



**Vancouver Artillery
Association News**



RUSI News
Vancouver

Van Arty Association and RUSI Van Members News Aug 8, 2017

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

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

Wednesday Lunches - We serve a great 5 course buffet meal for only \$20. Hope to see you all there. Attendance has been down recently. Most of our regular attendees, who are retired, are slowly fading away and the next generation seems, by and large, to be too busy to attend. Guests are always welcome and we encourage members to bring their significant others. Dress - Jacket and tie, equivalent for Ladies

Renovations in the Officers Mess have started and are expected to take all summer (if not longer). During renovations, lunches will be held in the WO & Sgts Mess.

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

Aug 13 - Point Atkinson Tour

Sept 09 - WO & Sgts Mess Dinner

World War 2 - 1942

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

Aug 9th: The Battle of Savo Island: Admiral Mikawa's night sortie with a heavy cruiser squadron sinks the Cruisers USS Vincennes, Astoria, Quincy, and HMAS Canberra and damages a fifth Allied heavy cruiser; but the Japanese do not press home their attacks on the transports off the Marine's beaches: The US Navy is badly startled by the Japanese (and their devastating long-lance torpedoes) and pulls out most of their ships and transports off Guadalcanal by dawn of the 9th. German troops capture the oil cities of Maykop and Krasnodar, but production facilities have been badly damaged by the retreating Soviets.

Aug 10th: A US sub S44 sinks the IJN Heavy Cruiser Kako as it returns from Savo Island.

Aug 11th: The Pedestal Convoy (14 merchant ships with an escort of two battleships, four carriers, seven cruisers and 32 destroyers) nears Malta and it is spotted by Axis reconnaissance

aircraft and the carrier HMS Eagle is sunk by U73. The Soviet defences at Kalach on the west bank of the Don have failed. Laval tells the Vichy French that their liberation depends upon a German victory. The Australian Militia Battalion defending the Kokoda Trail is pushed back 8 kilometres to the south, stopping near the summit of this incredibly arduous track.

Aug 12th: Churchill visits Stalin in Moscow. The Pedestal Convoy is under air constant attack and loses a cruiser, a destroyer and two merchant men, while the Ohio (an American tanker) is badly damaged. A Japanese detachment lands at Buna on New Guinea. Soviet fighter pilot Alexandr Adeev is used to fighting superior German aircraft, but has still accumulated 12 kills in 13 months of war, once even downing the great German ace Walter Nowotny with his Polikarpov I-153 biplane fighter. Today, in his P-39 Aircobra, he is totally outclassed by a FW-190, but makes his thirteenth and final kill by deliberately ramming his foe. Avdeev is posthumously made a Hero of the Soviet Union.

Aug 13th: The Pedestal Convoy loses seven merchant men and the cruiser HMS Manchester, but four merchant men make it to the beleaguered Island and the lone fuel tanker Ohio is still creeping its way there. Montgomery assumes command of 8th Army and starts to immediately make his presence felt.

Aug 14th: Large numbers of Soviets slip away from the wreck of their defences on the west bank of the Don, most will escape because the Germans already lack enough mobile elements in these wide steppes to pursue them all. A US P-38 Lightning downs a FW 200 Condor off Iceland, the first US kill of a German aircraft in the war.

Aug 15th: The much-battered Ohio makes it to Malta with a crucial load of highly volatile aviation gas and gasoline that drew the full attention of the Air Forces attacking Malta, its crew may have been among the most heroic merchant mariners of the war. On Guadalcanal Henderson field is open for business and the Marines get a badly needed consignment of supplies. German troops muscle into the Caucasus Mountains around Georgievsk. Senior Vichy officials descend on the tiny village of Le Chambon-sur-Lignon to investigate the rumours that André and Magda Trocmé have encouraged the entire community to help hide hundreds of Jews. The rumours are entirely true, but despite repeated raids and investigations only a tiny handful are ever found. The Trocmé network saves 3,500 youths and children and the couple is named among the Righteous of the Nations by Israel in 1971 – the whole village is likewise honoured in the 1990s.

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

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

Chapter 15. Nine Days Leave in London

18 Apr 1942. I started my nine days leave by catching a train to London. I booked a room at the Red Shield Club, then went to the Beaver Club for supper. I think I should say a few words about the Beaver Club. It has become the most popular place in London as far as Canadian troops are concerned. Just adjoining Trafalgar Square, it was opened by the Rt Hon Vincent Massey and Mrs Massey in the first few months of the war. It was staffed by volunteers, many

of the ladies being the wives of Canadians working in Britain. Every Canadian soldier is automatically a member, and on his first visit he is registered and given a membership card. The soldier can get information about sleeping quarters and can reserve a bed and breakfast in one of the many hostels. He can get free passes to theatres, cinemas, and dances.

The Club also organizes conducted tours of local places of interest, like the Tower of London. Nightly dances are held in one of the lounges. A volunteer orchestra supplies the music and they are pretty good. On the first floor, there is a Post Office and a Bank., two large lounges with huge numbers of Canadian papers and magazines, large washrooms, showers, a barber shop, tailor, and shoe-shiner. On the second floor are games rooms, a large writing room with free Club stationery, and a most popular Soda Fountain and Snack Bar. All day long there are long lineups of men waiting for waffles, maple syrup, doughnuts, etc. In the basement is the “Quebec Kitchen”, and here, steaming hot delicious meals are available. An inevitable choice is fruit – the Club is the only restaurant in London which regularly serves fruit. What a treat!

It can easily be seen why the Beaver Club is so greatly appreciated. It is a real home away from home. Everyone goes there, sure of fine Canadian food, and a good time. During my leave I visited many places of interest in London, like the Changing Of the Guard, St James Park, Hyde Park Corner, and the Houses of Parliament. I went to quite a few dances, and took in some shows. There was a lot of damage from the bombs. In some areas there was great devastation, especially in the dock areas. On Sunday, I took my kit to the Beaver Club, and after dinner I got first a bus, then a train, to get to Arundel. I missed the last bus by the skin of my teeth, but caught a ride and reached the billets about 2130 hrs with no money left. So ended another leave. The boys had been out on a four-day scheme and lost no time telling me what I had missed. Lots of “move” rumors, but nothing certain. Personally, I think we’ll stay here till we go into action, possibly in an invasion of Europe.

Chapter 16. Tank Shoots, McGill Scheme, Equipment

28 Apr 1942. We moved off to take part in anti-tank shoots. One gun was put into action and camouflaged. Next a Bren gun was mounted on the gun so .303 tracer could be fired to simulate gun fire. The tank was a wood and paper affair towed back and forth – at a discreet distance - by a truck. One after another the gun crews took over and fired a few rounds with pretty fair results. Gen McNaughton and a few other brass hats arrived about 1030 hrs to look things over. Ours, “C” sub, didn’t get a crack at it. Most instructive, I don’t think!

3 May. A typical Sunday. Breakfast, fish and half-cooked porridge, was at 0715 hrs. The C of E Church Parade moved off at 1000 hrs. We the RCs marched to Walberton, where Mass was celebrated in the Hall. The Hall is a Church on Sunday, a dance hall on Wednesday, and a school for evacuee children during the days. Capt O’Neill from Ottawa celebrated the Mass, after which he gave a short powerful sermon on Confessions. He said, amongst other things, that the Chaplain-General had been quite emphatic that this year would see us in action. Our attack, he said, would be on a very wide front, and our losses could be expected to be very heavy. So there, I have collaboration of my pet theory that an attack will soon be forthcoming.

(Later developments were the Dieppe Raid, in which we did not take part, but he was sure right about the casualties.) After dinner, I did a bit of washing, wrote a few letters, and read until supper. Supper was hash, bread, cake and dish-water coffee. After supper I read, went to the canteen, wrote up my diary, and off to bed.

5 – 7 May. The McGill Scheme began. I was put on ammunition fatigue. We had to move the second and third line ammunition from the dumps to the gun positions. We literally moved tons of it. Meantime the guns had moved into their positions. I was on “C” sub. It was a cold night, and I nearly froze while on guard from 0130 to 0230 hrs. We had an early morning “Stand To”, and at 1000 hrs the Captain gave me the sad news that I had been shot through the thigh. Taking my small kit and blanket, I made my way to the RAP at Avisford House. Here, my “wound” was dressed and I was directed to the MDS, where my dressing was adjusted.

Then I was loaded into a 30 cwt truck with about 50 other “walking wounded”, and we were driven to 2 CCS. Here my dressing was again adjusted, and after a while, I was taken to the OR where an MO “operated” on my leg. After my operation I was theoretically evacuated, but in practice I was taken by ambulance to the MDS, along with “Andy”, one of the Battery’s pet dogs whom I had found. From there, Andy and I walked back to the gun position.

We got the “Cease Fire” at 1400 hrs on the 7th, and we were soon back to our billets. We hear that the Medical Services handled over 1500 “casualties” on the first day. For a few days in early May we worked on our personnel pits (air raid shelters) beside our gun pit. We excavated a hole about 10 feet square and five deep. We covered the pit with thick boughs, over which we placed sheets of corrugated iron. On top of these and around the edges we placed dozens of sand bags., and over it all camouflage was laid out. We then dug a tunnel from the gun pit to the personnel pit.

18 May. Wonders never cease! I got two pairs of new Canadian boots. My equipment now consists of:

2 sets serge battledress	2 anti-gas wallets (1 scrounged)
1 set denim battledress	1 signal haversack (scrounged)
2 prs boots, leather, ankle	4 towels (2 issued)
1 pr boots, Lumberman (rubber)	2 sweat shirts (personal)
2 caps, FS (1 bought)	1 cardigan
3 shirts, flannel (1 scrounged)	1 anklets, web
1 shirt, khaki (scrounged)	1 skeleton web
2 gym shirts	1 big pack and 1 small
2 shorts, gym (never worn)	1 waterbottle
2 shirts, wool (never worn)	1 mess tin, knife, fork, spoon
2 pants, wool (never worn)	4 blankets
3 shirts, cellulose (scrounged)	1 tin helmet
14 prs socks (3 issued)	1 camera
1 greatcoat	Brushes, numerous misc.
1 groundsheet	2 pens (1 working)
2 scarves (Red Cross)	2 wristwatches (1 reliable)
2 balaclavas (Red Cross)	1 wallet (usually empty)
2 prs gloves (1 issued)	1 box souvenirs, etc
1 respirator, anti-gas	2 prayer books, 2 beads
1 anti-gas cape	240 cigarettes
1 map case	cash – 2/4 ^d

Dunkirk Evacuation

The Evacuation That Saved the British Army During WWII Jennifer Rosenberg July 28, 2017

From May 26 to June 4, 1940, the British sent 222 Royal Navy ships and about 800 civilian boats to evacuate the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) and other Allied troops from the seaport of Dunkirk in France during World War II. After eight months of inaction during the "Phoney War," British, French, and Belgian troops were quickly overwhelmed by Nazi Germany's blitzkrieg tactics when the attack began on May 10, 1940. Rather than be completely annihilated, the BEF decided to retreat to Dunkirk and hope for evacuation. Operation Dynamo, the evacuation of over a quarter million troops from Dunkirk, seemed a near impossible task, but the British people pulled together and ultimately rescued about 198,000 British and 140,000 French and Belgian troops. Without the evacuation at Dunkirk, World War II would have been lost in 1940.



*The
Evacuation of
Dunkirk as
painted by
Charles
Cundall,
Dunkirk,
France, June
1, 1940.*

*(Photo by
Charles
Cundall
/Underwood*

Archives/Getty Images)

After World War I started on Sept 3, 1939, there was a period of approximately eight months in which basically no fighting occurred; journalists called this the "Phoney War." Although granted eight months to train and fortify for a German invasion, the British, French, and Belgian troops were quite unprepared when the attack actually began on May 10, 1940. Part of the problem was that while the German Army had been given hope of a victorious and different outcome than that of World War I, the Allied troops were uninspired, sure that trench warfare once again awaited them. The Allied leaders also relied heavily on the newly built, high-tech, defensive fortifications of the Maginot Line, which ran along the French border with Germany – dismissing the idea of an attack from the north. So, instead of training, the Allied

troops spent much of their time drinking, chasing girls, and just waiting for the attack to come. For many BEF soldiers, their stay in France felt a bit like a mini vacation, with good food and little to do. This all changed when the Germans attacked in the early hours of May 10, 1940. The French and British troops went north to meet the advancing Germany Army in Belgium, not realizing that a large portion of the German Army (seven Panzer divisions) were cutting through the Ardennes, a wooded area that the Allies had considered impenetrable.

With the German Army in front of them in Belgium and coming up behind them from the Ardennes, the Allied troops were quickly forced to retreat. The French troops, at this point, were in great disorder. Some had become trapped within Belgium while others scattered. Lacking strong leadership and effective communication, the retreat left the French Army in serious disarray. The BEF were also backpedalling into France, fighting skirmishes as they retreated. Digging in by day and retreating at night, the British soldiers got little to no sleep. Fleeing refugees clogged the streets, slowing the travel of military personnel and equipment. German Stuka dive bombers attacked both soldiers and refugees, while German soldiers and tanks popped up seemingly everywhere. The BEF troops often became scattered, but their morale remained relatively high. Orders and strategies among the Allies were changing quickly. The French were urging a regrouping and a counterattack. On May 20, Field Marshal John Gort (commander of the BEF) ordered a counterattack at Arras. Although initially successful, the attack was not strong enough to break through the German line and the BEF was again forced to retreat. The French continued to push for a regrouping and a counteroffensive. The British, however, were starting to realize that the French and Belgian troops were too disorganized and demoralized to create a strong enough counteroffensive to halt the highly effective German advance. Much more likely, believed Gort, was that if the British joined the French and Belgian troops, they would all be annihilated. On May 25, 1940, Gort made the difficult decision to not only abandon the idea of a joint counteroffensive, but to retreat to Dunkirk in the hopes of an evacuation. The French believed this decision to be desertion; the British hoped it would allow them to fight another day.

Ironically, the evacuation at Dunkirk could not have happened without the help of the Germans. Just as the British were regrouping at Dunkirk, the Germans stopped their advance just 18 miles away. For three days (May 24 to 26), German Army Group B stayed put. Many people have suggested that Nazi Fuhrer Adolf Hitler purposely let the British Army go, believing that the British would then more readily negotiate a surrender. The more likely reason for the halt was that General Gerd von Runstedt, the commander of German Army Group B, didn't want to take his armored divisions into the swampy area around Dunkirk. Also, the German supply lines had become greatly overextended after such a quick and lengthy advance into France; the German Army needed to stop long enough for their supplies and infantry to catch up. German Army Group A also held off attacking Dunkirk until May 26. Army Group A had become entangled in a siege at Calais, where a small pocket of BEF soldiers had holed up. British Prime Minister Winston Churchill believed the epic defense of Calais had a direct correlation to the outcome of the Dunkirk evacuation. *Calais was the crux. Many other causes might have prevented the deliverance of Dunkirk, but it is certain that the three days gained by the defence*

of Calais enabled Gravelines waterline to be held, and that without this, even in spite of Hitler's vacillations and Rundstedt's orders, all would have been cut off and lost. The three days that German Army Group B halted and Army Group A fought at the Siege of Calais were essential in allowing the BEF a chance to regroup at Dunkirk. On May 27, with the Germans once again attacking, Gort ordered a 30-mile-long defensive perimeter to be established around Dunkirk. The British and French soldiers manning this perimeter were charged with holding the Germans back in order to give time for the evacuation.

While the retreat was underway, Admiral Bertram Ramsey in Dover, Great Britain began considering the possibility of an amphibious evacuation starting on May 20, 1940. Ultimately, the British had less than a week to plan Operation Dynamo, the large-scale evacuation of British and other Allied troops from Dunkirk. The plan was to send ships from England across the Channel and have them pick up troops waiting on the beaches of Dunkirk. Although there were over a quarter of a million troops waiting to be picked up, the planners expected to only be able to save 45,000. Part of the difficulty was the harbor at Dunkirk. The gentle shelving of the beach meant that much of the harbor was too shallow for ships to enter. To solve this, smaller craft had to travel from ship to beach and back again to gather passengers for loading. This took a lot of extra time and there were not enough small boats to fulfill this job quickly. The waters were also so shallow that even these smaller craft had to stop 300 feet from the waterline and soldiers had to wade out to their shoulders before they could climb aboard. With not enough supervision, many desperate soldiers ignorantly overloaded these small boats, causing them to capsize. Another problem was that when the first ships set out from England, starting on May 26, they didn't really know where to go. Troops were spread out over 21-miles of beaches near Dunkirk and the ships were not told where along these beaches they should load. This caused confusion and delay. Fires, smoke, Stuka dive bombers, and German artillery were definitely another problem. Everything seemed to be on fire, including cars, buildings, and an oil terminal. Black smoke covered the beaches. Stuka dive bombers attacked the beaches, but focused their attention along the waterline, hoping and often succeeding in sinking some of the ships and other watercraft. The beaches were large, with sand dunes in the back. Soldiers waited in long lines, covering the beaches. Although exhausted from long marches and little sleep, soldiers would dig in while waiting their turn in line – it was too loud to sleep. Thirst was a major problem on the beaches; all the clean water in the area had been contaminated.

The loading of soldiers into small landing craft, ferrying them to the larger ships, and then coming back to reload was an excruciatingly slow process. By midnight on May 27, only 7,669 men had made it back to England. To speed things up, Captain William Tennant ordered a destroyer to come directly alongside the East Mole at Dunkirk on May 27. (The East Mole was a 1600-yard-long causeway that was used as a breakwater.) Although not built for it, Tennant's plan to have troops embark directly from the East Mole worked wonderfully and from then on it became the main location for soldiers to load. On May 28, 17,804 soldiers were taken back to England. This was an improvement, but hundreds of thousands more still needed saving. The rearguard was, for now, holding off the German assault, but it was a matter of days, if not hours, before the Germans would break through the defensive line. More help was needed.

In Britain, Ramsey worked tirelessly to get every single boat possible – both military and civilian -- across the Channel to pick up the stranded troops. This flotilla of ships eventually included destroyers, minesweepers, anti-submarine trawlers, motor boats, yachts, ferries, launches, barges, and any other kind of boat they could find.

The first of the “little ships” made it to Dunkirk on May 28, 1940. They loaded up men from the beaches east of Dunkirk and then headed back through the dangerous waters to England. Stuka dive bombers plagued the boats and they had to be constantly on the lookout for German U-boats. It was a dangerous venture, but it helped save the British Army. On May 31, 53,823 soldiers were brought back to England, thanks in a large part to these little ships. Near midnight on June 2, the *St. Helier* left Dunkirk, carrying the very last of the BEF troops. However, there were still more French troops to rescue. The crews of the destroyers and other craft were exhausted, having made numerous trips to Dunkirk without rest and yet they still went back to save more soldiers. The French also helped by sending ships and civilian craft. At 3:40 a.m. on June 4, 1940, the very last ship, the *Shikari*, left Dunkirk. Although the British had expected to only save 45,000, they succeeded in rescuing a total of 338,000 Allied troops. The evacuation of Dunkirk was a retreat, a loss, and yet the British troops were greeted as heroes when they got home. The whole operation, which some have termed “the Miracle of Dunkirk,” gave the British a battle cry and became a rallying point for the rest of the war. Most importantly, the evacuation of Dunkirk saved the British Army and did allow it to fight another day.

New Machine Guns for Canadian Armed Forces

July 26, 2017 – Ottawa – National Defence / Canadian Armed Forces



The Government of Canada is committed to providing the women and men of the Canadian Armed Forces with the equipment and training they need to do their

jobs. To support this commitment, the Government of Canada will purchase 1148 new C6A1 FLEX General Purpose Machine Guns (GPMG) from Colt Canada, Defence Minister Harjit Sajjan announced today.

The current C6 machine guns were procured over 30 years ago. Some have been removed from service due to wear and tear and others are reaching the end of their service life. This purchase will provide the Canadian Armed Forces with a modern and reliable weapon to support training and operations.

The new C6A1 FLEX (flexible) is designed to be carried by soldiers or attached to vehicles such as the new Tactical Armoured Patrol Vehicle. The new machine gun will feature a durable polymer butt stock instead of the current wooden style. Additionally, soldiers will be able to attach pointing devices and optical sighting systems to the new weapon to help increase their operational effectiveness. The contract with Colt Canada will result in approximately 13 new jobs and contribute to maintaining approximately 100 jobs at the company. This procurement aligns with the commitment under Canada's defence policy, *Strong, Secure, Engaged*, to modernize, renew and restore Canada's military by providing them with the tools they need to succeed in operations. As outlined in *Strong, Secure, Engaged*, such investments will improve the Canadian Army's operational capability, and will help provide an advantage over potential adversaries.

Vancouver Artillery Association Yearbook Updates

The war diaries updates from 100 years ago continue on our What's New page
<http://www.vancouvergunners.ca/whats-new>

Check out the photos from the Warrant Officers' & Sergeants' Mess before the latest renovations. <http://www.vancouvergunners.ca/2000.html>

One of our former members was an original with the New York Rangers! Gunner William Cook. <http://www.vancouvergunners.ca/mm.html>

Latest news from courses this summer. Well done! <http://www.vancouvergunners.ca/2017.html>

Keep those stories and pictures coming! Contact Leon Jensen at LeonJ1@hotmail.com

Who Is It Apologies - our Quizmaster was unable to get a quiz to me in time for publication. We continue next week.

From the 'Punitary'

How do you make a bandstand? Take away their chairs.

Murphy's Other Laws

The enemy never watches until you make a mistake.

Quotable Quotes

Tell me and I forget. Teach me and I remember. Involve me and I learn. *Benjamin Franklin.*



Wednesday Lunches

Have you been down to Bessborough Armoury lately?

When was the last time you were at the

15th Field Artillery Regiment Officers' Mess?

**Did you know that the Mess continues to offer a fine lunch
every Wednesday at 12:00?**

**For \$20.00 you get a 5 course meal and the opportunity to reconnect
with your Gunner friends and other guests.**

Business attire expected.

The Regimental Museum opens at 10:00 every Wednesday.



The Vancouver Artillery Association

Will be providing an update on the

15th Field Artillery Regiment History Project

A project leading up to the Regimental Centennial in 2020

Bessborough Armoury

Wednesday 16 August 2017

13:00 hours

Join us for lunch at 12:00 - Visit the Regimental Museum at 10:00

RSVP – leonj1@hotmail.com



CANADA 150 TOUR of POINT ATKINSON LIGHT STATION

Lighthouse Park Preservation Society and West Vancouver Historical Society invite you to join a free guided tour of the light station grounds. Learn about the link between the lighthouse and Canada's confederation. Climb the steps to the base of the lighthouse (the tower will not be open). Enter the Fog Alarm museum to learn about its inner workings and the role of the lighthouse keeper. Sit inside the Power House to view a short slide show on the presence of the military during WWII.

**For more information about the tour and to register
please email pointatkinsonpals@gmail.com**

TOUR DATES

Sunday May 14

Sunday June 18

Sunday July 23

Sunday August 13

Sunday Sept. 3

TOUR TIMES

1:00 pm & 3:00 pm

**Registration required
Limit 20 per tour**



COMMUNITY
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FONDTIONS
COMMUNAUTAIRES
DU CANADA
ensemble pour tous.



Canada

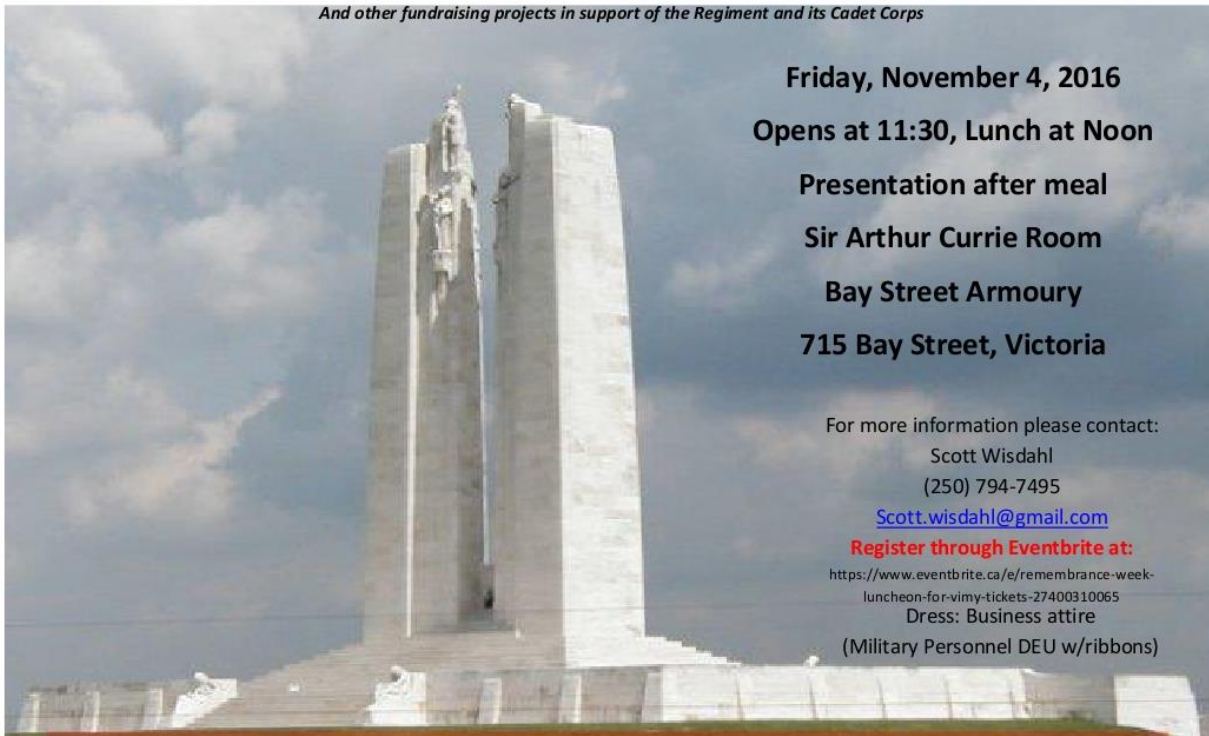
Fifth (BC) Artillery Regiment RCA Foundation



2nd

Veterans' Week Fundraising Luncheon Supporting the "Vimy 2017 Project"

And other fundraising projects in support of the Regiment and its Cadet Corps



Friday, November 4, 2016

Opens at 11:30, Lunch at Noon

Presentation after meal

Sir Arthur Currie Room

Bay Street Armoury

715 Bay Street, Victoria

For more information please contact:

Scott Wisdahl

(250) 794-7495

Scott.wisdahl@gmail.com

Register through Eventbrite at:

[https://www.eventbrite.ca/e/remembrance-week-](https://www.eventbrite.ca/e/remembrance-week-luncheon-for-vimy-tickets-27400310065)

[luncheon-for-vimy-tickets-27400310065](https://www.eventbrite.ca/e/remembrance-week-luncheon-for-vimy-tickets-27400310065)

Dress: Business attire

(Military Personnel DEU w/ribbons)

**Remembering the Fallen -
Canada's War Memorials**

**Presented by:
Alan McLeod**

Admission: \$75

(Includes a \$50 charitable tax receipt)

Corporate rate \$350 (5 spots plus sponsor one soldier)

Canadian Charity Number 88894 5664

WO & Sgts ANNUAL MESS DINER

**The Regimental Sergeant-Major
Warrant Officers and Sergeants
of the 15th Field Artillery Regiment,
*The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery***

*Cordially invite you
to their*

ANNUAL MESS DINNER

Saturday, 9th September 2017

Cocktails: 18:00 hrs Dinner: 19:00 hrs

To be held in the
**Warrant Officers' and Sergeants' Mess
Bessborough Armoury
2025 West 11th Avenue
Vancouver, BC**

RSVP required by 30st August 2017
to the Mess Treasurer, (*Sgt Cooley*)
2025 West 11th Ave,
Vancouver BC V6J 2C7
Email: james.cooley@forces.gc.ca
Telephone: 604-666-4331

Dress Mess Kit/Formal
Ticket price: \$60.00
Cheque payable to *15th Field
Warrant Officers' and
Sergeants' mess*. Pay at the
door or mail in payment