



Van Arty Association and RUSI Van Members News 4 Oct 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

2022 BoM - CDCB Customer Appreciation Contest – see end of poster section

Commemoration Cyprus 2024 – see posters

Oct 05 Wed 'Zoom' meeting-

Oct 12 Wed 'Zoom' meeting-

Oct 14-15 RCA Association AGM

Oct 19 Wed 'Zoom' meeting-

RUSI(NS) Distinguished Speaker - *Human Smuggling and Human Trafficking*

Oct 26 Wed 'Zoom' meeting-

The Triumph of Democracy Literary Contest

Attached as a separate PDF to the VAA and RUSI Van News email message is an invitation From the **BC Veterans Commemorative Association** to serving members or Veterans. If you have any children in Grades 7 to 12, they are invited to write essays on their interests for a free and just society, democracy, remembrance and Canada's continued role in defending these freedoms and submit them to the **BCVCA** for review.

Two \$1,000 scholarships are available, one for 7-9 and the other 10-12. Presented by BC Veterans Commemorative Association. For further information and application form see the pdf document in the email that accompanied this newsletter.

Deadline for submissions is Nov 11, 2022.

RUSI(NS) Distinguished Speaker – 19 October 2022

CBSA's perspective on Human Smuggling and Human Trafficking.

The Royal United Services Institute of Nova Scotia extends an invitation to presentations Wednesday, 19 October by Joe McGuinty and Ghislain Saulnier, Canada Border Services Agency, titled "CBSA's perspective on Human Smuggling and Human Trafficking." Their bios are attached. The speakers will share what is human smuggling and human trafficking, what is the difference and what are the Agency's legislative authorities. The event will start at 1 pm Atlantic time, Wednesday, 19 October, then be followed by Q&A and finish by 3 pm Atlantic time.

Registration is required. There is no fee to attend this event. To register, email RUSINovaScotia@gmail.com by close-of-business Sunday, 16 October. As the subject line for your registration email, put: RUSI(NS) Distinguished Speakers 19 October 2022 Registration. In addition to your name, please provide your organization (association, company or unit). Participation is limited and later registrants may have to be put on a waiting list. If after registering your availability changes and you are no longer able to attend, please advise RUSI(NS) as soon as possible so your spot can be re-assigned.

The event will be done by Zoom. Instructions will be emailed to registrants by end Monday, 17 October. If you have not received them by end-of-day 17 October, please check your spam folder and, if necessary, email RUSI(NS). RUSI(NS) events may be cancelled at short notice. Email RUSI(NS) if there is a question about an event occurring.

More Problems Emerge with New Canadian Military Machine Guns

David Pugliese, Ottawa Citizen – 26 Sept 2022



A C6 machine-gun in use by a member of Canada's Armed Forces.

© Provided by Ottawa Citizen

The Canadian military is dealing with additional problems affecting its brand new machine-guns being built by Colt Canada. The weapons are part of a \$120-million deal with the firm in Kitchener, Ont, to build new C6A1 general purpose machine-guns. But the guns, based on a proven design in service with militaries in more than 80 nations, have faced a series of problems with defective parts and other technical issues, this newspaper reported last year. Additional problems have now been identified and repairs will be done over the coming months, confirmed National Defence spokesperson Dan Le Bouthillier. "We continue to work closely with Colt Canada, who are covering all costs related to the repair of these issues," he said. In August 2021, military sources

alerted this newspaper to problems with the new C6 guns, which resulted in 342 defective weapons being returned to Colt Canada for repair. But during the repairs on those weapons additional problems were found, Le Bouthillier said. He noted that a part called a feed channel was built slightly out of specification, causing some weapons to perform inadequately during live-firing testing. Colt Canada has now provided the Canadian Forces with new parts and military weapons technicians will conduct the repairs over the coming months, Le Bouthillier said. A little more than 1,000 guns will need to be repaired.

In addition, a weapons technician at Canadian Forces Base Petawawa reported loose pins on seven of 18 newly delivered machine-guns, Le Bouthillier said. Colt Canada's supplier "contained all defective material and they are now inspecting the assembly as part of their ongoing (quality assurance) processes," he added. Colt Canada did not respond to a request for comment. In July 2017, then-defence minister Harjit Sajjan announced that the federal government would purchase 1,148 new C6A1 FLEX general purpose machine-guns from Colt Canada. The contract was worth \$32 million. In January 2020, the Liberal government announced it was going to spend \$97 million buying another batch of the C6A1s, some of which will be installed on armoured vehicles. In announcing the original contract, Sajjan said the new guns would improve the Canadian Army's operational capability and would "help provide an advantage over potential adversaries." In total, the military has ordered 4,774 guns. So far, 3,331 guns have been delivered, of which 2,252 are in the field.

National Defence noted that both Canadian Army leaders and the defence department's procurement chief, Troy Crosby, believe the contract with Colt is providing value for tax dollars despite the ongoing problems. That is because "these issues are being fixed at no additional cost," the department noted. Colt Canada's Czech parent firm, the Ceska Zbrojovka Group (CZG), noted in a statement in August 2021 that "Colt Canada is working closely with the Government of Canada to address any technical issues identified with some of the machine-guns it has delivered to the Canadian Armed Forces." The C6 machine-gun is to be carried by soldiers and mounted on to some Canadian Forces vehicles. The new guns replace older C6s that were purchased more than 30 years ago. First deliveries of the guns began in December 2020 with final deliveries expected in March 2024, which is a delayed date due to supply chain issues, Le Bouthillier said. The contract for the new guns was awarded to Colt Canada without competition under a federal government program to support Canada's ability to produce military small arms domestically. Colt Canada has been deemed the country's Small Arms Strategic Source and Centre of Excellence by the federal government.

Naviguissing - A Thing of the Past

"Today, a lazy sailor is sometimes said to be swinging the lead ..."

Mark Nelson, CPO2 (Retd) Lookout Magazine Aug 31, 2022

When a ship travels the seven seas, it racks up sea miles, a distance measured in nautical miles. A nautical mile is exactly 6,076 feet. For simplicity's sake, sailors say it is 6,000 feet or 2,000 yards. An important nautical measurement is a cable, which is one-tenth of a nautical mile, or 200 yards. In the Stan Rogers classic sea shanty *Barrett's Privateers*, an unofficial anthem for

many Canadian sailors, the Antelope chased an American ship until ‘at length they stood two cables away’. Unfortunately, 400 yards seemed to be the operational range of an American cannon, resulting in disaster for the Antelope.

The person who knows the distance the ship has travelled is the Navigating Officer, abbreviated Nav O, and informally known as the navigator. It wasn’t long ago that we kindly referred to this person as the naviguesser since the ship’s position was based on a series of best guesses, comprised of dead reckoning. Dead reckoning is a method of determining a vessel’s current position by combining the last known position with the vessel’s speed, elapsed time, and course steered. Originally, dead was spelled ‘ded,’ for ‘deduced.’ Dead reckoning a ship’s position is now a thing of the past, as every HMC ship is fitted with GPS-enabled computer-based navigation systems and electronic charts. Other navigational fixes encompassed cocked hats, a flawed navigational fix comprised of three bearing lines that do not meet, and the occasional basket of eggs, an astronomical fix consisting of a collection of circles, occurring when the sun is directly overhead.

As harbour bottoms may shift with the currents over time, sailors must know the depth of the water below the hull. It is measured with an echo sounder that broadcasts a sound wave and measures the current in meters, feet or fathoms, a fathom being six feet. Before echo sounders, however, a member of the ship’s crew would lower a hand lead line, a slender line with a lead weight, to measure the depth of the water below the ship. When the lead weight struck the bottom, markings on the line would indicate the depth of the water. After reporting the depth to the bridge, they would raise the line and perform the measurement again in a few minutes or as soon as required by the command. Sometimes, the sailor would not raise the line completely and let it drift in the water before making the next measurement. This was known as swinging the lead and considered the lazy way to perform this duty. Today, a lazy sailor is sometimes said to be swinging the lead, or more directly, might be referred to as skiving, or avoiding work. For some sailors, skiving is considered an art, and they pride themselves on their ability to skive.

The Creation of a Foreign Human Intelligence Service in Canada

Marco Munier Network for Strategic Analysis (NSA) Jan 17, 2022

The question of whether Canada should have a foreign human intelligence service, along the lines of the American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) or the British Secret Intelligence Service (MI6), dates back at least to the 1990s, and even to the end of the Second World War with Canada’s decision not to pursue espionage activities abroad. However, the issue regularly resurfaces in academic, political and media circles. This paper does not aim to settle the debate definitively, but rather to review the salient points of the debate between advocates and opponents of the creation of a foreign human intelligence service (FHIS) in Canada, considering the current international context and recent developments in Canadian intelligence. While recognizing the existing transformations in Canadian intelligence, this paper argues that whatever Canada’s intelligence needs may be, it is unlikely that it will move towards the creation of a foreign human intelligence service in the short to medium term, and that Canada’s intelligence needs can be met without the creation of a foreign human intelligence service.

Intelligence activities are relatively unpublicized in Canada and rarely part of the political debate, unlike our American and British neighbors. A 2021 report by the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) on public attitudes of itself shows that Canadians know relatively little about CSIS' functions as an intelligence service. When the Communications Security Establishment (CSE) is mentioned to Canadians, only 26% say they have heard of it and 11% may have heard of it. This demonstrates that Canadians are largely uninformed about their intelligence agencies and their functions. CSIS was created in 1984 to replace the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) Security Service, which was accused at the time of having, among other things, an aggressive approach to intelligence by using illegal political espionage operations. The goal was to move security intelligence to a civilian – not a law enforcement – agency. The RCMP, however, retains its law enforcement mandate in matters of national security. CSIS, on the other hand, has no police prerogative. Its mandate is to investigate and report to government on activities that may constitute threats to the security of Canada, to take steps to reduce the threat, to provide security assessments on individuals requiring access to classified information, sensitive sites or on applicants for citizenship, permanent residence, refugee protection or other temporary visitors. It is also mandated to collect foreign intelligence, on Canadian soil, at the request of the Minister of Foreign Affairs or the Minister of National Defence.

The notion of foreign intelligence in Canada is not understood in geographic terms, but rather in terms of the nature of the intelligence. Thus, while CSIS has limited foreign intelligence collection capabilities, it does have a presence abroad as part of its security intelligence mandate. Security intelligence relates to threats to the security of Canada as set out in Section 2 of the CSIS Act: espionage or sabotage directed against Canada or detrimental to its interests; foreign-influenced clandestine activities threatening Canada; terrorism in or from Canada; and covert and unlawful actions aimed at the violent overthrow of government or the undermining of an established system of government. Foreign intelligence is broader and is understood to be any intelligence about a foreign, i.e. non-Canadian, entity. While the distinction may appear clear in the text, the reality is more ambiguous. First, according to Section 16, CSIS may collect foreign intelligence within Canada, provided that it is not directed at Canadian citizens or permanent residents and only at the request of the departments of Foreign Affairs or Defence. Second, it is questionable to what extent CSIS can collect foreign intelligence under its Section 2 mandate to investigate threats to the security of Canada. However, if one thing is clear, it is that CSIS has limited capabilities in terms of foreign intelligence collection and foreign operations.

The second primary intelligence agency is the CSE, the heir to the World War II signals intelligence intercept and cryptanalysis efforts. CSE's primary mandate is to protect the Government of Canada's information and computer systems, collect foreign signals intelligence, and conduct defensive and active cyber operations. As such, CSE is Canada's foreign intelligence service, although its mandate is limited to signals intelligence. However, CSE cannot intercept signals intelligence on Canadian territory or from Canadian citizens, except when assisting other agencies such as CSIS, the RCMP or the Canadian Armed Forces. Canada does have a foreign intelligence service, but it is limited to signals intelligence. This Canadian specificity leads some to propose the creation of a specifically foreign human intelligence service in Canada, which would then fill the presumed weakness of CSIS.

What are the main arguments in favour of such an intelligence service? First, a foreign human intelligence service would provide Canada with information that would allow it to make relevant decisions based on information that Canada has decided to collect according to its priorities, especially in a changing world where reliance on foreign intelligence from our allies no longer necessarily serves Canadian interests. Indeed, as Stephanie Carvin and Thomas Juneau argue, the information Canada receives from its allies often reflects the priorities and interests of those allies and not necessarily those of Canada. Some argue that Canada has potentially missed out on important information for its decision-making, and that the opportunity to collect foreign intelligence would advance Canada's geostrategic, economic, military, environmental and scientific objectives.

While not arguing for or against the creation of a FHIS, Farson and Teeple examined four options for Canada to develop a human foreign intelligence capability, none of which appear to be a solution. First, Canada could create a new institution, but the costs involved (estimated at about C\$200 million in 2006, compared to the current C\$500 million for Australia's foreign intelligence service) would likely exceed the country's intelligence needs – not clearly identified by the authors – and it is not clear that the creation of such a service would be well received by the public. Second, Canada could significantly expand the role of CSIS, allowing it to collect foreign human intelligence and conduct clandestine operations, but this would raise many legal issues, although they could be resolved. Third, it would be possible to add a foreign human intelligence component to an agency that already facilitate foreign intelligence activities, such as CSE. However, such an addition would run up against the particular organizational culture of CSE, which exclusively focuses on signals intelligence. Finally, the last proposal would be to moderately expand the foreign intelligence powers and mandate of CSIS.

Recently, several articles have been published that bring the debate over the creation of a foreign human intelligence service in Canada back to the forefront. While assumed that this debate, at least in the academic arena, was over, Hensler has reopened this debate by publishing an article examining Canada's foreign human intelligence service question, 25 years after he first spoke out in favour of such a service. The author begins by reviewing the long hesitation and evasiveness of various governments, both Conservative and Liberal, to address the issue, sometimes arguing that more studies are needed (when there are already enough), sometimes claiming that such a service would damage Canada's international reputation. For the author, not only is this not the case, but it reflects a lack of understanding by governments on what a foreign human intelligence service is and what it does. Finally, the main point of his argument, apart from noting that Canada would gain independence from the foreign intelligence it receives and that it could gain influence, is that Canada falls behind most of its allies, and that the creation of such a service would show Canada's allies, notably the Five Eyes, its commitment to being on an equal footing and thus increase its prestige.

On the other hand, over the past few months, numerous academic, journalistic and intelligence practitioner forums have also revived the debate. Some, without taking a position, remind us that it is time to seriously consider the question, as Canada is increasingly dependent on allied

intelligence. Others point to the financial and political costs of creating such a service and of engaging in clandestine espionage abroad. However, even if it is to enter the arena of international espionage, a foreign human intelligence service must be at least aggressive in its pursuit of valuable information. The government must be prepared to support this aggressiveness and, above all, to take responsibility in the event of failure or leaks to the media. The arguments for the creation of such a service all focus on the defence of Canadian national interests through the collection and analysis of foreign intelligence and the over-reliance on allied intelligence. The allies could indeed decide to terminate intelligence-sharing with Canada, although this seems unlikely at this time. Canada would need such a service to have a decision-making advantage, while advancing its interests on the international stage. For example, a very good threat and intelligence assessment of Iraq's possible possession of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) in 2002-2003 allowed Canadian intelligence to assess that there was insufficient evidence to support this possibility. However, this correct intelligence assessment was made in the absence of an FHIS and on the basis of intelligence provided by allies.

On the other hand, many people are against the creation of such an intelligence service. For Robinson, this would be a considerably suboptimal policy choice for the Canadian government, as it raises many questions about the public accountability of such a service while questioning the usefulness of this type of intelligence for decision-making. Indeed, there is no solid proposal currently to make clandestine operations accountable to the public, and there is no evidence to suggest with certainty that foreign intelligence has a direct impact on the choice of a particular policy. For others, the purpose of Canadian intelligence would not be to spy extensively on foreign countries to gain foreign policy advantage, but rather to protect Canadian territory and people.

Stuart Farson's 1999 contribution takes a similar stance on this debate. According to Farson, Canada would not need a foreign human intelligence service because all of Canada's intelligence needs are being met. He identifies four areas of intelligence utility in Canada: business and commerce, national security, foreign relations, and international obligations. In the first two areas, business and national security, intelligence is directed inward. Political intelligence for foreign relations is already well provided by the network of Canadian embassies, which report a great deal of information that only needs to be better analyzed and disseminated. Finally, as for Canada's international obligations, it can rely on its main allies to obtain the necessary information. Moreover, one of Canada's concerns would be not to be a threat to the United States, which leads it to favour inward-looking intelligence. However, it could be argued that since 1999, Canada's intelligence needs may have changed, which will be the subject of the next section.

While we have seen the pros and cons of such an intelligence service, the main question remains: does Canada need it? Thus, even though Canada is largely dependent on its allies for foreign human intelligence, and that it would be advantageous for decision-making to rely on its own intelligence, it is not clear that Canada needs a new service for this purpose. Stephanie Carvin and Thomas Juneau, who agree on the importance of decreasing dependence on foreign intelligence from our allies, all the while increasing Canada's ability to collect its own intelligence and produce its own analysis, propose to "Canadianize" Canadian intelligence. By this, the

Juneau and Carvin intend mainly to improve the analytical capabilities within the Canadian intelligence community, while relying more on Canadian-gathered intelligence. Thus, there is no need to create a new intelligence service, but rather to increase the efficiency of existing services. This proposal is consistent with recent developments in Canadian intelligence. For example, there has been an incremental evolution in the mandates and powers of CSIS and the CSE over the past twenty years. CSE now has the authority to employ active operations in cyberspace, including the disabling of devices or computer networks that pose not only a threat to Canadian security, but also a threat to Canada's international affairs.

For its part, CSIS now has a disruption and threat reduction mandate. However, this still applies to security intelligence and CSIS is prohibited from incurring physical harm against any person. In addition, a federal judge recently authorized CSIS to conduct investigations abroad, even if the investigations violated the laws of the state in question, when dealing with threats to the security of Canada. While Canadian intelligence is still quite limited with respect to foreign intelligence, there are incremental developments that consider the contemporary context in which intelligence operates and are intended to make Canadian intelligence more efficient in its tasks. On the other hand, and without risking a hazardous prediction about the future of Canadian intelligence, it is unlikely that Canada will engage in such an institutional creation soon. Even Hensler, an advocate of the creation of such an intelligence service, notes that Canada has an inherent aversion to foreign human intelligence. Moreover, Canada's national security culture is rather risk averse. Other recent research on the Canadian intelligence community has also come to similar conclusions, suggesting that the Canadian way of doing intelligence is not to engage in clandestine foreign intelligence gathering. Rather, Canada is said to have a defensive and minimalist intelligence culture, emphasizing the protection of Canadian territory and people, while collecting foreign signals intelligence and contributing to a multilateral intelligence-sharing partnership.

Canada has a unique approach among its allies to foreign intelligence, understood not in geographic terms, but in terms of the nature of the intelligence collected. Canada has chosen to have a very limited foreign human intelligence capability, while at the same time developing a significant foreign signals intelligence capability. This lack of foreign human intelligence has led many to argue in favour of an FHIS in Canada, whether this means creating a new intelligence agency or expanding the mandates of CSIS. For advocates of the creation of a FHIS, the advantage would be that Canada would decide what intelligence to collect based on its priorities and interests, rather than relying on the intelligence, or even analysis, of its allies, which often do not reflect Canadian interests. On the other hand, some are skeptical about the benefits and feasibility of such a service, arguing that Canada has no additional need for foreign intelligence, that the costs would be significant, or that Canada's priorities are not in spying on foreign countries, but in protecting its territory and its population against specific threats.

In particular, the paper argues that Canada currently does not need to create an FHIS. Instead, it needs to make the existing Canadian intelligence apparatus more efficient through its "Canadianization", as proposed by Carvin and Juneau, i.e. by improving analytical capabilities and relying more on Canadian intelligence. On the other hand, it is unlikely that the country would

embark on such an institutional creation given its rather minimalist and defensive risk-averse culture. Thus, while this makes the creation of a foreign human intelligence service unlikely in the short term, it does not preclude an incremental evolution of the legal framework surrounding intelligence practice in Canada. The evolution of the legal framework is necessary, as noted by CSIS Director David Vigneault, for Canadian intelligence to adapt to the international environment and to new security challenges. This is the option that various governments have chosen over the past 20 years.

The Future Integrated Training Environment

Pietro Mazzei, September 22, 2022



The *Future Integrated Training Environment* (FITE) is a Canadian Army concept that addresses the integration of live, virtual, and constructive training environments to support and improve future individual and collective readiness. In essence, it advocates for the use of integrated and networked simulation programs to

effectively and realistically prepare Canadian soldiers for the contemporary operating environment. The first tangible implementation of the FITE will be the procurement of the Land Virtual Crew Training System (LVCTS). The LVCTS will provide a range of advanced combat vehicle virtual simulations that will transform the way the Canadian Army conducts individual and collective training for mounted combat operations.

The FORC3 team, a strategic partnership between Rheinmetall and Lockheed Martin in pursuit of the LVCTS project, is positioned to provide the most advanced training solution to fulfill the needs of the Canadian Army. The FORC3 LVCTS solution offers the potential to become the nexus for the integration of live, virtual, and constructive simulations, delivering a single, highly realistic, synthetic training environment – precisely as envisioned by FITE. With the FORC3 team solution, the LVCTS will enable a more rigorous and objective analysis and assessment of the individual (Level 1) technical and leadership skills for the effective execution of mounted combat operations. This capability will provide the foundation for mission-focused collective training, employing virtual simulation, from crew (Level 2) to combat team (Level 5). The FORC3 team stands confident and ready to meet the challenges inherent in a project as dynamic and complex as that of the LVCTS. “We are proud of our team’s skills and capabilities, drawing on four decades of experience in providing cutting-edge combat vehicle virtual simulation to Canada and our most important NATO and Five-Eyes allies”, says Pietro Mazzei, Vice-president, Rheinmetall Canada. The FORC3 team will leverage this expertise to provide Canadian soldiers with the best possible training and preparation for future operations.

Vancouver Artillery Association Yearbook Updates

RCA Association Annual General Meeting

Have you registered for the upcoming RCA Association AGM 14/15 October? You can join us in Kingston, Ont. for week of wine tours, city tours, Meet and Greet, Special Guest Night and of

course the AGM itself or you can register for the online Zoom broadcast. It's a great opportunity to re-connect with your national Gunner friends after two years of COVID. Register here <https://rcaa.member365.com/public/event/details/99a0d4fda9609cd414670ebec5f66453e5998fae/1>

The Regimental Museum is open from 10:00 until 12:00 every Wednesday. Masks are required as is proof of vaccination. Please help keep our soldiers safe and do not attend if you feel the slightest symptom of illness. Our zoom channel will also be open from noon at <https://zoom.us/j/6802412956> and the secret passcode is pFPey6.

Remember – Stay healthy and stay safe!

Who (or What) Is It?

Last Week: The Catalan Volunteers (Compañía Franca de Voluntarios de Cataluña). The company was raised in Barcelona in 1767 for service in New Spain, as a part of an effort to improve the defenses of Spain's overseas empire, which in turn was part of the larger Bourbon Reforms of King Carlos III. Initially recruited from the 2nd *Regiment of Light Infantry of Catalonia*, the company was composed of four officers and one hundred enlisted men and was commanded by Captain Agustín Callis, a veteran of Spain's wars in Italy and Portugal. When Callis died in 1782,

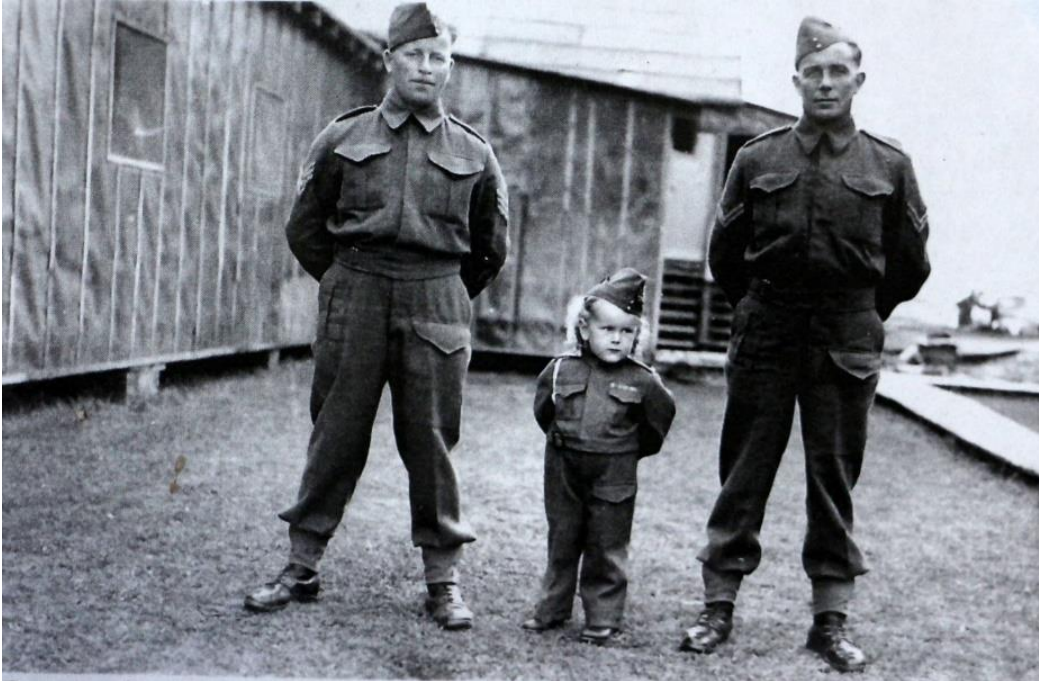


Pedro (Pere) d'Alberní (Port Alberni bears his name) was named Captain of the First Company. In August 1789, after years of routine garrison duty in Guadalajara, the company was assigned to duty in the Pacific Northwest in response to the Nootka Crisis. They arrived at Nootka Sound in April 1790 where they re-established the abandoned redoubt of Fort San Miguel, becoming the first regular European military unit posted to present-day British Columbia. The Volunteer's mission was to secure Spain's claims to the Pacific Northwest against incursions by the British and the Russians. To that end, Alberni's men were employed as marines in the expeditions of Jacinto Caamaño, Salvador Fidalgo, Dionisio Alcalá Galiano, Salvador Menéndez, and Manuel Quimper of the Pacific coast from the Strait of Juan de Fuca to Kodiak Island. The First Company returned to Guadalajara in 1792, though some Volunteers remained on detached duty in Nootka as late as 1794. In 1796, as a response to the War of the First Coalition and rumors of American incursions, Alberni, now a Lieutenant Colonel, and his company were sent to reinforce California. Detachments of Volunteers augmented the Presidios of Monterey, San Diego, and San Francisco.

Part of Alberni's mission in California was to establish a new civilian settlement called the Villa de Branciforte, which was established in 1797, with the intention that the community would be settled by retired Catalan Volunteers. This however did not materialize, and the project was abandoned in 1802. Alberni was appointed Governor of California in 1800 and was replaced as Captain by José Font. Font and his scattered command were active in guarding Spain's claims in California against incursions by foreign vessels, particularly American ones. Despite an increase in such activity, the First Company (except for a detachment that remained in San Diego for a few more years) was withdrawn to Guadalajara in 1803 and were not replaced. Lt Col Alberni died in Monterey in 1802. He was the last of the original group of officers who had sailed from Barcelona in 1767. By this time, the unit was no longer Catalan in character with men and even officers largely from other parts of Spain and criollos from Mexico.

This Week: The recent move by Putin to call up a number of reservists to make good the rather embarrassing losses sustained in the “special military operation” in Ukraine is aimed, supposedly, at those already trained and familiar with the wealth of high-quality kit that is being daily donated to their fellow Slavs. However, some news reports from the BBC, DW, France24, CNN, and other tools of the NATO aggressor have hinted at the remote possibility that younger, untrained persons are being conscripted, mostly long-haired (well, formerly) peaceniks who seem not to appreciate the “Pravda” of the situation.

Such use of younger persons to fight wars has a history going back to before history. It is a fact that older, less fit soldiers seem to think twice before going over the top. On the plus side, they often make up in experience what they lack in physical prowess. During the Second World War, the British Home Guard often bested regular army units during exercises. The TV comedy “Dad’s Army” may not have shown the whole picture. However, the adjective “young” can sometimes be wrongly interpreted, leading to the use of children in conflict, as has often been the case in Africa and Asia. Nonetheless, we Canadians would never do that, even taking steps to disarm our cadets so as not to have them confused with the Lord’s Resistance Army. But it was not



always like that. Our photo shows just how young some lads were when put into uniform. This certainly helped with any wartime shortage of cloth. Zoot suiters beware!

Even so, photos can be interpreted in different ways. This might be a long shot, but can you identify the mighty mite in the photo? If you can, let us know: Bob

Mugford (bob.mugford@gmail.com) or John Redmond (john.d.redmond@telus.net). There’s a good story here, waiting to be told.

From the ‘Punitary’

Who did the TV station send to see the baby panda born at the zoo? The cub reporter.

Murphy’s Other Laws

If violence wasn’t your last resort, you failed to resort to enough of it.

Quotable Quotes

Hope is such a bait; it covers any hook. - *Oliver Goldsmith*

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. **Mess is CLOSED this Wednesday**

Join us to check up on your old lunch buddies. **Zoom lunch meetings will continue for those unable to attend the Mess for lunch.**

<https://zoom.us/j/6802412956> and the secret passcode is pFPey6



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.

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

*The
Royal Canadian Artillery
Association*



*L'Association
de l'Artillerie royale
canadienne*

**The RCA Association invites all members*,
serving and retired, to join us for
AGM 2022
to be held in historic Kingston, Ontario
14-15 October 2022**

Proposed events include:

- **Wed 12 Oct, Prince Edward County Wine Tour,**
- **Thu 13 Oct, Tours of Fort Henry & RMC followed by a chance to relax at the RCHA Brigade Club,**
- **Fri 14 Oct, Tour Kingston either on foot or via the Red Trolley, visit to the RCHA Memorial, followed by an evening Meet and Greet at Fort Frontenac,**
- **Sat 15 Oct, AGM and Presentations by distinguished speakers, followed by a Special Guest Night Dinner.**

*All serving members of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery are members of the RCA Association.

**The Annual General Meeting is for RCA Association members only, however, interested parties are welcome to attend other events surrounding the meeting.

***All events and presentations on 15 October will be broadcast via Zoom for those who can't participate in person. **Registration is required.**

Click the link below for administrative instructions and AGM Schedule.

Register now!

*The
Royal Canadian Artillery
Association*



*L'Association
de l'Artillerie royale
canadienne*

**L'Association de l'ARC invite tous les membres*,
actifs et retraités, à se joindre à nous pour
L'AGA 2022
qui se tiendra dans la ville historique de Kingston, en Ontario
les 14 et 15 octobre 2022**

Les événements proposés incluent :

- mercredi 12 octobre, visite des vignobles du comté de Prince Edward,
- jeudi 13 octobre, visite du Fort Henry et du CMR,
- vendredi 14 octobre, visite du mémorial de la RCHA et du club de brigade de la RCHA, visite à pied de Kingston, suivie d'une rencontre en soirée au Fort Frontenac,
- samedi 15 octobre, AGA et présentations par des conférenciers de renom, suivies d'un dîner avec des invités spéciaux.

*Tous les membres actifs du Régiment royal de l'Artillerie canadienne sont membres de l'Association de l'ARC.

**L'assemblée générale annuelle est réservée aux membres de l'Association de l'ARC, mais les personnes intéressées sont invitées à assister aux autres événements entourant l'assemblée.

***Tous les événements et présentations du 15 octobre seront diffusés via Zoom pour ceux qui ne peuvent pas participer en personne. **L'inscription est obligatoire.**

Cliquez sur le lien ci-dessous pour les instructions administratives et l'agenda de l'AGA.

Inscrivez-vous dès maintenant!

RUSI(NS) Distinguished Speaker – 19 October 2022



The
Royal United Services Institute of Nova Scotia
presents

Distinguished Speakers

Joe McGuinty & Ghislain Saulnier
Canada Border Services Agency



**CBSA's perspective on
Human Smuggling
and Human Trafficking**

**1 pm Atlantic time, Wednesday, 19 October 2022
via Zoom**

register through RUSINovaScotia@gmail.com



Joe McGuinty

Joe McGuinty is an Intelligence Analyst with the Irregular Migration and National Security Intelligence Section within the Intelligence Collection, Analysis and Production Division (ICAP) of the CBSA. In this role, Joe works on various files regarding Canada's national irregular migration and human smuggling landscape for the Irregular Migration Desk.

Joe McGuinty est un analyste du renseignement avec l'unité du renseignement sur la migration irrégulière et la sécurité nationale de la division de la collecte de l'analyse et de la production du renseignement à l'ASFC. À ce titre, Joe travaille sur divers dossiers relatifs à la migration irrégulière et au passage de clandestins au Canada pour le bureau de migration irrégulière.

Ghislain Saulnier

Ghislain Saulnier est un analyste du renseignement avec l'unité du renseignement sur la migration irrégulière et la sécurité nationale de la division de la collecte de l'analyse et de la production du renseignement à l'ASFC. À ce titre, Ghislain est l'expert en matière de traite des personnes pour le bureau de migration irrégulière.

Ghislain Saulnier is an Intelligence Analyst in the Irregular Migration and National Security Intelligence Section within the Intelligence Collection, Analysts and Production Division (ICAP) of the CBSA. In this role, Ghislain is the trafficking in persons subject-matter-expert for the Irregular Migration Desk.

With a Few Guns

“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"

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 - 2022 CDCB Customer Appreciation Contest

The official bank of the Defence Community

2022 CDCB Customer Appreciation Contest Full Contest Rules

No purchase necessary. Your participation in this contest constitutes full and unconditional agreement and acceptance of these contest rules and regulations. By participating in the contest, each participant represents and warrants that they meet these eligibility requirements and that they have read, accept and agree to be legally bound and comply with these rules (the “contest rules”).

Contest period

The 2022 BMO CDCB Customer Appreciation Contest (the “Contest”) begins on **June 13, 2022**, at 12:00:01 a.m. Eastern Time (“ET”) and ends on **September 30, 2022**, at 11:59:59 p.m. ET (the “Contest Period”).

Eligibility

This Contest is open to **Canadian Defence Community Banking (CDCB), Bank of Montreal** customers who have a BMO Canadian Dollar Primary Chequing Account under a **CDCB Bank Plan** (Performance Plan or Premium Plan) as of June 13, 2022, who are legal residents of Canada and have reached the age of majority in their province or territory of residence. BMO accounts under a CDCB Bank Plan opened after September 30, 2022, do not qualify.

Employees (and those people with whom they are domiciled) of Bank of Montreal, and/or their subsidiaries or affiliates (collectively “BMO” or the “Sponsor”), or their respective advertising and promotional agencies, prize suppliers or the independent Contest administrator and their respective representatives are not eligible to enter the Contest.

How to enter

No Purchase Necessary:

When you open a **BMO Canadian Dollar Primary Chequing Account** under a CDCB Bank Plan (Performance Plan or Premium Plan) **June 13, 2022 and September 30, 2022**, you will automatically be entered into the contest for the draw.

For existing BMO Canadian Defence Community Banking (CDCB) customers with a BMO Canadian Dollar Primary Chequing Account under a CDCB Bank Plan:

- Visit bmo.com/summer contest and complete all the required fields in the online registration form.
- Once you have completed your registration, you will be entered into the contest for the draw.

Each “lead account” on the CDCB Bank Plan will be entered as one eligible. The “lead account” must be open and in good standing on June 13, 2022 in order to qualify as an entry. The 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.

Prizes

There are thirteen (13) prizes in total (each a “Prize”), with total prizes valued at \$80,000 available to be won during the Contest Period. There will be one (1) Grand Prize of \$20,000 cash and an additional twelve (12) prizes of \$5,000 cash for a total value of \$60,000.

There is a maximum of one (1) Prize per person. By accepting the Prize, the winner agrees that he or she is solely responsible for any consequences of accepting the Prize. The Prize is not transferable and will be awarded to the winners only. The Prize must be accepted as awarded.



General

- 1** This Contest is subject to all applicable federal, provincial and municipal laws and regulations.
- 2** All entries become the property of the Sponsor and will not be returned and proof of submission of a registration form or entry will not be proof of submission.
- 3** By entering the Contest, each entrant agrees to abide by these Contest Rules. This Contest is subject to all applicable federal, provincial and municipal laws. Void where prohibited by law. The decisions of the contest judges with respect to all aspects of this Contest are final and binding on all entrants without right of appeal. For Quebec residents: Any litigation respecting the conduct or organization of a publicity contest may be submitted to the Régie des alcools, des courses et des jeux for a ruling. Any litigation respecting the awarding of a prize may be submitted to the board only for the purpose of helping the parties reach a settlement.
- 4** By entering this Contest, entrants agree to hold harmless the Released Parties against any and all liability, damages or causes of action (however named or described) with respect to or arising out of:
 - i. entrant's participation in the Contest;
 - ii. the receipt or use/misuse of the prize (or any component thereof) awarded therein; and
 - iii. the administration of the Contest and distribution of the prizes.
- 5** All entries are subject to verification at any time and for any reason. The Sponsor reserves the right, in its sole and absolute discretion, to require proof of identity and/or eligibility (in a form acceptable to the Sponsor – including, without limitation, government issued photo identification):
 - i. for the purposes of verifying an individual's eligibility to participate in this Contest;
 - ii. for the purposes of verifying the eligibility and/or legitimacy of any entry entered (or purportedly entered) for the purposes of this Contest; and/or
 - iii. For any other reason the Sponsor deems necessary, in its sole and absolute discretion, for the purposes of administering this Contest in accordance with these Rules. Failure to provide such proof to the satisfaction of the Sponsor in a timely manner may result in disqualification in the sole and absolute discretion of the Sponsor.
- 6** The Sponsor reserves the right to disqualify any person and void any entries of that person who it believes has tampered with the entry process or any other component of the Contest, whose conduct or action affects the administration, security or fairness, integrity or proper conduct of the Contest, or who fails to meet or abide by the Contest Rules.
- 7** The Sponsor will not be responsible for late, lost, illegible, fraudulent, misdirected, incomplete, destroyed registration forms or entries or for entries bearing insufficient postage. All such registration forms and/or entries will be void.
- 8** The Sponsor does not assume any responsibility and will not be liable for any failure of the telephone number(s) during the Contest, tampering, theft, defects, viruses, human errors including negligence, deletions, technical or telephone, computer line, network, server, access providers, computer equipment or software problems, undeliverable messages, computer errors, lost, misdirected, late or incomplete entries or inaccurate capture of information or any online difficulties that may result in computer damage or malfunction or the failure of the Sponsor to receive or process any entry and otherwise award any prize. The Sponsor is not responsible for printing errors appearing in these rules or related Contest materials. In addition, the Sponsor will not assume any responsibility of any nature whatsoever in all cases where their inability to hold the Contest or to remit the prizes to the winners results from a cause beyond their control, including acts of god, weather conditions, strike, lock-out or other labour dispute.
- 9** Any attempt to deliberately damage any telephone number or website or to undermine the legitimate operation of this Contest is a violation of criminal and civil laws, and should an attempt be made, the Sponsor reserves the right to seek remedies and damages to the fullest extent permitted by law.
- 10** The Sponsor, with the consent of the Régie (if applicable), reserves the right to cancel or suspend this Contest in the event of any accident, printing, administrative, or other error of any kind without prior notice or obligation.
- 11** The Sponsor reserves the right subject to the approval of the Régie (if applicable) to withdraw or amend this Contest in any way, in the event of an error, tampering, unauthorized intervention, fraud or any other cause beyond the reasonable control of the Sponsor that interferes with the proper conduct of this Contest as contemplated by these Contest Rules.
- 12** By entering this Contest, each entrant expressly consents to the Sponsor, its agents and/or representatives, storing, sharing and using the personal information submitted with his/her entry for the purpose of administering the Contest and in accordance with Sponsor's Privacy Policy available at: bmo.com/privacy.

Draw and winner selection

On November 07, 2022, in Toronto, ON, starting at approximately 10:00 a.m. ET, one (1) eligible entrant will be selected by random draw from all eligible entries for the Grand Prize of \$20,000 cash; another twelve (12) eligible entrants will be selected by random draw from all eligible entries for the additional twelve (12) cash prizes of \$5,000. The odds of winning depend on the total number of eligible entries during the Contest Period.

The first entrant whose name is selected at random from all eligible entries will be awarded the Grand Prize. All prize winners will be notified by telephone or email at the telephone number or email address associated with the entrant's BMO Account within seven (7) calendar days of the draw date. Before being declared a winner, the selected entrant must first correctly answer, unaided, a time-limited mathematical skill-testing question to be administered by telephone or mail.

The selected entrants will be required to sign and return, within ten (10) calendar days of notification, the Sponsor's standard form of Declaration of Liability, Waiver and Publicity Release (the "Release") which, among other things:

- a. confirms compliance with the Contest Rules;
- b. releases the Contest Sponsor, its affiliated companies and agents, advertising and promotion agencies and each of their respective officers, directors, agents, representatives, successors (collectively "Released Parties") and assigns from any liability in connection with the Contest, the entrant's participation therein and/or the awarding and use or misuse of the Prize or any portion thereof; and
- c. grants to the Released Parties the right to use the selected entrant's name, address (city and province/territory) and likeness in any form of advertising relating to the Contest without further notice or compensation in any publicly or for promotional purposes carried out by or on behalf of the Sponsor. If a selected entrant does not meet any one of the Contest conditions as follows:
 - i. the selected entrant cannot be contacted by mail or telephone within ten (10) calendar days of selection or there is a return of any prior notification as undeliverable;
 - ii. the selected entrant fails to correctly answer the mathematical skill-testing question;
 - iii. the selected entrant's BMO Account is closed or is not in good standing; or
 - iv. the selected entrant does not sign and return the properly executed Release within the specified time, that entry can, in the sole and absolute discretion of the Sponsor, be disqualified and the Sponsor shall be entitled to select a new eligible winner from all remaining eligible entries.

The Sponsor is not responsible for any failure to contact any potential winner, whether as a result of human error or otherwise. Once declared a winner, the selected entrant will be directed as to how to claim his or her Prize.

