



Van Arty Association and RUSI Van Members News May 14, 2019

Newsletters normally are emailed on Monday evenings. If you don't get a future 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>

Wednesday Lunches - We need your support to keep the lunches going. Hope all you regular attendees can keep coming. The Mess serves a great 5 course buffet meal for only \$20. Hope to see you all there. Guests are always welcome, and we encourage members to bring their significant others and friends. Dress - Jacket and tie, equivalent for Ladies. For serving personnel, uniform of the day is always acceptable at lunch.

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

May 17 Fort Rodd Hill Ceremony
May 22 Churchill Society Annual Banquet and Speaker
May 26 Artillery Day - 2472 (15 Fd RCA) Cadet Corps Mess Dinner
Jun 08 2472 (15 Fd RCA) Cadet Corps Annual Ceremonial Review
39 CER D-Day Mess Dinner

World War 2 – 1944

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

May 15th: The Gustav line starts crumbling and I Cdn Corps is moved to the entrance of the Liri Valley. As Admiral Horthy's authority in Hungary has become diminished with his arrest, the Germans are finally able to start collecting Hungary's Jews. The first trainload is 'resettled' to Auschwitz today, and other transports will convey approximately 437,000 by July 9th.

May 16th: The Fallschirmjager on Cassino itself are still making life tough for the Poles, but everyone else is making progress; especially the Canadian assault up the Liri Valley and the French up in the mountains. American troops start being transferred out of Hollandia, where Japanese resistance is fast failing, and the objectives of the campaign have been largely (and efficiently) achieved. The capture of Hollandia has sealed off Lt Gen Hatazo Adachi's 18th

Japanese Army and 100,000 men on New Guinea without succor or supply from Japan; only 13,500 are still alive when they surrender in September 1945.

May 17th: Three more German divisions are dispatched to the Cassino sector, but the day's progress by the Canadians and French induce Kesselring to decide on a general retreat. Merrill's Marauders help the Chinese recapture the Myitkyina Airfield in northern Burma. HMS Illustrious and USS Saratoga hit Japanese facilities around Surabaya on Java but cause only slight losses. US troops land on Insumarai Island and at Arare on New Guinea.

May 18th: U454 scores the last U-Boat kill in the Mediterranean. Rundstedt is placed in overall command in the West, with Rommel in command of Army Group B, in the North and Blaskowitz at head of Army Group G – but Rommel and Rundstedt have strongly differing views and Hitler has his own ideas of operational art and strategy too. The Admiralty Island Campaign is over, especially for 3900 Japanese dead and POWs, while 1400 Americans are casualties too. American troops on New Guinea land at Insoemar Island and seize Wadke Airfield. Cassino Abbey is finally occupied by Allied troops (the much-battered Poles get the honours), as the Canadian Corps in the Liri Valley has closed to the Senger Line: The withdrawing Germans are still proving stubborn in front of the Americans and French.

May 19th: US troops in Italy liberate Gastra Itri and Monte Grande while the French are clawing into the outskirts of Pico and Campodimele.

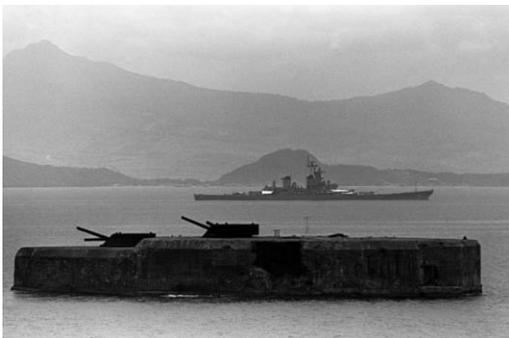
May 20th: Marcus Island is pummeled by aircraft from TF-58.2. In Italy, the Canadians, Poles and French start to assault the Senger Line, the last thread of the German defensive belt, as the Germans buy time to finish pulling their troops to the North. The Japanese garrison at Wadke on New Guinea is eliminated by US troops. A V-2 goes astray and lands in rural Poland about 130km east of Warsaw, and Polish Home Army members recover much of the missile before the Germans get there; their samples reach London five days later. The Soviets ship 136,412 Crimean Tartars to Siberia, where one in four will die.

May 21st: As German resistance stiffens in the Liri Valley, the American Corp scoops up Fondi, and a small landing is made to flank the Senger Line at Sperlonga. Wadke Airfield off New Guinea is opened for Allied military use.

Fort Drum

Last week a ship that looked like an island, this week and Island that looked like a ship.

Conan White Jan 28, 2019



Fort Drum in 1983, with USS New Jersey (BB-62) in the background

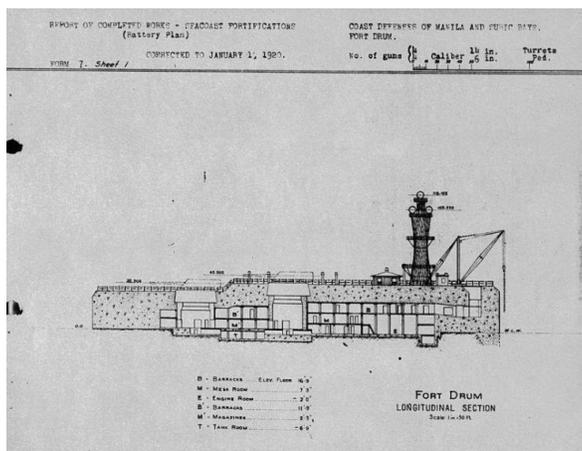
The small island of El Fraile is situated at the mouth of Manila Bay in the Philippines. The bay is the seaward entrance to Manila, the capital city of the Philippines. It was and still is of great commercial and strategic importance. The Spanish rulers of the Philippines placed some artillery on the Island of El Fraile towards the end of

the 19th century. These were for sea defense and in anticipation of any upcoming conflict, especially with the United States. When war did break out with the US, El Fraile first saw action in 1898 during the Battle of Manila in the Spanish-American War. Its shore battery fired on attacking American warships and was subsequently put out of action by a single shell when the USS *Raleigh* returned fire. When the US emerged as the victor in the war, it took control of the Philippines and subsequently reinforced the harbor batteries. But in 1905 the Taft Board for seacoast fortifications recommended that these batteries needed not just reinforcing but modernizing too. The board recommended the batteries be fortified because Manila Bay was growing in strategic importance, especially as it was now the home base of the United States Asiatic Fleet.

El Fraile Island before the construction of Fort Drum.



So, between 1905 to 1915, four forts were built at the mouth of the bay at a considerable cost. One of them was built at El Fraile and was renamed Fort Drum in honor of Brigadier General Richard C Drum. He had been a war hero who served in both the Mexican American War (1846-48) and the American Civil War (1861-65). El Fraile's transformation into Fort Drum was dramatic in the extreme. The small island had been mostly a series of tall, rocky outcrops. These were totally leveled and in their place was built a concrete bunker structure shaped like a battleship, no doubt to intimidate and fool any would-be attacker. Construction started in 1909 and took several years to complete. On completion, it was 350 feet long, 144 feet wide, and towered 40 feet above the sea. The fort was designed to operate fully independently and had accommodations for 240 men. It was equipped with a mess hall, medical facilities, a range finder tower 60 feet tall, and a comprehensive communication center.



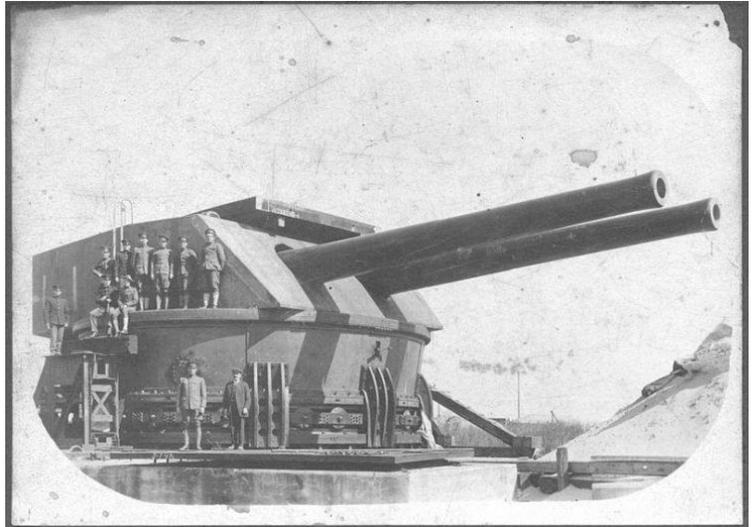
Longitudinal section.

Probably most importantly, it bristled with an impressive arsenal of weaponry. This was dominated by two giant armored turrets, each with 2 x 14-inch (355mm) guns. These guns could match any main armament of any battleship of that period, and the fort's guns had the ability to fire a shell up to 11 miles (18 km) away. This was further backed up by a pair of 6-inch (152mm) guns on either of the "ship's"

reinforced casements. And though at the time of construction air warfare was in its infancy, the need was quickly realized to have some kind of aerial defenses on the fort. So, towards the end of World War I, two single 3 inch (76mm) anti-aircraft guns were added on top of the structure,

along with several large search lights. These AA guns could in theory fire up to an altitude of 5 miles (8 km) into the air.

14-inch guns and turret undergoing testing at Sandy Hook Proving Ground before installation at Fort Drum



The concrete-steel armored shell of the fortress had exterior walls between 25 to 36 feet (7.6 to 11.0 meters) of thick steel-reinforced concrete. The roof was 20-foot (6 meters) thick steel-reinforced concrete. This would have made it virtually impregnable to any naval or aerial attack of that period. Even later, by World War II standards, there was little armament in any country in the world capable of breaching the fort's armored protection. It was truly formidable. During the inter-war years of the 1920's and 30's little was done to upgrade or improve Fort Drum. In some ways there was little need to, as its mere presence was a powerful symbol and an effective deterrent in itself. But then came World War II and the Americans being dragged into the conflict on December 7, 1941. When the Japanese attacked the US naval base at Pearl Harbor, the US naval assets based at Manila suddenly became much more important. Just before the US was forced into the war, Fort Drum had been put on a war footing and readied for possible action. It was not long before those measures were needed, as on January 2, 1942, just 4 weeks after Pearl Harbor, the Japanese land forces were near enough to Manila to bombard the fort with heavy artillery.

Quickly Manila fell and then the other forts in the area did too, until just Fort Drum remained.



As soon as the fort came under siege the soldiers there went on half rations and extra water was stockpiled, stored in empty 14-inch shell casings. Isolated, the fort withstood five months of continuous bombardment. This included attacks from land-based 9.5 inch (240 mm) super heavy howitzers, and from the air by Japanese dive bombers and high altitude bombers.

Despite all this the fort managed to hold out until May 1942. During this time the fort's defenders managed to inflict damage on several enemy landing craft and suppressed or destroyed many enemy artillery emplacements.

Fort Drum in the harbor of Manila Bay pitted by bombs following an aerial and surface barrage by Japanese and US forces.

But after all that time, ammunition was running low and their water supply was virtually exhausted. They had nearly used up all the oil that powered the electrical generators, and there was no realistic chance of help from reinforcements. Fort Drum was left with no other option but to surrender. Fort Drum was the last American unit to fall in the Philippines, and before they surrendered, they disabled the fort's 14-inch guns. The garrison's survivors were eventually shipped off to prison camps in Japan and had to wait until the end of the war to be liberated by Allied forces. Meanwhile, Manila and Fort Drum endured nearly three years of Japanese occupation. During that time, it would seem that the Japanese made no attempt to repair the fort's main guns. On October 1944, the Americans started to retake the Philippines. It came to a bloody climax with a particularly brutal and bloody month-long battle when the Americans fought for control of Manila during January 1945. But one place held out, and that was Fort Drum's Japanese garrison. Now the Americans were faced with the problem of what to do about Fort Drum, occupied by a fanatical and well stocked Japanese garrison. The Americans were well aware of the almost impregnable defensive capabilities of the fort and knew a conventional attack would be costly and probably ineffective.

The obvious solution was to lay siege to the island and wait for the Japanese to run out of supplies, much like the Japanese had done to the American garrison back in 1942. But as the fort's still operational 6-inch (152mm) guns could easily harass much-needed shipping coming in and out of the harbor, this was not an effective option. So, they took inspiration from a method used to clear the neighboring Fort Hughes a few days earlier. A Japanese force had been stubbornly entrenched in that former American fort as well. Fort Hughes had reinforced concrete walls 20 feet thick, so it had been decided to pump in a special mixture of fuel consisting of two parts diesel oil and one-part gasoline and set light to it with tracer bullets. Though gruesome, it proved highly effective—all the resisting Japanese soldiers perished in the ensuing fireball, with no American casualties. The same method was therefore used at Fort Drum. First there was a heavy aerial and naval bombardment on the fort. Then a Landing Ship Medium, an amphibious assault ship, approached the fort in one of its blind spots. The men aboard used an attached, specially modified bridge to gain access to the deck, or roof, of the fort. Engineers proceeded to pump a large amount of the diesel/gasoline mix down several of the fort's ventilation shafts. Then using timed fuses, they set the concoction alight. The landing, carrying out of the mission, and departure took only fifteen minutes. All the Japanese in the fort were killed and the fire in the fort burned for several days. It was not until five days later that the Americans could enter the fort and confirm there were no survivors.



Fort Drum as a cultural heritage property in the Philippines in 2010. Photo by Bayronnoel CC BY-SA 3.0

After the war, no attempt was made to reoccupy the fort by the Philippine military, as seacoast forts now seemed to be an outdated concept. Its massive guns were left to rust, and the burned-out interior was never repaired. Over the years Fort Drum has been the victim of looters illegally salvaging scrap metal from the site, as well as having squatters live there. It is a sad, but inevitable demise for a relic from a long-ago era.

John Redmond Presented with MMC of C Merit Medal



At the May 1st lunch Peter Moogk presented John Redmond, on right in picture, with the Military Collectors' Club of Canada Merit Medal with certificate. The award recognized John for his eight years of unpaid service as assistant curator, for his expertise in military matters and his work in conserving artifacts. He is also a member of the MCC of C. Congratulations John.

Vancouver Artillery Association Yearbook Updates

Artillery Day 2019 – The Vancouver Artillery Association will start up the museum collection and head out to cemeteries in the Lower Mainland to commemorate Gunners that have passed away over the years. RV at Bessborough Armoury in the AM (timings to be confirmed) Sunday 26 May. Confirm your attendance to president.vcrgunners@gmail.com

BC Military Gala 2019 <https://www.vancouvergunners.ca/gala-2019.html>

BC Heritage Awards for Yorke Island <https://www.vancouvergunners.ca/2019.html>

Another update to the Regimental Sergeants Major wall. Have you sponsored an RSM yet?
<https://www.vancouvergunners.ca/regimental-sergeants-major-project.html>

Keep those stories, calendar events and pictures coming! Contact Leon Jensen at president.vcrgunners@gmail.com

‘Support the Troops’ Offers and Discounts

Most of these require presentation of a military ID or CFOne card, see these websites: -

<http://www.vancouvergunners.ca/support-the-troops.html>

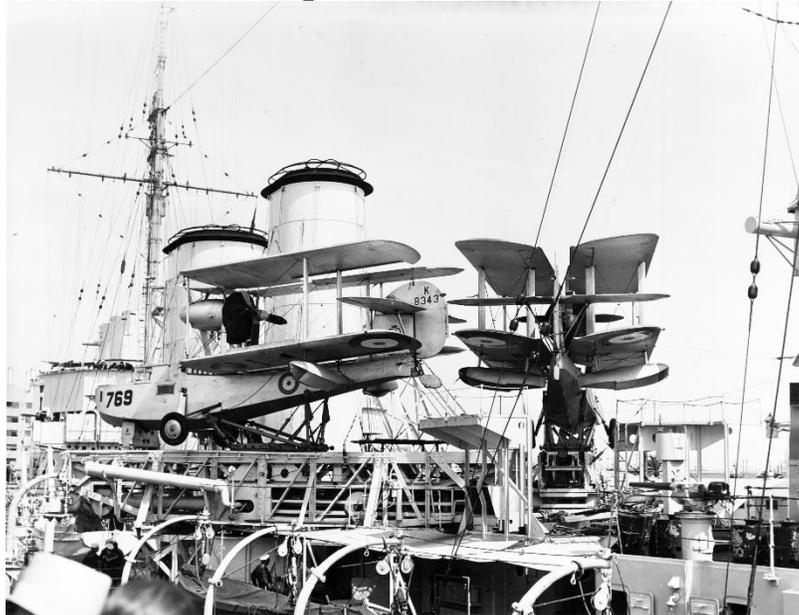
<https://cfappreciation.ca/everyday-discounts>

CAF Personnel Baggage Policies on Canadian Airlines

https://www.cmfmag.ca/get_away/caf-personnel-baggage-policies-on-canadian-airlines/

Who (or What) Is It?

Last Week: The Supermarine Walrus was a British single-engine amphibious



biplane reconnaissance aircraft designed by RJ Mitchell, first flown in 1933. The Walrus was designed for use as a fleet spotter to be catapult-launched from cruisers or battleships. The Walrus was later employed in many other roles, notably as a rescue aircraft for aircrew that had ditched in the sea. The Walrus continued in service throughout the Second World War, with the Fleet Air Arm (FAA), the RAF, RAAF, RNZN, and the RNZAF. It was the first British squadron-service aircraft to incorporate in one airframe a fully retractable main undercarriage,

completely enclosed crew accommodation and all-metal fuselage. The photo of the aircraft shown previously was taken on Sea Island in 1937 and is in the Vancouver Archives. (Note the badge of HMS Exeter on the tail). This photo, taken by the US Navy in the 1930s, shows the same aircraft on its catapult on HMS Exeter. It is Supermarine Walrus, serial K8343, code 769.

This Week: Hello animal lovers. We have had suggestions from the readership that he would appreciate a quiz that focuses on our furry friends, and here is one that should suit him to a tee. The furry friend in question is in the centre of the photo, should you need guidance. Please don't confuse the chap on the right with our furry buddies. However, his response to the weather, plus the dress of his comrade on the left, should help you a bit in locating our photo, as it seems to have been taken in a clime colder than summer in Kelowna. In fact, the operation from which this photo comes is also hinted somewhere else in the photo. I will leave that to the sharp-eyed younger readers: those in their 60s or 70s.



If you can guess the theatre in which this photo was taken, then you might be able to guess the nationality of the doggie who is so alertly attending to the camera. That, however, might come as a surprise to you. If I told you that he probably says 'wan-wan', rather than 'bow-wow', would that help? So, please tell us where and when the photo was taken. Who are these stalwart soldiers, and what of their poochie-pal? Our thanks go, by the way, to

MGen Stu McDonald for discovering this one. Answers may be sent by canine courier, or by electronic mail to the editor, Bob Mugford bob.mugford@outlook.com or the author, John Redmond johnd.redmond@telus.net Woof!

From the 'Punitary'

What kind of dog does a magician have? An Abracadrador.

Murphy's Other Laws

If you are good, you will be assigned all the work. If you are really good, you will get out of it.

Quotable Quotes

Graduation: A ceremony that marks the end of college study and the beginning of education.
Evan Esar

Invitation to Ft Rodd Hill event – 17 May 2019

Below is an invitation to an event at Fort Rodd Hill and Fisgard Lighthouse National Historic Sites on May 17th, recognizing two Hometown Heroes from British Columbia, as well as a commemoration of the 75th anniversary of D-Day and the Battle of Normandy. Please extend this invitation to your members and their families.

The Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, the Royal Canadian Navy Commander of Maritime Forces Pacific, as well as nearly 500 young students from the area will be among those taking part in this ceremony. Also on hand to pay tribute will be Second World War era military vehicles with re-enactors, a Royal Canadian Navy patrol frigate, and a flyover by a vintage aircraft.

The event will be held under a large canopy tent and will take place rain or shine.

Please RSVP no later than May 10, 2019.

The two Hometown Heroes honourees are:

Commander Trevor Cole Shuckburgh, RCN (ret'd)

Trevor Shuckburgh arrived in Victoria in 1940 to join the Navy as an Ordinary Seaman at age 17. He took part in Operation Neptune on D-Day aboard the frigate HMCS *Teme* and four days later survived a collision during a nighttime engagement with a U-boat when his ship was nearly cut in half by a friendly escort carrier. Two months before war's end as a Petty Officer aboard *Teme*, he earned a Commander-in-Chief Commendation for his actions in helping save the frigate from sinking when the 20 metre stern section was blown off during a torpedo attack. He retired from the Navy with the rank of Commander. He lives in Victoria.

Mrs. Alice Adams, WRCNS (ret'd)

A resident of Victoria, Alice Adams was one of the 50,000 Canadian women to serve in uniform during the Second World War. She joined the Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service and, as a "WREN," trained at Galt, Ontario, in 1942 joining the first class of Wireless Telegraphists (W/T). She became a member of the Canadian Naval Intelligence Service and was drafted to open a station at Coverdale,

N.B., which intercepted and recorded German naval messages to safeguard convoys. Adams then learned to transcribe Japanese coded messages and was posted to Victoria, B.C.

Hometown Heroes is an initiative of Parks Canada that honours ordinary citizens, both military and civilian, who contributed to Canada's wartime efforts. *We will remember them...*

Vous trouverez ci-dessus, une invitation à un événement le 17 mai aux lieux historiques nationaux Fort Rodd Hill et du Phare-de-Fisgard, soulignant deux Héros de chez nous de la Colombie-Britannique, ainsi qu'une commémoration du 75^e anniversaire du jour J et de la bataille de Normandie. Prière d'acheminer cette invitation à vos membres et leurs familles.

Le lieutenant-gouverneur de la Colombie-Britannique, le commandant des Forces maritimes du Pacifique de la Marine royale canadienne, ainsi que près de 500 jeunes étudiants de la région seront parmi ceux qui participeront à la cérémonie. Des véhicules militaires de la Seconde Guerre mondiale avec acteurs de reconstitution historique, une frégate de patrouille de la Marine royale canadienne et un survol d'un aéronef d'époque seront également sur place pour rendre hommage.

L'événement se tiendra sous un grand chapiteau et aura lieu beau temps mauvais temps.

Veillez confirmer votre présence avant le 10 mai 2019.

Les deux Héros de chez nous qui seront honorés sont :

Capitaine de frégate Trevor Cole Shuckburgh, MRC (à la retraite)

Trevor Shuckburgh est arrivé à Victoria en 1940 pour rejoindre la Marine en tant que matelot de 3e classe à l'âge de 17 ans. Il a participé à l'opération Neptune le jour J à bord de la frégate NCSM *Teme*. Quatre jours plus tard, il a survécu à une collision accidentelle lors d'un affrontement nocturne avec un sous-marin allemand lorsque son navire a été presque coupé en deux par un transporteur d'escorte britannique. Deux mois avant la fin de la guerre, en tant que Maître de 1re classe à bord du *Teme*, il a reçu une Mention élogieuse du commandant en chef à l'intention des unités pour avoir aidé à sauver la frégate du naufrage lorsque la section arrière de 20 mètres a explosé lors d'une attaque à la torpille. Il a pris sa retraite de la Marine avec le grade de Capitaine de frégate. Il vit à Victoria
Madame Alice Adams, SFMRC (à la retraite)

Résidente de Victoria, Alice Adams était l'une des 50 000 Canadiennes à servir en uniforme pendant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Elle s'est jointe au Service féminin de la Marine royale canadienne et, en tant que "WREN", a suivi une formation à Galt, en Ontario en 1942, rejoignant la première classe de télégraphistes sans fil (T/SF). Elle est devenue membre du Service canadien du renseignement naval et a été appelée à ouvrir une station à Coverdale, au Nouveau-Brunswick, qui a intercepté et enregistré des messages de la marine allemande afin de protéger les convois. Adams a ensuite appris à transcrire des messages codés en japonais et a été posté à Victoria, en Colombie-Britannique.

Héros de chez nous est une initiative de Parcs Canada qui rend hommage aux citoyens ordinaires, tant militaires que civils, qui ont contribué aux efforts du Canada en temps de guerre. Nous nous souviendrons d'eux...

National Commemorations
Parks Canada | Government of Canada

pc.commemorations.pc@canada.ca

www.parkscanada.gc.ca

Commémorations nationales
Parcs Canada | Gouvernement du Canada

pc.commemorations.pc@canada.ca

www.parcscanada.gc.ca



Gouvernement
du Canada

Government
of Canada

Canada

Parcs Canada – 450 000 km² de souvenirs / Parks Canada – 450 000 km² of memories



Invitation

Parks Canada Agency

cordially invites you to attend a ceremony
honouring those who fought in the
Battle of Normandy 75 years ago and our

L'agence Parcs Canada

a le plaisir de vous inviter à une cérémonie
pour rendre hommage à ceux qui ont participé
à la bataille de Normandie il y a 75 ans et les

Hometown Heroes:

Canadian men and women
in uniform

Héros de chez nous :

Canadiens et Canadiennes
en uniforme

Friday
17 May 2019

Fort Rodd Hill and Fisgard Lighthouse
National Historic Sites
603 Fort Rodd Hill Road
Victoria, BC V9C 2W8

vendredi
17 mai 2019

Lieux historiques nationaux
Fort Rodd Hill et du Phare-de-Fisgard
603, chemin Fort Rodd Hill
Victoria (C-B) V9C 2W8

Gates open at 9:30 a.m.
Ceremony starts at 10:30 a.m.
followed by a reception and
historic military programming

Ouverture des portes à 9 h 30
Début de la cérémonie à 10 h 30
suivie d'une réception et programmation
historique militaire

Dress:
Business attire, uniforms and medals

Code vestimentaire :
tenue de ville, uniformes et médailles

Please RSVP to pc.commemorations.pc@canada.ca
by Friday, 10 May

For questions: 819 420 9312

SVP confirmer votre présence avant le
vendredi 10 mai à pc.commemorations.pc@canada.ca

Pour toute question : 819 420 9312

Churchill Society Annual Banquet and Speaker – 22 May



Churchill Society of British Columbia

PATRON: RANDOLPH CHURCHILL

PRESENTS THE ANNUAL BANQUET:

Churchill, Walking with Destiny

with guest speaker, Andrew Roberts

Wednesday, May 22, 2019

Please join us on Wednesday, May 22, 2019 to welcome our guest speaker Andrew Roberts. He will address our Society on *Churchill, Walking with Destiny*.



Winston Churchill had a powerful lifelong sense that he was walking with Destiny. Where did he get that sense from? How did it affect the decisions he took? Drawing on a wealth of new sources, Andrew Roberts will answer these central questions about where Churchill drew his drive and inspiration.

Professor Andrew Roberts received a first class honours degree in Modern History at Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge, from where he is an honorary senior scholar and a Doctor of Philosophy (PhD). He is a Visiting Professor at the War Studies Department at King's College, London and the Lehrman Institute Lecturer at the New-York Historical Society.

He has written or edited nineteen books, including, *Churchill: Walking with Destiny*, *The Storm of War: A New History of the Second World War*, *Masters and Commanders: How Four Titans Won the War in the West, 1941-1945*, *Waterloo: Napoleon's Last Gamble* and *Napoleon: A Life*, winner of the Los Angeles Times Book Prize for biography and a finalist for the Plutarch Award. His books have been translated into 22 languages and he appears regularly on radio and television around the world. Based in London, he is an accomplished public speaker and has delivered the White House Lecture, as well as speaking at Oxford, Cambridge, Yale, Princeton and Stanford Universities, and at The British Academy, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Sandhurst, Shrivenham and the US Army War College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Date: Wednesday, May 22, 2019
Location: The Vancouver Club, 915 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B.C.
Time: Reception and Cash Bar starts at 5:45 pm, Dinner in Grand Ballroom at 7:00 pm
Cost: \$160 each for a Member of the Society, spouse, partner or an immediate family member
\$180 each for a non-Member (*includes wine with dinner*)

Please note the dress code is black tie or mess kit (or business suit and tie)

Please inform our Administrator, April Accola, of your attendance by email at aprilaccola@hotmail.com, by mailing the attached form, or online at www.winstonchurchillbc.org. I look forward to seeing you on May 22.

Ian E. Marshall, Secretary
Churchill Society of British Columbia

PATRON: RANDOLPH CHURCHILL

Churchill Society of BC Event Registration Reply Form

Wednesday, May 22, 2019

Name: _____ Phone#: _____

\$160 each for a Member of the Society, spouse, partner or an immediate family member

\$180 each for a Non-Member

I will attend I will be bringing a guest \$ _____ Cheque Enclosed

I am a member of the Vancouver Club and would prefer to have my account # _____ debited

GUESTS: Spouse Attending - Name: _____

Guest Name: _____

Special Meal Required Yes _____

I would like to reserve a table of 6 or 8 guests (Note: only few tables of 10 upon request)

(Please print names)

1. _____ 5. _____

2. _____ 6. _____

3. _____ 7. _____

4. _____ 8. _____

Please make your cheque payable to the ***Churchill Society of BC***

WE WOULD APPRECIATE CONFIRMATION OF YOUR ATTENDANCE BY May 15, 2019

NOTE: WE ARE NOT ABLE TO ACCEPT CANCELLATIONS WITH LESS THAN 48 HOURS NOTICE.

FAILURE TO GIVE SUCH NOTICE SHALL REQUIRE MEMBERS TO PAY THE COST OF THE EVENT. REGISTRATION CANNOT BE CONFIRMED UNTIL PAYMENT IS RECEIVED.

Email: aprilaccola@hotmail.com

Mailing Address: Churchill Society of BC, c/o 3550 Westmount Court, West Vancouver, BC V7V 3H1



*The Commanding Officer of 39 Combat Engineer Regiment
&
Regimental Sergeant Major*

- and -

*Officer Commanding of 6 Engineer Squadron
&
Squadron Sergeant Major*

Cordially invite you to our

2019 D-Day Mess Dinner

*To be held at the Lt Col J.P. Fell Armoury
1513 Forbes Avenue, North Vancouver*

On Saturday, the 8th of June 2019

Reception at 1800 hrs followed by dinner at 1900 hrs

Dress: Mess Dress or Black Tie

Tickets available by advance reservation and payment only – no walk-ins

Please RSVP by May 29, 2019 to Capt Chris Beneteau via email to: DDayDinner2019@gmail.com
and we ask that serving and retired members include their Regimental affiliation

If applicable, please indicate dietary restrictions with RSVP

Tariff \$85 per guest

Payment due by May 29, 2019 via e-transfer to DDayDinner2019@gmail.com or via cheque payable to
“6ES Combined Mess” delivered to 1513 Forbes Ave, North Vancouver, BC V7M 2Y4