



Van Arty Association and RUSI Van Members News April 19, 2022

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 your copy.

Newsletter online. 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 Poster section at end for details)

The 2022 Army Gala. CANCELLED. New Date:- May 6, 2023, at the Sheraton Wall Centre

Commemoration Cyprus 2024 – see posters

Apr 20 Wednesday 'Zoom' Lunch meeting
Apr 21 OP UNIFIER Web Event
Apr 22-23 Order of St George Investiture
Apr 27 Wednesday 'Zoom' Lunch meeting

The 15th Field 100th Anniversary Teahouse Mess Dinner

Hope all is well with you and yours.

Finally, the news we have been waiting for:

"Public Health Restrictions due to Covid-19 have been eased"

Note:- This does not apply to Armouries yet. The Army works to its own schedule, and we will announce here when the Armoury reopens.

Organized gatherings and events

Indoor or outdoor gatherings and events can happen at full capacity. Dancing is allowed.

- [Proof of vaccination](#) required for entry (12+)
- [Masks required](#) at indoor events, including when dancing

Upon receiving this update, the Teahouse Restaurant has confirmed they will offer full capacity for our event.

The 15th Field 100th Anniversary Teahouse Mess dinner has now been scheduled for

1800 for 1900hrs May 23 2022.

Please mark your calendars and plan accordingly. To purchase tickets or to confirm you have prepaid please contact HLCol Don Foster. email dgfoster60@gmail.com

Hope to see you on May 23, 2022.

Ubique,
Don Foster HLCol

Mess Update:- With the possibility of the Messes opening soon, we checked with Mrs Lum about her return as caterer. Unfortunately, she has decided to retire so we are looking for a new caterer for Mess events including Wednesday Lunches. Anyone know of any good candidates?

Foreign Affairs Minister Says CAF Need to be Better Equipped

Maan Alhmidi National Observer March 20, 2022



Foreign Affairs Minister Melanie Joly responds to questions in the Foyer of the House of Commons in Ottawa, on Tuesday, March 15, 2022.

File photo by The Canadian Press/Adrian Wyld

The Canadian Armed Forces should be better equipped to face new challenges in light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine, Foreign Affairs Minister Mélanie Joly said on Friday. Speaking at the University of Toronto's Munk School of Global Affairs and Public Policy, Joly said there are new challenges on the world

stage after Russian President Vladimir Putin decided to start a war against Ukraine. "It is important for our military to be better equipped. It is important because the world has changed. And we need to be able to face the new challenges," she said. We take stock of what Germany has done, which has increased its military and defense budget. And in that sense, I think that we need to work with the Armed Forces to make sure we are ready." Joly added that NATO and Canada are ready to face any further Russian aggression. "NATO has been making sure that we've reinforced the eastern flank," she said. "Canada has stepped up to the plate to make sure that we would be providing more forces and obviously this is a top priority for government." Finance Minister Chrystia Freeland has hinted that more money may be coming for the military in the upcoming federal budget.

Among NATO allies, the goal is to make defence spending equal to two per cent of the size of domestic economies. The latest figures from the alliance put Canada's defence spending at 1.39 per cent of the country's gross domestic product in 2021. The Russian invasion of Ukraine has unified western nations like never before and strengthened NATO's alliance, Joly said, adding that "there's nothing like having one villain" to unite against. "President (Vladimir) Putin sought to divide the West and exploit our differences, but we are more united than ever," she said.

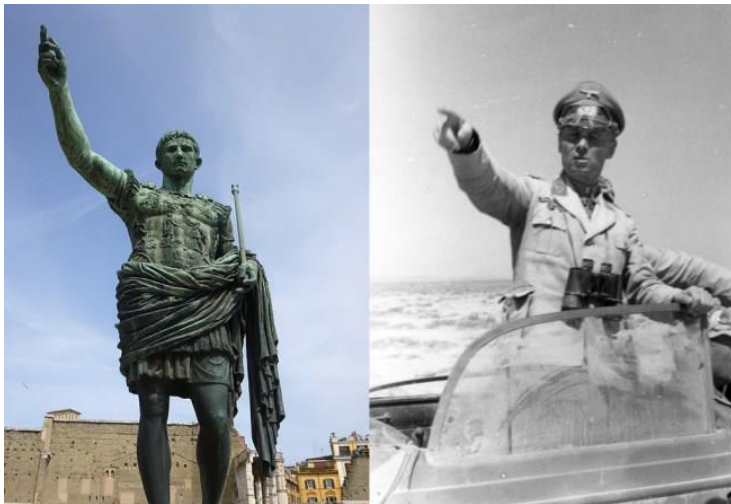
Canada is working with its allies in the G7 and NATO to send military equipment to Ukraine, Joly said. "It's important for ... Ukrainians to be able to defend themselves and to stop the bombing of civilians, but also it has an impact on the diplomatic side, because it is a way for Ukraine to be stronger at the negotiation table," she said.

Joly reiterated that the federal government is willing to bring in unlimited numbers of Ukrainian refugees and officials are looking at possible airlifts from neighbouring European countries to bring individuals to Canada. Canada is also helping eastern European countries hosting Ukrainian refugees, including Moldova, Romania and Poland, through its funding to the United Nations' agencies that are helping the refugees, Joly said. "We've provided \$200 million in terms of humanitarian aid. We're working with the UN, and its different agencies, including the UNHCR," she said. "Particular interest and support should be given to Moldova because it's one of the poorest countries of Europe." More than 3.5 million people have fled Ukraine so far during the 23-day Russian invasion.

Caesar & Rommel

How Two of History's Great Commanders Faced Similar Battlefield Challenges

"Both had a bias for aggressive action as represented in their pursuits against formidable enemies despite inhospitable environments, choked supply lines, and operational gambits that threatened ruin." Gregory Starace with Alexander Merrow. Warhistoryonline 8 Sept, 2020.



Julius Caesar and Erwin Rommel were separated by the ages but fought strikingly similar campaigns.
(Image source: Pikrepo and WikiMedia Commons)

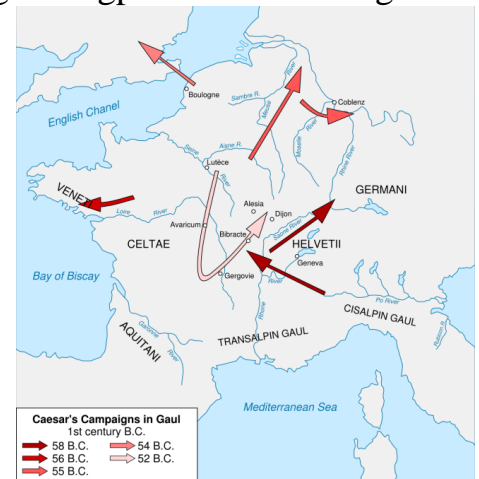
Gaius Julius Caesar and Field Marshal Erwin Rommel are firmly immortalized in the annals of warfare. Historians, students, and practitioners alike endlessly study their military exploits and contributions to tactics and the operational art of war. Each balanced

the requirements for supply and logistical support with the need for maneuver and combat to achieve operational success. And curiously, although living almost 2,000 years apart, these paragons of military prowess found themselves in parallel situations: operating at the very end of the supply line, they had to juggle the competing demands of facing an enemy army in the field, reducing an intervening enemy strongpoint while staving off logistical deprivation in a harsh and barren operating environment. A comparison of Caesar at Avaricum and Rommel at Tobruk reveals common operational complexities and comparable supply lines challenges. Both Caesar and Rommel had to contend with robust enemy-held strongpoints astride their lines of supply while ensuring their own tenuous supply lines. Failure to neutralize the former risked the latter – and threatened the objectives of their respective campaigns. Success, however, promised an infusion of supply bounty that would enable a continuation of their advances against the enemy

in the field. Both commanders executed similar gambits while contending with an enemy army in the field, and, interestingly, provoked in their enemies some internal command disagreements about whether they should garrison their respective intervening strongpoints. Examining each military case in turn will prove instructive.

(Image source: WikiMedia Commons)

Caesar in Gaul. Before Caesar initiated his military campaign against Vercingetorix, the supreme commander of a confederation of rebelling Gallic allies, he returned to Gaul from Italy, raised levies, and gathered his wintering legions and auxiliaries. Taking these forces, he traversed snow-covered mountain passes and entered the south of Gaul by heading north from Narbonese Gaul (southeastern France). He then followed the right bank of the River Saone to Andomatunum (modern Langres) and finally to Agedicum (modern Sens) in the territory of the Lingones. There he united with the bulk of his wintering army. A campaign in early 52 BC followed a U-shaped route in which Caesar headed south, crossed the Seine and Loire rivers, and pursued Vercingetorix's army besieging and capturing Vellaunodunum, Genabum, and Noviodunum along the way. As Vercingetorix retreated toward his seat of power in Gergovia, he engaged in a scorched earth campaign to attrite the Romans. As Caesar followed through the now barren wastelands, he encountered the enemy held *oppidum* (fortified town) of Avaricum (near modern-day Bourges, France). Vercingetorix sought to destroy Avaricum, the capital of the Bituriges, along with other cities vulnerable to Caesar's advance in order to deny the Romans refuge and sustenance during a winter campaign. The Bituriges complied with destroying their other smaller settlements, but they convinced Vercingetorix to spare Avaricum, their biggest, most defensible, and best fortified city in their territory. Avaricum benefited from naturally defensive topography in the form of a river and marsh that limited access to the town to one narrow approach.



The surrender of Vercingetorix.

(Image source: WikiMedia Commons)

For 25 days, Caesar besieged the robust and tenaciously defended *oppidum*, all the while contending with the threat of Vercingetorix's main force, who followed Caesar and encamped in an area protected by woods and marshes just 15 miles from Avaricum. While declining to seek a decisive engagement, Vercingetorix nevertheless waged a particularly effective campaign targeting Roman foraging parties. Caesar lamented how the enemy was ever observing his foraging parties and inflicting "severe loss" to the foragers who were both dispersed and at distance from their camps. Vercingetorix's attacks nearly brought Caesar's legions to their knees as they slowly suffered from supply strangulation. Risking the complete collapse of his army, Caesar and his legions nevertheless stoically and deliberately advanced the siege, overcame the defenses of Avaricum and took the Bituriges

capital. The captured bounty from the *oppidum* restored desperately needed food to a critically undersupplied army and lifted Roman morale. Ultimately, Caesar's success at Avaricum reset the chessboard and allowed him to continue his advance against Vercingetorix.

(Image source: *WikiMedia Commons*)



Rommel in North Africa

Lieutenant General Erwin Rommel was in a similar predicament to Caesar. He arrived in North Africa in February 1941 with advanced elements of the *Afrika Korps* (DAK) and additional Italian forces. The DAK's limited objective under Operation *Sonnenblume* was to buttress the crumbling Italian defense in Libya and defending the area around Tripolitania. Rommel, however, defied the orders of his nominal superior, General Rodolfo Graziani, in order to go on the attack against the British. He initiated a mobile armored offensive in Sirte and pursued the retreating British easterly along the Libyan coast hoping to ultimately conquer Egypt and the Suez Canal. The offensive halted on the Sollom Front, along the Libyan-Egyptian border, primarily due to the presence of the British stronghold of Tobruk, Libya. Like Caesar at Avaricum, Tobruk sat astride the Axis line of supply and had a garrison that could sortie out to cause disruptions. Tobruk was a well-stocked and well-provisioned port, the “strongest fortress in North Africa,” and was garrisoned by tenacious defenders who made use of an integrated and sophisticated defense in depth that maintained tactical standoff from the port of Tobruk. And British forces in Tobruk did not opt to remain in a passive defense. They sallied forth with raids targeting vulnerable positions held by the Axis besiegers. British air elements based within Tobruk, and Egypt also flew raids. More deliberately, the main British force in Egypt attempted several offensives to relieve Tobruk and push the Axis forces back through Libya. Rommel was stuck in the middle. Forced to repel these counter offensives and maintain a defensive line oriented on the main British forces in Egypt, he was unable to defeat the garrison at Tobruk. With an already burdened supply chain nearing collapse due to the added demands imposed by a spate of British attacks, Rommel conceded the 241-day siege early-December. By months' end, the *Afrika Korps* had withdrawn back to El Agheila, Libya (about halfway between Sirte and Tobruk).



Rommel's forces raced across North Africa making resupply a challenge and leaving enemy strong points in his wake.

(Image source: *German Federal Archive via WikiMedia Commons*)

The retreat did not last long. The British strongpoint had the potential to disrupt vulnerable and limited lines of Axis communication and supply. Tobruk's port facilities, moreover, remained an attractive target. In late-January 1942, Rommel was back on the offensive and was systematically re-capturing lost ground and punishing Britain's Western Desert Force (WDF) along the way. Towards the end of May, Rommel initiated Operation *Venezia* to

capture Tobruk. Armed with lessons from the first siege, his now experienced soldiers were facing defenses that were less robust and enemy troops who were less familiar with both the environment and each other. In just five days, Tobruk and its desperately needed bounty were in Axis hands, infusing vital provisions that enabled Rommel's further advance east. The Second Siege of Tobruk is also known as the Fall of Tobruk, testifying to Rommel's success.

Roman soldiers with marching packs.
(Image source: WikiMedia Commons)



Stretched Supply Lines The first and most obvious point of comparison is that both Caesar and Rommel embarked upon white-knuckled offensives where the operational tempo of the advance outpaced the flow of supply. Caesar operated deep within rebelling territory during the desolate winter. Vercingetorix, who was in retreat, encouraged Caesar's advance further away from his resources. The Gallic warlord burned villages and supplies, drove off livestock and activity harassed foraging parties with swarms of cavalry operating in the Roman rear area. Not only were Caesar's strategic supply lines from Rome severely limited, but he was operating inside rebelling territory during the winter. His legions were mostly reliant on foraging, spoils of victory, and accepting intermittent requisitions from tepid allies, the Boii and Aedui, whose commitment to the Roman cause was in question.



German soldiers share rations in the field.
(Image source: German Federal Archive via WikiMedia Commons)

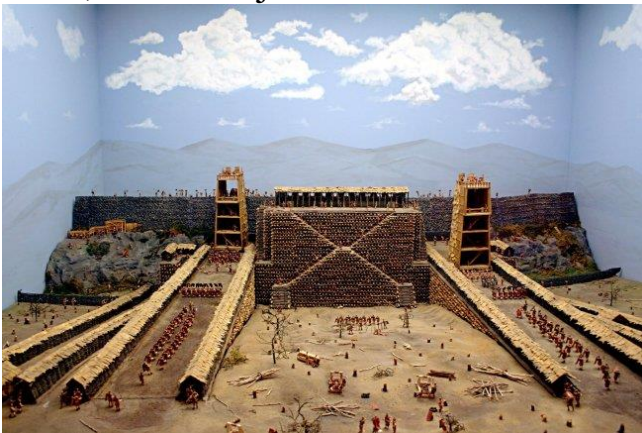
The largely barren North African landscape did not lend itself to forage, but the spoils of victory were greedily consumed by Rommel's mechanized and motorized forces. Interestingly, Rommel also suffered from lacklustre allies, as occasionally supplies from the Vichy French were reluctantly given and often short of the mark.[5] Rommel's strategic supply lines were comparably limited. Axis supply, which was largely dependent on seaborne shipments from Europe, faced disruption in the Mediterranean by Allied naval forces and air power. Insufficient port facilities in North Africa only exacerbated the situation, along with an absolute dearth of trucking assets. Roving British air patrols, always ready to attack supply columns, took an additional toll. The two commanders had different experiences, however, with perhaps the most fundamental resource of all: water. Caesar benefited from multiple rivers in Gaul and, in fact, made no mention of water in *The Gallic War*. Rommel, by contrast, routinely cited the challenges of obtaining sufficient water in North Africa in *The Rommel Papers*. This contrast notwithstanding, both Caesar and Rommel made almost all-or-nothing bids to invest an enemy strongpoint while on a tenuous supply tether.

(Image source: German Federal Archive
via Wikimedia Commons)



Facing Fire from Home. While Caesar had his detractors in Rome, Rommel was heavily criticized for his precarious supply situation. Field Marshall Erich von Manstein – who fought critical battles in the Soviet Union – insisted dismissively that Rommel “never worried about supplies.”

Manstein, it should be pointed out, admitted that he “never liked that man” and was fond of recreating Rommel’s failures, using matchboxes to represent the mechanized forces. Count Claus von Stauffenberg, the man who tried to kill Adolf Hitler on July 20, 1944, had similar reservations. He had been grievously wounded in North Africa on April 7, 1943, and subsequently recuperated in a field hospital in Germany. There, he complained to his brother, “We were always short of rations and often had to rely on [looted] British rations.” Colonel von Stauffenberg also recalled that supply from Germany was “terrible, unreliable,” adding that the lack of potable water, was a “major issue.”



Fortifications at Avaricum.

(Image source: Wikimedia Commons)

Entrenched Enemies. Both Caesar and Rommel found themselves between hostile armies in the field and enemy strongpoints. Since Caesar had been operating under supply duress, the cache of materiel within Avaricum was undoubtedly part of the objective when taking the *oppidum*. He certainly benefited from gaining it once the siege was

concluded. Equally important, however, Caesar realized that a continued pursuit of Vercingetorix would be exceedingly difficult if a well-supplied force within a fortified sanctuary was bypassed and allowed to operate with impunity in his rear area. Consequently, Caesar halted his advance to reduce Avaricum, temporarily allowing Vercingetorix’s main force a reprieve of pursuit. The breathing room offered Vercingetorix the opportunity to influence the siege via a second front of sorts, with which Caesar had to contend.

Rommel found himself in a similar predicament. His primary motivation for Tobruk was to secure a port closer to the Egyptian front that would enable follow up operations against the WDF (later the British Eighth Army). Capturing Tobruk shortened the supply route from 1,400 miles of desert roads (from Tripoli, Libya, to El Alamein, Egypt) to just 350 miles. Tobruk was thus intended to support Rommel’s eastern movement. Like Caesar, Rommel greatly benefitted from the supply hoard reaped when Tobruk finally fell. Additionally, Rommel saw the imprudence of leaving a bypassed strong point capable of bringing force to bear in his rear area as he advanced into Egypt. Thus, reducing Tobruk forced Rommel to maintain a second front against the main body of the WDF/British Eighth Army. Unlike Vercingetorix in Gaul, General Claude Auchinleck of the

British Eighth Army in North Africa did not seek to harass and attrite Rommel; he sought to break the siege via three deliberate military operations. And during the winter of 1941/1942, the British temporarily achieved a reprieve for Tobruk during the third of these, Operation Crusader.

Commonwealth forces dug in at Tobruk.
(Image source: Wikimedia Commons)



What is interesting about both sieges is that the high command and operational commanders of the respective besieged forces differed on whether the strongpoint should be maintained or abandoned. Vercingetorix wanted to raze Avericum like the other Biturgies cities and provoke Caesar to follow him deeper into the denuded lands of central Gaul. Against his better judgment, he conceded to the leaders of Bituriges to maintain the *oppidum*. The British also disagreed about how to defend Tobruk. Auchinleck, like Vercingetorix, saw little point in defending the stronghold for a second time, yet Prime Minister Winston Churchill ambiguously, yet successfully, communicated that Tobruk must be maintained as a symbol of national pride.

Conclusion. Both Caesar and Rommel had a bias for aggressive action as represented in their pursuits against formidable enemies despite inhospitable environments, choked supply lines, and operational gambits that threatened ruin. They recognized that temporarily shifting focus to investing a secondary force within an intervening strongpoint eased the challenges caused by attenuated supply lines in a supply challenged operating environment. In shifting focus and conducting a deliberate siege, as opposed to bypassing the strongpoint, Caesar and Rommel ensured they had the requisite supply resources, via secured supply lines and captured bounty, and also the requisite combat power, since they did not have to contain the force within the strongpoint or use it to protect at-risk supply lines. They could continue the offense against their primary opponent's field army. Likely through a combination of leadership, tactical savvy, and well-trained, disciplined, and highly motivated troops – and a small serving of luck – both flirted with disaster, reduced the threat to their advance, and came out the better. Caesar's follow up pursuit against Vercingetorix was ultimately successful. Rommel, similarly, delivered a punishing blow against the British Eighth Army at the Battle of Mersa Matruh, though he ultimately outpaced the temporary supply advantage he held as he aggressively pursued fleeing British forces deeper into Egypt. Lastly, both men both Caesar and Rommel made risky all-or-nothing bids to invest an enemy strongpoint while on a tenuous supply tether, and ultimately won their gambles, helping cement their public reputations as great commanders.

Vancouver Artillery Association Yearbook Updates

OP UNIFIER Presentation

The RCA Association has another web event schedule for 21 April at 1600 Hrs. Register through the website <https://rca-arc.org/> After the presentation there will be some social time to mingle on Zoom with Gunners from other parts of Canada.

The Lost Website

I was wandering the internet on a Sunday evening and came across the <http://www.15thfieldregiment.ca/> website. It does not appear to have been updated in the last 5 years. Does anyone know who the owner is? <https://www.vancouvergunners.ca/lost-website.html>

On the Road again

Your web host is heading out on another roadtrip. Stay tuned for any Artillery items found along the way.

With the relaxing of provincial COVID restrictions, we have been given permission to work on administratively in the museum on Wednesdays with a small crew. The Museum is still not open for visitors yet but we'll keep you posted and we'll try and link up the VAA Virtual Lunch from that location at Noon PDT - <https://zoom.us/j/710845848> . Remember – Stay healthy and stay safe!

Who (or What) Is It?

Last Week: Springer Remote-Controlled Demolition Vehicle - Length-3m Height-1.20m



**Weight-1,550 kg Engine-36hp Opel Olympia 4-cylinder
Speed-60 km/h Range-200km Armament-330kg
Explosive Device Crew 1: Driver Armour Front: 10mm
Sides: 9mm Roof: 8mm Bottom: 8mm**

The Springer, officially the Mittlerer Ladungsträger Springer, Sd.Kfz.304 was a German controlled-demolition vehicle used by the Wehrmacht in the last years of World War II. It was built on the chassis of the Sd.Kfz. 2 Kleines Kettenkrad light tractor, also built by NSU. Aside from the body, the drive train, engine, parts of the transmission, and the running gear were all shared between the Springer and the Kettenkrad. The Springer featured six staggered non-powered road wheels on either side, and larger drive-train wheel at the front. The Opel Olympia engine was located at the foremost section of the chassis, with the driver position at the rear. The Springer's only objective was to transport a 330kg explosive charge to a specific location. Unlike the smaller Goliath, however, the Springer was far too large to be delivered to the battle by truck.

Allied technicians excavating a captured Springer from a destroyed building.



For its initial transport, the driver would manually control the vehicle from behind the collapsible rear shield. When in range of the target, the driver would debark, fold down the shield, and continue to guide the Springer to its target via radio equipment. The driver would be safely out of range when the Springer's charge detonated. The Springer, however, was unrecoverable. The Springer entered service in 1945. Much like the other remote-control demotion vehicles, the

Springer was a flawed concept. It was far too expensive for a one-time use, and it was not very reliable. The Springer saw only limited service in the last months of World War II.

This Week: We move to the deep blue sea this week, with an apology to our Jolly Jack Tars that we don't feature their kit enough. It is hoped that we can change that situation in the future, should the vast photo archives hidden deep below HMCS Discovery be found again. These were sealed away by an irate, anti-unification naval chap, Commodore "Salty" Beans, who then proceeded to suddenly pass away before he could tell anyone where the chamber was. Apparently, this happened while he was watching Paul Hellyer being interviewed on the TV.



Our subject this week didn't see the unification of his service; he saw it entirely disappear. Well, almost, as some of it continued on after the demise of the main body. There was a small, but significant change to the insignia worn by our lad and his mates, followed much later by a more significant change. Fortunately for his countrymen (no women members then, we think), lovers of the briny deep, there was a resurrection of the element a few years later. Unfortunately for several hundred of his cohort, they did not make it to that stage, being killed in the performance of their duties, not in action, but still as a result of war.

So, who is this naval man? What did he command, and how did this unit start and end? What was their mission? What part of their insignia disappeared? If you know, please tell us. Contact the editor, Bob Mugford (bob.mugford@gmail.com), or the author, John Redmond (johnd._redmond@telus.net). Happy sailing.

From the 'Punitary'

What is a shark's favourite game? Swallow the leader.

Murphy's Other Laws

A "sucking chest wound" is nature's way of telling you to slow down.

Quotable Quotes

Never retreat. Never explain. Get it done and let them howl. - *Benjamin Jowett*

Wednesday Digital Video Lunch

No need to worry about COVID-19 when you go digital. Pop into our video lunch **at noon** on Wednesdays and say hi. All you need is a laptop, tablet or smartphone. These sessions are being hosted by the Vancouver Artillery Association and are **open to all – especially those who attended our Wednesday lunches.** Join us to check up on your old lunch buddies.

<https://zoom.us/j/710845848>

Password:- Ubique



Zoom is the leader in modern enterprise video communications, with an easy, reliable cloud platform for video and audio conferencing, chat, and webinars across mobile, desktop, and room systems. Zoom Rooms is the original software-based conference room solution used around the world in board, conference, huddle, and training rooms, as well as executive offices and classrooms. Founded in 2011, Zoom helps businesses and organizations bring their teams together in a frictionless environment to get more done.

Zoom is a publicly traded company headquartered in San Jose, CA.

[Join our Cloud HD Video Meeting now](#)

Use the link above on your computer Zoom program or dial in on your phone:
(778) 907 2071 Meeting ID: 710 845 848

Invite 2 friends! We have room for 100! See you on Wednesdays at noon. Bring your own lunch and beverage of choice.

OP UNIFIER Web Event - Register Now

The **RCA Association** proudly invites you to register for our next Web event to be held on **21 April 2022 at 7pm ET.**

Op UNIFIER – Canada’s Defence and Security Mission in the Ukraine

Our guests **Commanding Officer 2nd Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel S.A. Heer, MSM CD and Major Scott Hawke** will focus on Op UNIFIER through rotations 10 and 11 covering some of the challenges and successes prior to recent invasion of Russia.

Canada’s contribution to the defense and security mission in the Ukraine since the first boots were on the ground (September 2015) have been well received by the host nation. Training together has presented many opportunities to learn from each other with strong emphasis on the Rotational Training Brigades (RTBs) prior to deploying to the Joint Forces Area (JFO) and Canadian assistance in positive NATO accreditation.

You won't want to miss this event!

► **Stay with us after the main event for some time to reconnect with old friends.**

Register now!

L’Association de l’ARC vous invite à vous inscrire à un événement Web **qui aura lieu le 21 avril 2022 à 19 h (HE).**

Op UNIFIER – Mission de défense et de sécurité du Canada en Ukraine

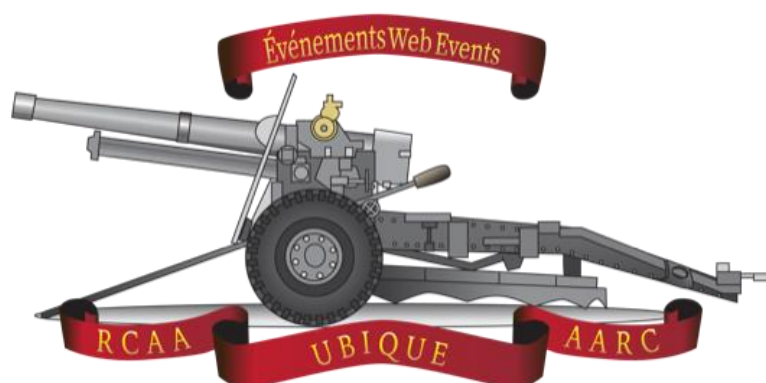
Nos invités, **la commandante du 2e Régiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, la lieutenant-colonelle S.A. Heer, MSM CD et le major Scott Hawke** se concentreront sur l’Op UNIFIER à travers les rotations 10 et 11 couvrant certains des défis et des succès avant la récente invasion de la Russie.

La contribution du Canada à la mission de défense et de sécurité en Ukraine depuis les premiers déploiements sur le terrain (septembre 2015) a été bien accueillie par le pays hôte. S’entraîner ensemble a présenté de nombreuses occasions d’apprendre les uns des autres, en mettant fortement l’accent sur les brigades d’entraînement par rotation (BER) avant le déploiement dans la zone de forces interarmées (OFI) et l’aide canadienne en accréditation positive de l’OTAN.

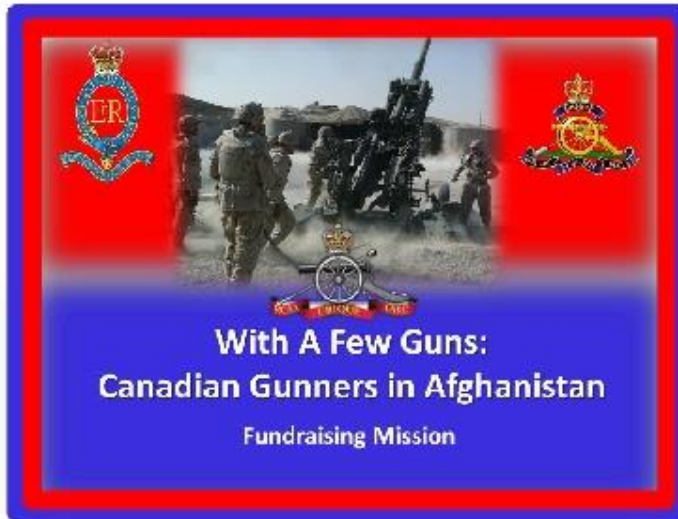
Ne manquez pas cet événement !

► **Restez avec nous après l’événement principal pour renouer avec de vieux amis.**

Inscrivez-vous dès maintenant!



“With a Few Guns” Calling For Support! Donate Now!



With a Few Guns will be an accounting of the contribution Canadian Gunners made to operations in Afghanistan from initial deployment in 2002 until withdrawal in March 2014. The book will not be an “official history” but will tell the story of the approximately 3,000 Gunners who served in Afghanistan, Regular Force and Reserves, in any and all positions, in any and all functions, as well as the stories of commanders and supported arms, and Gunner families.

We have three accomplished and exceptional authors:

Lieutenant-Colonel (Retired) Brian Reid

Colonel (Retired) Wolf Riedel

Mr. Mark Zuehlke

We are launching this fundraising initiative to cover expenses and get the book published, while keeping the price affordable. *With a Few Guns* is being written with the backing of the RCA Association, and all donations will be eligible for a tax receipt. Any monies donated in excess of what is needed will remain with the RCAA for support to the causes as espoused by the RCAA.

Our MISSION is to raise \$75,000 (+)

Questions may be directed to: WithAFewGuns@gmail.com

To Donate:

Go to: <https://rca-arc.org/>

Scroll down to: **Donate**

Go to : The Royal Canadian Artillery Association

Then donate to: RCAA Donation "With a Few Guns"

The 15th Field 100th Anniversary Teahouse Mess Dinner



15th Field Artillery Regiment (RCA) Centennial Celebration Dinner

Monday 23 May 2022
18:00 for 19:00 hours

at

The Teahouse in Stanley Park
7501 Stanley Park Drive
\$150.00

RSVP to dgfooster60@gmail.com



Major General Albert Bruce Matthews, CBE, DSO, ED
Colonel Commandant of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery
Unveils the original commemorative plaque on
16 October, 1966 at Ferguson Point

Timings

18:00 – Guests arrive
18:15 – Plaque unveiling
18:30 – 105mm Howitzer salute
18:45 - Presentations
19:00 - Dinner



Photograph showing a group of men at unveiling of Memorial at Ferguson Point in Oct 1966. Pictured (L-R): Warrant Officer Class II R. Guttridge, Lance Bombardier Elboim, [unidentified], [unidentified], Brigadier R.T. Dumoulin, Lieutenant Colonel N.D. Elsdon, Lieutenant Colonel A.M. McGavin, General Sir Charles Loewen, Lieutenant Colonel W.S. Jackson, Major General A.B. Matthews, Lieutenant Colonel G.F. Blythe, Colonel G.M. Platt, Lance Bombardier D. Davidson, Sargeant R. Thompson, [unidentified], Warrant Officer Class I P. Smith.

Commemoration Cyprus 2024



Commemoration Chypre 2024



Commemoration Cyprus 2024



Mission

...commémorer la contribution du Canada à la mission de l'ONU à Chypre à l'occasion du 50e anniversaire de la guerre de 1974.
...commemorate Canada's contribution to the UN mission in Cyprus on the 50th anniversary of the 1974 war.



WHAT - Cyprus 2024 Pilgrimage.

GOAL - to capture the history and stories from those who served in Cyprus with emphasis on the actions that took place during the 1974 war, **A FORGOTTEN WAR.**

WHEN - November 2024.

WHO - All Cyprus and Canadian Airborne Regiment Veterans and family members.

WHERE - Nicosia Cyprus, lodged at the Hilton Hotel.

COST - Pay as you go trip with individual costs in the \$5000 to 6000 range. Costs covered will include airfare, hotel with breakfast and expenses such as transportation.

TRAVEL - Will be arranged by professional travel agents, with pre and post tour travel options available.

PROGRAM - Seven days: three days of battlefield tours, three days of excursions, and one day of Remembrance.

FURTHER INFORMATION AND UPDATES ARE AVAILABLE BY JOINING THE CYPRUS 2024 FACEBOOK GROUP [Cyprus2024 | Facebook](#)

QUOI - Pèlerinage à Chypre 2024.

OBJECTIF - capturer l'histoire et les récits de ceux qui ont servi à Chypre en mettant l'accent sur les actions qui ont eu lieu là pendant la guerre de 1974, **UNE GUERRE OUBLIÉE.**

QUAND - Novembre 2024.

QUI - Tous les vétérans de Chypre, du Régiment aéroporté canadien et les membres de leurs familles.

OÙ - Nicosie Chypre, logés à l'hôtel Hilton.

COÛT - Voyage à la carte avec des coûts individuels inclus, environ \$5000 et 6000. Les coûts comprendront le billet d'avion, l'hôtel avec petit-déjeuner et les dépenses telles que le transport.

VOYAGE - Sera organisé par des agents de voyage professionnels, avec options de voyage avant et après la réunion.

PROGRAMME - Sept jours: trois jours de visites du champ de bataille, trois jours d'excursions et une journée du Souvenir.

PLUS D'INFORMATIONS ET MISES À JOUR SONT DISPONIBLES EN REJOIGNANT LE GROUPE FACEBOOK CYPRUS 2024 [Cyprus2024 | Facebook](#)



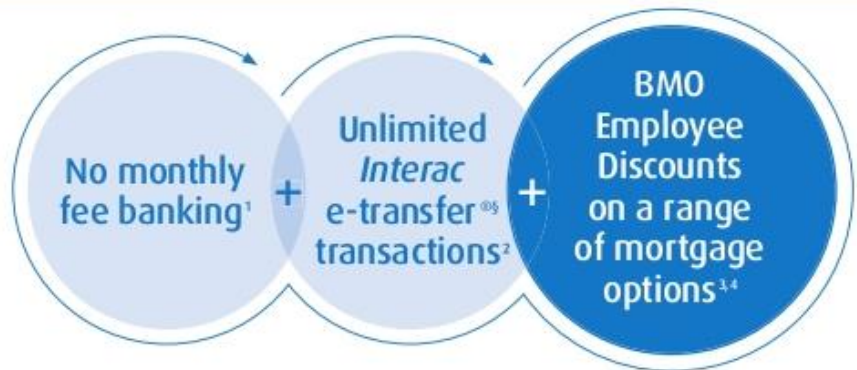
Bank of Montreal

The official bank of the Defence Community

Our strategy is simple –
Do more for you.



BMO is proud to be the official bank of the **Canadian Defence Community**, and to provide exclusive offers to you.



Mortgages

- BMO employee discounts on a wide range of mortgage options^{3,4}
- Flexibility to move or break your mortgage through the Integrated Relocation Program⁵
- 130-day mortgage rate guarantee – the longest of any major bank in Canada⁶



Bank Accounts

- Save money with a Performance Plan chequing account with no monthly fees¹
- Unlimited *Interac* e-transfer⁰⁵ transactions²
- OnGuard⁰⁸ Identity Theft Protection Service at no charge^{7,8}
- Keep the same accounts no matter how many times you relocate
- Access to CreditView⁰⁹ – the free, instant way to get your credit score⁹



Lines of Credit

- BMO employee discounts on unsecured and secured personal lines of credit³
- Student line of credit with preferential pricing and flexibility¹⁰

Credit Cards



- Choose the BMO Support Our Troops CashBack⁰¹¹ or AIR MILES⁰¹² MasterCard⁰¹³
- No annual fee¹¹
- Support Canadian Forces Morale and Welfare Services with every purchase you make
- Visit bmo.com/sot to find out about the welcome offers

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the Canadian Defence Community Banking (CDCB) Program?

BMO and Canadian Forces Morale and Welfare Services have teamed up to offer the CDCB Program to eligible members of the defence community and their families.

Who is eligible for the CDCB Program?

Program benefits are exclusive to regular force personnel, reserves, recruits, military families, Veterans and retirees, as well as Department of National Defence (DND) and Staff of the Non-Public Funds civilian personnel, the RCMP and the Canadian Coast Guard.

Can BMO help me if I am relocated or deployed?

One way BMO can help is by covering your prepayment charges when you are relocated or deployed through the Integrated Relocation Program, and have to move or break your mortgage.

How does Canadian Forces Morale and Welfare Services (CFMWS) get funded by the BMO Support Our Troops MasterCard[®] program?

BMO pays royalties to CFMWS each quarter. CFMWS uses the royalties to fund the Support Our Troops National Summer Camp Programs and more.

How can I get help with home financing?

Visit a branch, find a Mortgage Specialist at mortgagelocator.bmo.com or call 1-866-548-7490 or collect from overseas at 514-877-7738 to get help with home financing.

How much can I save in bank fees with the CDCB Performance Plan Chequing Account?

You can save \$191 each year in monthly plan fee, \$120 each year with 5 non-BMO ATM withdrawals included each month, and \$155 each year in Identity Theft Protection at no charge.¹²

How can I contact BMO to learn more about the CDCB Program?

- Visit any BMO branch
- Call 1-866-548-7490
- International customers can call collect at 514-877-7738
- Find us on Social Media

Visit us in branch or at bmo.com/cdcb to learn more.



Scan the QR code to get more information.



¹²The monthly Performance Plan fee is waived. You are responsible for all transaction, service and product fees not included for free in your Bank Plan. ¹The monthly Plan fee may still apply. Other transaction fees may apply if you have a Bank Plan that does not include unlimited everyday banking transactions. A cancellation fee may still apply when you cancel the transaction. ²Interac e-transfer[®] transactions are subject to maximum transfer dollar amounts. ³Applications to qualify for the CDCB special rates on 5-year fixed and 5-year variable rate mortgage, you must have a Canadian Dollar Primary Chequing Account (Chequing Account) with a CDCB Performance or Premium Plan; and set up the Chequing Account as the funding account for the BMO Mortgage; and have one (1) recurring direct deposit into the Chequing Account. ⁴Some conditions may apply. ⁵We guarantee your interest rate for the selected fixed rate mortgage type and term for up to 130 days from the rate guarantee start date. If the mortgage is not funded within the 130-day period, the interest rate guarantee expires. ⁶Applicable to residential mortgages only and subject to Bank of Montreal standard lending criteria for residential properties. Longest rate guarantee of any major bank as of November 18, 2020. ⁷Plan, transaction, service and product fees may still apply. ⁸You're eligible for OnGuard[™] if you are a BMO customer who has a lead account¹³ with one of the following Bank Plans: Performance Plan, Premium Plan, Platinum Plan or Employee Plan. In addition, to qualify for OnGuard, you must be a Canadian resident who has reached the age of majority for your province or territory, and you must be registered for BMO Online Banking and/or Mobile Banking and you must have a valid email address on your BMO profile and your lead account must be in good standing. Customers with an eligible Bank Plan with the Kids or Teens discounted banking program do not qualify for OnGuard. All accountholders of a lead account with an eligible Bank Plan qualify for OnGuard[™] provided they meet the above-eligibility requirements. If you switch your lead account to an ineligible Bank Plan, then you will no longer qualify for the OnGuard[™] service. ⁹The lead account is the one you designate to pay any fees required by your Bank Plan, for example, your monthly Plan fees and transaction fees. ¹⁰OnGuard[™] retail value is \$155.88 annually (charged at \$12.99 per month). ¹¹OnGuard[™] is provided by Sigma Loyalty Group and Intersections Inc. Sigma Loyalty Group and Intersections Inc. Terms and conditions can be found at www.bmo.com/onguard/SIGconditions. ¹²CreditView[™] is a service provided to you by TransUnion. Using this service does not impact your credit score. This service is being made available to you as a customer of BMO ("Bank of Montreal") at no additional charge. ¹³You must be a Canadian citizen or landed immigrant enrolled in a Canadian or non-Canadian post-secondary school or university. Co-signer may be required. Subject to credit availability and verification of identity. ¹⁴Ongoing interest rates, interest-free grace period, annual fees and all other applicable fees are subject to change. Cash advances include balance transfers, cash-like transactions and Mastercard cheques. Visit your branch, call the Customer Contact Centre at 1-800-263-2263, or visit bmo.com/rates-fees for current rates and fees. ¹⁵The monthly Performance Plan fee is waived. You are responsible for all transaction, service and product fees not included in the Performance Plan. Some non-BMO ATMs may charge you a convenience fee. The convenience fee is not a BMO fee and is added to the total amount of your withdrawal. You are responsible for the convenience fee that may be applied to your transaction.

¹⁶Registered trademark of Bank of Montreal. ¹⁷Interac e-transfer is a registered trademark of Interac Inc. ¹⁸OnGuard is a service of Sigma Loyalty Group. OnGuard[™] is a trademark of Sigma Loyalty Group Inc. Identity Guard[™] is a registered trademark of Intersections Inc. ¹⁹CreditView is a trademark of TransUnion LLC. ²⁰MasterCard is a registered trademark, and the circles design is a trademark of Mastercard International Incorporated. Used under license.