



THE CANADIAN GUNNER

1977





THE CANADIAN GUNNER

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

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**MESSAGE FROM THE
COLONEL COMMANDANT**



Brigadier General EMD Leslie, DSO, CD

We can all look back to the past year with some satisfaction for many of the hopes we have had for so long are now being realized. The Regular units are now approaching reasonable strengths, equipment long needed is becoming available, and there is every indication that 'Gunner' circumstances will continue to improve in the year ahead. On the Militia side of the family, many units have reached — could easily exceed if permitted — authorized strengths, and all reports show that standards of training in the reserves are constantly improving. While the enlarged regular component assigned to reserve units undoubtedly has has a beneficial effect, the bulk of the very noticeable improvements made by the Militia "Gunners" are the product of internal effort and "boot strap" operations. Fortunately, both the Minister, Barney Danson, and the Chief of Defence Staff, Admiral Falls, are alive to the importance of the Militia in Canadian Defence, and realize that it is the Militia that gives flexibility to our defence posture. Hopefully their concern and their interest will be translated into positive action on some of the Militia improvement measures advocated by the Conference of Defence Associations last January.

Finally, I apologize that I did not keep my commitment to attend all Practice Camps last year — circumstances quite beyond my control and not to my liking. Since you have been good enough to extend my tour as Colonel Commandant, I hope to do better this year.

With best and warmest wishes to all.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "E. M. D. Leslie". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the last name "Leslie" being more prominent.

FOREWORD BY THE DIRECTOR OF ARTILLERY



It is with great pride and pleasure that I take this opportunity to address the Gunner community at large. I am extremely proud and honoured to have been selected to be your Director, and it is particularly pleasant since I have taken the job during a period of rising expectations.

I would be remiss at this point if I did not acknowledge the outstanding contributions of my predecessor, Col Jim Cotter, whose hard work and dedication set an example for us all. I would also like to take this opportunity to state how delighted we are that BGen Leslie has consented to serve a further two years as our Colonel Commandant.

I mentioned that we are entering a period of rising expectations. Work is currently underway to acquire major new equipments in both the Air Defence and the Field sides of the Regiment. The manpower increase should see an increase of two more regular force batteries, one each for 3 RCHA and 5e RALC, and new fire control equipments are being purchased for the militia.

I have had the pleasure of visiting some of our militia units both in Garrison and the field and have been delighted with the professionalism displayed. The level of competence displayed by some should be an inspiration to all Gunners, both Regular and Militia.

In conclusion, things are looking up for all factions of the Royal Regiment, but I must caution that a great deal of what I have mentioned is still in the planning stage, and while I am very optimistic that we shall achieve our aims, these programmes are not yet a "fait accompli".

I would like to close by congratulating you all on the accomplishments of the past year and to encourage you to continue to improve the standards of the Royal Regiment. Good shooting.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "H. J. Stem". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

THE COLONEL GEOFFREY BROOKS MEMORIAL PRIZE ESSAY COMPETITION

Eligibility

Regular and Militia Officers of the Royal Canadian Artillery, and Officer Cadets enrolled under the Regular Officer Training Plan, the Officer Candidate Training Plan and Reserve Officers University Training Plan, who have completed their first phase of training and who have selected the Royal Canadian Artillery as their corps.

Topic

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

Rules

Essay entries should be between 3500 and 5000 words in length. They must be typewritten and submitted in quadruplicate.

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

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

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

Entries are to be addressed to the Editor of the Canadian Gunner, CFB Shilo, Manitoba, and marked "The Colonel Geoffrey Brooks Memorial Prize Essay Competition". They must reach the office of the Canadian Gunner by 31 December 1978.

Prizes

First — \$100.00 Second — \$50.00

Judging

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

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

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

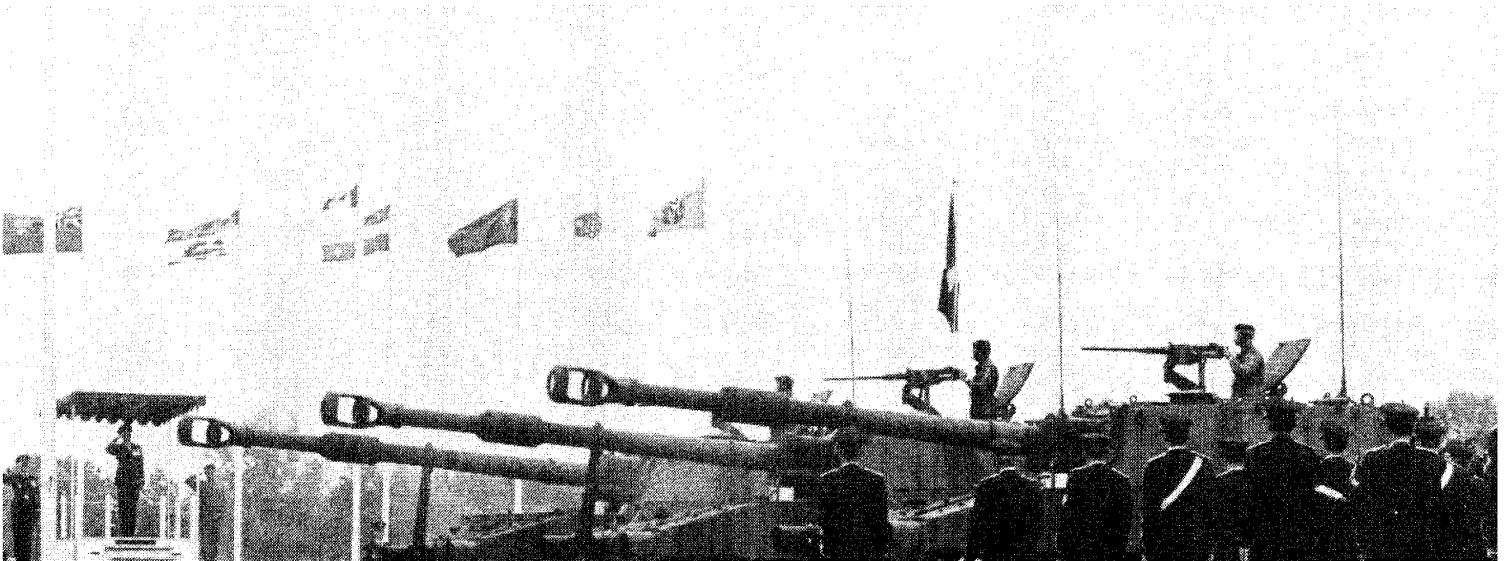
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The copyright of any essay which is published in *The Canadian Gunner* will belong to the RCA NPP.

Winners 1977

There were no entries in 1977.

1 RCHA



1 RCHA Activities

INTRODUCTION

1977 will definitely be remembered as a time of great activity and it is hard to remember a year when 1 RCHA had a more rigorous schedule.

As the Direct Support Artillery Regiment in 4 CMBG, 1 RCHA supports the Brigade in its execution of operational tasks assigned by Central Army Group (CENTAG). To be operationally ready at all times, officers and other ranks training is the Regiment's number one priority. This training included the mastering of basic soldier skills such as weapons handling, NBCW training, first aid training and physical fitness. Collective training in the form of artillery Practice Camps and combined arms FTX's provided rigorous relief from the niceties of garrison training.

Although the first priority was training, 1 RCHA was also active in other areas. During 1977 several new pieces of equipment were acquired by the Regiment; the most important of these being the "long tube" for the M-109s. In addition to upgunning, Diehl track was installed on 74 tracked vehicles and twenty new 1½-ton trucks and 13 new five-ton HIAB trucks were added to our inventory.

The Regiment also spent some time on the parade square and there were four very significant parades during the year. This already busy calendar was punctuated by the Annual Technical Inspection (ATI) and the Commander's Staff Inspection. An active Regimental sports and physical fitness programme including participation in the Nijmegen Marches and numerous demonstrations and displays for visiting VIPs rounded out the year's activities.

M109 UPGUNNING PROGRAMME

Work on the upgunning programme began early in 1977 with the arrival in Europe in Europe on 10 January of the modification kits for the 26 M109 self-propelled howitzers. Artillerymen, weapons and vehicle technicians, a machinist and metals technician became affectionately known as the "upgunning team". The team's task included changes to the elevating, traversing and automotive systems as well as replacing the cannon with the M185 tube. The late arrival of the modification kits resulted in the team being required to complete the modifications in less than the originally planned time and only through a well-organized and concerted effort was the project completed on 18 March, thirteen days ahead of schedule.

The work of the upgunning team was recognized by Admiral R.H. Falls, CD, Chief of the Defence Staff, who wrote letters of appreciation to the team members. His letters concluded with the following statement, "The methods your team used, the quality of the completed work, and the team's contribution to the operational readiness of 4 CMBG and the Canadian Armed Forces all attest to the high degree of professionalism and dedication you possess."



SACEUR General Alexander Haig, BGen J.E. Vance, Commander 4 CMBG, and LCol D.J. Walters, CO visiting the Artillery Display during the 4 CMBG Officers Study Week.



Exercise CARBON EDGE Co-operation: Lt L.B. Sherrard in discussion with a U.S. Arty NCO of 210 Artillery Group.



*The proud smiles of the winners of the Open Action Competition and CO's pennant. B Battery's 25 Foxtrot detachment with Maj J.J. Fraser BC, B Battery.
From L to R: Sgt Greene, Gunners Frederiksen, Julian, Doucette, Laliberte and Bdr Bowers.*

ANNUAL TECHNICAL INSPECTION

While the M109s were being upgunned, the rest of the Regiment was busy preparing for the Annual Technical Inspection (ATI). After weeks of preparation and the final checks completed on all vehicles, weapons, instruments and telecommunications, the equipment was finally called in for inspection. The patience and hard work of all ranks was justly rewarded by an excellent rating.

SPRING PRACTICE CAMP

Spring and a young man's fancy turns to thoughts of the roar of an M109's engine, the smell of cordite and the spring Practice Camp. With everything in a high state of readiness, the Regiment moved by road and rail to Munster South on 6 April. Unlike regular Practice Camps, 1 RCHA had to man all 26 M109A1s held in Europe for proof-firing and muzzle velocity checks which resulted in some unusual looking eight and nine gun Batteries deployed for live firing. This portion of the practice completed, the Regiment progressed to the Quick and Open Action competitions. After some lengthy discussions amongst the judges, 25F, commanded by Sgt D.J. Greene was awarded the CO's pennant for first place on the Number One's Open Action Shoot, and D Troop was awarded the trophy for the Quick Action Competition.

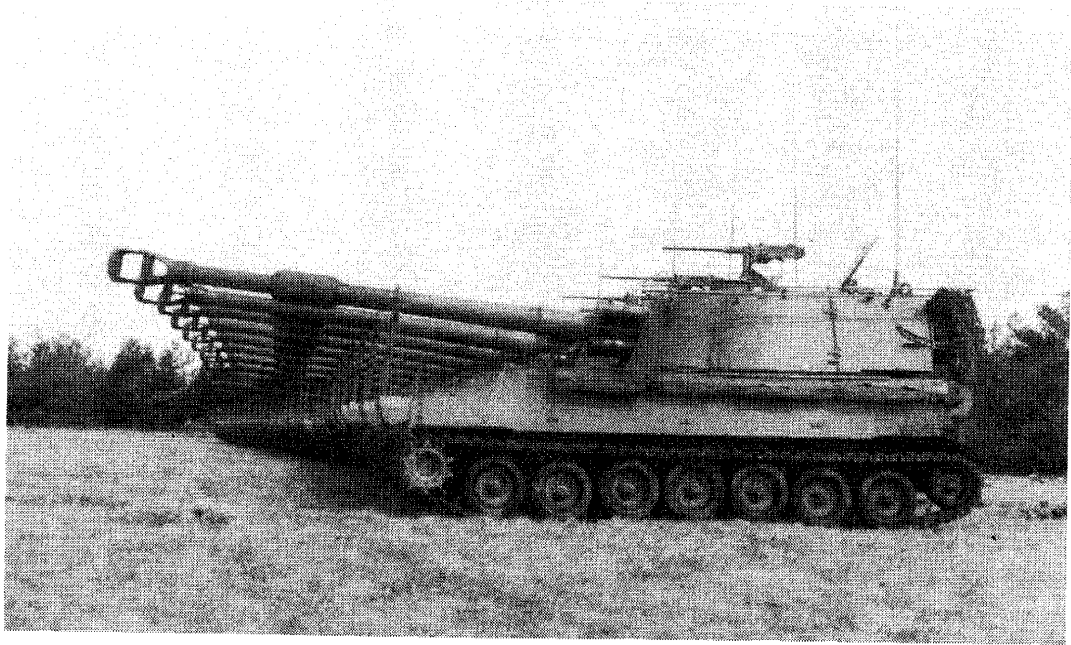
As the morning of the 27th dawned on Munster, 1 RCHA moved out to begin Exercise ROMPING FINISH, the CO's fire and movement exercise. Everything went smoothly on the exercise as our Blueland forces easily defeated Redland who had disrupted our peaceful way of life. After a final CO's parade on 20 April, it was back to Lahr for a well-needed clean-up and preparation for a number of important events.

OFFICER TRAINING

The second week of May saw the Regiment heavily involved in the 4 CMBG Officer Study Week. 1 RCHA was responsible for organizing and preparing a presentation on "influence of indirect fire on the battlefield". This presentation included a static display on some of the current artillery equipment and aircraft available for fire support on the European battlefield. It included 8" howitzers, 175mm guns, M109A1s, Redeye, Blowpipe, Vulcan, Chaparral, an F111 Fighter Bomber, an F4 and a German G91 FGA aircraft. The study week was climaxed with a speech to the officers by General Alexander Haig, SACEUR.

OTHER RANKS TRAINING

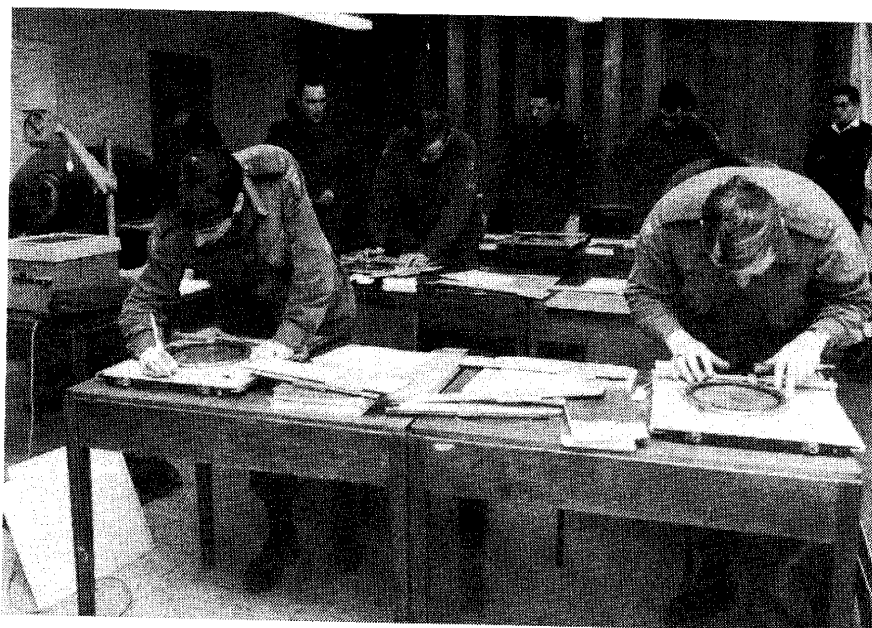
With the current large number of soldiers at the Gunner rank level, the Regimental School was required to run several basic courses of instruction. Although the



1 RCHA's M109A1s



*LCol D.B. McGibbon accepts command of 1 RCHA from
LCol D.J. Walters as the Commander BGen J.E. Vance
looks on.*



The 1 RCHA Regimental School with the Basic Technician Course at work.

school was a major manpower drain, it was extremely successful and definitely a necessity. The school qualified: 31 soldiers as basic artillery technicians, 50 soldiers as wheeled vehicle drivers, 68 soldiers as light track and M109A1 drivers, 53 communicators, 56 M109A1 gun numbers and eight detachment commanders.

PARADES

There were also a number of major parades during 1977. On 4 June the Brigade rolled past the retiring Chief of the Defence Staff, General J.A. Dextraze, CBE, CMM, CSO, CD. Three weeks later the Regiment was forming up again, this time with contingents from 128 and 129 Airfield Air Defence Batteries to say "Auf Wiedersehen" to Colonel J.A. Cotter, who was turning his job of Director of Artillery over to Colonel J.H. Stein. On this parade the outgoing Director presented the Elkins Trophy to Major J.J. Fraser, Battery Commander of B Battery, the 1977 winners of the trophy for over-all efficiency throughout the year.

A month later, on 25 July, command of both A and C Batteries changed. Major N.H. Connolly gave up the reins of A Battery to Major J.D. Briscoe and Major R.G. Elrick handed over command of C Battery to Major B.E. Stephenson. The next day, the Regiment was formed up on parade again; this time to say good-bye to the Commanding Officer. Brigadier-General J.E. Vance presided over the Change of Command parade which included a march past, an inspection, and a roll past of the Regiment. After the inspection, LCol D.B. McGibbon and LCol D.J. Walters addressed the unit and guests. LCol McGibbon then took over the reins of command and led his Regiment for the roll past. The parade marked the end of two fine years in command for LCol Walters.

NIJMEGEN MARCHES

Just prior to and during rehearsal for the change of command parade, the Regiment's eleven-man team in the Nijmegen Marches began their first day of marching on 18 July. For military personnel, the annual march not only requires that a distance of 40 km on four successive days be completed, but each soldier must carry a minimum weight of 10 kg. Obviously this march requires the utmost in mental and physical endurance and the 1 RCHA team is to be highly commended for successfully completing the march. The team members were: Lt J. Arp, Lt PV Nielsen, Lt LB Sherrard, Sgt R. Benoit, Cpl D. Tardif, Gnr P. Clancy, Gnr P. Gillman, Gnr AW Hebbard, Gnr R. Marion, Gnr EB Mills, Gnr SC Steuarnol, Cpl R. Mulholland (team medic).

FALL EXERCISE

The Regiment moved off again by road and rail on 18 August for their fall Practice Camp at Grafenwohr. After a few days of dry deployments to shake out, the Batteries requested permission to "Go Wet". The shooting was of a high standard in spite of numerous "Cease Fire Freezes" from range control. Those familiar with Grafenwohr Range Control and their control system know well the meaning of those words.

After live firing was completed, annual classification on small arms, grenade and LAW were conducted. A few other never to be forgotten events include trips to Nurnberg and local villages as well as the West German/Czechoslovakian border tour. Volksmarching was a major after-duty activity for the soldiers and many friendships were formed among the local German population. Again, hard work mixed with hard play made

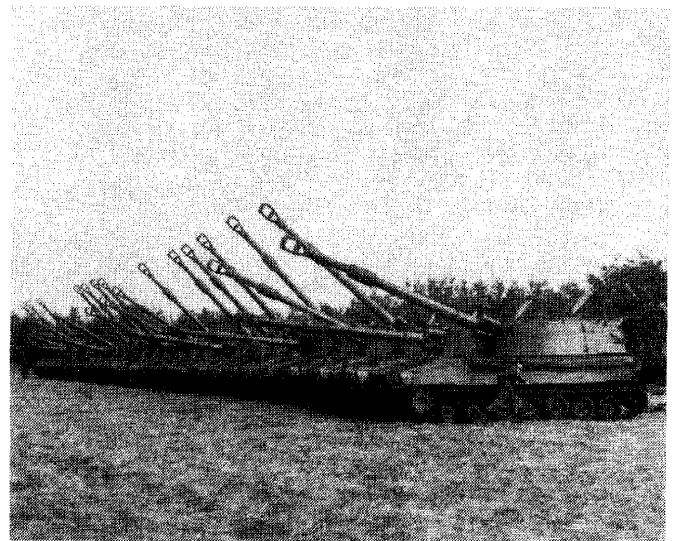


His Excellency J.G.H. Halstead, Canadian Ambassador to Germany, meeting MWO Carter, BSM A Battery, during Exercise CARBON EDGE. The CO, LCol D.B. McGibbon, looks on.

the Regiment eager and ready to participate in the Brigade and REFORGER FTX's.

Exercise NAAB JUBILEE, the Brigade FTX, was a new experience for most of those who had joined the Regiment during the summer. Many members of the Regiment had their first taste of digging in an M109A1 to track top level, and long hours with little sleep was to become normal SOP for the upcoming REFORGER exercise.

The REFORGER exercise commenced with a long road and rail move from the Grafenwohr/Hohenfels area to Ravensburg in the Bodensee area of Bavaria. This ten-day exercise, known as CARBON EDGE, began with the Regiment defending as part of the Blue forces. A slow withdrawal to the sounds of "Fire Mission All Available", increased interest rapidly as battalions of enemy Leopard tanks broke through our FEBA with fantastic speed. The tide soon changed in Blueland's favour and the Regiment remembers well the start of our advance from the banks of the Donau and the final charge across the Iller. Major Briscoe and Bombardier Kennoway of A Battery will not soon forget how their jeep was driven over by a Belgian Leopard tank with them still in it!



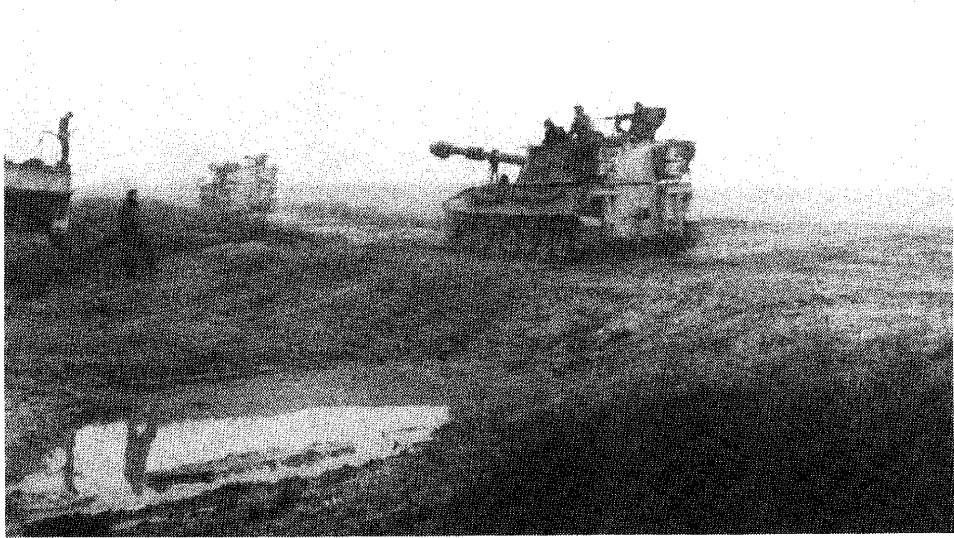
STOPPED BY SAFETY



Commander 4 CMBG inspects Headquarters Battery.



The Commander 4 CMBG BGen J.E. Vance inspects the rifle of Gnr P.H. Davies during the Annual Commander's Inspection.



The guns move out to a new position at the 7th Army Training Centre, Grafenwohr.



The left section of B Battery firing during the Fall Grafenwohr Practice Camp.



A Battery receives a visit from SACEUR General Alexander Haig during Exercise CARBON EDGE. The BK Captain W. Filonik, and the BSM MWO A.B. Carter showed SACEUR around the gun position.



MWO J.M. Simons, B Battery, briefs the CDS on the Collimator and its operation during Exercise CARBON EDGE.



The 1 RCHA upgunning team is presented letters of appreciation from the CDS by the Commander 4 CMBG during his inspection of 1 RCHA.



Major B.E. Stephenson BC C Battery, briefing the CDS during Exercise CARBON EDGE.

GOC's INSPECTION

After the Regiment's return to Lahr on 25 September, everyone agreed that the exercise had been an unqualified success. Resting on our laurels is however impossible in 1 RCHA and the Regiment was quickly brought back down to earth with the upcoming Brigade Staff Inspection of the unit on 9 November and the Commander's Inspection on 24 November. The CO's Friday parades ensured that the drill and deportment of personnel and the condition of weapons and equipment were of the highest standard. Once again the Regiment came through both inspections with flying colours, the only hitch being a wet and cold day for "sunray higher's" inspection.

SPORTS

It was not all work and no play. Old rivalries, once thought forgotten, resurfaced as the inter-Battery hockey,

soccer, volleyball and bowling leagues got underway. Not only was competition fierce and furious, but participation was maximum with 100% of the Regiment involved in sports at either the sub-unit or unit level. The Regiment also took part in two 4 CMBG sports days and now feels it can soon win the Commander's pennant after moving from 7th place in May to 3rd place in October.

CONCLUSION

The year 1977 ended with the Regimental School again in full operation with over 1/3 of the Regiment participating as either staff or students. 1 RCHA looks forward in 1978 to the renewing of the cycle of individual training, the Annual Technical Inspection, the Practice Camps, the FTX's and the Commander's Inspection. The most significant and challenging event of 1978 will be the formation of the 1 RCHA AD Troop and the preparations for fly-over and partial manning of Z Battery. Once again, 1 RCHA will have a 24-gun Regiment.



B Battery guns move through a German town on the way to the railhead for the move to REFORGER 77.

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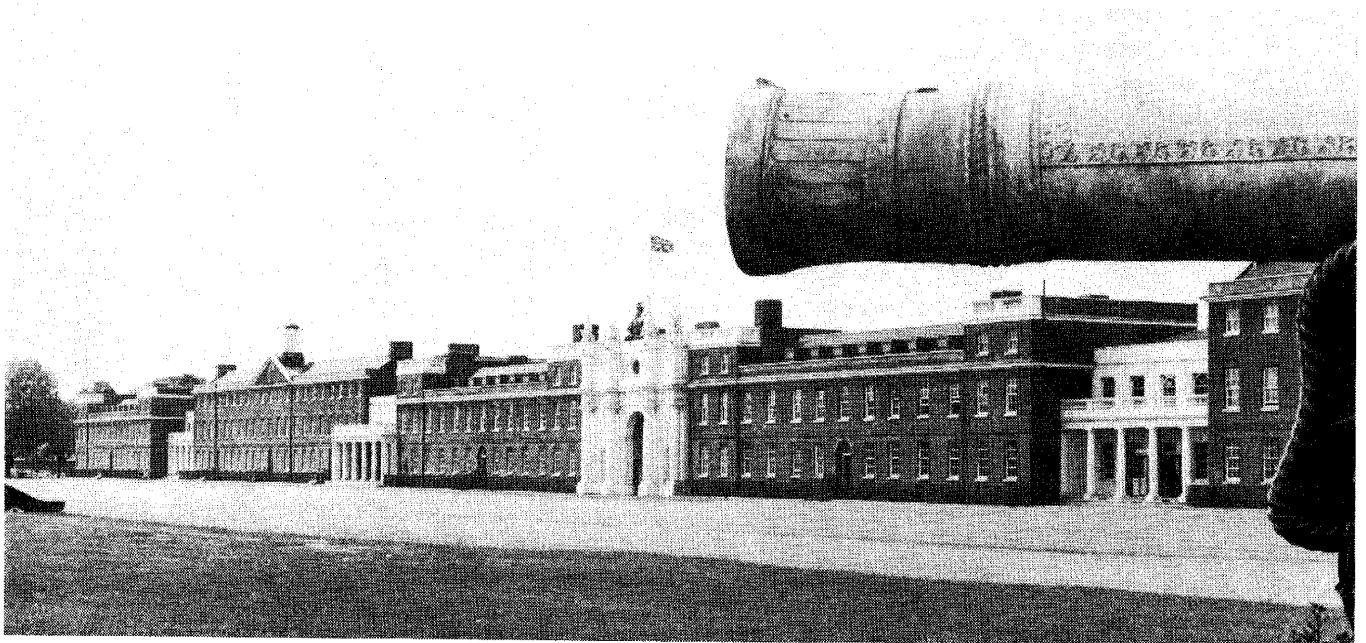
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History of Woolwich and the RA Mess Mecca of the Royal Regiment



The Front Parade, Woolwich, which is one of the longest continuous buildings in Europe – 1081 feet.

- a. *The Officers' Mess established about 1803 in the present site is behind the white pillars left of the central arch.*
- b. *The part to the right of the central arch was destroyed by bombs during WW II and rebuilt – it was the oldest part.*
- c. *Note the weather vane in the tower left of centre.*
- d. *The gun barrel in the photo is that of the Bhurtpoor Gun which was brought back from India and presented to George IV by its captors in 1826.*

In 1535 Henry VIII established the Royal Dockyard in Woolwich on the Thames River. By 1600 a Royal Arsenal (to build guns) was set up and not long after that in 1677, the Master Gunner of England took up residence in Woolwich. Two companies of Royal Artillery were formed in 1716 and six years later became the Royal Regiment of Artillery under Colonel Albert Bogard. His Headquarters was in Woolwich situated in the modern town on the North side of the market square (just a block East of the front door of the British Rail Station.)

During the period from 1720 to 1770 the Regiment was expanded and the area in mid-town Woolwich became severely over-crowded. To alleviate this situation it was decided to build a new RA Barracks. The Manor House and farm of Mr. John Bowater was the site chosen on the bluff overlooking what was then the town of Woolwich.

By 1777 the eastern half of the Woolwich Front Parade (see the photograph with article, right portion) was completed. At this time England was also at war with the American colonies and guns were being built at Woolwich at a great rate. It was, of course, the construction of guns started originally by the Royal Navy which brought the Gunners of the RN and the Royal Regiment together at Woolwich.

Two troops of RHA were formed at Woolwich in 1793 and by 1802 the west half of the Woolwich front parade (see accompanying photo) was completed. The RA Mess was established in its present site (dining room and hall only) at this time.

By 1806 an academy, known as the Royal Military Academy (a Young Officer's Training College) had been established in new buildings on Woolwich Common at a site half a mile North of the Woolwich Parade. This was known as "The Shop" and continued to turn out young officers for the Gunners and the Royal Engineers until the outbreak of World War II.

During the period from 1815-1870 Woolwich achieved its zenith. Over that period many large-scale reviews of troops and manoeuvres were held there. The artillery garrison numbered as many as 500! Guns manufactured at the Royal Factory in the Arsenal (down by the River Thames) were used on the Common "to batter down earthen walls or to aim at flagpoles erected at various ranges". Detailed meteorological data (wind direction only) was taken from the weather-vane which still adorns the West Wing of the Front Parade (see the high cupola to the left of the central arch in the accompanying photo).

Woolwich remained the principle station and the HQ of the Royal Artillery until about 1929. Due to increased range (and the closing-in of the civilian population around Woolwich) the live firing of guns was discontinued on the Common.

During World War II Woolwich was but a large transit camp. The Garrison Church (now a memorial to VC winners) and the Eastern Wing of the barracks were destroyed by bombs. One bomb hit the Mess but fizzled out in the basement and did little damage.

The RA Mess, which is the Headquarters Mess of the Modern Royal Regiment of Artillery, was completely renovated in 1966. It is one of the oldest Officers' Messes in the British Army, having been first established in 1777 before moving to its present site in 1803 (see the accompanying photos). The Dining Room is proudly and tastefully furnished much as it was in Georgian Times. The mirrors and the side tables are original. The chandeliers date from 1819. It is believed that George IV donated the centre chandelier in 1829.

Some significant dates in the current history of the Mess are:

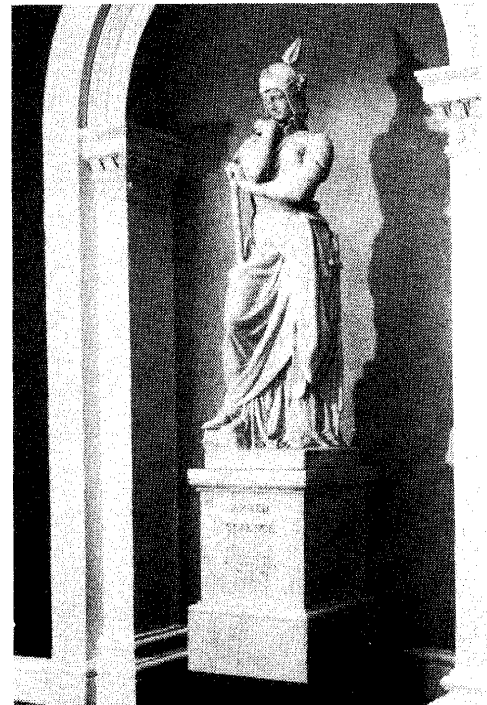
7 Dec 1950 — HM King George VI dined in the Mess and during the evening expressed his wish to change his title from Colonel-in-Chief to Captain-General of the Regiment.

27 Mar 1969 — Her Majesty The Queen visited the Regiment at Woolwich and had lunch in the Mess.

4 Nov 1976 — Her Majesty The Queen dined in the RA Mess (See accompanying photo).

Guests often ask who or what is the large marble statue in the breakfast room. It is *Armed Science*, and was designed and presented by Colonel Shafto Adair, CO of the Suffolk Artillery Militia, in 1855.

Of interest too is the statuette of St Barbara which is in the main entrance hall. It was formerly in Hitler's house in Munich. Lt-Gen Richard W Owen, US Army Artillery, presented it to the Mess in 1949.



Armed Science (nearly life size) donated to the Mess in 1855.

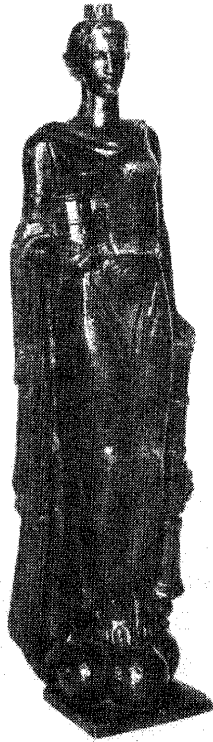
EXCHANGE OFFICER/HEADQUARTERS, DIRECTOR ROYAL ARTILLERY

Since the post was first established in the early 1950s there has been a Canadian Gunner Officer in a GSO 2 (called SO in Canada) position at HQ DRA.

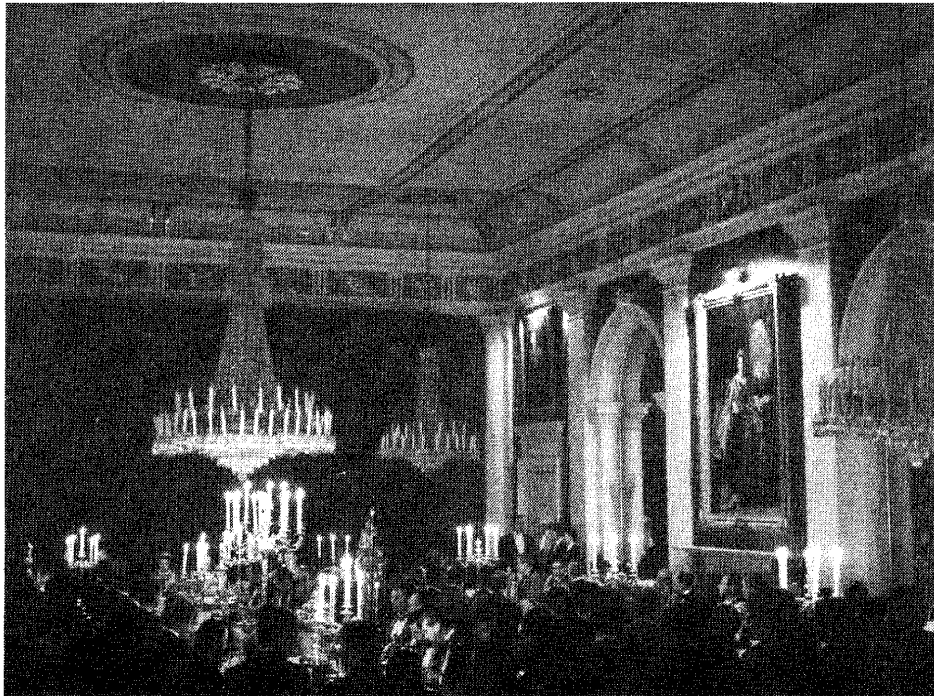
The Headquarters has been at Woolwich only since 1964. Before that time it was in London in the traditional "Old War Office" at Whitehall.

A list of the Canadian Exchange Officers who have served at HQ DRA is as follows:

Major G N Chomers	?
Major J P Beer, MBE, CD	1954-1956
Major J C Whalley CD	1956-1958
Major R N McKay CD	1958-1960
Major W E Lee CD	1960-1962
Major D M MacDonald CD	1962-1964
Major G H Howitt MC CD	1964-1967
Major S P Hunter CD	1967-1969
Major P A White CD	1969-1971
Major M J Sadler CD	1971-1973
Major D D Snow CD	1973-1975
Major E B MacLatchy CD	1975-1977
Major D A Elrick CD	1977-



Statue of St Barbara which once belonged to Adolph Hitler (about 2 feet high).



The Dining Room on the evening of 4 Nov 76 when Her Majesty The Queen (clearly visible lower left of picture) dined with members of the Mess.

2 RCHA



2 RCHA Activities

INTRODUCTION

1977 was a year of great change for the Second Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery. The Regiment started the year with three wheeled field batteries: D and E Batteries were equipped with C1s while T Battery, although designated as an Air Defence Battery, was equipped with L5s. However, the Regiment's inclusion in the Special Service Force (SSF) brought with it a change in role which required restructuring, re-equipping and retraining.

The SSF was created on 1 Apr 77 as a quick reaction or "fire brigade" type formation to meet both internal and external threats to Canadian national and international interests. The key phrases in this concept are "quick reaction" and "internal and external". As such, the SSF was formed as a light airborne/airportable force from elements of 2 Combat Group and the Canadian Airborne Regiment.

2 RCHA, therefore, was restructured to become a Light Regiment of two L5 gun batteries and an Air Defence (Blowpipe) Troop. In particular:

- a. D Battery resumed the AMF(L) role which it had formerly held prior to 3 RCHA and subsequently re-equipped as a tracked, air-portable L5 battery;
- b. E Battery, with the move of the Canadian Airborne Regiment to Petawawa, became E Battery (Para) and equipped as a wheeled, airborne L5 battery;
- c. T Battery was deactivated and from it formed the 2 RCHA Air Defence Troop; and
- d. as a bonus made possible by the continuing large influx of new gunners, a Survey Troop was created.

In addition to the training required to effect the above restructure, the Regiment has carried out a large amount of gunner training for other units of the SSF without neglecting its "normal" requirements of TQ 3 and higher level training, militia support, extra regimental and career courses, physical fitness, winter indoctrination, battle group exercises and support to the SSF Training Centre, CAS and NDHQ.

All of this has meant that training during 1977 has been particularly varied, interesting and challenging.

EXERCISE PERFECT SEASON

The Regiment spent the first half of January conducting winter training in preparation for Exercise PERFECT SEASON, a 2 Combat Group exercise held from 20 to 28 Jan. 2 RCHA provided the enemy force of one company, control and umpire staff, some brigade HQ staff and FOOs for the "blue" forces.

The exercise was conducted in two phases, Exercise LEAD MACE, in which our enemy company opposed 3 RCR and Exercise CARBON SPEAR in which 8 CH was opposed. The gunners demonstrated their prowess in both phases, for immediately following the deployment of our enemy force on 20 January, raiding parties were sent out and "the hour of fear began in the minds of the opposing force." Our "red" force attacked relentlessly and showed our foes that we were strong yet sympathetic, for the opposition gave in to our continuing penetration and asked us for assistance. Acting upon our opponents' call for aid, we dispatched a crew to pick up opposing personnel who were so embittered and tired that they could go no further.

ANNUAL HISTORIC HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

The weekend of 11-13 February saw the Regiment send a saluting detachment and a hockey team to the Annual Historic Hockey Tournament in Kingston, Ontario. Games are played on the ice of Kingston Harbour and use the original rules, no padding, a soft square puck and old-style rounded sticks. In 1976, 2 RCHA won the tournament, breaking RMC's five-year winning streak. This year, alas, RMC won again, but on total goals scored only, as each team had one win and one loss. The scores were: RCHA over Queen's 2-0; Queen's over RMC 2-1; and RMC over RCHA 4-0.

BASE SPORTS WEEK

Base Petawawa Sports Week was held from 28 February to 4 March. The Regiment did well in curling



Gunner W.E. Young being presented his Artillery Ascot by his father, WO H.W. Young, following the graduation of M Troop.

and volleyball, but its most notable success was in cross-country skiing where Lt Ray Kokkonen took first place in both the 17 km and 5 km open classes while Sgt Nasadyk, Sgt Parsons and Gnr Simard placed first, second and third respectively in the 17 km Military Class.

IG COURSE SHOOTING

Periodically throughout each year 2 RCHA is called upon to carry out firing in support of CAS IG and Fire Planning courses. Such was the case from 27 March - 2 April when the Regiment supported IG Course 7601. In preparation for the student I's G, the Regiment began practising on 21 February, carrying out a number of battery and regimental exercises as well as spending three days firing for its own Basic Technician Course 7701.



2 RCHA Basic Arty Tech Course 7701



Gunners practising Chinese dining during a lull in IG course shooting, Mar 77.

During the shooting from 29 March to 2 April the Regiment was joined by the 1 RCR Mortar Platoon and CF5s from the 433e ETAC so, as is usual when supporting the CAS Artillery courses which come to Petawawa, we had an excellent opportunity to practise FAC'ing and Fire Planning.

EXERCISE PACEMAKER

Much of April was spent preparing for the Regimental Practice Camp, Exercise PACEMAKER, which was held in Gagetown during May.

Advance parties departed Petawawa on 29 April with the Main Body arriving in Gagetown on 5 May. The exercise began under clear skies and with almost tropical temperatures, but before the month was half over, the Regiment had experienced every type of weather including January blizzards.

Training was extensive with an emphasis on winning RHQ Battery vehicles out of bogs, and long, circuitous night moves. Towards the end of the exercise, Recce officers knew that whenever the ration vehicle was finally coming into sight it was time to take out a fresh Movement Orders Proforma and head for the nearest radio.

Local Defence and Chemical Warfare were by no means neglected. More than once, batteries received calls from C/S O requesting that the "Bricklinlanders" (who disguised themselves by wearing RCR Flashes) who had caused the disturbance the night before be released. Early in the exercise it was noticed that appearances by the DCO, Maj Tattersall, were associated with streaming eyes, gagging gunners, and cries of "GAS, GAS, G—COUGH!" Later on, gunners could be observed nervously playing with their respirator cases whenever "The Iron Duke" was seen in the area.

Eventually the enemy BRICKLINLAND forces were beaten back out of BLUELAND and the Regiment could take time to feast on fiddleheads, fight forest fires and carry out inter-battery competitions and regimental technical shooting. It was during the tech shooting on 24 May 77 that T Battery fired its last round before deactivation on 11 June 77.

The results of the inter-battery competitions were as follows:

- a. No's 1 Open Action —
Sgt H.W. McNaughton
and Detachment (E Bty)
- b. Quick Action — Lt C.L. Cotter (TC D)
2/Lt E.W. Gagnon (CPO D)
WO R. Butterworth (Tech WO)
- c. Best OP — C/S G32 — Lt R.J. Kokkonen
Sgt Byers
Gnr Finney
Gnr Beauchamp
Gnr Marner



Parade 11 Jun 77 – Col J.A. Cotter, D Arty, inspects D Bty.

L to R – BSM Jacobs, Maj J.R. Pleasance, LCol J.C. Fleming, Col Cotter, Gnrs Evans, Rabudal, Lahey and Walsh.

MOUNTED PARADE AND FAMILY DAY – 11 JUNE 77

Soon after its return from Gagetown the Regiment held its last parade in a three field battery configuration. The parade marked the reacquisition of the AMF(L) role by D Battery, the acquisition of the PARA role by E Battery and the deactivation of T Battery. It was also the last regimental parade for the DCO, Maj J.E.R. Tattersall (posted to NDHQ); BC E, Maj D.G. Schott (posted to UN Supervisory Staff, Pakistan); and BCT, Maj D.A. Elrick (posted to DRA London, England).

During the parade BGen A.G. Christie, presented CDs to Sgt D.R. Croucher and Sgt D.A. MacKinnon and clasps to the CD to MBdr Preshyon, Sgt K.G. Marks and MWO C.F. Pollock. He also presented Gnr Robinson of the Survey Troop with the trophy for the Best Gunner in the Regiment. Col J.A. Cotter, the Reviewing Officer, made the awards for the inter-battery competitions held earlier at Gagetown. Finally, LCol J.C. Fleming, CO 2 RCHA, announced the winner of the Roberts Trophy for the Best Battery All Round to be E Bty and Maj Schott came forward to receive the trophy for his battery.

Following the parade a Family Day was held at the Community Beach. This function was blessed by fine weather and a much-appreciated concert by the RCA Band.

T BATTERY – END OF MISSION

T Battery's history is best summarized by the battery's last routine order:

T BTY 2 RCHA ROUTINE ORDERS BY MAJOR D.A. ELRICK BATTERY COMMANDER

CRB PETAWAWA, ONT 10 JUN 77 No. 245

BATTERY COMMANDER'S MESSAGE

T Battery 2 RCHA was reactivated 12 Dec 75 and will be deactivated 11 Jun 77. On 12 Dec 75 there were four people in the battery and now we are at full strength. During the intervening period 171 personnel have served in T Battery.

In eighteen months the battery has been organized in four different configurations and concurrently has laid the groundwork for the Air Defence Troop which will be formed from the battery. Ninety-three soldiers have been trained or partially trained to TQ3 standard and beyond. Despite the numerous changes in our organization and role, and the inherent frustrations and difficulties experienced, you have performed effectively and in so doing, have contributed to the expansion of the regiment to nearly 500 men.

For those who have kept the faith in air defence, the transition to that role should be fast and smooth since a good number of Blowpipe operators have been trained, the continuation training facility is ready and the major equipments are available or soon will be. Exercise REFORGER 77 in Germany will be a good work-up.

It has been a pleasure for me to soldier with professionals and to see new soldiers and officers develop through stages from novice to an effective team.

Units are formed and disbanded to meet the requirements of the Army, just as individuals are posted from unit to unit. T Battery has served the Regiment well and has developed its own unique personality in the process. Wherever you are next to serve, take with you the T Battery esprit de corps and my personal best wishes for the future. Good shooting!



Last round fired by T Battery presented to BCT, Maj D.A. Elrick, by Gnr W.E. Young at the Regimental birthday celebration, 26 May 77.

SUMMER ACTIVITIES

Much of the summer was taken up with support to militia courses and, during August, a block leave period.

2 RCHA was responsible for setting up the Mattawa Camp for the Central Militia Area Rank and Trades School and various national militia courses. This required the erection of a large amount of tentage and kept many members of the Regiment busy for quite some time. When courses started in early July, 2 RCHA ran all the messes and provided instructors for many of the courses, most notably the Second Lieutenant Qualifying Course for which the complete instructional staff was provided.

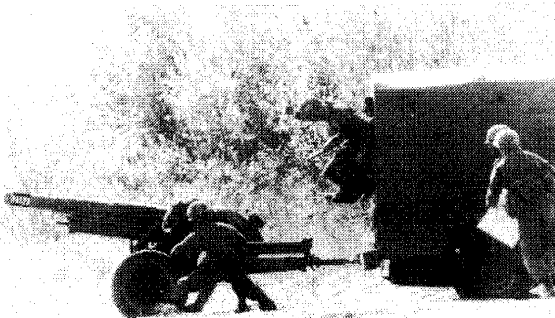
SSF PARADE

The inaugural parade of the Special Service Force was held on 8 Sep 77. Gen J.A. Dextraze, former Chief of Defence Staff was the Reviewing Officer. The parade and the all ranks reception which followed were attended by some 3,500 people including several members of the former First Special Service Force.

EXERCISE MOBILE WARRIOR

Exercise MOBILE WARRIOR, a demonstration of SSF equipment, weapons and capabilities, was conducted from 26 Sep to 4 Oct 77. Although the exercise was conducted primarily for students of the Canadian Forces Staff College who attended on 3 and 4 Oct, it provided an excellent opportunity for the members of the SSF to see their own force in action. Dependants did not miss out, as they were encouraged to attend the dress rehearsal on 28 and 29 Sep.

All units of the SSF took part in the exercise which included everything from preparation of Long Range Patrol Rations to daylight and night weapons fire effect demonstrations. A major emphasis was put on the airborne/airportable capability of the SSF with many demonstrations of helicopter deployment and resupply. 2 RCHA's participation included fire effects demonstrations, helicopter deployment, a quick action and various static displays. For those who took part or observed it was a very worthwhile experience.



Pistol gun on D Battery quick action demonstration for Ex Mobile Warrior.



Staff College student about to learn that earplugs are required when firing L5s during Ex Mobile Warrior.

EXERCISES QUICK SHAKE AND ROVING FIRE

From 24 to 28 Oct the Regiment conducted Exercise QUICK SHAKE in preparation for Exercise ROVING FIRE. 2 RCHA complete, Q Battery (5 RALC) and 1 RCR Mortar Platoon took part with assistance from 427 Tactical Helicopter Squadron. The helicopters provided air OPs and on two occasions transported D Battery. An interesting day was held on 28 Oct when the OP and gun end officers changed round. As many of the gun end officers can testify, this was highly beneficial for the FOOs as it had remarkable effects on their memories and made them much easier to get along with — at least for a while.

On 1 Nov the guns, mortars and helicopters were joined by CF5s for Ex ROVING FIRE which was conducted until 6 Nov in support of Fire Planning Course 7702. It was an interesting week in which some fire planning techniques "different" from those the Regiment was accustomed to were used. CPOs had a chance to sharpen their sense of clairvoyance in trying to anticipate which of the nine on call targets on the usual twelve serial fire plans was to be fired next.

On the FGA side of the house, the unit FACs directed the CF5s on the many airstrikes and thus maintained their currency.

D BATTERY AMF(L)

1977 saw a major change in the organization and mission of D Battery. On 13 Jun the battery reconfigured and re-equipped as a tracked, airportable L5 battery and on 1 Jul 77 was designated as the direct support battery for the Canadian AMF(L) Battalion Group whose task is to deploy to Northern Norway. In preparation for this role the battery participated in numerous field AMF(L) exercises which developed a closer association with 1 RCR (the Canadian AMF(L) Battalion). In addition, the battery sent personnel to England for Ex ARDENT GROUND, to Denmark for Ex ARROW EXPRESS, and to Norway for the Ex ARCTIC EXPRESS recce.

In addition, D Battery participated in all regimental exercises and provided instructors and students to both the Regimental School and the SSF Training Centre. The battery also conducted its own driver wheel, driver track, TQ 3 and L5 conversion courses.

During August and September the battery sent two FOO parties to the British Army Training Unit Suffield (BATUS) for Exercises MEDICINE MAN V and VI. The FOO parties attended for a month at a time: Lt Mike Popovich's G12 crew in August and Capt Terry Pond's G11 crew in September. The British Army rotates seven battalion groups, each consisting of two tank squadrons, one mechanized infantry company and one artillery (Abbot) battery, through Suffield each year from April to Oct. As this is the only area in the world in which the British Army can conduct live firing exercises on such a scale, they put the most value possible into the training. Our personnel were highly impressed by the exercises they took part in. Capt Pond stated that because of the use of live ammunition in attacks on real pieces of ground it was the most realistic training that he had ever seen, including Exercise Reforger serials.

As if all this wasn't enough, D Bty was tasked to provide marking teams and other support for the RCAA Annual Militia Artillery Competition. Five militia units from Central Militia Area fired their competitions at Petawawa during September and October. With the other concurrent commitments, some battery personnel went a month or more without a day off.

On the brighter side, during the year congratulations were made to Capt Andrew Creswell (BK D, Jul-Dec 77), our British exchange officer, on the birth of his son Richard on 18 Jul 77, and to Lt Mike Capstick on his marriage on 11 Jun, and to MWO C.W. Stickland on his marriage in New Brunswick just prior to Ex PACEMAKER. Congratulations for promotions were also made to: Lieutenants Mitton and Woloski; Sergeants Brydges, Day, Millman, Oliver and Venasse; and Bombardiers Wilkins and Horodecky.

The battery bade farewell to MWO Jacobs, Sergeants Day, Longphee and Cashin and Gunners Miller, Thorp, Walsh and Warren, all of whom were posted to 1 RCHA.

The battery's active schedule was concluded in December with the running of yet another Driver Track Course and preparations for Ex ARCTIC EXPRESS, the AMF exercise to be held in Norway during Feb-Mar 78.

E BATTERY (PARA)

On July 15, 1977 an important change took place in the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery with the disbanding of 1 AB Bty RCA as a unit and an amalgamation with the former E Battery 2 RCHA to form E Battery (Para).



C T P, E Bty (Para) being deployed by one Chinook chalk during Ex Mobile Warrior. Helicopter contains one L5, one jeep, and eighteen troop personnel. Two L5s and forty rounds are slung. Virtually the complete troop F ECH can be moved by one Chinook.

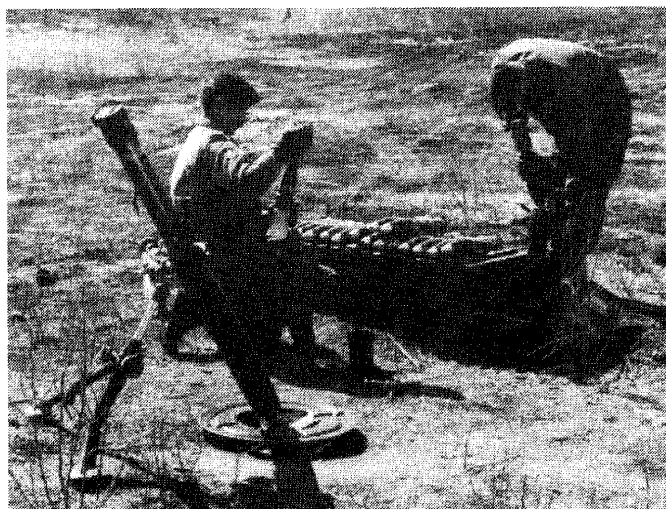
After the move of former 1 AB Bty personnel from Edmonton to Petawawa was over and the dust had settled, E Battery (Para) began setting up shop again, this time with more equipment and personnel and more support from the outside. The battery sent a large number of personnel away on Jump, Jump Master, Free Fall, Driver, Communicator, Combat Leader and Detachment Commander Courses to be even better trained for the new year.

Taskings, as well as everything else, increased. Ex MOBILE WARRIOR saw us deploy en masse by helicopter using one CH135 Huey and two CH147 Chinooks. Soon after that E Battery took part in Exercises Quick Shake and Roving Fire with the rest of the Regiment and Q Battery (5 RALC). During mid-November the big "E" sent a troop plus to Gegetown, this time supporting the school.

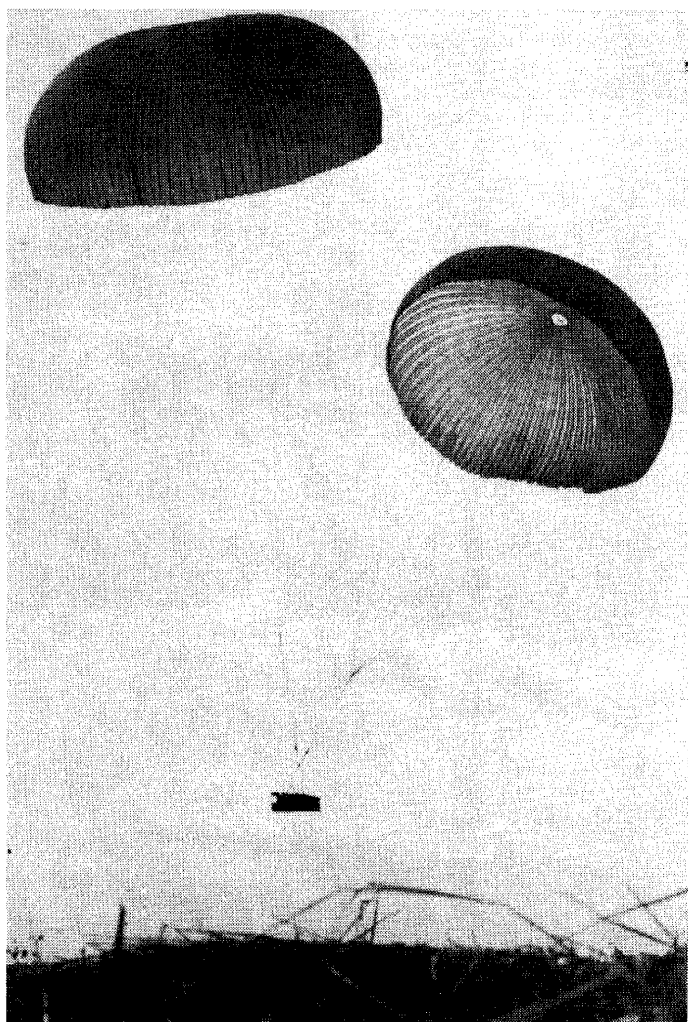
On 4 Dec the battery was bugged-out and a "Quick Rig" was commenced in Trenton for Ex RUNNING BARRAGE I. P-hour was 0830 hrs, 7 Dec in Borden and later in the day the battery moved by road to Meaford.

This exercise was particularly significant, as it was the first time that six guns had ever been dropped by a Canadian Airborne Artillery unit. Six guns, twenty-four toboggans and some ninety personnel were dropped for the exercise and upon arrival in Meaford, the battery began to dig in. Gun pits, CPs and personnel slit trenches were dug. Barbed wire, trip flares as well as other traps made for a well-organized defensive position.

The battery is still working on the familiar two-troop system with the intention to deploy to the field and effectively support both 1 and 2 AB Cdo of the Canadian Airborne Regiment. We still have twelve mortars — six per troop. With a little more time, the battery will be able to provide fire support and at the same time defend itself well locally with the infantry training it has obtained as an airborne sub-unit. The Airborne Gunners see many travels ahead in 1978 and look forward to the busy training calendar with enthusiasm. The Maroon Beret is alive and well in the Royal Regiment.



Sgt Bouchard and Gnr Harmsen of E Bty (Para) with an 81 mm mortar.



An L5 Pack How of E Bty (Para) being para dropped — suspended under two 100-foot cargo chutes.

AIR DEFENCE TROOP

Monday, 13 Jun 77 saw the formation of the 2 RCHA Blowpipe Troop. The majority of the troop came from the disbanded T Battery but it has grown to include former members of all parts of the Regiment. The forty-six air defenders are organized into a troop headquarters and three sections, one of which is para trained.

As with any new unit, the troop has not been without its troubles. At the time of its formation many required training in the area of air defence and the Blowpipe in particular. Much of the available information dated back to the days of AA Batteries and, therefore, was seriously out of date.

Since its formation the troop has carried out an extensive training program to bring all personnel up to date on current air defence doctrine. The majority of this training has been at CAS where basic and advanced Blowpipe training is carried out. As of 30 Nov, eighty per cent of the troop were qualified Blowpipe operators.

The troop has also taken an active part in regimental training where its important role has been realized through numerous deployments in defence of the gun batteries. Although not entirely accepted at first, the troop has now become a common sight when the rest of the Regiment is deployed. Also, exercises such as REFOGER 77 and STARFIRE I, conducted in Meaford, have widened the troop's air defence experience and knowledge.

The future holds a number of new training activities for the troop. The airborne section will continue to support E Bty (Para) and the Airborne Regiment on their numerous and varied tasks. Another part of the troop may be deploying with the AMF(L) forces to Northern

Europe in Feb-Mar 78. Helicopter deployment of the troop has been tried and will be perfected later in the training year.

The possibilities that exist for the air defence troop are too numerous to mention. Air Defence is young again in Canada and at this time "THE SKY IS THE LIMIT"

EX REFORGER 77

Fifteen members of 2 RCHA flexed their air defence muscles in Germany on Exercise REFORGER 77 from 9 to 24 Sep 77. Of the 70,000 troops involved, the 44-member Blowpipe Troop which deployed with 4 CMBG was but a small part but, from a Canadian air defence point of view, the 44 personnel were significant. For the first time a full-fledged Blowpipe Troop (configured on the future 1 RCHA Blowpipe Troop) deployed and participated tactically in a large-scale field exercise. The troop was organized into three sections — one section each provided by 2 RCHA, 3 RCHA and 5 RALC with Troop HQ split amongst the three units and CFE.



Ex Reforger 77 — Number Three Section listens intently to an American expert on TADDS (Target Alert Data Display Set).

Kneeling: Gnr Lucas. L to R: Gnr Carriere, MBdr Mabee, MBdr MacLeod, Gnr Lamoureux, MBdr Hill, Gnr Henebury, Gnr Finney, American instructor, Capt Beardmore, Capt Grinius (CTC Gagetown), MWO Game, Sgt Wilson.

The exercise saw the troop provide vital point protection for reserve bridge demolitions, brigade and battalion HQ and for combat teams. The troop worked with American Vulcan and Chaparral units and visited Hawk sites and the Divisional Airspace Management Element. In short, the troop saw many air defence equipments and aircraft that would normally be seen only in magazines.

The exercise was a tremendous experience for those who participated and a lot was learned that has to be digested and examined.

SURVEY SECTION

Since Jan 77, 2 RCHA has been moving towards having a true survey section. The first big step came in May 77 when eight candidates successfully completed Basic Survey Course 7701 in Gagetown. Upon completion of their course, the new surveyors were immediately employed as surveyors on the regimental gun camp, Ex PACEMAKER, at Gagetown.

Back in Petawawa, Sgt Nasadyk in preparation for PACEMAKER, had his hands full as he and two other surveyors had to prepare all the kit necessary to field five pairs, a computing centre and the TSM. Much to everyone's surprise, on the exercise, the brand new surveyors kept up with the constantly moving guns 99% of the time and sometimes even had the data waiting for them.

Since the initial surge of survey graduates, the section has been faced with several growing pains. Since the last big cut after unification, it has been hard to get some of the older gunners to believe in survey again. Another problem is convincing people that today surveyors can keep up with the batteries. This has been made possible by that great piece of kit, the Hewlett-Packard 67 Programmable Calculator.



Sgt Nasadyk keeping an eye on survey kit on display during Ex Mobile Warrior.

The Survey Section held Ex RETAKE from 27 Sep to 2 Oct 77 at the Meaford Range. On arrival survey pairs began setting up the fire base while the "old" RSO, Lt Ken Haeck, and the Survey Sergeant went on a recce of the ground to be covered during the exercise. Day two was the long one with finger troubles galore. The closed circuit traverse took a fair amount of time to complete because of this initial problem. The rest of the exercise went much better as the initial problems were solved and the gunners got back into the swing of things. The exercise was conducted under tactical conditions with night surveying and simulated sniper fire and gas contaminated areas included. After spending the week in the mud of Meaford, the opportunity to survey the R & R spots in nearby Owen Sound was welcomed by all.

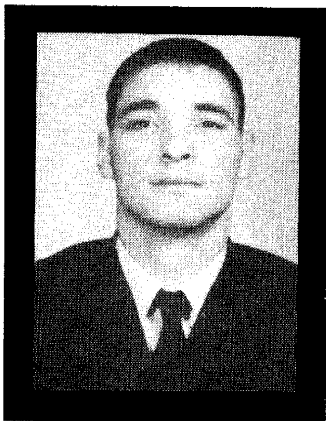
During the latter part of the year the surveyors were active providing survey for the various regimental exercises and attending driver and communicator courses. Four candidates will be sent on the Advanced Artillery Survey Course. The Survey Section is doing its best to show everyone that survey is not a lost specialty, but a necessary part of the Art of Gunnery.

CONCLUSION

The Second Regiment's activities during 1977 have been particularly varied and demanding. Although the objectives the Regiment set for itself were successfully accomplished, there was not time enough to do everything required for the full realization of our role. Much work remains to be done and all ranks are looking forward to another challenging year of training.

IN MEMORIAM

GNR FRED J. WALSH



During the year the Regiment mourned the loss of Gunner Fred Walsh. Gunner Walsh, of D Bty, died on 13 April 1977, while in Gagetown on the Basic Survey Course. He was buried in New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, on Saturday, 16 April. MARCOM, CFB Halifax provided a fifteen-man honour guard and the eight pallbearers, and visitors attended from Gagetown and Petawawa. Gunner Walsh is survived by his wife Joyce Ann and his son Jamie.

Gunner Walsh will be remembered by other members of the Regiment, not only as a good soldier, but as a good friend. As a soldier he worked hard, cheerfully doing tasks assigned to him and even volunteering for extra work if something needed to be done. He was a soldier many of the officers and the other gunners would like to have had beside them in time of crisis. In his two years in the army, he had gained the reputation of being dependable and honest, and for calling a spade a spade — he didn't mince words. He had many friends and was a good friend to all of them. He was always available to talk to and would go out of his way to help a person with his problems.

The Regiment will miss Gunner Walsh and will remember him for a long time to come.

BRIT-IANA

by Captain AJ Creswell RA
British Exchange Officer with 2 RCHA
Jul 76 - Jan 78

It all started one day in March 1976. I was contemplating the wall of my office at Larkhill looking forward to the imminent arrival of my new Chrysler Alpine Hatchback. I had recently been informed by AG 6 that I was to be posted to Hohne in Germany. To help swallow this bitter pill I had promised myself a new tax-free car. The phone rang. Would I like to go to Canada? Visions of mountains, lakes and brass monkies flashed before my eyes. "Yes!", I said, not having the faintest idea what I was letting myself in for.

Four months later I arrived in Petawawa and had my first disappointment. I didn't like maple syrup. I have since tried it several times but it continues to taste like a multigrade engine oil and I have had to admit defeat. However, it was during the second week of my tour that I realized that the worst of my fears were unfounded. I have never been a great linguist (for eight years I studied French at school and I am still totally unable to communicate in that language). Prior to my arrival I had been sent the Regimental Staff List but I had to wait some time before I met any of the officers. While in Montreal I discovered that Canadians bearing names such as Takahashi, Hidioglou, Kokkonen, Petryk, Popovich, Woroschuk, Woloski and Katynski do in fact speak English. This was a relief.

After 2nd Regiment had finished deterring terrorists in Montreal, it went on leave: all except me and Ruth — the regimental cleaning lady. Together we set about preparing a TQ 3 Course which I had been detailed to run. It took us about a week to discover that TQ stood for Trade Qualification. We painstakingly worked out what each student would be doing every second of the first six weeks. Of course I should have known that the Canadian Army would be no different from the British Army. Within twelve minutes of my BC returning from leave, everything had changed, and I learnt to operate only on a daily basis from then on.

It was on November 11, 1976 that I decided to "go native". I sold my Pontiac Astre and bought an Oldsmobile Delta 88 (with Air-455 cubic inches, 9 gallons to the mile). I tried hockey, but had to retire after accidentally scoring a goal against the Bombardiers. I tried curling at the Regimental Bonspiel and the team I was with won a trophy in spite of me. I tried broomball and nearly broke a leg. I had a Big Mac, and then another one. I learnt to say "Hi!" and I also learnt to smile anxiously every time someone said "Wait till it gets really cold!" I had to endure the latter until about mid-May the following spring — then I felt justified in saying it myself to new arrivals.

I had seen some lakes and in January the Brass Monkeys were in evidence. I decided that the first four months of winter were the worst. I remember spending some time tracking down an icy draught in my PMQ. Eventually I discovered my front storm door was jammed open by a rather thick leaflet entitled "101 ways to cut down on your fuel bills".

The spring saw me in Gagetown on our regimental practice camp. I did not believe it when I was told we were to drive 800 miles to do some shooting — let alone actually getting there and back without serious mishap. It was at Gagetown that I first met live lobsters "en masse" and in the space of five days experienced snow, sleet, hail, rain, mist and 95 degree temperatures.

By July I had seen everything except the mountains. I managed to get the Adjutant to sign a five-week leave pass (while he was on the phone) and then awaited the arrival of my new son. He duly arrived and two weeks later the Creswell family set off to find some mountains. After various adventures we eventually reached the Rockies. Their beauty and the rest of my family persuaded me that the Pacific could wait, so we stayed for ten bear-free days near Jasper. We returned via Montana and were fascinated by a stetson-covered gas-pump attendant who kept saying, "You BETCHA!!"

It is difficult to conclude an article such as this without being a bit serious. I would like to say how much both my wife and I have enjoyed our stay here and would like to thank you all for your generous hospitality and kindness.

See you all again in Europe — eh?



The Author and Friend.



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Pembroke regards
The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery
with respect and admiration.
May the neighbourly spirit existing between
PEMBROKE AND CFB PETAWAWA
continue to grow and flourish in
the years ahead.

**HENRY V. BROWN,
Mayor of Pembroke, Ontario
and
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A WAR OFFICE COMMISSION IN THE ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY/FIRST WORLD WAR

By Brigadier R.E.G. Roome (Ret'd.)

During much of the latter part of the Second World War I was D.A.G.O. and chairman of the Officers Selection Promotion Reclassification and Disposal Board of the Canadian Army. In my office in the now-demolished Bate building at N.D.H.Q. Ottawa, when discussing problems and procedures of officer selection, my mind often reverted to the early days of World War One and my own commissioning in the R.F.A. in 1915.

Here is that story which had its humorous and, to me, distressing moments —

I enlisted in February 1915 in Halifax in the 2nd Heavy Battery, Canadian Garrison Artillery. We were the Heavy Artillery Unit of the 2nd Division and were equipped with four 4.7 inch guns of South African vintage.

I was assigned special duties with the water cart to test all drinking water. I suppose college training qualified me for that "trade" as it would be termed today.

In June 1915 we sailed from Halifax, partially trained, and that summer completed training under canvas a short distance from Shorncliffe, England. I qualified as gunner and driver.

In August it became clear that the battery would be proceeding to France before too long. The firing battery was ordered to Wales for practice camp. With the drivers and horses I remained behind and was heartily fed up.

From time to time several of us gunners had talked about the possibility of getting a commission. There appeared little opportunity in our own Army, but we understood that several Canadians had been commissioned in the British Army. None of us had friends in England to advise or help us, but we learned that application forms could be had by writing to an address in London. I secured a set from that source. Through all our discussions the thought was uppermost, could a junior officer live on his pay in the British Army in war time? We rather gathered that we could, as pay was 6 shillings 6 pence per day plus uniform allowance and rations. However, this and other questions required definite answers so I determined to go to London and somehow, somewhere get those answers.

I applied for a short leave bus was turned down by the Captain in charge of the camp. Time was running out if anything was to be accomplished while we were in England so I went to London, (A.W.L.). At the local station I dodged the Military Police, while at Waterloo Station I got off the rear of the train. There I crawled under a fence and made my way to the Strand by a back street. Having some friends at Golders Green, I went there to be put up for a brief visit.

For several days I made little headway. No one that I was able to talk to could help me or answer my questions. I, therefore, decided to go direct to the War Office. But how? During this time if I went down town I had to keep a sharp lookout not to be picked up by the Military Police, who had London pretty well covered. One morning I went down to Westminster and along the Embankment to where a short street led past a small rear entrance to the War Office. Stepping into the entry I saw a W.O. sitting at a table with several clerks and Boy Scouts around. I approached the table, and I think, took my cap off. The W.O. asked me what I wanted, to which I replied that I wished to see an officer in the department granting commissions in the Royal Artillery. "You are not allowed in here" he said, "I can't do anything for you." I remember handing him my application forms partly filled in, which he glanced at and then looked at me, sizing me up, I suppose. "Come back here this afternoon at two o'clock and I'll send you up," he said. I thanked him and got out quickly before he changed his mind.

Crossing Whitehall, I went through the Horse Guards when I spotted two Canadian Military Police in the distance. From pure fright I took to my heels and raced up to Green Park and then walked to Marble Arch. There in a quiet restaurant, I had a bite of lunch after which I slowly and warily made my way back to the Embankment, and at two o'clock to the entrance and my friend, if a W.O. could be termed the friend of a gunner in those days. He was as good as his word, and called a Boy Scout to guide me to the proper officer. I was also given an identification card so that I could make my way out after my business was completed.

The inside of the War Office was very much alive as we went along corridors and upstairs. Finally my guide stopped at the tail end of a queue of civilians, lined up before an officer seated at a table near a door. The Boy Scout left me there. All this time I had carried my cap so as to avoid saluting, the many officers passed in the corridors. It took some time for those in front of me to be interviewed. Finally I was next and having put my cap on, I stepped to the table with the application forms in my hand. Saluting, I said that I was seeking a commission in the Royal Field Artillery. My luck was in. The officer was an Australian, a Major Brown who had been attending the staff course at Camberley when the war broke out. He was now seconded for temporary duty to the Adjutant-General's Branch. All this he told me after numerous questions as to education, army experience, pre-war soldiering, etc. He seemed particularly anxious to know why I wished the Field Artillery and not the Garrison Artillery, in which I presently was. To this I replied that I would prefer the quicker action of 18 pounders to the heavier guns. Finally he asked if I could get two field officers to sign the recommendations required to complete the application forms. I said I could. He handed me back the forms at the same time giving me his private address to which to return them to him when completed. This, he said, would save any delay which might happen if the papers went to the War Office. He wished me luck and I left, walking on air.

After making my way out of the War Office by the main entrance, I was faced with these problems. How to get a train from Waterloo to Shorncliffe, find the 7th Infantry Brigade Camp and the 25th Battalion lines, where I knew several officers of Major's rank. Then, having secured the signatures, get the completed forms mailed. Do all this without being stopped and asked for a non-existent leave pass. It all went off smoothly and I remember with what a sigh of relief I dropped that letter into a post box.

Now I was under the necessity of returning to my unit as that was the only address I had in England. I reported to the N.C.O. of the guard and was put under arrest.

(In the Spring of 1942 while my field Regiment was in Eastbourne area of South England I had occasion to visit Shorncliffe. From there I instructed my driver to go to Westenhanger. I located the field in which we had had our lines in 1915, and the corner where the guard tent stood that I slept in that night. I didn't explain more to my driver than the fact I had been under canvas there in the first World War.)

The next day I was for office, or orderly room, as it is better known today. The Captain in command of the battery ammunition column was in charge of the camp, and I was paraded before him. This was my first offence and I rather enjoyed the experience. It was a little difficult to explain to the Captain who was a French-speaking Canadian from Levis, P.Q. why I had been away five days. At length I said that I would take his punishment. In halting English he said "We can't have this thing going on. I will have to give you something. I will give you seven days confinement to camp."

With several other wayward troops I answered defaulters call and did kitchen fatigues, etc. On the fourth day things began to happen. The battery returned by rail from Wales. The C.O., a Lieutenant-Colonel, was relieved of his command and Major --- of Montreal succeeded him. Orders were received for the battery to embark for France two or three days later.

That afternoon while peeling potatoes in the kitchen, the office clerk came to me saying that the Battery Captain wanted to see me in his tent. I reported immediately when he explained that the Colonel had shown him an official letter from the War Office advising that I was being gazetted a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery. He also told me that the Colonel must have put the letter in his pocket, and he was afraid that he had left immediately on furlough and taken it with him. However, he would have a careful search made and talk to the new Battery Commander.

Then began a further chapter of events that sounds like a story in fiction. It was only too true that the papers had disappeared with the Colonel. He had left no address, and it was presumed that he was drowning his disappointment at losing his command.

The next morning I was called into the Major's office where after a few questions he asked me what I wanted to do. Go to France with the battery leaving in two days or stay behind at the depot and await the Colonel's return in three weeks time? It was quite a decision to make. Everyone was anxious to get to France before the War was over, which we thought would be soon. Also all one's pals were going with the unit, etc., etc. However, I decided, after talking again to the Battery Captain, to stay. Fortunately the Captain who had given me punishment was being left behind at the depot and I could always refer my case to him.

The balance of my punishment was cancelled, and I have often wondered where there is another case on record of an officer in the British Army being a defaulter in the Canadian Army.

When the battery pulled out I was given charge of the dozen or so other ranks left behind for various reasons, with instructions to clean up camp, return surplus stores and report to the Depot upon completion. This was a thankless job. Most of the battery duds were in this party and some were senior to me. I'm afraid that saleable articles, principally boots, remaining in the Q.M stores soon disappeared. A fair job was made of cleaning the camp and then the party reported to the Depot in Shorncliffe.

Having been left behind as duds or undesirables we were immediately given the dirty work to do at the barracks. The Depot B.S.M. seemed to take delight in picking on us. I decided to ask to be paraded before the B.C. and approached the B.S.M but, as I didn't care to explain things to him, he refused. My only alternative was to be paraded as a prisoner.

The following morning I appeared on parade with alternate brass buttons dull and dirty. When the B.S.M. came to me he exploded. "Where did you get that rainbow effect?" "Take his name, Sergeant!" "He's for office at 10 o'clock." That, of course, was what I wanted. When paraded, I requested permission to tell my story, which I did briefly, referring the Major to the ex-ammunition column Captain for corroboration. The B.C. dismissed the case saying that he would send for me later.

That afternoon I was called to the office and told by the Major that he accepted my story, but that it would be at least two weeks before the Colonel returned from leave, what did I want to do in the meantime? I requested leave saying that I would stay in Shorncliffe and keep in touch with Captain ---. This was agreed to so I engaged a room in the city, purchased a suit of civilian clothes, and waited. I made a trip to London, and generally saw the sights, enjoying my liberty. Several times I had to accept the "white feather" from ladies, which I did with good grace.

Approximately two weeks later a message came to my room for me to see Captain G---. I found him in his quarters where he gave me the official War Office letter, which, as expected, had been reposing for three weeks in the pocket of the Colonel's British Warm.

How my feelings were relieved as I read the details of appointment, posting, etc., and the financial particulars. As of September 6, 1915 (it was now the end of the month) I was gazetted a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery (Special Reserve). I was credited at Cox and Co. the official bank of the R.A., with 50 pound uniform allowance, plus one month's pay at 6 shillings and 6 pence per day. Instructions were attached to the effect that I should outfit myself immediately and report at the earliest to the Royal Field Artillery, Reserve Brigade at Weedon, Northampton. A warrant for rail transportation from Westenhagen to Weedon, via London was also attached.

No tailor in Shorncliffe could fit me out for two weeks, which I discovered was quite good for those hectic days. Naturally I was concerned at this further delay, which meant that I would be at least a month late reporting for duty. However, there was nothing to do but put in the time. I had no other worries. I drew my Canadian pay for the 5 weeks and also had a nice credit at Cox & Co. including a second month's pay. I have often wondered how the Canadian Army struck me off strength and if any paymaster had to explain my over-payment.

I went to London and picked up my cheque book from Cox and Company, and purchased certain items of kit not available in Shorncliffe or Folkeston.

Finally my uniforms were ready, and what a pleasant feeling it was to say goodbye to the Depot and then jump from civilian clothes into uniform and board a first class coach, with other officers, for London.

The Adjutant at the Reserve Brigade was bloody sceptical when I explained my tardiness in reporting, but by this time I had a somewhat convincing story and had enough documents to show that I was not exaggerating. Fortunately everyone was in such a frenzy at the Brigade that I slipped into a training squad of recently gazetted 2nd Lieutenants and was accepted without too many questions.

We did our gun drill on mock-up wooden guns with dial sights of an ancient mark. Riding school took up much of our training time, as we had very little equipment to work with.

Six weeks after joining, most of us were in France, where we completed our officer training with batteries in action at Ypres.

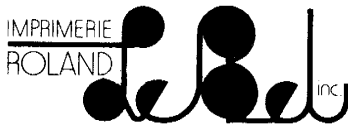
Do you wonder that in my office at N.D.H.Q. my thoughts would often slip back to 1915. More especially when I made a visit to War Office Selection Boards in 1944 to compare British methods of officer selection with ours, did I relive some of those hours of September 1915.

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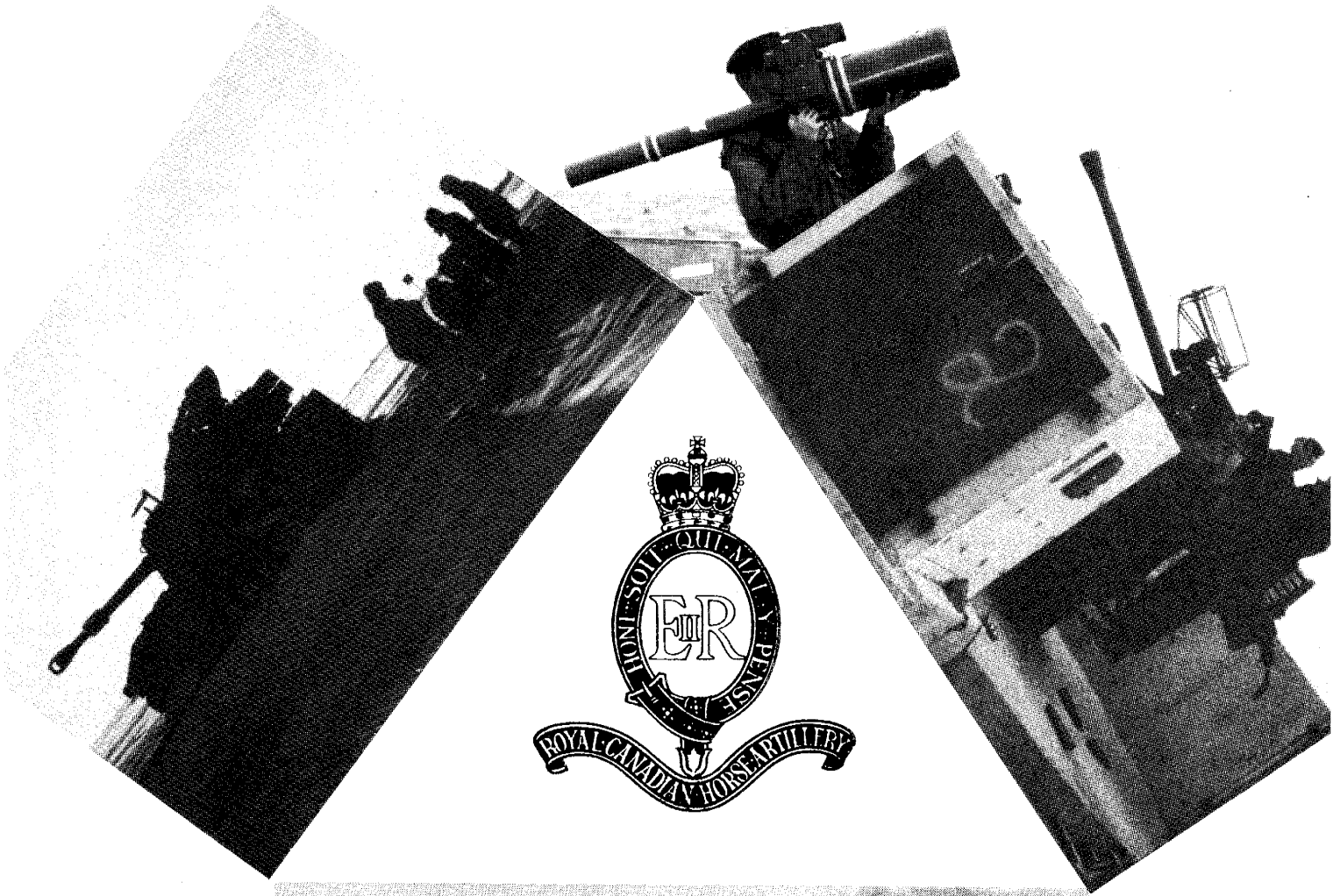


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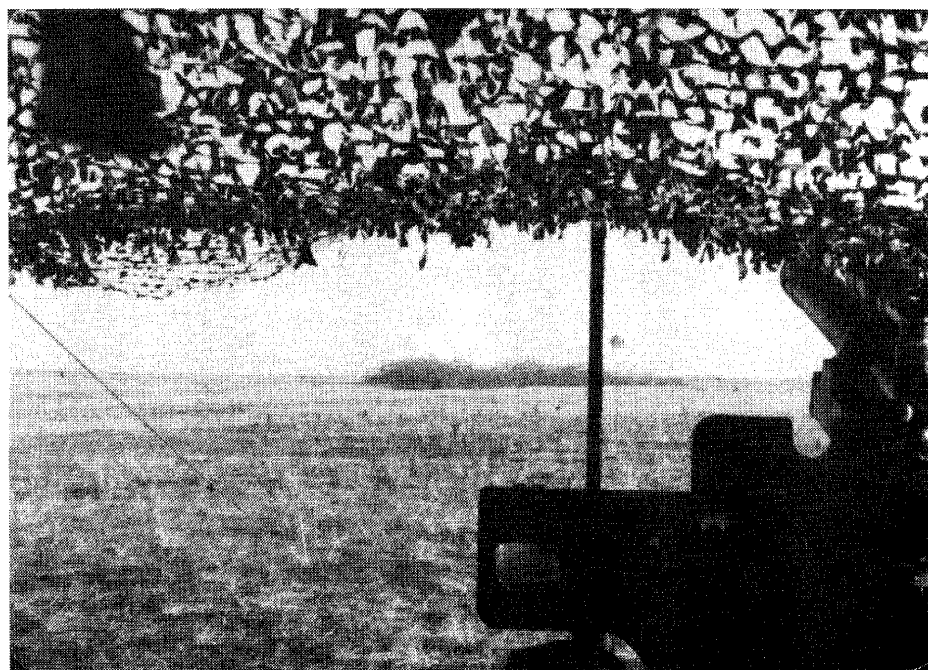
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3 RCHA



3 RCHA Activities



The year 1977 proved to be one of the busiest in the history of 3 RCHA. The Regiment began the year equipped with two batteries of 105 mm C1s and one battery of 105 mm L5s. It ended the year with two batteries of M109A1s and a Blowpipe-equipped Air Defence Battery. During the year the Regiment acquired a new CO, and new DCO and every battery acquired a new BC.

On the training side, 3 RCHA conducted a spring practice camp, participated in the normal 1 CBG exercises and the WAINCON concentration, sent FOO parties to participate in BATUS Training at Suffield, provided artillery support to German Training in Shilo, lent major support to the artillery Militia National Rank Qualifying School in Shilo and trained several batteries worth of TQ3 Artillerymen. Of course, in addition to this, the Regiment participated in its fair share of ceremonial commitments, ranging from providing a Saluting Troop for Prince Charles' visit to Calgary to hosting the annual RCAA conference in Shilo.

JANUARY

As in former years, the new year saw 3 RCHA preparing to send one of its batteries on the annual 1 CBG winter exercise, Exercise Rapiet Thrust V.

EXERCISE RAPIET THRUST V

In early January, G Battery moved by air from Brandon to Wainwright to support 3 PPCLI on Exercise Rapiet Thrust V. The air move was most successful and brought the battery compliments on the professionalism of its personnel throughout the operation. In our turn, we should like to compliment our Air Command comrades

for the efficiency with which they transported us to the snows of Wainwright.

The exercise itself which lasted from 15 Jan to 22 Jan was a joint 1 CBG Cdn Airborne Regt exercise in which 3 PPCLI was required to conduct a link-up operation with airborne forces after the latter had jumped in to secure an objective behind enemy lines. The exercise was of excellent training value for the battery. Because most movement by the infantry was on foot the guns were only required to move three times but much valuable experience was gained on how one lives and moves in winter operations.

For the FOO parties, the exercise was a very busy time. Moving with the infantry, often on foot, the FOO parties became extremely familiar, first-hand, with the old cries "left flanking" or "right flanking".

All in all for G Battery, it was a most successful exercise, due in no small measure to the tireless efforts of the battery's non-gunners, such as the maintenance section who kept the equipment running and the cooks who managed to supplement the IRPs with a hot meal each day.

The February-March period saw major emphasis placed on individual training as 3 RCHA conducted a regimental school to train technicians and provide TQ4 and 5 upgrading. In mid-March this training culminated in a joint four-day live firing exercise with 408 Sqn in which the gunners put their new skills to practise while the pilots conducted air OP refresher training.

March also saw the first of the organizational changes which the batteries went through in 1977. On 2



*LAYING THE 105MM C1
FOR THE LAST ROUND*

*Sgt Fawcett making a final check before reporting ready.
Sgt Fawcett was given the honor of firing U Battery's last
round as he is retiring 28 Mar 77.*



LAST ROUND PRESENTATION

*Sgt Fawcett making the presentation of the last round
fired by U Battery 3 RCHA from a 105mm C1 howitzer.
Accepting is Major O'Banion, B.C. of U Battery. Also
present are other members of U Battery.*

March U Battery fired its last rounds as a 105 mm C1 battery and two days later turned its 105mm C1s in. The battery had been an air defence battery on paper since last 1975 and continued to field a gun battery while awaiting its Blowpipes. By early 1977 sufficient Blowpipe equipment became available for the battery to concentrate full-time on its new role.

With the end of winter came the first major regimental training period, the spring practice camp, Exercise Limber Gunner III.



EXERCISE LIMBER GUNNER III

3 RCHA conducted its annual spring practice camp, Exercise Limber Gunner III during the period 4-27 April. In keeping with the 1 CBG training plan emphasis was placed on close support of a brigade group in offensive operations. The exercise was divided into two phases — battery level training during the period 4-22 April and then regimental level training during the period 23-27 April which included a regimental technical shooting day and a CO's exercise.

U Battery, then extensively involved in converting to its air defence role, did not participate.

J Battery, which was in the process of relinquishing its AMF (L) commitment was re-equipped with 105 mm C1s just before the exercise. This was the first of two re-equipments for J Battery as later in the year the battery changed to M109A1s.

It is no exaggeration to say that Exercise Limber Gunner III drew support from coast to coast. Outside participants included the mortar platoons of 2 PPCLI and 3 PPCLI, which were placed under command of their affiliated batteries, LOHs from 408 Sqn, a transport section from 1 Svc Bn and an IG team from CAS.



LCol RG Hurley watching the 2 PPCLI MFC's adjust a Tgt for a fire plan.



Capt W Douglas passes fire orders to his Sig.



Capt WD Welykholowa and MBdr J Bradley shooting a quick fire plan with J Bty.

As the regiment had a large number of newly trained and inexperienced personnel training began with batteries conducting work-up training from Base Shilo, but the last half of the practice camp saw the Regiment deployed to a field bivouac area. Under sunny skies and temperatures well over 20 degrees C all ranks, many of whom had never spent any extended time living in the field, quickly mastered the finer points of making oneself comfortable. Then it was on with an intensive programme of artillery training.

In keeping with the stress on offensive operations, emphasis was placed on fire and movement and fire planning. The FOOs, only one of whom had real experience in that position, quickly learned that the three most important pieces of equipment for a FOO were binoculars, radio and shovel. A common utterance from BC J's slit trench was "Welykholowa, get back in your hole and dig deeper, I can still see your antenna." Under the tutelage of their BC's and the IG, Capt Jeffery, the OP Parties learned quickly and by the end of the practice camp, each FOO had at least 15 fire plans under his belt.

A highlight of the practice camp was the technical shooting day during which several seldom-used procedures such as registration by cross observation and airburst fixation were practised.

During the exercise the administrative and logistical aspects were not ignored. With the support of the 1 Svc Bn transport section realistic tactical DPs were conducted nightly.

In addition to the outside participants already noted the Regiment played host to the Commander 1 CBG, BGen St Aubin, during the period 24-26 April. The Commander visited each battery's guns and OPs during his stay in Shilo.

The exercise culminated in the CO's exercise which gave everyone an opportunity to practise their newly mastered skills. After the traditional BC's fire plans the Regiment returned from the field on 26 April having completed a very successful month of training.

A week after its return from practice camp the Regiment underwent its annual commander's inspection by BGen St. Aubin. Then, two weeks after this, the Regiment less U Battery deployed to Wainwright to attend the 1 CBG WAINCON 77 concentration.



Maj LTB Mintz, BCJ, giving a TGT to Sgt Holland and Sgt McLeod, the 2 PPCLI MFC's.



LCol RG Hurley and Maj BTN McGrath discuss an upcoming engagement.

WAINCON 77

3 RCHA participated in WAINCON 77 during the period 18 May - 15 June. Regimental participation consisted of RHQ, G Battery and J Battery. U Battery which was still engaged in air defence conversion training remained in Shilo.

Initially, it appeared that the Regiment might spend more time fighting forest fires than firing guns. 2 PPCLI had been called out to fight serious forest fires in northern Saskatchewan in mid-May and up until four hours before the Regimental road party left for Wainwright, it was planned to send G Battery to relieve them. Fortunately, at the last minute, heavy rains checked the fires and cancelled G Battery's northern vacation.

On arrival in Wainwright the Regiment established a bivouac area on White Route, one km west of the Czar Road. All ranks quickly put their skills learned on practice camp to good use in establishing accommodations which if not equipped with all the comforts of home, were a reasonable facsimile. The officers' mess even boasted a piano at one point (until the PMC of the Wainwright Officers' Mess tracked it down).

Within 1 CBG emphasis was placed on offensive operations at the company and battalion level. 3 RCHA devoted most of its time to providing artillery support to the four infantry battalions, one of which was British, and the LDSH (RC).

On arrival in Wainwright, one of the first orders of business was the annual regimental competitions which were held on 25 May. G Battery won the Quick Action and COP's Open Action competitions while Sgt Woolf of J Battery won the NO 1's Direct Shoot competition.

After the competitions, batteries settled into a programme of individual training, NBCW refresher, annual classification alternating with live firing and dry FTXs in

support of other units. J Battery also completed its 2 x 10 mile march.

BC and FOO parties were kept busy supporting battalion FTXs. FOO parties and gun batteries supported the live platoon battle run on which every platoon in the brigade at Wainwright was exercised. The pace of training was broken by a fire power demonstration, including infantry, anti-tank, artillery and air weapons as well as engineer demolitions and by a brigade parade on 1 June which was held on the occasion of LGen J. Chouniard's farewell visit as Commander FMC.

After a successful concentration under almost ideal weather conditions, the Regiment returned to Shilo on 15 June.

The summer period saw no let-up in the pace of activity. On the training side, 3 RCHA provided FOO parties to participate in two serials of Exercise Medicine Man at the British Army Training Establishment at CFB Suffield. In Shilo, G Battery provided live firing support for two serials of German training. Also in Shilo, the Regiment provided substantial support in the form of instructors, staff and equipment to the Militia Artillery National Rank Qualifying School.

EX MEDICINE MAN III AND IV

The Medicine Man series of exercises are battle group level exercises conducted by the British Army at the British Army Training Unit at CFB Suffield. This year combat teams from 1 CBG participated in three of these BATUs serials and 3 RCHA provided support in the form of OP vehicles for all serials in which Canadians participated, as well as FOO parties for two serials.

On Exercise Medicine Man III, 22 June - 12 July, Capt Doug Welykholowa and his party from J Bty worked with A Company 2 PPCLI which formed the basis of the fourth combat team of a battle group which included a company of 1 Cheshires and two tank squadrons, one from the Royal Dragoon Guards and the other from the 17/21 Lancers. Supporting the battle group was 52 Niagara Battery RA.

On Exercise Medicine Man IV, 18 July - 5 August, Lt Dave Read's party from G Battery worked with B Company 3 PPCLI. Others in the battle group were a company of the Irish Guards and two squadrons of 4 Royal Tank Regiment. Artillery support was provided by 159 Battery RA.

Each Medicine Man serial consisted of a build-up and familiarization period followed by three two-day exercises each of which emphasized a particular phase of war. These were:

- a. the mobile defence and withdrawal battle including defence of minefields and demolitions;
- b. the static defence, including a tank ambush battle by day and night; and
- c. the advance to contact.

During the familiarization period, both 3 RCHA FOO parties joined their respective British batteries for a three-day practice camp. This was an excellent

opportunity to learn how their British counterparts operated and vice versa. A great deal of useful information was exchanged and both Canadian FOO parties were well treated and found no difficulty in fitting into the battery organization.

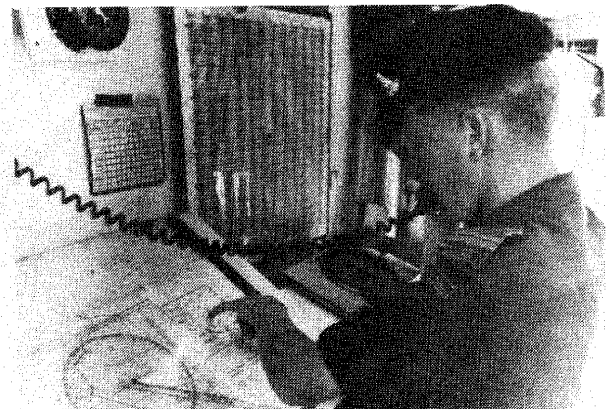
The exercises themselves were most valuable. They were conducted under very realistic conditions with live ammunition used at all levels. The enemy consisted of static and pop-up targets. Laser-controlled tank and infantry targets could be activated in various stages to simulate realistic and rapidly changing enemy positions. This coupled with the use of live ammunition made the training as realistic as could be expected in peacetime.

Conducted over the 800 square miles of rolling terrain of the Suffield ranges, the scenario called for rapid long-range movement. The use of ground for concealment was paramount. Co-operation between mounted, dismounted infantry was emphasized at all levels. On many occasions FOOs were able to work directly with the Chieftain tanks in providing fire support for an attack or withdrawal. NBCW was also emphasized, especially when breaching and crossing minefields. Co-operation and the exchange of ideas and information was excellent throughout the exercises.

Exercise Medicine Man is an excellent opportunity for Canadian soldiers to work in close co-operation with real tanks and live artillery. For gunners it is an unequalled teaching vehicle for learning how to provide intimate fire support for live troops and tanks.

GATES

Although 3 RCHA shares Shilo with the German Army Training Establishment Shilo and German troops have been training here for several years, 1977 was the first year that 3 RCHA supported German training. During the periods 2-4 July and 23-25 July, G Battery participated in the third and fourth German training serials of 1977.



CPO Lt B.W. MacLeod issuing orders to the guns during the 2nd GATES serial.



One of the many rounds fired on the 2nd GATES serial.

The exercise scenario for both serials was that of an armour heavy battle group (two tank companies and one mechanized infantry company) attack supported by a four-serial simple fire plan. Emphasis was placed on command and control, fire and movement, and tank gunnery.

German participants in the first of these serials were Tank Battalion 63 and Armoured Infantry Battalion 62. Participating in the second serial were Tank Battalion 342 and Panzer Grenadier Battalion 341.

G Battery participation consisted of a six-gun 105mm C1 fire unit, a BC's party and two FOO parties equipped for mounted and dismounted operations. As well, a safety/liaison party was supplied. Each FOO party, the BC's party and the safety/liaison party had a German-speaking Canadian soldier.

From G Battery's point of view the main training value of the exercise lay in two areas. The first of these was that of fire co-ordination procedures between Canadians and Germans. Secondly this type of training is one of the few opportunities that gun detachments have to get first-hand experience at firing large quantities of ammunition in a short period. Fire plan serials usually never called for less than 12 rounds fire for effect and always 25 rounds fire for effect on the objective.

A number of distinguished visitors visited Shilo to view the first of these serials. These included Brigadier-General RGJ Heitshu, DGPCOR and senior serving gunner, and Brigadier-General DK Doyle, Assistant Commander, US Army Armour School, Fort Knox, Kentucky.

NRQS

During the summer of 1977, 3 RCHA was again heavily committed to supporting the National Rank Qualifying School (Artillery) which was conducted during the period 11 July - 12 August.

The school was staff by personnel from 3 RCHA as well as from Militia Area Prairie RSS staff and the

Militia itself. In addition to supplying 45 instructors and administrative personnel, 3 RCHA provided G Battery as a support battery for firing exercises.

Students were drawn from Militia units from all parts of Canada. A total of ten courses were conducted by the school. These included:

Captain Qualifying	12 students
Lieutenant Qualifying Block One	8 students
Lieutenant Qualifying Block Two	7 students
Advanced Artillery Technician	10 students
Basic Artillery Technician	25 students
Detachment Commander	26 students
Artillery Communicator	24 students
Non-Trade Driver	15 students
Artillery Driver	15 students
Basic Artilleryman	27 students

Generally speaking, the enthusiasm shown by the students ensured the success of the school. In addition to their normal training, several of the courses had an added bonus as they were given the opportunity of viewing some of the German training in Shilo.

* * *

The summer is traditionally the season of farewells in the military, and 1977 did not let 3 RCHA off lightly. First to go was the DCO, Major JA MacInnis, who was promoted and posted to FMC Headquarters at the end of June. He was replaced by Major EL Schrader.

On 5 July, G Battery held a parade to bid farewell to its BC, Major BTN McGrath, who had been posted to HQ 1 CBG as SO2 Ops. The battery did not have far to look for its new BC, as Major RL O'Banion who had spent the previous year superintending U Battery's conversion to Blowpipe returned to the guns as the new BC G.

On his departure, Major O'Banion left U Battery in the capable hands of Captain AG Mills who guided it until the arrival of Major BG Earl in October 77. The arrival of Major Earl marked the last change of command among the batteries this year; the first having occurred in January when Major LTB Mintz arrived from Staff College at Camberly to take over J Battery from Major AVA Coroy.

The biggest farewell of the year for 3 RCHA came in July when the Regiment said goodbye to its commanding officer, LCol RG Hurley, and welcomed a new commanding officer and old friend, LCol RK James.



LCol Hurley bids a hearty farewell to the Regiment.



The Signing-Over of the Regiment.



LCol James leads the Third Regiment Royal Canadian Horse Artillery in a March Past.

The traditional change of command parade was held 22 July, two years less two days from the date LCol Hurley took command of the Regiment. After an inspection, the outgoing CO turned the Regiment over to BGen St. Aubin, Comd 1 CBG, who then turned it over to LCol James.

In his farewell address LCol Hurley briefly mentioned how rewarding his two years had been and wished all ranks "Good Shooting". The new CO briefly recalled his last tour in 3 RCHA as BK J Battery ten years before and thanked LCol Hurley for leaving him such a fine regiment. The parade was followed by an all ranks reception.

All ranks wish LCol Hurley every success in his new posting on the directing staff of CLFCSC at Kingston.

* * *

Not all the summer's ceremonial events involved regimental farewells as Lt Dan Ross can attest.

"One day, early last spring, I was sitting in my office, busily working to the quiet snores coming from the TC's offices across the hall. BC J came stomping in and answered my "Good morning, Sir" with "Ross, what do you know about salutes?" "Well,---", I started to reply. "Right!" he said, "you are doing two Royal Salutes for Prince Charles in July and just to get you warmed up, you will do all the salutes this spring and summer." The BC turned to stomp out but I squeezed the last two words in: "Yes, Sir," I murmured.

From 1 June 77 to 11 Aug 77, J Bty performed five gun salutes, firing a total of 87 rounds. The first salute was performed on 1 June 77 during a CBG parade on Centurion Field in Wainwright, Alberta. The guns fired 15 rounds to say farewell to LGen J. Chouinard on the occasion of his retirement.

The second salute was performed on 25 July 77 in CFB Shilo during a combined 3 RCHA and Base Shilo parade. A salute of 15 rounds was fired in honor of Armed Forces Day.

The third and fourth salutes were performed in Calgary for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. This eight-day adventure in Calgary during Stampede Week proved to be mentally, physically and financially demanding.

Lt. Ross arrived in Calgary via Air Canada on 3 July 77 as a one-man advance party. MWO McCulloch and the detachment arrived on 4 July 77 after spending an enthusiastic evening on a CP passenger train.

After some rapid preparations during the morning of 5 July 77, the salute troop departed for the Calgary International Airport where Prince Charles was greeted with a roaring 21-gun salute.

The troop fired the second Royal Salute from Rifles Field in Currie Barracks on 9 July 77. Prince Charles and BGen J.A. St Aubin, Comd 1 CBG, visited the troop after the ceremonies. The Prince then departed for Edmonton by CH 135 helicopter.

The days between the two salutes were spent on various training activities, including sightseeing, a trip to Banff, and taking in the Calgary Stampede Parade.

The troop departed for Shilo on a Hercules aircraft on 10 July 77 after a tiring but interesting stay in the wilds of Calgary.

Last but not least, our fifth salute was performed in CFB Shilo on 11 Aug 77. The guns fired 15 rounds to commemorate the visit of the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, the Hon. FL (Bud) Jobin, on the occasion of the change of command of CFB Shilo from Col MD Calnan to Col CR Simonds.

In mid-August most of the Regiment managed to get in some well-deserved leave before returning to a fall programme as demanding, if not more demanding, than the first half of the year. During the summer the first of the M109A1s had begun arriving and the Regiment began

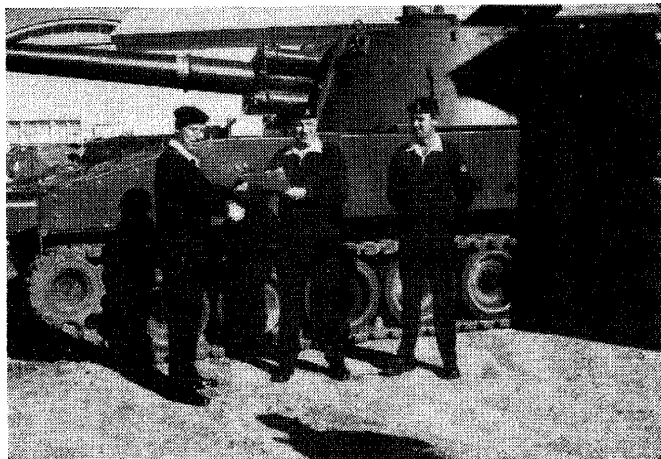
to implement plans for converting its two gun batteries to the new equipment. U Battery continued its programme of air defence training. Plans were finalized for another regimental school to train the personnel needed to replace those posted out during the summer. TQ3 training continued at an increased pace. As well, the Regiment prepared to participate in two 1 CBG exercises.

In addition to its training commitments, 3 RCHA geared up for two other events, hosting of the Royal Canadian Artillery Association Conference in September and ceremonies to commemorate the Tenth Anniversary of the granting of the Freedom of the City of Brandon to the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery in October.

* * *

CONVERSION TO M109A1

Although the first M109A1s arrived in Shilo in July because of requirements to complete modifications to the equipments as well as other regimental commitments, it was not until October that conversion training began in earnest.



Maj Mintz receiving first M109A1 from LCol RK James. Sgt Merry, RQM rep, looks on.

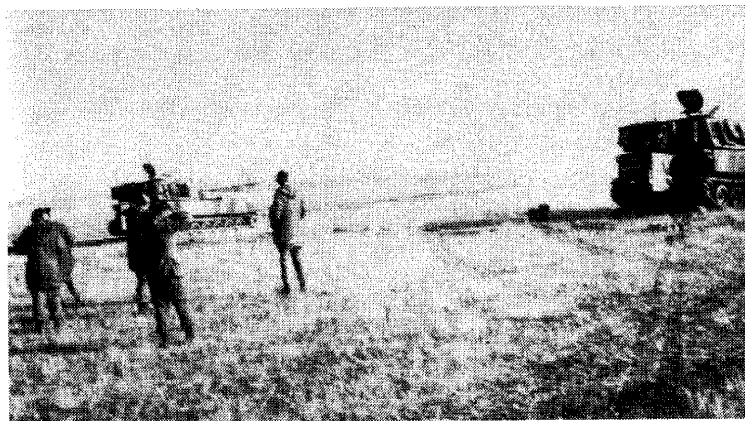


Six guns of 3 RCHA. AT King of Shilo prepared to do functional firing on 7 Nov 77.

The M109A1 with its 22-foot barrel is an impressive piece of equipment and there was no doubt that the gunners who were to man them were eager to complete their training as soon as possible. During the fall, gun number conversion courses and driver courses were conducted by G Battery and J Battery. These conversion courses were capped by live firing exercises during which the new barrels saw their first rounds, fired with long lanyards. The Regiment's first round was fired by the CO, an old M109 gunner from his days as a BC and DCO in 1 RCHA.

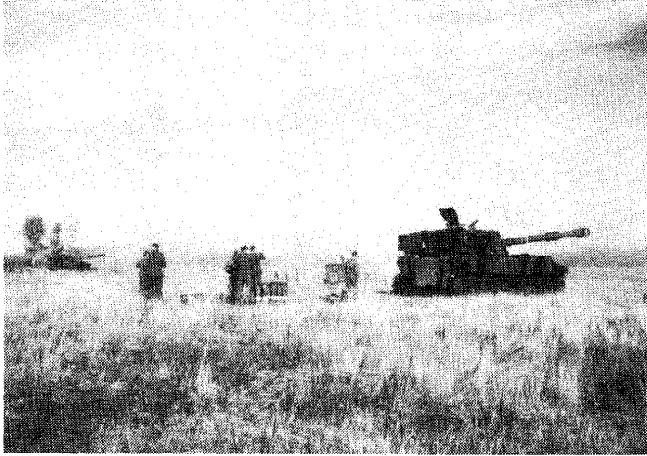


As with all new equipment, the M109A1s have had a few teething problems which have brought home to all ranks the added care and maintenance required by self-propelled guns, but this has been far outweighed by the increased mobility which the Regiment has been afforded, especially on the Shilo ranges in winter.



BC J Firing first M109A1 round from J Bty gun.

Year's end saw both batteries well advanced in their conversion training with J Battery preparing to deploy on Exercise RAPIER THRUST 78 in Jan 78 as an M109A1 battery.

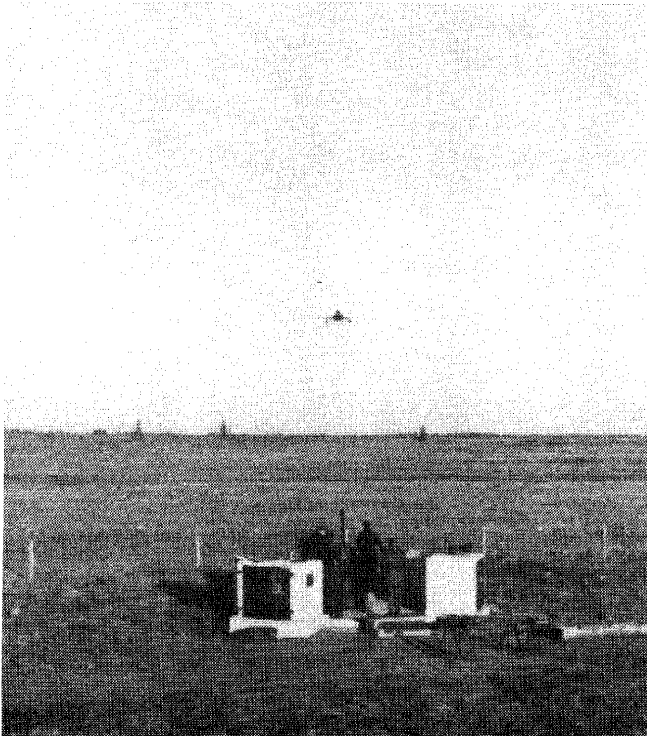


F Tp, J Bty firing first round FFE to be fired by 3RCHA with M109A1s on 7 Nov 77.

In addition to the M109A1 conversion training the fall saw TQ4 and TQ5 upgrading courses as well as TQ3 courses and a combat leaders course conducted. U Battery continued with its air defence training and also conducted TQ3 training. As well, U Battery provided an air defence section for EXERCISE REFORGER 77.

BOFFIN TRAINING

During the period 27 Oct - 10 Nov, U Battery conducted a combined Basic 40mm Boffin Course and Boffin practice camp. During the course portion of the training, 12 new Boffin gunners were trained. The practice camp portion, which took up the last five days was also attended by other members of the battery as well as personnel from 129 AAD Bty. Three thousand rounds were expended at two types of targets — radio-controlled aircraft and T33 towed drogues.



The radio-controlled aircraft were supplied by Target Air Ltd. of Moncton, New Brunswick, while the T33s came from VU32 Sqn of Shearwater, Nova Scotia. In addition, CF 5s from 434 Sqn Cold Lake were used for dry tracking practice. Some members of 2 PPCLI, Winnipeg, visited and tried their hand at air defence gunnery.

The practice camp proved to be very successful. Two radio-controlled aircraft were shot down, one by Gnr Bilton BT and the second by Gnr Sharpe DJ. Top student was Bdr Coast G from RHQ and the best shot trophy went to Gnr Sharpe DJ of U Battery.



In addition to unit training, elements of 3 RCHA participated in two 1 CBG exercises. EXERCISE POISON DART was a brigade CPX designed to practise the brigade headquarters and staff in its functions. It is similar to the FMC-run RITE SIMPLE series of exercises but is conducted from within 1 CBG resources. EXERCISE NORTHERN PASSAGE on the other hand, is a brigade level war game which is held annually in CFB Calgary. Staff from and war gaming techniques used by DLOR are employed.

NORTHERN PASSAGE III

On 26 Nov thirty members of 3 RCHA travelled to Calgary by CH147 helicopter to attend EXERCISE NORTHERN PASSAGE III. This year's NORTHERN PASSAGE was based on a Northwest Europe defensive scenario and as usual, 3 RCHA provided both players and controllers with the CO and Arty Tac HQ deployed as players at 1 CBG Headquarters and other members of the Regiment assisting in the conduct of the war game by acting as lower controllers and enemy artillery.

Exercises like NORTHERN PASSAGE are of great value on several levels. They are one of the few vehicles we have available to exercise a brigade group headquarters in its duties. It is also of great value in that it is one of the few places where junior members of the Regiment are exposed to higher formations and artillery as well as war gaming techniques.

All participants found the pace of the exercise fast moving and hectic. Fortunately it was not conducted on a 24-hour basis and as participants were quartered in a hotel downtown, there was ample opportunity to reflect on the advantages of the big city over Shilo.

* * *

As has already been mentioned, 3 RCHA's major activities during this fall period were not exclusively of a training nature. In Sep the RCAA Conference was held in Shilo. Details of this may be found elsewhere in this book. Less than a month later the Regiment exercised its right to the Freedom of the City of Brandon, commemorating the Tenth Anniversary of its granting.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY— FREEDOM OF THE CITY

On 15 October, 1977 in Brandon, Manitoba 3 RCHA and the 26 Field Regiment RCA jointly exercised their rights to the Freedom of the City. The occasion marked the tenth anniversary of the granting of the Freedom of the City of Brandon to the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery on 11 October, 1967.

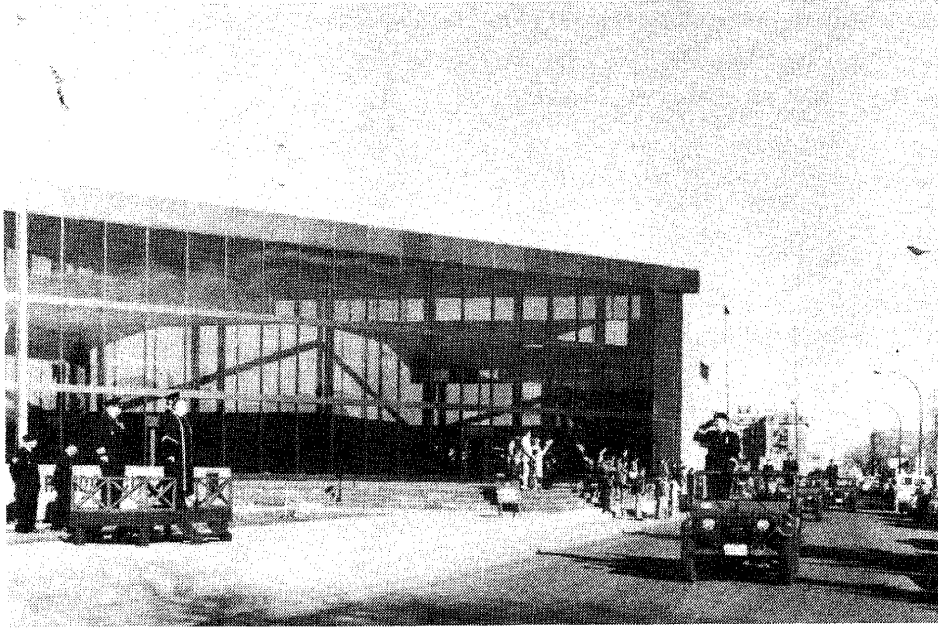
The ceremonies began at Brandon City Hall where the Mayor, The Honourable Elwood Goorrie, inspected a 100-man Guard of Honour. The guard commander was Major BG Earl, Battery Commander U Battery. Lt KL Evoy was the second officer and MWO VA White was the guard Sergeant-Major.

The inspection party also included LCol AK Beare, representing the Base Commander, CFB Shilo, and Col SA Magnacca, the Honourary Colonel, 26 Field Regiment.

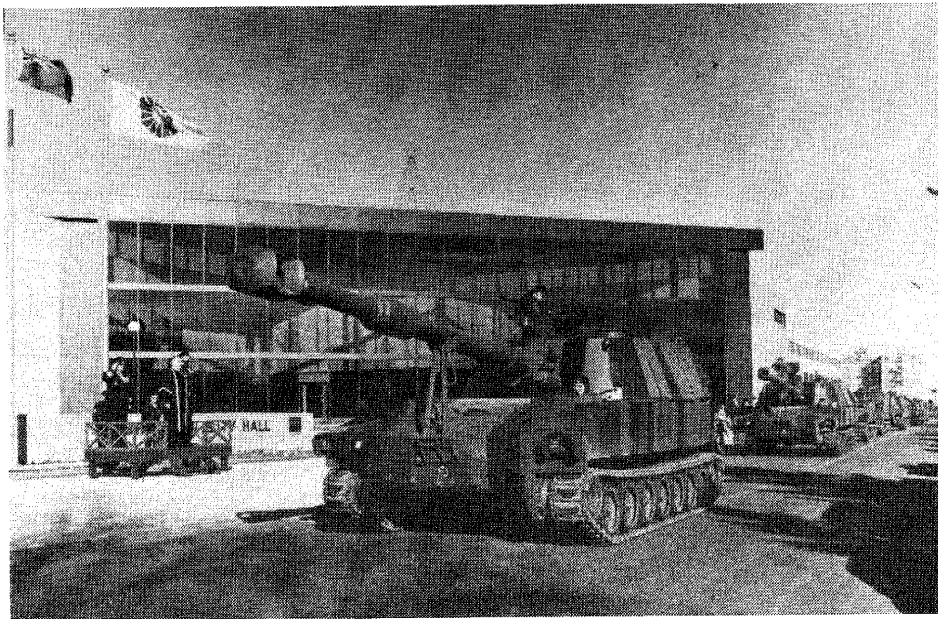
After the inspection was completed, Mayor Gorrie took the salute from a roll past which included a mechanized battery of M109A1 howitzers (including supporting tracked vehicles) from 3 RCHA and a troop of towed 105mm howitzers from 26 Field Regiment. Following the roll past, the Guard of Honour, led by the Pipes and Drums of 26 Field Regiment, marched past the saluting base. The entire parade proceeded through Brandon along the main thoroughfares.



Mayor Gorrie inspects the guard, accompanied by Major BG Earl. LCol AK Beare and Col SA Magnacca follow up.



LCol RK James leads his regiment past Mayor Gorrie.



15D rolls past. Sgt. WLF Williams gives the salute while Sgt IE Gulliver keeps his eyes on the road.

between the city and the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery.

3 RCHA and 26 Field Regiment RCA are proud to have represented the Royal Regiment on this occasion, the tenth anniversary of the Freedom of the City.

At the conclusion of the parade, a static display was held at several locations in the downtown area to show the people of Brandon the equipment used by a modern artillery unit and allow them to meet members of 3 RCHA and 26 Field Regiment. The enthusiastic

reception which the units received from the citizens of Brandon emphasized the excellent rapport which exists

Before ending this account of 3 RCHA's activities in 1977, it should be noted that we again provided an avalanche control gun detachment in Glacier National Park.

Compared to other years, the 1976-77 season was very quiet with Rogers Pass receiving only about half of the average annual snowfall. During the five-month AVCON season, only 607 rounds were fired, compared to the normal 2000.

The season saw five Regimental junior officers and four senior NCOs take their turn as Detachment Commander and Numbers One with tours lasting approximately six weeks. AVCON was opened by Lt Dave Read, with Lt Dan Ross and Lt Ken Tucker taking the second and third shifts respectively. The fourth tour was taken by 2Lt Chuck LaRocque and AVCON was closed in mid-April by Lt Bruce McCormick. The Detachment Numbers ONE were Sgt Chandler EW, Sgt Abar RG, Sgt MacNeill GAR and Sgt O'Donnell AC.

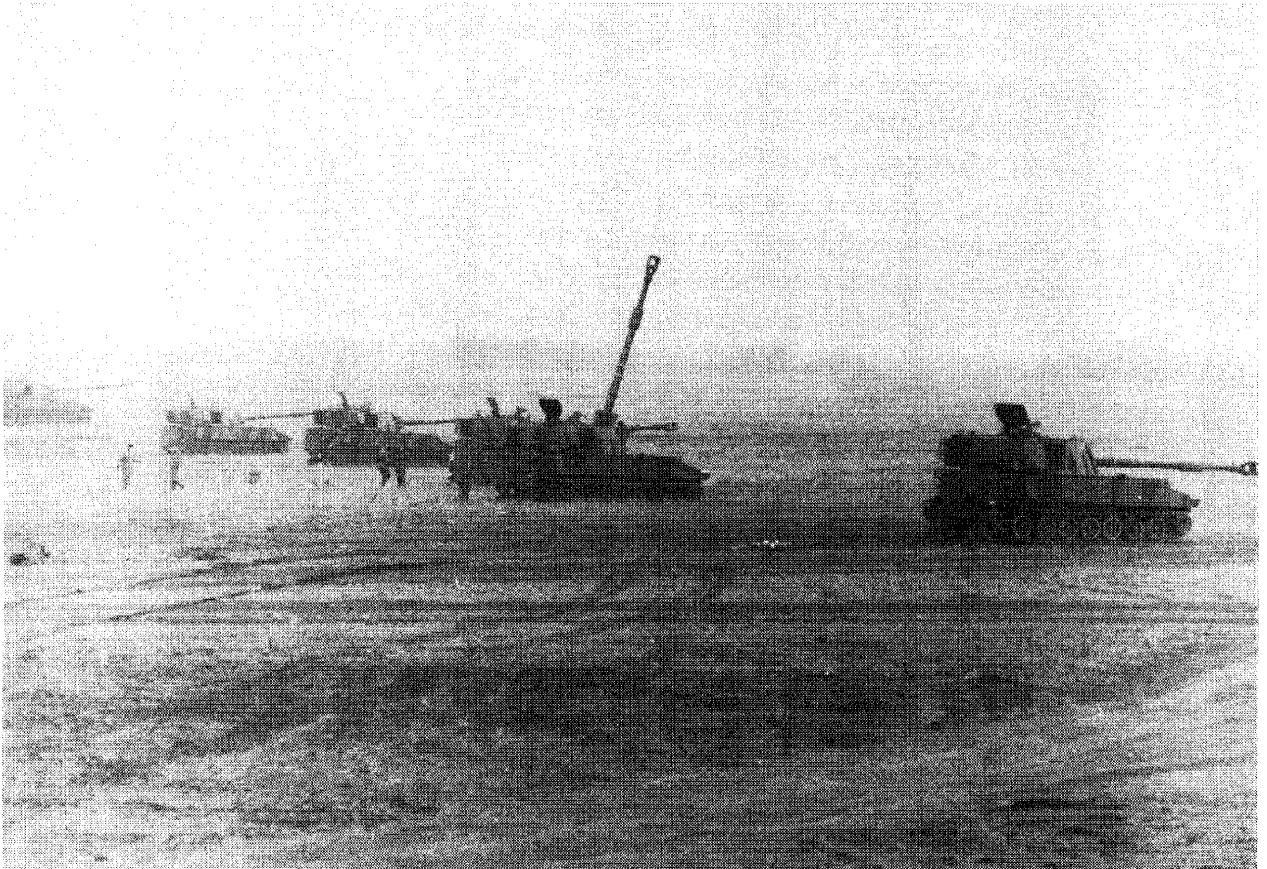
Even though the year was quiet as far as the shooting goes, the detachments kept themselves amused with various recreational activities. The annual broomball game in February between the Pass and the Revelstoke RCMP was won by the Pass, 4 to 3. The Glacier vs. Revelstoke Curling Bonspiel was won by Revelstoke by an overwhelming margin. There were numerous wine and

cheese parties, toboggan parties and happy hours. On 7 and 8 March the detachment was pleased to host the Commander 1 Canadian Brigade Group and the DCO and RCPO of the Regiment. There were also many opportunities to go snowshoeing or cross-country skiing in the beautiful expanse of the Canadian Rockies.

All in all, AVCON 76/77 was a good year for all involved. It fostered a close working relationship between all ranks, and a love of the breathtaking towers of rock that was our livelihood for six weeks.

* * *

So concludes 1977, a year of intense activity on all fronts but a year of which all who served in 3 RCHA can be proud.



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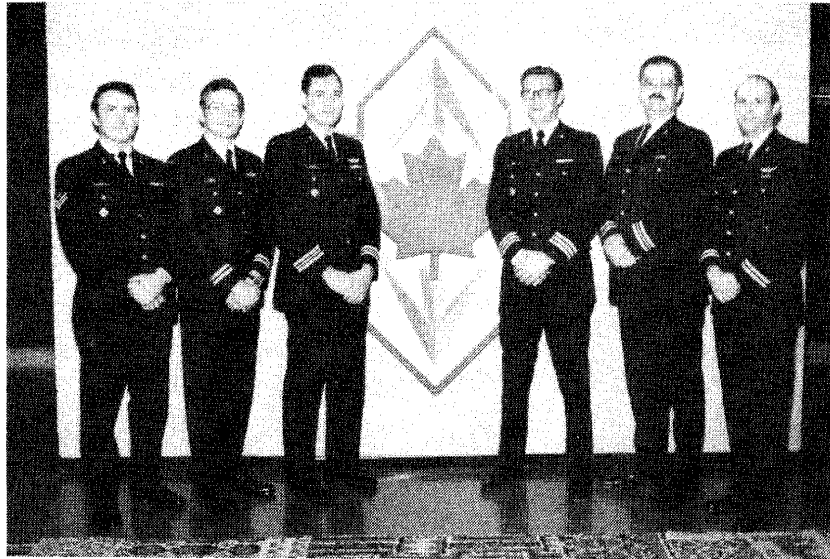
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M/Cpl M.G. Villeneuve, Clerk (as of 31 Dec 77); Capt D.J. Lacey, SO Arty 5; Maj L.A. Branum, SO Arty 3; LCol M.C. Brown, SSO Arty; Maj A.W. Carnell, SO Arty 2; Capt J.A. McKay, SO Arty 4.

Missing: Capt TAD Fetterley, SO Arty Doc 2.

INTRODUCTION

On 1 Sep 77, with the reorganization of Mobile Command Headquarters, came the creation of Armoured, Artillery and Infantry Sections. These new sections were to be the focal point for their respective corps and were given responsibilities which previously had been carried out by other sections within the Headquarters. The three Corps section were assigned to Operations Branch in the Combat Development and Training Development Division.

ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

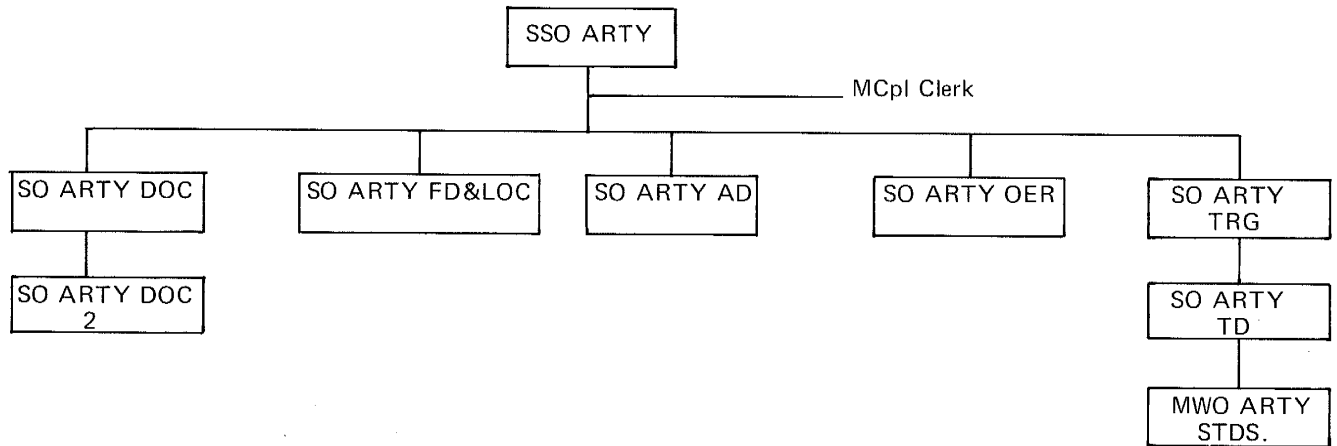
The new Artillery cell was to have seven officers, a master gunner, and a clerk; internal structure was to be the responsibility of the SSO Arty, LCol M.C. Brown.

The responsibilities assigned SSO Arty were:

- A. **EQUIPMENTS:** All equipment development associated with field, locating and artillery as follows:
 - (1) **FIELD.** All guns including SP and associated equipments and ammunition;
 - (2) **AD.** All AD guns and missiles including associated equipment and ammunition;
 - (3) **LOCATING.** All equipments associated with locating specifically survey, sound ranging and counter battery radar systems; and
 - (4) **WHEELED VEHICLES.** All Army wheeled vehicles less AFV's.

- B. **DOCTRINE.** All Canadian Forces publications in the 306, 307 and 308 series and user publications for all wheeled vehicles less AFV's, not covered in Canadian Forces Technical Orders;
- C. **WAR ESTABLISHMENTS.** All field, AD and locating artillery for both regular and militia units;
- D. **TRAINING DEVELOPMENT.** Training standards, techniques and devices for artillery officers and artillerymen in the area of field, AD and locating;
- E. **CORPS ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS.** Establishing communication and liaison with D Arty, FMC HQ, Artillery units and Arty Department, CTC on corps administrative matters. To carry out the assigned tasks the section is organized as follows:

At the present time the SO Arty AD, the SO Arty TD (Training Development) and the Master Gunner MWO Arty Stds positions are vacant. It is hoped that by 1 Sep 78 all positions will be filled.



MAJOR ACTIVITIES

The following summarizes the major projects and activities which the cell has had on its plate in the past few months since inception:

- A. **2½-TON TRUCK REPLACEMENT.** The section, as mentioned, is responsible for wheeled vehicles. This is the current major project with user trials scheduled to begin this spring with deliveries to units starting in late 79.
- B. **EX RITE SIMPLE.** The section provides the nucleus of the Div Arty cell for these exercises, designed to help the combat groups practise their command and control procedures. Ex Rite Simple IV for 5 GBC was held in CFB Valcartier 15-19 Oct 77. Ex Rite Simple V for the SSF took place in CFB Petawawa 17-21 Jan 78.

- C. **105MM HOWITZER C1 REDISTRIBUTION.** One of the results of the recent change of posture for part of the Land Force was a freeing-up of some twelve C1's for redistribution to Militia Arty units. As a result, a study was undertaken to provide for a rational re-distribution of all the C1's within the general parameters of:

- (1) The desire to have a six gun battery at each unit;
- (2) Balance of EFC's in each unit where possible;
- (3) The current strength of the unit; and
- (4) The ability of the unit to accommodate additional howitzers and prime movers.

The redistribution within these parameters began in Feb.

- D. **NEW ARTILLERY CLOSE SUPPORT WEAPONS.** Staffing and user trials of both 105mm and 155mm howitzers have been taking place over the past year to determine the close support weapons most suitable for future use by the Canadian Forces. The 105mm US XM 204 Soft Recoil and British L118 Light Gun as well as the US 155mm XM198 have completed their trials in Gagetown. The British FH70 trial will finish there in March.

- E. **VISITS AND CONFERENCES.** A major but often not understood part of any staff officer's life is the time-consuming task of attendance at various meetings and conferences as well as visits to bases and units. It is an unwritten law of course that the more senior one gets, the greater the demand. Just ask Mrs. Brown!



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FORD

5 RALC



The Regiment started 1977 off with the Annual Brigade Commander's Inspection. BGen Michaud inspected the Regiment and presented Sgt Jerry Maillet with the Bérubé Trophy. It then seemed that the Regiment was declared a base attraction on a par with Niagara Falls or the Eiffel Tower as every distinguished visitor to the base was invariably given a tour of our facilities and saw our Gunners at work.



M/Bdr Gerald Maillet was the first winner of the Berube Trophy. The winner of the annual "Number One's Open Action Competition" is presented a silver bowl designated the "Bérubé Trophy" in memory of M/Bdr J.D.G. Bérubé, CD.

On 16 July 76 M/Bdr Bérubé was killed in a vehicle accident while patrolling the Canada/United States border with his RCMP colleague during OPERATION GAMESCAN 76.

As Jim Bérubé will always be remembered as an energetic and dynamic Gunner, particularly when there was a little competition involved, it is particularly fitting that the trophy for the "Number One's Open Action Competition" be designated the Berube Trophy.

On 21 Jan 77 the Regiment was honoured with the visit of Major-General Forrester and his staff. Accompanying Gen Forrester on this visit were three of the four former Commanding Officers of 5e RALC, Capt Doug Murray, formerly of 3 R22eR, and Capt Serge Quenneville of the Commander 5e G de C's Secretariat.

EXPO-QUEBEC

Du 22 août au 6 septembre, un détachement de 10 personnes formé par les membres des batteries "Q" et "V" du 5e Régiment d'artillerie légère du Canada participait à l'Exposition Provinciale de Québec.

En effet, cette année le Pavillon des Forces canadiennes fut presque entièrement confié aux artilleurs du 5e Régiment. L'Exposition idéalisait les Forces Armées comme Mode de Vie.

Des exhibits présentés, notre 105mm C1 fut de loin le plus apprécié. Que de fois nos jeunes soldats durent expliquer le fonctionnement du système de recul et des goniomètres panoramiques, le maniement des munitions et les règles de sécurité s'y rapportant... Les temps de repos courts et rares étaient souvent occupés à remettre en état nos murs de poches de sable que nos jeunes admirateurs ingénieux réussissaient si bien à démanteler.

Notre batterie de défense anti-aérienne fut également en honneur. Grâce au 40mm Boffin et à notre gracieux Blowpipe, le public put apprécier une autre facette du travail d'artilleur. Là encore, les questions fusaient mais aucune n'est demeurée sans réponse; chacun était prêt à démontrer au public l'éventail de ses connaissances.

Enfin, quelques-uns d'entre nous furent responsables de l'équipement d'observation de nuit (NODS). Dans cette chambre noire qui vit défiler les quelques milliers de visiteurs, nos opérateurs purent familiariser le public avec une autre pièce importante de notre équipement.

Pendant plus de 10 jours, nos jeunes soldats firent preuve de beaucoup d'enthousiasme et d'intérêt. Ces longues journées d'attente étaient souvent récompensées par un charmant sourire que beaucoup d'entre nous recevaient fièrement.

Le professionnalisme, ça connaît nos artilleurs!

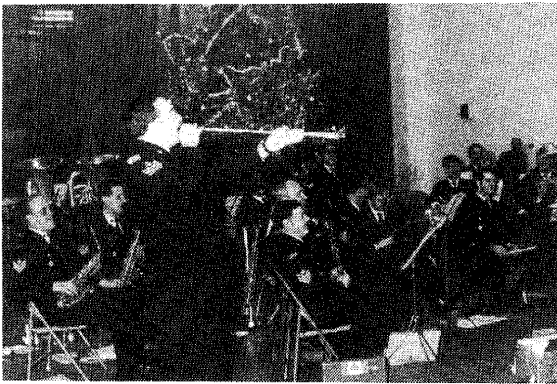


The Commander FMC, Gen Chouinard, bids adieu to the CO on his farewell visit to 5e RALC.

REFLECTIONS OF A YOUNG OFFICER IN CYPRUS

Cyprus provided us with an outstanding opportunity to learn many skills which 'til you find yourself in an operational situation are basically text book theories you have studied and tried to understand. Suddenly those theories are put to the test! The dictionary gives us excellent definitions of man management, supervision, communication, etc. . . . but until you are faced with the real life situation such as Cyprus, the definitions do not really have an impact on you. In Cyprus the opportunity is there — you are a leader. We would like to briefly describe our impression of what the leader can learn in an operational situation.

To start with, you quickly realize that although your twenty-seven men may wear the same uniform, each one of them is a definite personality. They come from different backgrounds, geographic locations, and even different training backgrounds. To understand them, you must quickly be able to research their background and be



The Post Horn Gallop (Traditional).



The Post Horn Gallop (Civilian 1977 and Infantry 1939).

able to discuss it with them.

The biggest problems when we first arrived in Cyprus was to be accepted and respected by our men. It took time, but with the aids that were available, it made the task a lot simpler.

The biggest aid that was available was sports. It gave the troop commanders and their NCOs a chance to play and work with the men. Through sports the men realize that the officers and NCO's were human beings. They weren't gods and they had feelings, they laughed, joked, made mistakes on the ballfield or volleyball court just like they did. Why not? We are humans, aren't we? But through sports we learned a great deal from the men. Like their name, not just their last name with a sin No., but their first name. How many of you know your men's first name? If you could see the glow in someone eyes when you call him Regeant or Pierre when they are at bat or about to hit the volleyball. It makes them feel liked and secure.

After sports activities, you learn a great deal from them and they from you. You get an idea on how they think and what they think about. Slowly the men start trusting you, and once that happens, you are on your way to being a leader.

Another aid was visiting the men at their OP's. Try it sometime, visit your men at 1 o'clock in the morning while you are on an exercise or in an operational role, just go and talk to them. It never ceased to amaze us on how much you can learn from a man at night. You get a deeper insight into the man's personality and his character. But before you go out, why not ask yourself who is out there? What did he do before he went on the post? Did he play sports today or the day before? Did he get some news lately? If so, bring it out in the conversation sometime during the night. The men realize then that you care about them, you are interested in them, in their joys and adventures.

Their respect can be gained if you are willing to take time for your men. When they talk to you, listen to them and always give them an answer. Not necessarily a solution, but give them an answer. Once you have accomplished this, the news will spread around very quickly and then you will see a change in the way they talk and act with you.

The main job we did here was problem solving; problems which vary from personal to financial. One problem that everyone encountered was trying to explain to a man that one pound was not equal to one dollar. We discovered that no two men had the same problem. What may be considered a problem for one might not be a problem for another. We must evaluate each separately. Listen attentively to each man, then do some research, use your head and human feelings to try and solve the problem. Always give an answer to the person in question — if you don't, you have just destroyed the bond of trust and respect you worked so hard for.

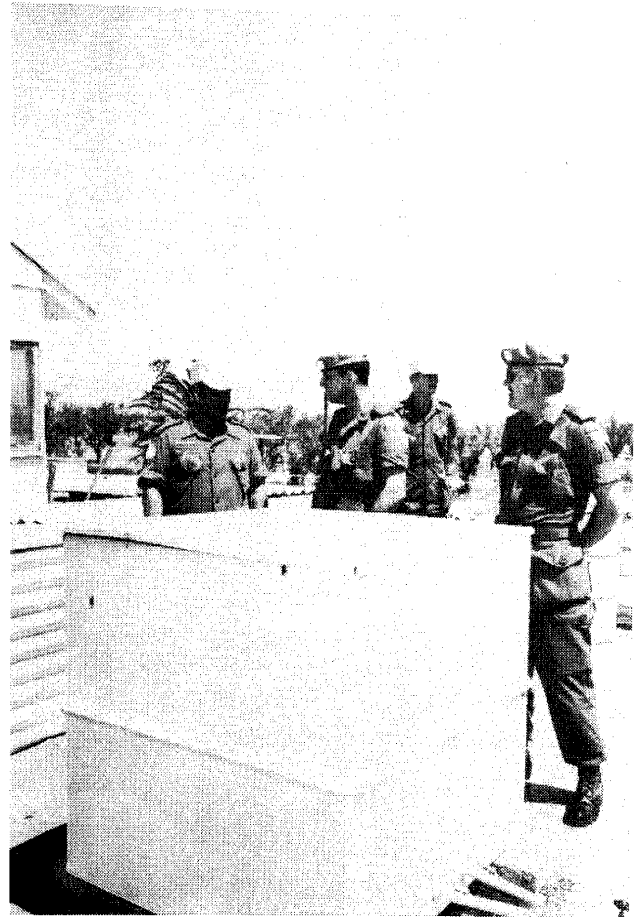
— Capt Tremblay
Lt Després
Lt Lacroix
Lt Tremblay

X BTY IN CYPRUS AND OUT

December 1976 and a new X Bty was formed, Cyprus was fast approaching and preparations had to begin right away. Firstly, Maj Guiler arrived to take over as BC along with Capt Phillips, the new BK. Once the training plan had been written, the men moved quickly off to qualify on all the familiar small arms plus a few new weapons such as the .50 cal. The officers and NCO's had relatively little time in which to get to know their people before the departure, yet, through their hard work, most of the many and varied personal problems were speedily resolved. Endless hours were spent on first aid, map reading and section tactics; "old hat" for some, yet for the new members, a new ball game.

Throughout the month of January the training continued while at the same time the battery equipment and vehicles that were to remain in Canada were put in hibernation, everyone was waiting for February, the day we would come under 12 RBC.

1er février 77! C'est vraiment officiel. La batterie "X" du 5e Régiment d'artillerie légère du Canada fait maintenant partie du 12e Régiment blindé du Canada. Pourquoi? Le 12 RBC a reçu la tâche, pour la première fois comme régiment, d'aller remplir son rôle de défenseur de la paix à Chypre, pour la période s'écoulant du 4 avril jusqu'au 7 octobre 77: Opération Snow Goose XXVIII. Vu le nombre de personnes requis pour remplir chacune des positions, il fallait chercher une autre compagnie/batterie pour joindre ses rangs. Quoi de plus simple que de choisir une des batteries de son voisin, le 5e RALC. Aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait. Au début de février, la batterie "X" faisait partie intégrante du 12e RBC.

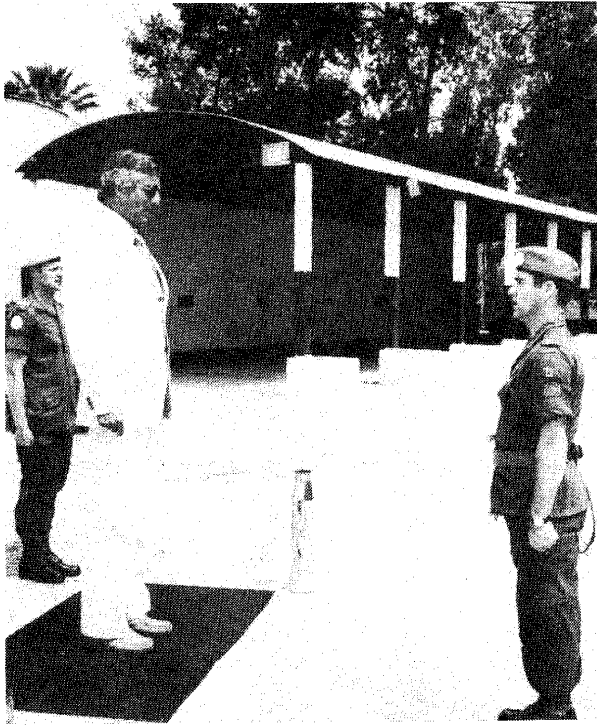


LCol Archambault discusses the situation with Gnr Letendre at OP Irish Bridge. In the background is Maj Guiler and Gnr Langlais.

Col (now BGen) de Chastelain at OP ORCHARD during his inspection as Comd CanCon. A/MBdr Paradis is giving the briefing while Gnr Chouinard maintains a watchful eye.

Cette date se trouvait à être le début d'un 8 mois de travail acharné pour la batterie "X". On avait des postes à combler, du personnel à choisir, des mutations à provoquer. Il fallait essayer de remplir chacun des postes par la personne la mieux qualifiée et ceci en frustrant le moins d'individus possible et en essayant de garder les préférences de chacun bien en tête. Tout ceci s'est fait au coût de longues discussions et après d'éternelles rencontres. Ça partait du major jusqu'au dernier des artilleurs, la 107e personne. Il fallait former une batterie neuve, l'entraîner et l'emmener à Chypre dans le temps voulu. Il a fallu peiner dur mais ce fut accompli. Après le choix des trois noyaux principaux, le major Guiler (CB), le capitaine D.J. Phillips (BK) et l'adjudant maître Rochon (SMB), il ne leur restait, à ces trois personnes qu'à démêler les cartes et à s'atteler à la tâche.

La batterie formée, une cédule d'entraînement fut complétée. Il fallait que la batterie au complet forme un seul tout. Les hommes devaient se connaître l'un l'autre, les commandants de section connaître leurs hommes à fond, leur enseigner la façon qu'une section fonctionne. Beaucoup d'entre eux étaient nouveaux, avec une moyenne d'âge d'environ 19 ans pour les artilleurs. Plusieurs arrivaient du CAS et n'avaient aucune expérience de la vie de groupe. Pour les huit prochains mois, chacun des membres de la batterie gardera la même position, répondra toujours aux mêmes supérieurs, suivra la même voie hiérarchique. Il fallait implanter cette façon de procéder et de travailler. On avait du pain sur la planche.



Sgt Russel, Commander of the Bty Quarter Guard, reporting to Mr. Lee, Canada's Ambassador to Israel, who visited Cyprus in May 77.

L'entraînement se déroula d'une façon fantastique. La cédule préparée fut suivie pratiquement à la lettre. Plusieurs des instructeurs, tous de la batterie durent travailler très dur vu le délai très court qu'ils avaient pour entraîner et qualifier cette batterie au complet. Ils durent bûcher fort, mais l'expérience et la dextérité ressortirent et prirent le dessus et, encore une fois, on passa à travers. Nous avons été laissés à nous-mêmes pour cet entraînement. C'était la meilleure façon. La majorité des hommes ont été entraînés et qualifiés sur la plupart des armes et équipement qu'ils auraient à utiliser à Chypre. L'entraînement se termina par un exercice régimentaire organisé par le 12e RBC. Il se déroula très bien et encore là, l'expérience énorme des adjudants et commandants de section fut transmise. Les artilleurs apprirent à vivre en groupe, à former un tout. C'était d'une grande importance et on s'en rendit vite compte une fois rendu à Chypre.

Le jour du départ, tous et chacun étaient là prêts à remplir son devoir encore une fois, mais cette fois-ci loin de chez lui et pour 6 mois. Les adieux étaient durs, l'ambiance de conséquence, mais tout le monde comprenait. La vie militaire a des exigences que seuls les militaires et leurs familles comprennent et sont prêts à accepter. C'est ce qui fait qu'on en ressort fier et plus riche d'expérience qu'avant. Cette expérience est dure et coûte cher à acquérir. Certains ne peuvent se le permettre. Mais pour ceux qui passent à travers, le bonheur, la sensation de fierté qu'on en retire et du devoir accompli ne sont comparables à rien d'autre et sont indéfinissables.

A l'arrivée sur l'île, vous pouvez être certains que chacun de nous avait sa vareuse de combat en dessous du bras et les manches roulées. Ça n'a pas pris longtemps à s'apercevoir de la différence de température, quitter la neige pour retrouver un soleil de 70°F. Cette fois-ci, on y était vraiment. On avait entendu bien des histoires sur Chypre et à propos de bien des sujets différents; on avait même eu des conférences et des films. Maintenant on allait passer par là, les vivre, s'en rendre compte par nous-mêmes.

L'accueil a tout simplement été formidable. Nos six mois accomplis, nous savons maintenant pourquoi. Nous avions deux semaines pour prendre le Maple Leaf Complex (MLC) en main. C'est à cet endroit que nous allions vivre. Chacun de nous fut reçu par son "équivalent" et le temps des explications commença. Il nous a fallu apprendre et retenir très vite. Bientôt nous allions tomber seuls dans cette partie Est du secteur 4, comprenant cinq PO occupés, cinq PO non-occupés, le camp Kronberg (où vivait en permanence une section) et le MLC. Il fallait tout savoir pour le communiquer à nos hommes qui allaient bientôt arriver. Ce fut fait et d'une façon très professionnelle.



Col C.V. Carlson presents the Cyprus Medal to Lt Despres, Tp Comd of C Tp, in Sep 77.



Les instructeurs lors de la présentation officielle de "BARABAS" notre mascotte. De gauche à droite, le Bdr/C Genest (Braconnier), le Bdr/C Pelletier (le Pyromaniaque), le Lt Barabe et le Sgt Chiasson (l'expert en habitation).

LA LIGUE INTER-TROUPES DE BALLON VOLANT EN PLEIN ACTIVITÉ

On ne pouvait passer à travers le mois de juin sans organiser une journée sportive pour le 24 juin. C'est ce que fit le 12e RBC. Ce fut plutôt récréatif et amusant que sérieux. Il y eut là toutes sortes de compétitions allant du "Donkey Baseball" jusqu'au mini-putt en passant par le relais à la tripe. Cette journée donna vraiment un repos aux hommes. En effet, les officiers et sous-officiers seniors prirent leur place sur les postes (on acquiert de l'expérience à tout âge et à tout grade).

June was a changeover month for quite a few members of the Bty. Lt Lacroix and Lt. Després arrived from Canada to replace Lt. Ouelette and Capt Tremblay respectively. The BK, Capt Phillips, returned to Canada to accept his promotion and new posting to CTC. His replacement was the former Ops O, Capt McCallister, BSM Rochon departed in mid-June to accept his promotion and new appointment as RSM 5e RALC; his replacement was a Cyprus vet from 1975, MWO Lavigne whose past experience came in very handy throughout the rest of the tour.

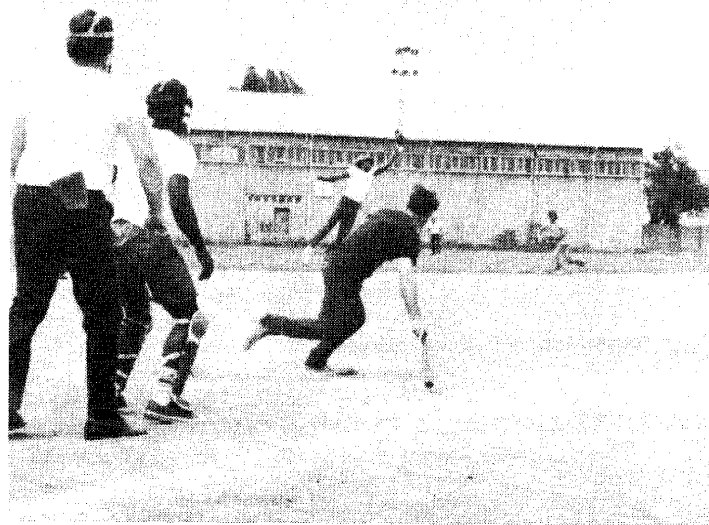
The assistant welfare officer 12 RBC was replaced by MWO Coutu, a nice addition to that office for any gunner wishing fast trips to Israel, etc. One of the section commanders, Sgt Deroy, returned for the AIG course in Gagetown, his replacement being the ever-jolly Sgt Belanger.

With the COOL days of June over, we all awaited the much-publicized months of July and August. One thing is certain: in Cyprus, one need not worry about the next day's weather, as "sunny" and "hot" were the two most common words in our vocabulary during the summer.

"X" Bty's activities in July started with a few "daily" parade practices for the combined medals/change of command parade, the climax being a mounted drive past of M113's, Lynxs and wheeled vehicles. Sports, while still being a primary off-duty activity of the troops, took a break on July the 29th for a "Recreational Day". This day was a complete success, the gunners enjoyed having a day off and the officers and NCO's didn't at all mind doing the duties on the OPs. The rest of July passed quietly with only normal work being done, OPs, patrols and weekly CO's inspections.

In the first two weeks of August the sun was almost unbearable, the thermometer hitting a record high of 151°F. More and more off-duty time was spent either in the pool or at one of the many beautiful beaches Cyprus offers. Troop sports were slowly moving to the finals and the tension was starting to build. All members of the Battery including, at times, the civilian waiters took an active part in the program which naturally contributed to a fantastic "esprit de corps" to which we all held on and still maintain today. Once our undefeated fastball and volleyball teams had won their respective regimental trophies, we set our sights on 12e RBC's military jeep rally, an event in which armoured recce troops are very well versed. The day for the competition arrived, the squadron/battery teams started out, and when it was all over, X Bty had another addition to its trophy case — "BEST SQUADRON" in 12e RBC.

September finally arrived; it seemed so long in coming. In Canada the leaves were beginning to turn and there was even a bit of morning frost, while in Cyprus the temperature plummeted to 98°F. There were more clouds in the sky and we even had a rainstorm, something we had come to miss, believe it or not.



Sgt Russel shows his form.

Nous avons donc salué le 3 RCR et sommes restés seuls avec tout ceci sur les bras. Chacun y a mis du sien. Il a fallu quelque temps pour s'habituer à la tâche et prendre la routine. Du même coup, il fallait s'acclimater à la chaude température de cette île d'amour. Ensuite vint le temps des changements et des réparations qui restaient à faire et aussi de certaines améliorations: le travail normal lorsqu'il y a un changement de contingent et de nouveaux "patrons". Les deux premiers mois furent donc assez bien occupés, chacun s'habituant à son travail, aux Grecs et aux Turcs, aux procédures, etc. Tout devenait routine et la plupart des changements étaient accomplis. Il ne restait plus qu'à entretenir.

Le façon dont la cédule était faite ne permettait pas aux hommes de s'ennuyer. Nous avons séparé le travail en trois secteurs: chaque troupe occupait un secteur avec deux sections et envoyait la troisième au MLC comme section de réserve. Les troupes changeaient de secteur à chaque six semaines et les trois sections de chaque troupe faisaient une rotation de deux semaines. De cette façon, l'artilleur avait moins le temps de s'ennuyer, le paysage changeait et le temps passait...

En plus des visiteurs de rigueur au MLC, nous avons eu l'opportunité de recevoir le commandant du 5e RALC, le LCol Archambault, du 24 mai au 1er juin. Ce fut une semaine très chargée en activités de toutes sortes et vous pouvez être assurés qu'il n'avait pas le temps de se demander ce qu'il allait faire.

Dès le mois d'avril, les gros moteurs de la machine sportive se mirent en marche et ne s'arrêtèrent qu'à la fin de l'opération. Le sport joua un très grand rôle au sein de la batterie. Nous avons pu garder le moral des hommes à un niveau incroyable et ceci grâce aux sports: "Fast-Ball", ballon volant et, en plus, la piscine. La batterie X formait un tout, mais du côté sport, il y avait une compétition inter-groupe très acharnée. A partir du mois de mai, des cédules furent préparées et des rencontres eurent lieu à chaque semaine. S'ajoutèrent à ceci, les équipes de batterie au Fast-Ball et au ballon-volant. La batterie n'a jamais perdu une partie dans l'un ou l'autre des sports. Il va sans dire qu'ils ont rapporté tous les honneurs, et haut-la-main. Les hommes étaient très sportifs et l'esprit de groupe au maximum.



CWO (RSM) R.A. Heitshu, CD, returns a salute to the Regiment marching past on the occasion of his departure.

For most of the Battery the high point of the entire tour took place in the first week of September, the first annual "X Bty" Roast, a comical look at the officers and NCO's of both X Bty and 12e RBC. The evening was put together and staged entirely by the Gunners (except for the MC, Capt Tremblay), and the show was a terrific success. At times biting, but mostly just funny, it was a well-spent and entertaining four hours.

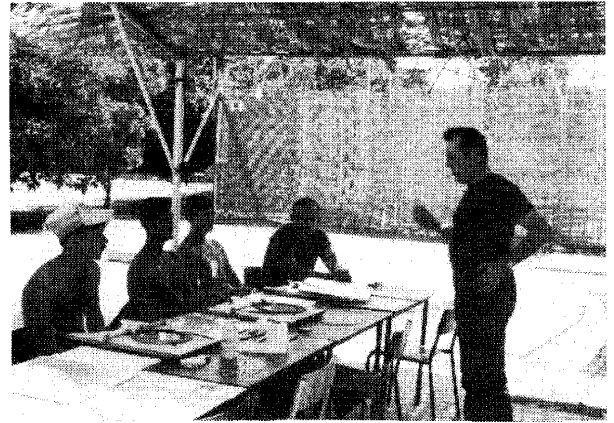


S.W.A.T., or try to be cool with a flak vest on.

October and the return to Canada is fast approaching; the RCR advance party has been nicely settled in for the last week and all eyes look to October 5th on the calendar. Finally it arrives; the first group of men move out for the four hours of customs and travelling to the plane only to find it had been cancelled 'til the next day. While nobody wept, nobody played fastball either. On October 11th the last group left and the battery began a four-week holiday period. So long, Cyprus — it was fun!

Since our return to Canada and 5e RALC we have proven that whatever spirit and expertise we picked up in Cyprus has not been lost. The men have moved back into the garrison routine with relative ease and during Ex Pleine Neige/Obus Eclair 29 Nov - 12 Dec they showed their training and discipline in gunnery. For one cold week the Battery slept out, and although the men didn't say so, you could see Cyprus and its beaches in their eyes every morning as they rolled out of their sacks.

Now it is Christmas and soon everyone will be on course, picking up the necessary credits for progression; yet, it is well known here that the Battery will keep up its reputation for hard work and sportsmanship.



WO Robitaille shows how to properly give a Tech Course in 100-degree heat.

LA "Q"

La dernière année a certainement été une année de variété, de travail et de plaisir pour la Bie Q. De nos devoirs dans les prisons à Montréal jusqu'aux exercices de campagne, nous avons trouvé que la vie peut être agréable même en étant la seule batterie d'obusiers dans le régiment. De février à novembre, avec la Bie X partie à Chypre et la Bie V en train de s'établir, la Bie Q a assumé les tâches normalement assignées à tout un régiment.

D'abord, nous sommes retournés aux prisons à Laval en janvier, une tâche instructive même si parfois désagréable. Néanmoins, plusieurs nouvelles amitiés se sont créées (avec les gardiens) et nous avons reçu une très belle sculpture de bois en témoignage de notre appuis.

Ensuite, nous avons effectué notre entraînement d'hiver; puis nous avons souhaité un bon voyage à nos camarades de la X en avril. Avant de l'avoir remarqué, l'été était arrivé et la Milice avec.

Cette année, une nouvelle approche à l'entraînement de la Milice fut utilisée; les officiers et sous-officiers de la Milice ont pris beaucoup de responsabilités pour les cours d'été. Comme résultat, nous avons tous pu prendre trois bonnes semaines de vacances et revenir bien reposés pour l'ex NON NOVA, un exercice de la brigade où la Bie Q se dédoublait en Bie R et en Bie S.

En septembre nous avons fait des recherches pour retrouver un homme égaré. Puis nous sommes allés à l'Islet-sur-Mer pour fournir l'appui à une cérémonie en l'honneur du Capitaine de vaisseau J.E. Bernier, le fameux explorateur. Les civils ont été étonnés de voir le moral et l'ardeur de nos artilleurs au travail malgré la pluie froide et les vents violents, mais ils ont fini par découvrir notre secret après avoir goûté au café du SMB Saulnier.

En janvier 1977 une nouvelle sous-unité était créée au sein du 5e RALC, la batterie "VICTOR", batterie de défense aérienne. Pendant l'année 1977 l'effectif initial de dix hommes a été augmenté à 80! Cette augmentation rapide résultait en une année d'entraînement très active pour tous les membres de la batterie.

En mars 1977 notre premier distingué visiteur fut nul autre que le Colonel Cotter, directeur de l'artillerie qui présentait le fanion de la batterie au commandant de batterie, le major Walinsky



Le tir réel d'automne. De gauche à droite: l'Art Lacombe, le BDRc Bouchard et l'Art Gélinas (No. 1).

En octobre et novembre nous sommes allés à Petawawa pour l'exercice QUICK SHAKE et ROVING FIRE en appui au cours de planification de feu. Cet exercice a été très enrichissant à tout point de vue: base nouvelle, terrain non familier, plans de feu régimentaires, coopération avec une autre unité. Nous avons trouvé que la barrière de langues n'existe pas dans l'artillerie. Le support et l'hospitalité du 2 RCHA ont été formidables et nous avons quitté Petawawa avec le sentiment que nous étions tous une "famille" d'artilleurs.

De retour de Petawawa, nous avons souhaité la bienvenue à la Bie X. L'entraînement au niveau de batterie a repris en novembre et décembre. Nous attendons maintenant avec hâte la nouvelle année pour reprendre l'entraînement régimentaire et pour démontrer, dans les bons mots de notre Cmdt de bie le Major Gronbeck-Jones, que "la Bie Q le fait mieux".

Après cet événement, l'entraînement individuel débutait. Un total de 30 membres de la batterie sont allés se qualifier sur quatre cours de Blowpipe de base à Gagetown. Trois d'entre eux, les artilleurs Payette, Mario Richard et Deslauriers gagnaient le trophée "GOLDEN THUMB" de leur cours respectif, étant désigné comme les plus précis sur le simulateur de Blowpipe (Photos 2 et 3).

L'entraînement de Boffin était très intensif aussi. Le lieutenant Van Doesburg, aidé par les sergents Richert et Dumont et le bombardier-chef Rhéaume, qualifiait 36 soldats sur le 40mm dans deux cours soit un en juillet et un autre en octobre. Le tir réel était fait à Gagetown parce que notre propre champ de tir n'était pas encore construit.



Ex NON NOVA. Notre barbu, le Sgt Richert et l'Art Provencher.

En août la Batterie participait en tant que batterie de défense aérienne à l'exercice NON NOVA du 5e GBC. Cet exercice avait pour but de familiariser les artilleurs dans leurs nouvelles tâches comme membres d'un détachement et d'une section de Blowpipe et d'intégrer le poste de commandement de batterie au FSCC de la brigade. Il y avait beaucoup de surprises, particulièrement par le R22eR, quand le sergent Richert, notre barbu régimentaire, s'est installé et camouflé en avant des premières positions de l'infanterie.

Ce fut ensuite la participation de 15 membres de la batterie sous le commandement du lieutenant Gunn à l'exercice CARBON EDGE (REFORGER 1977) en Allemagne au sein de la troupe de Blowpipe de 4 CMBG. (Photos 11 à 15).

Parce que la Batterie manquait de chauffeur, le lieutenant Nickerson était responsable, en novembre, et en décembre, d'un cours de chauffeur pour 30 de nos nouveaux artilleurs de la défense aérienne. Ça nous permet maintenant de sortir avec tous nos 34 véhicules.

Au mois de novembre le CDS, l'Amiral Falls a fait une courte visite au Régiment et en a profité pour visiter la batterie de la défense aérienne. (Photos 16, 17, 18).

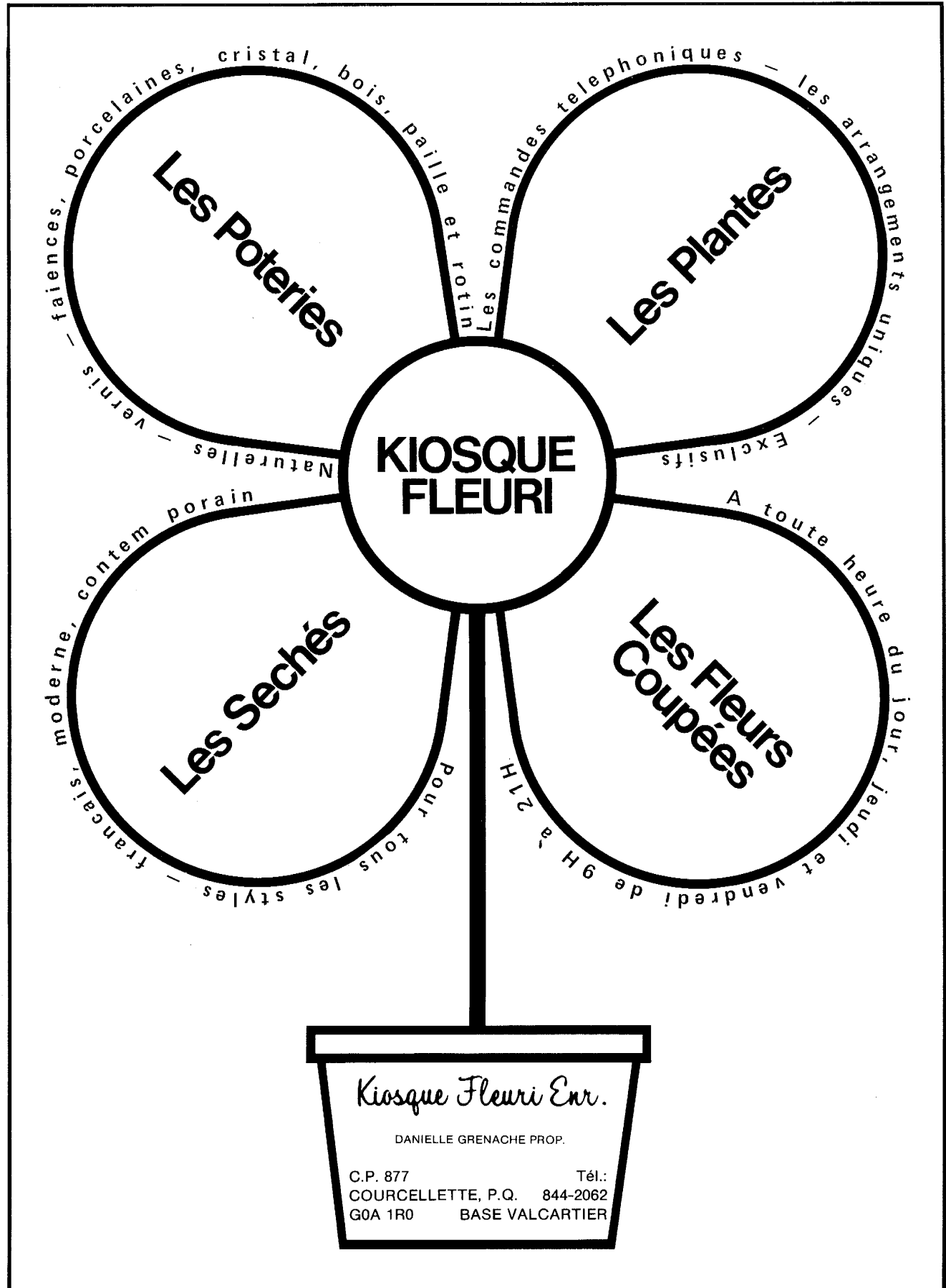
Finalement le 23 novembre la batterie "Victor" est devenue la "Batterie de la Victoire" quand nos gars gagnaient la journée sportive du régiment. Nous pouvons dire que ce fut une bonne façon de terminer la première année d'existence de notre batterie



REFORGER 77. Alerte nucléaire: l'Art Gélinas et le Bdr C Bouchard.



Notre général commandant, le Brigadier-Général Doucet, semblait un peu sceptique du résultat.





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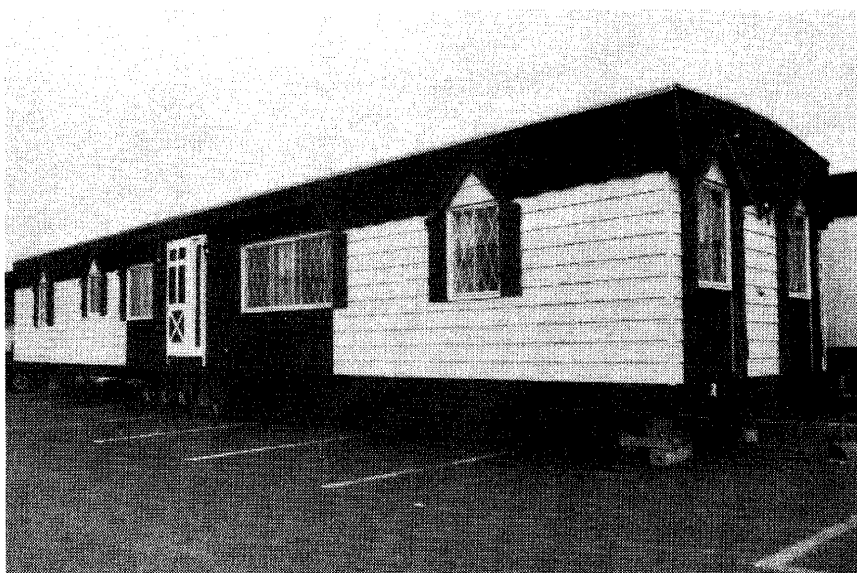


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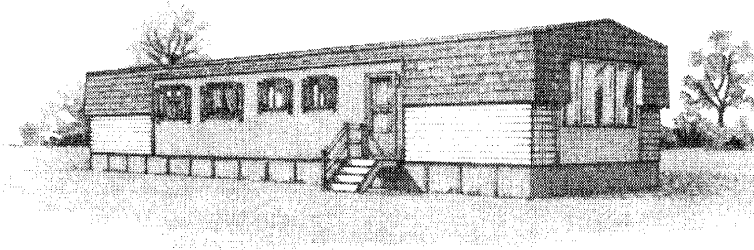


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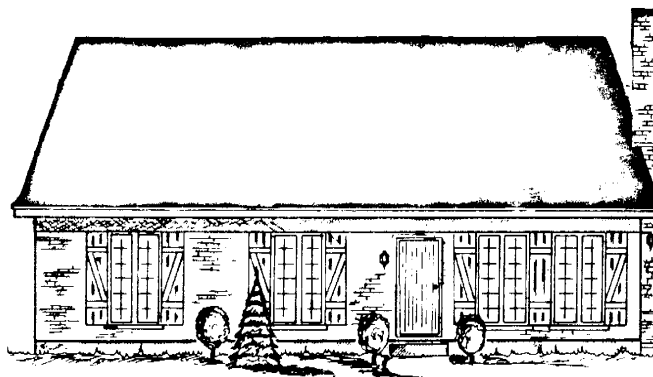
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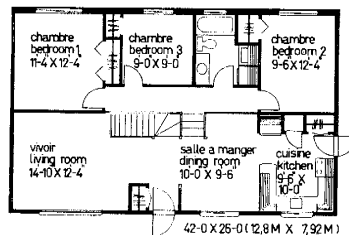
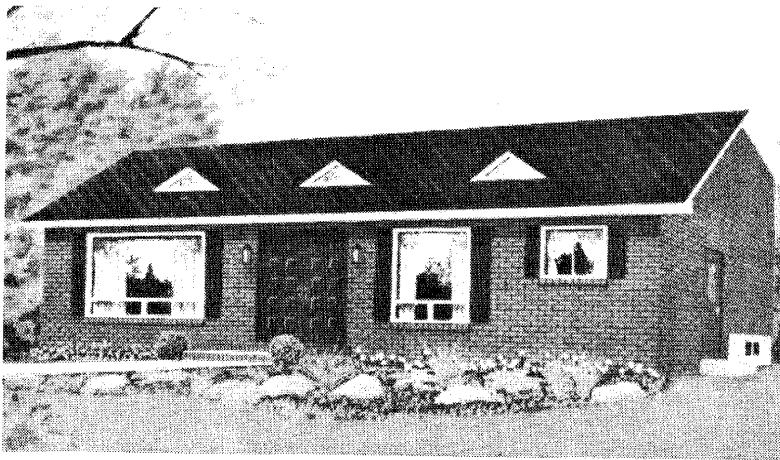
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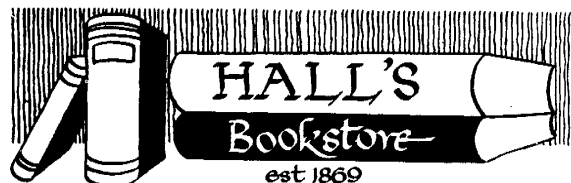
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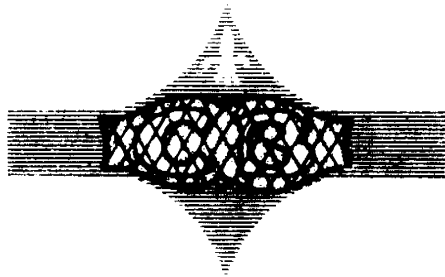


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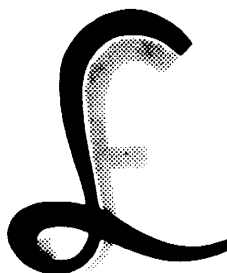
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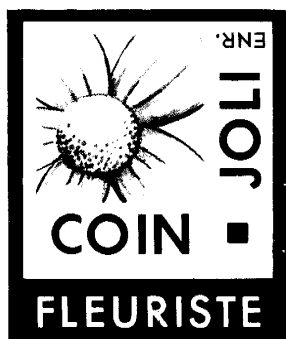


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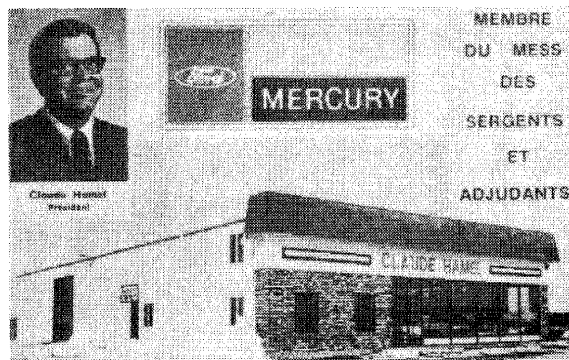


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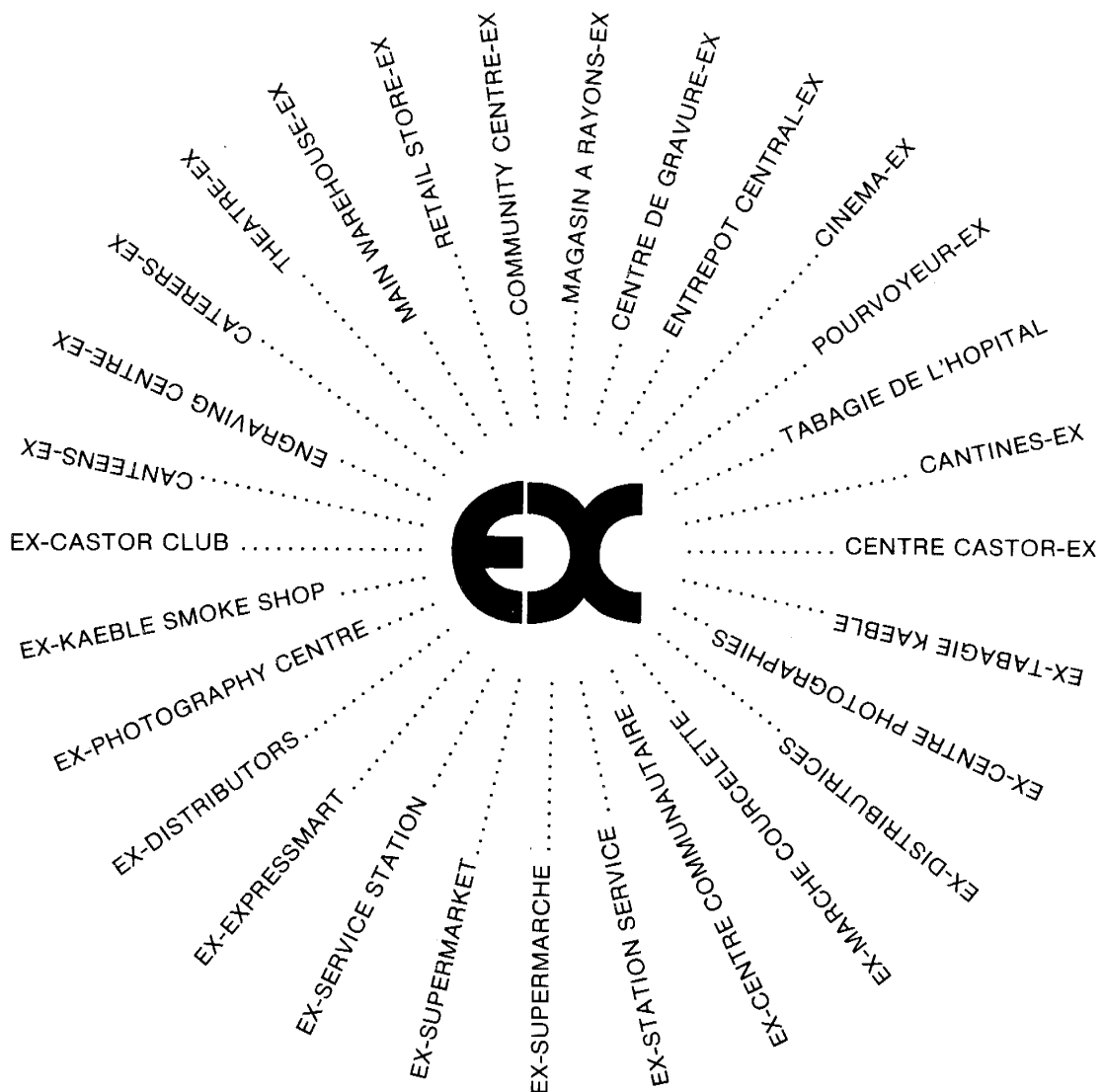
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ARTILLERY UMPIRING – SOME PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS

By Major B.G. Earl, 3 RCHA

Artillery is part of the combat team! Talk to any vet about the Western Front 1914-18, Europe 1939-45 or Korea 1950-53 and surely the guns, or at least the shells, will be mentioned. Modern tactics rely heavily on timely, accurate and effective artillery fire support. We train very hard as a Corps to ensure that we can deliver our shells on time and on target. We become very familiar with the crump and crack of exploding rounds. But what about those we support: the Armour, the Infantry and the Engineers? Other than a few fire power demonstrations, they are not familiar with the capabilities and effects of artillery fire.

The climax of our training year is, or should be, a major all arms Field Training Exercise (FTX). This is particularly true in CFE. These FTXs are usually quite a spectacle – tanks and APCs rumbling through villages or tearing across open country; aircraft flying about; blanks and assorted pyrotechnics going off left and right and centre. But what about the artillery? How much in evidence are we? Not much, I would say, other than FOO parties and the Battle Group commanders omnipresent BC. To be sure, guns are tactically sited in various positions, but they are silent. Unlike the weapons of the armour and infantry, which fire blanks to indicate their part in the battle, the firing of blanks by the artillery make no positive contribution to the action as they are too far away to be heard. Besides, it is not the firing of the gun, but the bursting of an HE shell that is required.

This, in a slightly around-about way, leads me to my topic: Artillery Umpiring and Simulation. I have taken part, as an artillery umpire, in two major FTXs, both in Germany. The first was Ex GROSSE ROCHADE, held in conjunction with II German Corps, in September 1975. The second was Ex CARBON EDGE, REFORGER 77, held in September 1977. Both of these exercises incorporated artillery umpiring and fire simulation, although the procedures differed. However, the aim was the same in both cases:

- to ensure the artillery contributed to the action and was recognized as so doing;
- to indicate the effects, in terms of personnel and vehicle casualties, of artillery fire; and
- to represent, to the troops in contact, the presence of artillery fire.

The 4 CMBG artillery umpire organization for Ex GROSSE ROCHADE is outlined in figure 1. The simulation of artillery fire and the assessment of casualties were carried out by fire marker teams. Each team consisted of an officer or senior NCO umpire and a driver. The team travelled in a jeep and was self-contained for rations and water. The team moved to the grid references of the targets engaged by 1 RCHA, carried out the simulation and assessed casualties, if any. The umpire completed a casualty assessment form which he gave to either the commander or the umpire of the troops under fire. With a radio on the regimental net, the fire marker team was able to monitor engagements and move to positions relatively close to the general action in preparation for marking targets.

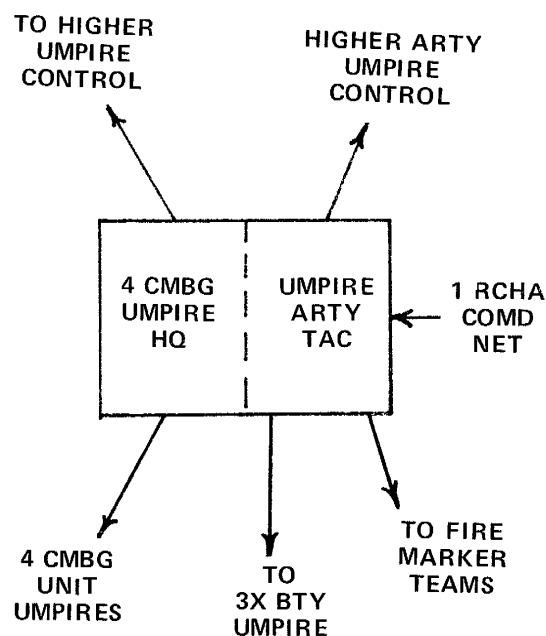


Figure 1 – The Artillery Umpire Organization for EX GROSSE ROCHADE.

The device used to simulate artillery fire was a rectangular frame upon which was mounted four 23mm signal pistols, with a single lanyard for simultaneous firing. The cartridges produced a small puff of white smoke accompanied by a flash and a bang. The pistols were mounted such that the four airbursts were at the corners of a rectangle approximately 30 x 100 metres. An orange smoke grenade was also ignited on the ground at approximately the centre of the rectangle. This simulation represented a Fire Mission Battalion covering the usual 300-metre radius. This employment of fire markers had the advantage in that teams were responsive to 1 RCHA only. However, there were many disadvantages:

- the fire markers were instructed by higher umpire control, to mark and assess battalion (i.e. Canadian Regiment) size targets only. The deployment of 1 RCHA was such that most targets were battery-size and two teams could not cope;
- the time lag between the engagement of a target and the simulation and assessment was normally 20-30 minutes which is unrealistic;
- the fire marker team was required to drive to the site, set up the apparatus, carry out the simulation and assess casualties. The vehicle with its white markings was very conspicuous. Troops would see the vehicle coming and vacate the area, thus avoiding casualties. This pre-warning is perhaps the biggest disadvantage. As cumbersome and slow as fire marker teams were, this method did provide a presence of artillery fire and to a degree influenced the battle by causing casualties.

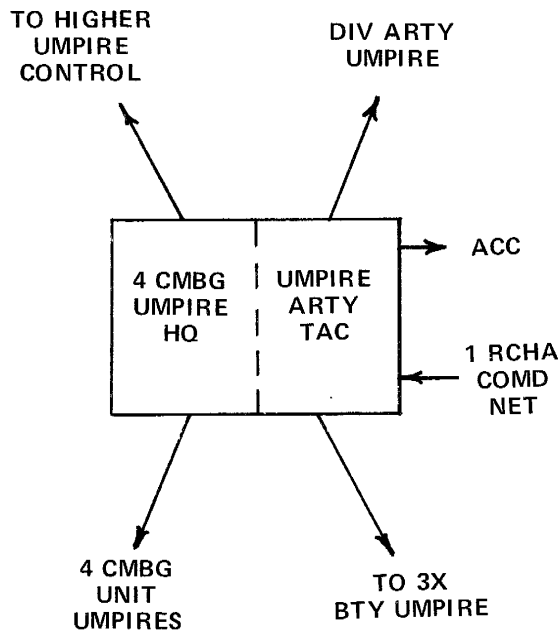


Figure 2 – The Artillery Umpire Organization for EX CARBON EDGE.

The 4 CMBG artillery umpire organization for Ex CARBON EDGE is outlined in Figure 2. During Ex CARBON EDGE a different approach was tried for the marking of artillery fire and the assessment of casualties. Fire marker teams were not used. The simulation of artillery fire and the assessment of casualties were carried out by the umpire attached to the unit or sub-unit under attack. This method required very extensive and extremely reliable communications. Data such as the grid reference of the target, calibre, type, number of rounds and time were passed by the umpire of the engaging fire unit direct to the umpire of the unit being engaged. The casualty assessment was carried out, on the spot, by using a "whizz wheel" which was in effect, a circular slide rule. See Figure 3. The unit or sub-unit umpires identified the personnel and/or vehicle casualties. This system was used by both blue and orange force umpires.

The essential element in this artillery umpire system is direct communication between opposing umpires. The task of placing umpires in contact with each other was carried out by the Area Co-ordination Centre (ACC). The ACC was a non-tactical support communications unit, which was sited with communications as the only criterion. Several ACCs were sited over the exercise area, each being responsible for a specific portion of the map. Umpires reported their player unit locations either when entering or leaving an ACC's area of responsibility or in routine first and last light SITREPS. If an umpire did not know which units were opposing his players, he contacted the appropriate ACC for the required information. The call signs and frequencies of umpires were not changed during the exercise.

The fire of artillery units was simulated using thunderflashes or artillery groundburst simulators and/or colored smoke grenades. White smoke represented HE, orange smoke represented chemical strikes and violet smoke represented nuclear strikes.

The umpire system used in Ex CARBON EDGE has the following advantages:

- the assessment procedure is quick and simple. The simulation usually took place within two minutes of the target's being engaged;
- the fire simulation achieves surprise as there is no fire marker vehicle;
- the umpire carrying out the simulation and assessment is known to the unit being attacked; and
- artillery can be seen to influence the battle.

The umpire system used in Ex CARBON EDGE has the following disadvantages:

- there is a heavy demand for radios, operators and frequencies. The use of fire control nets doubles the communications bill for equipment and manpower;
- player units can obtain useful information by monitoring umpire nets. This applies particularly to the ACC nets; and
- the entire system is dependent on communications. Jamming or other interference can cause a complete loss of control.

I do not propose to put forth an ideal, or even a workable umpire organization. Having participated in two different systems I can see some of the advantages of each. We must devise some method of effectively simulating artillery fire, in real time, such that the guns can influence the battle. ANY SUGGESTIONS?

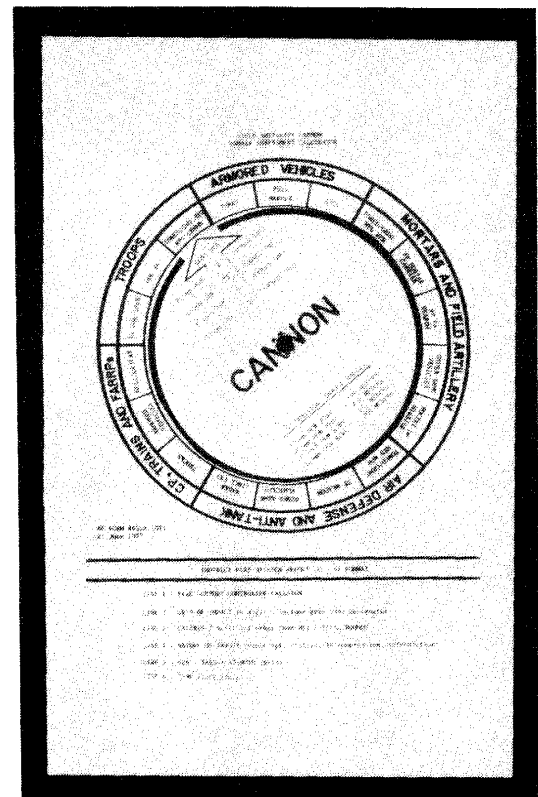
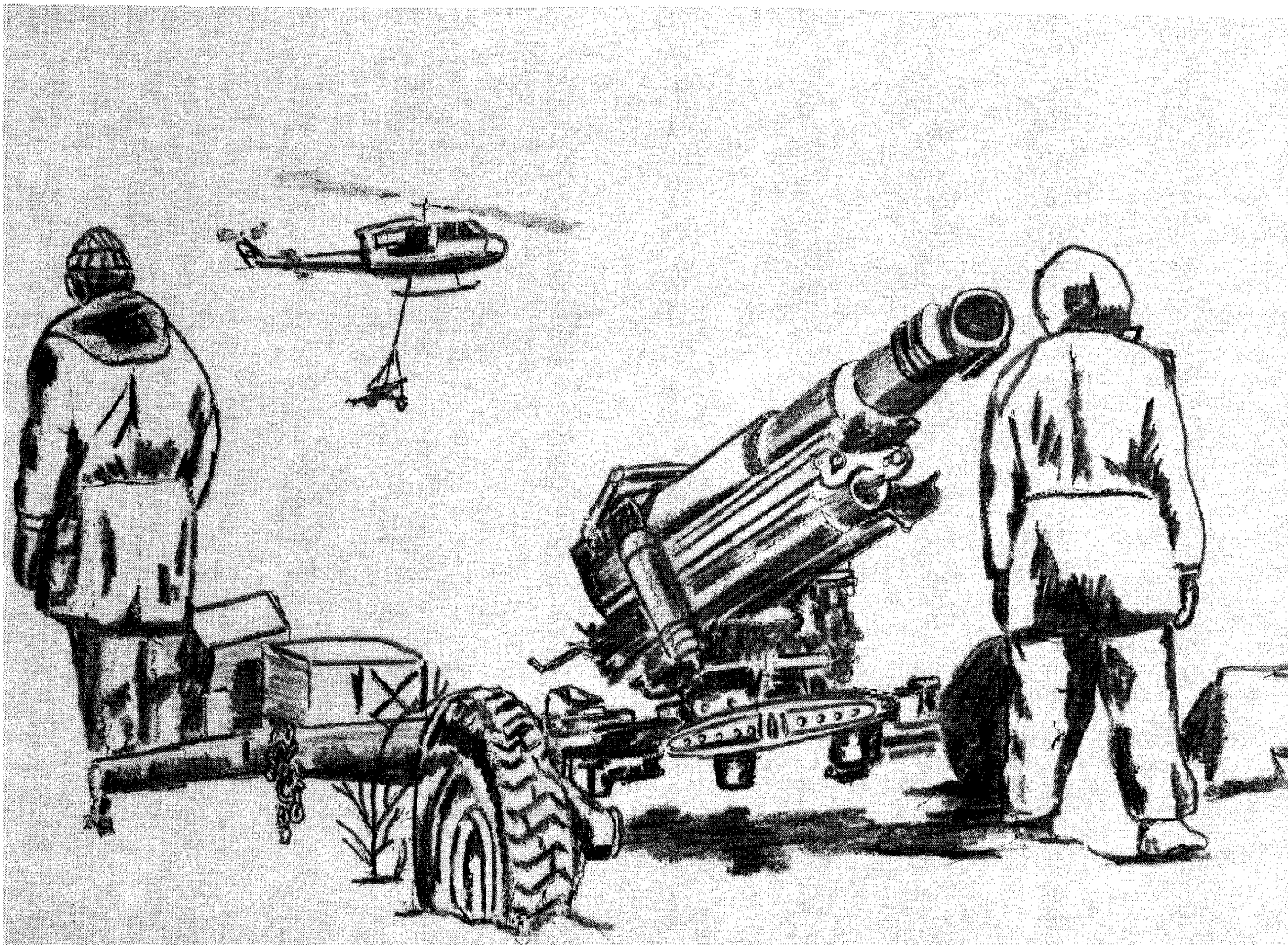


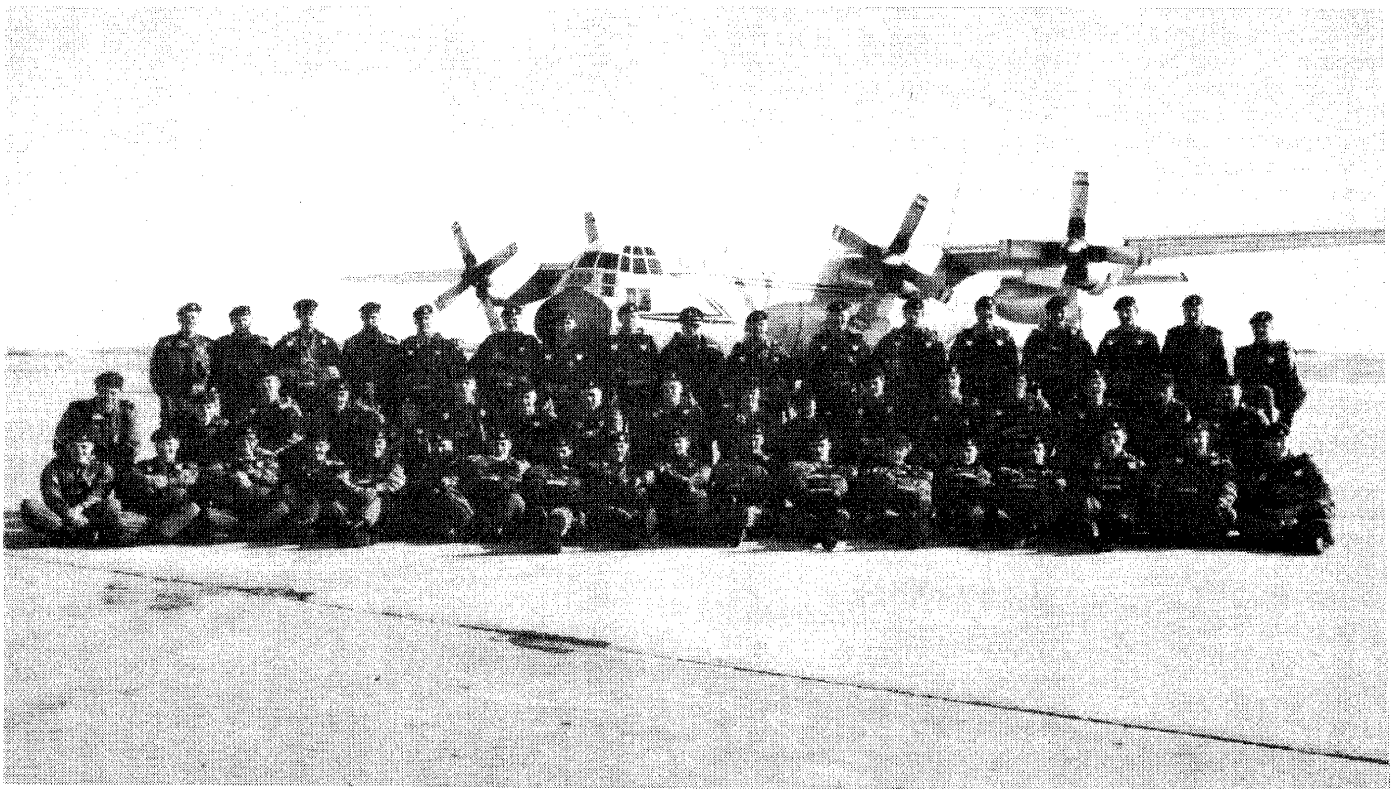
Figure 3 – "Whizz Wheels" used for casualty assessment.

1 Airborne Battery (RCA)





The CO and BSM as they drink, climb and crawl to victory at the Summer Skill-at-Arms competition.



**THOSE STILL SERVING IN THE FINAL JUMP^S
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Centre: Capt Gillenwater, MBdr Wicklund, MBdr Badour, Tpr Ryan, Tpr Reasbeck, Tpr Ogden, Bdr Tattersall, MBdr Roy, Tpr Kennoway, Tpr Lague, Sgt Clark, Tpr Lamarche, Sgt Dwyer, Tpr Norris, Tpr McEvoy, BMdr

D'Andrea, MCpl Brown.

Front: Tpr Collins, Lt Gates, Sgt Meehan, Bdr Cronin, Sgt Sandul, Sgt Sisson, MBdr Burke, Tpr Rylaarsdam, Tpr Lebus, Tpr Blais, Tpr Landreville, Bdr Hunt, Sgt Blake, MBdr Derkson, Bdr Morrisette, MBdr Rothwell, MBdr Morrell, Tpr Rosenberg.

Missing: Capt Mortlock, Sgt Black, Sgt Keltey, Sgt Kochanski, MBdr Curwin, MBdr McKinnon, MBdr Wells, Tpr Dufresne, Tpr Hughes).

From early hours in the morning until past midnight, they trained getting ashore from rubber assault boats, rehearsed the drill on the beach, the move to their objective, the assault, and the withdrawal to the beach, and the minesweepers.

Finally, Tuesday night came for D Company and it was time to assault. Everybody moved to the minesweepers anchored beside a "yellow submarine", swallowed their gravel pills, and got ready for the four hours under steam to Comox. Once in location the eight assault boats gathered and started their mile-long approach to the beach under power and paddles.

The attack was put in very quietly and the sentries standing under a big illuminated lamp post were killed quickly. The buildings were destroyed, and the withdrawal was achieved without any casualties.

Once back on the minesweeper the Navy served a hot meal for everybody. Our beans or pork chops all eaten, we slept in the corner of the galley or under someone else's bunk for the trip back to Nanaimo.

The second phase of the exercise consisted of a helicopter deployment to Chilliwack in the west coast rain forest. Our patrols and ambushes sought and located the guerrillas' base camp and destroyed it. The FOO party again accompanied the infantry. Amid tangled roots, logs and 200-foot trees, it took two days of discussion with the company commander and the platoons before we were successful in map spotting our location. That map spotting proved to be useful when resupply came and dropped everything in the right place.

In the mountains you can climb a few thousand feet and the forest is still as thick as it is at the bottom. Time spent to look for an Op is useless; you have to walk with the infanteer through the jungle and swamp, and your survey eyeball better be calibrated. When you call for fire, you are within danger close distance, and the Battery's survey has to be accurate.

Over-all, it was a very good two-phase exercise which proved to be useful in teaching the infantry how to use fire support more efficiently, and also to teach the OP Parties how their infantry works.

SUMMER SKILL AT ARMS COMPETITION

The Canadian Airborne Regiment held its annual Summer Skill at Arms Competition in Camp Wainwright on the 24 and 25 May 77. The eleven events tested the soldiers' proficiency in weapon marksmanship, map using craft, physical stamina and dexterity, as well as leadership qualities.

The Airborne Battery tied for third place in the over-all standing, a very good show considering the number of men available for competition.

The Airborne Battery's best showing was certainly in the CO and RSM's competition, where Major Beno and MWO Skinner took top honours in a grueling obstacle course, complete with refreshments. The pair won handily, notwithstanding a crippling wound the BSM incurred a short time before. Hats off to the CO and BSM of the Airborne Battery. Good luck in the future, and may the BSM's doughnut never go flat.

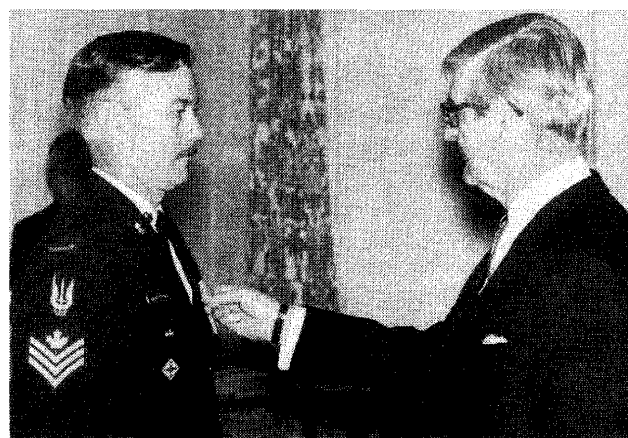
CONCLUSION

We all leave 1 Airborne Battery with fond memories. We did our utmost to serve the guns well while supporting the Canadian Airborne Regiment. We learned a lot as Soldiers and Gunners in doing so.

The Gunners of 1 Airborne Battery wish the Airborne Regiment the best of luck in the future and hope that all airborne gunners who follow, carry on the high standards we have tried to set supporting our airborne infantrymen.

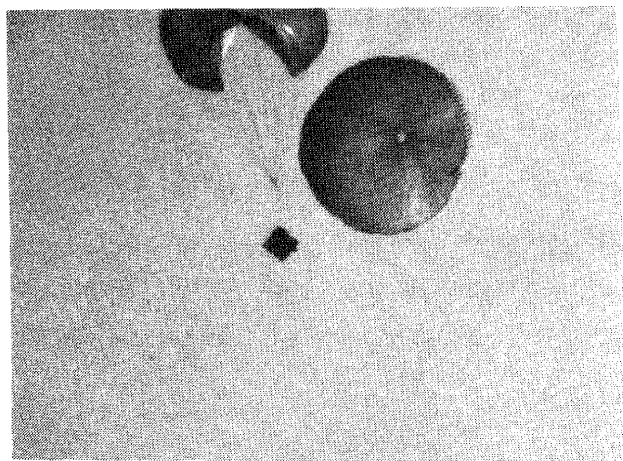


U.S. Rangers from 2nd Bn 75 Infantry demonstrate their expertise in unarmed combat to the Gunners of 1 AB Bty.



THE MEDAL OF MILITARY MERIT

1977 saw two members of 1 Airborne Battery receive the MMM. Sergeant AD Armstrong, in the photo above, and Master Bombardier EO Morrell. All members of the Battery congratulate these two deserving soldiers and wish them all the very best of luck in the future.



A gun coming in on Rifle Ridge.

The final days belonged to the CO. TCs were given the opportunity to conduct fire plans under the watchful eye of Major Beno. During lulls in the shooting the OP parties discussed the types of projectiles and automotive parts found on the ranges! (Be warned of his penchant for whatsits?)

All in all, it was a very good week. It was to be 1 Airborne Battery's last gunnery exercise in Wainwright.



Recreational violence, Airborne style!



CHAMPAGNE, OF COURSE

The CO toasting MBdr Morrell on the (successful) completion of his 100th parachute descent. MBdr Morrell fired the first round after we jumped the guns onto RIFLE RIDGE.

FORT LEWIS EXCHANGE

1 Airborne Battery participated with 1 Commando in an exchange program with C Coy 2nd Bn 75 Infantry Rangers in April of 77. The training program set up by the Ranger Company was some of the most valuable, interesting and rigorous training the Battery has done for some time.

The exchange began with EXERCISE OBSERVANT OPPONENT; a para assault with the objective to seize two POW camps and rescue prisoners. The Airborne Battery's mission in the raid was to provide mortar covering fire. Except for the injury of a troop commander and two of our mortars on the para drop, the Battery's part in the exercise was a success.

The training program which the Rangers conducted was very well prepared and rehearsed. Battery members were busy from 0500 hrs to 1800 hrs. A typical day kicked off at 0530 hrs with 75 minutes of Ranger PT. After breakfast the program called for 3 hours of unarmed combat; lunch break was a welcome relief. The afternoons were dedicated to weapons and demolitions training. Battery members received familiarization lectures, then fired the M16, M60, M203, Claymore mines, bangalore torpedoes, cratering charges, and C4 in various charge configurations. Some got to do a water jump and all got their American wings. The Rangers introduced as much realism and danger into the program as possible and the effect was most gratifying. Many members of the instructional staff were Vietnam veterans and many valuable tips learned from first-hand experience were passed on to the Battery.

The members of 1 Airborne Battery respect and envy the professionalism they witnessed in 2nd Airborne Ranger Bn. The hospitality and friendship afforded the Battery will be long remembered by all participants.

EX ON GUARD V

On the 21 Apr 77, A Tp FOO Party deployed to Nanaimo with 2 Commando to prepare for an amphibious raid on CFB Comox. For five days the companies rehearsed day and night for what would be a three-hour raid.

What made it more difficult for the Battery personnel was that they had to alternate companies every day in order to support both of them in their assault.



"OUR LEADERS"

*Visit of the Colonel Commandant to 1 Airborne Battery.
BGen Leslie and Col Fraser chat out on the DZ.*



BATTERY LUNCHEON

*A battery luncheon with our Colonel Commandant and
the future CO and RSM for forty-two of us.*

EX POWER THRUST – WAINWRIGHT – MARCH - APRIL 77

Six minutes! (red light on) ... Standby! ... Go! 1 AB Bty jumped onto DZ Rifle Ridge. Thus started EXERCISE POWER THRUST.

Once on the ground, the guns were quickly de-rigged and put into action. The first round was fired in less than 14 minutes from the time the green light went on.

The aim of the exercise was to train our newly

qualified basic artillery technicians in the CPs and the OPs.

The first three days were allotted to the Troop Commanders to conduct troop training, IN shoots, simple fire plans, open actions, quick actions, and smoke withdrawals.

During the next few days, pilots from 408 Sqn conducted their Artillery Target GRID Procedures training using our L5s and 81mm Mors.



DIGGING IN IN THE WINTER

MBdr May and Sgt Sisson in their mortar pit.

infantry to gain confidence in their supporting arms. The philosophy that "if you don't practise bringing the fire close to your own troops in peacetime, you are not going to be able to do it in wartime" has something good in it.

The other phases were fire of companies in defensive positions at night and an air mobile assault of an objective where 105s fire to the last minute before the infantry lands.

We also took other training for three days such as Recondo, demolition and strong physical education. Bdr Morrisette from the Battery participated in a 20-mile run organized by the J.F. Kennedy Centre for Military Assistance.

Over-all, it was a very good exchange that profited both the Americans and the Canadians, and enriched the knowledge of our Artillerymen.

SKI SCHOOL (14 - 18 FEB 77)

As in previous years, the Battery attended Regimental Ski School which was conducted at Silver Summit, a small ski resort 150 miles west of Edmonton near Edson.

The lack of snow precipitation and the mild weather which prevailed in the West throughout most of the winter made ski conditions somewhat less than ideal. The first lectures were on care, maintenance and waxing of "bangy boards". Then we received instruction on the basic techniques of military cross country skiing.

On the morning of day two we were ready for the trails, or at least we thought we were. The trail selected was eight miles of virtually sheer ice. The day ended up being a practical lesson on how to walk on ice with skis.

New trails were selected for subsequent days. Everyone benefitted from these trails, which offered deep snow, steep hills and narrow cutlines through the trees. MBdr Morrell ran into a cougar who failed to give track as he was going down a steep hill through some pine trees, or so he says when explaining the scratches he received to his face.

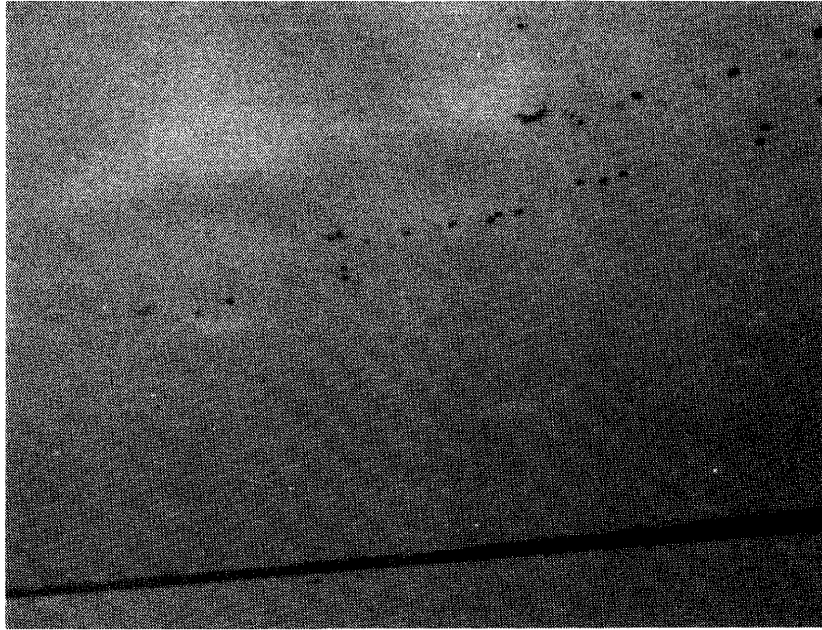
Two team competitions were held during our stay at Silver Summit; the first, a downhill event which included slalom and a ski jump, the second, a 10-mile cross-country race followed by live firing. The two Bty teams did well on both; first and second place on the downhill and second and fifth on the cross-country race.

VISIT OF THE COLONEL COMMANDANT 8 - 11 MAR 77

1 Airborne Battery was honoured during the week 8 - 11 March 77 by the visit of our Colonel Commandant, BGen E.M.D. Leslie, DSO, CD, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Fleming, CO of 2 RCHA, and his RSM, CWO MacDonald. The visit started with an informal mixed reception during which Gen Leslie renewed many old friendships and acquaintances.

During his visit, in addition to observing the Battery conduct continuation parachuting and rappel training, Gen Leslie visited the Canadian Airborne Museum, Canadian Airborne Centre and the Canadian Forces Parachute Maintenance Depot. On 10 March 1977, Gen Leslie again honoured the Battery as the reviewing officer during the Regimental Commander's Inspection.

All in all, it was a good week. All ranks welcomed the opportunity to once again have the Colonel Commandant visit and speak to them. They were proud and pleased.



A drop in the crisp morning sky at Wainwright.

EX RAPIER THRUST

In the period 17 - 21 Jan 77, 1 Airborne Battery participated in Exercise Rapier Thrust. The Battery's task was to provide fire support for 1 and 2 Cdos in the seizing and holding of Cattalo Bridge, Wainwright. To carry out this task, two base plate positions were selected, after an air recce and photo study, which could support the Cdos' defensive positions. Because of the availability of aircraft and lack of Flextrack oversnow vehicles it was decided that the mortars would be taken in preference to the L5s.

Luxury items the gunners are famous for were discarded as the toboggans were loaded with picks and shovels. Each of the twenty toboggans was loaded to about 300 lbs. as the Airborne Battery prepared to dig two defensive troop positions into the frozen ground.

The Battery also loaded modular platforms with corrugated iron, concertina wire, sandbags, land mines, pickets and LOSVs. These vital stores would be dropped into the area of operations after the initial para assault. The Battery used 5,000 lbs. of wire and iron in the construction of their defensive positions.

DIGGING IN IN THE WINTER

All was ready, and when the green light flashed on, the hardened men of the AB Battery wheeled into the prop blast and cool night air. Thirty-six hours after the opening shock, the Battery had chizzled through 130 cu. yds. of frozen clay and the position was ready. Spirits were high as finishing touches were put on mortar pits, CP bunkers, and fire trenches.

The exercise provided valuable experiences and many lessons were learned. We practised siting Blowpipes, we employed to the utmost our expedient antennae, we set out our sentries, Carl Gustavs, GPMGs, trip flares, etc.,

and we tied up all the fire support co-ordination necessary for a link-up with 3 RCHA and her Combat Group. The lesson that stands out the most is the tremendous amount of back-breaking, but necessary, work involved in winter defensive positions; you must dig in with overhead protection to survive. The sense of comradeship and unity of purpose that is born from an exercise of this nature is immeasurable. The members of the Airborne Battery are wiser in the art of establishing a fire base as a result of their participation in Exercise Rapier Thrust.

CDN - US SMALL UNIT EXCHANGE. FORT BRAGG, N.C.

A FOO Party, led by Captain Andre Richard of 1 AB Bty., participated with 1er Commando on an exchange with 82nd AB Div in Fort Bragg from 25 Jan to 2 Mar 77.

All members had the opportunity to qualify for their American jump wings by jumping out of C130 Hercules and the C141 Starlifter. We were able to witness static and fire power demonstrations and were most impressed by the equipment presented by the Americans. Specifically, the 105mm M102 and the anti-aircraft Vulcan 20mm. All the infantry were amazed at how easy it is to fire a mortar or a gun. The "Gunner Black Box" fear was washed away for most of them.

We had the opportunity to witness parts of a CALFEX. The CALFEX is a combined arms live fire exercise where the infantry battalion fires all its weapons. First phase is a demonstration of all the weapons from the M16 up to the Sheridan tank and the Cobra Gunship. The second phase is the most impressive, where the infantry companies do an advance-to-contact and fire support is brought within 200 meters by 105mm guns, Cobra rockets and F-4s dropping napalm. There your pants were shaking. The training is designated to get the



THE BATTERY MARCHES OFF

On the first of July, 1977, 1st Airborne Battery (RCA) marched off the square for the last time. The Canadian Airborne Regiment presented arms to the Battery and we marched off to the tunes of Royal Artillery Slow March and Auld Lang Syne. Of course we paraded our colours, a

12-pounder, commanded by Sgt Sandul and manned by Sgt Keltey and MBdrs D'Andrea and Roy – four of the originals. So ended nine years of proud service as part of the Canadian Airborne Regiment.

INTRODUCTION

1977 was a busy year for 1 Airborne Battery. We began it wondering what the future would hold but all were determined to soldier on. We soon learned that in mid-July we would be disbanded, however, many of us would get to continue to serve as airborne gunners in 2 RCHA. In spite of the move, we got on with our training, and our training schedule was so busy that we didn't really have time to think about it. We sent a troop to Fort Lewis, Washington, to train with the Rangers, a display team to Yellowknife to show off weapons and unarmed combat, a large contingent to jump with the Engineers into Chilliwack, a section to the Cardiff Tattoo in Wales as part of the Regiment's Unarmed Combat Team, FOO parties to Fort Bragg and B.C., and of course, we had many trips to Wainwright. Wainwright, as in past years, was our second home, where we practised our gunner skills on the L5s and mortars and where we honed up our fitness and grunt skills. Our year of 1977 ended in July with an elaborate ceremony which included Royal Salutes, the Trooping of the Colours, and a Farewell to Edmonton parade. 1977 left us all with fond memories.

1 AIRBORNE BATTERY – SHILO DETACHMENT

Nine airborne gunners arrived in Shilo in November 76 and announced that they were taking up a permanent residency there. This announcement could not be

disclaimed too easily. Those in Shilo who *ssumed* the Airborne was in camp for another practice camp soon wondered why the jumpers stayed on and on in Shilo. In fact, they were attending the 3 RCHA Basic Arty Technician Course, serial 7602. Since the Airborne Battery is just too small to assemble the resources required to support such a course, the training of our technicians by 3 RCHA has proved to be a recurring and beneficial arrangement for both units (we provided 3 HA with some instructors and a bit of class).

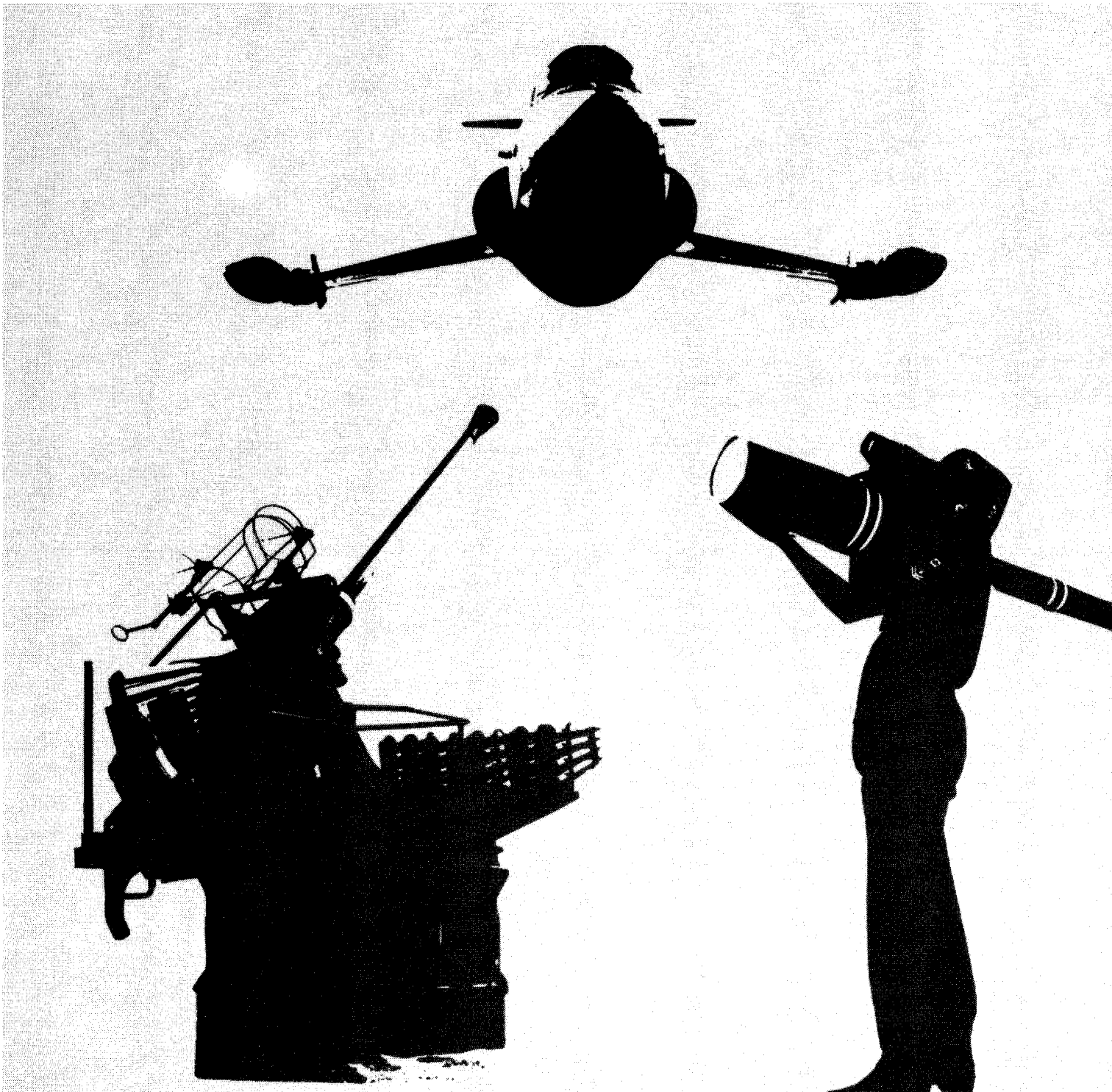
Having arrived in Shilo with an attitude of "work hard, play hard", our gunners proceeded to do just that. All our candidates were successful on the course and we did enjoy our three months in Shilo. All of us were thoroughly entertained by Tpr Norris who could get a job with the CBC any day using his "leaps tall buildings" and "walks through poles" routine.

Although our departure on 8 March marked the last time 1 AB Bty sent gunners for training with the Third Regiment, it will most certainly not be the last time airborne gunners will have a chance to savour the unique rural flavour we have all come to identify with Base Shilo. We'll be back some day!

We can only say thanks to Base Shilo and the Third Regiment for the excellent co-operation and first-class support they have given us over the years, and we wish them every success in the future.

128 AAD BTY

RCA





128 AAD BTY 1976-77

Rear Row: MBdr Mast DG, Bdr Drover CD, MCpl Lee LG, MCpl Kalvi B, Gnr Saulnier DJ, Bdr Harding RG, MBdr McIntyre PG, MCpl Stewart JT, MBdr Vieau DJ.
Centre Row: Bdr Shepherd S., MBdr MacMillan GL, MBdr Wright OP, MBdr Letcher CA, Gnr Levert BV, MBdr Doucette RA, MBdr Davidson CD, MBdr Veinot CE,

MBdr White F, MBdr Haley PLM, Bdr LaFrance TO, MBdr Conrad PD.

Front Row: Sgt Wright CH, Sgt Paddock BE, Capt DR Winters, MWO Lewis RM, Sgt Clough RW, Bdr Jardine TJ.

Missing: WO Sawicki JCA, Sgt Habing KR.

128 AAD BTY 1976-77

1977 was a challenging and rewarding year for 128 Airfield Air Defence Battery. The year began by moving into new and substantially larger accommodation. The buildings that we occupied were completely renovated and decorated in a modern style. The original building that the "fly-over gunners" remember so well has been converted into a classroom, two Blowpipe trainer rooms, and a training office.

The newly occupied Headquarters building consists of five offices, QM, Stand Easy and Storage Area. In addition, the Battery acquired a garage with attached MT office and Sigs stores.

128 AAD Bty now has a suitable home which is the envy of neighbouring units. The original fly-over gunners would find little to recognize in the Battery area.

In March, approximately 60% of the Battery paid a visit to the Germersheim Army Depot and the resident Air Defence unit, D Bty 2/67 ADA with whom we have had many prior contacts. The trip was planned to give

gunners of both units an insight into the training and procedures of the other.

Shortly after our arrival, our hosts gave us a briefing on new trends in Air Defence equipment and demonstrations on Chapparral and Redeye. Most personnel had several opportunities to try out the Redeye trainer and observe while a Chapparral occupation was conducted.

The second day was our turn to demonstrate Blowpipe. As with all new equipment, our hosts were very interested and many tried their hand at the trainer, often with remarkable results.

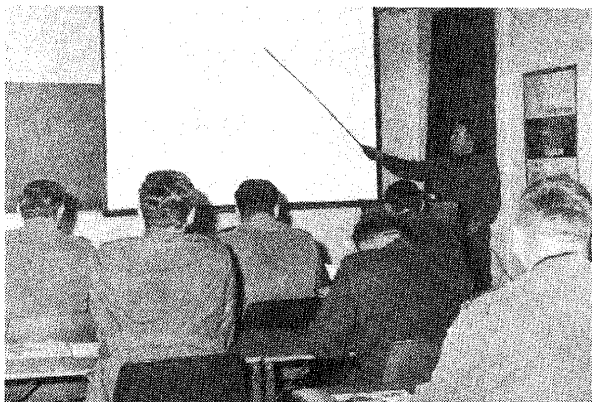
The afternoon was devoted to a sports afternoon and we were challenged to a fast ball game. In our ignorance, the challenge was accepted and all retired to the diamond to get down to business. Our hosts had a surprise for us. D Bty 2/67 ADA fielded their team — the Battalion champions! The game did, however, go seven innings and was called due to embarrassment on our part. The score was extremely one-sided and began to reach magnificent proportions. Well, maybe broomball next time.

Also, early in the year, the Battery entered a float in the Baden Winter Carnival parade for the first time. The entry was awarded an honourable mention and construction has already begun on our 1978 entry.

Throughout the year, the Battery has assisted the Baden Intermediate School with several of their educational outings. In addition to providing camping stores and vehicles, unit personnel assisted in setting up and supervising canoe training, rope suspended confidence courses and map using training, in addition to helping the children set up their camp. Sgt Clough, Sgt Letcher, MBdr Wright, Bdr Drover and Bdr Harding spent many nights in the Black Forest.

In the late spring, we once again were evaluated on our ability to perform our operational role in CFE. In the culmination of our training year, we underwent both the National and NATO Tactical Evaluations. Once again, the Baden Gunners proved that we were capable of measuring up to the standard. An attempt was made for the first time to evaluate our standard of aircraft recognition training and scored 98%. The hard part, of course, is in maintaining this standard next year. In preparation for the upcoming evaluations, training has begun in earnest. Aircraft Recognition, gun drill and SOPs receive weekly attention, while first aid, small arms training and NBC training are scheduled bi-monthly.

As the year draws to a close, training is again our highest priority and exercises are conducted frequently.



MBdr White instructs aircraft recognition.

In addition to undergoing our own evaluations, the unit was tasked to provide evaluators to other NATO bases for their evaluation. Wherever unit personnel went, they returned with new ideas and gained valuable experience. Many ideas were soon incorporated in our own plan and as one evaluator put it, "No matter where I go, there is always a lesson to be learned."

Early in the summer, the Senior Serving Gunner paid the Battery a short visit during his visit to 1 Canadian Air Group. BGen Heitshu was the first gunner from Canada to visit us after occupying our new accommodation. For many, the opportunity to speak to BGen Heitshu was enjoyable as familiar faces are always welcome.



MBdr Haley and Gnr O'Toole administer first aid to Gnr Bulloch during an exercise.



MBdr Restoule and MBdr Wright carry out their Quarterly Blowpipe Trainer simulations.



The Weapons' Technicians, MCpl Stewart and Pte Williams demonstrate exercising the buffer.



BGen R.G.J. Heitshu inspects 128 AAD Bty Quarter Guard on his arrival at Baden-Soellingen.

In May, the Battery hosted the final day of the Air Defence Conference. Delegates toured unit facilities and 1 Canadian Air Group, where they observed weapons uploading, maintenance procedures and the Group Operations Centre before watching attacks on the airfield.



LCol D.B. McGibbon, Maj H.B. Saxon and Capt D.R. Winters watch a CF-104 weapons upload.

During the summer, the Battery said farewell to Col W.A.D. Yuill, the Commander Baden-Soellingen Detachment. During the hectic and often confusing days of 128 AAD Battery's formation, his advice, help and encouragement was of immeasurable value.

Following the Base Commander's inspection of unit lines, vehicles and weapons, we again prepared for our annual practice camp. Both Boffin and Blowpipe firings were conducted at Shilo and Gagetown respectively.



Col W.A.D. Yuill signs the Battery Guest Book on his farewell visit to 128 AAD Bty while Capt D.R. Winters looks on.



The Base Commander, Col J.M.L. Bourgeois, inspects 128 AAD Bty Quarter Guard, accompanied by Sgt K.R. Habing, on arrival at Baden for his annual inspection.

Boffin was first, with the entire troop proceeding to the home station in July. With two days of excellent weather and assistance from U Battery, firing was quickly concluded. Guns were also fired in the ground role to practise our firing support to the Base Defence Force. Also, for the first time, one of our War Task Assigned personnel from 1 CAG Maintenance Squadron accompanied us.

Blowpipe firings followed in October and November. Blowpipe troop returned to CAS in two groups and fired in conjunction with two Blowpipe courses. CAS administered aircraft recognition tests and six set final tests on the trainer before each practice. Both firings were successful with all personnel qualifying.



Cpl J.K. MacDonald (1 CAG Maintenance Squadron), one of the Battery's War Task Assigned personnel, tries his hand. Bdr Jardine loads and MBdr Veinot watches his arc.

Upon completion of the firing and before our return, a number of personnel travelled to Northern Manitoba for a weekend fishing trip.

In August, the Battery played a prominent role in the CFE participation in the 35th Anniversary of the Dieppe Raid. As well as providing ten members of the guard and several sentries, the Battery provided the bulk of the administrative and financial staff, wreath-bearers and trained the guard and sentries. The trip to the Normandy coast was an excellent opportunity for all to see first-hand the place that gave Canada one of her proudest moments. Before and after the ceremonies, tours were conducted by the Dieppe museum and the beaches at Dieppe, Puys and Pourville. The city was filled with tourists, a large portion of which were the veterans of the raid.

The sight of hundreds of Canadian flags flying throughout the city was a sight few of us will easily forget. The veterans' march from Canada Square to the City Hall again, was a heart-stirring event.

Late in the year we said farewell to several of our original members. Sgt. R.W. Clough was posted to 1 RCHA, MBdr P.D. Conrad to CFRS Cornwallis, Sgt C.H. Wright and MBdr G.L. MacMillan to CAS, MBdr D.G. Mast to 3 RCHA and Gnrs Christmas and Saulnier to 1 RCHA. More recently in December, Sgt B.E. Paddock left to attend the Air Defence AIG course in Larkhill, England. To all, we wish every success and look forward to the day when we can serve together once again.

The CDS paid a visit to the Baden's guns late in the year and observed an airfield mass attack. During this visit, Admiral Falls received a quick and informal briefing on Boffin and Blowpipe.

As the year draws to a close, the unit can look back on a full year and 1978 promises to be every bit as good. An invitation is extended to all gunners to visit us here in Baden should they have an opportunity. Rest assured that you will always be welcome.

The "Baden Gunners" are alive and well.



Battery Men's Christmas Dinner, 22 December 1977.
Seated from left to right: MCpl Skidsmore G.H., Bdr
Jardine T.J., Gnr Smith S.C., Bdr Drover C.D., Pte
Williams P.A. Serving from left to right: Capt J.J.
Lamothe, Maj J.H. Hulme, Capt D.R. Winters, MWO
Lewis R.M.



The CDS accompanied by BGen W.G. Paisley (Comd
1 CAG) and Col A.B. Bosman (D/Comd 1 CAG) listen to
MBdr Wright explain Blowpipe capabilities. WO Sawicki
looks on while Gnr O'Toole holds the missile.



MGen C.H. Belzile, Comd CFE, accompanied by Sgt C.A. Letcher, salute the monument in Canada Square near the beaches at Dieppe.



129 AAA Battery



1976-77 was again a very full and demanding year for 129 Airfield Air Defence Battery. The battery was involved in everything from courses, a Santa Claus Parade, self-injection parades.

Another aspect in which the battery is involved in regularly is demonstrations, although we volunteer most of the time (because they are good training for all of us). Among some of the demonstrations we had in the past year, the following are worth mentioning:

A visit by the Chief of Defence Staff in December '76, saw the battery actively involved along with all major units in CFE.

Following that were presentations and demonstrations made to the Air Defence Conference attendees, the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, various NATO forces personnel, a German veterans organization, handicapped children, Canadian school groups, and the Director of Artillery, Colonel J.A. Cotter.



The Chief of Defence Staff, General J.A. Dextraze, receiving instructions on the Blowpipe trainer, by WO CDR Francis. Average miss distance of the CDS - 4 metres.

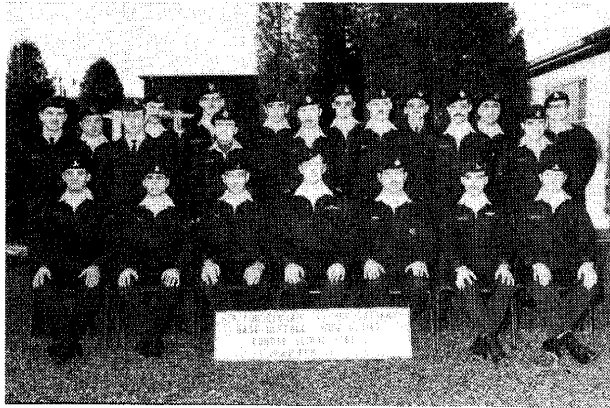
In addition to the many demonstrations made during the past year, the battery decided to voluntarily involve itself in numerous parades.

It is a must for the battery during the Director of Artillery's visit to mount a quarter guard. We always have, and always will maintain this tradition. Although specially designed Air Defence uniforms do not exist, our dress of the day is what we offer.

We also provided, on various occasions, guards for the Chief of the Defence Staff along with all other CFE components; change of command parades for the Base Commander; Canadian Forces Europe; Commander, Canadian Forces Europe, and also this year a combination of both batteries Canada represented at the Annual Reforger Welcoming Ceremonies held at Ramstein, Germany. This last was eagerly accepted as it grouped over eight different nations. The gathering of all ranks which followed, saw many exchanges being made, and at one time a suggestion was made to the effect that in the future, both units "keep the beat".

On the training side of the house, and because we are the only field trained unit with Canadian Forces Base Europe, the battery undertook the responsibility of training Base Defence personnel.

This course, which gives the candidates a BU qualification, was run during 7 - 23 February 77, under Sgt Roy's supervision, with the assistance of MBdrs Sugg, Hamelin, Dwyer and Tremblay. The interest and comments generated by the students were such, that again this year, there will be another course run by the battery.



The high level of professionalism demonstrated by the battery throughout the year sufficed to make of the battery the training vehicle for base units, on annual small arms qualifications. Through all this, the battery managed to retain its qualification on Blowpipe and Boffin, and every third month, personnel depart for either sunny Shilo or rainy Gagetown to undertake their annual continuation training so vital to all of us.

Career courses were also very popular last year. From Basic Artillery Technician courses in Valcartier, to 6A in Gagetown, and Senior NCO Academy in Esquimalt, the flow maintained a permanent absentee average of 20 per cent on an over-all annual basis.

Being in Europe is not always as others may say, a pleasure for units of our size. Nevertheless, we enjoy our commitments and for some of us, leave has become a secondary consideration.

* * *

Early December saw the battery involved in the Annual CFE Santa Claus Parade. In fact, maximum effort was given by all members of the unit, and although we did not qualify for first prize, the value of our participation in relation to our size, was well received.

On the third of December a joint gathering with the members of 1 RCHA permitted to regroup the CFE Gunners on parade on the occasion of Col J.A. Cotter's farewell visit. Presentations were made and following the parade, the rest of the afternoon was directed at preparing the St. Barbara's festivities. Social activities were held at all levels and the spirit demonstrated much enhanced the anniversary that all of us were celebrating.

The following day, a battery dance was held to commemorate St. Barbara's Anniversary, and also to open the Christmas activities and at the same time to close the year 1976.

Happiness was the word of the evening and all of us, including CWO Macdonald from Ottawa, had a great time throughout the evening. Although the chance was there, no career discussions were held during that time frame.

* * *

1977 started for members of the unit the usual way. A short warning notice indicated our involvement in a quarter guard. Within two hours, members of the unit went from daily working dress to full green uniform and at 1000 hours sharp, on the 17th of January, present arms was given to welcome Lt-Gen Quinn on the occasion of his visit to CFE.

Following authorization from Ottawa, the battery saw 1977 start on the right foot, with the official presentation on the 25th of January 1977, of the new shoulder flashes bearing the 129 AAD identity. This was probably the happiest day for all of us, as we were finally starting to be recognized as of that day, as Air Defence Gunners.

From that date on, the 129 AAD Bty identity has appeared in all areas, and it is with pride that we all wear them.



Official presentation of '129 AAD' slip-ons by the Commanding Officer, Capt JRM Lemieux.

February to April was again a very busy period. From Base Defence Course, to continuation training, unit exercises, WINTEX 77, and preparation for the BComd's Annual Inspection, there was always dual occupations for all levels. Time went by and we found ourselves on parade again, this time for the Base Commander's Annual Unit Inspection.

Following the parade, a tour of the unit lines was carried out including the unit compound area. The pleasure of seeing the progress accomplished by the unit on a self-help basis, was later demonstrated by an official presentation of a certificate of commendation for outstanding achievements.



Once the heat of inspection went by, time came to prepare for the arrival of the Air Defence Conference attendees. In order to demonstrate part of the training carried out in CFE, a joint Sunday demonstration was organized from members of both units in Europe. Lessons were learned from all and some of the difficulties encountered with the use of the actual equipment were exhibited to the technical experts attending.

To commemorate the second unit anniversary and, at the same time, say goodbye to those leaving during the summer, the battery held a party on the 7th of July at one of the local gasthofs in Lahr. The battery was very fortunate that night with the presence among its guests, of Mr Gnr RG Sutherland. Presentations of plaques flowers were made in a laughing session of accumulated comments on individuals' habits noted over the past years by those remaining. Among those who were to rotate were the BSM MWO Bill Ramsay, WO Ross Francis, Sgt Chris Evans, Sgt Mike Dunn, Sgt Reg Wannamaker, Sgt Jim MacKenzie, Sgt Bernie Quinn, Sgt Gerry Tremblay, MBdr Denis Simard and BBdr "Woody" Woodsworth. Destinations ranged from Gagetown to Petawawa to CFB Comox and naturally to our mother Gunner unit in CFE, 1 RCHA.

Following those various unit social activities, administrative instructions were issued to prepare for the arrival of the Canadian Reforger participants. From our point of view, this consisted mainly in gathering all the equipment that would be required, from vehicles to radios to sleeping bags, weapons, maps, etc. This activity combined with annual leave and rotation, took most of our summer time. When everybody arrived, all requirements had been completed.

As mentioned earlier, the Battery was presented with the only Base Commander's Commendation for outstanding achievements. In fact on the 19th of July 77, the Battery gathered with personnel and equipment on the unit's most often used parade square, the 5 AMU Tarmac, to receive its commendation. Following the arrival of Colonel JML Bourgeois, inspection, presentation, and allocation were carried out with the traditional Gunner fashion of professionalism.

To mark this presentation, a get-together followed in the unit lines, the good selection of food and wine made by Sgt Joe Prudhomme greatly accentuated the termination of this unforgettable day for all of us in the Battery. Pride and satisfaction were present in the hearts of all members of 129 AAD Battery. The "it never rains on Gunners" was once again proven. It was a rainy morning until we marched on parade, at which time a bright sun dispersed its rays all over us and stayed with us until the end of this simple, but wonderful day.

* * *

Summer over, came time again for us to start our annual training. For us that means a lot of travelling time, on certain occasions. From Cloudy Chorus to preparation for Reforger exercises to continuation training in Canada, also including training with base personnel on small arms, base security training, base defence force courses, physical training and annual battle PT tests, the unit managed to accomplish its fundamental requirements of maintaining the equipment on charge at a constant operational level.

Throughout 1976-77, courses in Canada and continuation training occupied a great amount of time for the unit:

- Basic artillery technician course,
Valcartier1
- Senior NCO course, Esquimalt2
- Artilleryman PL 6A course, Gagetown4
- First Aid Instructor course, Borden1
- Boffin Continuation Training, Shilo14
- Blowpipe Continuation Training, Gagetown10

When all of these occur within a specific time frame during the year because of either course schedules, weather and vacancies; the requirement to meet our 70% permanent strength in location, therefore becomes very critical and tricky on occasions. This last obligation leaves the unit supervisors with very little manoeuvring capabilities for annual leave or other commitments of minor nature. Life is not as easy as you may think within the Air Defence world, it is nevertheless a definite challenge and an interesting one that all of us like to learn more and more about.

Air Defence has come along way since its formation in 1975. Already two years have gone by and all our members are very proud of the achievements accomplished. There is more to come and that is the goal that we all together will reach in a near future. As once said, "All the way we'll go" and we, Bird Gunners, will attain it.

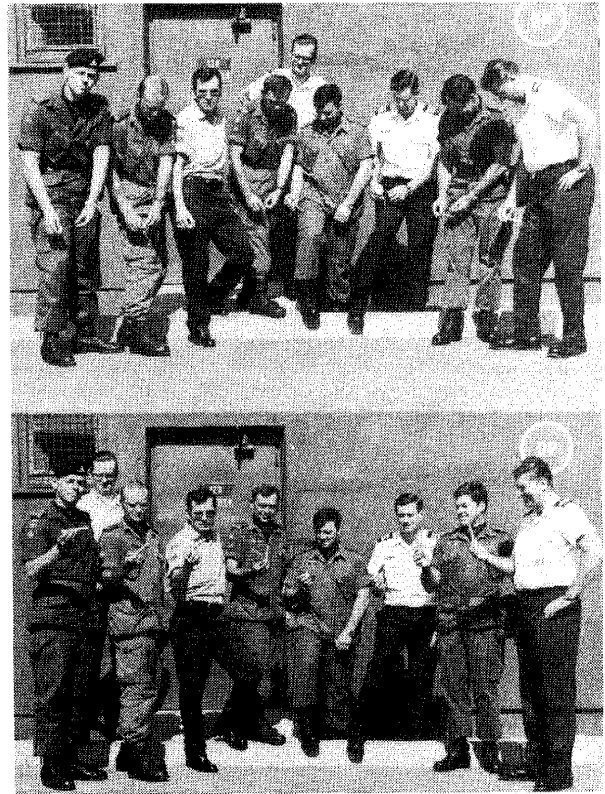
With the arrival of Canadian troops from Canada, to participate in the Reforger Exercises, familiar faces were seen again. The regrouping of so many oldtimers with the air defence world again, and the participation of all of them on Exercise "Dual Purpose" with the unit, earned us in CFE a reputation. It is never a wasted time when you come to train with the bird gunners in Europe; from arrival to departure, the magic word was naturally, "MOVE". From Airfield protection to Brigade VP protection, members of the flyover had an exciting experience while in CFE, which all of us here will never forget. Thanks for coming — see you again next year!! P.S. Radio communications for some will always be a problem while working in Europe, will it not . . . ?

The second of September saw another member of the unit being awarded a certificate of merit. Cpl Dennis O'Leary (the unit's highly skilled weapons technician) was in fact awarded a cheque along with his Suggestion Award Programme Certificate for the effort and time he put into designing an auto-loader lift for the 40mm Boffin gun. His suggestion was approved at all levels and therefore declared economical for use within the Canadian Armed Forces, Air Defence specialty.



Serious as usual, Cpl. Dennis O'Leary is presented with his Suggestion Award Certificate and a cheque for outstanding achievement — Sep 77.

Due to our fortunate location close to the NBCW Section of Lahr, the Battery was granted the unique chance to demonstrate the use of the new Swedish atropine-oxime training injector at the conclusion of the two-day refresher training, compulsory to all CFE elements. No need anymore to keep an eye on the back side of the capsule. Experts guarantee that the needle will have a forward movement, as demonstrated on these unique pictures on conclusion of the course.



Seen in the picture are (l to r): WO Darby, MWO Henderson, MBdr Demings, MCpl Danz (NBCW Section), MBdr Gyorvary, WO Levesque, LCol WJB Partington (CO LASU), MCpl Duffenais (Wpn Tech), Capt TE Marion (NBCW Section).

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1976/77 was also a very rewarding period for the unit as a whole. The services rendered by serving members have earned them a good reward and that is, a promotion. The battery was very glad to count among the deserving ones, one to the rank of MWO, five promotions to the rank of Sergeant, one to the rank of MBdr, and two to the rank of Bdr.



MWO Bill Darby receiving new rank insignia from LCol WJB Partington.

SUMMARY

We have tried to show you our year. It has been challenging, with both good times and bad ones.

Our prospects for the future are bright, the sun does shine on Gunners, especially Air Gunners.

The real message in our article is that, we are here and you are always welcome. If you have a moment between flights, drop in to see us, we are just next door of 5 AMU.



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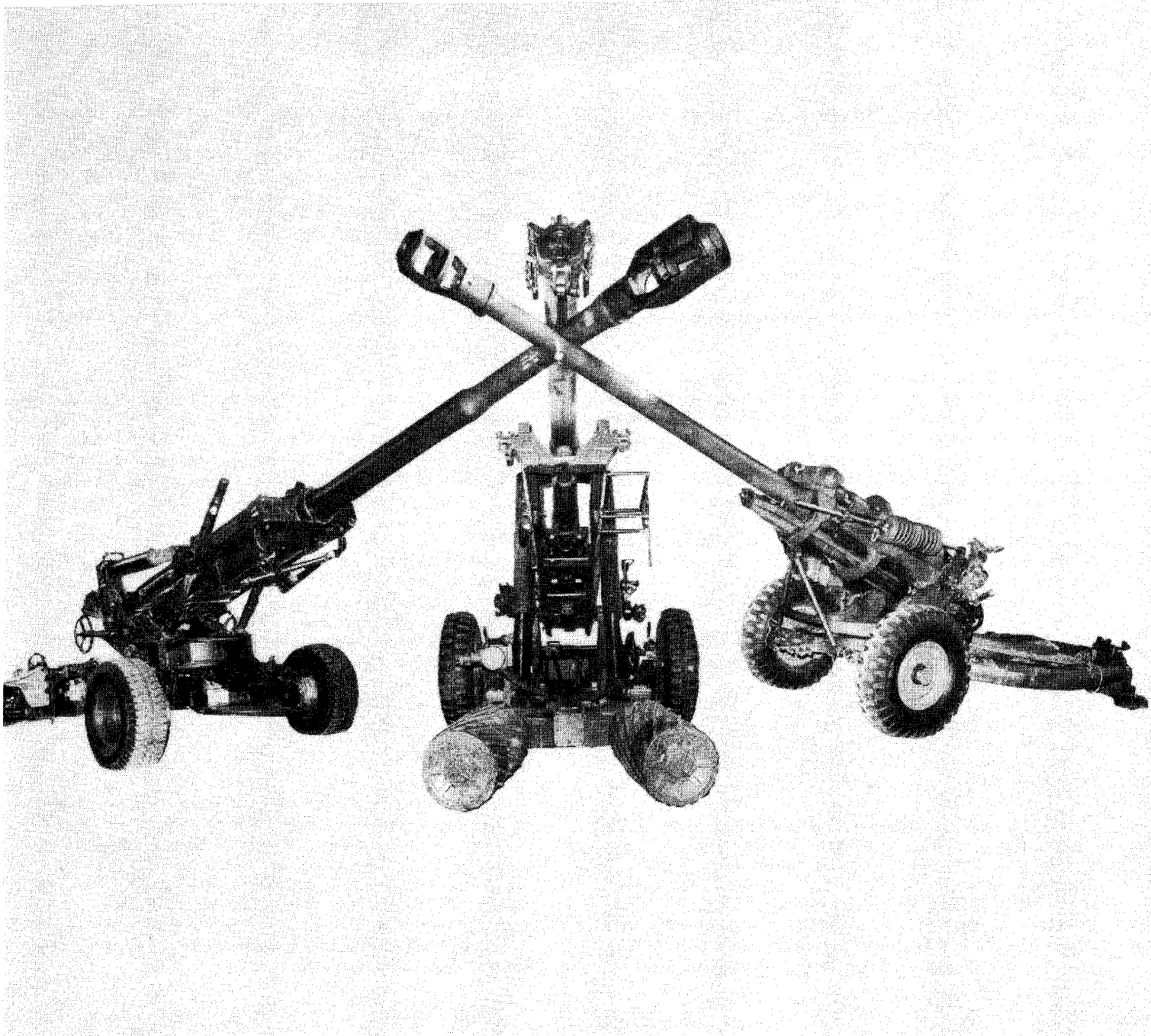
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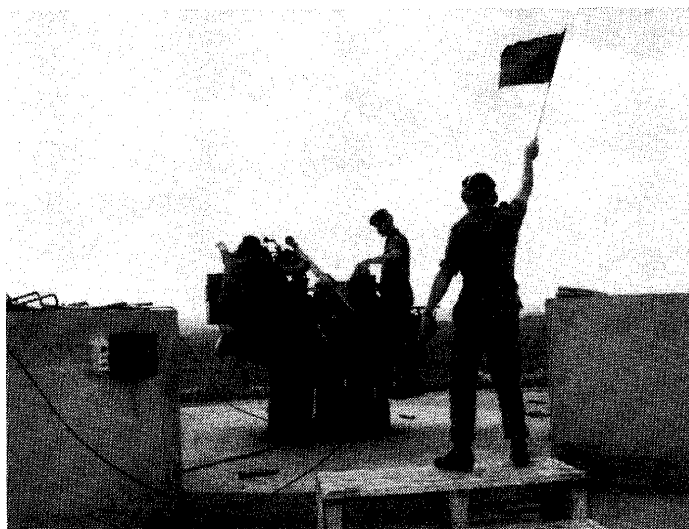
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AIR DEFENCE WING

1977: A PIVOTAL YEAR

1977 saw the third anniversary of one of the busiest establishments of the Combat Training Centre — the Air Defence Wing of the Artillery Department. Three years does not seem like a very long time, but in reality, Air Defence has progressed from conception to gestation to early growth to puberty to the point today where the Wing is routinely reproducing — new Air Defence gunners, that is.

The 40mm Boffin has, for the most part, been “digested” by the Canadian Forces: in fact, in the past year the Air Defence Wing conducted only one Advanced Boffin course, although the Wing did provide assistance to other units making use of the CFB Gagetown firing site. Blowpipe took up most of the rest of the year, with four Basic courses and one Detachment Commander course being conducted. Towards the end of the year things accelerated appreciably, with courses overlapping for the first time. As this is written, preparations are in the works for the Wing to run two courses concurrently in early 1978 — this being another “first” for the growing Wing.

Blowpipe alone does not make an Air Defence, however, and the Wing had several other taskings throughout the year. 1977 began with the second-ever Air Defence Officer course, which ran from January to March. Unfortunately, the course visit to CFE had to be cancelled due to a conflict with WINTEX, so the students contented themselves with learning the intricacies of the missile electronic pack instead.

Wing instructors assisted a myriad of other CTC courses during the year. Included in this group were the LOFT (Land Operations Familiarization Training), FAC, Company/Squadron Commander, Artillery, Armoured, and Infantry Officer Phase IV, Infantry Pay Level 7, Fire Planning, Artillery Staff Duties, Master Gunner, AIG, and IG courses. As if this wasn't enough to keep us busy, Sgt Cooke returned from a two-month course in England all

hot and eager to fly our newly-delivered MATS A (Model Aircraft Target System A) aircraft, so he and MBdr MacMillan (late of 128 AAD Bty) were tasked with flying aerial targets for Infantry Advanced Machine Gunners and Boffin continuation training. MATS A also used successfully a “dry” target for Blowpipe, and less successfully as a means of training FACs. As this goes to press, the dynamic duo of “Crash” Cooke and “Oops” MacMillan have been spreading the good news about our new serial target, and the Wing is expecting even heavier commitments for flying this expendable aircraft in 1978.

PEOPLE

The summer of 1977 saw some major personnel changes in AD Wing. Major Davidson left in early June for the U.S. Army Command and General Staff Course in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He was replaced as Senior Instructor Air Defence (SI AD) by Capt Grinius, who was in turn replaced as IG AD by Capt Thompson, late of the Gunnery Staff Course (Guided Weapons), Larkhill.

Also leaving the Wing during the year was WO Darby, the new BSM of 129 AAD Bty, Lahr. Incoming were WO Mahar (6B course), WO Francis (129 AAD), and MBdr MacMillan (128 AAD). The Wing had the services of three different weapon techs during the year, the turnover being necessary because of United Nations postings. Cpl Welton, our trusty ELM Tech, left us early in the year for 128 AAD Bty, and he was replaced by Sgt Mooney.

THE FUTURE

The Wing is scheduled to expand further in the future, with more officers and NCOs likely to be posted in to keep us company. Fingers are tightly crossed that announcements will soon be made about some new equipment acquisitions, which will doubtless put new (but welcomed) strains on the Wing. When coupled with concurrent courses and such new commitments as MATS A flying, Air Defence clearly can be seen to be spreading its wings and coming of age.

AIR DEFENCE INSTRUCTORS



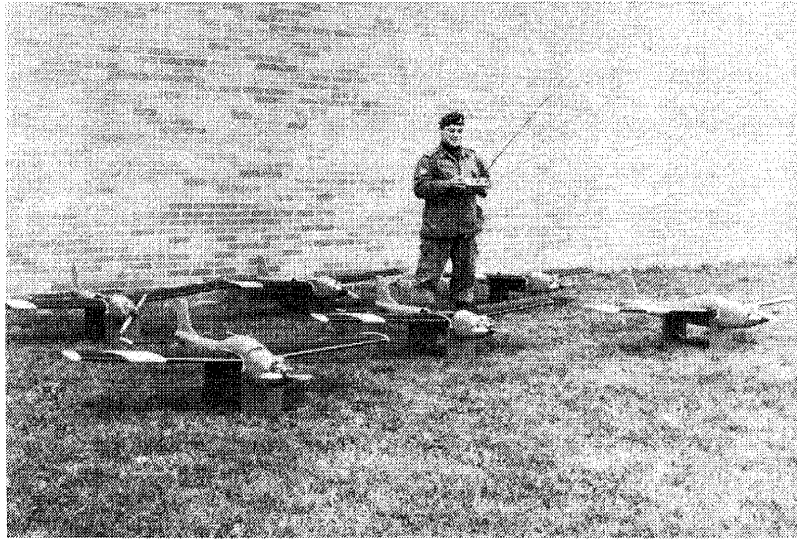
Front (L to R): Capt MR Grinius (SI AD), CWO Boudreau A, Capt DJ Thompson (IG AD).
Back (L to R): WO Francis CDR, Sgt Cooke DL, WO Mahar BB, WO McLean GE, MBdr MacMillan GL.



Gnr Randall (2 RCHA) moving off to the Blowpipe firing point.



Unpacking Blowpipe missiles before firing.



MBdr MacMillan and his air force.

OFFICER CLASSIFICATION TRAINING 1977

It is all too easy, when writing an article on OCT, to say "X was a busy year"; 77 was no exception and saw a total of 38 young (and some not-so-young) officers achieve 22A status. By the School's count, 3 RCHA should have at least five CPOs per battery, having received 16 Phase IV graduates this year alone; 5 RALC was not far behind with nine. Thanks to a "hold" on postings to 2 RCHA we only managed to send five on their way to Petawawa. The other eight graduates were dispersed with three to Lahr, one to our own "W" Battery, two returned to the CMCs to finish their studies, and the final two back to their home militia units. RESO II and III provided our supporting militia regiments with 13 and eight graduates respectively. These numbers indicate we are no longer working with the "Captain Gap" but rather with the "Lieutenant Bulge".



If you have not yet succumbed to the avalanche of statistics, we will run down the year's highlights in OCT Battery.

BGen WW Turner, Commandant of RMC, was the reviewing officer for the Ph IV 7605 graduation held 3 Feb 77 and presented the Brownfield Sword to 2Lt RG Jarrett, now with 2 RCHA.

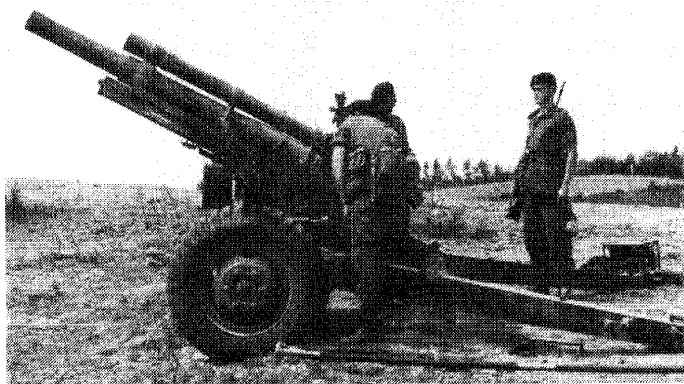
Our next graduation on 12 May was honored to have Col MD Calnan, Base Commander, Shilo, as the reviewing officer. Lt D Sherman, the top student, joined the ranks of the Brownfield Sword winners and received the 12 Pdr desk set as his personal memento.

The summer season was announced by the arrival of our militia students for the RESO phases on 16/17 May. Shortly thereafter Maj DC Danskin MC (RA), the SI of OCT Battery for the past two years, left the School on retirement from the British Army and returned to the UK. Best of luck, Danny!



Apart from the graduation ceremonies and forgetting the obstacle and cross-country competitions, two other events were high on the OCT social calendar. The first, a Special Guest Night, was held on the 5th of August when we enjoyed the presence of the Director, Col Cotter, as our special guest; Col WR Dawes, CTC Chief of Staff, was also on hand to aid in the difficult task of enlightening the junior officers. Along with a large number of new members of the Royal Regiment, several Senior Officers were re-introduced to the intricacies of the short range ante-room howitzer manned by an able detachment of the graduating Phase IVs. Sad to say, a high percentage of duds were fired.

The second event, besides being finger licking good, will be remembered, as the ruin of OCdt JG Boissonneault's career and for the superb physical conditioning of OCdt JJ Selbie.



The summer graduation was the usual gala affair despite the attempts of Zeus, Thor and gang to put a damper on events. BGen Olands presented OCdt H Downing with the Brownfield Sword. OCdt MR Gibson took the junior honors with the Crosman Trophy (RESO II), presented by LCol Brule.

The fall phases enjoyed good weather (you did not believe everything else in this article either, did you?) in sunny Gagetown culminating with the Ph IV graduation of 10 Nov. For the fourth time in 1977 the Brownfield Sword was presented to the top Ph IV student, this time 2Lt GE Julien. LCol W Simcock, a well-remembered CIG from the days of the RCSA, made the presentation and reviewed the parade.



At the time of writing we are in the process of running the first serial of the re-introduced Ph IV Part 2 (YOs Tac for those of you of an earlier vintage) and we hope it will partially fill the large gap in tactics between our newly trained lieutenants and the staff trained Captain.

In closing, the OCT Staff wish the best of luck to all our 1977 graduates.

DETACHMENT COMMANDER TL 6A 7702

Detachment Commander TL 6A Course 7702 was conducted during the period 7 Sep - 2 Nov 77. It was the largest course conducted in recent years, as the course graduated 28 students. The 40 training days went by very quickly, as can be attested to by students and instructors alike.

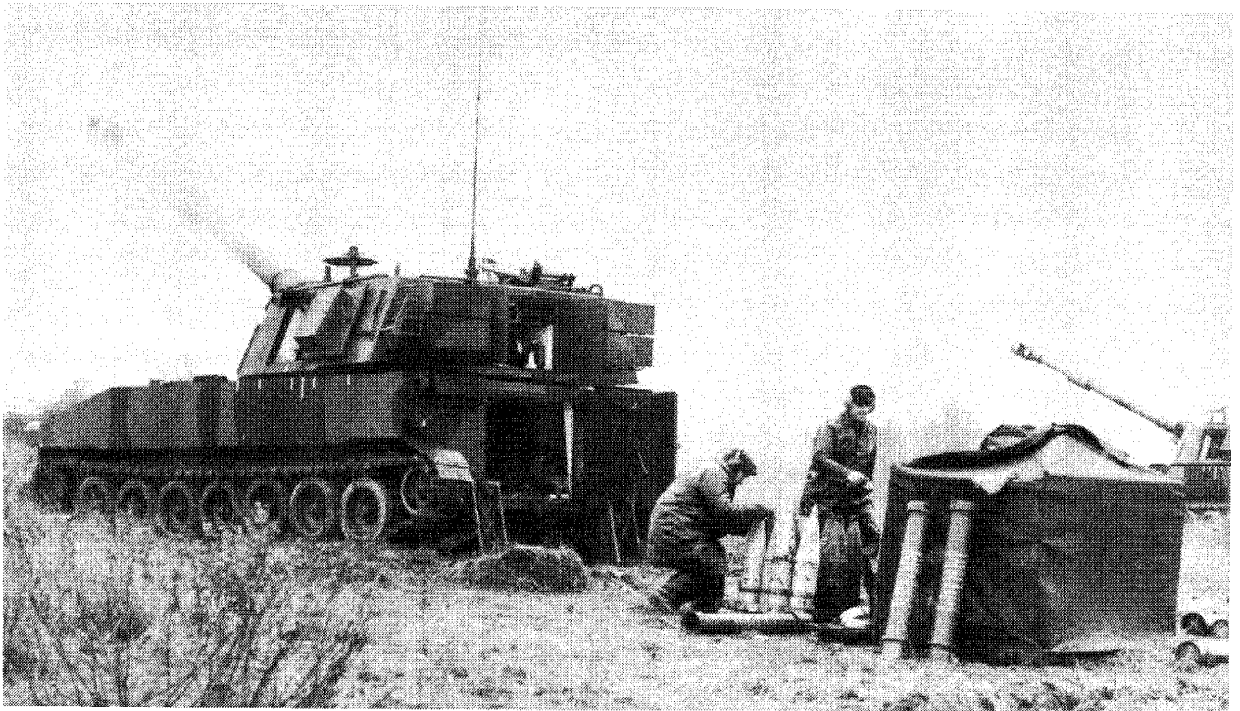
This was the first Detachment Commander course to use the M109A1 and it proved to be quite an experience. Only one of the seven M109A1s was fitted with the new breech-mounted rammer, while the others still had the cab-mounted type, requiring a short oval-shaped piece of wood to extend the ramming depth of the older apparatus. Changing thermometers is old hat. The new game is called 'check the block'. Eye witnesses report that a good throw is 200 metres. At \$45 a time, it is an expensive game.

The course included the usual gun drill, foot drill, etc. Students were quartered in the sergeants' lines and dined at the Warrant Officers' and Sergeants' Mess. The highlight of this was the Training Mess Dinner. A most enjoyable meal and evening's entertainment, but the most repeated comment was, "I've been to a lot of Mess Dinners, but it was the first one I didn't have to serve!!"

The course worked hard throughout, maintaining the traditions of the 'Red over Blue' by being ubiquitous and diligent. Who will ever forget the 'Fat Soldier', the Great Route Bear, or Woody's block of wood??



Det Comd TL 6A 7702 after a refreshing day of liquid sunshine!



Det Comd TL 6A 7702 keeping the powder dry and the steel hot!!

ADVANCED ARTILLERY TECHNICIAN COURSE 7701

Advanced Artillery Technician Course 7701 commenced on 14 Sep 77 with the in-clearance of eighteen candidates who represented every artillery regiment in the regular Canadian Forces.

Needless to say, the initial portions of the course and the theory involved lead to the burning of much midnight oil by all students. Finally, after four weeks of extensive classroom work, the course went to the field to put into practice all theoretical work.

After the initial firing jitters, students had seventeen field exercises to learn how to put "rounds on the target on time". Needless to say, students filled all command appointments, including FOO and GPO, and found the course to be extremely interesting and valuable. The course culminated with a three-day live firing exercise and on 2 Dec 77 we finally pleased the IG by acting "ON POSITIVE INFORMATION", and departed from the sunny confines of CFB Gagetown.

Pictured below are members of Adv Arty Tech Crse 7701:

4th Row (L to R): Sgt MacNeil J.A., Sgt Bouchard J.Y., MBdr Melanson J.R., MBdr Smith G.W., Sgt Parsons S.H., Sgt Coombs E.R.

3rd Row (L to R): Sgt Johnson D.H., MBdr Howell C.J., MBdr Elson H.A., Sgt Seamans A.B., Sgt O'Leary D.A.

2nd Row (L to R): Bdr Wilkins A.R., Sgt Johnson K.B., MBdr Doucette R.A.P., Bdr Kennedy W.J., Bdr Purcell R.J., MBdr Woods T.E., Sgt MacNeil G.A.R.

1st Row (L to R): Sgt Raymond G.N. (AIG), Capt D.J. LeClair (IG), Maj R. Doyon (CIG), CWO E.E. Patrick (SMIG), WO Hamelin J.E. (AIG), Sgt McCabe R.B. (AIG).





Pictured L to R: Sgt O'Leary, Sgt Coombs, MBdr Melanson.

"I don't know what the hell I'm doing here, Sarge — it worked okay in the classroom!"

MASTER GUNNERS COURSE

Only once in every few years does the Royal Regiment undertake the task of running a course such as one which began this past September 6th — ten students of the rank of MWO or CWO dedicating a complete year of their already full careers to the attainment of the title Master Gunner.

At the moment this is being written, the course is only just finishing week number 9 and a considerable amount of ground has already been covered — a math and physics package that would leave most of us gasping for breath, principles of hydraulics, Air Defence (the threat, the Boffin and Blowpipe, Ballistics (external and internal), and Military Writing — reports on visits, trials, tests, etc. Of course a few of the easier POs have been mastered with little difficulty. Luncheons in the Mess and carrying on at Master Gunner Power's house took no time at all to perfect.

Thrown in during this very busy period was the Master Gunner Conference, which the course managed to attend and for which they thank 2 RCHA for hosting. For the next course, attendance at the conference will be included in the CTP. The opportunity to meet and talk with serving Master Gunners about their specific tasks and interests and with retired Master Gunners about their experiences is too good to pass up.

And what does the future hold? The month of November is being spent chasing electrons around circuit boards; December has a little more physics, some demolitions, and even some Network Analysis; in the new year we will cover everything from blueprints, computers,

and more physics, to the real difference between a long and a short base.

Of course, we mustn't forget trips and this course is going on several. Included are a look at the Non-Destructive Testing Lab at CFB Chatham, CFSCEE, the Master Gunner Conference, US and UK visits with the IG course, and finally, a whirlwind week spent looking around our own Canadian establishments such as DREV, LETE and NDHQ.

Now what have we left out? Only the small things, I suppose, like a full-scale fall-of-shot calibration and a week spent tearing down and then rebuilding the ordnance and hydraulics of an M109A1 turret. I think that about fills a year nicely.

From what has been written here, the reader might misunderstand the aim of this course. It is not to make a technical wizard, but is to provide a man who has a great deal of good experience and knowledge to enable him to become an effective link between the "Boffins" and the users — us. Their ability to fill this role is the reason why our Master Gunners are so well thought of not only within the Gunners, but also by the other arms. By the time next August rolls around, the Royal Regiment will have ten more fellows eager to practise their trade and proud to bear the distinctive and historic title of "Master Gunner".

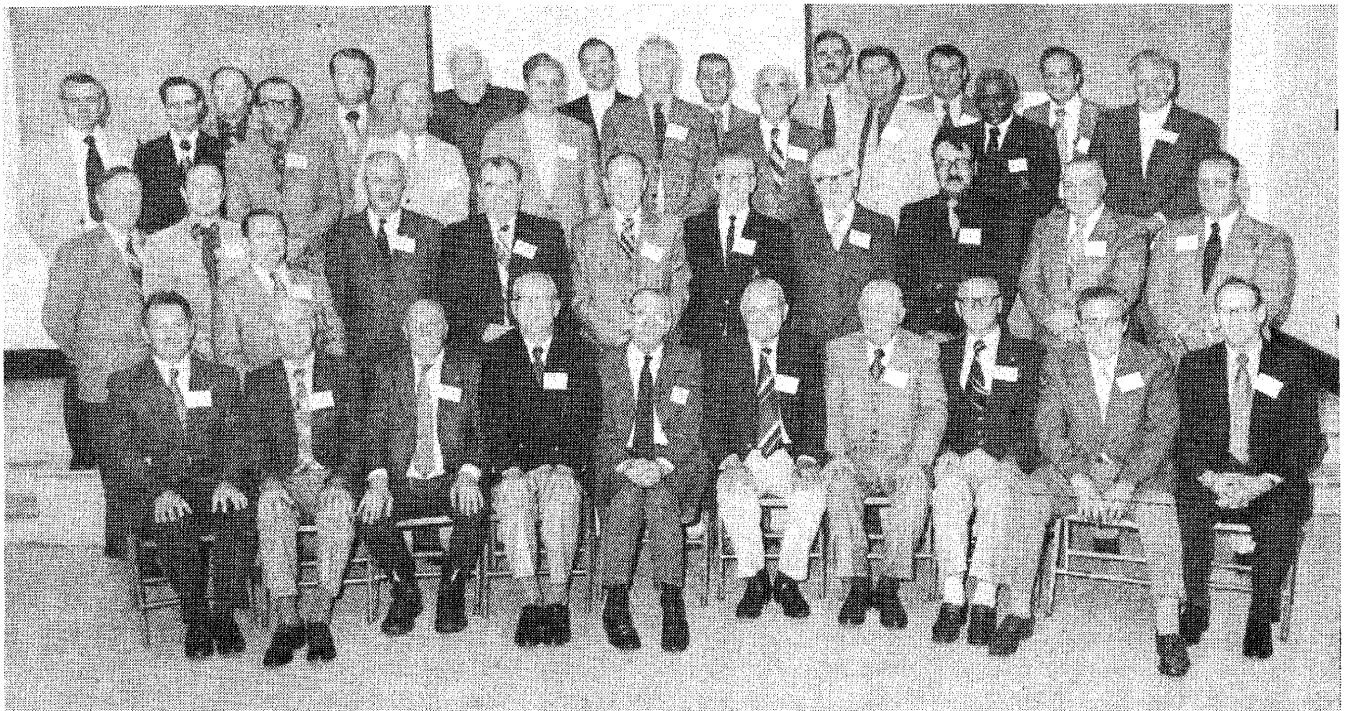
"There are only two true Artillery types — those who are Master Gunner and those who wish they were."



MASTER GUNNER COURSE 7701

L to R, Back Row: MWO Balma, MWO Campbell, MWO Clow, MWO McGraw, MWO Ramsey, MWO Morley, MWO Kubar, MWO Bowden.

Front Row: CWO Cove, Capt Burfitt, LCol Charest, CWO (Mr. Gnr) Patrick, MWO (Mr. Gnr) Power, Cwo Heitchu.



MASTER GUNNER CONFERENCE 1977

FIRE PLANNING COURSE 7702 **28 SEP - 07 NOV 77**

Six artillery officers and two 10 TAG pilot observers formed up at the Combat Training Centre on 28 September 1977 to attend the Fire Planning (alias "Battery Commanders") course. The syllabus of the course involved a practical review of battle group operations in all phases of war, each of which was covered by a syndicate discussion, map exercise, and TEWT. The employment and deployment of artillery were included in each phase. Presentations were given on air defence and locating artillery, naval gunfire, tactical air support, and future developments.

Defensive and offensive fire plans were covered in detail, practice periods taking place on the BT 33 and in a 6-day final exercise in Petawawa where 2 RCHA and Q Bty 5 RALC combined to form a three-battery Regiment. A group of mortars from 1 RCR and three CF 5's from 434 Squadron had also concentrated to five additional support to our resources. Each student was set three comprehensive fire plans, which were to support a Battle group attack.

It seemed regretful that only six artillery officers were able to take advantage of this course, which has a maximum loading of 12. It is considered an excellent course for senior captains and many of the students commented that such was its immense value that it should be a mandatory course for all officers of captain rank.

ASSISTANT INSTRUCTOR-IN-GUNNERY COURSE 7701

Assistant Instructor-in-Gunnery Course 7701 got off to an excellent start on 06 Sep 77 with 18 potential AIsG. The students came from all walks of regimental life with many varied experiences to share with their instructors and fellow students.

This course is the second of the newly fashioned nine-month course. Some minor changes have been made since the last course and many of the "growing pains" have been overcome. The students had a two-week refresher course in instructional techniques at the beginning of the course and then were launched into the gunnery phase. During this phase the POL point had a big run on "midnight oil" as the students prepared mutuals, Command Post Exercises, and Field Exercises in addition to studying in order to keep on top of the day-to-day instruction. The course, however, does have its lighter moments. WO Crowe and Sgt Curran conducted an unsuccessful flotation trial on a 1¼-ton truck. Sgt Curran may be entered in the Commonwealth Games next year since during the extraction of the personnel from the "floating?" vehicle he developed an excellent pole vault routine employing a stadia rod.

After a well-deserved break at Christmas and a new IG, the course will complete the Gunnery, Locating, and Air Defence phases.

The course will terminate on 1 Jun 78 and the new Assistant Instructors-in-Gunnery will set out into the world of the school and the Regiments better armed to help and teach their fellow gunners.



**ASSISTANT INSTRUCTOR-IN-GUNNERY
COURSE 7701**

*Top Row: Sgt Hayes GW, Sgt Deroy JP, Sgt Kaulins A, WO Cooper DR, WO McDiarmid RW, WO Yano, VT.
Third Row: WO Crowe HE, WO Skinner CR, Sgt Curran WR, WO Cummings JD, WO Marsh AJ, WO Bouskill JK, Sgt Croucher DR.*

*Second Row: WO Wilson WR, Sgt Mullin MV, Sgt Tomaso DL, Sgt Searle WH, WO Zacharuk NJ.
First Row: WO Gore GW (AIG), Capt JDL Krauter (IG), Maj JRR Doyon (CIG), CWO (MrGnr) Patrick EE (SMIG), Sgt Beauregard IR (AIG), WO Young M (AIG).*



*AIG Course 7701 at the OP.
L to R: WO Crowe H.E., WO Bouskill J.K., Capt J.D.L.
Krauter (IG) and Sgt Mullin M.V.*



Sgt Croucher D.R. and Sgt Hayes G.W. measuring the angles for a skew base during a bty survey problem on AIG Course 7701.

W BATTERY

This has been a busy year for the Battery; our ammunition expenditure alone tells the story: over 40,000 rounds between New Year's and Remembrance Day, and it is expected that another 5,000 will be fired by year's end. Our seven-man ammunition party has handled more than any brigade in the Canadian Forces.

We got off to a lively start with the trials on the new equipments: the M198, XM204, and British Light Gun. Firing and mobility trials in most imaginable weather conditions short of hurricane and dust storm were carried out, and a few strong impressions still remain, e.g.:

- 1) How safe one feels driving down the 60-degree slope to the Kingshill Bridge in a 5-ton on an icy road with 7½ tons of gun attached;
- 2) Once you dig a spade pit for the M198 in February, you might as well lie in it and have your friends cover you with the spoil;
- 3) Watch the charge/elevation combinations with the light gun — you might break something!
- 4) The XM204 slides on ice after you lay it, if your platform is tilted; and
- 5) Don't forget to take the rocket plug off the RAP round!

Sgt Faile's and Sgt Richard's detachments found it an unforgettable experience — and are waiting with interest to see how Sgt Merlin's crew deals with the FH-70.

Somehow in the hurly-burly of the year we contrived to run eight courses from TQ3 to 5A through Communicator, Driver Wheeled, Light and Heavy Track and Basic Technician. In the process some ninety students were qualified.

Shortly before the summer peak period, the battery conducted an exercise of its own: Ex Quiet Guns, carried out in Training Area 45. The exercise aim of patient extraction of disaffected trout and eels from the area was practised with enthusiasm, if not always with success.

Mid-July saw the battery change command from Capt Fenton Hickey to Capt Jake Dorman. Col D.A. Nicholson was the Reviewing Officer.

During July and August the Battery was augmented by militiamen from Secteur de l'Est and Atlantic Militia Area. Our strength grew from 70 in mid-June to 230 in mid-August, firing 15 guns, manning 6 command posts, et cetera. Besides supporting courses for CTC, the Battery supported those conducted by Atlantic Area for its Gunners.

September brought a new training year and reorganization — the Battery now belongs to the Artillery Department, CTC, not Training Support Group, CAS. The Change will result, by year's end, in the Battery assuming Transport tasks from the now-dissolved Field Mobility Group, as it adds Field Mobility's artillery personnel and vehicles to its strength, making the battery the largest in the Forces.

The tempo did not slacken with autumn's arrival: not only did the Militia of Eastern Canada augment us again, but "E" Bty (Para) conducted Ex Winged Warrior in support of the Artillery Department, lightening the load considerably.

There were many other visits during the course of the year, but perhaps the one best remembered is that of

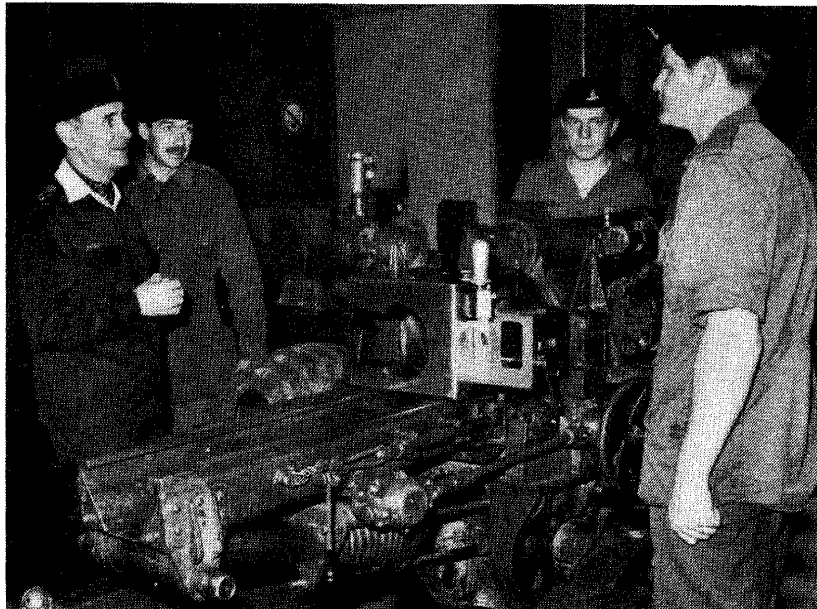
the Minister of National Defence in June. He spent two hours at the gun position, talking to the soldiers; he did not, however, stay for the field meal hay-boxed out from camp!

The year has been one of great change in the

Battery, perhaps the most since the departure of the Regiment seven years ago; one thing, however, remains constant: the taskings continue, the guns still fire, and the rounds still go down range at the rate of ten dozen a day, every day of the year.



Col D.A. Nicholson, the last Comdt CAS, witnesses the Change of Command of "W" Bty 19 Jul 77.



Gen J.A. Dextraze, the former CDS, talks to Gnr Boulay and Gnr Kendall as Maj R.H. Caldwell, OC Trg Sp Gp, looks on.

OBSERVATION OF FIRE

Well, there are a few more qualified FOOs in the Regiments these days. Early in the fall of 77, seven young officers successfully completed the short but challenging observation of fire course. The course consisted of 16 training days with an aim to teach the duties of a FOO. In addition to the demanding pace set by the instructors, there was an even more demanding social pace with that standard set by Moose the Mountain Davis. A bit of couth was injected when the course protocol consultant, Cliff Bablitz (Airborne), actually re-acquainted himself with a knife, fork and spoon. The remaining

officers spent all their time making excuses for their almost acceptable mess conduct.

To the students, I would like to mention in closing, that WO Fairbanks still just shakes his head at the thought of you, and Capt Maloney says "You all come back now, hear!" because God knows you need the training. Finally, I'd like to mention that the course has been lengthened by seven training days to include five days of combat team tactics and two days for additional instruction.

— TAKE Care,



OBSERVATION OF FIRE COURSE 7702

OFFICER INSTRUCTOR-IN-GUNNERY 7701

How would you like to become an expert in Artillery? Yes? Well, maybe the place to start would be on the IG Course!

This bunch of would-be experts started the course on 2 Aug 77 and hope to graduate around the middle of June next year after a well-filled year of artillery subjects such as basic gunnery, air defence, counter-mortar radar, IG duties, survey, and a host of other subjects that would be too long to enumerate here; and, of course, we would not want to forget the trips to the U.K. and the U.S. to get back to the sources, so to speak.

But what I think makes the course most interesting is the exchange of ideas that take place during various discussion periods; this is so because of the wide range of unusual experiences that our members have had: one has served with the peace commission in Vietnam, two have been to Cyprus, one was in the Middle East recently, one even served in Newfoundland, and one was attached to an Air Force Squadron for three years (this helps bring Air Force matters back to the ground for us).

So, on with the course, and since all of us are most likely to stay here after the course, we will probably meet most of you in the future.



OFFICER INSTRUCTOR-IN-GUNNERY
COURSE 7701

LOCATING WING

As demonstrated in recent years, Locating Artillery with all its components is returning to its rightful place of importance within the Royal Regiment. In no way has 1977 been the exception. In varying degrees, training has been conducted in Survey, Sound Ranging, Radar, and Artillery Intelligence to most courses conducted within Artillery Department. In addition, locating presentations are also becoming more and more in demand from the other two combat arms departments here in Gagetown.

SURVEY

At year's end, an additional thirty personnel were qualified to either basic, advanced, or officer level in survey. This figure is exclusive of those who received familiarization training, such as Officer Candidate courses and the IG Course who received a modified officers' course. Aside from the acquisition of the HP 67 computer, which has both aided and hindered candidates, the most notable occurrence during the past year was the inclusion of the first Advanced Survey Course since 1971. This situation should once again provide the expertise that has rapidly dwindled over the past ten years.

SOUND RANGING

Although no formal sound ranging courses were conducted during 1977, familiarization training was presented to various courses in the application of sound ranging to target acquisition. In addition, the permanent sound base has been modified to become more flexible with the CP now located in the serenity of the Lindsay Valley Conservation area. This step now offers a short and long base capability with full operation expected in early 1978.

RADAR

Once again the prime use of the MPQ/501 Counter Mortar Radar was to the IG and AIG courses. Although tired, this equipment still serves to demonstrate a valuable means of target acquisition and in most situations still intrigues and impresses former non-believers.

ARTILLERY INTELLIGENCE

Throughout the year, Artillery Intelligence presentations and exercises were conducted in an effort to keep this valuable source of information alive and well. Mind-boggling at times, it can be extremely interesting if pursued and with the upcoming availability of larger accommodations this section of Locating should become much easier to understand.

Without reservation, the Locating Wing staff has its hands full. Although management has recently changed, all locating ideals, goals and desires are still uppermost in the IG and AIGs' minds. Locating is bursting with ambition and given the tools, will no doubt provide a high standard of support to the regiment.



MBDR. L.T. BRYDGES LOOKS FOR NORTH?



Bdr D Symonds and Gnr B Sisler control pairs during one of the many advanced SVY course field exercises.

BASIC ARTILLERY SURVEYOR COURSE 7701
15 JAN - 19 MAY 77



Front row, left to right: WO Wight, Major Reid, CWO Cove, WO Calhoun.
Middle Row, left to right: Gnr Jodion, MBdr Ballard, Gnr Mercer, Gnr Lewandowski, Gnr Green, Bdr Smirnov, Gnr

Zellick.

Back row, left to right: Gnr Middleberc, Gnr Downe, Gnr Loyie, Gnr Skoltety, Gnr Begin, Gnr Dimarco, Gnr Mattia, Gnr Walsh.

ADVANCED SURVEYOR COURSE 7701
07 SEP - 09 DEC 77



Front row, left to right: WO Wight, MWO Burke, Capt Lawrence, LCol Charest, SMIG CWO (Mr Gnr) Patrick, WO Calhoun.

Second row, left to right: Bdr Smirnov, Gnr Cornect, Gnr Robinson, Gnr Greene, Bdr LePage, Sgt Lavoie.
Back row, left to right: MBdr Pelletier, Bdr Symonds, Gnr Lapointe, Gnr Sisler.

ARTILLERY SURVEY OFFICER COURSE 7701
18 MAY - 15 JUL 77



Front row, left to right:

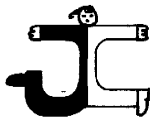
WO Wight, SMIG (Mr Gnr) Patrick, LCol Charest, Capt Jeffery, MWO Burke.

Back row, left to right: Lt Wigle, Lt Lang, Lt Haeck, Lt Morgan, Lt Tucker.

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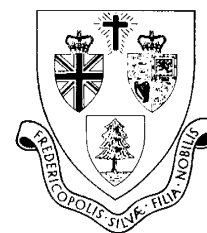
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Royal Canadian Artillery Association

Annual Meeting

The Ninety-Second annual meeting of the Royal Canadian Artillery Association, in its 101st year of service, was held at Canadian Forces Base Shilo, the "Home Station", 22-24 September 1977.

The meeting, jointly hosted by Base Shilo and 3 RCHA, was by any standard, a great success. The schedule was tight with delegates arriving for the most part on Wednesday, 21 September and departing on Saturday the 24th after the final session. In addition to the usual heavy agenda, delegates had the opportunity on Thursday evening to view an equipment display by 3 RCHA including an M109A1, M578 and other tracked vehicles as well as the Blowpipe equipment of U Battery. Following the equipment display the Royal Canadian Artillery Museum and Kit Shop was open to delegates. For many the Museum visit was an exercise in nostalgia, while for those who had not previously viewed the exhibits it was an excellent opportunity to observe a small part of our heritage in an excellent state of preservation.

On Friday evening the RCAA annual Mess Dinner was held at the Home Station Officers' Mess with over 90 in attendance including delegates, members of 3 RCHA, and Gunner officers of Base Shilo.

ABOUT THE RCAA

It has become apparent that in many cases little is known about the RCAA, particularly by the younger regular officers in the Corps. This in a way is not surprising in that it has only been in recent years that membership has been available to members of the regular force. In addition, because units acquire membership on the officers' behalf, he has not had to take an active part in the acquisition of his membership. Another factor of course is the large number of young officers posted to units in the past year.

AIM OF THE RCAA

The stated aim of the RCAA is: "The promotion of the efficiency and welfare of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery and of all matters pertaining to the Defence of Canada".

The association sets about achieving its aim in a number of ways, however, the conventional method of operation is via the annual conference usually held in September. Delegates consider topics of concern to the Corps, usually by way of committees meeting in syndicate, and presenting their recommendations to the meeting as a whole where motions regarding resolutions are considered.

Resolutions are drawn together in the form of a position paper which is submitted for consideration at the meeting of the Conference of Defence Associations (CDA) usually held in January. The CDA then attempts to co-ordinate the submissions of the various Defence Associations and submit same to the Minister of National Defence.

Occasionally in matters considered to be of great importance and pressing urgency the RCAA can and has submitted papers directly to the Prime Minister's Office, the Minister of National Defence, the Chief of Defence Staff, the Chairman of the CDA, and to members of the Commons Defence Committee.

Another method the RCAA has of promoting efficiency is the sponsorship of the annual Militia Unit Competitions. Most young regular officers will at one time or another almost certainly become involved in this aspect as a member of a marking team.

ORGANIZATION

Officers of the Association include the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. Neither the President or Vice-President are eligible to serve consecutive terms in their respective positions. The offices of Secretary and Treasurer may be combined. Officers are elected annually.

In order that administration and the conduct of business of the Association may be carried out throughout the year, there is an Executive Committee consisting of the President, Vice-President, one representative from serving Militia units from each area, and the immediate Past President.

ELIGIBLE VOTERS

Although all members are welcome, indeed encouraged to attend General Meetings of the Association, it is impractical that all those in attendance be allowed to vote because the great travel distances preclude many other members attending. At General Meetings, therefore, members permitted to vote include members of the Executive Committee, one representative from each Regiment and Independent Battery, any Artillery Officer who is filling the appointment of Commander of a Militia Area or District, Major-General Reserves or Chairman of the CDA, and finally, the Director of Artillery.



HISTORY OF THE RCAA

The Association was formed in 1876 as the Dominion of Canada Artillery Association with as its object "the development of gunnery skill, and the dissemination of artillery knowledge throughout the Dominion of Canada". In the first years great emphasis was placed on various competitions including among others firing practice, driving, general efficiency, tactics for officers, and prize essays.

In 1904 an Act of Incorporation passed by the House of Commons changed the name to "The Canadian Artillery Association".

The Canadian Artillery Association did not hold meetings from 1915 to 1918 and the reports for those years are included in one. The Association picked-up where it had left off in 1914 and continued to stress improvement in gunner matters.

The Conference of Defence Associations was formed in 1932 with the executive of the Artillery Association taking a leading part in its formation.

Throughout the annual meetings prior to the Second World War it was the custom for His Excellency the Governor-General to attend part of the deliberations and he usually spoke to the delegates. In the early days of the Association each Governor-General had graciously consented to be the Patron of the Association and the Lieutenants-Governor of the provinces, as each came into Confederation, had agreed to be Vice Patrons. After the Second World War this practice was for some unknown reason dropped and not revived until 1962, and continues today.

During the Second World War as during the First, Association activity was severely curtailed. Colonel J.J. Creelman, DSO, held the office of President from 1940 to 1946. A reorganization meeting was held in February 1947 at the Chateau Laurier Hotel, Ottawa with Brigadier-General C.H. MacLaren, CMG, DSO, presiding due to the absence of Colonel Creelman.

In 1949, again by Act of Parliament, the name of the Association was changed to the "Royal Canadian Artillery Association".

A great milestone in the history of the Association was the publication of the Artillery History written by Colonel G.W.L. Nicholson. This project was originally started in 1947 but it wasn't until 1960 that any real headway was made when Colonel E.W. Cormack was appointed chairman of the History Committee. In 1961 he was succeeded by Brigadier-General H.T. Airey, and in 1962 he reported that Colonel Nicholson had agreed to write the history. Unfortunately General Airey died in 1962 and he was succeeded by Major-General H.A. Sparling who brought the history to completion.

Another project which the Association sponsored soon after the Second World War was the provision of chairs for the Home Station Officers' Mess. Commanders of Formations, Regiments or Batteries were requested to present chairs to commemorate their wartime units. Each has a silver plaque attached showing the name of the unit. This practice was carried on, as many of us remember, by the School of Artillery while at the Home Station.

The Militia over the years had been subject to many reviews and enquiries. In 1964, however, a reorganization of the Canadian Militia had a profound effect on the Association. This organization reduced the gunner units from a total of 44 (29 field regiments, six medium regiments, one locating regiment, one independent field battery, five independent medium batteries and two locating batteries) to 26 field regiments and three independent field batteries. Today, after further reductions, militia gunner units total 14 regiments and four independent batteries.

The requirement for the Association has never been greater and the words of the aim seldom more meaningful than they are today. The recent inclusion of regular force officers in the membership of the Association takes us back to the ideals of 1876 when the Dominion of Canada Artillery Association included both Permanent Force and Militia.

15 Field Regiment RCA(M)

If any year in a Regiment's history can be considered as one of regiment's most productive, then the past year must be regarded as such. It must also be considered as one of the busiest. Training was conducted in Vancouver as well as CFB Chilliwack and the United States Army ranges at Fort Lewis and Yakima, Washington. There were times when it seemed that the unit was either getting prepared for one exercise as a previous one was winding down. In support of training the Regiment's vehicles travelled 77,800 miles.

During the year personnel of the Regiment left for duty with regular units in Canada, West Germany, as well as service in the Middle East.

Thanks to the impetus given recruiting by the Olympics, and local courses run in the summer, the Regiment was able to provide a completely formed Battery. The band has also reached a state of Artillery training that enables it to field a gun detachment when it is needed.

Within Militia Area Pacific the Regiment started the practice of camouflage painting trucks. We managed to keep it quiet until all the vehicles were done. Once it was known other area armouries sprouted paint shops as other units became determined not to be shown up at summer camp.

The Officers Mess celebrated St. Barbara's Day in grand style with one of the largest turnouts in recent years. Once again our steward did an outstanding job. The celebration ran long into the night and by 0400 the last members and guests were leaving for home.

On 17 December the Annual Christmas Dinner was served to all ranks. Since the cooking facilities at the Armoury is limited the birds were cooked at various homes. There is no sight more bewildering to a new recruit than to see various senior officers trying to manoeuvre turkeys, drippings and their carving sets through the front door of the armoury. The dinner coupled with a CO's inspection and a pay parade was an outstanding success. Once the dinner was cleared away the afternoon was given over to the Children's Christmas Party.

In May the officers hosted the officers of the 1st Bn 11th Field Artillery, United States Army. Whenever we fire on an American range, the 1st/11th provide both safety officers and administrative support. To thank the Americans for their hospitality a joint mess dinner was arranged, 17 American and 16 Canadian officers attended. Much to our chagrin, we found out that our guests had been very well briefed. For many of our guests a mess dinner in a Regimental Mess complete with trophies, candleabra, china and crystal was completely beyond the imagination of some of the younger officers. By the time dinner was over, appropriate memento presented and the mess games under way, the party was off to a roaring start. The black powder from the miniature cannons was still hanging in the air when the stretcher race was off. The winners, a combined captain team. The evening can only be called an outstanding success, hopefully to be repeated.



Joint 15 Fd 1st 11th Field Artillery Mess Dinner (all front row)

Far Left: Col Lucke, Cmdr 9(LAS) Div Arty.

Right Centre: LCol WT Wickett, CO 15 Fd Regt.

Far Right: LCol Norman B, CO 1st 11 Fd Arty.



Regimental rifle team 1977 Blair Shoot.

Left to right:

Front Row: Bdr Bliss, Bdr Cotter, Bdr Cluver, Bdr Gammage, Bdr Williams, Bdr Wong.

Rear Row: Bdr Hennessey, Bdr Large, Lt Carter, Capt Casey, WO Palmatary, Sgt Jackson.

When the late Col Blair put up a trophy for the top rifle team in Pacific Area, so many years ago, he had little idea what he would start. The trophy is now the most sought after trophy in Militia Area Pacific. On the first weekend in June a veritable horde of shooters descends on CFB Chilliwack, and its rifle range. Every year one Vancouver-based unit is tasked to provide administrative support for the shoot. Last year it was the turn of 15 Fd Regt RCA. The task to build a tent city for 300 personnel, allocate family areas (for families come and make a weekend outing of the shoot) provide the necessary personnel to run the range and take it all down when the competition ends.

To conduct the shoot requires continual liaison with Area HQ and the other units, not to mention CFB Chilliwack. MWO Rossi of our RSS Staff was almost constantly on the telephone with CFB Chilliwack. On Thursday he took the advance party to Chilliwack put up all the canvas, and struck it all on Sunday. In spite of the manpower demands for the administrative support, the regiment managed to field two rifle teams.

In the usually beautiful late spring weather the range at Chilliwack is an incredible sight. A 600-foot ridge serves as a massive backstop. Snow-covered mountains border the range. The intensity of the competition blots out the beauty and when the smoke and the agony of waiting were over, the teams had shot their way to 7th place and 15th place. In addition, the unit placed the top shot in the 200 yard rapid fire.

On June 12, 1977 the ceremonial highlight of the year took place. The Regiment paraded at City Hall where the Mayor of Vancouver, His Worship J. Volrich, inspected the Regiment and on behalf of the City awarded the Regiment the Freedom of the City. Upon our return to the Armoury two 18th Century Cannons newly mounted outside the Armoury. The guns came from the City of London and were brought to Vancouver by a Royal Navy landing ship. The guns were cleaned and prepared by CFB Chilliwack, where the mounts were also manufactured.

Area Headquarters continues to run a yearly series of TEWTS, however, this year a major CP training exercise was carried out on a round-the-clock basis. It is intended that the training will be extended to include more complex CP exercises.

If any group within the Regiment had an outstanding year it must be the Regimental Band. The musicians, under the direction of Capt Peter Erwin, practise every Wednesday evening. However, that has not hindered them from starting the training year with one success and finishing with an even greater success. The fall session saw the completion of the band's first record. Sales have been brisk and steady. The bands next coup took place on 11 June in the newly refurbished Orpheum Theatre; joined by the Pipes and Drums of the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada and a Legion Colour Party. A gala performance took place to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth. The Lieutenant-Governor and almost 3,000 packed the theatre for the performance.

During the summer, when most of the Regiment was away on courses or vacations, it was once again the band which was the most visible portion of the Regiment. Chancellor Helmet Schmidt of West Germany arrived in Vancouver and the band played for both ceremonial and social functions involving both the Chancellor and Prime Minister Trudeau. Once again the band played at CFB Chilliwack for both Armistice Day and other functions. Copies of the record are available from the Regiment for \$6.00 each.

This year the Regiment welcomed into its ranks Capt Paul Roberts, late of 3 RCHA, and Capt J. Jessop, late of 2nd Field Regiment. Capt Art Gee is still on the staff of HQ Militia Area Pacific where he was joined by Capt Bill Laschuk. The Regiment is currently commanded by LCol WT Wickett, Major ST McDonald as DCO, while Majors VWB Hamilton and RE Mugford command the 31st and 68th Field Btys. Capt MA Casey occupies the adjutant's office while Capt DB Harrison commands the RSS Detachment.

If an artillery regiment's training can be gauged by its shooting, then this year saw us spend more time on the ranges than any year in our history. During the year we spent four weekends and two weeks on the ranges. Most of the firing takes place over long weekends or the Easter break. Following our now annual Thanksgiving pilgrimage to Fort Lewis we did not fire until 25-27 February. This short one day's shooting was only a quick introduction to the events of 25 March - 03 April.

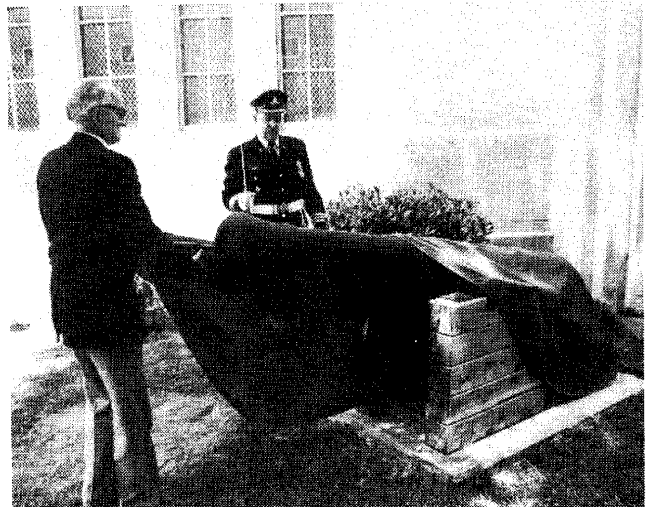
In order to gain the maximum training advantage of the school break the unit spent back-to-back weekends on the range. During the intervening week courses were conducted at Fort Lewis for both recruits and artillerymen. Those who had to return to work were bussed home and back again one week later.



Freedom of the City Inspection -- Mayor J. Volrich inspecting 68 Bty.

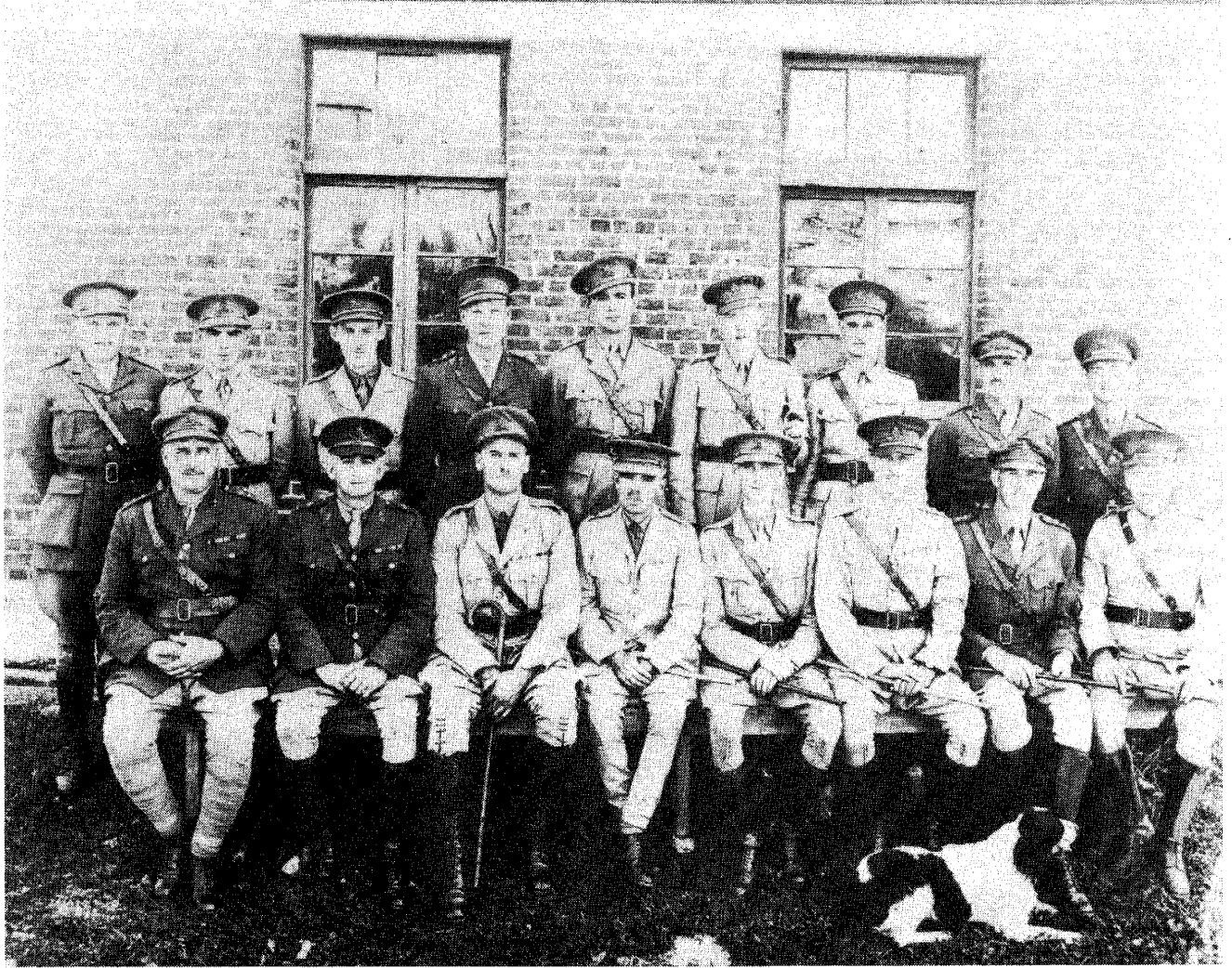
To provide a further break with training routine, a novel plan was prepared and only unveiled at the last minute. At the Armoury on Friday the BC gave his orders. When Maj McDonald informed the O group that rather than going to quarters and deploy the next morning, the Bty would stage through Fort Lewis, pick up the advance party, and move straight to the field. The stunned look of the O gp was one of those scenes which gives truth to the saying 'One picture is worth a thousand words'. Such thoughts as 'My God, there's a base drum in the CP' or 'My gun tractor is loaded with 40 kit bags', quickly ran through people's minds. However, the Bty quickly adjusted, and after a short stop in Fort Lewis, the deployment commenced. On subsequent deployments the band has been allocated its own truck. Although the idea has yet to be repeated, there are a number of personnel expecting it to happen, and as a result, closer attention is paid to vehicle loading.

The Orpheum concert was hardly over, the last dress uniform packed away, when once again Regimental convoys were on the roads over the Cascade Mountains bound for Yakima, Washington. From 23 June until 3 July the sand, sagebrush and rattlesnakes were subject to a constant pounding as the guns of both the 15th Field Regiment and the 5th(BC) Field Battery conducted the artillery portion of the Annual Militia Concentration. During this week the Regiment conducted the annual sniping gun competition. When the shooting was completed Sgt Jackson JM and his detachment were the new possessors of the RSS Trophy.



Unveiling of one of the cannon by Brigadier-General ED DuMoulin, former CO 15 Fd, and a past president of the RCAA.

Remembering Cape Breton's Gunners



Officers of the 16th Coast Brigade, R.C.A., at the Sandwich Battery in the summer of 1938. (From left to right) Front row: Capt. Archie Caldwell, Major Arnold R. Milburn, Lt.-Col. Jack J. "Long John" MacKenzie, Major Munroe Reynolds (permanent force), 2Lt. Roy Billings, Capt. ———, Capt. Charlie MacDonald, W.O. Jerry Nicks (p.f.). Back row: Lt. Roy Stewart, Lt. Neil MacLeod, Lt. W. "Billy" Archibald, Capt. Roy R. Ward, 2Lt. Lockie Keefe, 2Lt. D. MacVicar, R.S.M. Bert Cameron, Lt. Angus Ferguson, Lt. Tommy P. Slaven.

Credit: the late Roy R. Ward and
the Old Sydney Society

REMEMBERING CAPE BRETON'S GUNNERS

by Lt. Peter N. Moogk*

The history of the artillery on Cape Breton Island goes back to the early eighteenth century when the island was known as Isle Royale. Under the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, France ceded peninsular Nova Scotia and her settlements on Newfoundland to Great Britain. Placentia on Newfoundland had been the principal haven for French fishermen and it was a military base on the sea route between Quebec and France. After 1713 a new base had to be established on the remaining French possessions. A number of locations on Cape Breton were considered. A small fort was begun at St. Ann's and a similar structure appeared at St. Peter's. In 1719, however, the harbour at Louisbourg was the final choice. The great fortress that arose in this location had over 250 guns in its four bastions and in the outlying Royal and Island batteries. When the New Englanders attacked in 1745, the Royal Battery was hastily abandoned and the besiegers turned its 42-pounder guns on the fortress. To heap insult onto the injury, the attackers later obtained their gunpowder from a captured French supply ship. The fortress was taken in 1745, restored to France in 1749, and conquered once again in 1758.

The French defenders were not only the victims of mischance; they consistently underestimated the danger of siege artillery. Most of the gun batteries covered the water approaches or were to enfilade the curtain walls between bastions. This would have been effective if the attackers had come with just muskets and scaling ladders. The New Englanders did not play by the rules; they dragged guns across what were supposed to be impassable bogs and, from a safe distance, they breached the walls with gunfire and made life inside the walls a living Hell with mortar bombs. Fragments from the exploded bombs still litter the site. In 1760 the British decided that should Cape Breton be again restored to France, there would no fortress to be returned. The defences were systematically mined and demolished. The bleak and fog-enshrouded townsite within the ruined walls was abandoned in the next decade.

With a citadel and naval base at Halifax, the British were not inclined to maintain a similar establishment on Cape Breton. The mines that supplies Halifax with coal for heating were considered worthy of some protection. During the first British occupation of the island in 1745-1749 the miners at Burnt Head near Glace Bay were protected from hostile Indians by Fort William — two blockhouses with a palisade. A similar refuge was provided for the miners at Port Morien in the 1760s. When British soldiers from Louisbourg began working the coal seams on the west side of Sydney Harbour in the same period, the precedent for erecting fortifications was well established. In this case the pithead had the additional benefit of a gun battery. It was a modest work: six old 4-pounders pointing seaward. The first

description of it was provided by Lt. W. Booth who, in August 1785, observed the firing of a salute "from the Battery on the edge of the rock, above the Road" at Sydney Mines. The amateur gunners were "Coalheavers and Blacksmiths" who used "red-hot pokers" to fire the guns. There was to be no organized artillery unit for another seventy-five years, possibly because there were enough former soldiers in the local population to fill that role in an emergency.

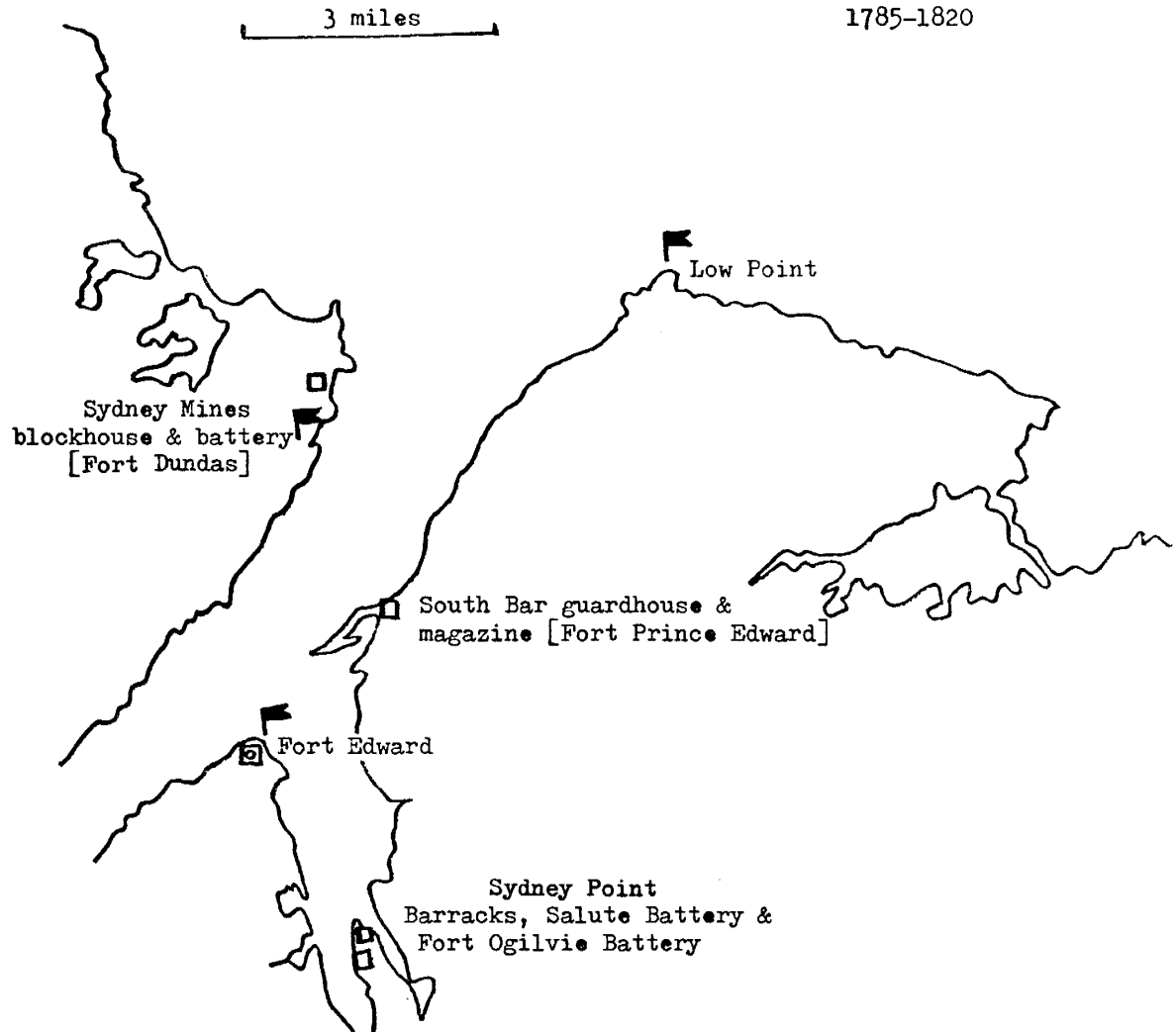
In 1784 Cape Breton was made a separate colony apart from Nova Scotia, and it remained a separate colony until 1820. Even to this day Cape Bretoners have trouble accepting the authority of Halifax, not to speak of Ottawa. In the late eighteenth century they had reason to resent the officials at Halifax who were indifferent to the defence of Sydney, the newly-founded Loyalist town that was Cape Breton's capital. The town was six miles south of Sydney Mines and completely unprotected. Lieutenant-Governor William Macarmick devised a warning system of signals posts in 1787-1788, but the sole defence of the population was flight before the advancing enemy. When war broke out with France in 1793 this situation became intolerable. Macarmick's superiors ignored his requests for heavy guns to occupy the earthworks raised on Sydney Point. With an eye to their own comfort, officials at Halifax sent troops to help in the construction of a "Block-House and Battery, for the defence of the Collieries" at Sydney Mines. More 4-pounders were dispatched to the same location in 1797. No guns were sent to Sydney. Fort Grenville at St. Peter's was scarcely better off: it had eight puny 2-pounders bought from an island merchant.

Macarmick was forced to use devious methods to shift some of the guns at Sydney Mines to the town of Sydney. He had requested one to fire a salute and was obstructed by an officer and who said that the guns were military and not civilian property. In 1793 one indeed was moved to Sydney Point. When a French privateer was reported to be in the area, a few more were taken to arm two gunboats that were stationed at the harbour mouth. The guns were never returned to the mines; they were quietly placed in the empty embrasures of the sod batteries on Sydney Point. By chance, one of these little guns is back in the same area, outside the headquarters of the Cape Breton Militia District in Victoria Park, Sydney.




* Lt. Peter N. Moogk of the 12 (Vancouver) Service Battalion was also a reserve officer with the 35 (Sydney) Service Battalion. He now teaches Canadian history at the University of British Columbia and is no stranger to the history of the R.C.A. His book on the history of the militia artillery on the Lower Mainland of British Columbia, written with the help of Major R.V. Stevenson of the 15th Field Artillery Regiment, *Vancouver Defended*, was published this year.

MAP 1

SYDNEY HARBOUR DEFENCES
1785-1820



Legend:

-  - Signal posts established in 1787-1788
-  - Fortifications built under Lt. Gov'r William Macarmick, 1793-1795
-  - Fortifications added under Brig. Hugh Swayne, 1813

In the War of 1812 there was another tug-of-war between an anxious Lieutenant-Governor and his thrifty superiors over the defence of Sydney. Brigadier Hugh Swayne, the acting Lieutenant-Governor, refurbished the earlier fortifications and erected a redoubt on nearby Point Edward all, he proudly wrote, "without incurring the least Expense to Government." The British government was not impressed and Swayne was reprimanded for acting without prior approval from on high.

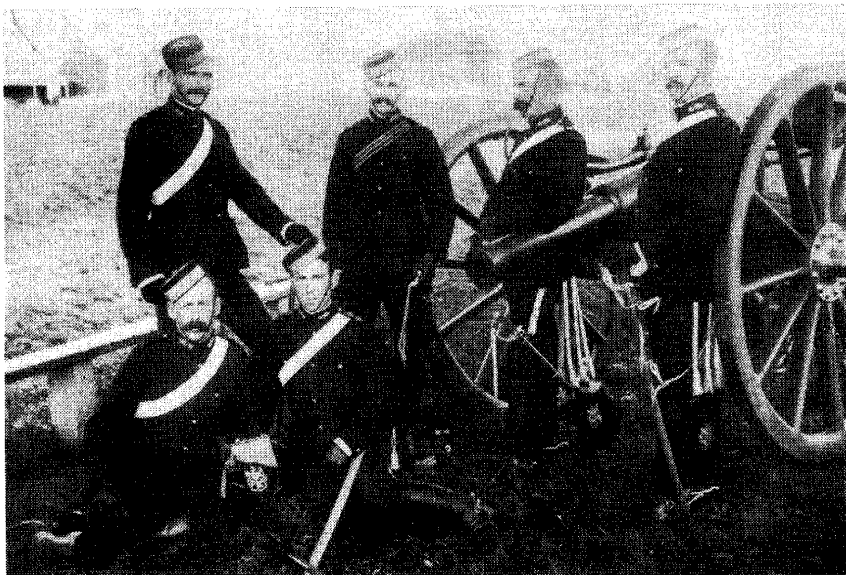
Swayne or a successor had managed to appropriate some heavy guns. In 1862 the Rev. Richard John Uniacke wrote that when he had first visited Sydney in 1853 there had been "an officer and 30 or 40 men, and a small detachment of artillery occupied their quarters in the Barrack yard; and, although not mounted – the heavy guns were still lying within the mounds of the batteries . . . ; but now all this has entirely vanished." In qualification, Uniacke added that "a volunteer company, however, has been organized at Sydney with an artillery corps also, and their brass field pieces, which stand in the barrack yard, help to retain something like a martial air around the old spot." The Volunteer Artillery Company had been formed in 1859 and another militia artillery unit was organized at Sydney Mines in the following year. When Nova Scotia entered Confederation with what is still called "Upper Canada", these units had been disbanded and their 6-pounder field guns were in storage at Sydney.

The 1867 report on ordnance in Nova Scotia stated that at Sydney there were also "Six 32-pounders, 63 cwt., mounted on dwarf traversing platforms, with sliding carriage." These guns were almost certainly located at the six embrasure battery on Chapel Head in Sydney Mines. The report mentioned, in addition, "Two 32-pounders, 45 cwt., mounted on garrison standing carriages, with stores, &c., complete and in good order." These were likely

situated on Sydney Point. The earlier battery at Sydney Mines had disappeared and the blockhouse on Peck's Head nearby had been torn down in 1863. The new batteries were a response to the threat in the 1860s of the United States and the Irish-American Fenians; no militia corps existed to man them and it seems that they were served by British gunners.

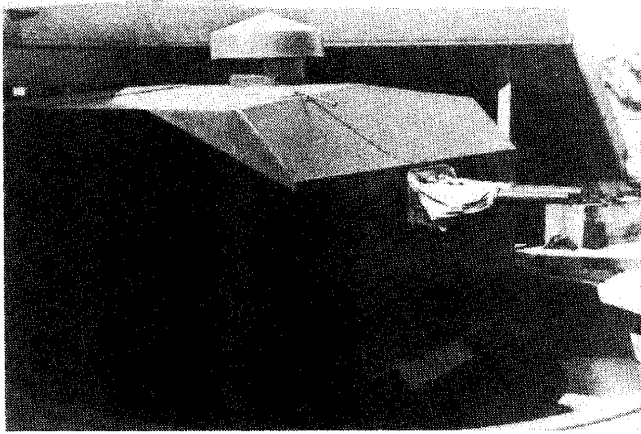
Until 1938 the militia artillery on Cape Breton was exclusively concerned with field artillery. A new field artillery unit for Sydney was authorized by a general order on May 11th, 1883, and yet it did not come into being until 1887. In that year the Sydney Field Battery of Artillery commanded by Major William McKenzie McLeod went into camp for the first time. The camp was located near the town; it was difficult for the battery to attend brigade camps. With the exception of a good gun-shed and armoury, this unit was handicapped in every way. A captain (Walter Crowe, the future C.O.) and one or two sergeants had taken a short course in gunnery at Quebec; otherwise the men of the battery were very inexperienced. According to the Inspector of Artillery in 1887, "The Battery is armed with obsolete 9-pr. S.B. [smooth bore] guns, which are very inaccurate even at ordinary rifle range." One was reputed to have seen service in the Crimean War. The unit did not have access to suitable draught horses for pulling its guns and limbers and it used an improvised artillery range near Sydney. The battery was commended for its gun-laying, though not for speed and efficiency.

In 1895 the Cape Breton gunners became the 17th "Sydney" Field Battery of the 3rd Brigade of Canadian Artillery. At this time the unit had five officers and just over seventy NCOs and men. The ordnance records for 1894 state that there were four 32-pounder, 42 cwt. guns as well as the battery's four 9-pounders at Sydney. It is not known who manned these larger guns. The field battery's smooth bore guns were soon replaced by four, and then six, slightly less obsolete, rifled muzzle-loading



Officers of the 17th "Sydney" Field Battery with a 9-pounder field gun. This photograph was taken in about 1905 at Victoria Park and the barracks and courthouse can be seen in the background.

Credit: Cape Bretoniana Archives



A duplex 6-pounder in an armour plate covering at Fort South Bar; the same equipment replaced the old Hotchkiss 6-pounders on Stubbett's Point opposite South Bar in 1943.

Credit: Department of National Defence

9-pounder field guns. As can be seen from the accompanying photograph taken in about 1905, these guns were still being used in the twentieth century. The 17th Battery was probably one of the last militia field batteries to be equipped with the newer 12-pounder, breech-loading guns. In the two decades before the First World War the Cape Breton gunners sped through several stages in the evolution of artillery.

The men of the 17th "Sydney" Field Battery went overseas with the first contingent of the Canadian Expeditionary Force in 1914. Some had already fought in the South African War. In an organizational shuffle, a number of these men were sent to other batteries and the remainder were recast into the 6th Battery of Field Artillery. The 6th Battery served with honour in Europe and it was joined by the 36th Battery, which had been formed in Sydney in September 1915.

While the gunners of industrial Cape Breton went overseas, others provided protection for the island. Sydney was a naval base and the principal coaling station for vessels operating in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. When German submarines appeared off the Eastern Coast of Canada in 1917, the port became a convoy assembly point and its defences increased. An anti-submarine net with a schooner as the gate vessel was placed between the North and South Bars and two minesweepers were assigned to the area. A radio station on Low Point monitored maritime traffic and aerial patrols flew out of the newly-established seaplane base at Kelly's Beach in North Sydney. These flying boats also did spotting for the harbour defence guns.

The nature of the coastal batteries was a well-kept secret and it is difficult now to identify the guns or the personnel involved. A naval intelligence report of July 1917 reported that "temporary fixed defences are now installed and manned by the militia." By interviewing islanders who lived through that period and by visiting a

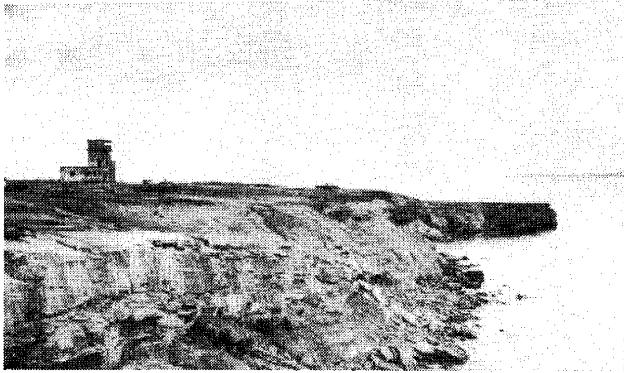
number of locations, one can establish that a variety of fixed and field guns were positioned at Glace Bay, New Waterford, Petrie's Ledge, Sydney's Battery Point and Chapel Point in Sydney Mines. The Canadian Militia involved did not include Cape Bretoners; some of the gunners seem to have come from the 4th (Prince Edward Island) Heavy Brigade and it is said that an American detachment was stationed at Glace Bay.

At the end of the First World War the old pattern reasserted itself: the coastal batteries were abandoned and the militia gunners were trained in field artillery. To preserve the memory of the C.E.F. batteries raised in industrial Cape Breton, their numbers passed on to the new militia batteries created in 1920: the 6th (Sydney) Battery and the 36th (Sydney Mines) Heavy Battery, so named because it was equipped with 4.5-inch calibre howitzers rather than the standard 18-pounders. These units along with the 83rd (Stellarton) and 86th (Antigonish) Batteries formed the 16th Field Brigade, Canadian Artillery, with headquarters at Sydney. The first commanding officer of the brigade was a physician, Lt.-Col. Nat MacDonald. Until mechanization in 1930, the batteries took their own horses with them for summer training at Camp Petawawa.

It was the 16th Field Brigade that became the coast defence regiment that manned the fixed batteries defending Cape Breton during the Second World War. In 1936 the famous Treatt Report on Canada's coast defences recommended that Sydney be made a "defended port", second only to Halifax. The proposal, which involved the construction of seven forts, was largely accepted by the Canadian Defence Committee. In 1938 two Cape Breton militia units were converted to coast defence. At Glace Bay the 9th Field Company, Royal Canadian Engineers, was split up to form the 3rd Electrical and Maintenance Company, R.C.E., and the 9th Searchlight Battery (Coast Defence), Royal Canadian Artillery. The 9th was to maintain and operate the searchlights and the diesel-powered generators attached to the coast defence batteries. The guns themselves were to be served by the men of the 16th Field Brigade which emerged as the 16th Coast Brigade with just three batteries: the 6th (Sydney), the 36th (Sydney Mines), and 86th (Antigonish). The first two were responsible for the protection of Sydney Harbour while the 86th was entrusted with safeguarding the Strait of Canso and the railway ferry that linked Cape Breton to the mainland.

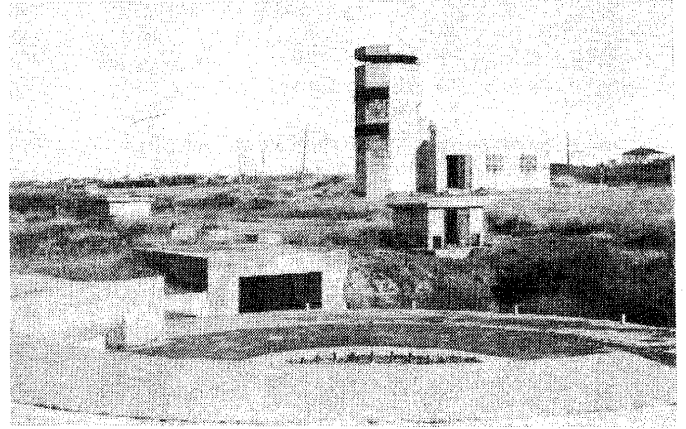
For instruction a 6-inch naval gun manufactured in 1897 and salvaged from the *Niobe*, the first warship of Canada's Naval Service, was set up in a shed in Sydney's Victoria Park. This venerable piece with its worn and scored bore was moved to Fort Petrie at the outbreak of the Second World War and was the first heavy gun mounted in the port defences. From 1938 onward the men of the 16th took their summer training at the Sandwich Battery outside Halifax. Their commanding officer was Lt.-Col. J.J. "Long John" MacKenzie and it was he who presided over the brigade when it was mobilized for war on August 26th, 1939.

Among the veterans and others that I encountered in 1975-76 while researching the history of the artillery on Cape Breton were two former warrant officers of the



Chapel Head in Sydney Mines was the site of gun batteries in the 1860s and 1940s.

Credit: Peter N. Moogk



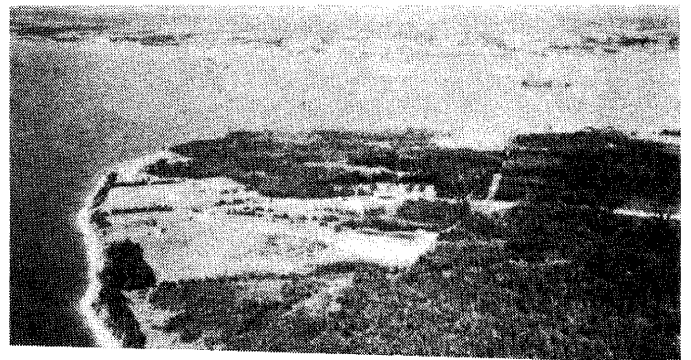
The Second World War remains of Fort Petrie: first used as a coast artillery position in 1917, this was the site of a battery that was in service from 1939 to 1956.

Credit: Peter N. Moogk



The remains of Fort South Bar in the 1970s: a searchlight emplacement, the gun position and observation post, and the powerhouse to the rear.

Credit: Peter N. Moogk



Fort South Bar in July 1943: in the upper half can be seen the double booms with gate vessels that closed off the inner harbour.

Credit: Department of National Defence

16th Coast: Dan J. Robertson of Sydney Mines and George M. Fraser of South Bar. As members of the 36th and 6th Batteries, their memories were complementary and it was a stroke of good fortune to find such well-spoken informants. One could do no better than to let them speak for themselves.

It was the forty-four men of the 36th (Sydney Mines) Battery under Major Archie Caldwell who were mobilized first. "Bee" Robertson, as he is called, tells us what happened:

We came back from Halifax on the 19th of August; we were up on the coast there at Sandwich [for training] ... The following Saturday I was working and I got a call from the dispatcher — I was a railroad man — to report to the armouries right away ... The Major got up and says 'we're going to be the first battery to volunteer for overseas service,' he says, 'if any one of you fellows wants to volunteer, take one step forwards.' And there wasn't a man standing [back]; we all took the step ...

My first assignment [as battery quartermaster sergeant] was dishing out the clothing; and they were First War uniforms. They had breeches and the long puttees ... we only had six pair of boots then, that's right. I got orders to go up town and buy more black ones — anything that looked black. And when the permanent force officer come down from Halifax ... we were all going around with working boots on, pit boots and everything else.

For the 6th (Sydney) Battery the call to arms came a week later, on September 2nd, 1939. The eighty-six men commanded by Major Arnold Milburn were summoned to Victoria Park by Captain Roy R. Ward. Like "Bee" Robertson, George Fraser was at work on that day.

I was working at Dominion Tire and Chemical, and Major Ward called me on the 'phone and he said, 'George, we're going to mobilize.' Well, I said 'fine', so I took the overalls off and I stood them in the corner and said good-bye. And I never intended to come back there if there was going to be a war, and we figured that there would be because the situation was shaping up in Europe just in that direction ... Active service offered excitement and it offered an 'out' from the 'rat-race'. There was an awful lot of fellows joined the service, particularly



George M. Fraser of South Bar, N.S., is a former warrant officer of the 6th Battery of the 16th Coast Regiment.

Credit: Peter N. Moogk

the miners, I think, that this was the incentive: to get away from the mines; to get into action; to get into something that was different ... Although, during the war, there was a draft that took some of the miners back and put them into the pits.

That day, the 2nd of September, I went in to Victoria Park. I drew my uniform and I dressed in that uniform right there ... And I was home, here, with my uniform on, by ten o'clock in the morning and my wife pretty near fainted when she saw me in that uniform ... Later, I think it was the following day, we had a muster parade and we were told by our commanding officer — at that time it was Major Milburn, he asked 'now, you people who want to stay in the army and want to go on active service, you fall in over here. And you people who want to go back on civvy street, you fall in over there.' There was only one man in our battery that declined to go on active service ... He went into the merchant marine and very few years after, he was on a ship that was sunk at Wabana [Newfoundland] and he was one of the casualties. So, he got it in the neck before we did.

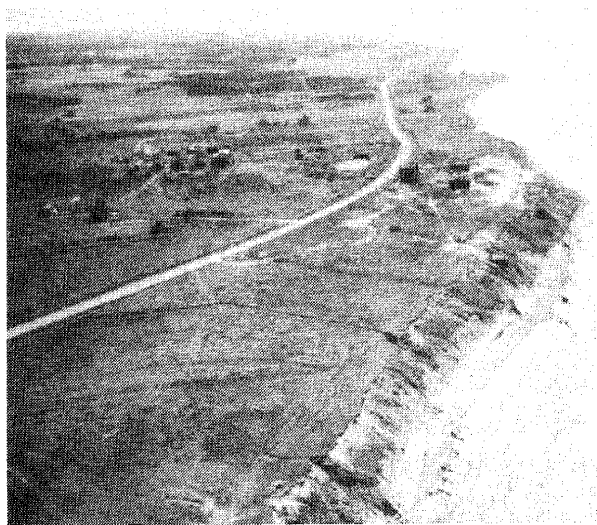
The first task of the 36th Battery was to set up two Boer War vintage Hotchkiss 6-pounders at North Bar; an identical battery was established at South Bar on the opposite side of the harbour. "They were on wooden platforms," said "Bee" Robertson, "then they moved them down to Stubbert's Point and they put them in concrete. They were hard on the ears. The crack, you know, is sharp." A 4.7-inch calibre gun arrived later and it was set up in a large, open-ended shed on Chapel Point. There, according to "Bee" Robertson

First we had a canvas marquee; there was no cook-house. We had a little cookhouse built later; you walked in and backed out — it was that small ... The first time the 4.7 of the Chapel Battery was fired was in the winter of 1940 — before the ice came. The 4.7 was in a hut or an old barn and the doors were closed and the windows were closed. And the orders come down and I could hear them taking post to fire a bring-to round [to halt a ship]. I started running down to tell the fellows to open the doors and windows, but by the time I got there — almost to the door, they let her go. The doors blew back of her, the windows blew out, and I was knocked to the ground.



Dan J. Robertson of Sydney Mines, N.S., is better known as "Bee" and was a warrant officer of the 36th Battery of the 16th Coast Regiment.

Credit: Peter N. Moogk



Aerial photo of Fort Petrie in July 1943: the camp and the battery were separated by the road. Originally disguised as a barn with a silo, the battery command post masqueraded as a church; the same camouflage was used for the B.O.P. on Chapel Head.

Credit: Department of National Defence

Conditions were no better at the other sites. The gunners at Fort Petrie lived in tents borrowed from the New Waterford scout troop. The tents were inadequate protection against the wind and blowing snow and the iron stoves inside frequently set fire to the tents. A safer method of internal heating in the form of a rum ration was instituted until the huts were ready for occupation after Christmas. These too were equally inflammable and the barracks at South Bar were gutted in 1944. This was George Fraser's first posting. Until then he had been attached to the garrison police and their one arrest was one of their own number who had been drunk and disorderly. George received word of his new posting while he was on patrol:

I was approached on Charlotte Street by one of my officers who said 'you'll have to go to Fort South Bar tonight.' So, we went down and there was a detachment arrived and Lt. McInnis — he was my O.C. And we had nothing to eat; we had no place to stay — we had a bell tent. We commandeered a couple of summer bungalows that were in the vicinity and we used one for a cook shack and the O.C. stayed in the other one. And all we had for weapons were pick-handles — that's what we stood our guard with, with pick-handles! And the guns were there — there was two Hotchkiss 6-pounders, and there was some ammunition, but everything was exposed to the elements...

We had, I think it was, ten men on that particular night; we got reinforcements [later] from time to time... there was a little shack — a kind of storage shed behind the guns and we used this as a gun watch shelter. And we kept everybody at the guns. Well, now, I had an old car and I drove into Sydney and I bought groceries and utensils — pots and pans and whatnot, with the authority of my O.C., and I brought it all back into this commandeered bungalow and we set up a

cookhouse. And I cooked the first meal for these ten men; we fed them there. And that night the weather was very — well, it was downright rotten, you know. It was windy and blowing and we were exposed on that cliff and the men were wet and cold... So, my O.C. said to me 'look, these boys are pretty miserable,' he was a veteran of the First War and he knew what it was to be a miserable soldier in poor conditions, and so he said to me 'if you can get some of the local brew, now,' he said, 'here's some money, you see what you can do and we'll warm the boys up.' So, I knew a bootlegger and I went and I got the quart of liquor and we put a shot into them and we fed them the bacon and beans and the eggs, and one thing and another and we toughed the night out.

Well, then, the following day while I was trying to clean up the kitchen after breakfast, this gentleman appeared in the door with civilian shoes, civilian socks, army breeches, and a civilian jacket and shirt, and a peaked cap — he looked anything but a soldier. And I said to him 'who are you?' He says 'I'm the new cook.' 'Well,' I said, 'you're a welcome sight even though you don't look very promising, come on in.'... The fare that he turned out wasn't too appetizing, no indeed. We christened him 'Greasy Jimmy Brown'.

The strange attire of the cook resulted from a shortage of uniforms. A man on pass had to be in a complete outfit and so he would borrow the kit he needed from his fellows. "Between half a dozen," said George Fraser, "they would get one uniform."

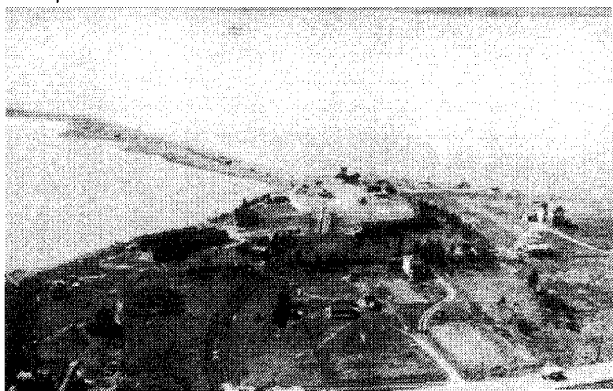
At Glace Bay the 9th Searchlight opened a recruiting office in the Legion Hall and men were drawn to it by newspaper advertising and, in the case of many miners, by friends who were already in the militia. With forty additional recruits from Antigonish, Truro and Prince Edward Island, the 9th quickly reached its authorized strength of 250 men, which was double its pre-war complement. By going into their own pockets, the former sappers of "the Bay" were all properly dressed in uniforms.

The first months of the war were a time of confusion and improvisation. The headquarters of the 16th Coast Brigade at Victoria Park depended on one telephone and runners for communication. Eventually, the coast forts had their own telephone network that converged at Fire Command near Kilkenny Lake. The delivery of provisions was haphazard and this was particularly true for the isolated battery on Point Edward, whose supplies sometimes arrived by horse and sleigh or on the backs of the men. Regular transportation for the personnel was provided by the local, twice-a-day bus that stopped two miles short of the camp. The first army vehicle assigned to Fort Edward — and this was not until October 1940, was a motorcycle with a sidecar. It was one of several French motorbikes from the cargo of a vessel seized at Halifax. Three men of the 6th Battery used one to get into Sydney, but the overloaded vehicle came to a parting of the ways when it hit a bump in the road.

Point Edward camp was completed with materials scrounged from the detention barracks being built close by. "When I got there," recalls George Fraser, "I discovered

that there was a hut sitting, brand-new; it was all completely wired and plumbed and everything. There was nobody living in it because the electricity hadn't been hooked in . . . So, I scoured through the ranks and I found an electrician and we scrounged some wire from the detention barracks that they were building and we hooked it in. And we moved the gunners in it . . . And the guard room that the quarter guard was standing in was four spruce trees with boards nailed on it, a pot-bellied stove and, I'll tell you, it was pretty miserable. And so I got two engineer carpenters attached with the co-operation of my O.C. . . . and we treated the watchman real nice and we got enough lumber from the detention camp to build a guard room, an orderly room, and to put a verandah over the sentry for inclement weather. Then we had to deal with the Works Officer. Every time he would come in and see this building, he would say 'where did that come from; on whose authority was it for this?' But luckily for us, they shipped him overseas so we got out from under.

Most gunners would agree that this showed commendable initiative, though the coast artillery also suffered from the appropriation of their rations by men who converted them into "liquid assets". "Bee" Robertson felt that the ration depot regularly fobbed off the lower grades of meat to the 36th Battery, while reserving the choice cuts for the Air Force. "They were the big shots; they might have been greasing their hands for all I know." He was then assigned a Service Corps driver with a fast tongue and even swifter hands. "He'd take the gold out of your teeth. 'Bee, where can we flog this?' he'd say. He'd have bacon underneath the seat and . . . a couple of times he was taking my rations. 'Ay,' I said, 'leave that alone.' 'No,' he says, 'that belongs to the Air Force.' Maybe it was ten pounds of butter. He'd flog that and we'd get the rum then." These skills were turned to good account on one occasion. When the regimental security officer stole two artillery shells from Fort South Bar to show how lax their guard was, the shells were pinched from him and returned before he could present them as evidence.



Point Edward in August 1943 with ships assembled for a convoy in the southeast arm beyond. One can see the detention camp and the battery camp on the point.

Credit: Department of National Defence

Most of those who had been in the pre-war militia had volunteered for active service with the expectation of fighting overseas if the war did not come to Canada. A few did cross the water, but it was only to Newfoundland. This was the fate of Roy Ward and "Long John" MacKenzie, who was relieved as C.O. of the 16th Coast in 1941 by Lt.-Col. L. Allward, an architect from New Brunswick. In July 1942 Lt.-Col. Allward returned to the 3rd (New Brunswick) Coast Regiment in an exchange of commands with Lt.-Col. Kenneth J.B. Partington, E.D. Lt.-Col. Partington was to be C.O. of the 16th and Fire Commander, Defended Port of Sydney, for the remainder of the war. In 1942 as well, the 9th Searchlight was fully incorporated into the 16th Coast Regiment, R.C.A., giving the regiment a total strength of around 1,200 men. The 9th's connection with the Engineers meant that relations between the sappers and gunners on Cape Breton were unusually cordial. The 36th Battery of the regiment manned positions at Oxford, Cranberry Point, Chapel Head, and Stubbett's Point while the 6th Battery took charge of the forts at Point Edward, South Bar, Petrie and Lingan. The disposition and armament of these locations are shown on the accompanying map. The 86th Battery was responsible for Forts Melford and Beacon on the Strait of Canso which were armed with two 1914 pattern 4-inch naval guns each. In winter a detachment of gunners manned the Wolfe Battery at Louisbourg, whose ice-free harbour provided an alternative haven for ships when Sydney Harbour was closed.

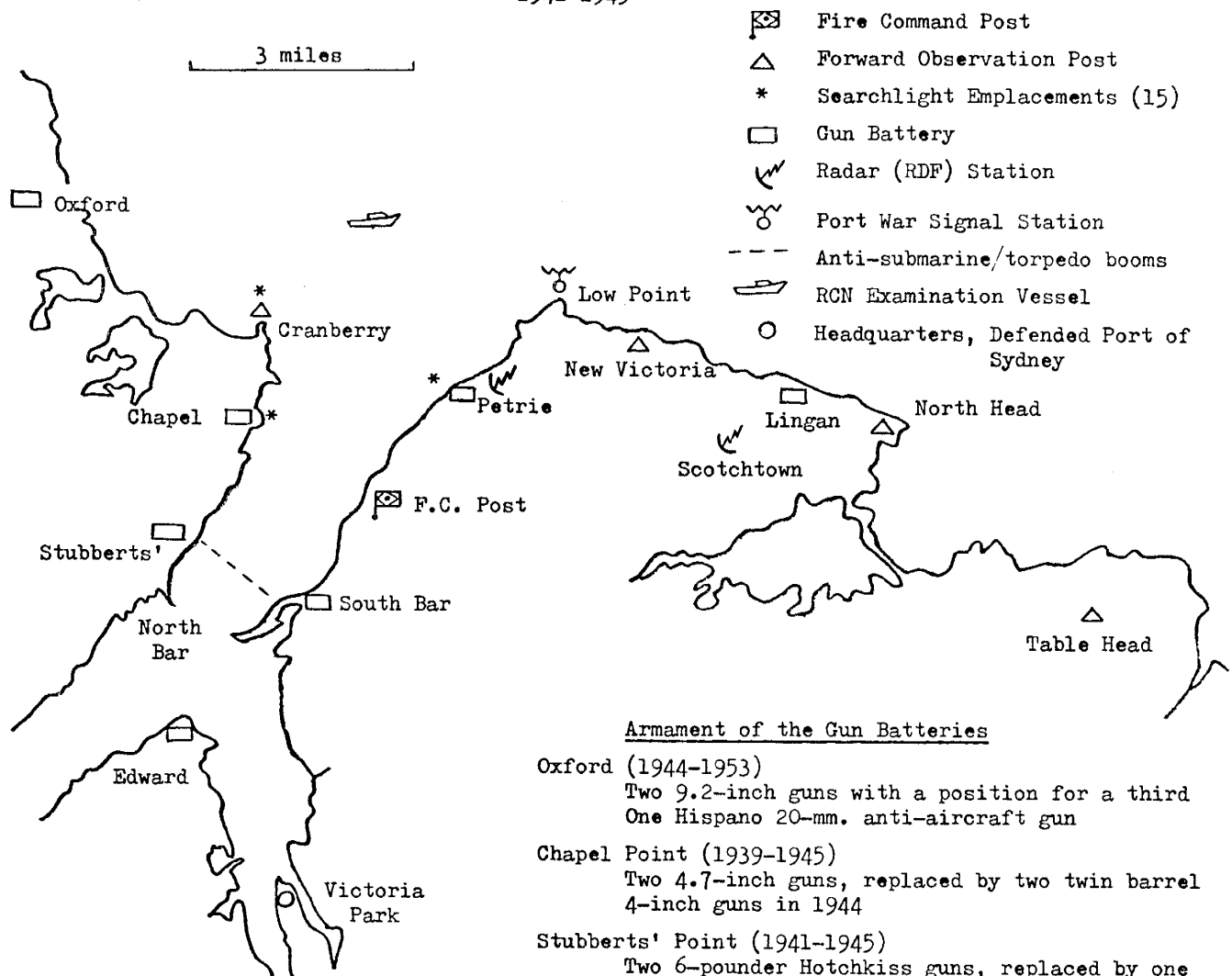
After an initial flurry of excitement at the beginning of the war, when the men went on fruitless searches for enemy agents who were assumed to be the cause of blinking lights along the shoreline or when they rounded up an "enemy landing party" made up of baffled Portuguese fishermen, life settled into a frustratingly dull routine. Says George Fraser:

We were led to believe that anything could happen, especially when the *Scharnhorst* and a few more of these German ocean raiders got on the prowl, that one of these things could pop in on us. Even if they didn't come in the harbour, they had long-range guns and, of course, they could engage us at very long distances. So it was felt that the defences of Sydney Harbour were quite necessary . . . We felt, at times I suppose, disgruntled and that we were out of the action . . . but then again there was the steel plant, there were the coal mines, there were the convoys in the harbour [to be protected]. The navy seemed to take this thing very seriously; they were in and out of here every day. They had minesweepers sweeping the bottom for mines . . . There were ships sunk . . . about four miles from Low Point lighthouse so, if the enemy was on the bottom there, he could very easily sneak in with a convoy that was coming through the [boom] gates . . . so we had to cover these convoys . . . Coming on the last two years of the war, the convoys would be attacked off the Low Point light . . . and these cripples would have to be towed in . . . I remember, I think it was in 1943, there was a ship towed into Sydney Harbour and it was put way up in the north-west arm and it burned for a couple of days.

MAP 2

THE COASTAL DEFENCES OF SYDNEY HARBOUR

1941-1945

Armament of the Gun BatteriesOxford (1944-1953)

Two 9.2-inch guns with a position for a third
One Hispano 20-mm. anti-aircraft gun

Chapel Point (1939-1945)

Two 4.7-inch guns, replaced by two twin barrel
4-inch guns in 1944

Stubberts' Point (1941-1945)

Two 6-pounder Hotchkiss guns, replaced by one
twin barrel 6-pounder gun in 1943

Point Edward (1939-1943)

Two 4.7-inch guns in temporary positions

South Bar (1939-1951)

Two 6-pounder Hotchkiss guns, replaced by one
twin barrel 6-pounder gun in 1943

Fort Petrie (1939-1956)

Two 6-inch naval guns, replaced by two twin
barrel 4-inch guns in 1944
One 6-pounder Hotchkiss "bring-to" gun added
in 1943

Lingans (1941-1945)

Three 6-inch guns
One Hispano 20-mm. A.A. gun, supplemented by a
3.7-inch A.A. gun in 1945

Personnel

Col.W.H. Dobbie, D.S.O.,
Commander, Defended Port
of Sydney.

Lt.Col.K.J.B. Partington, E.D.,
C.O. 16th Coast & Fire Commander.

16th Coast Brigade (NPAM), RCA
9th Searchlight Battery, RCA

[amalgamated in the 16th Coast
Regiment, RCA in 1942]

23rd Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA

6th Fortress Company, RCE

Practice shoots and the examination service that controlled inbound ships also provided breaks in the generally monotonous life of the coastal gunners. Witness these entries in the War Diary kept at Fort Petrie in 1943:

- May 11th — Examination service for Port of Sydney in operation today. Convoy came in at 0600 hours ...
- May 17th — Fire Commander placed all Forts at state of emergency at 1930 hours when it was learned that the R.C.A.F. had spotted submarine off Meat Cove. Convoy of 12 ships entered Port during evening ...
- Aug. 16 — Petrie took over Examination Battery duties temporarily from Chapel while that place was carrying out firing practice ... Lieut. K.K. Cole was range officer aboard [target-towing tug] "Alfreda".
- Aug. 29th — During afternoon a corvette on inner patrol duty dropped a depth charge 2000 yds off shore from the Battery. Alarm was sounded and equipment was manned. A message from F.C. [fire command] a short time later stated that Navy reported large fish and not sub. had been attacked ...
- Aug. 31st — An 8500 ton Liberty ship was towed into Port ablaze during morning and continued to burn for 24 hours. During night explosions were heard at intervals indicating inflammable cargo aboard (benzol in drums). Men heard Mr. Churchill on radio.
- Sept. 1st — Chapel Battery fired "bring to" round at approx. 2120 hours to halt ninth ship of convoy of ten which attempted to enter without being passed by X.V. [examination vessel]. It was cleared and permitted to proceed a short time later.
- Sept. 13th — A bad fire at F.C. Post early today took an N.C.O.'s life and destroyed a great deal of stores and equipment. A practice alarm held at 2130 hours using R.C.A.S.C. launch as target.

A gunner of the 86th Battery on the Strait of Canso became impatient when he was unable to place a round between the two target floats that represented a hostile ship. "Bee" Robertson tells what happened next:

The fellow says, 'My God,' he says, 'you, the gun-layer, number 3, I'm missing it, I'm missing it.' So he says 'to Hell with this' and puts a little deflection on it himself. He was shooting off where he shouldn't have. You always aim for the bow waterline of the first target and it's supposed to go in between the first and second one ... He blew one out of the water and the Master Gunner raised Hell because it cost \$600 to fix it.

A similar accident occurred in about 1943 when the Chapel battery attempted to halt a Greek freighter that tried to make sport while flying the wrong recognition signal. "Bee" Robertson was at the examination gun when the navy called for a stopping round ahead of the freighter.

You always give 12 seconds off-target, which is the right deflection ... And, instead of giving him [the aimer] a right, this officer gave him a left. Well, the left, if you're aiming for the bow waterline, she'd hit the boat. So I tell the sergeant 'check, check' and the same thing from the officer, and so I says 'check again' to see if he gets wise. I didn't want to say 'you've got the wrong deflection' to an officer. So this Irishman says 'damn it, fire that thing!' and I says 'elevate', so we elevated and we let her go. The shell must have been between the spars; it hit the water or something and then ricocheted up in the field up by the South Bar battery.

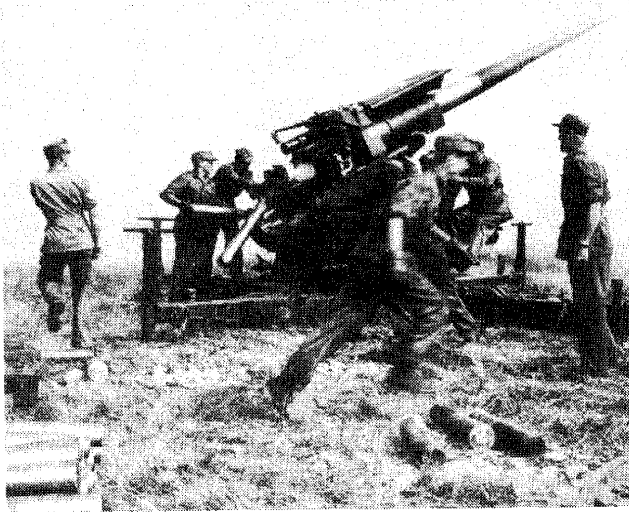
It was just before six o'clock on a Sunday morning and George Fraser was in the washroom at South Bar shaving himself.

I heard a shell approaching from the harbour so, with half my face shaved and the other half with lather on it, I hollered 'alarm, come on, let's go!' And we went to the gun position and the guns had been loaded and made safe ... The watch officer, he was on the telephone and, of course, he told us to stand down and what had happened. But, in the meantime, the boys were quite anxious to fire; they wanted permission to fire right away. As a matter of fact, No. 2 gun was laid right on the smokestack of the Greek ship, ready to fire.

When a convoy was attacked or a submarine sighted, the men were kept at the guns.

I know that the Air Force went out there and they dropped bombs; they dropped depth charges, because we [the 6th Battery] used to have to stand-to when there was a military operation of this sort on the move ... We wouldn't get the full story; I suppose our commanding officers would know what was going on. But we were just told to stand-to. I've seen us, below the road, at the gun position for ten days without changing our clothes. Another time we got an alarm — these alarms used to come at strange times in the morning, three and four o'clock, when the Navy went out. They thought it was a submarine, but what it was was a table floating bottom up and the legs were above water, see. And they thought this was periscopes.

Coastal guns were essentially a defence against surface vessels and they could not prevent the torpedoing of friendly ships within sight of the shore. By 1944 the 16th Coast was armed with modern, rapid-firing weapons and it could call on the support of the 23rd Anti-Aircraft Regiment, R.C.A. Sydney Harbour was shielded by an elaborate and layered system of defences against surface vessels, but the principal danger came from submarines.



The 36th (Sydney Mines) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery firing a 3.7-inch anti-aircraft gun at Trenton, Nova Scotia, in the early 1950s.

Credit: Dan J. Robertson

Those who had volunteered for active service tried to get out of the coast defences and go overseas. It was believed that a man improved his chances for a transfer by accepting a reduction in rank. The Cape Breton gunners had some sorry experiences with that system as George Fraser explains:

I thought, sure, I was going to get a transfer into a field unit going overseas. I reverted from WO2 to a Staff Sergeant; I dropped one rank. The NCOs in our unit — there was only three that got overseas with their rank. The other NCOs, they all reverted to privates or gunners. As a matter of fact, there was one chap that reverted; he was a WO2 and when he reverted with the promise that he would go into the tanks, he found himself in the infantry. Artillerymen, they don't make very good infantrymen, you know. We like the army all right, but the guns are the thing. There's an *esprit de corps* in the artillery that there's not too many other units have. When I went to approach my O.C. for a draft to some unit that was going overseas, he said 'you just step outside the door,' he said, 'when I need you, I'll send for you and I need you *now*, right *here*, to do your work.' So, we were kept here because we were, sort of, the nucleus of the artillery movement here because we had been trained on those coast guns.

Under the National Resources Mobilization Act of June 1940 Canadian males were conscripted into the army for home defence; they could not be sent overseas unless they volunteered for "active service". The N.R.M.A. men who entered the 16th Coast Regiment were strangers from Quebec and Western Canada and they replaced familiar faces. The resentment of the volunteers toward the involuntary soldiers who were, in their opinion, pampered by the Mackenzie King government, is well expressed in a poem attributed to a Gunner Ings of the 6th Battery at Fort Petrie:

THE COAST GUNNER'S LAMENT

Why didn't I wait to be drafted?
To be led to the train by the band,
Why didn't I wait for the banquet,
Oh, why did I hold up my hand?

For nobody gave me a banquet,
And nobody said a kind word,
The howl of the wind in the tent ropes,
Was the only sound that I heard.

Off to the depot I'd hustle,
To be trained for a third of a year,
Then back to the coast like a leper,
I was only a volunteer.

We had given the others our billets,
While we froze to death in the tents,
We had cleaned up a dozen parade grounds,
For the guys that were only sent.

I waded the mud of Cape Breton,
I froze in the Cape Breton cold,
I tramped the beat by the sea shore,
Watching millions of waves unfold.

Then came the National Army [N.R.M.A.],
Then it was all made clear,
The glory goes to the drafted,
The work to the volunteers.

I dreamed of the time I thought coming,
When over the top I would go,
With my nerves all jumping and tingling,
And my muddy old Enfield held low.

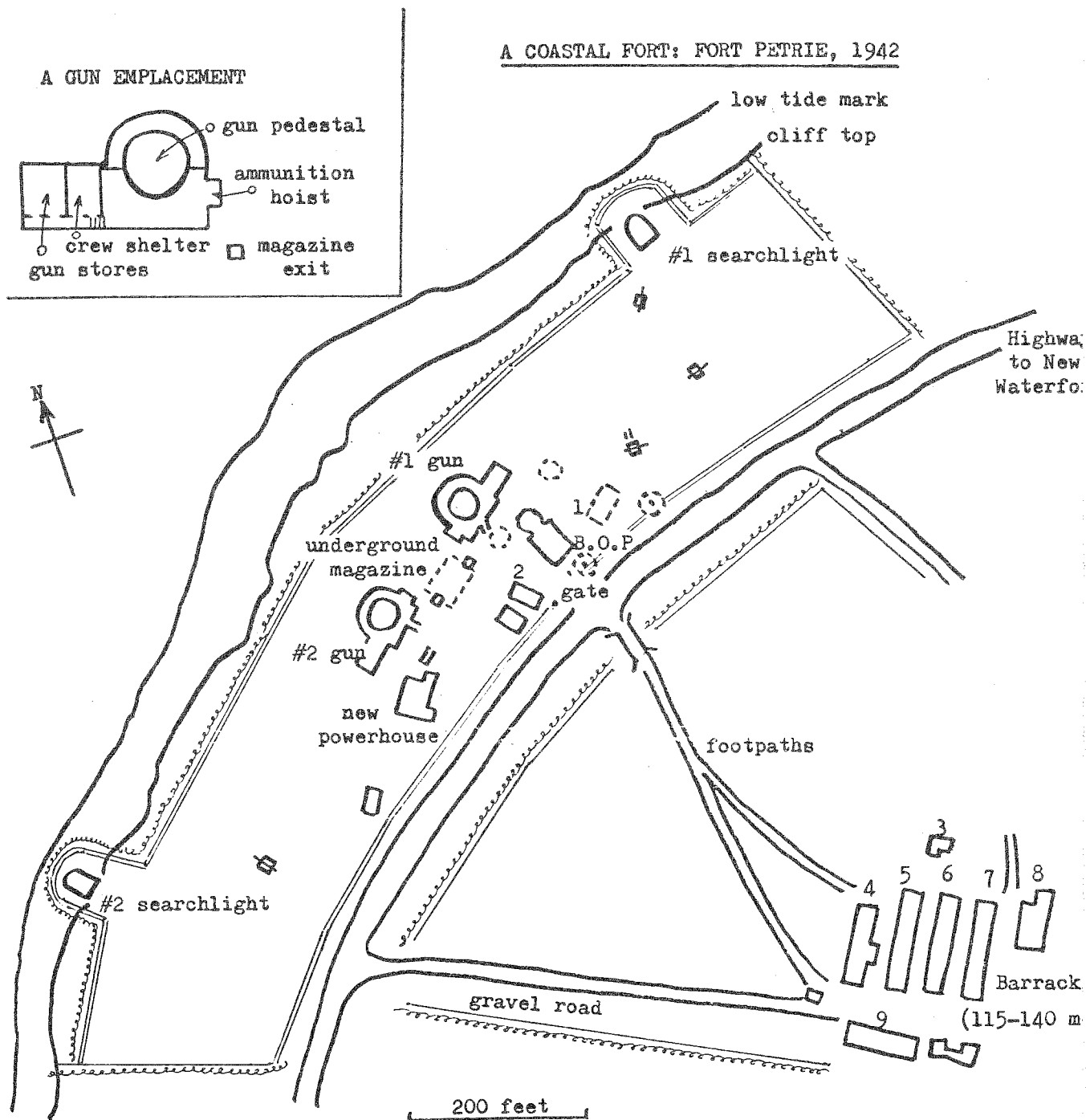
I dreamed of far off dangers,
Of the bloody fields of hate,
I dreamed of the bullet that hit me,
I had met a soldier's fate.

Then up to St. Peter I would double,
And he'd say there's no room for you here,
We're reserved for the National Army,
Hell's made for the Volunteers.

Maybe some day in the future,
As I hold a lad on my knee,
And he asks what I did in that conflict,
That was fought so far off from me.

Then I'll blush, as I must look away,
To wipe off a shame-faced tear,
And tell him I missed being Drafted,
I was only a VOLUNTEER.

DEDICATED TO ALL THE COAST
ARTILLERY GUNNERS IN CANADA.

Legend:

B.O.P. - Battery observation post & searchlight directing station

⊙ - First World War gun positions

⊙ - Temporary gun emplacements, 1939-1940

⊙ - Machine gun positions (2 Vickers MMGs, 2 Bren LMGs)

— - 8 foot apron fence

— - Concertina barbed wire

1. Old magazine

2. Guardhouse

3. Latrines

4. Officers' quarters, mess and offices

5. Other ranks' quarters and stores

6. NCOs' quarters

7. ORs' & NCOs' kitchen, mess and canteen

8. Sergeants' quarters

9. Recreation hall

©
Peter Moogk
1976

This resentment was thinly veiled by a few of the general service troops. "Bee" Robertson tells how he and some others greeted a levy of conscripts assigned to the 36th Battery:

Originally, most of the men came from Sydney Mines, a few from Florence, and a couple from Bras d'Or or from somewhere around there. The recruits came from every place... We got a wire to meet the train one evening about seven o'clock. We were getting 101 recruits and they came from the interior of British Columbia and from all over the country... I went down to the station and I got three trucks — 16 cwts... So I went down and I lined them all up and, I says 'how many of you fellows are on active service?' A hundred and one, mind you, and there weren't a hand went up. They were Zombies [conscripts], walking dead men. 'Okay,' I says, 'fire your kit bags into the trucks.' And one of the NCOs — he was a big, strong fellow, says 'march them off slope arms.' With big pack and haversack, he marched them all the ways down [to the camp], about two miles. 'If you're not active, I'll keep you active.'

Some men were simply misfits unsuited for overseas service. "Bee" Robertson remembers an alcoholic who secretly drained the alcohol out of the gun buffers, using bread as an oil filter, and went on a three-day bender. There was also a born loser who always got into a brawl while on leave and spent considerable time in the detention camp or "digger" on Point Edward. "He was a Hell of a good soldier, but every time he went out he always got in a fight, but he always lost the fight. And you'd think he was spring ploughing with his face when he used to come in — he'd be all chopped up."

George Fraser took a detached view of the conscripts:

I tried to do my best for them and by them, and I tried to encourage my NCOs to do the same. And, as a consequence, we had an awful lot of them go on active service... We weren't down so much on the N.R.M.A. fellows... We felt it was our government that was letting us down; they had put an army in the field and there was no reinforcements... When we were asked in this referendum [in April 1942] to absolve the government of its responsibility on the conscription issue, we took a rather dim view of the whole situation because we were on active service and we had signed to go anywhere in the world.

It was, however, the misfortune of the active service coast gunners to be mistaken for Zombies by a public that assumed that any soldier still in Canada must be a conscript. "Bee" Robertson was released from the coast defences in July 1944, but George Fraser remained and had to face the taunts of ill-informed civilians:

Some of the neighbours, you know, they would make a few snide remarks: 'are you still here?'; I see so-and-so has gone overseas; how come you never gone over?' and so on... We had a job to do [here] and it had to be done... Not everybody understood; there was a lot of people who didn't care. But some of the people, particularly right in the neighborhood, when I would come home on leave, you know, there's be a few remarks. Of course, I would try to put them in their place.

George even missed out on the V-E Day celebrations because he was in the hospital with bronchitis when the war in Europe ended.



Sgt Major Sammy Martin of the 9th Searchlight and S/Sgt George Fraser of the 6th Battery off-duty relaxing in the Point Edward barracks in the fall of 1941.

Credit: George M. Fraser



NCOs at Point Edward battery in 1943: Sgts. MacInnis, G. Fraser, MacRae (9th Searchlight), and Reed of the 16th Coast Brigade.

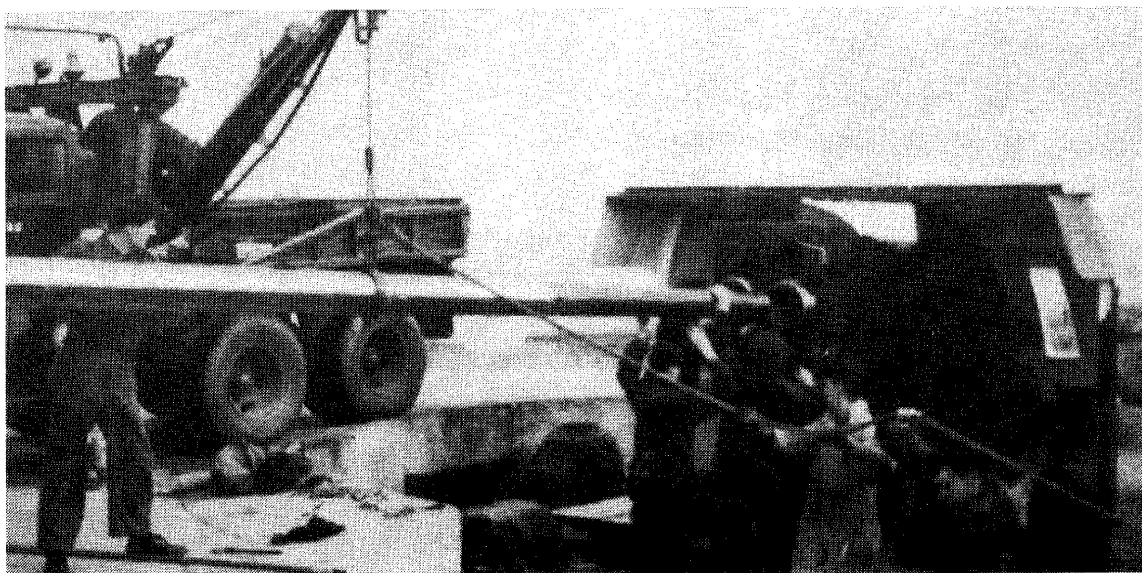
Credit: George M. Fraser

From a peak strength of some 1,200 men in twelve locations, the 16th Coast Regiment quickly shrank in size when it went back to reserve status after the Second World War. The reduction of the fixed defences on Cape Breton and of the regiment had begun in 1944 after the Allied landings in Normandy. Most of the batteries on the west side of Sydney Harbour were closed down at the war's end and the 36th (Sydney Mines) Battery survived from 1946 to 1954 as a heavy anti-aircraft battery with 3.7-inch guns. Its last commanding officer was Lt.-Col. Tommy P. Slaven, a pharmacist whose brother George had been the 16th Coast's adjutant and a mayor of Sydney. The name of this unit is being kept alive in the 1970s by the "36th Field Battery", a local seven-piece rock band. This is surely the most unusual memorial that any artillery unit has ever had.

After the demise of the real 36th Battery, a few of the men from the Sydney Mines-North Sydney area kept up their connection with the militia artillery by commuting to Sydney. There the much-reduced 16th Coast Regiment had carried on and in December 1949 it was renamed the Sydney Coast Regiment. Under the command of Lt.-Col. Doug L. Adams, the regiment had, on paper, 152 all ranks in November 1952. A year or two later the gunners were equally divided into the 16th Harbour Defence Troop (Sydney) under Major John D. Foxe and the 6th Independent Field Battery, which was provided with 105 mm howitzers. A few elements of the defence system on the east side of the harbour survived. The Korean War gave the coast artillery a brief reprieve. Fort South Bar was kept until 1950 and the Fire Command Post, called "Kilkenny Camp", served as a base for militia gunners on weekend and summer training. Fort Petrie with its radar-directed, dual 4-inch guns was fully maintained by a troop of the 49th Harbour Defence Battery (regular force), R.C.A., from Halifax. In October 1956 this detachment supervised the removal of the guns and the closure of the fort. Fort Petrie was the last of the coastal batteries on Cape Breton and with it went the need for a militia coast artillery unit.

The 6th Independent Field Battery was disbanded in November 1964; the history of the militia artillery on the island ended as it had begun in 1859: with field guns. Throughout northeastern Cape Breton there are grassy mounds from the earthworks of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries as well as the gaunt concrete remnants of the batteries erected in the two world wars to remind one of the island's long association with the artillery.

Acknowledgments — The following persons provided invaluable help in preparing this account. From the 16th Coast Regiment, R.C.A.: Major John D. Foxe, R.S.M. George M. Fraser, Lt.-Col. J. Clarence MacDonald, Master Gunner Kenneth J. Macdonald, Lt.-Col. K.J.B. Partington E.D., W.O. Dan J. Robertson, Lt.-Col. T.P. Slaven, W.O. Garnet Ward, and the late Major Roy R. Ward. From the 9th Searchlight Battery, R.C.A.; Lt.-Col. H.G. Mosley, Ernie Smith. Major John J. MacIntyre of the Royal Canadian Engineers and Lt.-Cdr. R.B. Mitchell of the Royal Canadian Volunteer Naval Reserve were also of great assistance. Documentary research was aided by Dr. Alec B. Douglas of the Department of National Defence Directorate of History; David Dow of the Devco tourism division; Hilda Day and Dr. Robert J. Morgan of the Cape Bretoniana Archives in Sydney. Special thanks are due to "Bee" Robertson who went out of his way to provide missing details on the history of the 36th Battery and to George Fraser, a good friend, who did the same for the 6th Battery as well as joining my search for the physical remains of the fortifications described in the article.



Dismantling the dual 4-inch guns of Fort Petrie in October 1956.

Credit: Department of National Defence

The
QUEEN'S
REGULATIONS AND ORDERS
For
THE ARMY
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HORSE GUARDS.
FIRST OF DECEMBER 1859.

Researched by:
CWO P.A. Winter C.D.,
Curator, RCA Museum

Horse Guards,
1st December 1859.

HER MAJESTY has been pleased to give HER ROYAL APPROBATION to the following Regulations and Orders, and to command that they be circulated and strictly observed throughout the Army.

They are applicable to all stations at which the troops may be serving: and General officers employed on the staff, and commanding officers of regiments, are responsible that they are invariably adhered to in all the more detailed instructions which may be issued from time to time in local commands, or to the brigades or regiments, for the general maintenance of discipline for the arrangement of interior economy.

Every Officer in Her Majesty's Service is to provide himself with a copy of these Regulations and Orders, and to make himself perfectly acquainted with them. Commanding Officers of regiments, depots, are responsible that this order is duly observed; and officers superintending the embarkation of regiments or detachments, are to take care, that before any officer is allowed to embark for foreign service, he is required to produce his copy of Her Majesty's Regulations.

By Command of
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE
General Commanding in Chief
G.A. WETHERALL
Adjutant-General

RULES AND REGULATIONS

To be observed on the occupation of
Garrison or Barrack

Cells of approved construction.

1. Garrison or Barrack Cells are applicable for the confinement of soldiers, by authority of the commanding officer, for any period within the limits prescribed by the regulations in force for the time being, as well as for carrying into effect the sentence of imprisonment for courtmartial for periods not exceeding forty-two days.

2. Imprisonment in the cells may be either solitary or mixed, in the former case, the prisoners are not to leave their cells except for the purpose of having such air and exercise as, in the opinion of the medical officer, may be

deemed necessary for their health. In the latter case, when imprisonment with hard labour is awarded, they are to be employed at drill in marching order, in breaking stones, picking oakum, piling and unpling shot, cleaning barracks or prison yards and privies, or such other description of labour as can be procured provided that the whole period of such drill and labour together, does not exceed ten hours a day, exclusive of the periods allowed for meals. The piling and unpling of shot, however, is to be limited to three periods of an hour each per diem.

3. In carrying out sentence of hard labour, the following distribution of time between the 1st March and 30th September is to be adhered to, as far as weather and other circumstances permit, namely:---

From

H.	M.	H.	M.	
6	0	6	30	The prisoners rise, clean the room or cells, turn up bedding and beds, spread out bed-clothes to be aired, wash, shave, and do whatever is necessary for the cleanliness of person.
6	30	7	0	Empty slops, clean the passages and prison yards, pump water, and general fatigue duty within the prison.
7	0	8	0	Shot exercise.
8	0	9	0	Breakfast, make up beds, and get ready for parade.
9	0	10	0	Drill
10	0	11	0	Shot exercise
11	0	1	0	Stone breaking, or cleaning yards, or privies, rolling parades, unpacking and packing knapsacks, and one hour's drill.
1	0	2	0	Dinner and cleaning appointments.
2	0	3	0	Drill
3	0	4	0	Shot exercise
4	0	6	0	Stone breaking, cleaning yards, or privies, rolling parades, unpacking and packing knapsacks, and one hour's drill.
6	0	6	30	Supper in separate cells.
6	30	8	0	Confined in separate cells.
		8	0	Make beds, and go to bed.

During the months of October and February, the prisoners will rise at half-past six, perform shot exercise from half-past seven to eight, and will leave off work and be confined to separate cells at dusk.

During the months of December and January, the prisoners will rise at half-past seven, the shot exercise before breakfast will be omitted, and they will leave off work and be confined in separate cells after dusk.

The supper time, and time of making up beds and going to bed to be the same during the whole year.

When Provost Serjeants are not appointed to a detachment, and the prisoners are placed in charge of the non-commissioned officer commanding the barrack guard, the shot exercise may be discontinued, and the hard labour confined to the prescribed periods of drill, with such other hard labour, of the nature pointed out by these regulations as can be conveniently carried into effect during the prescribed hours.

In the Colonies, commanding officers will exercise their discretion regarding the distribution of time for hard labour, if there be no general order issued on the spot suited to local circumstances.

The exercise with shot, as a means of enforcing sentences of hard labour, is prescribed in the Rules and Regulations for Military Prisons issued from the War Office. In performing the shot exercise the man should keep his heels pretty close together, the body being thrown well over the shot, and the weight brought up to the level of the hips close to the person. So long as this is done, the whole effort is made by the muscles of the loins, backs, shoulders, and arms, and none required from the muscles of the abdomen; but if the legs be allowed to be separated, and the shot be lifted off from the body, the whole effort then comes upon the muscles of the belly, and by their contraction, as well as that of the diaphragm, the disposition to rupture is excited.

5. All prisoners previously to admission to the cells are to be specially examined by the regimental medical officer; men who are ruptured, or have a tendency to rupture, are on no account to be subjected to the punishment of shot exercise, and the medical officers are to be careful that no case of rupture escape their observation. Ruptured prisoners are to be employed in breaking stones, picking oakum, or at other work which will not be detrimental to their health.

6. The arms and ammunition of all prisoners are to be taken from them before their commitment to the cells, but they are to carry with them their accoutrements, knapsacks, great coats, and the whole of their regimental necessaries, — it being intended, as part of the punishment, that they be compelled to clean their appointments, and to pack and unpack their knapsacks between drills, when undergoing the punishment of drill in marching order; and in no case whatever, is a prisoner to be committed to the cells without being provided with such articles of clothing and necessaries, as may be considered requisite for his cleanliness and comfort.

7. Any money or other superfluous article in possession of the soldier is to be taken from him before he is sent to prison, and restored to him upon his return to duty.

8. Prisoners are invariably to be committed to and released from the cells after the regular dinner hour, and before dark in the evening.

9. For any irregularities, or minor breaches of discipline while under confinement, that may be reported to them, the commanding officers of garrisons and corps may, by a written direction to the Provost Serjeant, order the diet of a prisoner to be reduced, or that a prisoner be placed on bread and water for any period not exceeding seventy-two hours; and likewise that he may be deprived, for the like period, of his bedding. The Provost Serjeant is to take care, that, in all cases, the offences, as well as the nature and extent of the punishment awarded, are recorded in the prison defaulters' book; and that a copy of this entry is furnished on the prisoner's release, to his commanding officer, for the purpose of being entered in the regimental defaulters' book.

10. The cells are to be inspected, and each prisoner visited daily, by an orderly officer of the garrison, and by a medical officer, who is to be named periodically in orders for that special duty. A special report of such inspection is to be made, by the orderly officer, to the officer commanding the garrison in the prescribed form. When a block, or set of cells, may have been appropriated to the use of a particular corps, they are to be visited by orderly and medical officers of the regiment, who are to make their reports of the same to the commanding officer. All prisoners, whether sentenced to solitary confinement, or otherwise, are, as far as possible, to be subjected to separate confinement during the hours they are not employed at drill or labour, and although three or more may be imprisoned together, when the cells or wards are sufficiently spacious, two prisoners are never to be locked up together, without being accompanied by a Warder or Provost's Assistant.

11. When it is necessary to imprison soldiers of corps stationed at a distance, in the cells of a barrack, occupied by any particular regiment, such soldiers are to be attached to, and subsisted by such regiment, while they are undergoing confinement, and until an opportunity offers after their release, of forwarding them to their own corps.

12. Soldiers summarily committed to the cells by commanding officers for periods not exceeding seven days, are to be provided with their great coats, together with a single blanket or rug only, prisoners under sentence of court-martial, are to be provided in the same manner during the first week of their commitment, after which they are to have their bedding, of which they are to be deprived every third night during the remainder of their imprisonment. Prisoners under sentence of court-martial, and temporarily placed in garrison or barrack cells to await admission into a military prison, are not while thus confined to be deprived of their beds, or to be subjected to any punishment beyond imprisonment.

13. In garrison, or barracks, when the Provost Serjeants

have not already been provided, a Serjeant selected from the regiment in garrison, specially with a view to his fitness to the office, is to be appointed to preform the duties of Provost Serjeant for each block or set of cells, unless where the strength is under two troops or companies; — in such case, the cells, whatever the number of them may be, are to be placed under charge of the non-commissioned officer commanding the barrack guard, who is to administer the discipline of the prisoners without remuneration.

14. The Provost Serjeant is to preform no other duty during the period of his holding that office, and he is to be allowed such a number of Serjeants or Corporals under him, as assistants, as may be deemed necessary, and a private soldier as cook.

15. The Provost Serjeant is to be especially employed under the officer commanding the garrison (or regiment, if the cells are appropriated exclusively to a particular regiment), in taking charge of the cells, and is to be held responsible for the safe custody of the prisoners and for carrying into effect their sentences, according to the rules laid down for that purpose.

16. He is bound, however, to the extent of the accommodation, to receive into charge, as well as to release prisoners, on requisitions in the prescribed form, signed by commanding officer of corps, without reference to other authority, and is to be held responsible for their safe custody and discipline, during the period they are so required to be kept in confinement — Commanding officers having prisoners to be placed in confinement, are to ascertain, at the brigade office, what number of unoccupied cells are disposable, before requiring the Provost Serjeant to take their prisoners into charge.

17. Commanding officers are to send to the cells for their prisoners at the expiration of the terms of their imprisonment; but should they fail to do so, the Provost Serjeant is to send the men to their regiment, or to the corps to which they have been attached, under the charge of one of his assistants, so that no one shall, by any possibility, be detained in confinement beyond the prescribed period.

18. The Provost Serjeant is to take care that the prisoners are supplied with their regular meals, according to the dietary; he must see them frequently, and at uncertain times during the day, but is not to hold or to permit his assistants to hold, any unnecessary communication with them. He is not to permit any person to visit the prisoners, other than the officers appointed by these rules; — the Chaplain — and the officers of the Regiment to which the prisoners belong, under the sanction of their respective commanding officers.

19. The subsistence of all prisoners is to be handed over to the Provost Serjeant in advance, at the regulated rate of sixpence a day for the number of days it may be proposed to detain them in confinement.

20. When prisoners are released from confinement, the Provost Serjeant is to account to their regiments for the subsistence advanced on their account in the following form and manner, paying over at the same time, such balance as may have accrued during the period of their imprisonment, viz: —

Statement of Expenditure on account of No.	
A	B
Cells at	Regiment, confined in the Barrack from the to the inclusive.
	Days' Prisoners' Diet at — —
	Days' Bread and Water at — —
	Balance paid over to the Regiment —
	Total Subsistence Received —

C.D. Provost Serjeant

The daily rate of the prisoners' subsistence, will, of course, be the mean or average rate, as shown by the amount of expenditure during the period of his imprisonment.

21. The linen &c, of all prisoners in the cells is to be washed with their companies, or those to which they may have been attached for the time being; but payment on that account is to be provided by the Provost Serjeant in his daily distribution of their subsistence, as shown in his account of expenditure.

22. The Provost Serjeant is to report to the medical officer, at his regular visits, the case of any prisoner who may appear to be out of health; and in the event of sudden and serious illness, at any other time, he is to send an immediate report to the nearest medical officer.

23. He is to see that the prisoners have such exercise as their health may require, at the suggestion of the medical officer, and is to superintend during the period of drill ordered to those who are not strictly under sentence of solitary confinement.

24. He is not to permit the prisoners to hold conversation with each other, or with any other person, during their exercise; and in case of a prisoner attempting to do so, he is at once to be sent back into his cell, and further to be punished as the case may require.

25. He is to take care that the means by which a prisoner may communicate with the Provost Serjeant, or his Assistant, be kept in proper repair; and the sentry over the cells is to have orders immediately to call the attention of one of these officers, upon any signal being made by the prisoner.

26. When sentries are posted near the cells, care is to be taken that they do not communicate with the prisoners: — they are not to have any charge of their discipline, and will merely have orders to call the attention of the Provost Serjeant, or Serjeant of the guard, to any irregularity they may notice, and to apprize them in case of any prisoner making a signal from the cells that he requires to see them.

27. The Provost Serjeant is to cause the prisoners to wash themselves thoroughly at least once a day, to shave daily, to change their linen twice a week, and to wash their feet at least once a week.

28. He is to oblige each prisoner to keep his own cell, together with the utensils and furniture thereof, clean and orderly, and he will cause the bedding, when in use, to be removed during the day, and exposed to the air in dry weather.

29. He is to pay due attention to the ventilation of the cells, and to the warming of them, when necessary, and is to obey any instructions he may receive from the medical officer with reference to these points.

30. The use of tobacco, in any form, as well as of spirituous or other liquors, by a prisoner, is preemptorily prohibited.

31. No books are to be permitted in the cells for the use of the prisoners, except such as are specified in a list which shall be approved by the garrison Chaplain, or, in the event of there being no garrison Chaplain, by the Chaplain-General.

32. The Provost Serjeant is to make a daily report to the officer of the day, of the state of the cells and premises, the furniture, and other articles under his charge, and is to specify the hours at which he shall have visited the prisoners, their conduct, whether regular or otherwise, — a copy of such report to be entered in a journal to be kept for this and for other purposes.

33. He is to exercise his authority with firmness, temper, and humanity, — abstain from all irritating language, and must not strike or otherwise ill-treat a prisoner.

34. In case of violence, or urgent and absolute necessity, the officer commanding the garrison, or the officer in command of the regiment to which the offender belongs, may, by an order in writing, direct any prisoner to be placed in handcuffs, such order to specify the cause thereof, and the time during which he is to remain under such restraint.

35. The Provost Serjeant, accompanied by his Assistants, is to march the whole of the prisoners in his charge to Divine Service on Sunday, with the rest of the troops, under an escort, to be furnished for that purpose, from the main guard.

36. The diet of all prisoners confined in the cells, under the Provost Serjeant, is to consist of bread and potatoes or oatmeal and potatoes only, with milk in such portions as may, from time to time, be directed by the Secretary of State for War, unless otherwise recommended, in special cases, by the visiting medical officer.

37. It is a part of the duty of the Provost Serjeant to perform the Police duties of the barrack, or in that part of the garrison in or near which the cells may be attached, — he is frequently to visit the canteens in the neighbourhood, and interfere to prevent drunkenness or riot, to use his authority to repress all irregularity, and to clear the barracks of any loose or disorderly characters. In the course of these duties he must at all times be extremely careful to avoid any personal collision with soldiers, and he is to be allowed such assistance in making his rounds as may be deemed necessary by the officer commanding the garrison or barracks.

38. The Provost Serjeant is to keep the following books, viz: — First. A journal, in which shall be recorded all occurrences of importance, particularly such as relate to the health and discipline of the prisoners. — The hour at which the cells are visited by the

officer of the day, the Medical Officer and Chaplain, and the state of the prisoners generally, as reported to the officer of the day, — such journal to be laid before the officer commanding as often as may be required.

Secondly. A prison defaulters's book, in which shall be entered all offences against prison rules, and the punishment awarded, — an extract of which is to be furnished to commanding officers of regiments and depots, when a prisoner returns to his duty.

Thirdly. A prison register, in which shall be entered the particulars under the different heads specified in the prescribed form.

Fourthly. A cash book for messing and other expenditure.

39. It is to be clearly understood, that no cell shall be occupied for the enforcement of these regulations, until the Commander-in-Chief shall have been satisfied that it is of such a size, and ventilated, warmed, and fitted up in such a manner, as may be required by a due regard to health, and until he shall have officially notified his sanction to its being occupied for such purpose.

40. With this view, when the cells at any particular barrack or station are reported to have been completed, the Inspector of Military Prisons, will be directed by the Secretary of State for War to visit them, and when he has satisfied himself of their fitness will sign a certificate to that effect, which will be transmitted to the Quarter-Master-General, for the Commander-in-Chief's information, — whose official sanction for the occupation of the cells will be communicated to the Barrack-Master through the War Office, in order that the commanding officer of corps may be informed, on the arrival of troops in the barrack, that they are in a fit state for occupation and be enabled to immediately dispose of their regimental prisoners.

41. On foreign stations, the duty of ascertaining the state of the cells will devolve on the officer in charge of the Quarter-Master-General's Department, assisted by the commanding engineer, and their fitness will be certified by him to the officer commanding on the station, before they are occupied for the enforcement of these regulations.

42. A printed abstract of these regulations is to be fixed to each cell, and is to be read over and explained to the prisoners on their reception, and once every week afterwards during the period they remain in confinement.

43. Forms of the under-mentioned books and returns, for the use of the cells, are supplied on the requisition of commanding officers to the War Office.

BOOKS

Journal
Defaulters' Book

Prison Register
Cash Book

RETURNS

Statement of Expenditure Form A
Provost Serjeant's Daily Report " B
Commitment to the Cells by Sentence of
Court-Martial " C

Commitment to the Cells by
 Order of Commanding Officer " D
 Order for the Release of a
 Prisoner " E
 Quarterly Return of Prisoners
 Confined in the Cells " F & G

The form G. of Quarterly Returns of Prisoners is to be furnished by the officer commanding the garrison to the General or other superior officer, in whose district the cells are situated.

44. Printed forms of the quarterly accounts of the subsistence of soldiers confined in Garrison or Barrack Cells are also supplied on requisition to the War Office.

45. When corps or detachments are ordered to leave a station, the Barrack-Master is to receive over the books of record belonging to the cells, and to transfer them to the corps or detachment next occupying the barracks.

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Location List

Officers, Warrant Officers and Sergeants

AS OF 31 DEC 77

BGEN Baker DR, NDHQ/ADM(PER)/DGRET
 BGEN Beattie CE, CFB Borden
 BGEN Heitshu RGJ, NDHQ/ADM (PER)/DGPCOR

LCOL Ward JO, ADM(PER)
 LCOL Wheatley HR, CFB Europe
 LCOL Wheeler T, SECLIST STAF COL

COL Beaudry RP, FMCHQ
 COL Bussieres FA, EQGT 5GBC
 COL Calnan MD, ADM(POL)/C EVAL
 COL Cotter JA, NDC
 COL Crosman JE, CFB Chilliwack
 COL Dawes WR, CFB Galetown
 COL Kearney MD, SSF HQ&SIG SQN
 COL Olson GNR, CDN DEL NAC
 COL Robertson NA, CDLS(L)
 COL Simonds CR, CFB Shilo
 COL Sosnkowski A, CFA Office
 COL Stein JH, DCDS
 COL Vandal JA, ADM(PER)CPD
 COL Wellsman DW, MARCOM HQ

LCOL Archambault JHLC, 5 RALC
 LCOL Beare AK, CFB Shilo
 LCOL Berezowski JC, CFLO ESTAB USA
 LCOL Bouvette JP, RZHQ(Q)
 LCOL Brown MC, FMCHQ
 LCOL Charest JLL, CAS
 LCOL Cheevers JP, DCDS
 LCOL Coroy AV, CF Liaison Det
 LCOL Davies FA, RSS Prairie
 LCOL Donahue JJ, DCDS
 LCOL Fitzgerald DC, DCDS
 LCOL Fleming JC, 2 RCHA
 LCOL Guy GM, ADM(PER)
 LCOL Heenan PF, DGDAS
 LCOL Henderson JG, CFCSC
 LCOL Hirter GR, EXDUTY UK
 LCOL Hunter SP, SECLIST TRANSCAN
 LCOL Hurley RG, CLFCSC
 LCOL James RK, 3 RCHA
 LCOL MacInnis JA, FMCHQ
 LCOL McGibbon DB, 1 RCHA
 LCOL Mialkowski CJ, DCDS
 LCOL Namiesniowski CA, ADM(POL)
 LCOL Parenteau GBC, RSS Eastern
 LCOL Reid BA, FMCHQ
 LCOL Stothers DE, CFLO ESTAB USA
 LCOL Strawbridge RL, CLFCSC
 LCOL Thompson HD, AFNORTH HQ.
 LCOL Thompson RV, DCDS
 LCOL Walters DJ, CFCSC

MAJ Adams EJ, SECLIST Shilo
 MAJ Adkins LC, CFCSC
 MAJ Armstrong RB, ADM(MAT)/CEM
 MAJ Barrett NH, 2 RCHA
 MAJ Beno EB, 2 RCHA
 MAJ Bianco DB, CAS
 MAJ Boudreau JNGG, FMCHQ
 MAJ Branum LA, FMCHQ
 MAJ Briscoe JD, 1 RCHA
 MAJ Bryce JE, EXDUTY UK
 MAJ Carnell AW, FMCHQ
 MAJ Carriere RV, CFOCS
 MAJ Chamberlain RJ, RSS Prairie
 MAJ Cheadle WB, CFB Shilo
 MAJ Clark DH, RSS Central Det
 MAJ Clark MF, SECLIST Shilo
 MAJ Connolly NH, CFE HQ
 MAJ Court AK, ADM(PER)/CPCSA
 MAJ Davidson JA, CDLS(W)
 MAJ Decker GA, CLFCSC
 MAJ Doyon JRR, CAS
 MAJ Earl BG, 3 RCHA
 MAJ Elrick DA, EXDUTY UK
 MAJ Elrick RG, 4 CMBG HQ&SIG SQ
 MAJ Emery WA, FMCHQ
 MAJ Fraser JJ, 1 RCHA
 MAJ Gallant AG, CMR
 MAJ Garneau JP, CAS
 MAJ Gee WF, CAS
 MAJ Gibbons IW, NDHQ/AU
 MAJ Glover RG, SECLIST SUFFIELD
 MAJ Green SD, CDLS(W)
 MAJ Greenizan OL, ADM(PER)/CPCSA
 MAJ Gronbeck Jones DA, 5 RALC
 MAJ Guiler TJ, 5 RALC
 MAJ Hague EC, CFSS
 MAJ Helman WB, ADM(POL)/C PROG
 MAJ Howes JE, CENTAG HQ
 MAJ Howsam RR, ADM(POL)/C PROG
 MAJ Hull NF, ORAE
 MAJ Hulsemann JMA, RSS Prairie
 MAJ Hyman DG, 5 RALC
 MAJ Hyslop RM, ORAE
 MAJ Itani TT, CAS
 MAJ Johnston WR, NDHQ/AU
 MAJ Johnstone NW, ADM(MAT)/CEM
 MAJ Kennedy JC, CFLO ESTAB USA
 MAJ Kerr GO, CFCSC

MAJ Laforge FK, NDHQ/AU
 MAJ Lees BM, CFCSC
 MAJ Leggett HF, PT1 MISC 78 GAME
 MAJ Logan G, CFB Petawawa
 MAJ MacIsaac AG, PWC(BC)
 MAJ MacLachy FB, ORAE
 MAJ MacNeil WR, RSS Atlantic Det
 MAJ Maher MD, DCDS
 MAJ Marceau JAGP, CDN REP MCPS
 MAJ Mastine GN, DREV
 MAJ May RB, CFLO ESTAB USA
 MAJ McGrath RTN, 1 CBG HQ&SIG SQN
 MAJ McLellan HA, ADM(FIN)
 MAJ Mintz LTB, 3 RCHA
 MAJ Moogk CA, DREV
 MAJ Mummery GR, CFB Calgary
 MAJ Obanion RL, 3 RCHA
 MAJ Oehring GJ, RPMC
 MAJ Phillips DJ, CFB Gagetown
 MAJ Pleasance JR, 2 RCHA
 MAJ Ready WJ, DCDS
 MAJ Redknap DJ, VCDS/DGIS
 MAJ Rennie JH, ADM(POL)/C PROG
 MAJ Rouleau JGVN, UNTSO PALE
 MAJ Sadler MJ, ADM(PER)CPD
 MAJ Sangster JK, CFB Calgary
 MAJ Sawatzki, GH, ADM(PER)CPD
 MAJ Saxon HD, CFB Esquimalt
 MAJ Schott DG, UNMOGIP
 MAJ Schrader EL, 3 RCHA
 MAJ Scott WM, AIRCOM HQ
 MAJ Smith GR, CLDO
 MAJ Smyth RD, VCDS/DGIS
 MAJ Snow DD, MARPAC HQ
 MAJ Sparling TAH, DCDS
 MAJ Stephenson BE, 1 RCHA
 MAJ Takahashi SS, FMCHQ
 MAJ Tattersall JER, VCDS/DGIS
 MAJ Trimble GW, DCDS
 MAJ Walinsky HA, 5 RALC
 MAJ Walker GM, CFCSC
 MAJ Wallace RK, CFLO ESTAB USA
 MAJ Walton DB, 1 RCHA
 MAJ West LE, ADM(POL)/C PROG
 MAJ White PA, DCDS
 MAJ Wolfe WMJ, CFTS HQ

CAPT Auger HM, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Banks RJ, CAS
 CAPT Beardmore RJ, 2 RCHA
 CAPT Beese JW, 2 RCHA
 CAPT Bernier, JMN, CAS
 CAPT Bezeau MV, DGDAS
 CAPT Boucher JLHL, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Bowles AB, CFE HQ
 CAPT Brake FB, CAS
 CAPT Brewster TE, 3 RCHA
 CAPT Brule JAR, ADC GOV GEN
 CAPT Burfitt MG, CAS
 CAPT Burnford RH, 5 RALC
 CAPT Carroll AP, RSS Central Det
 CAPT Chamberland CZJ, EAC DET
 CAPT Chartres JP, CFE HQ
 CAPT Cockram RE, CAS
 CAPT Coleman RC, SECLIST MISC OT

CAPT Cooney AB, 3 RCHA
 CAPT Couture JBA, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Culligan JP, CDLS(L)
 CAPT Dallaire RA, CAS
 CAPT Davis SM, RSS Eastern
 CAPT Dick JB, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Donnelly BE, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Dorman JA, CAS
 CAPT Douglas WJ, CAS
 CAPT Eamor HR, RSS Prairie Det
 CAPT Eyres SAT, 5 RALC
 CAPT Fetterly TAD, FMCHQ DET
 CAPT Filonik W, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Finestone H, RSS Prairie Det
 CAPT Forsberg PW, CFRS Cornwallis
 CAPT Forsyth FJ, RSS Prairie
 CAPT Gallop GA, AIRCOM HQ
 CAPT Gardner FJ, ADM(MAT)/CEM
 CAPT Gates JDE, 2 RCHA
 CAPT Gerow TD, RSS Atlantic Det
 CAPT Gillenwater SWR, CF LA
 CAPT Glover LE, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Gordon WE, CFB Shilo
 CAPT Gowanlock WD, RSS Central Det
 CAPT Grant DM, EXDUTY UK
 CAPT Grinius MR, CAS
 CAPT Groom WH, CLF CSC
 CAPT Hague KC, CFCSC
 CAPT Hamilton BA, CAS
 CAPT Hansford FH, FMCHQ
 CAPT Hardman RN, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Harrison DB, RSS Pacific
 CAPT Haslett RN, CAS
 CAPT Hawthorne DW, ADM(POL)/C PROG
 CAPT Hawthorne JE, 3 RCHA
 CAPT Hewes MW, CFE HQ
 CAPT Hickey FG, CAS
 CAPT Hodgson RP, 2 RCHA
 CAPT Holt DC, CAS
 CAPT Hopper DR, CFCSC
 CAPT Hoyland R, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Hutton RY, MARCOM HQ DET
 CAPT Iler DW, RSS Central Det
 CAPT Jeffery MK, CAS
 CAPT Jobe DN, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Kempfer LC, AIRCOM HQ
 CAPT Kennedy ME, 2 RCHA
 CAPT Kokkonen RJ, 2 RCHA
 CAPT Knapp JB, CAS
 CAPT Kramers PJ, CAS
 CAPT Krauter JDL, CAS
 CAPT Kyle, RG, CDLS(L)
 CAPT Laberge JRA, 5 RALC
 CAPT Lacey DJ, FMCHQ
 CAPT Laliberte JJG, CFR C DET
 CAPT Lapointe JB, CFE HQ
 CAPT Lawrence GR, CAS
 CAPT Learmonth PR, 4 CMBG HQ&SIG SQ
 CAPT Lebreton JH, RSS Eastern Det
 CAPT Leclair DJ, CAS
 CAPT Lemieux JMR, 129 AAD BTY
 CAPT Linton WB, RSS Prairie Det
 CAPT Lockridge DA, UNTSO PALE
 CAPT MacBride JE, CAS
 CAPT MacInnes JM, RSS Prairie Det
 CAPT Manson GR, RSS Atlantic Det
 CAPT McCallister CO, 5 RALC

CAPT McKay JA, FMCHQ
 CAPT McKinlay RW, CFSAL
 CAPT McLaughlin DN, CAS
 CAPT McLean JA, CAS
 CAPT McRobbie WD, RSS Eastern Det
 CAPT Melnyk TW, DGDAS
 CAPT Miller JE, CAS
 CAPT Mills AG, 3 RCHA
 CAPT Milne DCD, CAS
 CAPT Mitchell RB, FMCHQ
 CAPT Mooney TD, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Moreside DS, CAS
 CAPT Morrison MB, CAS
 CAPT Mortlock JW, 2 RCHA
 CAPT Mundell HP, CLDO
 CAPT Palmer AZ, RSS Pacific Det
 CAPT Paquette JAR, CAS
 CAPT Parkinson GL, RSS Central Det
 CAPT Parnham JA, CFTSHQ DET
 CAPT Peterson DE, CDLS(L)
 CAPT Peterson RE, DCDS
 CAPT Poh JA, RSS Atlantic Det
 CAPT Pond TR, 2 RCHA
 CAPT Rice HJ, ADM(PER)/CPCSA
 CAPT Richard JGA, 2 RCHA
 CAPT Riedel WW, RSS Prairie Det
 CAPT Roach AE, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Ross TP, 2 CFFTS
 CAPT Roszell JA, 3 RCHA
 CAPT Rowdon RDC, VCDS/DGIS
 CAPT Ryan JH, CFE HQ
 CAPT Saunders BS, CAS
 CAPT Sauve MR, BFC Valcartier
 CAPT Schell RA, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Scott GD, RSS Central
 CAPT Selman RJM, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Shellnutt WM, RSS Atlantic
 CAPT Simister HN, CFRC St John's
 CAPT Slievert JF, RSS Atlantic
 CAPT Soucie WJ, CAS
 CAPT Stewart JC, EXDUTY USA
 CAPT Stowell RC, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Thomason RG, CFTSHQ DET
 CAPT Thompson DJ, CAS
 CAPT Todd RH, 1 RCHA
 CAPT Tolson SM, NDHQ/AU
 CAPT Trainor GE, RSS Central Det
 CAPT Tremblay JGG, 5 RALC
 CAPT Trepanier JG, 5 RALC
 CAPT Troop VA, CFRS Cornwallis
 CAPT Usher RS, DCDS
 CAPT Vanstone JM, CFOCS
 CAPT Watling WR, 3 RCHA
 CAPT Welykholowa WD, 3 RCHA
 CAPT Wenek KW, CMR
 CAPT Wilson AJ, CFCSC
 CAPT Wilson RS, 3 RCHA
 CAPT Winter MJ, 2 RCHA
 CAPT Winters DR, 128 AAD BTY
 CAPT Woroschuk RJ, 2 RCHA
 CAPT Zaharychuk VW, RSS Central
 CAPT Zawyrucha WL, CFSTS

LT Arp J, 1 RCHA
 LT Bablitz CW, 2 RCHA
 LT Barabe JGJC, 5 RALC
 LT Burrige JS, 1 RCHA

LT Capstick MD, 2 RCHA
 LT Chaplin JDG, CAS
 LT Cotter CL, 1 RCHA
 LT Curry RC, 3 RCHA
 LT Davis GWK, 2 RCHA
 LT Despres JNM, 5 RALC
 LT Doyle JS, 2 RCHA
 LT Dunne RP, 3 RCHA
 LT Dupre JRG, 2 RCHA
 LT Evoy KL, 3 RCHA
 LT Fleming CAJ, 2 RCHA
 LT Fleury JGG, 5 RALC
 LT Gagnon EW, 2 RCHA
 LT Gauthier JJBP, 5 RALC
 LT Gilewicz MP, 3 RCHA
 LT Gunn RD, 5 RALC
 LT Haeck KF, 2 RCHA
 LT Harbert PG, 3 RCHA
 LT Hidioglou YJ, 5 RALC
 LT Hynes KD, 3 RCHA
 LT Jarrett RG, 2 RCHA
 LT Johnson EE, 3 RCHA
 LT Johnston SP, 2 RCHA
 LT Joudry SJ, 1 RCHA
 LT Juneau JAFJ, 5 RALC
 LT Keffer KT, 3 RCHA
 LT King WD, 2 RCHA
 LT Lacroix JCR, 5 RALC
 LT Lang JGJ, 5 RALC
 LT Laporte JLM, 1 RCHA
 LT Larocque CW, 3 RCHA
 LT Lauriault JFS, 5 RALC
 LT Leonard BR, 1 RCHA
 LT Lord JEJ, CRFC Montreal
 LT MacLeod BW, 3 RCHA
 LT Marshall DD, 2 RCHA
 LT McCormick NB, 3 RCHA
 LT McIntosh AD, 3 RCHA
 LT Mitton LC, 2 RCHA
 LT Morgan JD, 3 RCHA
 LT Nickerson SL, 5 RALC
 LT Nielsen PV, 1 RCHA
 LT Ouellette JMR, 5 RALC
 LT Pellán JJJ, CAS
 LT Petryk JM, CAS

LT Poirier JGAJ, 5 RALC
 LT Popovich MJ, 2 RCHA
 LT Read DW, 3 RCHA
 LT Rennett WA, 3 RCHA
 LT Ross DL, 3 RCHA
 LT Roy JJB, 5 RALC
 LT Scott AJ, CAS
 LT Sherman DW, CAS
 LT Sherrard LB, 1 RCHA
 LT Strilchuk DA, CAS
 LT Theberge JLJ, 5 RALC
 LT Travis BW, 5 RALC
 LT Tremblay JMR, 5 RALC
 LT Tucker KR, 3 RCHA
 LT Vandoesburg JGPP, 5 RALC
 LT Ward DP, CAS
 LT Wigle WG, 2 RCHA
 LT Willis JW, 1 RCHA
 LT Wilson JGJD, 2 RCHA
 LT Woloski GS, 2 RCHA

2LT Boissonneault JGS, CAS
 2LT Bulloch JR, CAS
 2 LT Cantin JPER, 5 RALC
 2LT Chupick DM, CAS
 2 LT Crane PM, CAS
 2 LT Duguay M, 3 RCHA
 2 LT Harvey JGA, 5 RALC
 2 LT Hay RB, 3 RCHA
 2 LT Julien GE, 1 RCHA
 2 LT Kaufman JD, 3 RCHA
 2 LT Kearney PE, 2 RCHA
 2 LT Kropac JM, CFSIT
 2 LT Lelievre WT, 3 RCHA
 2 LT Mussolum MG, CAS
 2 LT Nowak ZS, 3 RCHA
 2 LT Pearman HR, CAS
 2 LT Reichle CW, CAS
 2 LT Stone JC, 3 RCHA
 2 LT Troup KG, CAS
 2 LT Voss CR, 3 RCHA
 2 LT Zaharychuk DJ, CAS

FORMER GUNNERS

The following former Gunners are still serving:

Capt Adams, R.I. 408 TAC HEL SQN
 Maj Ayers, F.C. CNMR Shape
 Maj Diespecker, R.A. CFB Winnipeg
 Capt Ellery, H.C. 3 CFETS
 Maj Foster, D.R. CFLO ESTAB, USA
 Capt Haynes, F.C. 427 TAC HEL SQN
 Capt Ireland, G. 444 TAC HEL SQN
 Capt King, R.T. 422 TAC HEL SQN
 Maj Lavender, K.D. DCDS
 Capt Gower, G.F. VU 32
 Maj Lewis, W.D.W. NDHQ/AU
 Capt Lovell, R.J. CFB Portage
 Capt McMullen, W.L. 4 CMBG HQ&SIG SQN
 Capt Miller, D.G. 403 HEL OTS
 Maj Pollock, W.F. CFB Moose Jaw
 LCol Porter, D.G. CDLS(W)
 Maj Smith, A.H.C. CFB Europe
 Capt Resch, G.D. . . PG Trg (University of Saskatchewan)
 Maj Beatty, D. EX Duty CDLS (W)
 Maj Roll, D.M. FMCHQ

CWO Bittle DD, DREV
 CWO Boudreau A, CAS
 CWO Campbell TH, CFB Shilo
 CWO Cove MJ, CAS
 CWO Crawford DJ, NDHQ/AU
 CWO Douglas RA, DCDS
 CWO Hawkes DW, CAS
 CWO Heitshu RA, CAS
 CWO Lunan WM, ADM(MAT)/CEM
 CWO MacDonald DB, 2 RCHA
 CWO MacDonald MN, ADM(PER)/CPCSA
 CWO Malcolm GN, ADM(PER)CPD
 CWO McTaggart AE, ADM(MAT)/CEM
 CWO Morley JM, CAS
 CWO Morris EJ, NDHQ/AU
 CWO Oderkirk CG, 1 RCHA
 CWO Patrick EE, CAS
 CWO Rochon PE, 5 RALC
 CWO Snell D, CFB Shilo
 CWO Sutherland RG, ADM(MAT)/CEM
 CWO Thomas DC, RSS Central Det
 CWO Walker HS, 3 RCHA
 CWO Williams DE, ADM(MAT)/CEM
 CWO Wilt SG, RSS Prairie Det
 CWO Winter PA, CFB Shilo

MWO Anderson B, RSS Prairie Det
 MWO Balma RA, CAS
 MWO Bowden CM, CAS
 MWO Brown GN, 1 RCHA
 MWO Burke JA, CAS
 MWO Campbell PJ, CAS
 MWO Carter AG, 1 RCHA
 MWO Chipman JW, 3 RCHA
 MWO Clifton HC, DREV
 MWO Clifton JN, 2 RCHA
 MWO Clow MD, CAS
 MWO Coutu RA, 5 RALC
 MWO Currie A, CAS
 MWO Deveau JG, EAC DET
 MWO Flanagan JR, 2 RCHA
 MWO Game TK, 2 RCHA
 MWO Hautcoeu JJ, 5 RALC
 MWO Hovey GD, 2 RCHA
 MWO Jacob TG, 1 RCHA
 MWO Kuhar F, CAS
 MWO Lavigne AJ, 5 RALC
 MWO Leblanc AS, 1 RCHA
 MWO Lewis RM, 128 AAD BTY
 MWO MacMillan WA, 1 RCHA
 MWO McCulloch DA, 3 RCHA
 MWO McGraw JD, CAS
 MWO McPherson AA, CFTSHQ DET
 MWO Pineault JA, RSS Eastern Det
 MWO Poire JD, DREV
 MWO Poisson JL, 5 RALC
 MWO Pollock CF, 2 RCHA
 MWO Pomeroy RW, RSS Prairie Det
 MWO Power PR, CAS
 MWO Ramsay WC, CAS
 MWO Rossi FH, RSS Pacific
 MWO Rowe FT, CAS
 MWO Saulnier HJ, 5 RALC
 MWO Simons JM, 1 RCHA
 MWO Sinclair AC, 3 RCHA
 MWO Skinner LE, 2 RCHA

MWO Sticklan CW, 2 RCHA
 MWO Surette KJ, ADM(MAT)/CEM
 MWO Theaker F, 3 RCHA
 MWO Thomson RL, CFB Shilo
 MWO Wall DE, 1 RCHA
 MWO White VA, 3 RCHA
 MWO Willett DJ, ORAE
 MWO Wilson GJ, 3 RCHA
 MWO Yavis CC, CAS
 MWO Young GB, DREV

WO Andrews GJ, RSS Central Det
 WO Balkwill DL, RSS Prairie Det
 WO Barnes SC, 3 RCHA
 WO Bartlett R, CFRC St John's
 WO Bethell RW, MARPAC HQ
 WO Blowers RP, CFB Winnipeg
 WO Bonnet MF, 5 RALC
 WO Bouskill JK, CAS
 WO Butterworth R, RSS (Central)
 WO Calhoun BF, CAS
 WO Chiasson DJ, CAS
 WO Clark FE, CFB Kingston
 WO Cooper DR, CAS
 WO Corkum AL, CFLA
 WO Cormier MV, 5 RALC
 WO Crowe HE, CAS
 WO Cummings JD, CAS
 WO Darby WG, 129 AAD BTY
 WO Davis KM, 2 RCHA
 WO Demond JA, CFB Shilo
 WO Derooy JP, CAS
 WO Dettrich RH, 2 RCHA
 WO Doucette ET, RSS Atlantic Det
 WO Dubuc JR, 5 RALC
 WO Fairbank W, CAS
 WO Francis CD, CAS
 WO Francis WL, 1 RCHA
 WO Fraser EN, 3 RCHA
 WO Gallinge PC, CAS
 WO Gero CE, RSS Atlantic Det
 WO Girard JA, 5 RALC
 WO Gore GW, CAS
 WO Gosse EH, CAS
 WO Guttin DA, 2 RCHA
 WO Hamelin JE, CAS
 WO Hardy RL, RSS Central Det
 WO Harrison WD, AIRCOM MSU
 WO Hemlin JG, CAS
 WO Hope WC, 1 RCHA
 WO Jervah RE, CAS
 WO Kirby RS, CAS
 WO Latulipp JL, RSS Eastern Det
 WO Laur WL, RSS Central Det
 WO Leblanc CA, CAS
 WO Leslie DG, 5 RALC
 WO Levesque JN, 129 AAD BTY
 WO MacDiarmid RW, CAS
 WO McDonald HL, RSS Atlantic Det
 WO MacTavish GW, CAS
 WO Mahar BB, CAS
 WO Marsh AJ, CAS
 WO Martens WI, 1 RCHA
 WO Mason DF, 3 RCHA
 WO McCormack JE, RSS Central Det
 WO McLean GE, CAS

WO Morris GJ, CAS
 WO Murray CB, 2 RCHA
 WO New LT, CAS
 WO Paterson GA, 1 RCHA
 WO Peever RV, CAS
 WO Piccini JM, 3 RCHA
 WO Potter LJ, 2 RCHA
 WO Prokop J, CAS
 WO Rice EW, 3 RCHA
 WO Robidoux JF, CAS
 WO Robitail JF, 5 RALC
 WO Ross EH, 3 RCHA
 WO Samms LB, 2 RCHA
 WO Saulnier VI, CAS
 WO Sauve JF, RSS Eastern Det
 WO Sawicki JC, 128 AAD BTY
 WO Skinner CR, CAS
 WO St Laurent JJ, RSS Prairie Det
 WO Tim sbury A, CAS
 WO Tripp IJ, 1 RCHA
 WO Vann JK, CAS
 WO Vaughan LV, CAS
 WO Wight RA, CAS
 WO Williams RG, RSS (Atlantic)
 WO Wilson WR, CAS
 WO Worobey WG, CAS
 WO Yano VT, CAS
 WO Young M, CAS
 WO Zacharuk NJ, CAS

SGT Abar RG, 3 RCHA
 SGT Andrews AC, 1 RCHA
 SGT Andrews RW, 3 RCHA
 SGT Armstrong AD, 2 RCHA
 SGT Armstrong BN, 2 RCHA
 SGT Bateman WE, CAS
 SGT Beaulieu JA, CFRC Ottawa
 SGT Beauregard IR, CAS
 SGT Beck BW, CAS
 SGT Belanger JD, 5 RALC
 SGT Bigras JL, 5 RALC
 SGT Black WP, 2 RCHA
 SGT Blake CW, 2 RCHA
 SGT Bouchard JY, 2 RCHA
 SGT Boudreau JA, 422 TAC HEL SQN
 SGT Britton BW, 2 RCHA
 SGT Brydges SG, 2 RCHA
 SGT Burgess AR, 3 RCHA
 SGT Burgess ML, 3 RCHA
 SGT Burte HM, SECLIST Shilo
 SGT Butts HT, RSS Prairie Det
 SGT Byers WR, 2 RCHA
 SGT Byrne RD, 408 TAC HEL SQN
 SGT Campbell HG, CFB Summerside
 SGT Carvery GL, 1 RCHA
 SGT Cashin JE, 1 RCHA
 SGT Chandler EW, PWC(ONT)
 SGT Chiasson PP, 5 RALC
 SGT Clark NP, CFRSHQ DET
 SGT Clarke RW, 3 RCHA
 SGT Clough RW, 1 RCHA
 SGT Comeau WH, 2 RCHA
 SGT Conrad AR, ORAE
 SGT Cooke DL, CAS
 SGT Coombs ER, 3 RCHA
 SGT Corbett DR, 5 RALC
 SGT Corcoran CW, 5 RALC
 SGT Cox BA, 427 TAC HEL SQN

SGT Coyle E, RZHQ(C)
 SGT Crawford AL, 2 RCHA
 SGT Crotty FJ, CAS
 SGT Croucher DR, CAS
 SGT Curran WR, CAS
 SGT Currie VP, 2 RCHA
 SGT Cutcliff RH, 3 RCHA
 SGT Davenport WT, CFB Trenton
 SGT Davidson WW, CAS
 SGT Davies RA, 3 RCHA
 SGT Davis GA, SECLIST Shilo
 SGT Davis RE, CAS
 SGT Day CR, 1 RCHA
 SGT Dearman PM, CFRS Cornwallis
 SGT Decoste JL, RSS (Eastern)
 SGT Desilets JG, RZHQ(Q)
 SGT Desroche JM, 1 RCHA
 SGT Dougette FE, 2 RCHA
 SGT Dulong AC, 5 RALC
 SGT Dumont JM, 5 RALC
 SGT Dunn MJ, 1 RCHA
 SGT Dwyer EB, 2 RCHA
 SGT Evans CM, 2 RCHA
 SGT Evans TA, 3 RCHA
 SGT Fayle JW, CAS
 SGT Featherly DR, 1 RCHA
 SGT Ferguson EL, 3 RCHA
 SGT Ferretti DH, CFRC DET
 SGT Fetterley AG, 2 RCHA
 SGT Fortin JA, 5 RALC
 SGT Frantz RL, CAS
 SGT Fudge DL, CFRS Cornwallis
 SGT Furber AJ, 1 RCHA
 SGT Gillis GD, 1 RCHA
 SGT Gillis JA, 3 RCHA
 SGT Goodridge HG, 1 RCHA
 SGT Greene DJ, 1 RCHA
 SGT Griffith JW, ADM(PER)/CPCSA
 SGT Grossing JM, EAC DET
 SGT Guitard JL, EAC DET
 SGT Gulliver IE, 3 RCHA
 SGT Habing KR, 128 AAD BTY
 SGT Halladay DR, 3 RCHA
 SGT Hanson WL, ADGHQ
 SGT Harper SW, CAS
 SGT Harrieth JA, PWC(NS)
 SGT Harrington JF, CAS
 SGT Hartholt TJ, 2 RCHA
 SGT Hawboldt RW, CAS
 SGT Hayes GW, CAS
 SGT Heighton LR, 3 RCHA
 SGT Hillier A, 2 RCHA
 SGT Hobson JE, 3 RCHA
 SGT Hudlin AR, 1 RCHA
 SGT Hunter HC, 1 RCHA
 SGT Ivey GW, RZHQ(A)
 SGT Jackman LP, 3 RCHA
 SGT Johnson CO, CFB Comox
 SGT Johnson DH, 3 RCHA
 SGT Johnson KB, 3 RCHA
 SGT Johnson WA, 2 RCHA
 SGT Jones SR, RSS Prairie Det
 SGT Kaulins A, CAS
 SGT Keltey JA, 2 RCHA
 SGT King FG, 1 RCHA
 SGT Klammer E, 3 RCHA
 SGT Klockars WL, 2 RCHA
 SGT Kochanski HA, 2 RCHA
 SGT Lamore RE, 3 RCHA
 SGT Larson JL, CFOCS
 SGT Lavoie RM, 5 RALC
 SGT Leblanc JE, CAS
 SGT Letcher CA, 128 AAD BTY
 SGT Leveille JN, 1 RCHA
 SGT Levesque JV, 5 RALC
 SGT Levey SE, 2 RCHA
 SGT Lind GD, 1 RCHA
 SGT Longphee CA, 1 RCHA
 SGT Lucas DR, 3 RCHA
 SGT Lyons CA, CAS
 SGT MacDonald DF, 3 RCHA
 SGT MacGilli BE, 444 TAC HEL SQN
 SGT MacKinnon DA, 2 RCHA
 SGT MacKinnon GJ, 1 RCHA
 SGT MacLean WH, CFRC St John
 SGT MacLellan NJ, 1 RCHA
 SGT MacMillan AA, 3 RCHA
 SGT MacNeil GA, 1 RCHA
 SGT MacNeil JA, CAS
 SGT Maillet JA, 5 RALC
 SGT Maillet JG, 5 RALC
 SGT Marcoux JE, 5 RALC
 SGT Marks KG, 2 RCHA
 SGT Mason GA, 1 RCHA
 SGT Matchett RG, 2 RCHA
 SGT Maynard MJ, 422 TAC HEL SQN
 SGT McCabe RB, CAS
 SGT McInnis JJ, MARCOM HQ DET
 SGT McNaught HW, CAS
 SGT Meehan TL, CFTSHQ DET
 SGT Merlin JB, CAS
 SGT Miller JW, 1 RCHA
 SGT Millman WE, 2 RCHA
 SGT Mills J, 1 RCHA
 SGT Mintz AL, CFTSHQ DET
 SGT Misener JR, CFRC Winnipeg
 SGT Morin JF, 5 RALC
 SGT Morrison WC, 3 RCHA
 SGT Mouton JL, 5 RALC
 SGT Mullin MV, CAS
 SGT Murdock FG, 444 TAC HEL SQN
 SGT Murphy GP, CFB Ottawa
 SGT Myers GW, 1 RCHA
 SGT Nadeau JP, EAC DET
 SGT Nasadyk RG, CFJLS Penhold
 SGT Nichol FE, 1 RCHA
 SGT Nixon JE, 2 RCHA
 SGT Norman DA, 1 RCHA
 SGT Noseworthy WW, 1 RCHA
 SGT Odonnell AC, 3 RCHA
 SGT Oleary DA, 2 RCHA
 SGT Oliver RL, 2 RCHA
 SGT Paddock BE, 128 AAD BTY
 SGT Paddock RW, 3 RCHA
 SGT Paradis JJ, 5 RALC
 SGT Parker JW, 1 RCHA
 SGT Parsons SH, 2 RCHA
 SGT Patterson LW, CAS
 SGT Paul DD, CFRS Cornwallis
 SGT Peters MJ, 3 RCHA
 SGT Peters RD, 3 RCHA
 SGT Potter LE, CAS
 SGT Pottie ME, 1 RCHA
 SGT Poulin JM, 5 RALC
 SGT Prudhomme JW, 129 AAD BTY

SGT Quinn BJ, CFRC DET
 SGT Rabichuk JD, 1 RCHA
 SGT Rafuse JH, 430 ETAH
 SGT Raymond GN, CAS
 SGT Raymond JA, 5 RALC
 SGT Reville D, CAS
 SGT Richard JR, CAS
 SGT Richert KB, 5 RALC
 SGT Rickert AF, CAS
 SGT Roach GL, CAS
 SGT Robichau JR, 5 RALC
 SGT Rogers WK, 1 RCHA
 SGT Roper BD, CFB Borden
 SGT Rose WB, CFB Shilo
 SGT Roy JC, 129 AAD BTY
 SGT Russell DB, 5 RALC
 SGT Sandul JP, 2 RCHA
 SGT Seamans AB, 2 RCHA
 SGT Searle WH, CAS
 SGT Sevigny JJ, EAC DET
 SGT Shalla LA, CAS
 SGT Sisson KL, CFB Edmonton
 SGT Sowa GA, 3 RCHA
 SGT Stebner P, 5 RALC
 SGT Stockhor KB, 3 RCHA
 SGT Tees GR, 403 HEL OTS
 SGT Therens WM, 2 RCHA
 SGT Theriault JL, 5 RALC
 SGT Tomaso DL, CAS
 SGT Tooker DR, 2 RCHA
 SGT Tosh TR, CAS
 SGT Tremain WD, 2 RCHA
 SGT Tremblay JG, 1 RCHA
 SGT Turgeon JH, 5 RALC
 SGT Turnbull RN, 3 RCHA
 SGT Venasse JH, 2 RCHA
 SGT Villard LJ, 3 RCHA
 SGT Walker ND, 1 RCHA
 SGT Walker RK, 1 RCHA
 SGT Walsh AN, CFRC Hamilton
 SGT Wannamak R, 1 RCHA
 SGT Weber WM, 2 RCHA
 SGT Wentzell AB, 1 RCHA
 SGT Whalen JE, 5 RALC
 SGT Wheaton DW, 2 RCHA
 SGT Wilkie EG, CAS
 SGT Williams MH, CFB Shilo
 SGT Williams WL, 3 RCHA
 SGT Wilson WF, 2 RCHA
 SGT Woolf GD, 3 RCHA
 SGT Wright CH, CAS
 SGT Young RL, 5 RALC

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