



Van Arty Association and RUSI Van Members News Jan 30, 2018

Newsletters normally are emailed on Monday evenings. If you don't get a newsletter on time, check the websites below to see if there is a notice about the current newsletter or to see if the current edition is posted there. If the newsletter is posted, please contact me at bob.mugford@gmail.com to let me know you didn't get a copy.

Newsletter on line. This newsletter, and previous editions, are available on the Vancouver Artillery Association website at: www.vancouvergunners.ca and the RUSI Vancouver website at: <http://www.rusivancouver.ca/newsletter.html> . Both groups are also on Facebook at: <https://www.facebook.com/search/top/?q=vancouver%20artillery%20association> and <https://www.facebook.com/search/top/?q=rusi%20vancouver>

Upcoming events – Mark your calendars See attached posters for details.

- Jan 31 Navy Day – No speaker, **Note date change**
- Feb 04 Annual Super Bowl Party at Ian Newby's. Come out and tour facilities.
- Feb 17 Regimental 99th Birthday Party
- Feb 21 VAA day. Museum open in the evening
- May 26 VAA Artillery Day Gun Camp

Dues

A reminder that dues are payable as of January 1, for members of the Vancouver Artillery Association, RUSI Vancouver and Associate members of the 15 Fd Officers Mess. See details at the end of this newsletter.

World War 2 – 1943

John Thompson Strategic analyst - quotes from his book "Spirit Over Steel"

Jan 31st: Palaus surrenders in Stalingrad, along with the Southern pocket of Germans. General Ambrosio takes over from Marshal Cavellero as Chief of the Italian General Staff.

Feb 1943: The American Army Meets *Rommel* "At the bottom of the trenches there lay frozen green Germans and frozen grey Russians and frozen fragments of human shapes, and there

were helmets, Russian and German, lying among the brick debris... How anyone could have survived was hard to imagine. But now everything was silent in this fossilized hell, as though a raving lunatic had suddenly died of heart failure." - Alexander Werth, in Stalingrad, Feb 1943.

General: The Allies lose 73 ships of 403,100 total tonnage – 63 of which go to the 100 U-boats at sea; but new elements are being slotted into place to reverse the war here. The Allied bomber fleet in England spends most of its effort pounding submarine bases and shipyards in Germany and France.

Feb 1st: 5,000 Japanese are evacuated from Guadalcanal, but the US believes the shipping activity actually represents a reinforcement operation. The British renew their Arakan offensive in Burma. The Soviets keep pushing towards Kharkov.

Feb 2nd: The battle of Stalingrad is over. Of the 280,000 Germans surrounded in November, 42,000 were flown out (for the loss of about 500 aircraft) and 91,000 enter captivity – of these, only 5,000 will ever return home by 1955, the rest die in Soviet captivity. A British submarine sinks an Italian tanker carrying all of their southern fleet's fuel supplies. US troops cross the Bonegi River on Guadalcanal.

Feb 3rd: Soviet troops are now 80 kilometres from Rostov and have captured Kupyansk on their drive to Kharkov. US troops close in Cape Esperance on Guadalcanal. Four Chaplains Day: U.233 torpedoes the troop transport ship Dorchester on a run from Newfoundland to southern Greenland. Aboard the stricken ship, Rev George Fox and Rev Clark Poling, Father John Washington and Rabbi Alexander Goode gave up their lifejackets, aided wounded men to the deck and otherwise did all they could to save life. They are last seen praying together as the ship slid under. Their memories are still widely honoured throughout the US. The German government announces the fall of Stalingrad and three days of mourning.

Feb 4th: The 17th German Army is now completely cut off in the Kuban peninsula and can only evacuate to the Crimea. A force with one light cruiser and 22 destroyers evacuates 5,000 more Japanese from Guadalcanal with some damage from US air attacks. The first elements (except for the Long Range Desert Group and the SAS) of the 8th Army cross from Libya into Tunisia. Convoy SC-118 has 63 ships and 10 escorts, but has run smack into 20 U-boats, a running battle will develop.

Feb 5th: Count Ciano is dumped as Italy's Foreign Minister by Mussolini. The Soviets make amphibious landings at Myoshako (successfully) and Anopa (less so) on the approaches to the Kuban Peninsula. Hendrik Seyffardt, a retired Dutch general who agreed to command a Dutch volunteer force to fight on the Russian Front is assassinated by the Dutch Resistance.

Feb 6th: US Forces "over the pond" are split into European and North African Commands under Andrews and Eisenhower respectively. Hitler gives Manstein permission (in a personal interview) to fall back behind the Mius River as the Soviets close up to the Don and Rostov; but they also discuss a counteroffensive.

The War Diary of C31 L/Sgt Charles D Phelan, A Battery, RCHA 1939 - 1945

Edited by BGen (ret'd) Robert P (Bob) Beaudry CD

Chapter 45. The Voyage to France, The Trip Across France, and a Sojourn in Belgium.

10 Mar, 1945 Maintenance all day. Security was forcibly brought home by 12 office cases. One guy got 28 days pay plus 28 days detention for talking to an Italian. A total of 56 days pay gone missing! MPs have orders to pick up anybody in town without a pass, and to hold him themselves. The man is automatically struck off strength of the Regt.

11 Mar. The Bty pulled out at 0830 hrs. We travelled in a fast-moving convoy to our staging area near Pontassieve and arrived just before dark. There is a big NAAFI in the area, but the lineups are terrific because the R22R is also here. The crap games are getting bigger and bigger. I saw several for \$500, and one for \$2000 (all in lire, of course). Movie at RHQ. Everyone is bewildered by our move. First, we moved south along the coast, then turned west to the centre of the country, then north up the centre and even with Leghorn on the west coast. Tonight when we gassed up we were told not to fill our spare cans.

12 Mar. We started off at 1000 hrs, with the vehicles travelling in blocks of 25 each. We travelled at a good speed via Florence to a big camp (Harrold's Camp) between Leghorn and Pisa. We could see the famous "Leaning Tower" as we parked. Show in the evening. Still don't know if we are bound for Leghorn to embark, or farther north for more fighting.

13 Mar. Repacked the vehicles that are to leave in the morning. The CO pulled a "Montgomery", gathering us around his jeep. He told us we were going to France. We would land at Marseilles, then convoy across France to Join 1 Cdn Army. Everyone was highly pleased. Had a shower, and a K of C canteen provided hamburgers and ice cream. We got mail and a terrific amount of cigarettes.

14 Mar. Vehicles left early in the morning. Show at night was "Up in Mabel's Room". Good.

15 Mar. Quiet day. The Vandoos left during the day. We leave tomorrow.

16 Mar. Reveille at 0430. We paraded at 0630 hrs in full marching order, plus bed rolls. Then American trucks drove us to Leghorn, a distance of about 10 miles. We drove directly to the docks and boarded the *USS James J Hill*. Our guns and some of our vehicles were already loaded. Now 150 men were loaded in each of the holds, which looked like fairly comfortable barrack rooms. We found our bunks, took a look at the well-equipped kitchen and showers, and went up on deck to look around. A message from the GOC 8th Army bid us farewell. *

* (Editorial Note). *The Gunners also bid farewell to the nearly 2000 casualties suffered by the Royal Canadian Artillery during the Italian Campaign: 35 officers and 296 ORs killed, 115 officers and 1404 ORs wounded, and 5 officers and 17 ORs taken prisoner. Col GWL Nicholson, The Gunners of Canada, p 260.*

Dozens of ships, mostly Liberty ships, were loading and unloading. A number of corvettes and destroyers were nearby. Overhead were the first barrage balloons we have seen since the landing in southern Italy. About noon we moved away from the dock and anchored. We were ordered to observe the normal precautions, like no smoking below decks, or above decks after blackout. To top it off, we must sleep fully dressed. I turned in at 2000 hrs.

17 Mar. After a solid night's sleep, I awoke to find that we were on our way. Our ship hadn't the slightest tremor, and we were making good time on a smooth sea. I went on deck to bid farewell (but not a fond farewell) to Italy's receding shoreline. Early in the morning we passed the Island of Elba. At 1100 hrs we had an orders group, followed by boat drill. Our security blackout will continue until we reach our final concentration area. We will have a five-day journey after we land in Marseilles. We are to conceal the fact that we are Canadians and that we come from Italy. At noon we passed the islands of Sardinia and Corsica, passing very close to Corsica.

18 Mar. We awoke to a choppy sea. About 0700 hrs we passed a number of small rocky islands, and a little later the coast of France came into view. A number of sub chasers came out and surrounded us until we docked at 1000 hrs in Marseilles. We saw that quite a few ships had been sunk in the harbor, and many installations had been blown up. However, large areas had been restored, and numerous freighters were unloading supplies. We disembarked at 1100 hrs. Some of the boys rode off in their own vehicles and the rest of us were loaded into British trucks. We saw part of the town, which was clean and neat, a great contrast to Italy. The girls drew a few whistles. We were driven to a huge staging camp about 18 miles north of Marseilles. It was set up in a desolate area, and there was a great scarcity of washing water. A nearby POW camp provided PWs for kitchen fatigue – first time I've seen POWs at work, except on the beaches.

19 Mar. A delousing parade was held, and everyone was sprayed with AL63 by a force gun. Our Italian money was exchanged: 400 lire = \$4.47 = 200 francs. We did maintenance on the guns and vehicles and packed up in the afternoon. We received a lot of Canadian mail. Route cards were handed out and examined with great interest. The route is estimated at 602 miles from our present area right across France, going through Orange, Valence, Vienne, Lyon, Macon, Dijon to Cambrai not far from the Belgium border.

20 Mar. The Regt moved out at 0615 hrs. We moved at a fair speed on a good paved highway. What a contrast with Italy! Everything was neat and clean, the people waved or gave the V for Victory sign. As we were forbidden to talk to them, it was a bit awkward. It is obvious that they know we are Canadians, and they laugh when we won't speak. Just beyond Orange, for about 25 miles the roadside was littered with burned -out German wrecks of trucks, guns, and limbers. The airforce must have had a field day! We stopped past St Rambert at a staging area at an airfield, after travelling 152 miles. We gassed up, were allotted tents, had supper, and went to a movie.

21 Mar. First day of spring. We moved off at 0900. The first large town we came to was Vienne. Most of the bridges across the Rhone had been blown up, but not Vienne's long suspension bridge. We travelled into Lyon, a big and beautiful city. A few miles past Macon we completed the 73 miles for today. Only a few tents were available, so we slept in our trucks.

22 Mar. We moved off at 0715 and moved swiftly on good roads. At Chalon-sur-Soane we saw great damage. Large numbers of POWs were working in the town. After 130 miles, we staged a few miles north of Les Laumes. We were allotted tents, had supper, and saw "Summer Storm" – quite good.

23 Mar. Moved off at 0715 and made good time. The only signs of war damage were around rail stations. Most of these were demolished, and were still in ruins, though the tracks had been repaired and the trains were running. Reached the bivouac area north of Sens after 126 miles. There were no tents, so slept beside the trucks. Went to the nightly show.

24 Mar. We moved off at 0700 hrs. As we moved along, we could see low flying Douglas DC transport planes, each towing two gliders. Soon the sky was filled with them, as far as the eye could see. We rolled along via Sentes and Compeigne, where great damage had been done by allied bombings, especially in the railway areas. A few miles past Cambrai, we turned into our bivouac area, having travelled 150 miles. After supper we gathered around the radios to hear about Gen Montgomery's new offensive across the Rhine. Apparently, all the gliders had landed east of the Rhine opposite Wesel. We are fairly close to the Belgium border, so our trip across France is just about over. It has certainly been a grand pleasant trip. The people are friendly and the towns and villages are clean and tidy, and the countryside, with its rivers and canals, is very pleasant.

25 Mar. The Regt moved off at 0700 hrs on the last lap of our journey. As we drove, a large number of Boston bombers flew overhead, heading for where their bombs would do the most good. We were in Belgium before we knew it, the border being marked by a small shack guarded by four policemen. If anything, the people seemed even more friendlier than the French. The towns were the model of cleanliness. We saw only a few signs of war damage, except for a few burned out factories and some wrecked vehicles. We drove through the outskirts of Brussels and stopped in St Catherines. Our billets were in a large school, and some were billeted with civilians. A great number speak fluent English. Our trip today was 113 miles, for a total of 744 miles since Marseilles.

26 Mar. Maintenance all day. We exchanged our French Francs for Belgian Francs: \$4.47 = 176 Bel Francs. Leaves are to start for Paris, Brussels, and England. I'll start working on a 48-day pass to Brussels. Mounted the guard at 1600 hrs.

27 – 28 Mar. Sgt Bland had gone home on leave, so I replaced him in the Bty CP for CP Exs for both days. Guns left to be calibrated. I refused a 7-day leave to England, as that would put me even farther down the list for the Canadian leave.

29 Mar. I was appointed L/Sgt in today's orders and transferred to the Bty CP as expected. Black ties were issued for walking out! I moved into the Sgt billets in the afternoon. We had a nice upstairs room in the home of Mrs Verlinden. She and her two young daughters seemed to enjoy having us there. We had a good supper in the Sgts' Mess which was in a nearby café, with two gunners as mess stewards. After supper I dolled up with my shiny new stripes and black tie and went to a dance to celebrate. When I returned, Mrs Verlinden was entertaining the Sgts in her kitchen, and I joined them for a cup of very good coffee.

30 – 31 Mar. Sgt-Maj Gord Firth left on a recce for an unknown location. Sgt Nixon and Gnr Bill Armstrong were picked for the next Canada leave. Very quiet, with little work.

1 Apr. Easter Sunday. I went to Mass in a nice little church across the road. Mrs Verlinden made us a wonderful supper, bringing memories of meals at home.

2 Apr. Gord Firth returned from recce. He had been somewhere in Germany. We were issued with Sten guns, packed in grease. An advance party left in the afternoon, complete with Stens, shovels, and axes. We had a stir of excitement when a quad B1, caught fire. It was touch and go as to whether we would lose several of the nearby vehicles. Luckily, none of the shells in the quad exploded, and the fire was put out with extinguishers and a water hose. We were warned for a move tomorrow and started loading. In the evening, Red Sheldon (now L/Bdr), Bob Shaw (now Bdr), and I went to a dance in Mechelin, then went to a café for fried egg sandwiches. Our friends are sorry to see us go. Mrs Verlinden asked us all for snaps, and placed them in her living room. The girls were given medal ribbons, Canadian coins, and buttons as mementos.

Army Trialing More Powerful, More Precise Artillery Shells

Steven Fouchard, Army Public Affairs - January 11, 2018



Figure 1 Artillery soldiers conduct a practice shoot at 5th Canadian Division Support Base during Exercise TURBULENT WINDS on October 26, 2017. Canadian Army researchers are investigating cutting-edge materials with the potential to make munitions more powerful and reducing their potential for collateral damage. Photo: Mylene Frenette, Combat Training Centre, Gagetown. ©2017 DND/MDN Canada.

Medicine Hat, Alberta — New technology now being assessed by the Canadian Army (CA)'s research and development arm has the potential to increase the power of artillery munitions while also reducing the collateral damage they may cause. Results from an initial trial

conducted in fall 2017 at Defence Research and Development Canada (DRDC)'s Suffield Research Centre in Alberta are promising, explained Jason Braden, DRDC's Land Combat Systems Program Manager, though as much as five years of research still lies ahead. The experimental shells are encased in structural reactive materials (SRM) rather than conventional steel. These have what Mr Braden called "an illogical dual benefit." "SRM reacts itself and with the air – burning and increasing the explosive power and blast pressure within the lethal radius of the munition," he added. "At the same time, because the fragments it produces are smaller and have more deceleration than with steel, they travel less distance and cause less damage outside of your intended blast area."

An artillery shell encased in structural reactive materials (SRM) detonates during trials conducted in the fall of 2017 at Defence Research and Development Canada's Suffield Research Centre in Alberta. The Canadian Army is experimenting with shells using SRM, an alternative to steel. SRM-based shells have shown potential to be more powerful while also creating less collateral damage.

Photo: provided by Defence Research and Development Canada. ©2017 DND/MD



The rounds function similarly to thermobaric weapons, which use combustible liquids or aerosols, but with one key difference. "Solid SRM can be used for munition shells owing to its high mechanical strength, with its fragments having a similar effect of combustion and spreading out but in a solid state and with only one fuse, one explosion," said Dr Fan Zhang, lead scientist at the Suffield Research Centre. "So it very much simplifies the whole process, while giving significantly higher energy output than current explosive yields." Making the blast power adjustable is also one of DRDC's objectives. "We got positive results showing that there is the possibility of adjusting the burn rate in the fuse in order to further reduce the explosive power," said Mr. Braden, "to tune it or scale it as needed. But there's still a bit of work to do in finding how best to do it."

The CA first began investigating this area in 2005 and Mr Braden noted that Canada has emerged as a leader in research and development along with the United States and Germany. All three nations have been sharing information, he added. This year's trial also saw separate elements of the Canadian Armed Forces collaborate. While the CA assessed the viability of SRM in an artillery context, Royal Canadian Air Force researchers tested it in the form of 500-pound (or about 227-kilogram) air-dropped bombs. Mr Braden explained also that DRDC is

also breaking new ground by bringing industry into the R&D process earlier than before. “We as an organization have to recognize and partner with industry because they do a good job of finding cost savings and cost effectiveness in making the product. We ask, can a Canadian company or another defence industry actually produce it for a reasonable cost and make the business case?” Major Travis Maxwell, with the CA’s Directorate of Land Resources, said the CA is keenly watching developments. “The CA needs artillery ammunition to exploit technological advancements that improve precision, limit collateral damage and concentrate effects so that commanders have options appropriate for a wide spectrum of tactical problems.”

The US Army Testing a New Rifle with Better Range and Accuracy

Jeff Schogol Gear & Tech January 17, 2018



US Army Spc Manuel Northy fires an M4 carbine in Chièvres, Belgium, Dec 12, 2017. US Army

To paraphrase the legendary military theorist Carl von Clausewitz: Everything in small arms is simple, but the simplest thing is difficult. Army Chief

of Staff Gen. Mark Milley has waged a relentless war against the Department of Defense’s acquisition process (hereafter referred to as “purgatory”) to replace the decades-old weapons currently in soldiers’ kit with new pistols and other small arms. So far, he’s had some major successes on the pistol front with the Army’s adoption of the Sig Sauer P320 as the XM17 to replace the M9 Beretta as the branch’s sidearm of choice. But finding an upgrade for the M4 carbine has proven a more elusive challenge. In November, the Army’s plans to purchase a 7.62 mm off-the-shelf rifle as an intermediate solution finally gave up the ghost after months of budget-related uncertainty. Now, the Army is currently evaluating a rifle that could actually be fielded relatively soon, Milley said Wednesday at an Association of the United States Army event in Crystal City, Virginia. “There have been some research and testing done down at Fort Benning, [Georgia] and with industry partners that indicates that we could — it’s possible — have a rifle in the hands of American soldiers or Marines in the not too distant future — I don’t want to put a timeline — that can reach out at much greater ranges than currently exist with much greater impact or lethality and with much greater accuracy,” Milley said.

The rifle’s increased lethality can be attributed to the type of ammunition it uses, its chamber pressure and its optics, Milley said at AUSA’s Institute of Land Warfare breakfast. He did not reveal any specific information about the rifle, such as whether it chambers a 5.56mm or a

7.62mm round or if it is fully automatic, like the M27 infantry automatic rifle used by the Marines. “It’s an excellent system,” Milley said. “They’ve done some proof of principles on it. It is real. It is not fantasy and industry is moving out quickly and we expect that, with appropriate funding, we should be able to have this particular weapon in the not too distant future – I won’t define what ‘not too distant future’ is.” Although Milley said that soldiers currently have a rifle capable of matching adversaries anywhere in the world, the problems with the M4 and M16 have been well documented. The M4s biggest design flaw is its gas impingement operating system, which can easily be fouled, causing the weapon to jam, said retired Army Maj. Gen. Robert Scales. “That’s the fatal flaw of the M4,” Scales told Task & Purpose. “You cannot fix it.”

Scales has long advocated that the Army needs a rifle with a solid action — such as the Heckler & Koch HK416 — in which all the recoiling parts operate together as a single system. The Marines currently use the HK416 as the M27. Ideally, the Army’s rifle should fire a round between 6.5mm and 6.8mm, which is highly accurate because it retains supersonic velocity longer than existing military calibers, and it also generates less recoil so fully automatic fire is more stable, he said. The Army’s next rifle should also include a suppressor, because troops initially fire at muzzle flashes and sounds of gunshots in a close fight, Scales said. “As near peer adversaries like Russia and China continue to expand their military capabilities, we can no longer afford to sacrifice modernization. From rifles, to shipbuilding, to missile defense, it is critical that the U.S. maintains a competitive edge over countries that wish us harm,” Ernst said Wednesday in a statement to Task & Purpose. “The 2018 National Defense Authorization Act included my amendment to authorize the expedited procurement of a commercially available off-the-shelf item for a 7.62mm rifle, and as a member of the Senate Committee on Armed Services, I will continue pushing for our military to have the tools they need and have asked for to complete their missions and remain lethal.” For the time being, soldiers will have to wait until the Army can develop and field an M4 replacement. It is unclear whether the enemy will wait until the new rifle is ready.

Who Is It

Last Week: The Bobcat APC project started in 1952, intending to produce a fully modern replacement for the Kangaroo in the APC role. When the requirements were finally stabilized as the **XA-20** in 1956, a prototype contract was offered to Leyland Motors (Canada). A prototype was delivered in the APC layout, followed by two additional prototypes, another APC version, and a self-propelled artillery version intended to mount the M101 105 mm howitzer, although this was not fitted. (Another report says that two Artillery prototypes were delivered). Testing was relatively positive, and in 1959 the Ministry eventually secured an order for 500 of the APC version but, in November 1963 the Chief of the General Staff requested that the Bobcat project be terminated and the US M113 purchased in its place. Although the Bobcat had a number of advantages in comparison to the M113, notably in terms of size and its amphibious ability, the M113 by this point had entered



service around the world and its huge production numbers led to a very low unit cost. Final cost for the Bobcat program was CDN\$9.25 million. All that remains of the project is the qualification prototype at the Base Borden Military Museum

This Week: Hello artillery experts. We are back this week with another loud object, albeit one that hasn't woken up the neighbours for a considerable time. This fine-looking piece of ordnance is quietly resting on its concrete base, with an elegant array of posts and chains that seem to do little to thwart those wanting a closer view.



The location looks a pleasant one, with a rhododendron bush providing a floral background, whilst the aquatic view is enhanced by a tropical-looking tree to the right. Can you tell us where this is? Given that, what is this gun, and, pray tell, what is the mysterious history of its original home? The true story contains quite a bit of cloak and dagger, involving both those former allies who became

our enemies, but are now our buddies, former enemies who are now our staunch friends (except for trade), and evil Reds.

So, sleuths of all colours, send your secret musings to the editor, bob.mugford@outlook.com or to the author, John Redmond (johnd.redmond@telus.net). A note of caution, the Official Secrets Act might still be in effect for this episode of history.

From the 'Punitary'

What is a computer's favorite food? Microchips.

Murphy's Other Laws

Never let go of what you've got until you've got hold of something else.

Quotable Quotes

A certain amount of opposition is a great help to a man. Kites rise against, not with, the wind. -
Lewis Mumford

Dues 2018

Dues for the Vancouver Artillery Association are \$25, payable to the Vancouver Artillery Association. Send to:

Treasurer, Vancouver Artillery Association
2025 West 11th Avenue, Vancouver, BC V6J 2C7

Dues for RUSI Vancouver are \$50 (\$25 for students), payable to RUSI Vancouver. Send to:

Treasurer, RUSI Vancouver
2025 West 11th Avenue, Vancouver, BC V6J 2C7

Dues for Associate Members are \$60, payable to 15 RCA Officers Mess. Send to:

Treasurer, 15 Fd Regt Officers Mess
2025 West 11th Avenue, Vancouver, BC V6J 2C7

Superbowl Party To be held at the International Movie Services compound in Aldergrove Potluck dinner – bring a favourite dish. Starts at 1300hrs. For more information contact Ian at ims@telus.net There will be tours of the facility. Come and see the massive warehouse filled with military uniforms and accoutrements and the huge collection of vehicles. Two Russian PSKW-IVs are the latest arrivals.

Artillery Day 2018



Artillery Day 2018



The
Vancouver Artillery Association
is hosting a
Gun Camp
on
Saturday, 26 May 2018

The intent of the Artillery Day Gun Camp is to deploy artillery detachments in public areas throughout the Lower Mainland of British Columbia where artillery units have had a presence today and in the past.

Do you own artillery ordnance that could be part of this display?

Contact Leon Jensen OMM CD for additional details – president.vcrgunners@gmail.com



The Naval Officers' Association
of British Columbia
Founded 1919

MONTHLY LUNCH PROGRAM

Wednesday **January 31st, 2018**

Officers Mess
Bessborough Armoury
2025 West 11th Avenue
Vancouver, BC.

1130 am bar open 1200 noon lunch

4 course hot lunch

\$20 per person

Dress – Business attire, blazers tie etc

RSVP for lunch numbers please to dreese@telus.net or phone or text
778-227-8203 by 1600 hrs Sunday January 21st 2018

Regimental Whiskey Tasting



Hosted by:
*The British Columbia
Regiment
Officers' Mess and
Sgts' & WOs' Mess*



Proceeds to:
*The BCR(DCO)
Unit Fund*

Date: Saturday, February 10, 2018

Time: Bars Open from 6:30pm - Midnight.
Whiskies presented 7:30-10pm.

Location: Upstairs Messes of the British Columbia Regiment
620 Beatty Street, Vancouver, BC

Dress: Casual Dress/Kilt Encouraged (No Jeans Please)

Price: \$55/person (Includes 5x Full Measures of Whiskey)

****For those not partaking in the Whiskey Tasting, the option of a \$20/person donation to the Unit Fund is available. This includes unlimited soft drinks for the evening.**

RSVP: RSVP MANDATORY, as tickets are limited!
For information or to register, please email the PMC of the Officers' Mess, Maj Adam McLeod, at: adamcleod@gmail.com

Payment by cheque or cash will be accepted at the door
Cheques are payable to: "BCR Officers' Mess"
No cancellations after January 27, 2018