



**Vancouver Artillery
Association News**



RUSI News
Vancouver

Van Arty Association and RUSI Van Members News Jan 9, 2018

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

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

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

Jan 10	First Lunch of 2018
Jan 24	Navy Day – No speaker, see below
Jan 25	Navy Speaker at HMCS Discovery

Dues

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

See details at the end of this newsletter.

World War 2 – 1943

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

Jan 10th: The Soviets tighten their coils around Stalingrad with the main attacks being conducted by 65th and 21st Armies. The Japanese on Guadalcanal are starving and now only number 15,000 – the Americans have 50,000 men and launch a series of vigorous attacks. As bad off as they are, the Japanese on Guadalcanal remain full of fight, and a determined counterattack goes in on the vulnerable the flank of a company of the 25th Infantry Division just as they are securing a tough objective. Sergeant William G Fournier and Technician 5th Grade Lewis Hall ignore orders to retire and take an abandoned machinegun, using it to considerable effect on the advancing Japanese. Hall is killed at the gun, and Fournier is mortally wounded,

but their self-sacrifice stabilizes the situation and allows the assault to resume. Both are posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor.

Jan 11th: The Americans make good progress on Guadalcanal. The Soviets open a narrow land corridor to Leningrad to the south of Lake Ladoga while more Caucasus towns come back under their control.

Jan 12th: The Soviet Voronezh Front attacks 2nd Hungarian Army and the Bryansk Front attacks 2nd German Army, the Hungarians are cracked open and the Soviets drive towards Kharkov. The Soviets are also pressing hard on Army Group Don in their drive to Rostov, picking on the Hungarian and Italian sectors for preference. On New Guinea, Australian troops attack the Japanese beyond Gona. Amchitka (in the Aleutians) is occupied by US troops, but a destroyer is lost accidentally. Captain Charles W Davis is with the 25th Infantry Division on Guadalcanal. When his battalion's advance bogs down under heavy Japanese fire, he starts running through it to bring messages to the pinned companies and relay instructions. He stays forward with one exposed company during the night, and then personally leads an assault on the main Japanese position in the morning. His example galvanizes the company, and they take their objectives. He is awarded the Medal of Honor.

Jan 13th: Good progress is made into the Stalingrad pocket by Voronezh and Bryansk Fronts. US troops on Guadalcanal continue to push into the Japanese defences. Eichelburger takes over command of the Allies on New Guinea.

Jan 14th: The defenders of Stalingrad lose Pitomnik airfield, halving their lifeline. Some of the last elements of the German holdouts at Velikiye Luki manage to exfiltrate through Soviet lines at night. The Japanese land some reinforcements in Guadalcanal to secure an evacuation site. The Casablanca Conference begins, although there is some reserve over differing strategic priorities between the Americans and the British. Rommel pulls 21st Panzer Division out of the line and sends it off for immediate re-fitting in Tunisia. The German General Staff proposes drafting personnel from the Baltic States for Army and Police duties.

Jan 15th: Montgomery resumes the advance in Libya. The remaining German forces in the Citadel at Velikiye Luki surrender, some of their commanders will be executed by the Soviets in the town square in 1946. US Marine fighter pilot Captain Joseph Jacob Foss adds three more Japanese aircraft to the 23 confirmed kills he has racked up since early October 1942. For his leadership and skill with the 'Cactus Air Force' on Guadalcanal, he is later awarded the Medal of Honor.

Jan 16th: Iraq declares war on Germany, Italy and Japan. In the USSR, Manstein is still holding the Red Army away from Rostov but the Stalingrad pocket has been halved in size over the past five days. The Soviets are finding that the 8km wide route into Leningrad is under German artillery fire for most of its length. RAF bombers revisit Berlin for the first time in since November 1941.

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 42. Montone River, Ravenna, and Bagnacavallo

28 Nov 1944. We left on recce in the morning, crossing the River Ronco to an area a mile south of the River Montone. The ground was very soft and muddy. We found a cluster of three houses, and we sited one section near one house, the other section near another, and kept the third house for the CP. We were about 1000 yards behind our FDLs, and there was quite a bit of MG fire from both sides. One of the Italians in the house claims he is a Bren gunner for the partisans, or "Patrioti". The guns came in about 1930. Orders are to stress camouflage, as we may not fire until "D" Day. All personnel are to keep under cover, remain indoors during the day, and all work is to be done at night. There is to be no vehicle movement in the area. We received a list of HFs. Battle groups of six men each were organized in case of need. I have a group of five sigs. If called out, we will cover the front of the troop. Our rallying cry is "Hey, Rube".

29 Nov. Our camouflage is quite good. The guns look like haystacks or piled brush. The vehicles are next to buildings and blend into the outline. Capt McQuestron went to join the infantry and Lt Matheson went to A Tp as GPO. The vehicles went back after dark to our last position - that is now our wagon lines. We had quite a few Jerry shells in the area. One set fire to a pile of cartridges in A Tp, but no casualties. Today's Maple Leaf newspaper reported a mutiny of draftees in Canada. It's bad enough that they have to be forced to join the Army but when they mutiny to avoid being sent overseas - well most of us feel that a few of us could straighten them out, one way or another.

30 Nov – 1 Dec. Jerry shells landed a few yards away. At night, each troop sent out 7 men to form a standing patrol under Maj Brown. They occupied a house a few hundred yards ahead of us to close a gap in the FDLs. Red Sheldon and I set to work on a 122-target Fire Plan.

2 Dec. We finished the targets about 0200 hrs. Just then, our patrol came back to say Bdr CA Hammond and Gnr JJ Peters had been wounded in a tussle with a German patrol. At least a couple of Jerries were wounded. Both sides withdrew and brought back their casualties. The attack across the River Montone got underway early in the morning under a clear sky. We engaged a large number of targets, and several squadrons of fighter bombers were also in support. By noon, the WNSR was 1200 yards across the river, and our FOO with the R22R was 2000 yards across. A Jerry counter attack at 1330 hrs was repulsed by concentrated artillery fire. By 1625 hrs, the WSNR, the PLDG, and the R22R with tanks were all consolidating their positions about a mile across the river. On our left, the Indians were also a mile across. We fired a few bombards during the evening.

3 Dec. We fired a few DFs from 0400 to 0500 hrs, then I went back to bed for a couple hours of sleep. The Sitrep at 1000 hrs indicated our infantry is around Russi. 5 Cdn Div on our left

is about 1 ½ miles north of the Montone River. At 1400 hrs we started firing on Fire Plan "Slug". The Air Force had a field day, giving heavy support with dive bombers, medium bombers, fighters, and rocket-firing planes. A Sitrep said the R22R were being held up just south of the Lamone River. 2 NZ Div is well up towards the Lamone River. 46 Div attacking along the river east of Faenza. 1 Cdn Div took 81 POWs today. The intention is that 3 Cdn Inf Bde is to establish a bridgehead over the Lomane.

4 Dec. Worked till 0200 on a big list of DFs, then to bed, but I was up again at 0340 to engage some DFs. At 0700 hrs, as the troop began firing on an hour-long series of targets, Sgt Ireland and I left on recce. We found an area about 1000 yards west of Russi, very close to the FDLs. The guns arrived about 1100 hrs and got into action. We began work on target records and were busy most of the day. We fired a few shoots in the afternoon. The Air Force was again over in great strength. Our OPs reported their attacks were very accurate and effective. We began to engage a Fire Plan at 2200 hrs in support of an attempt by 3 Bde to establish the bridgehead. Thick fog hampered the operation. We engaged HFJs all night, and Jerry also landed some shells and heavy mortars around us.

5 Dec. We did a fire plan at 0130 hrs with 231 fuzes (1/10 sec delayed action), and continued all night on the HF task. At 1000 hrs RCR had troops across the Lomane, and the PLDG were also across. RCRs were counter-attacked, and had to withdraw. Situation bad. At 1025 we engaged a series of M Tgts from our OP which was under heavy shell fire. The RCRs put two coys across the river and both were practically annihilated by Jerry tanks. Two platoons are still across and have contacted the HPE. At 1205 the HPE withdrew and destroyed the bridges behind them. We fired on MG and mortar positions in the afternoon. At 1730 hrs I laid down for a couple hours sleep; no one called me, so I had a fine sleep. Our OP party came in during the evening as the R22R have withdrawn for reorganization.

6 Dec. I had 15 hours solid sleep. I felt like a new man. Visibility was bad all day, so little firing and no air activity. The OP party went out again as the Van Doos might go in again tonight. Started raining at 1630 hrs. The OP party returned as the attack was postponed for 24 hours in favor of a large-scale attack preceded by intense artillery fire.

7 Dec. Intention: 5 Div to attack around Villanova two hours before 1 Div, with 1 Div arty support. Heavy arty concentrations to prepare way to Bagnacavallo before the 1 Div attack. After one hour of heavy firing the arty will stop for 15 minutes to draw Jerry reinforcements forward. The arty will open up on the reinforcements for an hour, then 1 Div will attack. We started work on the big Fire Plan at 1600 hrs. At 1830 hrs we began to fire the programme in support of 5 Div. We fired for 1 ½ hours, then were stopped, as the attack had been postponed. Capt McQuestron came back, no wiser as to why the attack was postponed.

8 Dec. Only a couple of shoots all day. Jerry dropped a heavy concentration of mortars near us, without doing any damage. We retaliated with a small CM fire plan.

9 Dec. Jerry sent over quite a few mortars, several landing in A Tp. I spent a cold hour atop a haystack taking bearings on mortar flashes and sending in shell reps. Lt Hepburn arrived as TL.

10 Dec. Jerry MG fire around our CP position, but no damage. Air Force strafed the river ahead of us all day. We got word that the big attack is tonight. We fired on the Fire Plan in support of 5 Div from 1830 to 2020 hrs. We then switched to the 1 Div Fire Plan. During the first few minutes of this shoot a medium gun behind us had several short rounds which landed close to No 1 gun but did no damage. Steady firing until 2200 hrs took over 400 rounds HE in the troop. The Sitrep at 2130 hrs said the Fire Plan was excellent. 5 Div have troops, either the Cape Bretonners or the Perth Regt, across the river. We fired CM and DFs till midnight.

11 Dec. Around 0130 hrs Jerry began to pound A Tp with mortars, so I spent another hour atop my haystack, getting Shellreps with good results. When I returned to the CP I heard there was a new Fire Plan at the Bty CP, so I went to get it, guessing rightly that I could scrounge a cup of tea. I came back to the CP and Red Sheldon and I started work on the four typed pages of foolscap containing target references. We worked until 0500 hrs on the programme. At 0930 hrs the R22R were consolidated 1000 yards across the river. We fired all day on opportunity targets. Two bombs from a RAF bomber dropped onto A Tp, injuring two men. By 1845 hrs 1 Cdn Div infantry had reached the canal that runs NW about 2500 yards south of Bagnacavallo, on a front of about 4000 yards. 5 Div intends to take Mezzano. We fired some M Tgts in the evening. Sgt Jonny Clarke came back from hospital. L/Bdr KW Simmons, our OP ack, was killed at the front.

12 Dec. DFs during the night, and many targets during the day. By 1500 hrs the HPE, the RCRs, and the Irish from 5 Div were across the first canal due west of Bagnacavello. By 2100 hrs the Lanark and Renfrew were up to the canal, with the Perths and PLDGs, close behind. At 2130 hrs we got an 86 rpg barrage in support of a HPE attack. Five minutes before the time to start firing, we got a new meteor which we managed to apply with two minutes to spare. Then the first three lines of the barrage were changed. Working feverishly, we phoned data to the guns as fast as it was worked out and we got them firing on the new lines only two minutes late. The barrage lasted until 2305 hrs.

13 Dec. The 0400 Sitrep stated that two coys of the CYR (Carleton and York Regt), two coys of the HPE, and two coys of the R22R are across the canal. 70 POWs taken. Capt McQuestron engaged a brickyard that Jerry had turned into a strongpoint. We used 231 fuzes with good results. At 0800 we engaged a Jerry counterattack for an hour. Then at 1300 hrs the CYR and the HPE were heavily counterattacked. The PLDG were driven back across the river and lost 120 men. At 1350 we fired more DFs as Jerry mounted a third counterattack, and at 1550 hrs we fired Fire Plan "Stinko" in support of the LER (The Loyal Edmonton Regt) who were relieving the bridgehead. No 1 Gun had a premature just outside the barrel – nobody hurt. At 2000 hrs it was reported that an OP from 2 Cdn Fd Regt was captured.

14 Dec. Engaged mortars and did a fire plan during the night. Another long list of DFs.

15 Dec. Sitrep at 1130 hrs said that 5 Div units were across the Bagnacavallo Canal. 1 Div units are also across the canal and hold a large bridgehead. The R22R took the brickyard and found 50 Jerries killed by arty fire. They also took 50 POWs. The FDLs are only 2600 yards from B Tp.

16 Dec. We took on a few shoots during the day. 3 Bde relieved 2 Bde during the night.

17 Dec. Fired on a Jerry FUP and discouraged them, as always, from mounting an attack. By 1800 hrs 1 Cdn Div infantry units were across the river 2000 yards NW of Bagnacavallo. 1 Bde took 93 more POWs, bringing the total in this battle to 667 to date.

18 Dec. Lt Doe left on recce and I followed. The new position is about 4800 yards SW of Bagnacavello and the ground is very soft and muddy. A damp mist and a bit of rain made life miserable. The guns arrived at 2245 hrs and had to be winched into position. We had Zero Line recorded by 2330 hrs, and started work on the usual long list of targets.

19 Dec. Had four hours of sleep, and got up to finish work on the target list and checking them with the Bty CP. We fired a few shoots during the day. Another big Fire Plan in support of 2 Bde came in. Jerry dropped mortars around our area, but no damage.

20 Dec. Finished work on fire plan and had a few hours of sleep. Report from 5 Div is no contact with enemy. A jerry tank was captured when it ran out of fuel. The tank POWs said Jerry has been ordered to withdraw. Other than a fire plan for the PPCLI, it was quiet.

21 Dec. The PPCLI are north of town and are meeting considerable resistance. LER and Lanark and Renfrew are also across. POWs taken last night say Jerry is pulling back to the Senio River. No firing all day, but another big list of DFs to work out. By 2200 hrs elements of both 5 Div and 1 Div were at or near the River Senio, and RCDs are 1000 yards north of Bagnacavallo. We had a quiet night.

US Army Awards BAE Contract to Build Full-Rate Production Howitzers

Jen Judson

WASHINGTON — The US Army has awarded BAE Systems a contract potentially worth up to \$1.7 billion to build the full-rate production version of the M109A7 Self-Propelled Howitzer and companion M992A3 ammunition carrier vehicles, according to the company's vice president and general manager of combat vehicles in the United States. The contract awarded Thursday covers the final lot of low-rate initial production (LRIP) vehicles — a total of 48 howitzers and 48 ammunition carriers — for \$413.7 million and includes options to buy 60 full-rate production vehicle sets per year for three years following. If all options are exercised, the total contract amount could reach just shy of \$1.7 billion, Adam Zarfoss told Defense News.

Under the Paladin Integrated Management (PIM) program, BAE was tasked to field sets of LRIP howitzers and ammunition carriers. When LRIP began, the order covered 65 sets. BAE delivered its first production sets to the Army in the spring of 2015. To date, according to Zarfoss, BAE Systems has delivered 37 howitzers and 36 ammunition carriers under LRIP. The vehicles were used to complete all production qualification testing, driving toward FRP, he added.



*US Soldiers with Bravo Battery, 3rd Battalion, 29th Field Artillery Regiment, 3rd Armored Brigade Combat Team, 4th Infantry Division, conduct a Fire Coordination Exercise with M109A6 Paladins at the 7th Army Training Command's Grafenwoehr Training Area, Germany, Aug 21, 2017. M109A7 howitzers will replace the M109A6 variant.
(Gertrud Zach/US Army)*

The PIM is the successor to the M109A6 155mm howitzer and continues to use the same gun as the older artillery piece and has the same cab structure. But aside from those similarities, the PIM is essentially a new weapon system, one that comes with digital displays and a 70 kilowatt, 600-volt on-board power system. The new design also allows for the integration of the drive-train and suspension that are common to the Bradley Infantry Fighting Vehicle. There is one final test to complete — the Initial Operational Test and Evaluation or IOT&E — which will determine the Army’s decision to move to full-rate production. The test will take place in the first quarter of next year, according to Zarfoss. BAE will start fabricating the last of the LRIP systems in the spring and expects the Army to approve full materiel release and equip the first unit starting in the spring or early summer, he added. Zarfoss noted there have been no major configuration changes between the LRIP version and what will be built during FRP and expects no surprises to come from the IOT&E happening soon.

Combat Helmets Have Moved Beyond Just Protection

Christian Beekman June 12, 2015



Combat helmets have come a long way from their humble beginnings during World War I.

One of the most iconic pieces of equipment worn by American service members is the combat helmet. From the flat-brimmed “Brodie” M1917 helmet worn by doughboys in World

War I, to the M1 “Steel Pot” that troops wore throughout World War II, Korea, and Vietnam, helmets have come to represent American troops at war. Historically, these helmets have mainly been about protection against bumps, exploding shrapnel, and debris; until recently, helmets were not even rated to stop handgun bullets consistently. But in the past 15 years, helmets have evolved far past simple protection. At the turn of the millennium, the standard issue battlefield protection gear was the Personal Armor System for Ground Troops, which consisted of an armored vest and helmet. The helmet was referred to by troops as simply a “Kevlar,” for its use of the aramid fiber that provided the ballistic protection.

While the PASGT helmet offered better protection than the previous M1 helmet, it was unpopular with troops. In a study of soldier satisfaction with the PASGT helmet, the Army found out how dissatisfied they were: “Only 30% of PASGT users were satisfied with their helmet’s maintainability, and 15% were satisfied with its fit. Less than 10% of PASGT users were satisfied with their helmet’s comfort, weight, and overall impression.” They criticized the poor chinstrap design, padding, and overall fit; these issues, coupled with the distinctive brim of the helmet, led to problems with the PASGT helmet tilting forward, an annoyance when trying to do certain critical tasks such as casualty care or shooting from the prone. It became clear that an updated helmet was needed.

In early 2000s, special operations forces began to use a helmet called the Modular Integrated Communications Helmet, commonly referred to as the MICH. The MICH’s design allowed over-ear communications headsets to be worn more comfortably under the helmet; it also offered reduced weight, improved fit, and more effective protection against handgun rounds. There were three versions of the MICH offering different levels of side coverage versus communications capability. The Army developed an improved version of the MICH-2000 design called the Advanced Combat Helmet, and began fielding it in 2003. The trade-off was an 8% overall reduction in coverage compared to the previous PASGT helmet. The Marine Corps diverged from the Army and adopted the Lightweight Helmet, which featured the improved materials of the ACH, but retained the overall profile of the old PASGT helmet. The MICH, ACH, and Lightweight Helmet all more readily accommodated the mounting of night-vision devices, which were becoming increasingly ubiquitous among American forces in the Global War on Terror signaled that helmets were becoming an modular equipment platform unto themselves

That concept would be realized when a company called Ops-Core developed its flagship product, the Future Assault Shell Technology, or FAST, helmet. Designed for special operations forces, it featured an integrated mount for night vision, as well as built-in retention lanyards for any night-vision devices. More significantly, along the rim of each side of the helmet was a mounting platform for accessories. The wearer could mount task lights, hearing protection, communication accessories, face protection, oxygen systems, video cameras, and numerous other devices. The FAST helmet came with pre-applied Velcro, which had become popular for mounting callsign and infrared identifiers. Rounding out the design was a new dial-based liner and strap system, which made adjusting the fit significantly easier. Despite being

30% lighter, the FAST still exceed the ballistic protection requirements of the ACH. The helmet quickly became popular with special operations forces, seeing use with units like the 75th Ranger Regiment, Naval Special Warfare, Marine Special Operations Command, and the Air Force special operations community. Ops-Core also developed accessory rails for the existing MICH and ACH designs. Other designs would follow the modular design trend, with the Crye Precision Airframe and the Team Wendy Exfil being two popular competitors. These helmets started to spread outside the special operations realm, with the armies of Norway and Australia adopting the Ops-Core and Crye helmets.

Now that there are dozens of accessories now available to trick out a helmet with, the old problem of weight has resurfaced. Some of the latest night-vision devices require external battery packs or counterweights. Several companies have developed applique armor in order to provide increased protection against direct hits from rifle rounds, and that certainly adds more weight. The good news is that the increased pace of helmet research and development has spurred on new breakthroughs. A company called MTEK Weapon Systems has developed a helmet that provides more protection than the ACH at only 1.9 pounds of weight. The development of blast gauges enables designers to test the performance of their helmets, and help reduce the chance of traumatic brain injuries. The future for combat helmets contains many possibilities. Obviously, protection will remain the primary function of any helmet, but programs like Special Operations Command's TALOS Suitenvision life support and communication systems being built into the helmet itself. What is certain is that, like its predecessors, the future combat helmet of the U.S. military will not just be a piece of gear; it will be a symbol of a future war and the American service members who fight those wars.

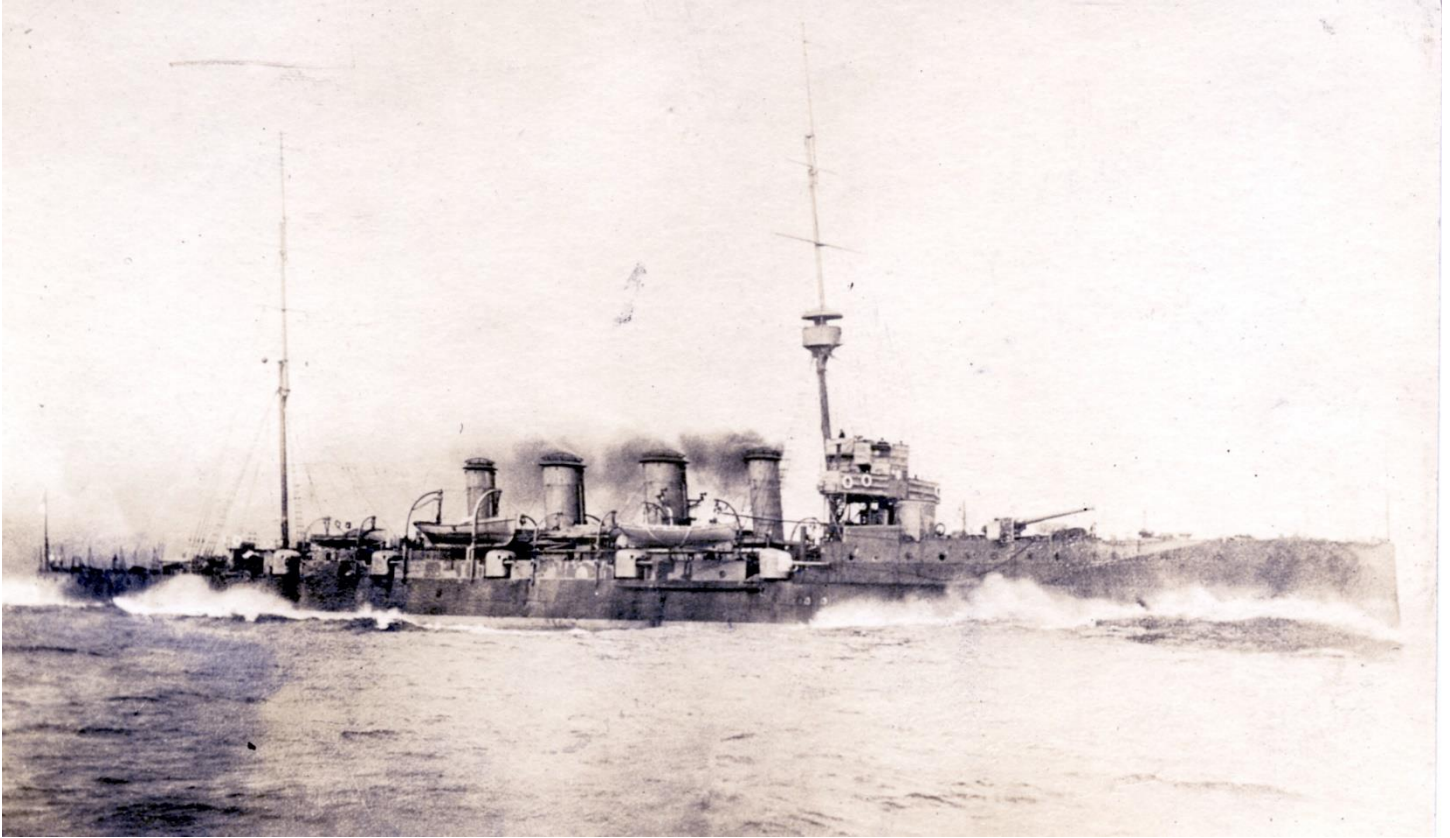
Who Is It

Last Week: (5 Dec) This image appears on a couple of websites featuring crazy aircraft designs of WW2. The HARLEY-FAIRFAX K-55 AIR-PAL TRAINER was apparently conceived as an economical flight trainer. The plane was so economical it didn't even have an intercom for the instructor to communicate with the students. According



to the Fiddler's Green website, "elaborate pre-briefings, hand signals, screaming all were tried but all fell short of the desired result, unanimity of action. Happily for all concerned, a further economy move halted production altogether only five months after it began. But those who flew or tried to fly her are not likely to ever forget this stillborn regent of the cloud lanes-memories shared by those on the ground lucky and sharp-eyed enough to catch a necessarily brief glimpse of an Air-Pal cartwheeling across the sky while 19 plucky, if somewhat perplexed students tried outguessing one another, their teacher and fate itself. Your editor is not an expert on aircraft but I don't believe this creation could even taxi down a runway without breaking in half, let alone get airborne. See <http://untoldvalor.blogspot.ca/2007/06/wierd-aircraft-ideas-of-world-war-two.html> and <https://imgur.com/gallery/1OYrQ>

This Week: Ahoy, mateys! Well, blow me down, if we aren't continuing with a naval theme this week. This photo dropped out of a book that a colleague was perusing at an antiquarian fair. The book was a collection of poetry, circa 1920, so not a tome of naval lore or stirring high-seas adventure, a la Jack Aubrey and his crew of HMS Surprise.



The photo, however, is certainly of the same vintage as the book. There is a grace and elegance about her that shouts out the Great War, but that is about all your author, despite his Maritime roots, can deduce. No pennants, flags, numbers, or other distinguishing marks are visible in this excellent, if slightly non-HD photo. Her size would indicate that she's bigger than a torpedo boat, but smaller than a dreadnaught. So, dear naval reader, can you help us? We haven't a clue to who she was, or anything. Do you have a copy of Jane's from that period? If so, can you find her in it? If you can, give us a shout, either to the editor, or to the author, John Redmond (johnd._redmond@telus.net). Thank you.

From the 'Punitary'

Why did the octopus blush? It saw the ocean's bottom.

Murphy's Other Laws

When in doubt empty the magazine.

Quotable Quotes

The great advantage about telling the truth is that nobody ever believes it. - *Dorothy L Sayers*

Dues 2018

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

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

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

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

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

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



The Naval Officers' Association of British Columbia
Founded 1919

MONTHLY LUNCH PROGRAM

Wednesday January 24th, 2018

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

1130 am bar open 1200 noon lunch
4 course hot lunch
\$20 per person

Dress – Business attire, blazers tie etc

NO SPEAKER AT LUNCH THIS MONTH
SPEAKER WILL BE THURSDAY JANUARY 25th 2018 AT DIFFERENT LOCATION
(see second event notice)

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



The Naval Officers' Association of British Columbia
Founded 1919

MONTHLY LUNCH PROGRAM SPEAKER (Please note NO Lunch)

Thursday January 25th, 2018
7:30pm to 830pm

Wardroom
HMCS Discovery
1200 Stanley Park Drive,
Vancouver, BC.

Dress – Business attire, blazers tie

Speaker

Lt(N) Kay van Akker, CD
Executive Officer
Naval Security Team

RSVP please to dreese@telus.net or phone o r text
778-227-8203 by

Liquid refreshments will be served afterwards at the Wardroom bar

RSVP with names of attendees required for admittance to HMCS Discovery.

Please note this NOABC Member Event Only
If you wish to bring a guest, please check with me first
(base security)