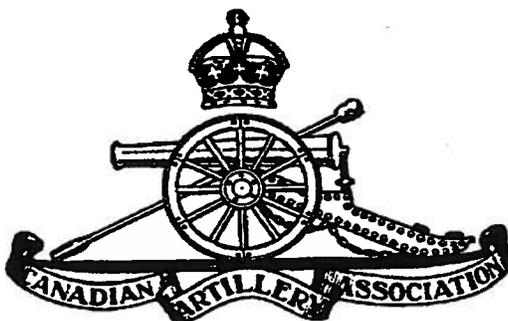


THE ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION

**L'ASSOCIATION DE L'ARTILLERIE ROYALE
CANADIENNE**



**Founded in 1876
Fondée en 1876**

**REPORT
1996 -1997
RAPPORT**

**THE 1998 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING WILL BE
HELD AT CFB KINGSTON, ONTARIO
18-19-20 SEPTEMBER 1998**



**L'ASSEMBLÉE ANNUELLE AURA LIEU
À BFC KINGSTON, ONTARIO
DU 18-19-20 SEPTEMBRE 1998**

Patrons and Vice Patrons of The Royal Canadian Artillery Association

Patron



Under the Distinguished Patronage of:

***His Excellency the Right Honourable
Roméo LeBlanc PC, CC, CMM, CD
Governor General of Canada***

Vice Patrons

His Honour the Honourable Horace A. Olson P.C., Lieutenant Governor of Alberta

His Honour the Honourable Garde B. Gardom, Q.C., B.A., L.L.B., Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia

His Honour the Honourable W. Yvon Dumont, Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba

Her Honour the Honourable Marilyn T. Counsell, M.D., Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick

His Honour the Honourable Arthur M. House, C.M., M.D., F.R.C.P.C., Lieutenant Governor of Newfoundland

His Honour the Honourable John J. Kinley, CD, S.M., D.Eng., F.E.I.C., Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia

Her Honour the Honourable Hilary M. Weston, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario

His Honour the Honourable Gilbert R. Clements, Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island

Son Honneur l'honorable Lise Thibault, Lieutenant-gouverneur de Québec

His Honour the Honourable John E.N. Wiebe, Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan

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**Lieutenant-Colonel Ronald M. Fitzpatrick, CD
President**

Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Fitzpatrick, CD

Lieutenant-Colonel Ronald M. Fitzpatrick was born May 28, 1941 in Saint John, New Brunswick, where he received his formal education.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzpatrick entered the Militia in 1957 as a Private, Infantry Signaller, with the 1st Battalion, Royal New Brunswick Regiment. He took his commission as a Second Lieutenant with the 1 RNBR in 1962. Upon transferring to the 8th Canadian Hussars (Princess Louise's) Militia in 1964, he served as Regimental Quartermaster and Troop Commander, B Squadron. In 1969, he remustered to B Company, 1st Battalion, Royal New Brunswick Regiment as Company Second-in-Command.

After reclassifying Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzpatrick joined 3rd Field Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery, as Adjutant in November, 1969. Upon promotion to Major in 1971, he became Staff Officer, Operations and Training at Headquarters, Western New Brunswick Militia District. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in May, 1973, and appointed Commanding Officer, 3rd Field Regiment RCA, a position he held until November, 1978. On transfer from the Supplementary Reserve in December, 1989, he reverted to the rank of Major and served as Deputy Commanding Officer, 30th Field Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery. He was re-promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in May of 1993, and served as Commanding Officer, 30th Field Regiment RCA from that date until September, 1995.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzpatrick was elected President of the Royal Canadian Artillery Association in September, 1995 and is currently serving in his second year in that position - the first to do so in the history of the Association.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzpatrick is married to the former Rosemarie Hart, also of Saint John, New Brunswick. The Fitzpatricks have three children and two grandchildren. Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzpatrick took early retirement from Bell Canada after 25 years with Bell and New Brunswick Telephone Company, Limited. He and his family reside in Orleans, Ontario in the Ottawa area. Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzpatrick is currently self-employed in the telecommunications and philatelic areas.

Although Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzpatrick underwent two operations involving major heart surgery in 1997, he has made a full recovery and continues to be very involved in matters military and in particular the affairs of The Royal Canadian Artillery Association.

ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION

1997-98 APPOINTMENTS

President: Col James P. Jeffries, CD
17 Strathboine Crescent
Headingley MB R4H 1A8
E-mail: jpjeff@MINET.gov.MB.CA
Res: (204) 895-0850
Bus: (204) 475-2010
Fax: (204) 945-3112

Vice-President: LCol Michael D. McKay, CD ADC
52 Rickson Avenue
Guelph ON N1G 2X1
E-mail: mike@mdm-insurance.com
Res: (519) 821-0097
Bus: 1-800-838-1531
Fax: (519) 836-4909

Secretary: LCol James R. Hubel, CD ADC
53 Oakridge Drive
Scarborough ON M1M 2A5
Email: jim.hubel@sympatico.ca
Res: (416) 266-6949
Fax: (416) 266-0618

Treasurer: LCol Bernard G. Brulé, CD
114 David Kennedy Drive
Dunrobin ON K0A 1T0
E-mail: dbrule@netcom.ca
Res: (613) 832-2848

Past President: LCol Ronald M. Fitzpatrick, CD
888 Lawnsberry Drive
Orleans, ON K1E 1X9
Res: (613) 824-2019
Bus: (613) 834-1558
Fax: (613) 834-7785

Advisory Committee: Col Donald L. Berry, CD
19 Imperial Crescent
Brandon MB R7B 3E6
Res: (204) 728-4037
Bus: (204) 765-7906
Fax: (204) 765-2589

Col Gary E. Burton, CD
5 Thornhill Drive
Guelph, ON N1H 7Z6
E-mail: Gary_Burton@burmahcastrol.com
Res: (519) 821-0844
Bus: (519) 822-6440
Fax: (519) 822-8614

Judge Ronald M. MacFarlane, MBE
40 Cliffe Road, R.R. #2
Lansdowne ON K0E 1L0
Res: (613) 382-3446

Col Edward H. Rowe OMM, CD
45 Drake Street
Sault Ste. Marie ON P6A 5A8
Res: (705) 253-7326
Fax: (705) 942-6305

Col Arthur E. Sherwin, CD
 1346 Mitchell Street
 Victoria BC V8S 4P8
 Res: (604) 598-3928
 Bus: (604) 385-7922
 Fax: (604) 385-7922

Colonel
Commandant:
Ex-officio
 BGen Robert P. Beaudry, CD
 Box 219
 Spencerville ON K0E 1X0
 Res: (613) 658-3040
 Fax: (613) 925-0119

Director of Artillery: Col David W. Read, CD
 DLP/D Arty
 National Defence Headquarters
 MGen George R. Pearkes Building
 101 Colonel By Drive
 Ottawa ON K1A 0K2
 Bus: (613) 945-0357
 Fax: (613) 945-0483
 Res: (613) 834-7062
 Email: Col D Read@DLP@LS

Area Representatives:

LFAA LCol John F. Doyle, CD
 326 Colby Drive
 Dartmouth NS B2V 2B6
 Bus: (902) 455-0929
 Res: (902) 462-9801
 Fax: (902) 427-3632

SQFT Lcol J.G. Marc Pelletier, CD
 2340, Coursol
 Quebec QC G2B 1R6
 Res: (418) 842-5236
 Bus: (418) 651-7000 x5288
 Fax: (418) 688-7791

LFCA LCol Edward W. Creech, CD
 7 Sumner Street
 Kanata ON K2L 2L3
 Res: (613) 836-7412
 Bus: (613) 945-5144
 Fax: (613) 995-8201

LFWA Maj David A. Fraser, CD
 1421 Highway 17E
 Kenora ON P9N 1M1
 Res: (807) 468-1063
 Bus: (807) 467-2822
 Fax: (807) 468-3060

Auditor: Ms. Lorraine Godard
 1344 Elzear Street
 Gatineau QC
 Res: (819) 663-1528

Committees:

Historic Sites

Chairman LCol Ralph G. French, CD
 R.R. #2
 Ariss ON N0B 1B0
 Res: (519) 763-6038
 Fax: (519) 836-2943

Prizes

Chairman	Col Michel Pronkin, CD 487, St-Antoine Contrecoeur QC J0L 1C0	Res: (514) 587-2470 Bus: (819) 837-2421 Fax: (514) 252-2725
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Regimental Affairs and Constitution

Chairman	LCol Clyde Healey, CD 41 Carol Court Sault Ste. Marie ON P6A 4S3	Res: (705) 946-2464 Bus: (705) 759-6556
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Trustees of the RCAA:

Col James P. Jeffries, CD BGen Robert P. Beaudry, CD	
Col Benjamin Shapiro, CD 3249 Riverside Drive Ottawa ON K1V 8N8	Res: (613) 733-5597 Bus: (613) 733-5597

Delegates Appointed to the 1997 Meeting of the Conference of Defence Associations

Head of delegation:	Col James P. Jeffries, CD
Official Delegates:	Col Gary E. Burton, CD LCol Michael D. McKay, CD ADC Judge R.M. MacFarlane, MBE
Official Observers:	LCol R.M. Fitzpatrick, CD LCol Bernie G. Brulé, CD
Col Commandant:	BGen Robert P. Beaudry, CD
Director of Artillery:	Col David W. Read, CD

The Executive Committee for 1996-97

The Executive Committee will provide advice at the request of and for the benefit of the President. The Executive may communicate from time to time by phone, email, fax or in writing, or it may convene at the call of the President when it is economically feasible to do so.

President: Col James P. Jeffries, CD

Vice-President: LCol Michael D. McKay, CD ADC

Secretary: LCol James R. Hubel, CD ADC

Treasurer: LCol Bernard G. Brulé, CD

Advisory Committee:

Col Donald L. Berry, CD
 Col Gary E. Burton, CD
 Judge Ronald M. MacFarlane, MBE
 Col Edgar H. Rowe OMM, CD
 Col Arthur E. Sherwin, CD

Past President: LCol Ronald M. Fitzpatrick, CD

Colonel Commandant: BGen Robert P. Beaudry, CD

Director of Artillery: Col David W. Read, CD

Auditor: Ms. Lorraine Godard

Area Representatives:

LFAA	LCol John F. Doyle, CD	CO 1 Fd Regt RCA
SQFT	Lcol J.G. Marc Pelletier, CD	CO 6 RAC
LFCA	LCol Edward W. Creech, CD	CO 30 Fd Regt RCA
LFWA	Maj David A. Fraser, CD	OC 116 Indep Fd Bty RCA

PAST PRESIDENTS

1876-79	Major-General Sir E. Selby Smith, KCMG
1880-83	Major-General R.G.A. Luard
1884-87	Lieutenant-Colonel W.R. Oswald
1888-89	The Honourable Colonel A.M. MacDonald
1890	Major-General F. Middleton, KCMG CB
1891	Lieutenant-Colonel A.A. Stevenson
1892	Lieutenant-Colonel A.E. Curren
1893	Lieutenant-Colonel J.R. Armstrong
1894-96	Lieutenant-Colonel The Honourable E.G. Price, MP
1897-98	Lieutenant-Colonel F. Minden Cole, CMG VD
1899-01	Colonel D.T. Irwin, CMG VD
1902-03	Major-General W.H. Cotton
1904-05	Colonel Sir John Hendrie, KCMG CVO
1908	Lieutenant-Colonel H. McL. Davison
1909	Colonel R. Costigan, DSO
1910	Colonel N.F. McNachton, CVO
1911	Colonel E.M. Renouf
1912	Lieutenant-Colonel E.W. Rathbun
1913	Lieutenant-Colonel Lacey R. Johnson
1914	Lieutenant-Colonel W.G. Hurdman, DSO
1920	Major-General Sir Edward Morrison, KCMG CB DSO
1921	Colonel J.J. Creelman, DSO
1922	Brigadier-General C.H. Maclaren, CMG DSO
1923	Lieutenant-Colonel S.B. Anderson, CMG DSO
1924	Brigadier-General W.O. Dodds, CMG DSO VD
1925	Colonel J.J. Penhale, DSO
1926	Lieutenant-Colonel H.H. Sterns
1927	Lieutenant-Colonel J.A. MacDonald, DSO
1928	Lieutenant-Colonel N.P. MacLeod, MC
1929	Colonel E.G.M. Cape, DSO
1930	Colonel Mackenzie Waters, MC
1931	Lieutenant-Colonel N. MacDonald, DSO
1932-33	Colonel The Honourable G.A. Drew, PC VD CD QC LLD
1934	Lieutenant-Colonel R.T. Perry
1935	Brigadier W.C. Hyde, DSO VD
1936	Lieutenant-Colonel J.R. Sampson, OBE VD
1937	Lieutenant-Colonel G.T. Inch, MC VD
1938	Brigadier R.A. Fraser, VD
1939	Colonel C.G. Beeston, QC
1940-46	Colonel J.J. Creelman, DSO

1947 Major-General A.B. Matthews, CBE DSO ED CD
1948 Brigadier P.A.S. Todd, CBE DSO ED CD
1949 Brigadier R.E.G. Roome, DSO ED
1950 Brigadier H.E. Wright, ED
1951 Brigadier E.R. Suttie, CBE DSO ED CD
1952 Brigadier A.E. McB. Bell-Irving, CBE ED
1953 Brigadier H.E. Murray, DSO ED
1954 Brigadier Maurice Archer, MBE
1955 Brigadier F.D. Lace, DSO OBE ED
1956 Brigadier J.A. Gillies, OBE ED
1957 Brigadier W.D. King, OBE ED CD
1958 Brigadier J. Bibeau, DSO ED
1959 Brigadier R.T. DuMoulin, ED CD QC
1960 Brigadier-General D.C. Campbell, CD
1961 Brigadier H.T. Airey, CD
1961-62 Colonel E.W. Cormack, OBE ED CD
1962-63 Brigadier G.B. Robertson, ED CD QC
1963-64 Brigadier R. Normandeau, CD
1964-65 Lieutenant-Colonel W.S. Jackson, CD
1965-66 Lieutenant-Colonel E.R. Clemis, MBE ED CD
1966-67 Lieutenant-Colonel R.J. Connor, ED
1967-68 Lieutenant-Colonel J.D. Cambridge, CD
1968-69 Lieutenant-Colonel W.D. Eldsdon, GM CD
1969-70 Colonel J.H. Turnbull, OMM EM CD
1970-71 Colonel B. Shapiro, CD
1971-72 Lieutenant-Colonel A.G. Lynch-Staunton, CD
1972-73 Lieutenant-Colonel J.C. McKenna, CD
1973-74 Lieutenant-Colonel J.W. Alward, CD QC
1974-75 Colonel A.E. Sherwin, CD
1975-76 Lieutenant-Colonel B.S. MacDonald, CD
1976-77 Lieutenant-Colonel B.G. Brulé, CD
1977-78 Colonel E.H. Rowe, OMM CD
1978-79 Lieutenant-Colonel J.E. de Hart, MC CD
1979-80 Brigadier-General W.T. Wickett, CD
1980-81 Colonel R.A. Jacobson, CD
1981-82 Colonel J.R.G. Saint-Louis, CD
1982-83 Brigadier-General L.M. Salmon, CD
1983-84 Lieutenant-Colonel G.E. Parnell, CD
1984-85 Lieutenant-Colonel J.R.M. Hubel, CD
1985-86 Colonel E.A. Bauer, CD
1986-87 Colonel M.J. Day, CD
1987-88 Colonel S.T. McDonald, CD
1988-89 Lieutenant-Colonel G.E. Burton, CD
1989-90 Brigadier-General R.P. Beaudry, CD
1990-91 Colonel R.W. Johnston, CD

1991-92 Lieutenant-Colonel D.A. Wynn, CD
 1992-93 Lieutenant-Colonel J.D. Gibson, CD
 1993-94 Colonel D.L. Berry, CD
 1994-95 Judge R.M. MacFarlane, MBE QC
 1995-97 Lieutenant-Colonel R.M. Fitzpatrick, CD
 1997- Colonel J.P. Jeffries, CD

Past Colonels Commandant

1 Apr 1925-20 May 1925	Major-General T.B. Strange
10 Jul 1925-19 Mar 1928	Colonel Del T. Irwin, CMG VD
20 Mar 1928-25 Aug 1934	HCol Brigadier-General W.O.H. Dodds, CMG DSO VD
1 Nov 1934-17 Jan 1948	Major-General H.A. Panet, CB CMG DSO
18 Jan 1948-17 Jan 1958	Major-General H.O.N. Brownfield, CBE MC CD
18 Jan 1958-17 Jan 1964	Brigadier P.A.S. Todd, CBE DSO ED CD
18 Jan 1964-17 Jan 1969	Major-General A.B. Matthews, CBE DSO CD
18 Jan 1969-17 Jan 1975	Major-General H.A. Sparling, CBE DSO CD
18 Jan 1975-3 Aug 1979	Brigadier-General E.M.D. Leslie, DSO CD
4 Aug 1979-31 Aug 1986	Brigadier-General W.W. Turner, CD
1 Sep 1986-15 Aug 1991	Lieutenant-General W.A.B. Anderson, OBE CD
16 Aug 1991-15 Aug 1995	Colonel R.A. Jacobson, CD
16 Aug 1995-	Brigadier-General R.P. Beaudry, CD

Life Members

Lieutenant-Colonel J.W. Alward, CD QC
 Colonel W.G. Ames OMM, CD
 Captain L. Ananicz, CD
 Brigadier M. Archer, MBE CD
 Colonel F.W. Bayne, CMM CD
 Brigadier-General R.P. Beaudry, CD
 Colonel J.P. Beer, MBE CD
 Brigadier-General J. Bibeau, DSO ED
 Colonel G.F. Blyth, CD
 Brigadier-General H.E. Brown, OBE ED CD
 Major A.E. Bruce
 Colonel G.E. Burton, CD
 Colonel M.D. Calnan, CD
 Colonel H.D. Chapman, CD
 Lieutenant-Colonel J.H. Coleman, MBE ED
 Lieutenant-Colonel O.F.C. Cook, CD
 Colonel J.E. Crosman, CD
 Major-General L.F.W. Cuppens, OMM CD LOM
 Colonel W.R. Dawes, CD
 Lieutenant-Colonel J.H.E. Day, CD

Col DL Berry, CD

Lieutenant

Lieutenant-Colonel R.W. Elliott, CD
~~Colonel G.C. Eaton, OC MC CD~~ *ried*
 Colonel J.L. Erskine, CD
 Major F.J.R. Ervin, CD
 Captain D.F. Filliter, *CD* ←
 Lieutenant-Colonel R.G. French, CD
 Colonel A.E. Gebauer, CD
 Lieutenant-Colonel W.H. Hammill, CD
 Colonel C.F. Harrington, CM CD
 Brigadier-General R.G. Heitshu, CD
 Major G.L. Howse, CD
 Lieutenant-Colonel J.R.M. Hubel, CD ADC
 Major C.K. Inches, CD
 Colonel R.A. Jacobson, CD
 Colonel J.P. Jeffries, CD
 Brigadier F.D. Lace, DSO OBE ED
~~Major K.D. Lavender, CD~~
 Lieutenant-Colonel R.A.W. Lockhart, CD
 Colonel A.G. Lynch-Staunton, CD
 Colonel The Honourable J.R. Matheson, OC CD
 Lieutenant-Colonel M.D. McKay, CD ADC
 Lieutenant-Colonel E.N. McKelvey, OC CD QC
 Colonel J.C. McKenna, CD
 Brigadier R. Normandeau, CD
 Colonel M.T. O'Leary, CD
 Colonel J.S. Orton, MBE MC CD
 Captain G.L. Parkinson, CD
 Captain [Mr Gnr] R.M. Rhyno, CD
 Brigadier G.B. Robertson, ED CD QC
 Major-General R.P. Rothschild, MBE CD MID Order of Orange of Nassau
~~Lieutenant-Colonel E.C. Scott, ED~~ ←
 Colonel B. Shapiro, CD
 Colonel A.E. Sherwin, CD
 Colonel A. Britton Smith, MC CD ✓
 Lieutenant-Colonel T.R. Smith, CD
 Colonel H.J. Stein, CD
 Major W.A. Strover, ED EM
 Colonel D.G. Struthers, CD
 Lieutenant-Colonel J.M. Sutherland, EM CD
 Lieutenant-Colonel C.M. Tootell, CD
 Lieutenant-Colonel J.D. Trueman CD
 Lieutenant-Colonel H.T. Vergette, CD
 Major-General H.R. Wheatley, CD
 Colonel J.A. Williamson, EM CD
 ←

Elected Honorary Life Members

- 1969 Lieutenant-General W.A.B. Anderson, OBE CD BA
 1972 Lieutenant-Colonel E.C. Scott, ED
 1981 Colonel The Right Honourable Chief Justice R.G.B. Dickson, PC
 1981 The Honourable Mr. Justice Roland A. Ritchie
 1981 The Honourable Mr. Justice W.R. McIntyre
 1981 The Right Honourable Chief Justice Antonio Lamer
 1983 The Honourable Mr. Justice Gerald E. Le Dain
 1986 Brigadier-General W.W. Turner, CD
 1988 Colonel J.H. Turnbull, OMM EM CD
 1991 Lieutenant-Colonel B.G. Brulé, CD
 1994 Colonel G.C. Eaton, OC MC CD
 1994 Major-General R.A. Dallaire, OMM MSC CD
 1994 Major-General J.A. MacInnis, CMM CD
 1995 Colonel The Honourable Judge R.A. Jacobson, CD

Past Secretaries, Treasurers, Secretary-Treasurers and AssistantsSecretary

- 1904-1906 Captain E.R. Tooley
 1979-1980 Lieutenant-Colonel B.G. Brulé, CD
 1994- Lieutenant-Colonel J.R.M. Hubel, CD ADC

Treasurer

- 1904-1912 Lieutenant-Colonel W.G. Hurdman, DSO
 1907 Lieutenant-Colonel F. Minden Cole, DSO
 1908-1911 Major A.C. Arnoldi
 1912 Major C.H.L. Sharman
 1979-80 Lieutenant-Colonel N.F. Scardina, CD
 1994- Lieutenant-Colonel B.G. Brulé, CD

Secretary-Treasurers

- 1876-1904 Lieutenant-Colonel J.B. Donaldson
 1913-1914 Major C.H.L. Sharman
 1914-1917 Colonel D.T. Irwin, CMG VD
 1917-1919 Lieutenant-Colonel C.E. Long
 1919-1945 Colonel C.H.L. Sharman, CBE CMG DSO
 1946-1961 Brigadier R.J. Leach, MC
 1962-1972 Lieutenant-Colonel E.C. Scott, ED
 1973-1979 Lieutenant-Colonel N.F. Scardina, CD
 1980-1994 Lieutenant-Colonel B.G. Brulé, CD

Assistant Secretary-Treasurers

- 1934-1939 Major P.A.S. Todd
 1949-1961 Lieutenant-Colonel E.C. Scott, ED
 1962-1969 Lieutenant-Colonel H.T. Vergette, CD

Last Post

Lieutenant-Colonel A.H. Birks, DSO ED	30 Fd Regt	17 Aug 97
J.H. Boylan	15 Fd Regt	5 Nov 97
Lieutenant-Colonel D. Brown, CD	26 Fd Regt	30 Mar 1997
Lieutenant-Colonel J.M. Brownlee, CD	4RCHA	12 May 1997
Colonel J.D. Cambridge, CD	2 Svy Regt/1 Loc Regt/7 Tor Regt	19 Jan 1998
R.G. Cantley		28 Aug 1997
W.J. Dulong		28 Oct 97
Captain J.A. Gill	10 Bty, 2 Fd Regt	5 Nov 1997
Staff Sergeant C. Grant	RCHA	18 Apr 97
Master Warrant Officer A. Hepple	20 Indep Bty	26 April 1997
Sergeant J. Kondejewski, CD	RCA BTLS	15 May 1997
Warrant Officer C. LeBlanc		13 Feb 98
Major J.S. Mulkerns, CD	anti-tank regiment, WWII	19 Feb 1997
Lieutenant-Colonel C.R. Osler	29 Fd Regt (SP)	Apr 97
Bombardier J.R. Perdomo	1 RCHA	20 Jul 1997
Warrant Officer E.W. Rounds		20 Oct 1997
Bombardier R.D. Vialette	1 RCHA (in Coralica, Bosnia)	21 Jul 1997
Lieutenant-Colonel W.S. Watson, EM CD	59 LAA Regt	16 Sep 96

Colonel John Donald Cambridge, CD 1918-1998

Col Don Cambridge was, as Winston Churchill would have described him, "twice a citizen", having served for three years in WWII followed by another 34 years in the Militia. While attending McGill University in 1940 he joined the COTC. From there he transferred to the Gordon Head Officer Training Centre and was commissioned in April, 1943. After four months of artillery training in Shilo, he departed for the UK.

Upon completion of the RA Long Survey Course at Larkhill and a five-month stint as Instructor in Survey at the Canadian Army Reinforcement Unit (CARU), Don was posted to 2 Survey Regiment RCA in Northwest Europe in October, 1944 where, as a Mortar Locating Section Commander, he joined the battle to capture the island of South Beveland, as the Canadian Army fought its way through Belgium and Holland to Germany.

Returning to Canada in January of 1946, Don joined the 69th Observation Regiment RCA in Toronto, which later became the 1st Locating Regiment RCA (M) and rose to command the regiment from 1960-63. He was then appointed Senior Artillery Militia Officer (SAMO) at 15 Mil

Gp HQ until that HQ was disbanded in 1966. In 1967 he was appointed Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of 7th Toronto Regt RCA and Honorary Colonel from 1973-78.

Col Cambridge was an active member of RCAA and served as President in 1967-68. He served as President of the Royal Canadian Military Institute in 1971-72 and was a member of the Fort York Branch, Royal Canadian Legion. In his civilian career, Don was a senior executive of North American Life. Following his retirement, he obtained an M.A. in history, a life long interest. He is survived by three daughters and their families and his wife Martha, who was an ensign in the U.S. Navy cryptology section in WWII, where she worked with the famous Enigma equipment.

Captain John A. Gill 1918-1997

Captain Gill served in WWII in Britain, Sicily, Italy and Northwest Europe from 1939-45 with the 10th Field Battery, 2nd Field Regiment. He was promoted to Troop Sergeant Major in 1942, Battery Sergeant Major in 1943, and RSM in 1956. Promoted Captain in 1962, he retired from the Militia in 1969. Since 1969 he was editor and publisher of the *Gun Pit*, a monthly newsletter of the 10th Battery Overseas Association of which he was Past President. In 1996, he co-authored *The Battery - the History of the 10th (St. Catharines) Field Battery, RCA* which chronicled the history of Niagara's Militia gunners from the War of 1812 through the Fenian Raids, the Boer War, the Great War and WWII to the present. Captain Gill was a Life Member of RCAA, Royal Canadian Legion Branch 24 and the St. Catharines Artillery Foundation

Reminder: No Post-Nominals for Order of St. John

As mentioned in the 1995-96 Report, the Director of Military Traditions and Heritage has observed upon the military habit of including post-nominals for the various categories of members of The Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. Within the Canadian Precedence of Honours, no post-nominal initials are associated with this Order.

In this and future editions of the RCAA Annual Report, lists will be amended accordingly and it is sincerely hoped that no member will be offended by our adherence to the proper Order of Precedence.

Cost-Cutting Measures

Corps associations and CDA are continuing to undergo increasingly severe budgetary stress due to cuts to our annual grants which have been reduced to zero. In order to keep costs under control, the following cost-cutting measures will apply to the Annual Report:

1. The number of photographs have been reduced to nil (except for the President's photograph).
2. Entries are unilingual unless a translated version has been submitted by the presenter. Alternating English /French text is acceptable.
3. Unilingual Rules (Constitution) will be printed annually, alternating French and English every other year. Due to the substantive position paper developed this year,

and proposed amendment to the Rules, no Rules have been published this year. In 1999, we will include *Règlements de l'Association de l'artillerie royale canadienne*.

RCA Mess Kit

(Reprinted in part from *Quadrant*, June 1997 issue)

The new supplier of RCA mess kit is LaFleche Brothers of Edmonton, Alberta replacing Claymore Clothes Ltd. of Vancouver. Examples of pricing: junior officers/senior NCM's doeskin jacket, vest and trousers \$660.00 (senior officer's \$685.00). A 20% discount is available for groups of seven to ten persons ordering at the same time. Fitting forms available from RHQ RCA. Members should have these completed by their local tailor and forward them to LaFleche Brothers. Garments will be shipped in two-three weeks. If alterations are required, the member should have his local tailor measure for refitting and return the garments, again to LaFleche Brothers. Groups seeking discounts should send their collective fitting forms to RHQ RCA.

LaFleche Brothers: phone (403) 435-3456 fax: (403) 438-9088

Welcome By Base Commander

Colonel Jim Selbie, CD greeted the delegates warmly. He had noted at the 1996 AGM a strong groundswell of feeling to return to the Home Station in 1996 and he was delighted to be able to hold this prestigious event in "the place where the guns do have the say". He noted various events taking place on the Base and drew our attention to the forthcoming visit of the DRA - Brigadier Mark Douglas-Withers, CBE ADC - who would be present at the AGM and had volunteered to speak to us on Royal Artillery matters of interest to all gunners. He concluded by wishing us a pleasant and productive stay at CFB Shilo.

Meeting Commences

The 112th Annual General Meeting of the Royal Canadian Artillery Association opened at 0830 hours, Friday, 20 September 1997 at Canadian Forces Base Shilo, Vice-President Colonel J.P. Jeffries presiding in the place of President R.M. Fitzpatrick, CD who was convalescing from heart surgery.

President's Opening Address

With what seems unreasonable haste, another year has passed, and I find myself approaching the end of my term as your president. Before any further comments, I would like to ensure that everyone knows how proud I am to have been entrusted with this position. I trust my performance has justified your faith in me.

Again this year, our focus was more inward-looking than, perhaps, we would all like it to be. You will hear later the details of the revamped Conference of Defence Associations (CDA). Our primary mandate was to protect the integrity and independence of our own association while assisting in this process. I feel we have accomplished our aim. I believe the CDA is now a

stronger, more viable organisation, and I urge you to take advantage of the resources available there.

We must now take a look at our own association. As you know, primarily driven by budgetary concerns, our organisation and fee structure have been under review for the past couple of years. You will hear the results and recommendations coming from these reviews throughout the course of the conference. In my opinion, however, these are no more than interim steps. Illness, unfortunately, prevented my getting started what I suggest is really needed - a longer term strategic plan. Essentially, I think we need to review all elements - operational, organisational, and financial - and construct a plan which will ensure our ability to continue and meet our mandate. To attempt to function on a year-to-year basis as we have in the past could lead to the death of the RCAA as we know it.

In closing, I must thank all who have expressed through cards, letters, and telephone calls their best wishes during my period of recovery from heart surgery. I would especially like to thank our Colonel Commandant - Brigadier-General Beaudry and our Director - Colonel Dave Read for their continued support over the past two years. A special thank you is due to Lieutenant-Colonels Jim Hubel and Bernie Brulé for their assistance and support, particularly during the past couple of months. And finally, a thank you to Colonel Jim Jeffries for jumping in at short notice to help arrange and conduct this meeting.

Now, with my sincere best wishes for an productive and enjoyable conference, I declare this 112th Annual General Meeting open.

Status of 1996 Resolutions

Note: In order to save space, preambles, movers and seconders have been removed in this review of past motions.

Resolution #1a/96 (Revised) / CDA #1/97

Distribution of the Somali Service Medal

The Royal Canadian Artillery Association therefore requests the Government of Canada to hasten the release of the Somali Service Medal so that the many deserving Canadian Forces personnel who participated in the Somali operation may be properly recognized for their valiant and honourable service as quickly as possible.

Comment: The Somali Service Medal has been issued.

Resolution #2a/96 (Revised) / CDA #2/97

Reserve Recruiting

The Royal Canadian Artillery Association requests that recruiting services for Reserve units be improved by:

- instituting evening hours of operation in CFRCs
- processing recruits in remote locations *in situ*
- cooperating with Reserve units in the recruit attraction process; and
- re-engineering the administration of recruiting, including the re-enrolment of ex-Regular and ex-Reserve personnel into the Reserve, so as to streamline and speed up the entire process to permit completion within no more than thirty days.

CDS Comment: No written response received. DArty addressed this issue verbally. There has been a number of new initiatives. A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed by General Baril and ADM (PER). The processing time for 'clean' candidates is to be no more than 21 days and efforts are being made to reduce this time further. The six modules of the recruiting process have been reduced so that now only two visits are necessary and a five day span is required to recruit an individual. The enhanced reliability check is now less than 24 hours. The number of forms to be completed has been reduced. The final interview duration is 30 minutes. COs are urged to establish partnerships with local Recruiting Centres which will cooperate with special arrangements or requests. It's a two-way street: Recruiting Centres are willing to cooperate in any way possible but they cannot react to last minute requests - joint planning by the Militia unit and the Recruiting Centre is the key.

Resolution #3/96

Air Defence Establishment in Secteur Québec Force Terrestre

The Royal Canadian Artillery Association therefore urges the Commander, Land Force Command, to ensure that an Air Defence regiment exists in each Land Force Area.

Comment: Commander, Land Force Command, now known as Chief of the Land Staff, has not responded to this motion to date. The report of the Artillery Task Force dated 22 Aug 97 stated that "A Total Force VSHORAD battery has been established in each of LFWA, LFCA, and LFQA with an operational task to support 1,2, and 5 CMBGs respectively. Each battery is under command of a Reserve artillery regiment, but forms the sole AD mission element in each unit. The Task Force agreed that, in order to provide a framework for further mobilization once the Total Force element had deployed, a second mission element (Reserve battery) should be established in each regiment". Of course, no changes in Reserve units are permitted until the conclusion of Reserve Restructure in November, 1999.

Resolution #4/96

Annual Evaluation

Moved:

1. That the present national artillery battery competition be replaced immediately by an Area field artillery evaluation based on Battle Task Standards;

2. That a national gun detachment C1 howitzer competition open to Regular and Reserve artillery units or independent batteries be developed as soon as possible.
3. That a national Air Defence annual evaluation based on Battle Task Standards be created immediately and that The Royal Canadian Artillery Association present an award to the unit achieving the best results.

Comment: A new LFCO - LFC 4500-1 (DAT 3) 20 January 97 - governs the conduct of LFC competitions. This LFCO states in part: "Prior to the existence of the LFA structure, competitions/evaluations were often conducted by or under supervision of the functional staffs from LFCHQ. Given that *LFA Commanders are responsible* for evaluation of units within their Areas, this approach is no longer appropriate ... Corps/Branch Associations will continue to award trophies to deserving units based on feedback received from the designated Corps/Branch representatives within each LFA." This means that we no longer have a national artillery competition. The former national artillery competition has now been regionalized and may or may not be conducted according to the Area competitions policy which in turn will probably depend on affordability. RCAA may wish to debate this issue further.

Resolution #6/96

Clarification of Reduction Terminology

Moved that the Director of Artillery provide written guidance on modes of perpetuating Batteries and Regiments within The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery including clarification of the following terms:

- transferred to Supplementary Order of Battle
- reduced to nil strength
- disbanded
- maintained on the Order of Battle but with restricted establishment
- amalgamation
- suspended animation

Comment: DArty continues to address this issue which has national implications in the Reserve Restructure process.

Resolution #7/96

Authority to Re-name or Re-Number Militia Artillery Units and Batteries

The Royal Canadian Artillery Association therefore requests that the authority to re-name or re-number Militia artillery Regiments and Batteries be vested solely in The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery.

Comment: No response received yet. DArty is addressing this resolution.

Resolution #7/96Official Title

Moved that the official title of which all Canadian artillery units, batteries and elements are a part be: *The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery*.

Comment: The title *The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery* was approved by the VCDS on 22 May 1997.

Resolution #8/96National Saluting Troop

Moved that The Royal Canadian Artillery Association establish a Working Group, whose constitution will be at the discretion of the President, to study the feasibility of forming a National Saluting Troop to fire salutes on appropriate occasions within the National Capital Region, and that as a minimum the Working Group address the following factors within the study:

- high public visibility and impact
- the provision of distinctive uniforms, equipments and suitable ammunition
- manning
- Regular Force support
- training
- sustainability including establishment, training and maintenance costs
- safety

The Working Group shall prepare a written report for the inspection of the President which shall include all of the above factors, and any others deemed relevant by the Working Group, no later than 1 August 1997.

Comment: See interim report below:

NATIONAL SALUTE TROOP - INTERIM REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP

FEASIBILITY STUDY

INTRODUCTION

1. Resolution 9/96 of the Royal Canadian Artillery Association required that a working group be established to study the feasibility of forming a national salute troop for the National Capital Region, and that a report be submitted to the President no later than 01 Aug 97.
2. The Working Group convened in April 1997 and an initial review started at that time. Because of the late start on this project, it has not been possible to complete the study by the required date, but this interim report will provide an indication of the approach being taken and the work done to date.

AIM

3. The aim of the study is to determine the feasibility of forming a National Salute Troop for the National Capital Region.

ESSENTIAL FACTORS

4. The following essential factors are being considered in determining the feasibility of such an undertaking:

- a. current situation
- b. public visibility and impact
- c. dress, equipments, ammunition
- d. manning, training, safety
- e. cost and funding
- f. regular force support
- g. political situation.

5. Current Situation. The 30 Fd Regt RCA (and its predecessor 2nd Ottawa Field Battery) has been the official saluting unit for the National Capital Saluting Station since 1855, and still has this responsibility. Its present equipment consists of 105mm howitzers, which are used in its operational role, as well as for salutes, and they are housed with the unit at CFRB Dow's Lake, Ottawa. The 30 Fd Regt shares accommodation with HMCS Carleton and there is no available space for additional artillery pieces and associated equipment in the existing accommodation.

6. Public Visibility and Impact. To achieve the type of support (political & financial) necessary for DND and governmental approval, a higher level of public visibility would be required, such that the salute troop would become an added tourist attraction to the National Capital Region as is the Changing of the Guard Ceremony. Period dress and an enhanced ceremony involving the salute troop would certainly provide a greater public impact than present arrangements.

7. Dress, Equipments, Ammunition

a. Dress. Since 1964, the 30 Fd Regt has turned out a salute troop in 1855 period dress for special events. These uniforms are now completely worn out and so the current dress for salutes is the normal issue service dress. In 1995 a few uniforms of the 1865 pattern Canadian Volunteer Artillery dress were produced as a trial for subsequent use in ceremonial events. The cost per uniform is in the order of \$750.

b. Equipments:

(1) If a horse-drawn troop were to be formed (if considered feasible), then consideration of the Q.F. 18-pounder field gun would be an interesting starting point, since this artillery piece is perhaps the most symbolic of Canadian arms during the first world war, the last major conflict in which Canadian gunners used horse-drawn equipment. There is also the Q.F. 13-pounder, produced at the same time as its heavier sister, and used by Britain's Royal Horse Artillery.

(2) Canada's three artillery batteries that served in the South African War were equipped with the Q.F. 12-pounder, 6cwt field gun, and the action at Liliefontein, where the guns of D Battery were saved by the timely action of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, make the 12-pounder a desirable choice for any mounted troop.

(3) The famous 25-pounder gun/howitzer is also a definite contender. It was recognized as the best all-round divisional field piece of any of the combatants in the second world war, and there may still be a few around that could be made operational. Finding the quads and limbers might be more difficult.

(4) The R.M.L. (rifled, muzzle-loading) 9-pounder field gun should not be overlooked as a potential for a salute troop. By 1880, this weapon had been issued to sixteen Canadian militia field batteries, as well as to the batteries of the recently formed permanent force. There are still one or two of these elegant looking pieces of artillery around. The problem in using these for timed salutes is that it is impossible to fire them with any precise timing because of the inconsistency of the fuses.

(5) Availability, acquisition and maintenance costs would, of course, be the significant considerations for artillery equipments that are not current issue.

c. Ammunition. Cartridge cases for each of the breech-loading artillery pieces mentioned above may not be available and would have to be specially manufactured.

8. Manning, Training, Safety

a. Manning. Personnel required for the manning of a salute troop would obviously have to come from the organization/unit responsible for the salute troop. Assuming it is kept within the Canadian Forces (it is difficult to visualize it being elsewhere), then it could be part of the reserve force, say, 30 Fd Regt RCA, Ottawa, or part of the regular force, say, 2RCHA, CFB Petawawa. There have been occasions when 2 RCHA has undertaken to fire certain salutes at the National Capital saluting station, but it has never been considered efficient to tie-up regular force troops for this type of activity and certainly not economical. An establishment of 30 to 35 personnel all ranks for a 4-gun salute troop would probably be adequate, but actual numbers will depend on the type of artillery pieces, and whether horse-drawn or mechanically towed.

b. Training. With a horse-drawn troop, personnel would have to be trained not only in the use and handling of the artillery pieces, but in horse riding and handling of a team of horses. The horses would also have to be trained, fed and stabled. The mind boggles! Not impossible, but not an economical proposition. Training on any equipment that is not current issue, would certainly require additional funding for this purpose, over and above that required for the training normally carried out by an artillery unit for its operational role.

c. Safety. Appropriate safety procedures would have to be developed for now obsolete artillery pieces with respect to loading, firing and re-loading, as well as the handling and storage of charges and fuzes for muzzle-loaders. There is also the matter of proving every piece that has not been fired for some time.

9. Cost and Funding. Until specific options are developed in some detail, realistic total costs for equipment acquisition, maintenance and training, cannot be adequately estimated. A rough estimate for uniforms alone would be \$40,000 to \$50,000, as a one shot cost, amortized over, say, twenty years. For a horse-drawn troop, the cost of acquisition of the horses, feeding, stabling and training could be very significant, and the cost of acquisition of the artillery pieces would not be insignificant. The matter of funding will not be addressed for this interim report.

10. Regular Force Support. Not yet reviewed.

11. Political Situation. Not yet reviewed.

OPTIONS

12. The options reviewed below have been selected on the basis of potential feasibility. The study will not necessarily be limited to these options, but they seem to cover the range of plausible options.

OPTION A. MOUNTED SALUTE TROOP. This would include four guns and limbers, with six horses per gun. There are significant obvious cost implications to this option, not only from an acquisition point of view, but with respect to care and stabling of the horses, accommodation of the artillery equipment, training and general sustainability.

OPTION B. 25-PDR SALUTE TROOP. Required would be four 25-pdr gun/howitzers and limbers, with gun tractors (quads). Acquisition of usable pieces may not be easy, but finding the limbers and particularly the quads would be very difficult. This is a feasible option, given the necessary funding (not yet determined) and accommodation.

OPTION C. ENHANCED STATUS QUO. The 30 Fd Regt RCA and its predecessor, the 2nd Ottawa Field Battery, have been the official saluting unit for the National Capital Saluting Station since 1855, and the unit still has this responsibility. The present arrangement could be enhanced by formalizing, to some extent, a salute troop within the 30 Fd Regt, and fitting it out with appropriate period dress. A pair of 9-pdr field guns could be added to the four 105mm howitzers of the troop for special salutes (the unit currently has one 9-pdr). This enhanced arrangement could emulate, to some extent, "The King's Troop" in Britain, by calling it "The Queen's Troop", with the necessary approvals, of course.

OPTION D. R.M.L. 9-PDR SALUTE TROOP. These 9-pdr field guns would not be horse-drawn or towed, but transported inside 2-1/2 ton vehicles. They could be vehicle towed, but the wear and tear on them as a result would not be acceptable.

FEASIBILITY

13. The relative feasibility of these options can be measured in terms of availability of equipment, acquisition costs, maintenance costs, equipment accommodation, and significant additional training. Although we have not yet assembled all the information necessary to put values on these factors for each of the options, it is quite obvious that, as a general observation, Option A is the least feasible, and Option C is the most feasible, with Options B and D somewhere in between.

14. The Working Group felt it would be imprudent to go beyond this general observation until the hard information has been collected and assessed.

19 August 1997

Resolution # 9/96

Non-Public Property of Artillery Units Placed on the Supplementary Order of Battle

Moved that The Royal Canadian Artillery Association request Regimental Headquarters, The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, to contact all artillery organizations to request that the RCA Museum, CFB Shilo be designated as the final custodial agency for all artillery artifacts and memorabilia.

Comment: Report of the Regimental Major not available at this time.

Resolution #10/96

Fee Structure

Moved that the RCAA fee structure be reviewed by the Executive Committee.

Comment: RCAA Executive Committee continues to address this issue.

Resolution #11/96

Empowerment of Memorial Committee

Moved that The Royal Canadian Artillery Association recognize the existing Memorial Committee consisting of:

Chairman, Historic Sites Committee
Colonel Commandant
President RCAA
Treasurer RCAA
Director of Artillery
CO 30th Field Regiment RCA
HCol 30th Field Regiment

and empower it to act on its behalf concerning the movement and rededication of the Royal Canadian Artillery Memorial in Major's Hill Park, Ottawa.

Comment: The monument has now been moved to Rideau Falls Parks. See report on page 64.

Resolution #12/96

Spending Authority

Moved that the Memorial Committee, as constituted in Resolution #11/96, be authorized to spend donated monies to defray the costs associated with the relocation and rededication of the Royal Canadian Artillery Memorial if sufficient funds from other sources, such as the Regimental Fund and Heritage Canada, cannot be raised.

Comment: No further action required.

Resolution #13/96

Partial Reimbursement of Travel Expenses

Moved that that members of the Advisory Committee pay the initial one hundred dollars of travel expenses for the Annual General Meeting of The Royal Canadian Artillery Association or the Conference of Defence Associations.

Comment: This motion will be implemented in 1998. The practice adopted for CDA 1998 is that except for the President, all RCAA delegates paid their own seminar fee (attendance optional) as well as their travel and accommodation expenses.

Resolution #14/96

Artillery NCM Bursary

Moved that an annual bursary, similar to the *Lieutenant-Colonel Jack de Hart MC, CD Memorial Bursary* but named after a prominent Canadian artillery Non-Commissioned Member, with a value of five hundred dollars funded from general revenues, be created for a Militia artillery Non-Commissioned Member who meets the following criteria:

- must have served a minimum of two years in good standing
- must have completed at least one year of post secondary education
- must be recommended by the candidate's Commanding Officer

Comment: This resolution has not yet been put into effect. A call for for the name of an Artillery NCM who has made an outstanding contribution to the Artillery has so far not been agreed upon, but the intention is to refer to the panel display of famous gunners created by RHQ RCA.

BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE 1997 AGM

Address By The Colonel Commandant, The Royal Regiment Of Canadian Artillery - Brigadier-General R.P. Beaudry, CD

It's always a pleasure for me to attend the RCAA annual meeting and see all of you, gathered here for the common good of the Canadian Forces in general and of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery in particular. That "The" is with a capital "T", by the way - it would be most annoying to see anyone using lower case. I have always enjoyed meeting old friends and new for the 25 years that I have been attending these annual meetings. A number of members here today have been regular participants for a lot more than 25 years, and I appreciate your continued interest in the Association. I also feel that It is important for all of us to return to Shilo every other year or so - this is after all our Home Station and the home of our excellent museum.

Again I want to thank the Director for his support and assistance over the last 12 months, as well as the Commander Home Station and the RHO RCA Staff. HQ staffs are pretty thin on the ground these days, and the efforts of all are much appreciated. I hope that in the near future there will be a bit more help, particularly to assist the Director in his work.

My second year as Col Comdt has been quite busy - not as hectic as last year with the 125 celebrations, but equally enjoyable and gratifying. I'll show you on the view-graphs where I've been and what I've done. In the past twelve months I was in uniform about 75 days, and visited elements of all regular and reserve units except four, and one of those, 20 Fd, I'll see next week-end. My TD funds have been reduced, so I have to prioritize my trips with even more care. I took advantage of the end of the last fiscal year in February/March to visit as many units as possible, starting with 5e RALC in Haiti. I fired a number of rounds with the LGI in March with 1RCHA - very smooth and simple - a nice piece of kit.

My overall field visit impressions have been good. Both Regular and Militia units are doing well. Budgetary considerations certainly play a role in unit plans. The Manitoba floods interfered with training programs but gave gunners a challenge that was handled very professionally. In both Regular and Reserve units I again was struck by the high level of dedication and enthusiasm. At all rank levels, including the brand new gunners, there is a sense of pride and a desire to do well. Junior NCOs are confident and willing, and that bodes well for the future, as long as a good number of these stay with their Militia units..

Militia units are working well together, often at regimental level, and making good use of resources. We may in some instances be experiencing a slight decrease in gunnery standards - gun drill, director and command post drills, occupying a position, sense of urgency, etc - not universally applicable, of course, as standards fluctuate up and down all the time. From discussions with some COs, it appears that a number of factors could be at play. You are losing a lot of good people to the Regular Force, and that hurts individual units, even though it is advantageous to the Forces as a whole. The Chief of Land Staff is well aware of the statistics on this. Budgets are having a direct effect on time available for training; that situation is not going to improve. The cumulative effect of other training priorities such as the Warrior program could be

starting to be felt at the gun position - time and funds spent on one aspect of training necessarily limits another. I mention this simply to stress the need to remain vigilant as to the maintenance of expertise in your primary mission, that of fielding a viable artillery battery. The aim of training is to learn and improve, however, and the enthusiasm I have seen and the willingness to perform are certainly positive and encouraging signs - keep it up.

I have a number of points again this year. The first I thought was clear enough last year, but it needs stressing again. We belong to one Regiment and that Regiment will function efficiently only if all units man the "Regimental Net". Various people man control - primarily the Director, but also the Regtl MaJor, the Regtl Adjt, and Comd Home Station. There are also a number of "Niners" on the net - Honoraries, the Senior serving Regular and Militia Gunners, and myself. You COs have your own unit nets, but some of you are not always manning the higher net. I have difficulty, for example, with the idea that we can consider and propose major organizational changes to the Artillery ORBAT without notifying at least the Director. Units should not change COs or Honoraries without informing the Gunner hierarchy. Some veterans and other well-known gunners have passed on, without sufficient effort being made by units and associations to inform all concerned - this is not how it should be in the gunners. It is a two-way means, however, and if you are not satisfied with the functioning of the net, this meeting is a good occasion to discuss ways of improving it.

One point on the RCAA itself. We have to take a serious look at our deliberations and purpose. The Army Commander is of the opinion that he is not getting his money's worth from the corps associations and by extension from CDA. He calculates the various corps annual meetings cost LFC about \$2 million a year., and he wonders if that money could be better spent elsewhere. He is asking what the associations do for him - what is their value, what positive input they have, and so on. The Army is in a way naturally divisive - regular/reserve, franco/anglo, combat arms/services, and of course regiments, branches and corps. Gen Baril is of the opinion that corps associations encourage further division by being overly parochial and self-serving - a natural enough reaction when there is a budgetary crisis and everyone becomes more protective - and that this results in the Army pulling in different directions and failing to speak with one voice. I do not think the General is correct in his perception of the associations, but it doesn't matter if he is right or not - if his perception is that we are of little value, we have to convince him otherwise. I have pointed out to him that the RCAA has existed for 121 years, and I explained our aims as they existed then and our purpose today. What we have to do is show him the value of this annual get-together by producing sound resolutions, doctrinal studies, and position papers that are aimed at the betterment of Canada's artillery in particular and Canada's army in general. We the gunners simply have to bring a bit of dignity to the fray.

You all know I'm going to talk about what should be our main focus right now, the Reserve Restructure. I remain of the opinion that recruiting and retaining effective strengths will be the primary factor in deciding your future status. Area Commanders and Deputies tell me that some gunner and other units realize this and have had excellent recruiting results in the last year. Others have been less aggressive. I'm sure all Militia units will be more or less equally good at balancing budgets, passing the Warrior program, and so on. But if you are not viable because of a lack of soldiers and officers, it would be difficult to argue in favor of your continued existence.

And for those of you who still believe nothing will happen, please reconsider - budgets will not improve and there will be a reduction in the number of militia armouries and units across the country.

One problem is that many planners in the restructuring process are applying neither a historical nor a forward perspective to the artillery requirement. They are all familiar with three infantry and one artillery unit per brigade group. Have they looked at the situation during WWII? In November 1939 we had 153 militia batteries in Canada. In May 1945 there were 46 infantry battalions overseas; but alongside were 40 artillery regiments. There were an additional 30 infantry battalions and 27 artillery regiments mobilized at home in a Defence of Canada role. So that's about 75 infantry and 65 artillery Active Service units, along with about 25 armoured regiments. You work out the ratios. All three arms also had many reserve units. It's nearly impossible to identify the numbers in the artillery, as many units had been and remained as individual batteries. Even in 1947 we still had 68 reserve artillery regiments, plus 22 AGRA HQs and HOs RCA.

The 1964 Suttie Commission hit the Militia Dental units the hardest, in that they all ceased to exist, and the artillery the second hardest. The same thing happened to us in 1970-72. But one has to appreciate that we had the most to lose because we had the most, based on the real operational artillery requirement of the war years. Having lost those surplus units, we can streamline, but we cannot afford to lose too many more and retain an acceptable capability to meet future operational needs. And I'm not fighting a war of 50 years ago. There is every reason to believe, based on the Gulf War, on socioeconomic factors and the development of advanced high tech weaponry, that wars of the future will have smaller bodies of ground troops and will depend more on the accurate delivery of indirect fires, and this will require rapid and precise target acquisition. All to say that the operational need for artillery resources must be defined. Past experience cannot be ignored, and the planning process must be based on a doctrinal appreciation of present requirements to meet future needs. Your brigade and area commanders must be made aware of this.

Last year the Prairie gunners were directed to consider the immediate amalgamation of two regiments and one independent battery into a three-battery regiment. A couple months ago, unless the minutes do not accurately reflect what was decided, a restructure sub-committee recommended that the end state of the Militia Field Artillery be nine two-battery regiments, and the Air Defence be increased to three two-battery regiments, plus 4 AD. At the moment we have 35 field batteries. If we come down to 18, that's 1/2 battery short of a 50% reduction. Acceptable? I don't think so. But if you gunners keep on telling the planners and your commanders that its OK, then its a losing battle.

I'm not saying we shouldn't pay our share of the reductions. Some marginal batteries and facilities will close, of course. Some amalgamation of regiments will occur, and that may even be a good thing for our borderline units. What I am saying is that there is room for more than one field regiment per brigade - these are training brigades and not operational ones; that there is room for Independent batteries where amalgamation doesn't make sense because of distances; that three and four-battery regiments are feasible; that we should not write off general support batteries; that

a locating capability deserves consideration; that the artillery organization should not be artificially restricted by provincial boundaries; and that we should talk this out amongst ourselves first, before its too late. When I hear that there are 10 restructure Task Forces to study the Artillery and the Signals and the Combat Support requirements and so on, but none to study the Infantry or Armoured requirements, I wonder about the agenda. When your brigade commanders want to reorganize the artillery units in their brigades, ask them what operational factors were considered, what is the plan for their other units, and is the planned reduction in the brigade equitable for all branches. As I said, we have to talk.

I've taken a lot of your time, but I felt these points had to be addressed and brought to your collective attention. Thank you for listening.

I know you will have some good discussions and a valuable exchange of ideas. Thanks again for your dedication and service to The Royal Regiment. I can only encourage you to continue your fine efforts.

And finally a warm congratulations to Major-General Stu McDonald on his promotion and appointment as Chief of Reserves and Cadets. You can be assured, Stu, that you can count on the full support and cooperation of all gunners.

COL COMDT'S SCHEDULE
1996/97

1. 4 Sep 96 Ottawa - Liaison visit - D Arty
2. 10 Sep 96 - Ottawa - Army Comd's Conference
3. 19-21 Sep 96 - Petawawa - RCAA
4. 28-29 Sep 96 - Shilo
- Attend Jr Offrs' Crse - Arty Council Meeting - Col Comdt Guest Night
5. 3 Oct 96 - Valcartier - 5eRALC departure for Haiti
6. 4 Oct 96 - Toronto
- Toronto Arty Offrs' Reception
7. 14 Oct 96 - Ottawa - Liaison visit D Arty
8. 18-19 Oct 96 - Gagetown
- Visit Fd TSM Course
- Visit Skyguard Det Comd Course
- RCAS 125 Freedom of Town of Oromocto Parade
9. 20 Oct 96 - Kingston

- Ft Frontenac 125 Anniversary Ceremonies
- 10. 21 Oct 96 - Ottawa
- Liaison visit D Arty
- 11. 24 Oct 96 - Ottawa
- Ottawa Gmrs Arty Birthday Guest Night
- 12. 26 Oct 96 - St Jean, QC - LFCA Honouraries' Conference
- 13. 1-3 Nov 96 - Edmonton
- LFWA Honouraries' Conference
- 14. 7 Nov 96 --Ottawa
- Arty Council Meeting
- 15. 8 Jan 97 - Ottawa
- Funeral Services - LCol Tom Bond
- 16. 23-25 Jan 97 - Ottawa
- Attend CDA
- 17. 30 Jan 97 - Ottawa - Arty Council Meeting
- 18. 6 Feb 97 - Ottawa
- Meeting - National Arty Memorial
- 19. 7-11 Feb 97 - Haiti
- Visit 5e RALC on Op Stable
- 20. 14-15 Feb 97 - Valcartier
- Visit 6 RAC - Live firing Ex - Visit 58 AA Bty
- 21. 1 Mar 97 - Ft Drum
- Visit 2 Fd & 62 Fd Regts - Live Firing Ex
- 22. 7-10 Mar 97 - Shilo
- Visit 116 Bty & 10 & 26 Fd Regts - Live Firing Ex - Visit 1 RCHA - in garrison & Live Firing Ex
- Visit Battle School TQ3 Courses
- Liason Visit at HO RCA
- 23. 14-16 Mar 97 - Ft Lewis
- Visit 5 BC & 15 Fd Regts - Live Firing Ex

24. 22-23 Mar 97 - Petawawa
 - Visit 30 Fd Regt - Live Firing Ex
 - Visit 2RCHA - Live Firing Ex
 - 1 AD Regt Guest Night

25. 18-20 Apr 97 - Brantford & St Catharines
 - 56 Fd Regt Change of Command
 - Attend 10 Fd Bty Association St Julien Day Dinner - Attend 56 Fd & 10 Bty Association St Julien Day Memorial Service & Parade

26. 5 May 97 - Ottawa - Arty Council Meeting

27. 10-11 May 97 Meaford
 - Visit 7 Tor and 56 Fd Regts - Live Firing Ex

28. 16 May 97 - Kingston
 - Funeral Services LCol JM Brownlee, Past CO 4RCHA

29. 20 May 97 - Ottawa - Liaison Visit - D Arty

30. 23-25 May 97 - Lethbridge
 - Change of Command - 18 AD Regt
 - Freedom of the City - 18 AD Regt
 - Reviewing Officer - Lethbridge Military Tattoo

31. 29 May 97 - Kingston
 - Arty Doctrine Briefing - DAD

32. 31 May 97 - Kingston
 - 2 RCHA Gun Run Team - Kingston Military Tattoo

33. 9 Jun 97 - Ottawa
 - Army Comd's Cols Comdt Conference

34. 13-14 Jun 97 - Toronto
 - Comd LFCA Hon Cols Conference

35. 26-30 Jun 97 - Shilo
 - Battle School Deactivation Parade
 - 1 RCHA Change of Command
 - Attend Arty Reunion & Canoe River Memorial Service - Liaison Visit RHQ RCA

36. 3-4 Jul 97 - Petawawa
 - Attend 2 RCHA Sports Day
 - Reviewing Offr - Retirement of 2 RCHA 105mm Cl Hows

37. 30 Jul 97 - Ottawa
- Meeting - Arty National Memorial
38. 7 Aug 97 - Gagetown - OCdt Graduation Parade
39. 21 Aug 97 - Gagetown
- Visit LFAA Arty ARCON - 1 Fd, 3 Fd, 84 Bty
40. 22 Aug 97 - Petawawa
- Visit 1 AD Regt & 58 Bty
- Live Firing Ex Blazing Archer
41. 28 Aug 97 - Ottawa
- Liaison visit & discussions - Comd LFC

REPORTS BY AREA REPRESENTATIVES

Land Force Atlantic Area - LCol G.A. (Al) Gallop

INTRODUCTION

The LFAA artillery units, similar to all national units, have been intimately involved in the Reserve Restructure process. The approved LFAA approach is to realign all Atlantic units in two brigades. 36 Bde will comprise all Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island units, and 37 Bde will comprise New Brunswick and Newfoundland units. This structure is to remain in effect until 1999 when it is expected LFAA will be reduced to one brigade organization. The eventual structure/ organization of the Atlantic Artillery is not clear at this time; however, it is hoped we will continue to retain both units in some form.

HONOURS, AWARDS, CEREMONIAL, CHANGES OF COMMAND, HONORARY APPOINTMENTS

LCol John Doyle assumed command of 1st Fd Regt and 84th Independent Bty on 1 Apr 97. BGen Ross, previously Commander CTC, assumed command of LFAA this summer. Col Currie will be handing command to Col Ring, currently Commander Newfoundland District, on 4 October 1997. The change of command ceremony will also see the stand-down of NB-PEI District and the standup of 37th Brigade.

Statistical Summary:

Personnel: authorized/actual

YEAR	1 Fd Regt	3 Fd Regt	TOTAL	% +/-	REMARKS
1996	192/165	187/152	379/317		
1997	192/164	187/141	379/305	0/ -4	

Recruiting: Officers/NCMs

YEAR	1 Fd Regt	3 Fd Regt	TOTAL	% +/-	REMARKS
1996	1/37	1/52	2/89		
1997	0/56	0/45	0/101	-100/+13	note 1

Note 1: 3 Fd had 3 RESO candidates from unit ranks.

Qualifications: TQ2/TQ3

YEAR	1 Fd Regt	3 Fd Regt	TOTAL	% +/-	REMARKS
1996	27/18	24/15	51/33		
1997	32/26	38/13	70/39	+37/+18	

Officers: RESO Phase 1/2/3/4

YEAR	1 Fd Regt	3 Fd Regt	TOTAL	% +/-	REMARKS
1996	0/1/3/0	4/3/0/0	4/4/3/0		+2 MITCP
1997	0/1/0/1	3/2/3/0	3/3/3/1		notes 3 & 4

Exercises: Regular (average no. attending)/Summer Concentration

YEAR	1 Fd Regt	3 Fd Regt	TOTAL	% +/-	REMARKS
1996	70/88	61/89	131/177		Note 1
1997	80/86	50/65	130/151	-1/-11	

Note 1 - 2nd figure is ARCON 96

Ammunition: 105mm

YEAR	1 Fd Regt	3 Fd Regt	TOTAL	% +/-	REMARKS
1995	1265	685	1950		
1996	800	402	1202		
1997	450	350	800	-33	

Other Qualifications:

Trade	1 Fd Regt		3 Fd Regt	
	Present Yr	Past Yr	Present Yr	Past Yr
6B	1	1	0	0
6A Fd	0	2	0	2
6A AD	0	0	6	0
CP Tech 1/2/3	11	7	0	2
OP Tech	5	6	0	5
Arty Comms	5	7	0	6
Dvr Tracked	0	0	0	0
Dvr Wheeled	10	6	7	3
Javelin	0	0	0	0
Finance	0	0	0	0

Adm Clk	0	0	1	0
Cook	1	0	0	0
Med A	0	1	0	0
Veh Tech	1	0	0	0
Wpns Tech	0	0	0	0
Musician	0	0	0	0
CLC	5	0	3	2
SLC	0	0	0	0

SPECIAL POINTS/REMARKS

RPSR

Regular, and accurate, pay to the soldiers continues to be a time consuming and frustrating problem. The system in Saint John was down for the better part of the year, necessitating the raising of cheques for local payment. This consumed an inordinate amount of time of adm and fin clerks, who had to be paid from a a limited unit budget. It also made it extremely difficult for the individual soldier to accurately track his pay, deductions, etc, as there were no pay statements issued.

Training

1st Fd Regt, as part of the normal rotation, was the OPI for the Atlantic Artillery Regiment during ARCON 97. Both units took part in a regimental CPX and a live-fire exercise in preparation for ARCON. The focus of the ARCON artillery exercise was on the FOOs and fire support coordination. Mobile OPs were conducted through all four impact areas for the entire exercise. Company Commanders from 1 NSH were attached to provide the vital interface between the FOOs and the supported arms commanders. Included in the exercise were eight sorties of CF18s with rockets and bombs. BC 115 Bty was the FAC.

3rd Fd Regt conducted four artillery live-fire exercises, and four Warrior-related exercises. SHELLBURST VALLEY was not completed by either unit this year because of lack of soldiers, conflicts with taskings and lack of ammunition. Continuing reductions in budgets and ammunition will have a significant mitigating effect on training, particularly artillery training

Component Transfer

Both units have seen a reduction in their junior leadership, an average of eight annually, as a result of component transfers, resulting in a lack of depth in some areas in the units.

Land Force Central Area - LCol E. (Ted) W. Creech

Good afternoon. I am Ted Creech CO of 30 Fd Regt in Ottawa. The report I will present today is based on returns from the five reserve Artillery Regiments in Ontario. Data was not available from either 2 RCHA or 1 AD Regt. Compared to the last couple of years, you will note some definite changes in our priorities, the majority of which are for the better. Most of these changes are being made to maximize our marks in the up coming Reserve Restructure Evaluations - both the Combat Readiness Evaluation and the annual Unit Viability Card.

Effective personnel strengths

The effective strength of the Area has increased slightly to 654. This can be attributed to all of us trying to increase our strengths to Total Army Establishment levels and also to the fact that we were apprised relatively early in the Fiscal Year of our budgets and therefore we had time to plan for retention and growth.

Recruiting

Not too surprisingly, the average number of recruits increased.

Qualifications

There was a 15 per cent increase over last year in the number of QL3 graduates. There was a similar decrease in the number of officers attending the RESO program. The officer decrease can be attributed to two items: limited vacancies offered to units and cost. Regiments now have to pay out of their operating budget all costs of these courses: in the case of a single RESO candidate, this is \$14K for two summers. (One RESO officer in 30 Fd expends two per cent of budget!).

Exercises

The strength of soldiers attending weekend exercises increased by six per cent. This is another evaluated area and obviously is being given attention.

LFCA did not have a summer camp this year because of costs. A week-long Brigade CPX was conducted utilizing the JANUS computer war game simulator in Kingston. Of the 400 participants, approximately 60 were gunners. LFCA also conducted a week long Battle Group exercise in Camp Blanding, Florida. This exercise was conducted during the school March break. The five Regiments manned a composite gun battery.

Ammunition

The quantity of ammunition rose slightly, by 1.4 % this year. This is attributed to increased flexibility in exchanging ammunition natures (e.g. exchanging small arms ammunition for arty natures.)

Transfers to the Regular Force

Eighteen soldiers transferred to the Regular Force and four went on UN duty. In regard to Reserve Restructure evaluation, these transfers are remarked upon positively on the report card; however, at the same time the Regiment will be penalized if its effective strength decreases. The penalty is more than the benefits. COs are not actively encouraging these transfers.

Ceremonial

Three Regiments had Changes of Command in the past 12 months. Brian Sherman and Don Hamilton of 7 Tor and 56th respectively, took over their units. As Don and Wayne Shiplo of 11th Fd Regt also had service in 7 Tor, there is some fear in the remaining units of a Toronto take over plot!

49th Fd celebrated a Freedom of the City in Sault Ste Marie on 25 May 97.

All regiments fired official salutes; the number varied from three to twenty. As support to the community is one of the evaluated factors on the annual report card, all Regiments have increased the number of Ceremonial and Public Relations activities. Examples of these are: salutes at Public demonstrations and memorial events; vehicles, band and soldier participation at civic functions (town parades); as well as uniformed participation on fund raising marches (Terry Fox run, Breast Cancer Research run, etc)

Operations and training

In what will probably be the most rewarding experience for most COs, LFCAs Artillery Reserve Regiments were tasked for and sent twenty soldiers to participate on Op Assistance (the Manitoba flood operation). Tens of other soldiers volunteered, but were not tasked. In addition to providing security patrols, sand bag stacking / transportation / filling, our soldiers' civilian expertise was used - including a geological engineer in the G2 cell who advised on the basin discharge rate. Not only did we provide soldiers, but 49th Fd's armoury located in Sault Ste Marie was the rest stop for 750 vehicles and 3000 soldiers from 2 CMBG. This was a great opportunity to show Canadians the value of having Reserve and Regular forces.

Adventure Training

Two of the Regiments organized adventure training. 11th Fd conducted scuba diving in British Columbia and mountain climbing in Alberta. 30th Fd sent a gun detachment canoeing in the Yukon. Two of the canoe participants were from 289 Cdo Bty RA, a Territorial Battery in the United Kingdom

Joint Regular Force Training

Two Total Force exercises with 2 RCHA were planned last year. One of them was a sovereignty exercise in the Arctic (twenty reserve soldiers participated). The second was a November weekend in Petawawa. Because of last minute flight cancellations, only 30th Fd participated. 30th Fd also practised anti-tank drills utilizing a troop of Leopard tanks from the RCD.

Joint Reserve Force trg - All Regiments indicated an increase in the number of combined arms exercises in which they participated. One particularly interesting exercise saw an 11th Fd FOO party training in Fort Knox, Kentucky on armoured vehicle simulators.

Small unit exchanges - Gunners from 5 BC Regt and 30th Fd Regt flew to United Kingdom in July. They participated with 289 Cdo Bty at the Otterburn range during their summer camp.

Area training cycle

The three Ontario Brigades have separate training cycles, each six months ahead of the other. Based on these cycles, 7 Tor will be tested for the Combat Readiness Evaluation next month, 11th and 56th Fd next spring and 30th and 49th Fd next fall. As a result, it will be extremely difficult to conduct the annual Shellburst Valley evaluation within any 12 month period. By not having this competition, we are losing the opportunity to develop unit cohesion, esprit de corps and professional skills.

Areas of concern

To give an idea of the LFCA Artillery COs areas of concern, the COs were canvassed and their responses were:

1. The career structure for Non Commissioned Members to become a Senior NCO is too long. Radical revamping of the current career system is required to stave off an even greater Reserve NCO shortage.
2. Timeliness, flexibility and detail is missing on Reserve Restructure evaluation documents (TAE, CRE, UVA). These documents could affect Regiment's futures, and yet they are introduced late, there is little flexibility to cater to the uniqueness of the Reserves and finally, details have only just recently been finalized, which obviously places Regiments being evaluated next month (October) at a disadvantage - the increased workload does not match the downloaded resources. Regiments have absorbed increased administrative and training requirements, devolution of resource management, etc. without a commensurate increase in resources
3. Equipment shortages. The number of available guns and associated vehicles to train in the local area is being reduced. We will be evaluated on an equipment scale that we do not have access to on a regular basis.
4. Our skills in gunner Regimental training are being eroded because of all the other directed training.

Statistical summary:

Personnel: authorized/actual

YEAR	7 Tor	11 Fd	49 Fd	56 Fd	30 Fd	TOTAL	% +/-
95-96	373/145	365/165	273/105	265/121	265/121	1644/650	
96-97	373/130	356/146	273/116	377/133	265/129	1644/654	+1

Recruiting: Officers/NCMs

YEAR	7 Tor	11 Fd	49 Fd	56 Fd	30 Fd	TOTAL	% +/-
95-96	1/36	4/35	2/44	4/?	2/32	13/?	
96-97	3/33	3/55	5/47	2/50	2/23	15/208	unknown

Qualifications: QL2/QL3

YEAR	7 Tor	11 Fd	49 Fd	56 Fd	30 Fd	TOTAL	% +/-
95-96	22/22	20/17	20/20	5/12	16/19	83/90	
96-97	29/34	30/23	47/21	2/50	15/14	155/117	+47/+23

Officers: RESO Phase 1/2/3/4

YEAR	7 Tor	11 Fd	49 Fd	56 Fd	30 Fd	TOTAL	% +/-
95-96	1/0/0/0	2/2/1/0	0/0/0/0	0/0/1/0	2/1/2/1	5/3/4/1	
96-97	1/0/0/0	0/0/1/0	2/1/0/0	0/0/0/0	2/2/1/0	5/3/2/0	0/0/-50/100

Exercises: Regular (average no. attending)/Summer Concentration

YEAR	7 Tor	11 Fd	49 Fd	56 Fd	30 Fd	TOTAL	% +/-
95-96	70/70	54/66	60/32	45/45	75/87	304/300	

YEAR	7 Tor	11 Fd	49 Fd	56 Fd	30 Fd	TOTAL	% +/-
96-97	57/na	54/na	60/na	65/na	82/na	318/na	+4/na

Ammunition: 105mm

YEAR	7 Tor	11 Fd	49 Fd	56 Fd	30 Fd	TOTAL	% +/-
94-95	1172	987	816	800	967	4742	
95-96	570	570	570	570	570	2850	-47
96-97	570	570	610	570	570	2890	+1.4

Other Qualifications:

	7 Tor Regt		11 Fd Regt		49 Fd Regt		56 Fd Regt		30 Fd Regt	
	95-96	96-97	95-96	96-97	95-96	96-97	95-96	96-97	95-96	96-97
Trade Qualification										
6B	1	0		1	0	0	1	1	1	0
6A Fd	1	1		0	0	0	1	2	4	2
CP Tech 1/2/3					2		2		4	
OP Tech	2	3		0	1	1	0	3	3	1
Arty Comms	28	15		22	3	12	4	19	20	14
Dvr Tracked	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dvr Wheeled	15	5		7	19	2	2	4	14	10
Javelin	n/a	n/a								
Fin	0	0		1	1	0	1	0	1	0
Adm Clk	0	1		3	1	1	2	2	0	1
Cook	0	0		1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Med A	0	0		1	1	2	0	2	1	1
Veh Tech	1	1		0	1	1	2	0	0	0
Wpns Tech	1	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Musician	2	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLC	2	1		3	2	2	1	1	3	1
SLC	1	0		0	0	0	1	2	0	0

ERE Personnel

	7 Tor	11 Fd	49 Fd	56 Fd	30 Fd	Total
Transfer to Reg F	2	2	3	4	7	18
UN Duty	0	3	0	0	1	4

5. Special Points/RemarksA. 7th Tor Regt, Toronto

- (1) Unit provided 4 NCMs for OPERATION ASSISTANCE
- (2) Unit fired 4 Gun Salutes
- (3) Unit provided 9 NCMs for SOV OP II

B. 11th Fd Regt, Guelph

- (1) CO: LCol W.M. Shiplo
RSM: CWO G.F. Schuett

Hon Col: Col J. Erskine
Hon LCol: LCol C.M. Tootell

- (2) Unit provided 2 x NCMs for OPERATION ASSISTANCE.
- (3) Unit participated in 1 x Royal Salute for The Queen Jun 97.
- (4) Unit conducted Adventure Training in BC (scuba diving) and Alberta (mountain climbing).
- (5) Unit sent 1 x NCM on SOV OP 11 with 2 RCHA.
- (6) 21 pers were tasked as Instr Cadre/Support Staff at ATC Meaford during ARC 97.

C. 49th Fd Regt Sault Ste Marie

- (1) 49th Fd Regt was awarded 2nd place in the last Shellburst Valley (95). This Regiment has compiled an enviable record during the life of the competition (1st 8 times, 2nd 5 times and 3rd 2 times).
- (2) Thirty years ago 49th Fd Regt was granted Freedom of the City of Sault Ste Marie and the Regt exercised this right on 25 May 1997. This year marks 135 years of Militia presence in Sault Ste Marie and the 50th Anniversary of the 49th as a Gunner Unit (1947-1962 Air Defence and 1962 - present Field Artillery).
- (3) The Regt assisted in the deployment of 2 CMBG to Manitoba during OP ASSISTANCE. The Sault Armoury was utilized as a Rest Halt for the road move from CFB Petawawa to Winnipeg and approximately 3000 soldiers and 750 vehicles were hosted by this unit. The unit augmented 2 RCHA with 5 soldiers.
- (4) 49th Fd Regt sent 22 soldiers to Florida to participate in EX SOUTHERN DRIVE 97.

D. 56th Fd Regt - Brantford

- (1) CO: LCol D.G. Hamilton
RSM: CWO M.D. Pigeau

Hon Col: Col L. Salmon
 Hon LCol: LCol D. Wilkins

- (2) Unit provided 1x NCM for OP ASSISTANCE.
- (3) Unit fired 1 x Royal Salute and 2 ceremonial salutes.
- (4) 6 soldiers participated in SOV OP 11 with 2 RCHA.
- (5) 13 soldiers participated in EX SD 97 during Mar 97.
- (6) 6 soldiers participated in CPX Trillium Sceptre 97.

E. 30th Fd Regt Ottawa

- (1) CO: LCol E.W. Creech
 RSM: CWO R. Oliver

Hon Col: Col B. Shapiro
 Hon LCol: LCol E. Scott

- (2) Unit provided 1x Offr/10 NCMs for OPERATION ASSISTANCE.
- (3) Fired 20 Ceremonial Gun Salutes Oct 96-Sep 97 including 2 Royal Salutes during the Queen's Visit Jul 97.
- (4) Unit conducted Adventure Training at the Big Salmon River in the Yukon with 6 unit soldiers and 2 soldiers from 289 Cdo Bty (V) RA.
- (5) 6 unit soldiers participated in an unforecasted trg opportunity with 289 Cdo Bty (V) RA at the Otterburn Training Area UK.
- (6) 2 unit soldiers participated in SOV OP II with 2 RCHA.
- (7) 18 Unit pers were tasked as Instr Cadre/Support Staff at ATC Meaford during ARC 97 and 8 pers were tasked as Instrs/Staff with The Ceremonial Guard in Ottawa.

6. Collective Training Activities

A. 7th Tor Regt

- (1) Unit conducted 5 Live Fire Arty FTXs at ATC Meaford
- (2) Unit conducted 4 x IBTS/PWT SA Exercises at CFB Borden
- (3) Unit provided 3 FOO parties for inf/armd FTXs

- (4) 6 unit pers participated in CPX TS 97

B. 11th Fd Regt

- (1) Sent 2 x FOO and a BC's party to Ft Knox to work SIMNET with the Armd.
- (2) Unit sent 22 soldiers to EX SD 97 in Mar 97.
- (3) Unit participated in 6 Arty and 1 support wpns exercises.
- (4) Unit sent a FOO/FOO Tech on 2 Infantry and 3 Armd FTXs.
- (5) 14 pers were tasked to EX TS 97.

C. 30th Fd Regt

- (1) Unit provided a complete 4 Gun Bty for EX TRILLIUM THUNDER 96 with 2 days notice when the airlift for the LFCA Arty Units was cancelled.
- (2) 19 pers participated in EX SD 97 during Mar 97.
- (3) Unit conducted 2 x IBTS and 5 Arty FTXs during FY 96-97.
- (4) Supported 3 Inf FTXs with FOO parties.
- (5) Participated in TS 97 with 15 pers.

Land Force Western Area - LCol Henry Sobchyshyn

Editor's Note: It was not possible to reproduce the slides that were an important part of this excellent presentation.

SLIDE #1

This report will cover all the Artillery units in the LFWA jurisdiction, including those from 1st Brigade, 38th Brigade, 39th Brigade, 41st Brigade and the Western Area Training Centre, Detachment Shilo. I have attempted to include significant events in the lives of our Regular counterparts to avoid making this a Reserve-only report.

SLIDE #2

The report for 1st Brigade will include: the 1st Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery from here in Shilo, 18th Air Defence Regiment, a Total Force unit from Lethbridge; and the Western Area Training Centre Detachment in Shilo, although they are an Area resource, and not part of the Brigade.

SLIDE #3

38th Brigade covers 10th Field Regiment in Regina and Yorkton, 26th Field Regiment in Brandon and Portage la Prairie, and 116th Independent Field Battery in Kenora. These units are now working together for all collective training to provide a single Artillery Regiment for the Brigade

SLIDE #4

39th Brigade includes the 5th Field Regiment in Victoria and the 15th Field Regiment in Vancouver. They are also conducting joint field training.

SLIDE #5

41st Brigade in Alberta has only one Artillery unit, the 20th Field Regiment, with Batteries in Edmonton and Red Deer. These are the units that I will touch upon.

SLIDE #6

1st Regiment RCHA has just had a change of command. On 27 June, LCol Mark Hodgson took over from LCol Steve Gillies. Steve is off to Ottawa, and Mark is off to the races! He even claims to enjoy the hectic pace.

SLIDE #7

18th Air Defence Regiment also changed commanders. Maj Jourdeuil took over from LCol Sheldon Steinke. At the same time, although not as a result, the Honorary Colonel, Col Carpenter retired, and has not been replaced to date. The Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, The Honorable Senator Joyce Fairbairn, has agreed to another three-year term of service.

SLIDE #8

The Royal Canadian Artillery Battle School in Shilo was deleted from the Order of Battle on the 28th of June, and stood up again in a reduced form as a detachment of the Western Area Training Centre in Wainwright, Alberta. LCol Ron Curry moved off to Edmonton to become the G1 for LFWA, and Maj Paul Heenan took over as OC of the Detachment.

SLIDE #9

In Victoria, 5th Field Regiment also changed hands. LCol Phil Sherwin took over from LCol Vic Skarrup on the 13th of September. He was upstaged by one month, when the new Honorary LCol Arthur Sherwin, assumed his position on the 13th of August. Honorary Colonel Alfred Lynch-Staunton will continue in his present role.

SLIDE #10

Back on the Prairies, nothing changes! At least, in 10th Field Regiment the scenery has not changed for the time being. I have still not been fired as Commanding Officer, and the one-two punch of Honorary Colonel Cliff (Doc) Ashfield and Honorary LCol James O'Kane will enter the ring for another year or two.

SLIDE #11

Out in Lotus Land, LCol Jack Mortlock is still in Command of 15th Field Regiment in Vancouver, and has been since he took over from LCol John Brownlee-Baker, the other hyphenated gunner from the West. His Honorary Colonel is BGen W.T. Wickett, supported by Honorary LCol R.V. Stevenson.

SLIDE #12

The 20th Field Regiment in Edmonton and Red Deer has had an interesting year! Major C.W.J. (Chuck) Laroque has been posted in from Calgary to take over command. Although the actual change took place in June, the parade is slated for the 27th of September in Edmonton.

Honorary Colonel Chad Ames and Honorary LCol Frank Kozar will be continuing in their positions.

SLIDE #13

There have been no face changes at 26th Field Regiment this year. LCol Norbert DuFresne has gone from full-time Reservist to absentee landlord in one move. He now commutes from his job in Ontario to his headquarters in Brandon whenever his time will allow. Hon Col R.G.(Dick) McDonald continues, as does Hon LCol D.H. (Don) Penny.

SLIDE #14

Maj Dave Fraser is still commanding 116th Independent Field Battery, supported by Hon LCol C.L.Poirier. While there have been no changes to the Battery, Dave Fraser has gone through a personal change of command. In spite of the best efforts of all of us, who, on various occasions tried to play matchmaker, Dave found his own girlfriend. In early September, Dave got married to a really nice girl who shares his passion for diving, and other things. For his honeymoon he went to the Area COs conference, and was on his way to the 13.2 K Ruck March when his car broke down in the mountains. That's his story, and he's sticking to it!

SLIDE #15

I won't put up a slide and tell you all of the people who got their CD this year. What I will do is touch on a few of the things that made this year different from last year:

1. 1 RCHA took possession of the new LG-1, and have equipped one Battery with it. Training is going ahead, and there are some extra C1s around for us Reservists to scrounge.
2. It wasn't a good year for the Arty Battle School. It was disbanded and replaced by a detachment of the Western Area Training Centre (WATC)
3. BC became a brigade (39 Bde) once again, and Alberta became one (41 Bde) for the first time in recent history. Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Northern Ontario joined together to form a brigade (38 Bde). With the standup of the 38th, 39th, and 41th brigades, we have taken a big step towards the realignments that will be taking place in years to come.
4. 10th Field Regiment, 26th Field Regiment, and the 116th Independent Field Battery have worked out a plan for eventual amalgamation, and are currently conducting collective training together. The CO of 10th Field has been appointed CO for this collective training, although the units remain distinctive entities for all other purposes.
5. The 5th and 15th Field Regiments in BC have taken a similar step, with the CO of 15th Field being appointed CO for collective training. Last year the composite battery from these two units won the Shellburst Valley competition.
6. Progress was being made by several working groups to design units and sub-units that could be adapted to the leaner and meaner Army of tomorrow. These have all ground to a halt pending such earth-shaking events as a Federal election and the appointment of a new Minister of Defence.

SLIDE #16

Floods, snowstorms and other acts of God dominated the scene out West this year. The Arty units in 38 Brigade were not allowed to compete in Shellburst Valley this year, as OP ASSISTANCE put all available hands to work sandbagging and otherwise fighting what has been termed "the Flood of the Century." Likewise in BC, the snow came in copious quantities. 5th Field Regiment was awarded an LFWA Commander's Commendation for their efforts during OP PYRAMID.

SLIDE #17

The CO 10th Field was also awarded a LFWA Commander's Commendation. The concentrations planned for the summer of '97 were all cancelled for various reasons; lack of money, overtasking of the Regular Force for roto duties, conflicts with summer course block schedules, and the fact that they have been drawing a poorer and poorer turnout in recent years.

SLIDE #18

The statistics that form part of this report are compiled on accompanying charts, but you would be bored to tears if I read them all. This slide shows changes and trends, and tells us the gist of the information. I will review it from the slide with you.

Personnel: authorized/actual

Year	5 RCA	10 RCA	15 RCA	20 RCA	26 RCA	116 Bty	18 AD	TOTAL	% +/-
95-96	98/75	86/69	184/80	153/97	112/111	53/59	90/120	776/591	
96-97	98/70	86/72	184/113	153/91	110/123	53/50	255/111	939/630	21/7

Recruiting: Officers/NCMs

YEAR	5 RCA	10 RCA	15 RCA	20 RCA	26 RCA	116 RCA	18 AD	TOTAL	% +/-
95-96	0/21	3/15	2/2	2/10	1/11	1/10	0/9	9/88	
96-97	2/23	1/22	1/1	5/42	0/41	0/27	0/17	9/173	0/+97

Qualifications: TQ2/TQ3

YEAR	5 RCA	10 RCA	15 RCA	20 RCA	26 RCA	116 RCA	18 AD	TOTAL	% +/-
95-96	18/3	11/11	10/9	9/12	6/5	2/6	17/19	73/65	
96-97	13/5	8/5	16/9	28/9	31/8	13/9	8/9	117/54	60/-17

Officers: RESO Phase 1/2/3/4

YEAR	5 RCA	10 RCA	15 RCA	20 RCA	26 RCA	116 RCA	18 AD	TOTAL	% +/-
95-96	2	1	3	0	1	0	0	7	
96-97	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	-71

Exercises: Regular (average no. attending)/Summer Concentration

Year	5 RCA	10 RCA	15 RCA	20 RCA	26 RCA	116 RCA	18 AD	TOTAL	% +/-
95-96	45/29	35/19	68/21	30/12	40/42	28/17	75/0	321/140	
96-97	45/0	36/0	50/10	45/0	40/0	27/0	50/0	283/10	-12/-93

Ammunition: 105mm

YEAR	5 RCA	10 RCA	15 RCA	20 RCA	26 RCA	116 RCA	18 AD	TOTAL	% +/-
95-96	505	269	486	645	1230	225	26	3390/26	
96-97	310	289	450	814	190	205	26	2258/26	-34/0

Note: Ammo totals read HE/Javelin

Other Qualifications:

TRADE	5 RCA	10 RCA	15 RCA	20 RCA	26 RCA	116 RCA	18 AD	PRS YR	LAST YR
6B	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3
6A Fd	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	6	11
CP Tech	1	4	0	1	2	2	0	10	9
OP Tech	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	13
Arty Comms	8	4	0	0	0	0	14	26	14
Dvr Tracked	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	4
Dvr Wh	5	0	0	0	11	2	0	18	23
Javelin	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	16
Fin	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	7
Adm Clk	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	4	9
Cook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Med A	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	4
Veh Tech	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wpns Tech	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0
Musician	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
CLC	3	1	2	2	2	1	5	16	5
SLC	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5
Sup Tech	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
MSE Op	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Adv Tech	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	4

1997 RESOLUTIONS

The status of resolutions was somewhat clouded this year due partly to the Reserve Restructure process. As part of this process, a number of Task Force Reports have or are to be produced with the object of providing detailed feedback to responsible senior officers. The first of these was the Reserve Artillery Task Force held at Edmonton Garrison 14 June 97 (LFWA 1902-260/1 (G1) 22 Aug 97).

Circulation of this document at the AGM caused serious alarm and it was strongly felt that an immediate response to the Army Commander must be made in rebuttal. The response would not be a mere complaint, but rather take the form of an offer to provide a formal estimate dealing with Reserve Artillery Restructure with the aim of assisting the Army Commander in coming to his final decisions on Reserve Restructure which he must make by November, 1999.

Letter follows:

26 September 1997

17 Strathboine Crescent
Headingley MB R4H 1A8

Lieutenant General W.C. Leach, CMM CD
Chief of Land Staff
Major General George R. Pearkes Building
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa ON K1A 0K2

RESERVE ARTILLERY TASK FORCE

Reference: 1902-260/1 (G1) 22 Aug 97

Dear General Leach

Please accept the sincere congratulations of this Association on your recent promotion and appointment as Chief of Land Staff.

1. The Royal Canadian Artillery Association, at its Annual General Meeting on 18-20 September 1997, reviewed the minutes of the meeting of the Reserve Artillery Task Force, and in particular Annex A "Estimate to Determine Land Primary Reserve Artillery Requirements".
2. The subject document was extensively debated in open session and a number of serious concerns arose regarding the argumentation and conclusions therein. The nature of our concerns are presented in the expectation that they will be recognized and accepted to the betterment of the Canadian artillery and the Canadian Forces as a whole.
3. Despite the document's stated aim "to recommend optimum field and air defence artillery organizations for the Land Force Reserve Restructure", there appears to be no effort in this report to preserve as many units/batteries as is feasible since the recommendations, if implemented, would result in a reduction of Reserve field batteries from 35 to 18, a drop of close to 50%. The scale of this reduction is drastic and the situation cannot be redressed with additional Air Defence batteries, although this direction in the report is most welcome.
4. In general, the report has a tenor of false assumptions which appear to force predetermined outcomes. For example, under Limitations on Aim, it is deduced that the discussion was to be limited to the discussion of artillery requirements at the brigade level and below: i.e. CS regiments and VSHORAD batteries. This ignores the primary rôle of the Land

Force Reserves which is to provide a framework for mobilization. Under mobilization stage three, there would be an automatic requirement to expand well beyond such elemental structures and the SCRR Report indeed directs consideration of this mobilization need.

5. Even worse is the assumption that "no more resources are available than what exists within the TAE template for nine field regiments of two mission elements and four VSHORAD batteries". This unsupported assumption really drives the report, and is congruent with the final recommendations, thereby giving the report an unmistakably preordained tone. Where is it proclaimed, and on what data, that these resource restrictions exist? Such thinking is destructive to the Reserve artillery well-being and appears to be well beyond the guidelines that were promulgated to ensure fairness in the Reserve Restructure process. As well, the improvement principles embodied in the 1995 Report of the Special Commission on the Restructuring of the Reserves have been largely ignored.

6. The report goes on to declare that the primary rôle of the Land Force Reserves is merely to provide a link to the civilian community! In fact, the link to the community rôle is third and lowest in priority of the three approved rôles.

7. With respect to the final configuration of artillery units nationally, very narrow and specific recommendations were made for each Land Force Area. Although the principle of up to three mission element units was recognized, no such recommendation was made for any Area. Three or even more mission elements conceivably could be needed having regard to local conditions. Nowhere in the report is there an attempt to reconcile the artillery structure with the arms to be supported in the brigade structure. Acknowledging that the new brigades are *training* as opposed to *operational* structures, historical experience gained in the crucible of war has taught us that each infantry battalion requires, as a minimum, a Direct Support battery to provide for its immediate defensive needs. Would it not make sense to first examine the authorized infantry structure and then determine the number of batteries that would be required for defensive purposes?

8. In the offensive phase of war, we have learned, again by experience, that a much greater preponderance of artillery, controlled and commanded at the highest level, is needed to ensure the success of our armoured and infantry forces. To repeat an old maxim, "We can send men or we can send shells". This concept demands some recognition of the grouping of artillery assets into artillery brigades or divisions, surely a requirement in any serious attempt to formulate a mobilization plan. Such aspects are not even mentioned in the report and indeed are zeroed out by the resource restriction assumption in the preamble.

9. Finally, long experience of Militia units, not only in Canada but in most other countries as well, is that a historically validated three-to-one ratio is operative in raising Reserve units i.e. a battalion sized unit can reasonably field a company. To consistently place a soldier in the field, there must be two other soldiers within the unit as backup. This is true because the very nature of the Reservist is that he must give his primary loyalty to his civilian occupation and is unable to attend unit exercises 100% of the time. While it is undeniable that some Militia units can and must become more effective, TAE units will be no more likely to sustain the pressures exerted on the

individual soldier than existing units and will be in danger of withering if not buttressed by greater numbers, especially in the vitally important area of leadership succession.

10. Sir, we feel that the observations we have made are sufficiently substantive to call into question the validity of the Artillery Task Force Report. While the representation of Militia members on the Task Force is appreciated, we nonetheless feel that the Task Force findings are invalid and should be set aside, and that a new report will be required to replace it. This Association stands ready to be of service in any way we can. We will forward to you by 15 December 1997 an estimate for Artillery Reserve Restructure which will be sensitive to budget austerities and will include options for you to consider. This document will also provide an outline mobilization plan for the Land Force Reserve Artillery.

Yours very truly

J.P. Jeffries
Colonel (Retd)
President

The letter was acknowledged with thanks and an Estimate of Reserve Artillery Restructure was prepared, primarily through the herculean efforts of the Colonel Commandant. Copies of the draft were sent to each unit and members of the Executive Committee with a request for comment. Only four replies were received. The final draft was proofed and edited by a team of RCAA stalwarts and forwarded to the Army Commander on 26 November 1997. Thereafter, copies were sent to each member association of CDA with a covering letter requesting comment and calling for action. Sadly, not a single association replied to this important document, of interest, one would think, to all.

Four resolutions were produced at the AGM. Only one was forwarded to CDA. This was due to a number of reasons:

1. The preponderance of RCAA effort was directed to the completion of the restructure paper which we believed would have far more impact than resolutions in whatever number.
2. CDA now insists that a position paper (of at least one paragraph) accompany any resolution from a Corps association;
3. DND, for the most part, declined to address resolutions this year and only a very few received comment.

Resolution 1/97

Reserve Restructure Task Force

Moved that the RCAA urge the Reserve Advisor to convene a Task Force on Reserve Restructure and task it to develop a range of options for the use of the Chief of Land Staff.

Comment: Not forwarded. No position paper. No preamble or supportive comment to substantiate resolution. Ignores fact that CLS has convened a number of Task Forces which give voice to most corps and branches. Motion is presumptuous and infers CLS is not considering a range of options on Reserve Restructure. This type of motion is unacceptable and requires much more work and thought.

Resolution 2/97

Position Paper - Reserve Artillery Restructure

Moved that the RCAA draft a position paper on Reserve Artillery Restructure for use by the Task Force.

Comment: Done. See Estimate of Primary Reserve Artillery Requirements at the end of this publication.

Resolution 3/97

Improvement Committee

Moved that the President appoint a committee to examine issues affecting the long term welfare of the RCAA such as raison d'être, membership, finances, structure, and how the RCAA can be more effective.

Resolution 4/97

Target Acquisition

Noting that target acquisition capabilities exist within the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery;

Aware that timely and accurate information on the nature and location of hostile forces is absolutely essential in peacekeeping and other operational missions in order to achieve the mission and avoid casualties;

Recognizing that throughout the Corps the quality of guns has been upgraded resulting in improved range and accuracy;

The Royal Canadian Artillery Association urges the Commander Land Staff to create an operational target acquisition capability in the Canadian Army.

Comment. While this well worded resolution was not forwarded, the issue of target acquisition capability was dealt with in the RCAA position paper.

Individual Training

Syndicate #4 led by LCol Ted Creech produced a statement, below, on Individual Training problems. This statement was circulated by the President CDA, Col Gilbert Saint-Louis, amongst all corps associations for comment. While there was no specific reaction, aspects of the statement were integrated into resolutions by other associations at the CDA AGM.

Problems in Individual Training

1. The majority of courses are too long and need to be reduced in length. This could be accomplished by maximizing home study portions (e.g. using CD-ROM technology) and reviewing all Course Training Standards to reduce unnecessary material. Meaningful Reserve participation is required in the conduct of the review.
2. Timing of courses requires flexibility. Variations in course scheduling (e.g weekends or full time) must be offered in summer but in other seasons. A system similar to that used by LFCA could be used. That is, units nominate and pay for their candidates but in return candidate nominations, once accepted, are guaranteed.
3. Authority to conduct more courses locally is required to recognize the needs of soldiers whose career progression is handicapped if they are unable to be absent from work for blocks of time. This requirement demands that units identify local course requirements to Bde HQ accurately and in a timely manner. The use of Regular Force Unit Cadre will alleviate concerns regarding training standards.
4. Units should be authorized to protect a limited number of their full-time (Regular Force and Class B/A) staff for the conduct of local courses.
5. Militia soldiers must be guaranteed a full summer's employment through a combination of courses and employment. Optimally, planning should be done three years ahead in order to guarantee employment for three successive summers.
6. Once courses are finalized (at least six months ahead of time), they should not be cancelled.
7. The present low instructor/student ratio is having an adverse effect on the quality of training. Instructor/student ratios should be applied at the Area level to facilitate the placement of surplus instructors.

BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE 1997AGM

1. Col Gilbert Saint-Louis indicated that the report from CDA had not been included in the 1995-96 Annual Report .
2. The 1997 winner of the Jack de Hart Memorial Bursary is Lt J.G. Vienneau, 11th Field Regiment, RCA. Three nominees, all with excellent recommendations from their Commanding Officers, were considered.
3. Col J.P. Jeffries, CD and LCol C.M. Tootell, CD were appointed Life Members.

4. The RCAA is pleased to announce that Colonel The Right Honourable Brian Dickson PC, CC, CD received the Vimy Award on 22 November 1997. Colonel Dickson is an Honorary Life Member of RCAA and was nominated for the Vimy Award by this Association.
5. LCol Bob Elliott has produced a draft paper *Retention in the Militia*. Contact Secretary if you wish a copy.
6. On sale: *Where the Hell Are the Guns* by Captain George Blackburn, MC. This volume marks the completion of the highly successful trilogy begun with *The Guns of Normandy* and *The Guns of Victory*. Hardcover \$34.99. 6" x 9", 384 pages, 16 pages b&w photos with an endpaper map.
7. On sale: one copy of *The Gunners of Canada Volume I*, 1967 by Colonel G.W.L. Nicholson, CD. This is a rare volume, now out of print. Mint condition in original box. \$25.00 plus \$5.00 shipping and handling. Send check to Secretary RCAA.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES & SYNDICATES

1. Treasurer's Report - LCol Bernie Brulé

ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 AUG 1997

OPERATING RECEIPTS

Members Fees (Units and RF)	\$10,603.00	
Members Fees (Ordinary and Life)	8,030.00	
Donations	6,179.80	
CDA Grant	2,950.00	
Annual meeting registration fees	5,920.00	
Interest on investments	900.00	
GST rebate	625.50	
CDA AGM registration fees	240.00	
Simonds Biography - sales		<u>2,995.00</u>
Operating Receipts		<u>38,443.30</u>

OPERATING EXPENDITURES

PROGRAM

Annual Meeting 1996 - travel	5,436.43
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Annual Meeting 1996 - other	6,123.52	
Postage	2,586.82	
Memorials	2,751.16	
Telephone	76.67	
CDA Meeting Expenses	3,376.46	
Mailings - Simonds Biography	1,089.19	
RCAA prize - RMC	334.31	
Annual Report Printing	2,446.74	
Donations	1,050.00	
Canadian Gunner - Shilo	2,768.42	
The Quadrant - Silo	2,500.00	
Canadian Defence Quarterly	52.16	
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES		
Office supplies	126.16	
Verification fees	300.00	
Salaries	3,243.10	
Rent	600.00	
Ontario Health tax	34.57	
Fund raising	789.16	
Misc.	104.24	<u>5,197.23</u>
Total Operating Expenses - Program and Administrative		<u>35,789.11</u>
Net Receipts Over Expenditures	2,654.19	
GIC Purchases and Redemptions		
Purchases	20,900.00	
Redemptions	20,000.00	(900.00)
Net receipts and expenditures		<u>1,754.19</u>
Balance in Royal Bank 31 August 1996		15,733.10
Balance in Royal Bank 31 August 1997		17,487.29
Investments		
Royal Bank of Canada - GIC (Acct 100785-02)	20,900.00	<u>20,900.00</u>
Total		<u>\$38,387.29</u>

2. Historic Sites Committee - LCol Ralph G. French

Since last year's AGM, the Historic Sites Committee continued its task of establishing and maintaining a list of all historic sites and ordnance that may be of interest to the Royal Regiment.

We have received three additional submissions in our quest: one from Mr. G. Michael Kirby on behalf of the 57th Artillery Association in Niagara Falls and one each from the 12th Field Regiment Association of Guelph, Ontario and the 11th Field Regiment of Guelph, Ontario. We thank these people for their submissions.

Data Summary of Sites and Ordnances

<u>Province</u>	<u>Replies</u>	<u>Historic Site</u>	<u>Ordnance</u>
Newfoundland	1	1	1
P.E.I.	0		
Nova Scotia	0		
New Brunswick	2	1	2
Quebec	2	1	2
Ontario	13	5	9
Manitoba	1	1	1
Saskatchewan	0		
Alberta	1	1	1
British Columbia	6	6	2
NW Territories	0		
Yukon	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	26	16	18

We again request that anyone who has information regarding either historic sites or pieces of ordnance please submit that information, with photographs if possible, to myself at the following address:

LCol R.G. French
R.R. # 2
Ariss, Ontario NOB 1B0

3. CDA Report - Col Gilbert Saint-Louis

CONFERENCE OF DEFENCE ASSOCIATIONS
CITIZENS' DEFENCE FORUM

BACKGROUND

Since the Second World War the contributions of the men and women in our military forces have been a vital feature of our nation's fabric and have strengthened our national independence and well being. Canada now occupies a unique and privileged position among the nations of the world. The citizens of this country enjoy the highest of standards of living within the borders of

perhaps the most peaceful country on earth. Canadian military men and women risk their lives daily to maintain the peace and security that we enjoy.

The Conference of Defence Associations (CDA) is a long established national organization mandated to ensure adequate security for Canada. CDA was formed 65 years ago as a non-partisan, voluntary, non-profit organization. Recently, it has been apparent to CDA that the men and women of the Canadian military have not been granted the public support that they deserve. A large number of them have lost their lives and an even greater number have suffered serious injuries and incapacitation while serving their country. Canadians have remained silent too long in expressing their appreciation and concern for the gallant and dedicated men and women that serve our country. Moreover they remain unconcerned and uninformed over the general deterioration and neglect that has afflicted the armed forces over several decades.

Adding to the problem are efforts of the so-called anti-defence forces who preach against military activity as a matter of principle. Anti-defence sentiments exist amongst politicians and civil servants, the media and elsewhere in our society. The proponents of the anti-defence agenda are reinforced by malcontents and self-appointed defence experts. All of these elements skew discussion and provide a fertile ground for spreading misinformation, along with outright disinformation, about the security needs of our nation, and the well-being and combat effectiveness of our armed forces. The challenge for the CDA is to counter these negative forces and provide a climate for balanced discussion and debate aimed at ensuring effective defence capabilities.

At the 60th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of CDA, in January 1997, the Council approved a proposal to conduct a prototype "Citizens' Defence Forum" initially on the West Coast and thereafter Canada wide, under the guidance of CDA. The intent is to organize regional authorities and cells in communities with the assistance of existing organizations such as reserve and regular units, regimental and service associations, cadet leagues, the Royal Canadian Legion, Canadian Forces Liaison Council and interested and sympathetic individuals. The Citizens' Defence Forum would inform the public and Members of Parliament with the aim of creating a strong constituency, a positive defence policy and effective armed forces.

The CDA's Citizens' Defence Forum will therefore help to fill a void on the Canadian political landscape. The Citizens' Defence Forum will permit individuals, groups and established organizations to support the Canadian Forces. More importantly it will act as a political force to express concern about the adequacy of our security and defence capabilities to the government.

CONCEPT

The Citizens' Defence Forum is formed and administered by the Conference of Defence Associations. The Citizens' Defence Forum reflects the opinions of the regional areas of Canada under the direction of the CDA Regional or Environmental Vice-Chairmen. The CDA National Office located in Ottawa provides the national focus for the network under the direction of the CDA Council and Chairman. The following regions are represented by the Citizens' Defence Forum:

Eastern Region - Maritime provinces, Newfoundland and Labrador;
 Quebec Region - Province of Quebec;
 Central Region - Province of Ontario and Eastern Northern Territories;
 Prairie Region - Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta; and
 Pacific Region - British Columbia and the Western Northern Territories.

The Citizens' Defence Forum being a CDA sponsored network will acknowledge and maintain the objectives of the Conference of Defence Associations which are to:

- a. consider the problems of defence and assist in placing these problems before the people of Canada;
- b. make recommendations on defence and security issues to the government of Canada through the Minister of National Defence and other appropriate channels;
- c. promote the effectiveness and well-being of the Canadian Armed Forces; and
- d. coordinate the activities of the member service-associations in matters of common interest in all branches of the Canadian Armed Forces.

CDA, as a nationally recognized long-established organization, is uniquely positioned to sponsor the Citizens' Defence Forum. The concept is not intended to usurp or replace the special activities or interests of other service organizations. However, the CDA sponsored Citizens' Defence Forum network can provide a national structure and focus that is more visible than a single issue group or organization. In time, the Citizens' Defence Forum could be capable of acting as a strong pillar of support for CDA member organizations and others of like mind. The Citizens' Defence Forum will also fill the gap, encompassing those individuals who do not qualify or wish to be members of the present member and associate CDA organizations. The Citizens' Defence Forum is, therefore, capable of representing the Canadian public at large through individual affiliation.

The support for the work of the CDA member and associate organizations and other like-minded groups can now be supplemented through the national network of the Citizens' Defence Forum.

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Conference of Defence Associations' Citizens' Defence Forum is: *to promote a beneficial defence policy and the effectiveness and well being of the Canadian Armed Forces through a dynamic program of information and education that will establish a strong public pro-defence constituency.*

OBJECTIVES

The Conference of Defence Associations' Citizens' Defence Forum is mandated to ensure adequate defence and security for Canada by:

- a. providing an authoritative, balanced and timely information program that supports our servicemen and servicewomen;

- b. providing national, regional and community focal points for public information and discussion on security and defence issues; and
- c. providing national, regional and community networks that can support the members of our armed forces.

GOALS

National. The goals for the national program will be established by the CDA Council and implemented by the Executive Director under the direction of the CDA Chairman. The Citizens' Defence Forum national goals are to:

- a. establish a national Citizens' Defence Forum network from coast to coast in Canada;
- b. promote the objectives of the Citizens' Defence Forum by supporting the regional organization; and
- c. conduct an active national program of guidance information to and from the regional networks.

Regional. The goals for each region will be established by the CDA Regional Vice-Chairman in consultation with the Chairman CDA and the Regional Advisory Committee and implemented by the Regional Director. The regional goals are to:

- a. establish a regional Citizens' Defence Forum network;
- b. promote the objectives of the Citizens' Defence Forum by establishing and supporting Directors and Advisory Committees from the regional and community level forums; and
- c. establish and conduct active regional information, liaison, consultation and other programs in support of the national and the community-level networks.

Community level. The goals for each community-level Citizens' Defence Forum will be established and implemented by the community level Director with the assistance of an Advisory Committee and in consultation with the Regional Vice-Chairman and the Regional Advisory Committee. The community-level forum goals are to:

- a. establish a Citizens' Defence Forum in the local community;
- b. promote the objectives of the Citizens' Defence Forum by establishing a local area or community-level forum; and
- c. conduct active local area or community information, liaison, consultation and other programs in support of the regional and the national-level forum.

STRUCTURE

CDA will implement the Citizens' Defence Forum program following the recommendations of a pilot program to be conducted in Western Canada from 1 August 1997 to 31 January 1998. The pilot program will proceed under the supervision of the Vice-Chairman (Pacific). The following goals will guide the Citizens' Defence Forum implementation program including the pilot project:

- a. under the super-vision of the Regional or Environmental Vice-Chairman, each region will establish a Regional Advisory Committee. The Advisory Committee will provide guidance and support for regional programs that will be organized, managed and conducted by a Regional Director;
- b. the Citizens' Defence Forum Regional Vice-Chairman will appoint a Regional Director for the regional Citizens' Defence Forum to organize, coordinate and conduct the regional activities and programs; and
- c. the Citizens' Defence Forum Regional Vice-Chairman with the assistance of the Regional Advisory Committee and the Regional Director will appoint community level Directors for the Citizens' Defence Forum. Local Advisory Committees must also be organized to assist the community-level Director in organizing, managing and conducting the activities and programs of the local forum.

1 Citizens' Defence Forum Regional Vice-Chairman may include any member of the Executive of the CDA Council, i.e. Environmental Vice-Chairman may be designated Regional Vice-Chairman for the Citizens' Defence Forum purposes.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN - PILOT PHASE

CONCEPT

Since the mid 1980s, CDA has engaged, largely through the CDA Institute, in public information activities. Since 1992, CDA has moved into the government relations field to further the CDA objectives and programs. Government relations comprise contacts with members of parliament and officials, presentations at committees, media relations and the coordination of issues with other pro-defence groups. The CDA public information program was also supplemented through the passage of resource material to selected individuals within CDA member associations and associate associations for transmission within their organizations and to local communities. The information distribution and advocacy process was generally conducted on a perceived need basis depending on specific issues that emerged or were presented to CDA.

Recent events have established an urgent need for the creation of a far more extensive and cohesive pro-defence constituency in Canada. First of all, this constituency is needed to represent and involve all levels of our society, emphasising the grass roots. Second, the pro-defence constituency is needed to counter the well organized efforts of the so-called anti-defence forces that motivate and encourage pacifist beliefs through ignorance and apathy.

Cumulatively the pro-defence resources in Canada are extensive and potentially strong, however uncoordinated and fragmented they may be. CDA counts, through its associations and associate members, a total supporting membership of about 500,000 Canadians. CDA is a sleeping giant that needs to be awakened into effective action. The Citizens' Defence Forum concept will complement the recent success of the top end of the CDA structure by encouraging partnerships that result in a strong defence community reaching from the strategic level to the wide-spread grass roots level. CDA will act as the facilitator to harness the energy and resources of the pro-defence constituency already located in most communities across Canada. These include existing

military regular and reserve units and organizations, service related associations, councils and groups. The intention is that CDA will not become an authority or advocate for another organization's mandated mission or objectives but will perform the function of providing a common aim and some of the means to further the cause of national defence and security, and the armed forces. CDA is in the position to provide common guidelines, advice and resource materials to achieve the aims and objectives of the Citizens' Defence Forum. The thrust of the Citizens' Defence Forum will be to raise the level of positive support for defence among the general public, service clubs, schools and similar organizations. It is expected that this will complement and provide a more receptive and congenial environment for the work of the participating organizations.

The leadership of CDA for the Citizens' Defence Forum will reside with the CDA Chairman and the Council membership. The national office in Ottawa will provide the executive coordinating and administrative organization under the Executive Director to support the Citizens' Defence Forum. Each region of Canada will be represented through a CDA Regional Vice-Chairman. A Regional Director will provide the focus for the regional activities and information flow. Both the Regional Vice-Chairman and Director will be supported by an Advisory Committee of selected prominent, interested citizens and spokespersons. The regional organization will be mirrored in each community or area that establishes a Citizens' Defence Forum presence.

The Citizens' Defence Forum will also provide the conduit for individuals and groups of supporters to be informed and to provide information, a balanced point of view and an effective voice for the pro-defence community in Canada.

TIMETABLE

The following timetable will govern the establishment of the pilot project in Western Canada:

16 May 1997	draft Implementation Instruction completed by the national office;
31 May	CDA Council review of the draft instruction;
16 June	Implementation Instruction issued to Vice-Chairman (Pacific) and CDA Chairman;
1 August	start of the implementation of the Citizens' Defence Forum in Pacific region;
30 September	program update by Vice-Chairman (Pacific);
22 November	report to CDA Council by Vice-Chairman (Pacific);
1 December	issue the national implementation instruction; and
31 January 1998	all designated Regional Vice-Chairmen start Citizens' Defence Forum program in their respective regions.

MANAGEMENT AND STRUCTURE

To ensure a consistent national approach to the organizational structure and operating procedures for the Citizens' Defence Forum, the CDA National Office will provide the coordinating authority. The officers of the forum are members of the CDA Council in that the Vice-Chairmen are elected at the CDA Annual General meeting in accordance with the CDA Constitution. The Regional

ViceChairman will select a volunteer Director to provide the administrative and operations base for the regional program. The Regional Vice-Chairman will also select a volunteer Advisory Committee of three to five members. The Advisory Committee should be selected on the basis of the prominence of individuals in their region and their desire to further the mission and objectives of the Citizens' Defence Forum program. The members of an Advisory Committee should be persons held in high regard and may serve at the pleasure of the Regional Vice-Chairman.

The community level Director and Advisory Committee will be selected by the Regional Vice-Chairman taking into account the criterion used for the selection of the Regional Director and Advisory Committee. The Regional Vice-Chairman will be responsible for the appointment of the Directors and the Advisory Committee members.

ADMINISTRATION

The daily operations and administration of the Citizens' Defence Forum will be the responsibility of the CDA Executive Director through a program coordinator. The Regional Directors will establish contact with the Executive Director and the National Office Program Coordinator. The Regional Directors will be responsible for the coordination and conduct of the regional program under the supervision of the Regional Vice-Chairman. The infrastructure and support requirements that may be required within each region will be the responsibility of the Regional Vice-Chairman to arrange with the assistance of the National Office. National level support will be adjudicated by the National Office and presented where necessary by the CDA Chairman to the CDA Executive to determine the precise requirements, priority and allocation of resources on a national basis or to meet the special needs of a region.

The National Office will be the national coordinating authority for all CDA fund raising, information or infrastructure programs.

Regional area and community level forum organizations will be responsible for providing and managing appropriate communications links with the National Office to facilitate the flow of information between all centres. The community level will be responsible for establishing the necessary communications links with the regional and the national office. The regional level in consultation with the National Office will be responsible for determining the information flow that may be required or should take place between the community and national levels.

ACTIVITIES

The Citizens' Defence Forum activities are governed by the mission statement and objectives of the forum. The Citizens' Defence Forum activities will also be guided by the considerations, instructions and decisions of the CDA Council that may be issued from time to time. The energy and imagination of the local area and regional representatives and the conditions found within the region to support the program are the governing factors that will influence the local area Citizens' Defence Forum activities. The following activities or events may be used to initiate and establish a continuing regional program.

Visits, liaison and consultation	Meetings with military and civil authorities, NDs, MPPS and local officials and participation in local events;
Presentations/guest speakers	Presentation of defence and security issues to various clubs, organizations (Civil and military) by members or arranging for guest speakers similar to the CDA Institute monthly luncheon speakers.
Information	Provide information on defence issues and events to media and others. A program will be set up by the National Office to provide information on a continuing basis.
Publications	CDA and other organizations' publications can be distributed to provide background information on the pro-defence community and the Citizens' Defence Forum.
Canadian Forces Outreach Program	Recently instituted program to provide a voice for the members of the military forces through the CDA Institute.
Teachers' Resource Package	More information on this proposed project will be forthcoming. This program is being prepared to increase awareness of the military in society and is aimed at the secondary school level. It is being developed by the CDA Institute in cooperation with DND.
Media spokespersons	As per the CDA information program, the local members should advertise their ability to speak on defence matters, provide editorials and respond to anti-defence misinformation or disinformation purveyed by individuals or groups.
Displays	Encouraging and supporting local groups such as military museums and other like societies in public information, displays and other activities.

4. Report on the Simonds Biography - *The Price of Command* - Col John C. McKenna
Over the last 12 months a total of 571 books have been sold. The largest single shipment was an order for 500 from our friends at the 11th Field Regiment in Guelph.

We also had an order for 12 books from the Halifax Insurance Company in Toronto, which were, I understand, to be used as gifts to members of their Board of Directors. General Simonds was the Chairman at one time.

Other than those two orders the remainder were single shipments to different parts of the country.

Last September, Stoddart had 2,319 copies in stock, so there should now be 1,748 left to go.

If we exclude the 11th Fd 500 order from the annual volume, it will be sometime in 2023 before the last of the books is shipped.

The RCAA has paid for all these books; therefore, the stock represents an asset of 1,748 @\$25.00 (less shipping and handling) for a total of approximately \$35,000.

As time goes on the Simonds Biography is becoming more valuable; therefore I would like to suggest that Units consider "investing", like the 11th Field did, by purchasing significant quantities for future use. They make excellent awards and special gifts.

Send your requests to LCol Bernie Brulé who will be pleased to get the money.

The National Artillery Memorial - LCol Bernie Brulé

The National Artillery Memorial has been re-located from Major's Hill Park near the Parliament Buildings to a far more scenic and restive site in Rideau Falls Park on Sussex Drive, directly in front of Ottawa Civic Hall. The monument has been completely restored and improved and new plaques will be added. The 25 pounder gun which forms a part of the memorial display has also been restored to mint condition in a long term but attractive presentation mode.

Although we reported last year that the Memorial was expected to be in its new location by the summer of 1997, this did not in fact happen due to reconstruction of a weir in the Rideau River immediately adjacent to the new site. Landscaping in the Park and along Sussex Drive (Confederation Boulevard) required a later completion date. This meant that the proposed rededication and Remembrance Day ceremony on 11 November 1997 had to be cancelled.

A new rededication ceremony has been scheduled for: Sunday, May 24, 1998 at 1100 hours.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, The Honourable Chief Justice Antonio Lamer, an Honorary Life Member of the RCAA, will preside. A reception follows in location. Tented accommodation will be provided.

Gunners of all ranks are invited to the rededication ceremony and reception

5. Report of the Nominating Committee

The following officers were nominated for appointment to the Executive Committee:

1997-98 APPOINTMENTS

President: Col James P. Jeffries, CD

Vice-President: LCol M.D. McKay, CD ADC

Secretary: LCol James R. Hubel CD, ADC

Treasurer: LCol Bernard G. Brulé, CD

Past President: LCol Ronald M. Fitzpatrick, CD

Advisory Committee:

Col Donald L. Berry, CD
 Col Gary E. Burton, CD
 Judge R.M. MacFarlane, MBE
 Col Edgar H. Rowe OMM, CStJ, CD
 Col Arthur E. Sherwin, CD

Colonel BGen Robert P. Beaudry, CD
Commandant:
Ex-officio

Director of Artillery: Col David W. Read, CD

Area Representatives:

LFAA LCol John Doyle, CD
 SQFT LCol Marc Pelletier, CD
 LFCA LCol W.M. Shiplo, CD
 LFWA Maj Dave Fraser, CD

Historic Sites:

Chairman LCol Ralph G. French, CD

Prizes:

Chairman Col Michel Pronkin, CD

Regimental Affairs

Chairman LCol Clyde E. Healey, CD

Auditor: Ms. Lorraine Godard

The President established or continued working committees and named trustees of the RCAA and delegates to the annual meeting of CDA in January (See below).

Committees:

Historic Sites	LCol Ralph G. French, CD
Prizes	Col Michel Pronkin, CD
Regimental Affairs & Constitution	LCol Michael D. McKay CD, ADC

Trustees of the RCAA:

LCol Ronald M. Fitzpatrick, CD
 BGen Robert P. Beaudry, CD
 Col Benjamin Shapiro, CD

Delegates Appointed to the 1996 Meeting of the Conference of Defence Associations

Head of delegation: LCol Ronald M. Fitzpatrick, CD

Official Delegates: Col James P. Jeffries, CD
 Col G.E. Burton, CD
 Judge R.M. MacFarlane, MBE
 LCol M. D. McKay CD, ADC

Official Observers: Col R. Frenette, CD
 LCol Bernard G. Brulé, CD

Advisors:

Col Commandant: BGen Robert P. Beaudry, CD
 Director of Artillery: Col David W. Read, CD

Notice of Motion to amend the Rules of the RCAA

Moved by LCol M.D. McKay and seconded by LCol C.E. Healey that the Rules be amended at the 1998 AGM in the following manner:

Para 1: replace 'the' with 'The'.

Para 4. (a) (1): replace 'the' with 'The'.

Para 4 (b) (1): replace 'the' with 'The'.

Para 4 (c) (1): replace 'the' with 'The'.

Para 4 (d) (2): replace 'the' with 'The'.

Para 5 (a) (3), (4), (5): delete. Insert new section (3) 'RCA School'.

Para 9 (a) (3): After 'An Artillery Officer who is:' delete sections i, ii, iii, iv.

Insert:

- i. Commander of a Canadian Brigade Group
- ii. Chief of Reserves and Cadets
- iii. Chairman of the Conference of Defence Associations'

Insert new section (b): 'In order to be eligible to vote, a member must have paid his annual fee for the current year.'

Re-number old section (b) to (c).

Para 13 (b): delete section. Insert new section to read: 'One representative from serving units from each Land Force Area as follows: Land Force Atlantic Area, Secteur Québec de la Force Terrestre, Land Force Central Area, and Land Force Western Area'.

Para 15. add new section : '(g) To attend executive meetings of the Conference of Defence Associations as required.'

Para 16 (b): insert 'Syndicates and' between 'various' and 'Standing'. Insert 'Annual' before 'General'.

Para 19 (b): between 'action' and 'regarding', delete 'as'.

Para 19 (d): amend last sentence to read 'Such meetings may take place by telephone, mail, or E-mail.'

Para 20 (a): amend to read 'Special or standing committees may be struck as approved by the membership at an Annual General Meeting'.

Para 21 (b) (2): amend to read 'Honorary Life and Life Members, though not obliged, are encouraged to pay annual fees.'

Para 23 text lines 1, 2: insert 'Annual' before 'General' and 'travel' before expenses. Delete sections (c) and (d).

Para 24 (a) (4): after 'Defence' delete period insert comma ' at a rate from time to time to be determined by the President'.

Para 24 (2) i.: delete "first class", insert 'economy'.

Para 24 (3) amend to read ' If travelling by POMV, the rate will be not higher than the DND lower rate.'

Para 24 sections (4) and (5) delete.

Para 25 (b) delete 'meeting'. Insert 'Annual General Meeting.'

Members Attending the 111th Annual Meeting 19-21 October 1997

NDHQ

BGen R.P. Beaudry	Col Comdt
BGen S.T. MacDonald	CRes & Cdts
Brig M. Douglas-Withers	Dir RA
Col D.W. Read	D Arty
LCol R.D. Gunn	DD Arty

Land Force Atlantic Area

Col R.W. Johnston	RCAA
LCol R. Curry	Comdt RCA School
LCol G.A. Gallop	CO 3 Fd Regt

Secteur Québec Force Terrestre

LCol S.J. Goldberg	2 Fd Regt Assn
LCol D.A. Patterson	CO 2 Fd Regt
Col J.R.G. Saint-Louis	2 Fd Regt/President CDA

Land Force Central Area

MGen B.E. Stephenson	Comd LFCA
Judge R.M. MacFarlane	Past President, RCAA
BGen M.K. Jeffrey	Comdt CLFCSC
BGen L.M. Salmon	56 Fd Regt
Col G.E. Burton	RCAA
Col J.L. Erskine	11 Fd Regt
Col J.C. McKenna	7 Tor Regt
Col E.H. Rowe	RCAA
LCol S.J. Beare	CO 2 RCHA
LCol B.G. Brulé	RCAA
LCol E.W. Creech	CO 30 Fd Regt
LCol R.W. Elliot	31 CBG HQ
LCol R.G. French	RCAA
LCol D.G. Hamilton	CO 56 Fd Regt

LCol C.E. Healey	CO 49 Fd Regt
LCol J.R. Hubel	RCAA
LCol M.D. McKay	RCAA
LCol E.C. Scott	30 Fd Regt
LCol B.D. Sherman	CO 7 Tor Regt
LCol W. M. Shiplo	CO 11 Fd Regt
LCol C.M. Tootell	56 Fd Regt
LCol D.J. Wilkin	56 Fd Regt
Maj J.L. Brazill	7 Tor Regt
Maj J. Currie	49 Fd Regt
Maj S. MacNamara	49 Fd Regt
Capt R.L. Green	56 Fd Regt
Capt G.L. Parkinson	RCAA
Capt J.R. Pettigrew	RCAA

Land Force Western Area

BGen D.L. Ross	Comd LFWA
Col W.G. Ames	20 Fd Regt
Col D.L. Berry	RCAA
Col J.P. Jeffries	Vice-President RCAA
Col J.J. Selbie	Comd Home Station
Col A.E. Sherwin	5 (BC) Regt
LCol N.G.J. Dufresne	26 Fd Regt
LCol S.J. Gillies	CO 1 RCHA
LCol M.P. Robinson	VP Alberta Gunners' Association
LCol H.W. Sobchyshyn	CO 10 Fd Regt
Maj D.A. Fraser	116 Indep Bty
Maj W.F. Scheurkogel	18 AD Regt
Maj D.A. Strilchuk	20 Fd Regt
Maj D.R. Thompson	26 Fd Regt
Maj W.D. Welykholowa	Regtl Maj RCA
Capt J. Fortoloczky	EA Comd Home Station
Capt M.P. Gilewicz	Regtl Adj RCA

Total attendance: 56 delegates + regimental officers of 1 RCHA

1996 - 63 delegates officers of 2 RCHA

1995 - 78 delegates + regimental officers of 5 RALC

The Jack de Hart Memorial Fund

In 1993 the Association created a bursary to be known as *The Lieutenant-Colonel Jack de Hart MC, CD Memorial Bursary* in the amount of \$500.00. Any Militia artillery officer who:

- has successfully completed at least one year of post-secondary education;
- has successfully completed Reserve Entry Scheme Officers (RESO) Phase 2 Artillery or higher; and
- is recommended by his Commanding Officer

is eligible to receive this bursary. Commanding Officers should use the nomination form hereunder to nominate deserving candidates. Although there is no limit to the number of candidates per unit, it is anticipated that normally one award per year will be made from this fund.

Applications will not be considered after 4 December of the current year.



ESTIMATE OF PRIMARY RESERVE ARTILLERY REQUIREMENTS

by

THE ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION

23 November 1997

- Refs:
- A. Special Commission on the Restructuring of the Reserves Report 30 Oct 95
 - B. LFC 1258-110/3290-2-8-2 (A/Comd) 20 Dec 96 Action Directive - LFRR
 - C. LFC 1258-110/3290-2-8-2 (Comd) 31 May 97 Unit Viability Evaluation - LFRR
 - D. LFWA 1902-260/1 G1 Estimate to Determine Land Primary Reserve Artillery Requirements 22 Aug 97
 - E. RCAA Letter to CLS dated 20 Sep 97

MISSION ANALYSIS

1. Commander's Intent

a. The Chief of the Land Staff intends to restructure the Land Force Reserve in accordance with the recommendations contained in Ref A. This restructure is to be completed by 1 November 1999, and is to be based on nine Reserve Brigade Groups allocated to four Areas across Canada. The *raison d'être* of the Land Force Reserve is mobilization, while its priority of employment during periods of reduced threat is augmentation of the Regular Force. As directed in Ref B, the roles of the Land Force Reserve, in order of priority, are:

- (1) to provide the framework for mobilization;
- (2) to augment and sustain the Regular component of the Army, and
- (3) to serve as a continuous link between the military and civilian communities.

2. Restructure Principles

a. Reserve structuring activity is guided by five principles which must be applied equitably across Canada.

- (1) Capabilities must conform to the mobilization sequence. The primary requirement is a framework that will provide trained individuals and sub-sub-units to augment the Regular Force while providing the foundation for expansion in Stage Three.
- (2) Capability must be measured against operational requirements at each level of mobilization planning.
- (3) The structure must embody elements of all combat and combat service support functions to allow a general purpose capability at all stages of mobilization.
- (4) The Reserve must be part of a general purpose combat capable Army, organized geographically by Areas. The Area structure allows effective all-arms grouping, while consideration of historical and geographical factors will maintain public support and links to the community.
- (5) Accountability must be applied to the process. Fiscal realities demand that expenditures be designed to meet operational needs.

3. Process

a. At end state, units will be manned to a minimum of 75% of authorized Total Army Establishment (TAE). Two or more mission elements will be the norm, but one-mission elements may be required to meet geographical or other requirements.

b. The viability of Reserve units is to be assessed by Areas against standard agreed criteria. Units judged not viable will be considered for tactical grouping, amalgamation or zero manning. Viable units may be assigned other operational tasks. Consideration to closing marginally effective units or sub-units will be on a case-by-case business basis.

c. Consultation is an integral part of the process, and will involve working groups and representation from across the Reserve community. Task Forces have been formed to examine selected Reserve Corps/Branches, including the Artillery.

4. Constraints

a. Budget. The major constraint to the restructure is fiscal restraint. Fiscal reality indicates that a Reserve artillery organization that would fully meet all artillery mobilization roles may not be affordable.

b. Capabilities. While the Reserves must be prepared to meet Stages 3 and 4 mobilization tasks, capabilities must conform to the operational requirements of the mobilization sequence. Thus the immediate requirement is to concentrate on Stages 1 and 2 while providing the basis for Stage 3.

5. Situation

a. The Royal Canadian Artillery Association (RCAA) is concerned that a mind set has evolved at most Area and Brigade HQs that the Militia Field Artillery end state will be no more than nine two-mission element regiments. A number of artillery units have to all intents and purposes been told to regroup on that basis, without waiting for the unit viability assessments. An Artillery Task Force also assumed a similar end state, and thus automatically and necessarily came to that same conclusion.

b. At the Annual General Meeting of the RCAA, held at the Artillery Home Station on 18-20 Sep 97, members felt that the Artillery Task Force conclusions were based on flawed assumptions and factors, and thus were invalid and should be set aside. Individual gunners have been participating in the consultative process, and the President of the RCAA has submitted an early report on restructuring, as well as twice expressing his views to the CLS. But serving and retired Artillery Reservists and Honoraries as a group have not had the opportunity to voice a unified position on the restructure of the Corps. The RCAA felt it was an opportune time for gunners to study the Artillery requirement and to recommend options to the CLS for his consideration and that of the LFC Working Group.

c. This estimate addresses only the Artillery Militia requirement, and not other components of the Land Force Reserve.

MISSION STATEMENT

- ≡ To recommend an optimum Artillery Reserve organization for the Land Force Reserve Restructure.

FACTORS

1. Historical Perspective

a. The Canadian Army is tasked to maintain a multi-purpose combat-capable Land Force. All combat functions must be retained to provide the correct balance of capabilities. To determine this balance, one has to look back at what structures have proven successful in battle, examine and compare the existing balance, and look forward to assess future likely battlefield scenarios.

b. In 1936, when the Canadian Militia was completely reorganized over a three year period, the planners' approach was to focus on the artillery requirement - an approach that was proven correct on the battlefields of Europe. By 1939 an additional 64 batteries had been created, bringing to 153 the total number of batteries in the Non-Permanent Active Militia (NPAM). The Artillery then accounted for a strength of 14,055 all ranks, or 16% of the authorized NPAM

establishment, while 17% of the Permanent Force was artillery. In May 1945, there were 40 Canadian artillery regiments and 46 Canadian infantry battalions in Europe. The units mobilized for Home Defence were nearly evenly infantry and artillery. Even in 1947, there were still 68 Reserve artillery units in Canada. Then the 1964 Suttie Commission and subsequent reductions took a heavy toll of artillery resources. The Artillery lost the most units in the 1960s and 70s because it was numerically large, based on what had been a real operational war requirement. Having already suffered those major reductions, the artillery is now at a minimum and cannot do much more than streamline existing resources within the present framework.

Deductions:

- (1) While Reserve reductions, if required, are to be equitable, maintaining a proper balance of combat functions is the key factor in the total restructure process. Reductions in any one corps or branch cannot be done in isolation.
- (2) Based on the experience of Canada's participation in its last major conflicts, achieving a correct operational balance in a combat capable Reserve would require *even more than existing artillery resources*.

2. National Character of the Artillery

a. It is recognized that command and control of the Reserves will be based on the Area organization. In the restructuring process, however, identifying the artillery requirement must go beyond provincial and other boundaries, and must be based on the *total national potential*. It is a characteristic of the Artillery that it be organized and grouped at the highest level. The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery encompasses all the artillery in the Canadian Army, Regular and Reserve, in one single Regiment. This offers maximum flexibility in the organization, command and grouping of artillery resources. Attempting to identify the total artillery requirement by apportioning resources within brigade boundaries at the onset of the restructuring process is applying a limitation that is neither warranted nor advisable.

b. Historically, the Canadian Artillery has mobilized batteries - not regiments. At the outbreak of WWII, unbrigaded and even brigaded Militia batteries were initially mobilized from regions throughout the country and grouped under newly created RHQs, paying scant attention to provincial boundaries. Other militia elements were left behind in Canada to provide a renewal base to recruit units or sub-units back up to strength. Provincial and organizational boundaries were easily crossed to group artillery resources, and the same process would undoubtedly be used again if the need arises.

c. The *battery* is the basic building block of the artillery and is a relatively independent element even within a regiment. Batteries are the entities wherein honours, lineage, age and seniority are perpetuated within units of The Royal Regiment. Retention of as many regiments as possible nevertheless remains a primary goal in order to meet operational requirements, to satisfy the sense

of historical membership and regimental pride, and to continue established community affiliations.

d. Deductions:

- (1) The Artillery restructure process must start with the identification of the total Canadian Reserve Artillery requirement without imposing limitations of provincial or formation boundaries.
- (2) Given the Artillery's inherent flexibility to regroup quickly to meet operational tasks, Artillery units need not have the same configuration across the country.
- (3) Batteries from any regiment can quickly reinforce any other regiment in Canada whenever required, rather than grouping them in peacetime into regiments spread across unmanageable distances.

3. Forward Perspective

a. Based on the Gulf War, on socio-economic factors, and on the development of advanced high tech weaponry and C³ systems, there are sound reasons to believe that wars of the future will require smaller bodies of ground troops. More emphasis will be given to accurate delivery of artillery and air-to-ground fire support. Western society will no longer accept that large bodies of soldiers be potential cannon fodder when artillery, missiles and other indirect and direct fire means can instead be used to inflict great damage at much lower exposure risks.

b. The tempo of the passage of battle information has increased due to advances in data processing. As well as a requirement to act instantly on information, there is now also a demand for rapid and exact target acquisition, and the means to quickly engage enemy command headquarters and communications systems in order to deny him the ability to take control of the battlefield. This requires the immediate availability of precise long-range artillery and air weapons.

c. Deductions:

- (1) There must be a base of artillery resources in peacetime sufficient to provide an even greater preponderance of artillery resources during Phases 3 and 4 than that experienced in previous mobilizations.
- (2) There is an absolute requirement to develop a base of Target Acquisition (TA) expertise.

4. Role of the Artillery Reserves

a. Framework for Mobilization. The restructure plan must give first priority to this the primary role of the Reserves. Though a detailed mobilization plan has yet to be published, there are

sufficient Army organizations in place to provide a framework for planning. The Regular Army, composed of a divisional HQ, an Air Defence (AD) regiment, and three brigade groups each including a Close Support (CS) field regiment, clearly provides the basis for a complete division. It is missing a General Support (GS) regiment and a Target Acquisition regiment which technically could be provided by the Reserves. The nine Reserve brigade groups form an unofficial mobilization base for three divisions. As the structure of the Canadian Army is thus an outline of four divisions, it appears logical to use that structure as a framework for mobilization. It could be argued that this would be insufficient in time of need, but the lack of a direct enemy threat, and constrained resources due to fiscal reality indicate that a framework of one Regular and three Reserve divisions, none of them fully manned, could be acceptable as an adequate if modest mobilization base.

b. The doctrinal artillery organization in support of a divisional formation is an Artillery Brigade, an organization not in being in the Canadian Forces. A more moderate but standard artillery allocation of three CS regiments, one GS regiment, one AD regiment, and one TA battery per division will be used in this estimate.

c. Deductions:

- (1) The role to provide a minimum framework for mobilization requires an Artillery Reserve organization of:
- nine CS regiments;
 - four GS regiments;
 - three AD regiments; and
 - four TA batteries.

d. Augment and Sustain the Regular Army.

- (1) To meet this role, the Reserve Artillery must provide trained individuals and sub-sub-units to augment the Regular Force. Artillery procedures are such that a sub-unit represents the lowest organizational level capable of providing the required training context. Command post drills, communications, fire discipline and basic fire planning *all require a battery organization as a training vehicle.*
- (2) Since Reserve capability must be measured against each stage of mobilization planning, and the restructure must concentrate on Stages One and Two, it is not necessary to man the full mobilization framework to meet the augmentation and sustainment tasks. This does not in any way reduce the requirement to provide a framework for mobilization, and it would be wrong to reduce the ORBAT needed for the primary role. The reduced manning level required to conform to the mobilization sequence and to fiscal and other constraints indicates that selected mobilization positions should be restricted until required at some later stage. *It does not and must not dictate a reduction of the actual operational organization required for the primary role.* However, options to man positions at various affordable levels must

be available so that manning can be adjusted up or down as dictated by contemporary requirements.

e. Deductions:

- (1) The smallest building block of Reserve Artillery organizations is a sub-unit as opposed to a sub-sub-unit.
- (2) Restrictions to manning should be effected by reducing manning levels of units or sub-units, to zero strength if needed, and not by eliminating them completely from the ORBAT.
- (3) Options are required to permit adjustments to manning levels of operational positions.

f. Serve as a Link to the Civilian Community.

- (1) In many communities, the Reserves are the Canadian Forces only visible presence, a presence that has unfortunately been growing fainter since WWII. The Reserves strengthen the Forces as a national institution and help foster national unity. The traditional visibility of parades, bands, displays, gun salutes and general support to and participation in community activities by artillery units all combine to present the military in a positive manner. Support to groups such as Cadets, economic benefits, the availability of troops for assistance to civil authorities, and a source for recruiting and expansion, are all factors that indicate there should be a Reserve presence wherever there is sufficient population to support Militia units or batteries. The presence of even a strong battery, as is the case in many communities, is a viable community link.
- (2) The successful historical association of some units with certain communities must not be broken without very valid reasons. Such communities, particularly small to mid-size cities, have traditionally identified with a particular unit or regiment, and the restructure should take advantage of these deep roots. It would be counter-productive, for example, to re-badge artillery units in traditional "gunner" towns. Not only must there be a presence, but that presence, no matter the level, must be seen to be viable to gain community respect. There should not be two major units in a community that cannot support more than one. The result is the perpetuation of understrength units that fail to serve as viable community links.

g. Deductions:

- (1) Every effort must be made to keep a Reserve presence in as many communities as possible; that presence can be a unit or a battery.

- (2) Complete elimination of existing units should not occur unless there is another military presence in the affected community.
- (3) If two full units have not been supported historically by a community, then they should be reduced to sub-units, or one or the other should become dormant and their manpower made available to the remaining unit. Such a decision must await the results of the Area viability studies.

5. Air Defence

a. Present resources are 4 AD Regt RCA in LFAA, which is a Regular Force unit with substantial Reserve augmentation, a VSHORAD Total Force battery, and two one-mission element VSHORAD Total Force regiments. 4 AD Regt provides AD protection for the Regular Force. The three VSHORAD batteries are also tasked to provide AD protection for the Regular Force brigades. As a result, there is a shortfall of AD resources. Additional batteries are needed to train with and provide support to Reserve brigades. Excluding LFAA, each Area requires a VSHORAD regiment of four batteries, to provide a battery to one Regular and three Reserve brigades, and to provide AD coordination and advice at Area (divisional) level. If equipment, fiscal and capability constraints prevent manning at this level, the number of batteries in each AD VSHORAD regiment could be reduced. A two-battery organization is the minimum required to provide a meaningful framework for mobilization as well as providing the required manning levels to guarantee the immediate availability of a complete battery per regiment to the Regular brigades.

b. Deductions:

- (1) The optimum AD Militia requirement, in addition to 4 AD Regt, is three VSHORAD regiments, each of four mission elements.
- (2) The minimum AD Militia requirement, in addition to 4 AD Regt, is three VSHORAD regiments, each of two mission elements.

6. Field Artillery

a. Present Militia resources are three regiments of three batteries each, 12 regiments of two batteries each, and two independent batteries, for a total of 15 regiments and 35 batteries. Some of the batteries are severely undermanned by reasons of: non-availability of recruits in some communities, problems with the recruiting system, a high number of reservists joining the Regular Force, continuing chronic underfunding, an inadequate pay system, and a paid ceiling that prevents full manning. The 35 batteries are located in 25 different communities, and close links have been established in all cases. Any reduction of this presence should be only as a result of a strict business case-by-case review.

b. The standard doctrinal organization for all artillery regiments is four firing batteries, but units may be reduced to three in peace-time. A regimental HQ can command and train four batteries, *but these should not be much farther than 200 kms from RHQ*, otherwise the result could be lower efficiency and higher communication costs.

c. Under a scenario based on nine Reserve brigades potentially forming the base for three Reserve divisions, the matching Reserve field artillery resources would be nine three-mission element CS regiments, and three three-mission element GS regiments, plus a GS regiment for the Regular division, for a total of 13 regiments and 39 batteries. Since equipment, fiscal and capability constraints prevent manning at this level, the number of sub-units in some regiments could be reduced, but not below a level that would result in a severe imbalance of combat functions. Further reductions below 13 regiments would erode the capability to meet the primary goal, would not be in keeping with the intent to maintain as many units as possible, could reduce the ability to maintain effective community links, and could remove some incentive of aspiration to higher rank on the part of Reserve officers and NCMs.

d. Assuming the end state of the Reserve infantry will be around 27 battalions, the proper tactical artillery ratio would be 27 DS batteries, presumably in nine CS regiments. *Any increase in the number of battalions must automatically trigger an equivalent increase in the number of batteries*, and some regiments could become four-mission element units. Reductions below this ratio of CS batteries to infantry battalions would result in an imbalance of combat functions and a structure that would not be combat ready. If fiscal or other constraints, such as a lower recruiting potential in a particular community dictate a lower end-state, a battery per division could be zero-manned, thus reducing the total CS batteries from 27 to 24. A further reduction to 21 batteries would result in a severe under representation of artillery in the combat arms, while a reduction to 18 batteries would simply be structurally inequitable, tactically illogical, and doctrinally unacceptable.

e. Page 31 of Ref A states that "in each Area, provision must be made for the existence, even in nominal form, of units designated as Divisional and Corps troops." As artillery is normally grouped at the highest level, GS artillery is usually considered a divisional asset. From a doctrinal and command point of view, CS regiments are also a divisional resource. Current ABCA doctrine recommends allocating GS batteries directly to brigade groups to provide mutual support, in effect resulting in three CS and one GS battery per brigade. Four batteries are considered as the standard field artillery allocation required to support three infantry battalions and an armoured regiment. Four GS units are thus needed to provide the framework for mobilization and the proper combat function ratio for square brigades. Militia GS regiments would also help meet the intent to retain as many Reserve units as possible. This would mean tasking some existing regiments as GS units. Given that all Militia Artillery units will have the same equipment, it would be valid and acceptable to consider the 13 Militia field regiments as equivalent to CS units in peacetime, and the result would be easier tactical grouping. This would also recognize the limitation that capabilities conform to the mobilization sequence while maintaining an essential balance in combat functions. To meet financial constraints, while acknowledging the lesser degree of readiness required of GS units, some GS

batteries could be zero-manned to the point where these regiments could be single-mission units. This would reduce the total GS batteries from 12 to four.

f. While a battery is the smallest viable field artillery element, there is flexibility in the battery organization. Instead of six guns per battery, four-gun batteries could be manned without seriously affecting training standards or readiness capability. It would be preferable to achieve this considerable man-power savings by having more four-gun batteries than by having fewer six-gun batteries. Equipment availability is also a factor. Approximately 80 of the 96 x 105 mm C3 howitzers will be issued to the Militia, and there is an option to upgrade 29 more, for a potential of about 108. This would equip 18 six-gun batteries, or 27 four-gun batteries. If the additional 29 x C1s are not upgraded, then only 20 four-gun batteries could be equipped with the C3, and the remainder would have the non-upgraded C1 - an operational shortcoming. A possible option would be to equip GS batteries with 155 mm M109 SPs.

g. Deductions:

- (1) Unless there is a solid business case to cause the termination of an artillery presence in a community, that presence should remain in each of the 25 existing artillery communities.
- (2) A unit could be composed of one to four batteries, making it possible to amalgamate batteries in reasonable proximity to RHQ.
- (3) The optimum Field Artillery Militia requirement is nine CS regiments and four GS regiments, all of three mission elements each for a total of 13 regiments and 39 batteries.
- (4) The minimum CS artillery requirement is nine regiments with a mission element total equal to the number of Militia infantry battalions, which is assumed to be 27 or more.
- (5) Further reductions in the total number of mission elements to 24 or less would result in a serious imbalance of combat functions, and would be feasible only if such a risk was deemed acceptable as an interim solution.
- (6) The minimum GS artillery requirement is four regiments of one mission element each for a total of four batteries.
- (7) There is a requirement to upgrade the remaining 29 x 105 mm C1 Howitzers to provide a total of 108 x C3s to the Militia.
- (8) Militia batteries could be restricted in peacetime to four-gun batteries, to effect a savings in manpower and equipment.

7. Target Acquisition

a. Though advanced target acquisition is an important and essential battle field function and a TA regiment is a doctrinal part of an artillery brigade, there are at present no TA units or sub-units in the Canadian Army, and little expertise in that field outside of the Artillery School. Without equipment or Regular support, there is little to be gained at this time in structuring Militia TA batteries. When a Regular TA capability is acquired, Reserve TA batteries should be formed.

b. Deductions:

- (1) Target acquisition capability is essential and should become a Militia function as soon as a Regular TA organization is formed.

8. Tactical Grouping

a. Artillery Command and Control. Doctrinally, the artillery in a divisional (Area) organization would be grouped under an Artillery Brigade HQ, or HQ RCA. It is assumed that under the allocation of resources to Areas, Area HQs will meet this function, or an ad hoc HQ would be formed as required for advanced training. Therefore these command organizations are not further considered in this estimate.

b. Reserve Brigades. Once the total artillery requirements are identified as discussed in preceding factors, it will be necessary to group them for command and administrative purposes. The nine Reserve brigades will command and train those units within their regional or provincial boundaries, but in the interests of efficiency could also look after Area units from outside brigade boundaries if required. To embody elements of all combat functions, these brigades will be tactically organized as much as possible. The number of units per brigade will normally not exceed 11, though a somewhat higher span of control is feasible, depending on the types and sizes of units. These brigades are outline operational brigades, but in peacetime are also training brigades, and will vary in composition depending on demographics and geography. It is logical to assume that brigades in high population densities could have more than 11 units and more than the normal distribution of units; for example, four infantry battalions or two artillery or armoured regiments, while brigades in low population areas could have as little as eight or nine units.

c. Allocation of Field Artillery Resources. While recognizing the role of GS regiments, grouping them as CS regiments achieves maximum command and control flexibility. One brigade could have both a CS and a GS regiment, a second either a CS or a GS unit, and a third two CS regiments, depending on the type units in the Area. Thus a three-brigade Area could end up with four or five field artillery units. This will not present any command or training problems, as the units will combine when required for training or other purposes, much as they do now. Within those units, the number of batteries will vary depending on demographics and other factors, but the final details can only be finalized after the viability assessments are analyzed, as amalgamation and other decisions will affect the composition of each regiment.

d. Allocation of Air Defence Artillery Resources. The command and control of existing Militia AD units varies from Area to Area. There should be standardization, starting with upgrading each VSHORAD unit to two-mission element units. Air defence protection and artillery fire support should not be provided by the same unit. The task to support Regular brigades has influenced command arrangements, but as an Area resource, AD resources can be allocated within the Area in accordance with proximity and other factors.

e. Viability Assessment. Decisions on the detailed structure and allocation of existing artillery regiments cannot be made until relative viability assessments are complete. Only then will it be known which reserve units will continue, which will be amalgamated, and which will be re-rolled or zero-manned. To prejudge the assessment results invites arriving at incorrect conclusions. For example, if in a community with two small units, one was re-rolled to the other, the result would be a much improved viability and manning level for the gaining unit. Similarly, the number of batteries required in the artillery is a function of the number of infantry battalions to be supported, and the structure of one affects the other. Area assessments will need Land Force HQ and Branch or Corps review on a national basis, otherwise there would be a very real risk of zero-manning units in one Area that are superior to similar units in another. It would be quite possible to have the best three artillery units all in the same Area, for example, but it would be wrong to amalgamate or zero-man one of those because that Area was only allowed two regiments. Also, *the number of mission elements in various units may require national adjustment between Areas in order to have the end-state produce the correct number of sub-units.* Finally, there is the over-riding requirement to have a combat-capable Land Force, which will mean having to adjust Area recommendations to ensure a *national balance* of combat elements.

f. Deductions:

- (1) Any brigade can have more than one artillery unit.
- (2) For command and control purposes, GS units should be considered as additional CS regiments.
- (3) Artillery regiments should not be a mix of air defence and fire support resources.
- (4) Restructuring of Corps/Branch resources cannot be done in isolation from that of all other Branches.
- (5) Decisions on restructuring must await the outcome of viability assessments.
- (6) Area recommendations on restructuring must be reviewed at Army and Corps/Branch level to ensure national and Branch equitability, a national balance of combat functions, and a national combat-capable Reserve.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR DEDUCTIONS

1. The restructure process must result in a proper operational balance of combat functions.
2. An operational balance in a combat-capable Reserve requires practically all existing artillery resources.
3. Restructuring of artillery resources cannot be done in isolation from that of other Corps/Branches.
4. The artillery restructure process must first identify the total national Reserve Artillery operational requirement without imposing limitations.
5. Options are required to permit adjustments to manning levels of operational positions.
6. Restrictions to manning should be effected by reducing manning levels to zero strength if needed, and not by eliminating units or sub-units from the ORBAT.
7. The smallest organizational building block of the Artillery is a battery.
8. Artillery regiments need not all have the same the configuration, and will vary in composition from one to four batteries.
9. Artillery batteries that are geographically far apart should not be grouped together just for the sake of organizational similarity.
10. Any brigade can have more than one artillery unit.
11. Every effort must be made to keep an artillery unit or sub-unit in each of the 25 existing artillery communities.
12. The role to provide a minimum framework for mobilization requires an optimum Artillery Reserve organization of nine CS regiments, four GS regiments, three AD regiments, and four TA batteries.
13. The optimum AD Militia requirement, in addition to 4 AD Regt, is three VSHORAD regiments, each of four mission elements, for a total of 12 AD batteries.
14. The minimum AD Militia requirement, in addition to 4 AD Regt, is three VSHORAD regiments, each of two mission elements, for a total of six AD batteries.
15. The optimum Field Artillery Militia requirement is nine CS regiments and four GS regiments, all of three mission elements each for a total of 13 regiments and 39 batteries.

16. The minimum CS artillery requirement is nine regiments with a mission-element total equal to the number of Militia infantry battalions, which is assumed to be 27.
17. The minimum GS artillery requirement is four regiments of one mission element each for a total of four batteries.
18. For command and control purposes, GS units should be grouped and treated as CS regiments.
19. Fiscal constraints may force a further temporary reduction in the total number of mission elements to 24 or even 21 batteries. This will result in a serious imbalance of combat functions.
20. Target acquisition is essential and should become a Militia function as soon as a Regular TA organization is formed.
21. Militia batteries could be restricted in peacetime to four-gun batteries.
22. There is a requirement to upgrade the remaining 29 x 105 mm C1 Howitzers to provide a total of 108 x C3s to the Militia.
23. Artillery regiments should not be a mix of air defence and fire support resources.
24. The final decision on organizational restructuring must await the outcome of viability assessments.
25. All Area recommendations on restructuring must be reviewed at both Army and Corps level.

ASSESSMENT OF TASKS

1. Optimum requirements. Optimum requirements must be based on operational tasks and not on limitations. A moderate optimum AD, CS, GS and TA Reserve Artillery organization has been identified. Artillery tasks have been assessed within an existing Total Force organization of four potential divisions. These requirements are based on achieving an equilibrium of combat functions in order that the Army can maintain a balanced, multi-purpose and combat-ready force.
2. Minimum Requirements. Establishment positions may have to be restricted to fit a funding envelope that will vary depending on the need to commit Reserve forces. A variety of options, from optimum to minimum manning, will enable a flexible approach to the Reserve structure that can be adjusted as circumstances change. Minimum requirements must still achieve an equilibrium of combat functions.
3. Operational balance. Reduction of the optimum artillery requirement cannot be done in isolation from other Corps if an operational and tactical combat balance is to be achieved and

maintained. If, for example, 27 artillery batteries are not affordable, then neither are 27 infantry battalions, and both will have to suffer further reductions. The Reserve Artillery has already been decreased over the years to a point where there is now an imbalance in the combat functions and in the ratio of artillery to other arms. To decrease the Artillery below a minimum level now would only exacerbate a situation that is already not in keeping with the Canadian Army's task of maintaining a combat-ready force. If the imposition of fiscal constraints were to result in an operational imbalance, then consideration should be given to reducing the total number of Reserve brigades to a level that would permit the re-establishment of an equilibrium of combat functions in a smaller Reserve structure.

4. Grouping. The required structure is based on operational doctrine. Tidy organizations do not fit into brigade formations that are restricted by provincial or other boundaries, but that does not detract from the operational requirement. Once Areas have completed their viability assessments, they will recommend amalgamations, re-rolling, and tactical groupings based on their brigades. This will then require consultation and coordination at a higher level to assure equitability, balance, and proper application of overall relative viability. Then units will be restructured, likely in a variety of configurations to meet local conditions, and assigned to their respective Areas or brigade groups.

COURSES OPEN

1. Concept. The optimum Artillery Reserve organization that will enable all the roles of the Reserve Artillery to be met has been identified. To meet variable constraints, a series of options that sequentially restrict more and more elements of the optimum structure until a minimum level is reached, are presented for consideration. It is assumed that a proper balance of combat functions will be maintained for each option, otherwise the result will not be a multi-purpose combat-ready Army.

SELECTION OF THE BEST COURSE

1. The RCAA recommends Option 1, the optimum structure of nine CS regiments totalling 27 batteries, four GS regiments totalling 12 batteries, three AD regiments totalling 12 batteries, and four TA batteries, as being the best option. It best enables the Reserve Artillery to meet all its roles, satisfies the restructure principles, and achieves a proper operational balance of combat functions.

2. Recognizing that fiscal and other restraints may at this time prevent the adoption of the optimum Reserve Artillery structure, the RCAA then recommends adoption of the highest possible option that is affordable. Various structural options are proposed. If some constraints are lifted in future, or if operational requirements so demand, the adopted structure could be increased by manning more and more elements of the optimum option.

PLAN

1. Options.

a. Option 1. Option 1 is the optimum structure, consisting of nine CS regiments totalling 27 batteries, four GS regiments totalling 12 batteries, three AD regiments totalling 12 batteries, and four TA batteries. Each gun battery has 6 guns for a total of 234 guns.

b. Option 2. Option 2 reduces Option 1 by restricting one GS battery per GS regiment, one AD battery per AD regiment, four TA batteries, and two guns per CS and GS battery.

c. Option 3. Option 3 reduces Option 2 by an additional restriction of one GS battery per GS regiment and one AD battery per AD regiment.

d. Option 4. Option 4 reduces Option 3 by an additional restriction of one CS battery per Reserve Division.

e. Reductions below Option 4 are not presented as they would not be viable in the context of nine Reserve brigades.

f. Summary of Options:

Option 1 - Optimum Artillery Reserve Structure

TOTAL: 9 x CS regts, 27 x btys, 162 guns
 4 x GS regts, 12 x btys, 72 guns
 3 x AD regts, 12 x btys
 4 x TA btys

Option 2

Restrictions: 1 x GS bty per GS regt
 1 x AD bty per AD regt
 2 guns per CS and GS bty

TOTAL: 9 x CS regts, 27 x btys, 108 guns
 4 x GS regts, 8 x btys, 32 guns
 3 x AD regts, 9 x btys

Option 3

Additional
Restrictions: 1 GS bty per GS regt
1 AD bty per AD regt

TOTAL: 9 x CS regts, 27 btys, 108 guns
4 x GS regts, 4 x btys, 16 guns
3 x AD regts, 6 x btys

Option 4

Additional
Restrictions: 1 x CS bty per Reserve Division

TOTAL: 9 x CS regts, 24 x btys, 96 guns
4 x GS regts, 4 x btys, 16 guns
3 x AD regts, six x btys

g. Tabular Summary

Option	CS Regts/Btys	GS Regts/Btys	AD Regts/Btys	TA Btys	Guns		
					CS	GS	Total
1	9/27	4/12	3/12	4	162	72	234
2	9/27	4/8	3/9	0	108	32	140
3	9/27	4/4	3/6	0	108	16	124
4	9/24	4/4	3/6	0	96	16	112

2. Implementation

a. Procedure. Reserve restructuring must arrive at a sound, logical and operational solution. The optimum Artillery Reserve requirement can be adjusted by restricting establishment positions to

meet fiscal and other constraints, without changing the operational establishment. The summary of major deductions indicates how the artillery structure must be part of the total combat function, and how the final outcome must achieve a balanced Reserve Force, with a battery affiliated with every battalion. After Area recommendations are examined following the viability assessment, the total structure can be identified, matched against existing resources, adjustments made, and allocation of Artillery resources made to Areas. Areas will then allocate resources to brigades as appropriate.

b. Consultation. The Royal Canadian Artillery Association has deliberately avoided allocating future roles and organizations to existing units, as this would pre-judge the results of the viability assessments. However, the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery as a Corps has always kept a close watch on the conditions, standards and vitality of the Reserve Artillery. The Colonel Commandant, the Director of Artillery, the Senior Serving Regular and Reserve Gunners, the President of the RCAA, and selected Honorary Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels are all in a position to offer informed and professional advice when the process advances to the appropriate stage.

