par le milicien s'ajoute à son salaire normal, dans le cas d'un travailleur. Ce n'est guère attrayant, puisqu'ainsi il doit payer plus d'impôts.

En dernier lieu, malgré que je suis contre le service obligatoire, il serait important que l'on donne un statut juridique au contrat d'enrôlement du milicien. Il est important que le citoyen-soldat accepte les obligations qu'entraînent par son insertion au sein du système militaire. En conséquence de quoi, l'individu s'engagerait à se présenter à des sessions d'entraînement mensuelles de à une période d'exercice annuelle. Actuellement, la seule mesure que peut prendre une unité contre un individu ne voulant pas se présenter à une session d'entraînement est l'expulsion. Ce n'est pas de cette façon que nous allons regarnir nos unités.

Vous avez aussi le problème que plusieurs ne veulent pas se présenter aux sessions d'entraînement hivernal, mais tous désirent un emploi d'été. En faisant prendre un engagement aux enrôlés, l'unité se doterait d'un excellent levier pour maintenir une présence constante à l'entraînement à l'unité. Vous atteindriez ainsi un taux de rétention plus élevé car le personnel aura appris à progresser avec son unité et prendra par conséquent sa tâche plus au sérieux.

NORMES D'ENTRAINEMENT POUR LA MILICE ET REPARTITION DE SES BUDGETS

Actuellement, le FC on déjà institué une équivalence pour faire en sorte que la progression de carrière du milicien soit sensiblement la même que celle de son confrère régulier. Ce qui est tout à fait logique. Les principe de base sont déjà établis, il s'agit maintenant de les concrétiser.

Prenons par exemple les cours de leadership au sein de la milice. En établissant une équivalence de cours entre milicien et régulier, nous avons pu offrir aux miliciens des positions sur les cours de la régulière comme le cours de chef de combat. Cependant, ceci ne peut être fait avec tous les cours et au niveau de l'artillerie spécifiquement au niveau de grades de sous-officiers supérieurs. Présentement, il existe des lacunes graves dans la formation d'un sergent-major selon le système actuel. Je précise. Le cours

d'une durée de deux semaines touche principalement les fonctions d'un adjudant tech dans le poste de commandement. Les candidats touchent très peu à la partie ballistique et à l'obusier qui sont pourtant des points très importants dans la formation d'un adjudant.

Il serait bon que le cours d'adjudant soit restructuré en étapes (dû à la disponibilité des candidats) échelonnées sur une certaine période de temps. Ceci permettrait au candidat de toucher à tous les aspects de la tâche d'un sergent-major et d'acquérir de l'expérience sous évaluation à l'unité entre chaque étape. Les sous-officiers supérieurs auraient de meilleures connaissances techniques et pratiques sans que ceux-ci n'aient à suivre un long cours. Il ne faut pas oublier qu'à ce stage de leur carrière, les sous-officiers supérieurs ont un emploi civil et disposent d'une disponibilité normalement réduite.

Egalement, si nous regardons du côté des officiers, il existe actuellement deux programmes de formation jusqu'au grade de lieutenant; le programme PIRO (entraînement avec la force régulière) et le programme méthode. Le programme PIRO est beaucoup plus complet et prépare mieux les officiers à ses futures tâches de commandement que l'autre. Ce programme est malheureusement disponible actuellement qu'aux étudiants. A mon avis, il doit être ouvert à tous et même obligatoire. Il demande évidemment une plus grande disponibilité que le programme méthode, mais il assure une meilleure qualité d'instruction chez les officiers. Dans l'avenir, nous devrions orienter le recrutement des officiers vers les candidats qui sont aptes à effectuer le programme PIRO.

Finalement, selon le concept de la "Force Totale", réguliers et miliciens vont être appelés à travailler ensemble et à collaborer plus étroitement. Dans ce contexte, il devient primordial d'harmoniser davantage la formation de l'officier milicien à celle du régulier. Je parle ici des études personnelles et en particulier du programme de perfectionnement professionnel pour officier (PPPO) qui est fondamental à la formation de tout officier. Il serait inacceptable toutefois qu'un officier milicien doive écrire les mêmes examens PPPO sans recevoir une compensation pour le travail personnel ainsi investi. Nous, réguliers, sommes rémunérés 365 jours par année pour la travail engendré par le système militaire alors que le milicien, lui, l'est pour la période de temps où il sert à son unité. Lorsqu'un officier est rendu au grade de capitaine, il est normalement sur le marché du travail et possède d'autres obligations reliées à son emploi. Sauf, évidemment, s'il est en classe "B" ou "C".

Je ne pense pas que l'on devrait payer des journées d'étude au milicien étant donné que celui-ci peut se retirer à tout moment. Toutefois, on pourrait étoffer l'image des PPPO en accordant une prime après réussite de l'examen et dont le montant dépendrait de la difficulté du PPPO et de la cote de réussite obtenue.

Un autre aspect de la question concerne les budgets. La façon dont le budget est alloué aux unités de la milice est basé sur un critère de jours/homme. Par exemple, le Secteur de l'Est (M) peu avoir 100,000 jours/homme (chiffre fictif) à distribuer à ses différentes unités et CIM (centre instruction de la milice) par le biais de ses trois districts en 1987. Actuellement, on crée et multiplie des état-majors de plus en plus pesants et coûteux à l'aider de personnel en classe "B" et "C" et aussi pour s'occuper des CIM. Cependant il ne faut pas oublier qu'un militaire en classe "B" prends 365 jours/homme à lui seul par année. Ceci représente l'équivalent pour entraînent trois voire même quatre miliciens en temps normal. Vous vous retrouvez donc avec un budget moindre pour effectuer de l'entraînement individuel et collectif et pour conduire des cours de métier dans le CIM.

Certaines lacunes sérieuses découlent de cet état de chose: la qualité de l'instruction laisse à désirer dû à la trop courte durée des cours; le nombre de positions que chaque unité à droit sur ces cours est restreint faute de budget. Evidemment, ces lacunes contribuent à créer un manque de confiance en la milice. Cette situation est un

peu normale; on se rend compte que le personnel milicien ne possède pas toutes les compétences nécessaires pour effectuer leurs tâches sécuritairement. Le citoyen-soldat n'a pas toujours bien assimiler la matière enseignée sur un cours trop abrégé ou encore oublier certains points importants rattachés à sa fonction dû à un manque d'entraînement collectif.

Il faut restructurer l'administration actuelle au sein des QG et CIM pour la rendre plus fonctionnelle; quitte à réduire la participation des miliciens au sein de ceux-ci. Il est important que l'on redonne à l'entraînement individuel et collectif la première priorité en terme d'allocation de budget. Cela ne peut être fait que par une participation accrue de la force régulière ou des budgets plus substantiels à la réserve. Autrement, la situation actuelle continuera à empirer et les unités continueront à souffrir, rendant ainsi l'application de la doctrine du Livre Blanc difficile.

La nouvelle milice devrait être formée d'unités autonomes articulées en des groupes-brigades. Les différentes branches du commandement et service tel la logistique, administration et autres devraient être laissées à la force régulière pour laisser à la milice le soin de fournir des unités de combat. En libérant ainsi une partie du budget on pourrait l'utiliser pour donner des cours de qualification plus complets. De plus, l'établissement d'un programme d'entraînement collectif plus intense conduirait inévitablement à atteindre un haut niveau d'expertise.

INTEGRATION AVEC LA FORCE REGULIERE

Nous savons déjà que la plan actuel pour la formation inclura la mutation de personnel régulier au sein des unités de la milice et la formation de noyaux de miliciens dans les unités de la régulière et en particulier du côté des membres non-commissionnées, vous vous rendrez compte qu'il y a une certaine réticence à ce sujet.

Nous savons tous qu'il existe au sein de la force régulière une certaine opinion négative de la réserve. On leur reproche un manque de professionnalisme et un manque d'autonomie. C'est la raison d'ailleurs pour laquelle on exige la présence d'un membre PSFR. C'est une règle qui n'est guère valorisante pour le milicien qui se sent surveillé de très près.

Evidemment, dans bien des cas l'attitude démontrée par une partie du personnel régulier au sujet de la milice consiste en des idées préconçues car, à moins d'être PSFR, les contacts avec la milice sont assez réduits. Il devient donc important que l'intégration se fasse progressivement. Dans un premier temps, il faudrait que le personnel régulier soit réparti de façon générale dans chacune des unités pour éviter que se forme des clivages entre réguliers et miliciens. Il est important d'éviter la formation de clans au sein des unités afin d'obtenir une bonne cohésion entre milicien et réguliers. Pour ce faire, nous pourrions répartir aisément officiers et sous-officiers réguliers dans les différents postes cadre d'une unité, pour ainsi apprendre aux réguliers et aux miliciens de mieux s'apprécier mutuellement en travaillant ensemble selon des normes communes.

Il faudra permettre aux miliciens de s'habituer à travailler avec nous, d'égal à égal et vice-versa afin d'apprendre à mieux se connaître. Il est évident que le régulier sera plus accessible que le milicien au sein des unités. Il ne faudrait pas, cependant, se tourner vers le régulier à chaque fois qu'une tâche doit être accomplie en garnison. Dès lors, il est important que les responsabilités et tâches soient réparties équitablement entre miliciens et réguliers selon les fonctions et aptitudes de chacun. En aucun moment, l'un ou l'autre des partis ne devra déroger à cette règle sinon, nous créerons une scission entre miliciens et réguliers. Il va sans dire qu'il faudra créer un esprit d'équipe au travail où chacun aura sa place bien définie et respectée. Donc en toute logique, le poste de PSFR devrait ainsi disparaître si l'unité devient assez autonome pour se passer des services de cet aviseur, car ce dernier occupera dorénavant une fonction précise au sein de l'unité.

Mon dernier point est qu'il est évident que si nous

voulons rebâtir l'armée, et la milice en particulier pour atteindre un objectif de 90,000 militaires, cela nécessitera un apport logistique considérable. Vous pouvez imaginer facilement en regardant le cas d'un régiment d'artillerie régulier l'importance des mécaniciens, armuriers, techniciens en communication et j'en passe. Déjà, la milice a de la difficulté à entretenir ses véhicules et équipements ne possédant pas le personnel qualifié et les installations pour ce faire. Ce problème prendra une ampleur considérable lorsque les unités seront convenablement équipées.

Vous pouvez répondre que nous n'avons qu'à former un noyau de professionnels miliciens pour remplir ces tâches dans chaque unité. Personnellement, je ne crois pas qu'un individu soit intéressé à demeurer caporal mécanicien durant toute sa carrière de milicien. N'oubliez pas que dans la régulière, le système de mutation facilite la progression de carrière et cela, pour les métiers spécialistes en particulier. Le milicien, lui, est probablement attaché à la même unité pour toute sa carrière au sein des FC. Cette situation, peu attrayante, n'est donc guère souhaitable.

Je crois que la force régulière devrait s'occuper de fournir une troupe de support à chaque unité, laquelle n'aurait pas besoin de se trouver en permanence à l'unité. Ou encore, nous pourrions créer des centres d'entraînement et laisser l'équipement sur place, tant et aussi longtemps que le nombre de personnel désigné demeure proportionnel aux unités utilisant ce centre. Il est vrai qu'actuellement sur chaque base de support il y a du personnel assigné pour la réparation de l'équipement de la milice, mais il est vraiment trop peu nombreux et ne suffit pas à la demande. Si nous prenons comme exemple, la mécanisation des unités de la milice, vous vous rendez parfaitement compte que cet équipement nécessite trop d'expertise et de temps d'entretien pour être accompli convenablement par les miliciens

dans l'état actuel des choses. Par conséquent, ceci impliquera une augmentation substantielle du personnel régulier dans les métiers de support au sein des FC.

CONCLUSION

Dans cette essai, j'ai pu vous sembler négatif; ayant soulevé plusieurs problèmes pouvant contrecarrer la mise en application de la nouvelle doctrine. Mais, détrompez-vous, ce projet en est un que je porte en grande estime et dont la réalisation, je l'espère, se fera dans un futur proche.

Beaucoup des problèmes reliés au piètre état actuel de la milice sont dus à un budget trop réduit du moins la partie qui sert à l'entraînement individuel et collectif; cela est évident. Mais, à mon avis, pour repartir sur la bonne voie, nous devons porter également une attention particulière aux aspects suivants:

- a. revaloriser l'armée face au public et acquérir l'appui du secteur privée,
- b. équiper adéquatement les unités et améliorer le support logistique par l'apport de spécialistes réguliers pour rendre ces unités autonomes,
- c. restructurer convenablement la milice en revisant les méthodes de recrutement,
- d. réviser les normes d'entraînement pour les rendre plus réalistes de façon à mieux préparer l'individu à ses fonctions, et
- e. dans l'intégration entre réguliers et miliciens, créer un esprit de camaraderie entre eux en établissant un climat de confiance réciproque.

La milice, son artillerie en particulier, furent source de maints honneurs durant les conflits où notre pays fut impliqués; elle doit conserver une place d'importance dans la défense du Canada.

THE WHITE PAPER AND THE MILITIA

by Lieutenant D. Lahaie

There is no doubt that the publication, earlier this year, of the White Paper on Defence promises a bright future for our associates in the Militia. Indeed, the White Paper proposes logical solutions to the major problem now facing the Canadian Forces, namely the difficulty of performing our operational task simultaneously in Canada and in Europe. By narrowing our commitment-resource gap, we can hope for greater credibility from our Allies.

One of the major points raised in the proposed policy has to do with the integration of the Reserve into the Regular Force to form a "Total Force". In this manner, the Militia is invested with (or rather confirmed in) a realistic role by its being fully integrated into the purpose of the Regular Force, and by our establishing a suitable structure for the defence of Canada. We must remember that the Militia has been a part of the military history of Canada from the very beginning and has been active on the battlefield before. Besides, we only have to look at some European countries, like Switzerland, to see that the Militia can play a major role in the nation's security forces. This system is certainly less costly and more practical than maintaining a huge army which require substantial funds to administer and unpopular draft laws to raise.

Obviously, things will have to change in this country if the Militia is to do everything we expect it to do. For instance, in several cases, artillery regiments lack the men they need to form one battery (this is particularly true at the echelon level), not to mention the necessary vehicles and equipment. In many cases, installations are inadequate and what equipment is available for training cannot make up for the gaping doctrine and standards that separate the Militia from the Regular Force.

As an ex-militiaman, now a member of the Regular

Force, I should like to explain in this article how I foresee the integration of my former comrades in arm, particularly those of the Royal Canadian Artillery Regiment, in their new role. I have divided my analysis into five important stages as follows:

- a. getting public approval;
- b. procuring materiel;
- c. recruiting personnel;
- d. establishing training standards for the Militia and allocating funds; and
- e. integrating the Militia into the Regular Force.

GETTING PUBLIC APPROVAL

I mention this aspect first because, in my opinion, if we push it aside, we run the risk of seriously compromising the implementation of the policy put forth in the White Paper. Winning over a nation that has not fought a war on its own soil in over a hundred years will not be easy.

As things now stand, a typical civilian employee has everything to lose and nothing to gain from joining the Militia. An employee who takes time off to train with his or her unit must sacrifice annual leave and weekends. Consequently, our militia is made up mostly of students, seasonal workers and the unemployed. Students, of course, particularly those who are coming to the end of their college or university studies, constitute a potential group of leaders. However, when they enter the labour market, they quit the Militia because they see no reason to remain.

I think the government should begin by running a large-scale advertising campaign explaining the usefulness of the armed forces to make people understand that the Canadian Forces play a fundamental role in preserving our rights and freedoms. Yes, it is true that there has been, of

late, a resurgence of presentation and a growing participation in various public debates. But it is still too easy at this stage to fall into the unilateral disarmament trap so favoured by the pacifist movement.

Media involvement is crucial in this respect. Some of our allies, notably the French, who can watch a weekly television programme on their armed forces, have learned to appreciate the contribution the media make to the "dignification" of the armed forces, and they make good use of them. We still have a lot to learn in this area. In Canada, on the other hand, the media will not go out of their way to justify the role of the army. More often than not, they are content to report the cost of such and such an exercise or of this or that piece of equipment when, after some incident or another, it has been damaged or destroyed. The public generally concludes from this type of reporting that the army, of course, is costly to maintain or, for want of anything better, that it provides, either directly or indirectly, jobs!

We should concentrate, instead, on making the public understand the importance of our contribution to the strategy of deterrence adopted by NATO. Our sovereignty depends a great deal on the survival of the Western World; we must acknowledge our common responsibility and share in both the task and the cost. This is especially true now that there is talk of nuclear arms reduction. NATO's policy of deterrence, to which we adhere, is based on such arms. Replacing them with a valid conventional force implies that all member countries inject additional funds.

PROCURING MATERIEL AND RECRUITING PERSONNEL

Currently, most units must rely on resources from neighbouring Militia units to get all the equipment they need for field training. Obviously, the operational status of the Militia is not made any better by the fact that some units do not have the equipment to enable even a sub-unit (e.g. a battery) to train properly over one weekend.

There has been some improvement, however, in the quality of equipment over the last few years. Artillery units, for instance, now have MILIPAC computers, lasers and other modern devices. For all that, there is still the need to emphasize the importance of quantity.

This is so because we must equip the Militia with the necessary resources that correspond to true size of its various units. If we state that an artillery regiment should have two batteries, then there is a requirement to provide the regiment ultimately with 12 howitzers and the necessary equipment to support that organization. This is not true today.

Consequently, one of our goals should be to make our Militia units independent. In the event of war, the primary reserve would constitute the prime resource from which the army would draw to reinforce its troops in combat, particularly during the first 30 days of battle. Militia units would be used to support war operations until the war industry could be activated. Plans have already been drawn up for a certain number of training centres to be established to make up for the lack of equipment. But this cannot be viewed as a remedy to the problem. Every Militia brigade should, ultimately, have the resources it needs to be independent. Training centres could only accommodate a limited number of units at a time. There should come a time when we could mobilize several Militia units to carry out brigade, an even divisional, exercises, something like our RendezVous exercises, without having to depend on hand-outs from the Regular Force. Therefore, it is important that we equip every unit with the equipment it needs to achieve optimal independence.

In future, the lifecycle of available materiel must be staggered to maximize utilization. Hence, APCs and howitzers now used in our Regular regiments could eventually be handed over to the Militia after a reasonable period of service with the Regular Force. Even the Regular Force has had it rough in the last few years. Our equipment is now too obsolete to be transferred to Militia units. In several areas

our allies have left us two generations behind to catch up with. By doing this, we can have first line units with state-of-the-art equipment and a reserve force that is fully operational. This principle is already applied in several countries and makes more sense economically speaking than what we are currently doing.

RECRUITMENT

Now then, let's talk about recruiting. There are problems here too. While it may be the government's intention to encourage higher enrollment in the Militia by raising quotas little has changed. In fact, some units are struggling just to maintain their strength, and in some cases units are watching their establishments slowly being eroded. As a start, we must concentrate on the 17 to 25 year old segment of the population. As things now stand, in spite of the fact that the pool of regular workers that form the target group the Militia must address to restructure its units, there is little to attract them to the primary reserve.

To do this, the recruiting policy of the Militia must be reformulated to reach a larger segment of the population. I have already mentioned that is important that we "sell" the army, and the Militia in particular to the public. Presently, the job of finding new recruits is, more often than not, considered a secondary duty, and only local media are used for advertising. Militia recruitment cells could be formed in each CFRC, and better use could then be made of national media in running the necessary advertising campaign. By using professionals, we provide ourselves with better tools with which to reach our goal. The Americans have already demonstrated the effectiveness of this system with their National Guard. We could then reach a larger sampling of individuals interested in joining the Militia. This would help to maintain a high standard of recruits and ensure a better balance between quality and quantity. By recruiting better people, we ensure a higher retention rate.

We should also be able to offer summer jobs that can compete with the civilian work market, particularly where students are concerned. Presently, some courses are overcrowded. An artillery course that lasted eight weeks in 1977, now lasts approximately only four. Most civilian summer jobs for students lasts from seven to eight weeks. Obviously, we must be competitive. Moreover by condensing the summer employment period, we also overload the daily work schedule of the reservist. As a result, only about 50% of recruits remain with their unit after basic training to pursue a career in the Militia.

We must be in a position to offer attractive and well-paid summer employment that will allow us to instill in our recruits a sense of belonging. Moreover, because our courses are too intensive timewise, we cannot offer students a job that will pay well enough. This can only be done, in my opinion, by lengthening the duration of these courses; by doing so, we could then, among other things, shorten the daily work schedule. By reducing the number of working hours in a day, we increase recruit motivation. We are then in a position to offer attractive summer employment. The basic salary of recruits should also be raised slightly to bring it more in line with salaries in the civilian market.

Secondly, the federal government, together with private business, should promote awareness programmes to attract the civilian worker. The private sector must be part of this process if civilian employees are to be made to feel that belonging to the Militia is not only normal, but also desirable.

A possible solution would be for private business to grant a certain number of days off without pay for military training. This system is used in some European countries like Sweden, where it works very well. Of course, such a system must not penalize the employee, particularly with regard to annual leave or seniority within the company.

The government must also assist the private sector in implementing such a policy. Initially, rules will have to be established and funds will have to be found to make easier for

the Economic elite of the country and the army, particularly the Militia, to come together. Perhaps a tax credit of some sort could be extended to members of the Militia who train for the military (class "A" service). Under the current tax system, income earned by a member of the Militia is added to the individual's normal income. This is not very attractive since it means higher taxes.

Finally, although I am personally opposed to compulsory military service, I think it is important that we should give a legal status to the enrollment contract of the Militia. The citizen-soldier must accept the obligations that evolve from his or her entry into the military system. Consequently, the individual would be bound to report for monthly training session and annual training exercises. As things now stand, the only sanction a unit may apply against an individual who does not show up for training is expulsion. This is no way to replenish our units.

There is also the problem of those reservists who will not report for winter training sessions, but who want a summer job. By getting recruits to make a commitment, the unit would then that some leverage with which to get people to attend training sessions. The rate of retention would be higher, as a result, because personnel would have learned by then to progress with their unit. This would then help them to take their job more seriously.

TRAINING STANDARDS FOR THE MILITIA AND ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

The CF have already established an equivalency to ensure that the career advancement path of a member of the Militia and a member of the Regular Force are approximately the same. This is quite logical. The basic principles have already been established, they now remain to be enforced.

Take Militia leadership courses for example. Because course equivalencies have been agreed on by both the Regular and Reserve forces, we have been able to load militiamen and women on Regular Force's course like the combat leader course. However, this cannot be done for every course, certainly not where artillery courses are concerned, especially at the senior NCO level. There are currently two important things missing in the training of the sergeant-major under the present system. Let me explain. The two-week course deals mainly with the duties of the tech warrant officer in the command post. The ballistics and gunnery sides are hardly covered at all. Yet, they are very important elements in the training of a warrant officer.

The warrant officer course should be restructured gradually (due to candidate availability). This would allow candidates to touch on every aspect of the sergeant-major's task and to gain experience under evaluation at the unit at each step of the way. Senior NCOs would gain better technical and practical knowledge without having to take a on course. Remember that at this stage of their career, senior NCOs hold down a civilian job and only have limited time to spare.

Concerning officers, there are now two training programmes to the rank of lieutenant, the RESO (i.e. training with the Regular Force) plan and the method programme. The RESO programme is more comprehensive and does a better job of preparing officers for command. Unfortunately, the programme is only available to students. In my opinion, it should be open to all, and should even be compulsory. It requires greater availability, of course, than the method programme, but it makes for better officer training. We should, from now only, direct officer recruitment towards candidates who qualify for the RESO programme.

Finally, according to the Total Force concept, members of the regular and reserve forces will be asked to work together and to co-operate more closely. In this context, it becomes essential to harmonize training in the Militia and Regular Force. I mean by that harmonizing personal studies in general and the OPDP in particular since these are fundamental to every officer's training. We cannot accept, however, that the reserve officer should be expected to write the

same OPDP exams without some form of compensation for the personal efforts invested.

We, as members of the Regular Force, are paid 365 days a year for the work we do as members of the Canadian Forces. The reservist, on the other hand, is only paid for the time serving with his or her unit. When he or she makes it to the rank of captain, he or she is employed full time and has oth work-related commitments, unless, of course, he or she is employed in class "B" or "C" service.

I do not think that we should be paying reservists to study since they are liable to retire at any time. We could, however, soften the image of the OPDP by granting a premium or bonus to those who successfully pass the exam, the amount of which could vary according to the level of difficulty of the OPDP and the passing grade.

Another aspect of the matter concerns the budget. The manner in which funds are allocated to Militia units is based on a person/day criteria. For instance, the Eastern Militia Area was able to allocate up to 100,000 person/days (fictional number) to its various units and training centres (MTC) through its three districts in 1987. Presently, heavier and more costly staffs are created all the time using class "B" an "C" personnel. The latter are also being used to staff the MTCs. But it must not be forgotten that just one class "B" reservist uses up 365 person/days a year. This is equivalent to training three, even four, reservists under normal circumstances. This means less funds available for individual and collective training or for running trade courses at MTCs.

There are serious failings that are due to this situation. The quality of training leaves much to be desired because courses are too short; the number of seats to which each unit is entitled on these courses is limited because funds are limited. Obviously, these failings weaken the trustworthiness of the Militia. This is to be expected. We realize that reservists do not all have the necessary skills to carry out their duties safely. The citizen-soldier has not always been able to assimilate everything he or she has been taught in a course that was too compressed to begin with, or has forgotten important points related to his or her duties because collective training was insufficient.

The current administration must be restructured at HQs and MTCs to make it more functional, even if this means reducing participation by reservists. We must go back to giving top priority to individual and collective training in terms of funding. This can only be achieved by increasing participation by the Regular Force or allocating more substantial budgets to the Reserve. Otherwise, the situation will continue to deteriorate and unit will continue to suffer, which will make it very difficult to implement the doctrine set out in the White Paper.

The new Militia should be made up of independent units articulated as brigade group. The various branches of command and services such as logistics, administration and others should be left in the hands of the Regular Force leaving the Reserve Force to provide combat units. By freeing part of the budget in this manner, funds could be used to establish more comprehensive training courses. Moreover, the establishment of a more intensive collective training programme could only lead to a greater level of skill.

INTEGRATION TO THE REGULAR FORCE

We already know that the current plan for training the "Total Force" will include transfer of Regular Force personnel to Militia units and the establishment of a core of reservists in units of the Regular Force. However, if you mention this to members of the Regular Force, particularly to non-commissioned members, an undercurrent of resistance is quickly felt.

We all know that there is within the Regular Force some negative feelings towards the Reserve. The latter is often criticized for its lack of professionalism and independence. This is the reason why some insist on the presence of RSS personnel. This rule does nothing to alleviate the sentiment, common among reservists, that they cannot be

left unsupervised.

Of course in many cases, the attitude of a segment of Regular Force personnel toward the Militia is the result of misconceptions. Indeed, unless one is a member of the RSS, contacts with the Militia are very limited. Hence, it is important that we proceed slowly on integration. As a start, Regular Force personnel should be allocated on a general basis to each unit to avoid a cleavage between Militia and Regular Force personnel. Care must be taken to avoid creating the clans within the units and to ensure that a good bonding between the Two is achieved. To that end, officers and NCOs from the Regular Force could easily be assigned to the various officer positions of a Militia unit to teach Militia and Regular Force personnel how to appreciate each other by working together according to common standards.

Reservists will have to be given the opportunity of working with us, as equals, and we shall have to do the same if we are to get to know each other better. Obviously, Regular Force personnel will be more accessible than the Reservists at the unit. However, we must ensure that we do not approach the Regular Force guy every time something needs to be done in garrison. Therefore, duties and responsibility will have to be assigned fairly between Militia and Regular Force personnel according to the capabilities and skills of each. At no time must either one of the parties break this rule, otherwise a rift will occur between the two. Team spirit must be established, with everyone having a specific task to perform and being entitled to respect. Logically, the RSS position should disappear if the unit becomes independent enough to do without the services of this advisor, since the latter will now have a definite position within the unit.

Finally, it is obvious that if we intend to rebuild the army, and the Militia in particular, to reach an objective of 90,000 members, considerable logistic support will be required. This is easy to understand. Considered a regular artillery regiment and the importance mechanics, armourers communication technicians and so on play in its organization. The Militia already has difficulty maintaining its vehicles and equipment because it lacks the qualified personnel and facilities it needs to do so. The problem will become even more acute when the units are equipped properly.

You may reply by saying that all we have to do is train a core of professional reservists to perform these tasks in each unit. Personally, I do not think that an individual would accept a career as corporal mechanic in the Militia. Remember that in the Regular Force, the point system is useful to career advancement, particularly where specialist occupations are concerned. The reservist, on the other hand, will probably remain with his or her unit for as long as he or she remains a member of the Canadian Forces. This rather unattractive situation is to be avoided.

I think the Regular Force should endeavour to provide a support troop to each unit. This support troop would not have to remain permanently with the unit. Or else, we could establish training centres, leaving equipment on location as on as the designated number of personnel remains proportional to the number of units making use of the facility. It is true that, as I write, there are on each support base, personnel assigned to the repair and maintenance of Militia equipment. But there are not very many of them and they cannot meet demand. Take the mechanization of Militia units, for instance, it is obvious that this equipment requires more expertise and maintenance time that the Militia can adequately provide as things now stand. Consequently, this would require a substantial increase of Regular Force personnel in support trades within the Canadian Forces.

CONCLUSION

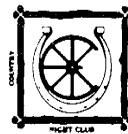
Perhaps my article seems negative in tone as I have raised several problems that could hinder the implementation of the new defence doctrine. But that was not my intention. I have the greatest regard for this project which, I hope, will be implemented soon.

Several problems related to the poor conditions of to-

day's Militia are due to limited funds for what is required to provide for individual and collective training. Of that, I am certain. But, in my opinion, to get back on the right track, we must pay particular attention to the following:

- a. restoring public faith in the usefulness of the army and securing the support of private business;
- b. providing Militia units with adequate equipment and improving logistic support by assigning specialists from the Regular and thus achieve unit independence;
- c. restructuring the Militia through the review of current recruitment methods;
- d. reviewing training standards to make them more realistic in order to prepare the individual for his or her duties; and
- e. when integrating Militia and Regular Force personnel, creating a spirit of fellowship by the establishment of a climate of mutual trust.

The Militia, and its Artillery in particular, have earned us many honours in wars in which our country was involved. It must retain a major role in the Defence of Canada.



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LA MUSIQUE DE L'ARTILLERIE ROYALE CANADIENNE

L'année 1987, fut une année de transition, pour la Musique de l'Artillerie Royale Canadienne. En effet, il y a eu des changements majeur au sein du personnel.

Tout d'abord, le Capitaine Leblanc, Commandant de la Musique de 1979 à 1987, a été affecté au quartier général de la Force Mobile, comme officier représentant le programme de soutien du personnel.

Depuis le mois d'août 1987, le Capitaine Klaassen est le nouveau Commandant de la Musique.

Il y a eu aussi, le départ de l'Adjudant-Chef Beaudry, assistant-directeur de la Musique de 1983 à 1987. Celui-ci a été affecté comme coordinateur de musique de secteur pour la province de Québec. Depuis juillet 1987, l'Adjudant-Chef Rinella assume les fonctions d'assistant-directeur à la Musique de l'Artillerie.

Avant ces deux départs importants, au mois de février 1987, l'Adjudant-Maître Pando, prenait sa retraite. Ce dernier, es un spécialiste des arrangements pour orchestre. Il a d'ailleurs fondé sa propre maison d'édition. L'Adjudant-Maître Pando s'est retiré des Forces Canadiennes après vingt-sept années de service.

Puis, au mois de mai 1987, l'Adjudant-Maître Hans Den Hartog, prit sa retraite après 32 années de service. Celui-ci, était notre spécialiste de l'administration.

Puis, vint la saison des nouvelle affectations. Le Sergent Bélanger, a été transféré à la Musique de Naden à Victoria, C.B.. Instrumentiste à vent, propriétaire d'un magnifique voilier, le Sergent Bélanger a certainement du vent dans les voiles! Le Sergent Grimard, fut transféré à la base militaire de St-Jean. Ce dernier, est présentement directeur de la Musique de l'Ecole des Langues.

Finalement, le Sergent Roberto, fut transféré à l'Ecole de Musique des FC à BFC Borden. Il y occupe présentement les fonctions d'instructeurs.

Bien sûr, des nouveaux membres furent affectés à l'unité. Le Sgt Danny Martin, et la Sdt Jeannet Gieger, nous arrivent de l'Ecole de Musique des FC. La Sergent Julie Cuming, nous arrivent de la Musique de Stadacona. Enfin, le Sergent Michel Claveau nous arrivent de l'Ecole des Langues de la base militaire de St-Jean ou il assumait le poste de directeur de la Musique de l'Ecole des Langues, et finalement, le Sergent Gilles Simoneau, nous arrivent de la Musique du Royal Canadian Regiment.

En ce qui attrait aux promotions, la Sdt Sylvie Hall a été promu au rang de Caporal. Le Sergents Noury et Gignras furent promuent aux rangs d'Adjudants.

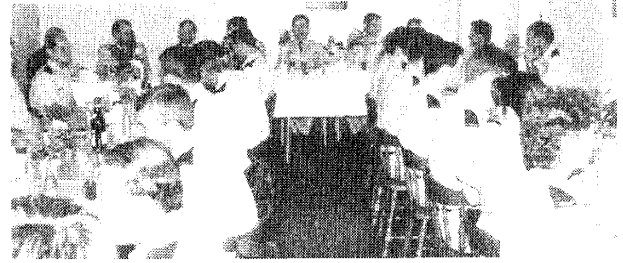
Vous savez sans doute, que la Musique de l'Artillerie se fait voir et entendre à l'occasion des dîners régimentaires, des parades, des concerts publics ainsi que des tournées de recrutements. Saviez-vous qu'en 1986, la Musique de l'Artillerie a joué devant plus de 95 000 personnes. La Musique de l'Artillerie est bien apprécié par les Centres de Recrutements.

Ceci, m'amène à vous faire part des événements importants, auxquels la Musique a participé en 1987. Nous nous sommes rendus, au mois d'avril dernier, en France, pour les cérémonies du souvenir de la bataille de Vimy. Nous nous y sommes produits, comme Musique de parade, et comme Musique de concert. Puis, ce fut le Sommet de la Francophonie à Québec. Ensuite, nous avons participé aux différentes cérémonies lors de la visite de sa Majestée la Reine Elisabeth II, et du Prince Philippe. Pui, la Musique s'est transporté à Shilo, Manitoba, à l'occasion d'un dîner régimentaire, et à Chypre, pour différentes cérémonies régimentaires.

Pour l'année 1988, plusieurs tournées sont déjà prévuent. Du 25 au 28 janvier, la Musique était en tournée de recrutement dans les villes de Valleyfield, d'Iberville et de Point-aux-Trembles. Du 15 au 19 février une autre tournée de recrutement est prévu dans les villes de Montréal, l'Assomption, Dorval et Tracy. Au mois de mars, un groupe de musicien s'envolera pour Washington, à l'occa-

sion de dîners régimentaires. Dans les mois de mai, juin, et juillet la Musique se fera entendre à Chibougamau, Ottawa, Chambly, WoonSocket (U.S.A.), Shilo, Petawawa et Québec.

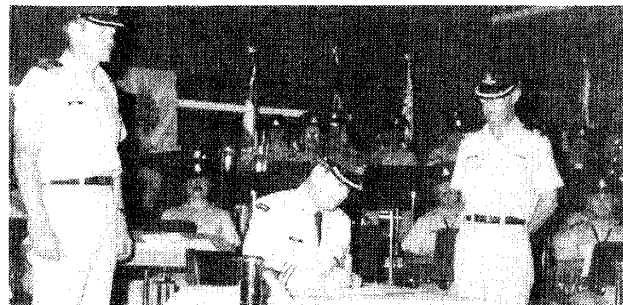
Donc, beaucoup de changement, beaucoup de travail, une responsabilité importante, en tant qu'unité représentant le Forces Canadiennes et son régiment.



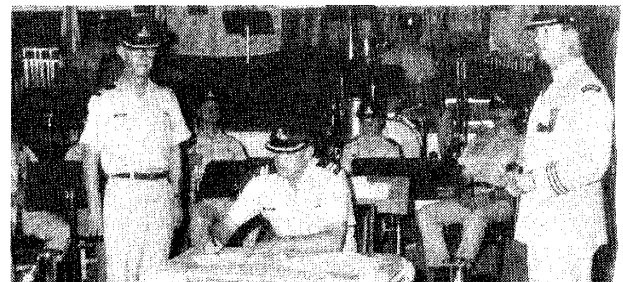
Réception pour la M.A.R.C. après la cérémonie marquant la passation de Commandement. Les invités d'honneurs étaient le Commandant de la base des FC de Montréal le Colonel Corley, CD, le LCol. K.C. Hague, L'Adjud. (B) Robitaille.



Le Capitaine Leblanc et la Musique de l'Artillerie Royale Canadienne au Sommet de la Francophonie.



Cérémonie marquant la passation de Commandement à la Musique de l'Artillerie Royal Canadienne entre le Capitaine Onil Leblanc, CD, et le Capitaine G.W. Klaassen, CD, en présence du Colonel Corley, Cmdt de la base des FC de Montréal et des membres de l'unité.



DAD'S ARMY REVISITED PART III

by Capt (Retd) E.H. Chamberlin

A couple of years ago, I saw a photo of what is now thought of as an Artillery Command Post. To one of my mediaeval experience, the vehicle with all its collection of equipment seemed vastly overdone and a little bewildering. Perhaps a description of some of the gear in use in the late 30s and early 40s would be of some interest, so, if older readers will bear with me, I shall begin with a recap of some of my remarks of fifteen years ago in this publication.

My first contact with the work of an Artillery Specialist was in 1937 when, practically on the way out to summer camp at Shilo, I was informed that I would be acting as Range Taker for the week. Sgt Reg Forbes, our regular man, was not available for reasons which escapes me, but as there was nothing highly technical about the thing, I soon got the hang of it. The hardest part of the job was getting the instrument up to the O.P. and down again and that only required a reasonably strong back. The range finder itself was a yard long, about 2 to 2 1/2 inches in diameter with eyepieces in the middle and object glasses at each end. The operation was similar to that on an SLR camera except that one had two images one inverted over the other, to bring together and "with the objects aligned, read the range off the scale". Having said that, one must now throw in 100+ temperature (or whatever Celsius calls them) and the shimmering, dancing heat waves of summer in Shilo. Instead of "with the objects aligned . . ." it became "when zig equals zag . . ." Surprisingly some quite reasonable results were possible.



Sgt "Duke" Errington, GPO Ack, 13th Fd Bty, RCA Shilo 1937 Militia Summer Camp, carrying his technical and personal equipment. 13th Bty tent lines are immediately behind him. Beyond can be seen tent lines of 17th and 19th Bty. 38th (How.) Bty tents not visible.

The next winter our old BQMS, "Pongo" Ward died; our GPOA, Sgt "Duke" Errington, was promoted to BQ, and I took over his duties as "Ack". The photo shows Duke in 1937 with most of his equipment, technical and personal. As shown, all the bits and pieces came in cases or carriers which could be suspended or otherwise attached to the man or horse. The Artillery board in its case has shoulder straps which allow it to be carried haversack fashion and the director head has a leather case and strap and is slung over his left shoulder. The carrier groundsheet was a couple of small leather buckets joined by a wide strip into which the tripod fitted when collapsed. Straps attached the whole thing, I believe, to the saddle. It was a strange situation using equipment designed for use with a mounted battery, but having no horse to hang things on. To continue, in his right hand Duke is carrying the stand for the Artillery Board. This had a hinged metal lid which folded back to reveal a screw to which the board was secured. The signal flag was used, as I recall, to mark the position of the Pivot Gun. As well as what is visible in the photo, the Ack also had to find a means to carry his personal haversack, water bottle, compass, binoculars, etc. Just how many pounds it all amounted to I couldn't guess. No doubt some "office wallah" who never carried more than a pack of cigarettes had it all figured out.

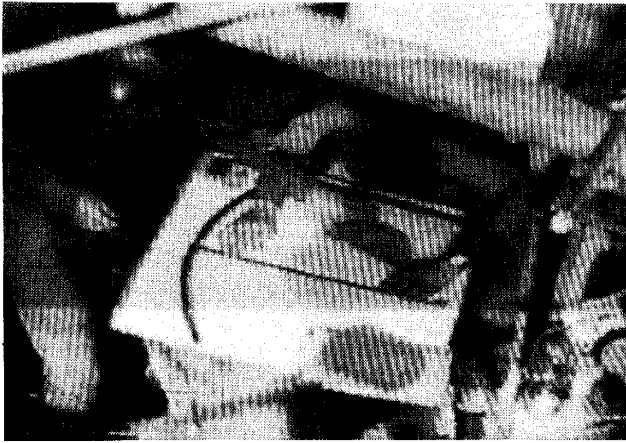
The battery at that time consisted of six guns on paper, four in fact. At the gun end, there was the Gun Position Officer and two section commanders, all subalterns. The GPO had on Ack who was generally a bombardier or sergeant, and a signaller who manned the phone to the OP. Sigs were also trained to pass messages by flag- semaphore and morse – and by buzzer and lamp. There was also a heliograph about somewhere I believe but radios were mainly for entertainment. The Permanent Force had a couple, each of which filled the back seat of a Phaeton (4 door convertible) but they weren't too reliable. Communications from the Battery Command Post to the guns depended entirely on the lungs of the GPO and at times of his Section Commanders. Tannoys were still some years in the future.

Up at the O.P. there was an establishment similar in size to the Command Post. To assist the Battery Commander, there was first the BC Ack. He had a board on a stand, similar but slightly smaller than that at the Gun Position. He also had a director for measuring angles to targets which he plotted on his board, distances to which were supplied by the Range Taker with his range finder, also on a tripod. The OP sig with his phone, flags and possibly lamp (on another stand) completed the party.



T.A. "Smiley" Needham, 21 Bty Command Post Ack at the director. Chuck Kitching, "D" troop, GPO Ack on right. Skirt was for better visibility at a distance, e.g. for Reg'l Survey Party, etc.

The directors of the time were as I recall graduated from 0° to 180° Right and Left, as were the dial sights. Later types as seen in the photo were graduated from 0° to 360°. They were mainly for measuring horizontal angles though they could measure small vertical ones also. Levelling was by means of a ball joint and screw in the stand and a bubble on the instrument. The skirt was only used when, because of the distance or some other reason, the director was difficult to see.



Artillery Board in a Command Post showing Ack measuring line and range to target with arm and arc (from TV programme "Gunner").

The Artillery Board was about 30 inches square and covered with a linen backed paper cover marked with an unnumbered grid of 1,000 yard squares at a scale of 1:25,000. This was renumbered at each position to suit the situation. The pivot gun was plotted; a pivot bunged in; the aluminum range arm set on it and the arc set up on the appropriate zero line. Area covered was in the nature of 16,000 yards with an arc of about 60°.

Before the war, all this equipment might be stuffed into a Ford roadster, together with the people concerned,



21 Bty G Fd Regt RCA England 1941, 8 cwt vehicle "H" CPO's vehicle. E.H. Chamberlin, CPO Ack, blocking view. Note grab bar on cab. Canvas cover of back even with and barely visible behind. 8 cwt lower slung and much smaller than 15 cwt.

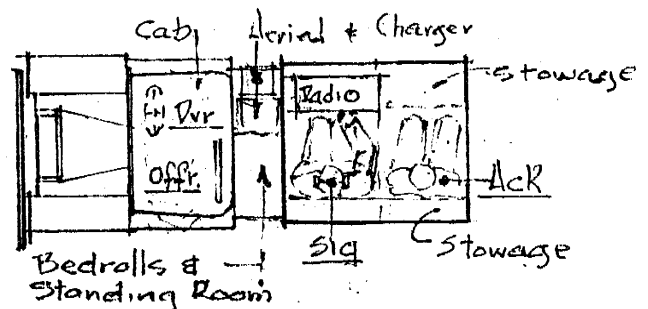


21 Bty 6 Fd Regt, RCA England, 1941. Rear end of 8 cwt vehicle "H", CPO's veh mired on some nameless moor.

their personal gear, and the driver. On the other hand, the Ack might find himself hanging on to anything within reach on the back of a stake-body truck as it bounced its way over the prairie.

That was pretty well the situation until the early days of the war when the artillery was re-organized. About that time the Rang Taker disappeared, complete with his range finder; the BC Ack, or as he became, the OP Ack, lost his board and his director, depending instead on a map and his compass; and equipment cases and holders had lost their horsey flavour. After a period of making do with what was available in the way of transport, the various "O" and "G" parties each wound up with their own 8 cwt vehicle, the Battery Command Post having, in addition, a 15 cwt to carry their extra gear and personnel.

Considering the numbers of 8 and 15 cwt's which were used by the Canadian Army Overseas, to say nothing of all the other British and Commonwealth armies it is quite astonishing how seldom one sees a picture of them. The 8 cwt was a smaller version of the 15 with the canvas top only about as high as the cab. In the back there was room for one sig forward and one Ack by the tailgate, both sitting on the left and facing to the right of the vehicle. Installed on the right and facing the operator was a radio set about two feet long and more or less one foot high and deep. This set ran off batteries which had to be recharged from time to time with the aid of a gas-powered charger. This was mounted in the foot or so of space between the cab and the back which also provided storage for bedrolls and the base for the aerial. Behind the occupants was a small space for kit, etc. In a single battery, there were at least seven of these little things, most or all replaced in time by Willys Jeeps, Bren carriers or both, and eventually by half track scout cars, but they served us very well for several years. On a good day, it was common practice for the officer or the Ack to stand in



8 cwt Zecca Vehicle
Used by Canadian Army in W.W.II

the space behind the cab and hang onto the grab bar on the roof. It was a great way to see the country and map reading from this position was much easier than looking out the rear curtains at where you had been.

On going into action, the drill for the Bty Command Post was roughly as follows. The CPO in his 8 cwt, known as "H" would recce the battery area with his Ack, decide on troop gun areas carefully preserving the cushiest spot for his own CP. His Ack would be busy meanwhile setting up the director on the Zero Line ready to pass the line to the two troops. The Troop GPOs with their Acks were probably hard on his heels and setting up their own instruments and very soon the Troop Leaders arrived with the guns. At the various Command Posts the Arty boards were quickly set up. Each troop had its own and the Battery CP had two, one for each troop.

All this, of course, is as per book and the equipment as issued was quite adequate so far. The CPO's 8 cwt was purely for the radio and storage of kit. The 15 cwt, "Y" which carried the boards, most of the staff and all their equipment was a bare bones unadorned truck with no special features. What became immediately apparent was that (a) there was a vast amount of figuring and writing to do in a Command Post, and (b) there was no convenient flat surface on which to do it. It didn't take too many sessions of working out Correction of the Moment and laying on gun programmes using



21 Bty, Command Post, Surrey, England, winter 1940-41. Left to right: Gnr Tom Moffat, driver; unknown Ack; T.A. Needham, Ack; P.A. Courage, Ack. Note tables and chairs "won" from mess or lecture hut. Courage is leaning on one Arty Bd C.P. vehicle, "Y" (seen behind Moffat) before remodelling, 6 Fd Reg't RCA 2 Div.

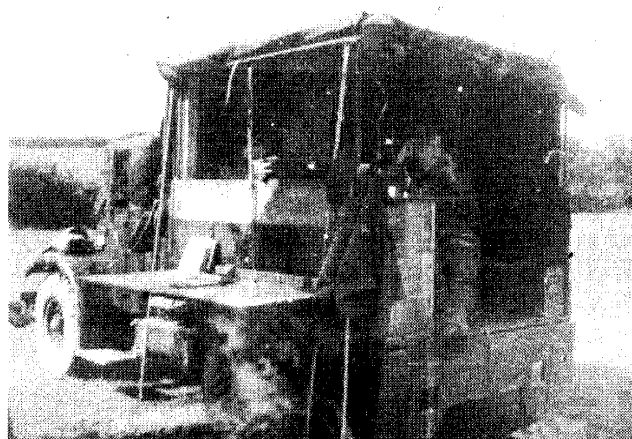


21 Bty Command Post, England 1941. Both Arty Bds in foreground - 1 for each troop. Tom "Smiley" Needham at left board. Note tarp suspended on "Y" vehicle and neighboring bush. (Before remodelling of "Y").

the Arty Boards for tables, before the various CPs began sprouting non-standard objects such as "tables, 6 foot, folding" and chairs, ditto. This eased the situation for daylight operation in the woods on a fine day. However, much of the computation and form filling had to be done at nights and/or in the rain and the back of "Y" just wouldn't handle it. This and the need to hide all this bumph from aerial observation led to the acquisition of heavy waterproof tarps which were strung between "Y" and nearby bushes and trees with the aid of rope and propped up with poles where possible. Sometimes they worked well and sometimes not. In the latter case, an inadvertent bump might empty gallons of accumulated rain water on a passerby - or even a stander-by! One of these jury rigs is partially visible amongst the branches in the photo.

This trial and error and makeshift performance went on for some time until it became abundantly clear that a major operation was the only answer. We needed a permanent table, decent storage for gear, and more headroom in the back of "Y" if it was to be of any use to us. We also needed a table on the outside which could be brought quickly into and out of action, and some sort of cover with its own support.

Some idea of our answer to the problem may be seen in the photo. The legs of the pipe frame for the cover were lengthened and the sides of the truck raised. Then a permanent counter was installed with room for the sig and his phones and for one man to sit and write. There was also



21 Bty 6 Fd Regt RCA England 1942-43. Command Post vehicle "Y" after remodelling. Not extended sides and framework for canvas cover, counter for sig and computations in back of truck, hinged table on side and pipe frame for extension tarp. Bill Conway on phone. Ammo box on far side for spare rations and TEA.



21 Bty 6 Fd Regt RCA England 1942-43. Command Post vehicle "Y" 15 cut after remodel. Sig counter seen from inside. Field telephone are to "C" and "D" Troops.

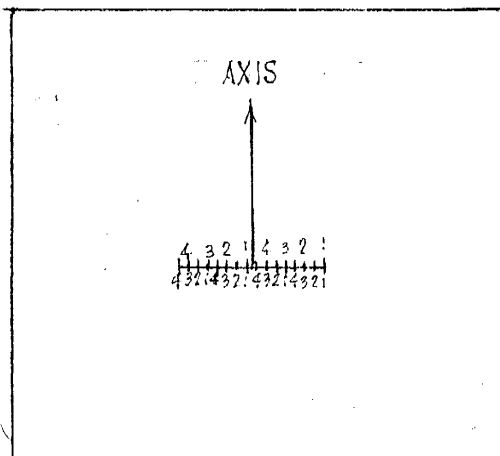
some organized storage space below and the ammo box on the far side held a primus, a water can, tea, sugar, and whatever we could scrounge in the way of food. On the outside can be seen our table which was hinged to the side of the ruck and provided with folding legs. A separate pipe frame supported an extension tarp over this table and the boards and the whole thing could be closed up at night with more tarps. This gave us the boards and work table outside, the sig and one man out of the way but still under the same cover.

I have used the word "Ack" to indicate a GPO's or BC's technical assistant and some may object that they should be called "Ables" – or something else. This all depends on one's point of view. Back in the "dear dead days beyond recall" as the song has it, when the Canadian Army only had to worry about communicating with itself and the rest of the Commonwealth, the phonetic for "A" was "Ack". As the war wore on, others became involved and the phonetic alphabet got changed to accommodate them. Thus "Ack" became "Able" to go with "Baker, Charlie, Dog . . ." etc. Some called assistants "Ables" to go with the new alphabet but to many of us the term "Ack" was sufficiently well established to stand on its own, regardless of what happened to the phonetic alphabet. Besides, "Able" sounded cumbersome, to say nothing of leaving the specialists open to an unduly harsh degree of criticism. Some of the more excitable of the officers seized upon the term to preface their remarks with "Able, my Aunt Fannie . . ." or words to that effect. One can readily appreciate why a good number of us preferred "Ack". What they call people in similar jobs today, I can only guess, "Alphas" perhaps, which sounds like dog food – or something much more complicated. However, for the purpose of this ramble I shall continue with "Ack".

There were advantages to our position since, due to the nature of our work, there were few from the BSM down, who knew precisely what we did and since we were directly under the supervision of the CPO, what we should be doing at any given time. Seeing us proceeding in a businesslike fashion from A to B with our Technical haversacks bulging with books and instruments, the SM was very hesitant to direct us to some odious fatigue. It wasn't so much where you were, in fact, going as it was the determined air with which you went. We never moved anywhere in a lackadaisical or haphazard fashion.

For training in barracks we had a special room set aside for us in which we polished up our techniques and practised any new wrinkles which came along. With a man

STONK TEMPLATE. I have my own idea of how this was used but would welcome comments on the method employed before I go on record. There must be a few old Acks (or Ables) out there who remember something of it.



like Andy MacNaughton in charge of things there were frequently new methods or new templates to speed things up or increase effectiveness. Some aids were commercially produced while others were passed along in the form of information so that one could make his own. One of the latter type, a "Stonk" template, was a very simple thing to enable one to concentrate the fire of a regiment on one small spot on the ground, the term "Stonk" being a contraction of Standard Concentration. With it, each gun could very quickly be given a separate correction so as to bring everything down on the same point. Some of these methods worked better than others. Some were more involved than the long way but gunners could concentrate a remarkable number of guns on anything within range with astonishing speed. The 25 pounder was an extremely useful and versatile weapon in the right hands and we knew how to use it.

Speaking of 25 pounders, I left off last time at the point at which they had finally given us some; three to be precise, to go with our ancient 75mms. One of the latter, while being hurried along on the way back from Larkhill, broke one of its 5 foot wooden wheels and had to be carried back to our barracks at North Camp, Farnborough, a performance which was a source of no little embarrassment to the No. 1 in question. Having said that, perhaps the term "hurried" should be put in the proper perspective. The normal speed of a convoy as given in orders, was in the nature of 20 to 25 "m.i. 2h" which meant "miles in two hours". With a standard 20 minute break every two hours, this meant that the convoy had to cover 25 miles or whatever was ordered, in 100 minutes; otherwise, maintain an average speed of 15 m.p.h. Even this, with the concertina action common to all but the most expertly run convoys, meant that someone at the tail end had to move pretty smartly at times. In the case of the 75s with their spoked wheels and steel tires, allowable speed was more like 10 m.p.h. max, so when on says the gun was being hurried along, it was probably bouncing wildly down the road at 15 m.p.h., more or less. The journey from North Camp to Larkhill ranges is a distance of about 50 mile and took us the best part of a day to cover with the old guns. Friends who have been back to England since and hired a car to visit all our old haunts get a vastly different view of the country than that generally held during the war. How often one hears remarks like "We took a run over to ----. I always thought it was a long way but it only took a few minutes".

On 2 July, 1941, we were sent down to the South Coast to relieve a British division for a time. After 10 months of Lille Barracks and Aldershot, Sussex was like a holiday at the seaside, although it didn't exactly start that way. The journey down was beautiful. The sun was bright and warm and the countryside lush and green. God was in his heaven and all was right with the world (bar the matter of the war). The regimental area was in the region of the Ouse valley, from Lewes to the coast. Our particular BHQ was to be in Homefield Court, a large house on the outskirts of Seaford



21 Bty 6 Fd Regt RCA England 1941. Homefield Court, Sutton, Seaford Sussex BHQ for July and part of August, 1941. Lands were farmed for hay (this one) or whatever crop was required.

which had been a boys school for a time before the war. As we passed through the town on our way there, we had an uneasy feeling that we were not quite as welcome as we had hoped to be. We weren't expecting any long lines of cheering crowds but we didn't think it was altogether necessary to pull the blinds and slam the doors as we passed. After all, we were on their side. Whatever – "on with the sweep" as they say in the Navy. We quickly settled into our new quarters which had a small indoor pool and a decent sized drawing room, in which there was plenty of room for BHQ to parade if the weather turned bad. The place had been stripped to the bare walls but was still a much more pleasant home than the tired old barracks with their splintery floors which we had left. A good deal of Homefield's once extensive lawns were now in hay and one small field was a mass of lavender in full bloom. The scent was almost overwhelming as one passed through it. A lady in a nearby house who did not shut up shop at our approach soon made it know that she regularly laid on iced coffee at morning break. She could only manage a dozen or so but for those lucky enough to get in on it, it was a real treat. Also, before much time had passed, I discovered that a very old friend of my father's lived in a graceful little old cottage only a couple of hundred yards away from our billets. She was a charming old lady, the last of a family who had been friends of my grandparents and who had entertained the family at Christmas dinner a time or two when Dad was a boy.

The town in general was a different thing and we were hoping the situation would improve. Gradually we got the story behind their attitude. Briefly put, it was, "We know all about Canadians. 'Ad'm yer in the larst war, we did. Bloody near took the place apart." Evidently some of the previous generation (not *our own* fathers of course) had been stationed nearby at the end of the war, got fed up waiting to go home and staged what these days is called a "demonstration". In 1919 they called it a riot. Evidently it impressed the Powers That Be. It also impressed the townsfolk who remembered it clearly twenty odd years later. Time being what it is in England, it might have been us that staged the show. Once we got that straightened out, it was clear sailing. Everyone behaved themselves; the doors opened wide; the blinds went up and we were all one big happy family.

Our roll on the Coast was to defend the beaches at the mouth of the Ouse between Newhave and Seaford. Our infantry, the Cameron Highlanders, occupied the houses along the front, our guns were a short distance behind and our OP had a commanding view of all the beaches from a house high on the cliff edge to the east near Seaford Head. By cliff edge is meant in such a position that looking out the seaward windows, one could look straight down a couple of hundred feet to the rocks below! How I managed to wind up in the OP I never did discover – expandable, I suppose. The OP officer was my ACPO Lt Griffin and according to his orders, we were to stay there come hell, high water or the entire German Army. All very well for him to say, but as anyone could plainly see, we would probably be the No. 1 target (a) because we were obvious and (b) because it would be bags of fun to knock the whole business into the sea complete with crew. I could even hear them singing their guttural equivalent of "Rolly bowly ball a penny a pitch. Knock the funny man into the WOH-TAH!" Oh well.

Actually, the OP was very well organized and we could have given a good account of ourselves. It was the first time since the war started that I had seen anything like it with lists of targets on the wall, an excellent panorama of the ground between us and the cliffs beyond Newhaven and a board set up, if memory serves me, as a phone table for sighting on targets as they appeared.

By this time, the regiment had a well organized dance band under the direction of our trumpeter Vic Turland. Put that together with our "decent sized drawing room" as above and a very presentable collection of W.R.N.S. at The Wrennery next to Charlie Troop and it came out – weekly dance. After about six weeks of this summer idyl, the Pow-

ers That Be decided it was too much of a good thing and just to remind us that War is Hell, sent us back to Lille Barracks. To further confuse the issue, they put us in the married quarters behind our old barrack blocks. These were sort of tenement things – long buildings with entrances at intervals, each door serving four apartments: two up and two downstairs. For peacetime married quarters of the time they weren't bad so long as one didn't attempt too large a family but all through our stay from mid-August to early October, they were in the process of being repaired, renovated or something. There were civilian "work" men all over the place, principally sitting on the stairs of our quarters, sloshing back great mugs of tea. There may have been one or two who banged a nail, but not twice in a row. At that time – late summer of '41 – we thought the war would last forever, and if so, this lot were trying to make their job last for the duration. On the other hand, there was good news. By the middle of September we were the proud owners of a full complement of 25 pounders and by 8 October we were back on the Coast.

During our six weeks in Sussex during the summer we had become very fond of the area and the people and they in turn had become very fond of us, so when they heard of another change round, they got together and petitioned the appropriate HQ to send us back to their part of the world. Thus we were sent back to the Lewes-Newhaven-Seaford section where we'd been before. There was a shift of batteries but at least the regiment was in the same place. This time 21 Bty HQ wound up at the Manor House, Southover, right in Lewes, with Charlie Troop at Northease Farm on the road to Newhaven, and Dog Troop up at Telscombe in th Downs to the west.

Lewes is a charming old town with a castle ruin practically in the High Street, inns, churches and other buildings of historic interest. Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, defeated the fumbling Henry III there in 1264 and chased him and his army through the town until they took sanctuary in the Priory, down the street from where we lived. The spur of the Downs on which Lewes is built drops off steeply to the river on the east and to Southover High Street on the South. The street itself is quite narrow, our little Manor House, also recently a boys school, on the south looks across about 30 feet of walks and roadway to the buildings opposite, one of which was once the home of Anne of Cleves who one may recall, was Henry VIII's No. 4 wife. Evidently she wasn't all she was cracked up to be and Henry chucked her out. It was said there was a passage from her house up to the castle but the place was closed for the duration, so we never got in to find out.

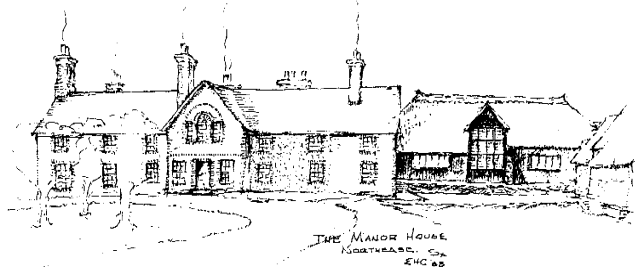
The shortest way from Southover up to Lewes High Street was a steep and narrow cobbled lane. It was only a few yards wide with little houses all jammed together on both sides staring at one another for want of a better view. Most of us used it, the only trouble being that the soles of our boots were covered with nicely worn hob nails. To make any progress at all, it was frequently necessary to hang on to window and door jambs of the cottages along the way. One false move and one found himself sliding slowly but inexorably back to the bottom of the street. A lunge at a passing window might help, but then it might only send you feet from under you and away you'd go. The real fun began when someone came sliding down into a struggling group of his chums. Eventually the order came to remove the hob-nails and life was a shade easier. There was another way up which wound around a lot but there was no challenge in that.

BHQ was in the Manor House with us and likewise the Regimental Padre, so church parades were rather more frequent than some of us might have wished, given a choice. They were conducted in Southover Church nearby which fortunately was not up a steep cobbled street but pretty well on the same level. Our padre at the time was a real evangelical fire and brimstone type who constantly and on a very personal level called us all such a mob of degenerate, unrepentant, unredeemable sinners as the world had

seldom seen gathered together in one place. Pool sod, he should have been allied with some sect a good deal more colourful than our down-to-earth Anglican. However, there he was and there we were, on opposite sides of the heavenly fence and likely to remain so. One thing he was most careful about was never to include himself in his damnation. It was always "You ----", never "we ----", and when D. Lamour turned up at the local cinema, complete with sarong, all hell broke loose in the pulpit. Imagine if you will the snickers, chuckles and guffaws when, that afternoon after the crowd was seated and the house lights dimmed, who should be observed sneaking into the back row but our spiritual leader himself. He wasn't with us very long.

The Manor House was a pleasant Georgian house of stone and though the front was immediately on the sidewalk so that passers-by were within inches of the windows, the back gave onto a broad lawn which sloped down to the railway line to Brighton. No doubt in former times it ran all the way to the water meadows of the river valley beyond. Near the top of the garden was an OAST house one of those large, cylindrical brick buildings with the conical roofs, seen frequently in Kent and Sussex, which are used for drying the hops.

The inside of the Manor House was similar to many another of its type and age in that the higher the room, the smaller it was. Starting on the ground floor with fairly generous drawing rooms and kitchens, one wound up finally under the eaves with tiny things about the size of a large closet, lit only by a small skylight in the slope of the roof and too low for a tall man to stand upright. Another feature of a number of houses in which we were quartered came as a bigger surprise than tiny garretts. The exterior of a Georgian house, whether stately home or very much smaller, is regimented like few others. Identical windows in level rows are stacked one above the other. Nothing is out of place, but just get inside and order disappears. They start well enough but shortly one finds oneself in a narrow corridor,



windows on one side, which goes up a few steps, down a couple, then up several. Partitions occur part way across a window. Portions of windows are blanked off if they are inconvenient. It's as if once in possession of this orderly box, the owners went hog wild and did whatever they wanted to with the inside. From the outside the house is peace and tranquility in a graceful setting. Inside, some of them are pure turmoil.

After a time in Lewes, someone decided that I should move out to Charlie Troop for a time so that I could brush up on my gun drill. Norhease Farm was pleasantly situated about two and a half miles down the Newhaven road from Lewes and was much more what one might expect of a small manor than the place I had just left. One entered the grounds through a gate in the wall, passed between some farm buildings and arrived on the circle drive in front of the house. The place had nothing of the stately home about it but was comfortably built of native flint with brick trim. It had an unimposing central entrance under a gable, a wing each side and others reaching back. On the right of the house and beyond was a magnificent tithe barn with a vast thatched roof supported on great beams which disappeared into the lofty darkness. The local Hunt Ball had been held there for some years so we continued the tradition as best we could with our regimental dances. The farm buildings were mostly of flint, some with thatched roofs, others with tiles, but as the farm was still very much in operation, most were out-of-bounds to us. The guns were up on the hillside about half a mile away and a short distance down the road in the village of Rodmell, was the Abergavenny Arms, a little pub which was already a second home to a number of the lads. Norhease Farm is the most fondly remembered of all the places we were billeted in England and any of the people who lived there stop for a look if they ever get back over. Recent photos show it much as it was. The lawns are mowed. A few trees have gone and a fine little thatched barn burned down about ten years ago. The house is a boys school now so even the inside would probably be much the same. One wonders if that rather remarkable bathtub is still there. It was a deep maroon with mirrors all over the walls!

The flint of which so many buildings are built in the district is everywhere on the Downs.

We hadn't been there long before we were trucked up to the highest part of them, south east of Lewes to dig an alternate position. This meant not only gun pits but Command Posts and all the rest, and it was immediately found that the first couple of feet below the grass was a mass of flint nodule with not much earth between. Each knobby unyielding lump is a good handful or more. They are too big to shovel like gravel and too small to treat like solid rock, so it's a matter of shovelling the things out one or perhaps two, at a time. This means a good deal of groping about with a shovel to find a gap between nodules.

Somewhere there is a photo of me standing in the beginning of an excavation, my shovel at the ready and a big smile on my face. The picture is posed. The solid chalk below was easy by comparison.

Awkward as the flint is to extract there are, to my knowledge, no complaints about its lasting qualities, once it is incorporated into a structure.



21 Bty 6 Fd Regt RCA, England 1941-2.
Norhease Farm HQ Charlie Troop. Manor House on left. Tithe barn on right where Hunt Balls and regimental dances were held.



Norhease Farm near Lewes, Sussex 1941-2. View from manor house looking N.E. out front gate. Buildings are of flint. Thatched barn on left burned about 1978.

Our particular part of the South Coast was, for the most part, wide stretches of Downland pierced periodically by river valleys; the Downs themselves being rolling short grass hills which sloped up from the coast to a height of six to seven hundred feet a few miles inland. From this line they dropped steeply to low lying farmland to the north. A few miles east of Lewes at the foot of the slope was the village of West Firl which belonged to Firl Place, home of Lt. Gen. the Hon. Thos. Gage, sometime Governor of Massachusetts and commander of the British forces at the Battle of Bunker Hill. A couple of miles north was the village of Glynde where "A" Troop lived, almost cheek by jowl with the internationally known opera house at Glyndebourne. Other names on the map catch one's attention for quite different reasons: Bo Peep Farm and The Chalk Pit of the same name; Beanstalk; Little Bells and Pearson's Wish. There's also a Gibraltar, named perhaps by a veteran of the siege, and high on the top of the hills, Toy Farm and America Farm - named in anticipation or memory? Who knows? And over on the west side, Pook's Dyke and Muggiey Pope - whatever that means.

There were few actual habitations up on the hills and at the time I'm speaking of, even those had been vacated. The whole area about three by five miles, was now Alfriston Ranges, named for the village in the Cackmere valley on the east side from which the ranges were usually approached. One exercise included a barrage which would be fired on these ranges all by the various command posts. When we were all finished with the bump war and the programmes were out to the guns, they gathered us all together complete with rifle and helmets and informed us we would now become infantry and advance under our own

barrage! This is a very sobering experience and one calculated to encourage in tech. assistants, even more accuracy and attention to detail than might heretofore have been exercised. As it turned out, we, the Nos. 1, and the gun layers, all did our jobs well and a good time was had by all.

It was during this period that we first became acquainted with Lydd Ranges. The village of Lydd is situated on Dungeness which is a large, very low-lying point sticking out into the Channel just below Romney Marsh. There was (and still is, I believe) a well constructed and quite realistic tank shooting range laid out on the point, just to seaward of the village so that spent rounds will fall harmlessly onto the beach or out in the water. The target area is covered with a maze of light railway lines laid out in an ingenious fashion so that the "tanks" may be made to run across the front, or at various angle as seen from the guns. They may change direction quickly and quite unexpectedly, depending on where they are switched by the operator. It was excellent practice and bags of fun watching the tracer shot winging down range to bounce and kite off into the Channel. There was only one thing wrong. The whole thing was built on heavy shingle, i.e. gravel, with, it seemed, no bottom. A vehicle which got off the paved road through the area or recognizable firm ground had to be towed out by others. Man handling guns in the stuff was no end of fun and not always per book, and for all the satisfaction of a target well hit, my first memory when someone says "Lydd" are of slithering and sliding about in the gravel, arms flailing, until finally my feet went from under me and I wound up on the usual. It was always a treat to get back on solid ground.

- Zeke



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GREETINGS FROM THE CORNWALLIS GUNNERS



Seated, let to right: WO McCormick DG, Capt Pentland DD, MWO Norman KJ, WO Black TG.
Standing, left to right: MBdr Milley MJW, MBdr Shelley EG, MBdr

Lannigan JC, MBdr Phillips AH, MBdr Lanthier VS, MBdr Baldwin BW, MBdr Cole TD, MBdr Carpenter KW.
(Missing: MBdr MacLeod JC).

RCA PHOTO CONTEST

Best Photo Related to Field Arty and/or AD



**\$100.00
PRIZE**



Open to all ranks CF — regular
militia
retired

(excluding professional or semi-professional photographers)

Submit B & W or colour prints to:
Editor CANADIAN GUNNER
c/o CO 3 RCHA
CFB Shilo
Shilo, Manitoba
R0K 2A0

- Deadline for entries 31 January 89;
- Minimum size of print 3x5 inches;
- All submissions become the property of the CANADIAN GUNNER and will not be returned;
- Require a short note explaining information about the photo and the photographer;
- Judging will be conducted by a committee formed by representatives from CFB Shilo, 3 RCHA and the RCA Battle School;
- Units are requested to promulgate this information in ROs; and
- Winning photo and honourable mention photos will be published in the CANADIAN GUNNER.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Due to the lack of suitable submissions there was no prize awarded for 1987.

THE UNIVERSITY TRAINING PLAN FOR OFFICERS

In January of 1981 I was in my first year of high school and found that my interest in continuing my formal education began to wane. I had always been interested in the military and having spent the previous summer in the militia, I decided to visit the nearest recruiting office. Things moved fairly quickly from there and in August of 1982, I found myself on the parade square of CFB Galetown, a newly commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Artillery. I was soon at my first posting and not long after, I attended my first career manager's briefing. It was there that I discovered that not all officers in the corps were like myself and that some indeed did have university degrees. Not only were degrees more common than I had previously thought, but it appeared that it was also a desirable feather to have in one's cap. I had only been out of school for approximately 18 months so I wasn't exactly keen on getting back into the academic world. I was, however, sure that some day I would continue my education so I began to research whether or not there was a program within the military that would allow serving officers to obtain their degrees. I discussed it briefly with my BC and career manager, both of whom were supportive, but suggested that I get some regimental experience under my belt before I considered furthering my education. I put the project aside and concentrated on my regimental duties. Whenever I had a spare moment though, I researched the idea further and soon discovered that there was such a program.

It is called the University Training Program for Officers (UTPO) and is designed to provide serving CF officers between the ranks of Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel the opportunity to complete their university degrees at the undergraduate level. The specific requirements are outlined in CFAO 9-40, so I will not list them here. I made a copy of the CFAO and began to read over the details but soon became disillusioned. I discovered that the program only allowed for completion of a degree, and that one must have completed at least one full year of university, or its equivalent, before being eligible to apply. I asked myself how, as a junior officer at a regiment, would I find time between OPDP's and occasional duties to complete any part-time university courses. Those who had already completed several university credits or a community college diploma could find themselves eligible, but what was available to me? I had no university, no college, and no time. Further discussion and more research led me to several alternatives.

The University of Manitoba offers an excellent correspondence package for all CF personnel and grants university credits for second language training, some OPDP's as well as promotion to Captain. To get credit for any of these, one must first complete one full course at the University of Manitoba or a course through correspondence. After completion of this course you may even have enough credits to qualify for the UTPO. This seemed quite reasonable to me, so I applied and started my first correspondence course while attached posted in Germany. Correspondence turned out to be a lot harder than I expected, especially in comparison to all that Germany had to offer. I soon lost interest and dropped the course. I now found myself no closer to becoming eligible for the UTPO and was at a loss for what to do. While in Germany, I again attended a career manager's briefing, and was again briefed on the value of having a degree. I also had a chance to talk to the career manager, who was himself a UTPO graduate, and learned that he had completed his first year of university through part-time study while on an RSS posting. I quickly related my interest in the UTPO to the career manager and asked for my staff posting anywhere, doing anything as long as it gave me time to study part-time at university. He noted my interest and said that he would do his best to accommodate me.

Upon my return to Canada, I chatted with both my BC and CO and discussed in detail my plans to apply for the UTPO. Both were very supportive and I cannot stress

enough the importance of their involvement in achieving one's endeavours. It was my plan to take enough part-time courses at university so that I could apply for UTPO during my second year of my staff posting. I was posted that summer to a recruiting centre in Peterborough, Ontario.

I discussed my intentions with my new boss and he was also very accommodating and helpful in allowing me flexible hours to attend Trent University. At first I found it extremely demanding. I registered for two courses and in the first two months I found myself doing nothing but school and work. The pace remained hectic, but I soon adjusted and finished my first two credits the following May. I took a spring evening course and took six weeks leave and completed two more credits that summer. I heartily recommend summer courses despite the disadvantage of missing the more attractive months of the year for it is the quickest way to complete credits. I was now only one credit away from the minimum required for application to the UTPO. I enrolled in two more courses that winter and began to make phone calls and detailed inquiries about the exact process and paperwork required for the December application. I informed my boss that I was going to apply and asked him for a recommendation. I then phoned the career manager to inform him of my intention to apply to ensure that if I was successful, he could afford the move and replace me. Failure to keep the career manager informed cost an armoured officer the opportunity to attend university because the career manager was unable to replace him. The competition for the UTPO is announced annually in the CFSO's (yellow pages) in early October/November and doesn't leave one much time to gather the required paperwork, so it is imperative to start with early preparation. Applications are forwarded through the chain of command to the career manager who makes the final submission. The selection board meets in February and applicants are usually informed about two to three weeks after the board meets.

I was posted to RMC August 17, 1987 and left Peterborough having accumulated enough credits to pursue a four year degree program. Although I chose to attend RMC, it is possible to attend another university but priority at the selection board is given to those who prove acceptance at a military college. When I applied to RMC they did not admit me to the program I desired, but upon arrival I found them most flexible and I was soon in the program of my choice. Attending RMC as a UTPO student is almost like attending a civilian university. As a commissioned officer you are required to attend academic classes but participation in other activities is strictly on a voluntary basis. I have found RMC most demanding academically but also rewarding and have enjoyed getting back into the military life-style. The staff is most accommodating to UTPO students and the small size of the classes at RMC is also an added bonus. Further, I believe that many people would be surprised at the wide range of undergraduate degrees offered in Arts, Science and Engineering.

Applying for the UTPO has its advantages and disadvantages. It is attractive because it allows you to complete a university degree while accumulating time in rank and continuing to receive your full pay and benefits. The education enriches your mind and you become a skilled learner. Your chances for advancement in the military are enhanced and when you finally retire, you are more attractive to civilian employers. One of the major disadvantages is putting your career on hold for several years. Although you receive PERS and accumulate seniority, don't expect to be promoted on completion of your degree if you get good marks. The most important factor influencing the promotion board is recent regimental experience, therefore, you must be a good gunner to be promoted, not just a good student. Academic life can also be quite demanding when you try to juggle it with work and home life. Even building up enough credits to apply can put a strain on you and your family.

All in all I believe the UTPO is an excellent program and one well worth pursuing by all officers who find themselves without a degree. The secret to making it a success is long-term planning, making your intentions known to your BC and CO and not expecting to achieve too much too

soon. If you are interested you should acquaint yourself thoroughly with CFAO 9-40 and find out where you stand. I wish anyone interested the best of luck and hope that they find the UTPO as beneficial and as rewarding as I have.



RCA REGIMENTAL FUND ANNUAL REPORT 1987/88

Thanks to all contributing members the RCA Regimental Fund enjoyed another highly successful year. All of the Fund's financial goals were met. Subscriptions are up and the Kitshop continues to do well.

Major activities funded were the RCA Museum for \$28,000, \$3,100 for the initial issue of new Shoulder Titles, \$1,100 in support of Unit Social Activities, \$3,100 on Soldier Recognition, and \$2,100 on Bursaries. More detail is contained in the attached Income Statement. A singular event was the dramatic increase in the overall subscription level. As of 18 Apr 88 the overall subscription rate was 81%; an improvement of six percentage points over last year.

In brief, expenses and revenues were as follows:

	BUDGET	ACTUAL
REVENUE	76,800	69,930
EXPENSES	75,680	70,583
	1,120	(653)

Due to unforeseen circumstances some projects were not funded. These included the RCA Manual, Public Relations, and RCHA Right of the Line. These projects accounted for the lion's share of the under-expenditure.

Any question with regards to the attached financial statements and the budget for Fiscal Year 1988/89 may be directed to either the Regimental Major at local 765-4321 or the Regimental Adjutant at local 765-2282 in Shilo. Ubique.

RCA REGIMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET 31 MARCH 1988

TITLE	Year to Date		
ASSETS			
Cash	8,319.11	China Fund	2,687.38
Investments		Door Fund Officers Mess	200.00
Richardson-Greenshields Acct	110,878.33	Kitshop China Purchase	3,846.34
		Museum Investments	53,767.15
		Uniforms	5,590.37
Accounts Receivable		Total Current Liabilities	76,182.43
RCA Kitshop	7,118.05	Long Term Liabilities	
RCAA	4,188.62	China Fund	2,687.38
BGen Wheatley Cabinet	902.00	Museum Building Fund	5,000.00
Museum Sharman Medals	4,000.00	NCO Equity	6,000.00
Note Receivable		Total Long Term Liabilities	13,687.38
TOTAL ASSETS	135,406.11	TOTAL LIABILITIES	89,869.81
LIABILITIES		CAPITAL	
Current Liabilities		Previous Long Term Capital	37,398.35
Canadian Gunner	5,940.00	Net Income	8,137.95
3 RCHA Sword Fund	1,205.08	Long Term Capital	45,536.30
2 RCHA Painting Fund	2,746.11	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL	135,406.11
2 RCHA General Account	200.00		

**BUDGET/INCOME STATEMENT
FISCAL YEAR 1987/88**

REVENUE	Total YTD	Budget	%			
Charitable donations Y004	53,957.94	45,800.00	117.81	Routine Miscellaneous (budget \$3,030)		
Charitable donations cheque	176.00	1000.00	17.60	Bank Charges	46.60	30.00 155.33
<hr/>				Regt Adj	628.95	500.00 125.79
Total charitable donation	54,133.94	46,800.00	115.67	Printing	.00	500.00 .00
Kitshop	13,003.48	28,000.00	46.44	Bookkeeper Wages	3,652.38	.00
Interest Revenue	1,538.19	1000.00	153.82	Capital Costs	1,798.74	2,000.00 89.94
Quadrant Revenue	1,255.00	1,000.00	125.50	Soldier Recognition (budget \$5,500)		
<hr/>				Retirement	1,482.27	1,000.00 148.23
Total Revenue	69,930.61	76,800.00	91.06	Courses	1,660.32	4,500.00 36.90
EXPENSES				Bursaries/Assistance	2,100.00	2,600.00 80.77
Contingency (budget \$1,200)		1,200.00	794.80	Special Projects (budget \$12,000)		
1 RCHA	500.00			Officers Equity	.00	3,000.00 .00
Shoulder Titles	3,154.85			Sergeants' Fund	2,000.00	2,000.00 100.00
CTC Freedom City	600.00			Right of the Line	.00	2,000.00 .00
Painting Framing	1,974.15			Uniforms	3,000.00	3,000.00 100.00
Miscellaneous	3,308.56			Museum Building Fund	5,000.00	5,000.00 100.00
TOTAL	9,537.56			DArty Acct.	434.23	500.00 86.85
Property Maintenance	2,656.97	4,200.00	63.26	Col Comdt	657.93	700.00 93.99
Museum	28,000.00	28,000.00	100.00	Arty CWO	200.00	200.00 100.00
Publication/PR (budget \$6,650)				Junior Officers Course	235.98	500.00 47.20
Quadrant	1,148.39	1,400.00	82.03	Col Comdt Portrait	1,500.00	3,000.00 50.00
Brooks Essay	350.00	750.00	46.67	RCAA Membership	934.00	600.00 155.67
RCA Manual	.00	3,500.00	.00	Pres. Exec. Bd.	1,563.92	2,000.00 78.20
PR Miscellaneous	.00	1,000.00	.00	RCA Band Uniforms	1,995.00	2,000.00 99.75
				TOTAL EXPENSES	70,583.24	75,680.00 93.27

**RCA REGIMENTAL FUND BUDGET
FY 1988/89**

REVENUE	BUDGET		
Charitable donations Y004	53,000.00	Routine Miscellaneous	
Charitable donations cheque	100.00	Bank Charges	30.00
<hr/>			
Total charitable donation	53,100.00	Office Expense	700.00
Kitshop	28,000.00	Bookkeeping Fees	4,820.00
Interest Revenue	1,000.00	Travel Expenses	1,025.00
Quadrant Revenue	1,000.00	Soldier Recognition	
<hr/>			
TOTAL REVENUE	83,100.00	Retirement	1,500.00
EXPENSES			
Contingency	1,200.00	Courses	3,900.00
5RALC Anniversary	750.00	Bursaries/Assistance	3,600.00
3RCHA Anniversary	750.00	Special Project	
Property Maintenance	5,210.00	Sgts' Fund	2,000.00
Museum	30,000.00	Uniforms	5,000.00
Publication/PR		Museum Building Fund	5,000.00
Quadrant	1,200.00	DArty Acct	500.00
Brooks Essay	750.00	Col Comdt	700.00
Standing Orders	2,000.00	Arty CWO	200.00
RCA Posters/Brochures	3,500.00	Junior Officers Course	750.00
		SSO Arty	100.00
		RCAA Membership	800.00
		Pres. Exec. Bd	2,000.00
		RCA Band Uniforms	2,000.00
		4th Air Defence Regiment	3,000.00
		Total Expenses	82,940.00
		Surplus (Deficit)	160.00

OFFICERS' LOCATION LIST (as of December 1987)

The following information was provided
courtesy of DPIS Ottawa

BGen Archambault C, CMR – Ottawa
BGen Beaudry RP, DCDS – Ottawa
BGen Cotter JA, Adm(Pol) – Ottawa
BGen MacInnis JA, CANCONCYP Nicosia – Cyprus
BGen Wheatley HR, DCDS – Ottawa

Col Beno EB, CFB Petawawa – Petawawa
Col Dallaire RA, DCDS – Ottawa
Col Decker GA, CFLS Ottawa – Ottawa
Col Fleming JC, Adm(Pol) – Kingston
Col Guiler TJ, FMC HQ – St. Hubert
Col Hirter GR, CFA Office
Col Hurley RG, CPCSA – Ottawa
Col James RK, CPD – Ottawa
Col McGibbon DB, NDC – Kingston
Col McGrath BTN, CLFCSC – Kingston
Col Mialkowski CJ, TCCCS Prog
Col Mintz LTB, CFB Shilo – Shilo
Col Mitchell RB, SECLIST Ottawa
Col Simonds CR, Adm(Pol) – Ottawa
Col Sparling TAH, CFA Office
Col Stephenson BE, FMC HQ – St. Hubert
Col Trimble GW, CFLS Ottawa – Ottawa
Col Walters DJ, CRS – Ottawa
Col Walton DB, DCDS – Ottawa

LCol Bernier JMN, 5RALC – Valcartier
LCol Boucher JLHL, AD Arty School – Chatham
LCol Branum LA, CLFCSC – Kingston
LCol Briscoe JD, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
LCol Brown MC, C Prog
LCol Bryce JE, RZHQ(C)
LCol Chamberlain RJ, CFA Office
LCol Connolly, NH, CDLS Washington, DC
LCol Coroy AV, DCDS – Ottawa
LCol Davidson JA, CDRVII Corps Moehring – St. Hubert
LCol Elrick RG, CFCSC – Toronto
LCol Fitzgerald DC, DCDS – Ottawa
LCol Gee WF, DCDS – Ottawa
LCol Guy GM, CPD – Ottawa
LCol Hague EC, FMC HQ – St. Hubert
LCol Hague KC, CFB Montreal – Montreal
LCol Jeffery MK, 3 RCHA – Shilo
LCol Johnston WR, DCDS – Ottawa
LCol Laforge FK, CFB Lahr – Germany
LCol McLaughlin DN, DCDS – Ottawa
LCol Miller JE, EX Duty UK – Germany
LCol Moreside DS, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
LCol Morrison MB, CTC – Gaagetown
LCol Mundell HP, PMO LLAD – Chatham
LCol Oehring GJ, CFLS Ottawa
LCol Phillips DJ, Adm(Per) – Ottawa
LCol Pleasance JR, Cdn ELM UNTSO – Jerusalem
LCol Ross DL, CFCSC – Toronto
LCol Saunders BS, CFB Shilo – Shilo
LCol Schott DG, CANSUP Kolsaas
LCol Schrader EL, MARCOM HQ
LCol Soucie WJ, FMC HQ – St. Hubert
LCol Stowell RC, 4 AD Regt
LCol Tattersall JER, DCDS – Ottawa
LCol Thompson HD, CIS – Ottawa
LCol Trepanier JG, DCDS – Valcartier
LCol Walker GM, DCDS – Ottawa
LCol Wheeler T, FMC HQ – St. Hubert

Maj Armstrong RB, CS Arty – Ottawa
Maj Arp J, DCDS – Ottawa
Maj Auger HM CFCSC – Petawawa

Maj Barabe JG, CFCSC
Maj Beare MA, DCDS – Ottawa
Maj Bianco DB, CLFCSC – Kingston
Maj Boudreau JNGG, FMC HQ – St. Hubert
Maj Bowles AB, CANDELNATO
Maj Brake FB, DCDS – Ottawa
Maj Brewster TE, CTC – Gaagetown
Maj Burnford RH, CS Arty – Ottawa
Maj Cantin PER, 5RALC – Valcartier
Maj Capstick MD, 3 RCHA – Shilo
Maj Chupick DM, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
Maj Clark MF, CFRC Saskatoon – Saskatchewan
Maj Cotter CL, FMC HQ – St. Hubert
Maj Court AK, DGMAP Ottawa
Maj Couture JBA, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
Maj Crosman PD, CFB Shilo – Shilo
Maj Culligan JP, Quetta – Pakistan
Maj Curry RC, BA 40 Fd Regt RA – BAOR
Maj Davis RG, NRHQ
Maj Davis GWK, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
Maj Davis SM, RSS (Central) – Toronto
Maj Dick JB, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
Maj Dorman JA, CDLS (W)
Maj Douglas WJ, PMO LLAD – Ottawa
Maj Doyle JS, DCDS – Lahr, Germany
Maj Dupre JRG, CTC – Gaagetown
Maj Earl BG, PMO LLAD – Ottawa
Maj Elrick DA, STANREP, Australia
Maj Fleury JJG, 5RALC – Cdn. Rep. MCOS
Maj Fraser JJ, CFB Shearwater
Maj Gallant AG, CFB Gaagetown
Maj Gallop GA, RCA Btl Sch
Maj Gates JDE, CW DECON Augmt – Ottawa
Maj Gauthier JJB, CFB Montreal – Montreal
Maj Gerow TD, 3 RCHA – Shilo
Maj Gibbons IW, DCDS – Ottawa
Maj Gillies JJ, CTC – Gaagetown
Maj Glover RG, DCDS – Ottawa
Maj Glover LE, SECLIS Shilo – Shilo
Maj Gosbee JA, CTC – Gaagetown
Maj Grant DM, 3 RCHA – Shilo
Maj Green SSD, MARPAC HQ
Maj Gronbeck-Jones DA, MARPAC HQ
Maj Grossinger JMY, FMC HQ – St. Hubert
Maj Gunn RD, 119 AD Bty – Chatham
Maj Haek KF, 5RALC – Valcartier
Maj Hamilton BA, CPCSA – Ottawa
Maj Hansford FH, FG HQ – North Bay
Maj Hardman RN, TCCCS Prog
Maj Hartnett DG, CFCSC – Toronto
Maj Hidioglou YJ, DCDS – Valcartier
Maj Hodgson RP, CFOCS – Chilliwack
Maj Hopper DR, AD Arty School – Chatham
Maj Hyman DG, CPD – Ottawa
Maj Itani TT, DCDS – Ottawa
Maj Joudry SJ, 3 RCHA – Shilo
Maj Keffer KT, RSS Atlantic Det – Saint John
Maj Kennedy JC, MARCOM HQ – Halifax
Maj Kerr GD, TCCCS Prog
Maj Knapp JB, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
Maj Kramers PJ, CDLS (W)
Maj Krauter JDL, Ex Duty UK
Maj Kyle RG, DCDS – Ottawa
Maj Lacroix JCR, SECLIST Shilo – Manitoba
Maj Lang JGJ, 5RALC – Valcartier
Maj Laporte JLM, CTC – Gaagetown
Maj Lawrence GR, CFLO Fort Sill, USA
Maj Learmonth PR, Centag HQ, Germany

Maj Leclair DJ, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 Maj Lelievre WT, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
 Maj Lemieux JMR, FMC HQ – St Hubert
 Maj Leslie AB, CFB RDR Augmt
 Maj Lockridge DA, 3 RCHA – Shilo, Man.
 Maj Lord JEJ, DG LEM/DALEEM – London
 Maj MacBride JE, CTC – Gagetown
 Maj MacLeod BW, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 Maj Marceau JAGP, FMC HQ – St Hubert
 Maj Marshall DD, CFB Petawawa – Ont.
 Maj McAlpine GJ, AD Arty School – Chatham
 Maj McKay JA, CIS – Ottawa
 Maj McRobbie WD, DCDS – Ottawa
 Maj Melnyk TW, CDLS Washington, D.C. – U.S.A.
 Maj Milne DCD, DCDS – Ottawa
 Maj Moogk CA, DREV – Valcartier
 Maj Mooney TD, CFCSC – Chatham
 Maj Nickerson SL, Cdn ELM UNTSO – Jerusalem
 Maj Nielsen PV, CFE HQ
 Maj Pellan JJJ, AD Arty School – Chatham
 Maj Peterson DE, Ex Duty UK – Woolwich
 Maj Petryk JM, BA 4 Fd Regt RA – Germany
 Maj Pond TR, CDLS Washington, D.C. – U.S.A.
 Maj Read DW, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 Maj Rennett WA, FMC HQ – St. Hubert
 Maj Richard JGA, CFCSC – Chatham
 Maj Ross TP, CFB Shilo – Man.
 Maj Roszell JA, RSS (Central) – Toronto
 Maj Sawatzki GH, ORAE – Ottawa
 Maj Sawicki JCA, RSS (Prairie) – Winnipeg
 Maj Schell RA, CFE HQ – Lahr
 Maj Scott GD, CFB Kingston – Ont.
 Maj Selbie JJ, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 Maj Selman RJM, 4CMBG HQ&Sig Sqn – Lahr, Germany
 Maj Simister HN, CFRC Saint John, NB
 Maj Stewart JC, CTC – Gagetown
 Maj Strilchuk DA, Cdn ELM UNTSO – Jerusalem
 Maj Takahashi SS, RSS (Pacific) – Victoria
 Maj Tolson SM, RSS Central Det – Toronto
 Maj Travis BW, CFB Gagetown, NB
 Maj Tremblay JGG, 5RALC – Valcartier
 Maj Tremblay JMR, 5RALC – Valcartier
 Maj Vanstone JM, CFE HQ – Lahr
 Maj Watling WR, RSS (Atlantic) – Halifax
 Maj Welykholowa WD, PMO LLAD – Ottawa
 Maj Wiley DS, DG LEM/DALEEM – London
 Maj Wilson RS, FMC HQ – St Hubert
 Maj Wilson AJ, CFCSC – Toronto
 Maj Winter MJ, CANCONCYP Nicosia – Cyprus
 Maj Woloski GS, CTC – Gagetown

Capt Aaltonen DA, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 Capt Anderson IW, RSS Atlantic Det – St. John's
 Capt Araujo LA, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 Capt Argue JE, CFLS Ottawa – Ottawa
 Capt Armstrong MB, AD Arty School – Chatham
 Capt Arslanian V, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
 Capt Aubin FM, 3 RCHA – Shilo, Man.
 Capt Audette MG, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
 Capt Bablitz CW, DCDS – Ottawa
 Capt Baker TW, SSF HQ&Sig Sqn – Petawawa
 Capt Baldwin PR, CTC – Gagetown
 Capt Banks RJ, RSS (Prairie) – Winnipeg
 Capt Barnes SC, CFB Shilo – Manitoba
 Capt Beare SA, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 Capt Beauchemin JAM, 5RALC – Valcartier
 Capt Beausejour JJGP, RMC Kingston
 Capt Beler SR, RSS Central Det – Toronto
 Capt Belway RP, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 Capt Benay JGLR, AD Arty School – Chatham
 Capt Billings TJ, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 Capt Bishop TJ, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
 Capt Blais JGJB, CRFC Quebec – Quebec
 Capt Boily JLC, RSS (Eastern) – Montreal
 Capt Boissoneault JGS, AD Arty School – Chatham

Capt Bonnet MF, CFB Valcartier – Quebec
 Capt Bouchard JMD, 5RALC – Valcartier
 Capt Boudreau JCD, FMC HQ – St. Hubert
 Capt Brault JNJ, Ex Duty Europe – France
 Capt Brown PE, 5RALC – Valcartier
 Capt Brown GN, RSS Central Det – Toronto
 Capt Bruneau JPPP, AD Arty School – Chatham
 Capt Brynkus KJH, FMC HQ – St. Hubert
 Capt Calnan MTA, AD Arty School – Chatham
 Capt Campbell EG, CTC – Gagetown
 Capt Cantin JAC, 119 QAD Bty – Chatham
 Capt Chaplin AB, 119 AD Bty – Chatham
 Capt Chartres JP, PMO LLAD – Ottawa
 Capt Clarke RH, AD Arty School – Chatham
 Capt Clarke DG, 1 CBG HQ&Sigs Sqn – Lahr, Germany
 Capt Cliche JCW, AD Arty School – Chatham
 Capt Cockram RE, RRCM – Manitoba
 Capt Cook DT, AD Arty School – Chatham
 Capt Cooper LE, RSS (Atlantic) – Halifax
 Capt Cote JYR, 5 RALC – Valcartier
 Capt Cotten KR, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 Capt Cowan SD, RSS Prairie Det – Winnipeg
 Capt Crane PM, Adm (Finance) – NDHQ
 Capt Crosman JDE, CTC – Gagetown
 Capt Crowell EK, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 Capt Dame GF, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
 Capt Desochers JLGG, CFRS St-Jean – Quebec
 Capt Donnelly BE, N/T Proj
 Capt Douglas RA, CFTS HQ – Trenton
 Capt Douglas BW, University of Manitoba
 Capt Downing H, RMC – Kingston
 Capt Doyle KP, CTC – Gagetown
 Capt Duguay MR, CFB Shilo – Shilo
 Capt Duhamel JM, 129 AAD Bty – Lahr, Germany
 Capt Dunne RP, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 Capt Evoy KL, Marcom HQ – Halifax
 Capt Faucher JLB, RCA Battle Sch – Shilo
 Capt Finestone H, DCDS – Ottawa
 Capt Fisher JR, CFOCS – Chilliwack
 Capt Forsberg PW, CPCSA – Ottawa
 Capt Francis CD, CTC – Gagetown
 Capt Gagnon EW, 2 RCHA – Valcartier
 Capt Gallant BI, CTC – Gagetown
 Capt Gauvin BA, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 Capt Gemmell WR, TCCCS Prog
 Capt Gilewicz MP, AD Arty School – Chatham
 Capt Gillespie DA, CTC – Gagetown
 Capt Girard JP, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 Capt Gray RDG, RSS Central Det – Toronto
 Capt Gribbon SQ, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
 Capt Grondin JJG, 5RALC – Valcartier
 Capt Hamsey RW, CTC Gagetown
 Capt Harbert PG, CPCSA – Ottawa
 Capt Hardwick GJ, CFRC Hamilton – Ontario
 Capt Harvey JGA, 5RALC – Valcartier
 Capt Haskell RP, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 Capt Hawkins BC, AD Arty School – Chatham
 Capt Heenan PJ, RSS (Eastern) – Montreal
 Capt Herod LW, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
 Capt Hethrington SC, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
 Capt Hodgson MD, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
 Capt Hollin DW, 119 AD Bty – Chatham
 Capt Holt DC, CFB Borden – Ontario
 Capt Howard AJ, 1 RCHA – Germany
 Capt Jarrett RG, AD Arty School – Chatham
 Capt Jean JRS, 5RALC – Valcartier
 Capt Jenness DG, RSS (Central) – Toronto
 Capt Johnson GR, 1 RCHA – Germany
 Capt Johnson SAA, 1 RCHA – Germany
 Capt Johnson GL, CTC – Gagetown
 Capt Johnston SP, PMO LLAD – Ottawa
 Capt Jourdeuil JCP, AD Arty School – Chatham
 Capt Juneau JAFJ, DG LEM/DALEEM
 Capt Justice TC, FMC HQ – St. Hubert
 Capt Kearney PE, RCA Battle Sch – Shilo

Capt Keen WM, RCA Battle Sch – Shilo
 Capt Kempffer LC, DGAME
 Capt Kennedy ME, CPCS – Ottawa
 Capt Kilford CR, AD Arty School – Chatham
 Capt Kiropoulos S, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 Capt Klimaszewski ML, CTC – Gagetown
 Capt Knowles CD, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 Capt Kochanski HA, CTC – Gagetown
 Capt Kokkonen RJ, CFRC Calgary – Calgary
 Capt Laberge JRA, RSS (Central) – Toronto
 Capt Lafortune JCYF, 1 RCHA – Germany
 Capt Langen DJ, SSF HQ&Sig Sqn – Petawawa
 Capt Larocque CWJ, FMC HQ – St. Hubert
 Capt Last DM, DCDS – Ottawa
 Capt Lauriault JES, CFB Montreal – Quebec
 Capt Lavallee JLCM, CTC – Gagetown
 Capt Lavoie JAM, 5RALC – Valcartier
 Capt Lavoie JR, 5RALC – Valcartier
 Capt Lazar Z, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
 Capt Leblanc JDA, AD Arty School – Chatham
 Capt Leblanc RGB, CTC – Chatham
 Capt Lebreton JH, DREV – Valcartier
 Capt Lefebvre JGP, 1 RCHA – Germany
 Capt Lemieux JAA, CTC – Gagetown
 Capt Lepin JPF, AD Arty School – Chatham
 Capt Lessard JBG, 5RALC – Valcartier
 Capt Levatte TW, CTC Gagetown
 Capt Liddy GF, RMC – Kingston
 Capt Light PA, 119 AD Bty – Chatham
 Capt Lind GD, CFB Shilo – Man.
 Capt Lott RS, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
 Capt MacDonald MA, Ex Duty Europe
 Capt MacLeod DH, CTC – Gagetown
 Capt MacPherson DG, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 Capt MacVicar IC – Lahr, Germany
 Capt Mader LR, 5RALC – Valcartier
 Capt Magnan JCL, 5RALC – Valcartier
 Capt Mahar BB, Marcom HQ – Halifax
 Capt Manson GR, Cdn ELM UNTSO – Jerusalem
 Capt Marston AM, CTC – Gagetown
 Capt Martin DP, DGI NDHQ/AU
 Capt Masse JAP, 5RALC – Valcartier
 Capt Matheson RH, 3 RCHA - Shilo
 Capt Matthews RC, CFRC Edmonton – Edmonton
 Capt McCuish DA, CTC – Gagetown
 Capt McIntosh AD, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 Capt McKean MC, C Prog
 Capt McLean JA, CTC – Gagetown
 Capt McNair JB, RSS (Atlantic) – Halifax
 Capt Miezeitis IA, CMR – Ottawa
 Capt Miller RM, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 Capt Miller WE, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 Capt Mitton LC, 1 CAG HQ
 Capt Morgan JD, FMC HQ – St Hubert
 Capt Morley JM, CFNB – Borden
 Capt Mortlock JW, RSS (Pacific) Det - Victoria
 Capt Mouton JLMA, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 Capt Murphy MF, 5 RALC – Valcartier
 Capt Mussolum MG, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
 Capt Nauss DC, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 Capt Neale MH, CTC – Gagetown
 Capt Neville MD, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 Capt O'Connor JRD, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 Capt Oderkirk CG, CFRC Det – Calgary
 Capt Ouellette JMR, 4CMBG HQ&Sig Sqn – Lahr, Germany
 Capt Ouellette JPE, CTC – Gagetown
 Capt Paquet JR, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 Capt Paus RM, 5RALC – Valcartier
 Capt Pedneault JA, RSS Quebec Det – Quebec
 Capt Pentland DDW, CFRS Cornwallis – Cornwallis
 Capt Perras DDG, CTC – Gagetown
 Capt Perry MA, CFB Gagetown – Gagetown
 Capt Pinsonneault JJJ, AD Arty School – Chatham
 Capt Poehlmann GW, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 Capt Poirier RR, 128 AAD Bty – Germany
 Capt Poirier JGAJ, 5 CBG HQ&Sig Sqn
 Capt Pollock CF, CFB Gagetown – Gagetown
 Capt Popovich MJ, CIS – Ottawa
 Capt Poulin BS, CFRC Montreal – Montreal
 Capt Preaux PDD, RSS Prairie Det – Winnipeg
 Capt Proulx JJSB, AD Arty School – Chatham
 Capt Pulchny JP, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
 Capt Quesnelle DMA, AD Arty School – Chatham
 Capt Ramsay WC, FMC HQ Det – St Hubert
 Capt Robinson RG, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 Capt Ross CJ, RSS Central Det – Sault Ste. Marie
 Capt Rowdon RDC, RSS (Pacific) – Victoria
 Capt Roy RC, CFB Winnipeg – Winnipeg
 Capt Roy RJ, CTC – Gagetown
 Capt Ryan JH, CFSIS Borden – Ontario
 Capt Sauve JFC, RSS Quebec Det – Quebec
 Capt Sauve MR, CFSS – Toronto
 Capt Segard GM, 5RALC – Valcartier
 Capt Shellnutt WM, CFDC Ottawa – Ottawa
 Capt Sherrard LB, Ex Duty USA
 Capt Simonds CG, AD Arty School – Chatham
 Capt Slievert JF, CFB Petawawa – Petawawa
 Capt Spencer RI, CTC – Gagetown
 Capt St. Laurent JJ, RSS Quebec Det – Quebec
 Capt Stone JC, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 Capt St. Pierre JVJG, 5RALC – Valcartier
 Capt Strachan SB, AD Arty School – Chatham
 Capt Summerhays DH, AD Arty School – Chatham
 Capt Tait WE, CRC – Gagetown
 Capt Theberge J.L.T DLAEEM
 Capt Thompson SD, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
 Capt Tizzard DD, Ex Duty Australia
 Capt Trask MA, RSS Central Det
 Capt Troup KG, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 Capt Turgeon JRN, 5RALC – Valcartier
 Capt Vandoesburg JGPP, 5RALC – Valcartier
 Capt Voss CRF, CTC – Gagetown
 Capt Ward NR, CTC – Gagetown
 Capt Weatherbee AM, RSS Atlantic Det – Saint John
 Capt Wellsman WP, Adm(PER) – Ottawa
 Capt Wight RA, CFB Calgary – Calgar
 Capt Willis JW, AD Arty School – Chatham
 Capt Wilson JGJD, CTC – Gagetown
 Capt Winters DR, RSWS (Pacific) – Victoria
 Capt Wykurz CA, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 Capt Zaharychuk DJ, RSS Atlantic Det – Halifax
 Lt Ainslie DS, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 Lt Audet JAY, 5RALC – Valcartier
 Lt Bachynsky JA, RCA Battle Sch – Shilo
 Lt Bachynsky RW, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
 Lt Boston SJ, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 Lt Bower RJ, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 Lt Bruce JE, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 Lt Casault JMF, CTC – Gagetown
 Lt Congdon JG, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 Lt Creelman JG, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 Lt Diilio BF, CTC – Gagetown
 Lt Duff KF, CTC – Gagetown
 Lt Duplessis JGF, 5RALC – Valcartier
 Lt Dykes NRR, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 Lt Farrell RN, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
 Lt Fitzgerald-Sloman K, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 Lt Fortier JPM, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 Lt Fowler TM, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 Lt Garant JJJ, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
 Lt Gardner GM, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 Lt Gashgarian GM, 1 CHA – Lahr, Germany
 Lt George MWJ, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 Lt Hatcher GP, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 Lt Hellmeister RD, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 Lt Horeczy CA, 119 AD Bty – Chatham
 Lt Isberg TG, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
 Lt Jepson GS, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 Lt Jette JDG, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany

Lt Lahaie JFD, 5RALC – Valcartier
 Lt Lebel JGS, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 Lt Lesperance JJR, 5RALC – Valcartier
 Lt Little WK, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 Lt MacLachlan HQ, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 Lt Marbach BJE, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 Lt Martin JHR, 5RALC – Valcartier
 Lt Mathieu SP, 5RALC – Valcartier
 Lt Michaud KAR, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 Lt Millett SM, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 Lt Morgan DJF, 128 AAD Bty – Germany
 Lt Munkittrick CJD, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 Lt Norris AM, 119 AD Bty – Chatham
 Lt O'Brien WF, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
 Lt Oliver BE, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 Lt Perego MJ, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 Lt Perreault MPJ, 5RALC – Valcartier
 Lt Pickard BI, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 Lt Plante JAMG, 5RALC – Valcartier
 Lt Pollock SJ, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 Lt Proulx CA, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 Lt Reckord DA, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 Lt Roberts KG, RCA Battle Sch – Shilo
 Lt Rouleau MN, 5RALC – Valcartier
 Lt Sedge PA, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 Lt Shand DW, RSS Prairie Det – Regina
 Lt St. Pierre JAC, 5RALC – Valcartier
 Lt Tousignant JJS, 5RALC – Valcartier
 Lt Tremblay JG, 5RALC – Valcartier
 Lt Voyer PA, CTC – Gagetown
 Lt Walsh AF, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
 Lt Weldrick RB, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 Lt Williams PJ, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
 Lt Willis JC, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 Lt Woodgate JR, 2 RCHA – Petawawa

2Lt Aucoin MT, CFOCS – Chilliwack
 2Lt Belanger JLC, 5RALC – Valcartier
 2Lt Boulanger JRR, 3 CFFTS
 2Lt Butler PJ, CTC – Gagetown
 2Lt Chamberlain RK, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 2Lt Edwards PA, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 2Lt Fenske JP, CTC – Gagetown
 2Lt Ford VPJA, 5RALC – Valcartier
 2Lt Frenette JL, CTC – Gagetown
 2Lt Gagne JAS, CTC Gagetown
 2Lt Gauthier JLOG, CFSIS Borden – Borden, Ont.
 2Lt Godefroy MG, 119 AD Bty – Chatham
 2Lt Gogan JR, CTGC – Gagetown
 2Lt Johnstone MB, 5RALC – Valcartier
 2Lt Lock MQ, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 2Lt Loucks KE, CTC – Gagetown
 2Lt Martin DWP, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
 2Lt McCulloch JR, CTC – Gagetown
 2Lt McPherson BWG, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
 2Lt Morrison SW, CTC – Gagetown
 2Lt O'Brien JP, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 2Lt Paquette JGAR, 5RALC – Valcartier
 2Lt Pierce RFC, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 2Lt Rheault JGDG, 5RALC – Valcartier
 2Lt Ridyard PE, CTC – Gagetown
 2Lt Rouleau MA, 5RALC – Valcartier
 2Lt Scholtz DC, CTC – Gagetown
 2Lt Smith BA, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 2Lt Stacey ME, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
 2Lt St. Dennis JE, 5RALC – Valcartier
 2Lt Vahey SDJ, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
 2Lt Wilkins DW, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 2Lt Young TR, 2 RCHA – Petawawa

WARRANT OFFICERS' AND SERGEANTS' LOCATION LIST (as of 31 December 1987)

CWO Bouchard JV, PETE Det Valcartier – Valcartier
 CWO Bouskill JK, DREV – Valcartier
 CWO Bowden CM, DGLEM
 CWO Clow MD, DAME
 CWO Cooper DR, CTC – Gagetown
 CWO Darby WG, PMO LLAD – Ottawa
 CWO Deroy JP, 5RALC – Valcartier
 CWO Ferretti DH, Crew Trails
 CWO Flanagan JR, RSS Atlantic – Halifax
 CWO Gallinger PC, CB RDR Augmt
 CWO Guttin DA, CPCS A – Ottawa
 CWO Hamelin JE, AD Arty School – Chatham
 CWO Jacob TG, DCDS – Ottawa
 CWO Lavigne AJ, CFB Shilo – Shilo
 CWO Lablanc AS, CFB Gagetown – Gagetown
 CWO Levesque JN, CPCS A – Ottawa
 CWO MacDiarmid RW, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
 CWO Maillet JA, Pete Nicolet
 CWO Martens WI, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 CWO Mason DF, DGLEM
 CWO Morris GJ CFB Shilo – Shilo
 CWO Poire JD, Pete Nicolet
 CWO Power PR, Pete Det Gagetown – Gagetown
 CWO Raymond GN, CTC – Gagetown
 CWO Richert KBI, Aircom HQ – Winnipeg
 CWO Robitaille JF, CFB Montreal – Montreal
 CWO Russell DB, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 CWO Skinner CR, DGLEM
 CWO Skinne LE, RSS Prairie Det – Winnipeg
 CWO Skinner LE, RSS Prairie Det – Winnipeg

CWO Tremain WD, RSS Atlantic – Halifax
 CWO Tripp IJ, CFLS St. Jean
 CWO Vaughan LV, CTC – Gagetown
 CWO White VA, RSS (Prairie) – Winnipeg
 CWO Young M, RCA Battle Sch – Shilo
 CWO Zacharuk NJ, FMC HQ – St Hubert

MWO Armstrong, BN – CTC Gagetown
 MWO Bartlett R, CTC – Gagetown
 MWO Beck BW, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 MWO Belanger JD, RSS Quebec Det – Quebec
 MWO Bernier JC, 5RALC – Valcartier
 MWO Burgess AR, AD Arty School – Chatham
 MWO Byrne RD, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 MWO Calhoun BF, CTC – Gagetown
 MWO Clarke RW, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 MWO Conrad PD, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 MWO Coombs ER, RMC – Kingston
 MWO Corbett DR, DRAE
 MWO Corcoran CW, AD Arty School – Chatham
 MWO Croucher DR, CTC – Gagetown
 MWO Cutcliffe RH, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 MWO Davis RE, CTC – Gagetown
 MWO Day CR, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
 MWO Dearman PM, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 MWO Desmeules JH, RCA Battle Sch – Shilo
 MWO Dumont UM, CTC – Gagetown
 MWO Dwyer EB, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 MWO Evans CM, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
 MWO Fairbanks W, DCDS – Ottawa

MWO Fetterley AG, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 MWO Francis WL, CTC – Gagetown
 MWO Frantz RL, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 MWO Furber AJ, CTC – Gagetown
 MWO Gillis GD, DREV – Ottawa
 MWO Greene DJ, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 MWO Habing KR, AD Arty School – Chatham
 MWO Haley PL, 5RALC – Valcartier
 MWO Hamelin J, 128 AAD Bty – Germany
 MWO Hunt JJ, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
 MWO Jackson JA, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 MWO Johnson WA, CFB Shilo – Shilo
 MWO Leveille JN, RSS Prairie Det – Winnipeg
 MWO Levesque JC, 5RALC – Valcartier
 MWO Levesque JV, CFRS St-Jean – St Jean
 MWO MacLean WH, CTC – Gagetown
 MWO MacTavish GW, RSS Central Det – Toronto
 MWO Marsh AJ, DREV – Ottawa
 MWO Mason GA, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
 MWO Melanson JR, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 MWO Moores AC, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
 MWO Murray CB, Cen Reg HQ C Det TO
 MWO Nixon JE, CFB Petawawa – Petawawa
 MWO Norman KJ, CFRS Cornwallis – Cornwallis
 MWO Norris CV, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
 MWO Noseworthy WW, CTC – Gagetown
 MWO O'Donnell LP, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 MWO Oliver RL, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 MWO Parker JW, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 MWO Parsons SH, CTC – Gagetown
 MWO Paul DD, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
 MWO Peters RD, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 MWO Pierunek RK, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 MWO Pinard JR, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 MWO Pottie Me, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 MWO Poulin JM, 5RALC – Valcartier
 MWO Purcell RJ, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 MWO Rafuse JH, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 MWO Raymond JA, PETE Nicolet
 MWO Rheume JA, 5RALC – Valcartier
 MWO Robichaud JR, 119 AD Bty – Chatham
 MWO Rogers WK, TCCCS Prog
 MWO Ross EH, CTC – Gagetown
 MWO Sandul JP, RSS Prairie Det – Winnipeg
 MWO Stebner P, CFLA Borden – Borden, Ont.
 MWO Stickland CW, CFS Debert
 MWO Tattersall WC, CTC – Gagetown
 MWO Toll EM, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 MWO Tomaso DL, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
 MWO Tremblay JG, CTC – Gagetown
 MWO Trepanier JB, 129 AAD Bty – Germany
 MWO Ulrich JA, 5RALC – Valcartier
 MWO Walker RK, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 MWO Walker ND, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 MWO Wilkins AR, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 MWO Worobey WG, DRES Suffield – Suffield
 MWO Wylie EJ, AD Arty School – Chatham

WO Andrews R, CTC – Gagetown
 WO Badour TJ, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 WO Bartholmew FK, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 WO Batten DA, CTC – Lahr, Germany
 WO Beal EW, AD Arty School – Chatham
 WO Bedore GE, AD Arty School – Chatham
 WO Benoit JR, CTC – Gagetown
 WO Billard GE, RSS (Atlantic) – Halifax
 WO Bouchard RE, AD Arty School – Chatham
 WO Boucher JH, CTC – Gagetown
 WO Boucher JHC, RSS (Eastern) – Montreal
 WO Bourget JL, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
 WO Browton LA, RSS Det Regina – Regina
 WO Brydges SG, CTC – Gagetown
 WO Brydges LT, RSS Prairie Det – Winnipeg
 WO Budd GC, AD Arty School – Chatham
 WO Bullock KG, CFLS Ottawa – Ottawa

WO Bureau HR, CTC – Gagetown
 WO Burke BF, RSS Central Det – Toronto
 WO Byers WR, CTC – Gagetown
 WO Campbell WA, 128 AAD Bty – Germany
 WO Carier JP, CTC – Gagetown
 WO Carlisle TM, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 WO Caron R, 5RALC – Valcartier
 WO Carson DC, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
 WO Cashin JE, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 WO Chartrand ME, AD Arty School – Chatham
 WO Clark RG, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
 WO Collette JF, 5RALC – Valcartier
 WO Collins RR, CFB Gagetown – Gagetown
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 WO Desroches JM, CTC – Gagetown
 WO Desrosier JF, CFRS St-Jean – St. Jean
 WO Donaldson DM, 427 TAC Hel Sqn Pet – Petawawa
 WO Downard DW, AD Arty School – Chatham
 WO Dulong AC, RALC – Valcartier
 WO Ethier JWY, AD Arty School – Chatham
 WO Fecteau JA, 5RALC – Valcartier
 WO Ferguson EL, RSS Prairie Det – Winnipeg
 WO Fladseth HR, CTC – Gagetown
 WO Fournier JM, 5RALC – Valcartier
 WO Gadd A, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 WO Gagne JJCR, 5RALC – Valcartier
 WO Gallant MF, CTC – Gagetown
 WO Gatward DB, CTC – Gagetown
 WO Genest JR, 5RALC – Valcartier
 WO Gimpel F, CTC – Gagetown
 WO Gingras RJ, 129 AAD Bty – Germany
 WO Glen RH, CTC – Gagetown
 WO Goetz JJ, CTC – Gagetown
 WO Goodfellow LR, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 WO Gosse EH, CTC – Gagetown
 WO Goulet JA, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
 WO Gourlay JA, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 WO Greenwood RC, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 WO Hallady DR, RSS Prairie Det – Winnipeg
 WO Hartholt TJ, CFB Gagetown – Gagetown
 WO Hawkins RL, AD Arty School – Chatham
 WO Hawley P, 1 RCHA – Lahr, Germany
 WO Heimpel DR, AD Arty School – Chatham
 WO Hicks MA, 128 AAD Bty – Germany
 WO Hobor TA, RSS (Pacific) Det – Victoria
 WO Hobson JE, CTC – Gagetown
 WO Howell RB, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 WO Ingram WJ, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 WO Jackson JW, CTC – Gagetown
 WO Janz LP, 2 RCHA – Petawawa
 WO Jobin JC, 1 RCHA – Gagetown
 WO Johnson KB, 3 RCHA – Shilo
 WO Johnstone DB, CTC – Gagetown
 WO Jordan JG, AD Arty School – Chatham
 WO Kennedy WJ, RSS Atlantic Det – Halifax
 WO Labossiere DM, RCA Battle Sch – Shilo
 WO Labrie JVA, AD Arty School – Chatham
 WO Lague RB, CTC – Gagetown
 WO Lambert R, CTC – Gagetown
 WO Landrigan RH, RCA Battle Sch – Shilo
 WO Lavoie RM, RSS Quebec Det – Quebec
 WO Lebuis JE, AD Arty School – Chatham
 WO Lee TH, AD Arty School – Chatham
 WO Lee WB, RSS (PR) Det Shilo – Winnipeg
 WO Lonz RJ, AD Arty School – Chatham
 WO Lucas Dr, CFB Shilo – Shilo
 WO MacGillivray BE, 408 Tac Hel Sqn Edm
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 WO Major DJ, CTC – Gagetown
 WO Mantha JG, 5RALC – Valcartier
 WO Marnar NA, 119 AD Bty – Chatham

WO McAvoy DV, CTC – Gagetown
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 WO McEwan MR, AD Arty School – Chatham
 WO McIntyre PG, AD Arty School – Chatham
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 WO Meehan DJJ, CFLA Borden – Borden, Ont.
 WO Meehan DJ, PETE Det Gagetown – Gagetown
 WO Merlin DJ, AD Arty School – Chatham
 WO Michaud JA, 119 AD Bty – Chatham
 WO Mills EB, 5RALC – Valcartier
 WO Monette JNY, CFRC Ottawa – Ottawa
 WO Montague RT, 119 AD Bty – Chatham
 WO Moore TG, CTC – Gagetown
 WO Moretti JR, CTC – Gagetown
 WO Morine GD, RSS Atlantic – Halifax
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 Sgt Moyer DT, 3 RCHA – Shilo

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