



Van Arty Assoc and RUSI Van Members News March 25, 2014

Wednesday Lunches

Renovations to the kitchen are proceeding slowly. The floor in the Officers Mess is being done. The old carpet will be removed and the existing hardwood floor will be reconditioned. The floors are scheduled to be done 20-27 Mar 2014. This means that there will be **no lunch TOMORROW** Lunches will resume on April 2nd.

NOABC lunch Wednesday April 2 – Because of the renovations, the Navy is moving its lunch to April 2nd. The post lunch speakers will be Vice Admiral (Ret'd) Gary Garnett and Captain (N) (Ret'd) Kevin Carle doing a presentation on Battle of the Atlantic Place. This is a major project and will need strong support from naval associations across the country. For more information go to:

<https://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&pid=sites&srcid=ZGVmYXVsdGRvbWFpbnxub2FiYzJwcm9qZWNoGd4OjI1MjBkOTQ0MWJhNDEyZQ>

BCR Lunch – 27 March

Please note that there is a slight modification of timing for the lunch on March 27.

11:45am - a dedication on the parade square commemorating the amalgamation with The Irish Fusiliers of Canada (The Vancouver Regiment)

12 noon - proceed to the Mess

12:15pm - brief video presentation on Op Summit Duke II - Kilimanjaro

12:30pm - lunch is served

Canadian Troops To Get New Boots

March 21, 2014. • Section: Defence Watch David Pugliese

The government has awarded two contracts totalling \$11.7 million to Kodiak Group Holdings and LP Royer for two types of new Canadian-made boots for the Canadian military.

The Kodiak Group Holdings contract is valued at approximately \$4.2M for 28,000 pairs of one version of boots, according to the DND news release. The company's headquarters are in Cambridge, Ontario, and the boots will be manufactured in Harbour Grace, Newfoundland.

The L.P. Royer contract is for 52,000 pairs of a second version and is valued at approximately \$7.5M. They will be manufactured onsite in Lac Drolet, Quebec. The contracts include options to buy up to an additional 70,000 boots over 4 years, which could bring the contract value up to an estimated \$22 million. Production of the new boots will commence in the late

Spring/Summer of 2014 and will be ready for use in early 2015. Soldiers were consulted during the selection process and the final decision was based on user trials in Quebec, Ontario and Alberta. Soldiers will soon have a choice as to which type of boot they wish to wear depending on the fit and features of each.



Kodiak Boot

“In providing choice in their boots, DND will ensure increased user satisfaction with their footwear,” Chelsey McLellan, a spokeswoman for the ADM

Materiel Group, told **Defence Watch**. “A performance based specification was used to procure the boot. Both the Kodiak Group Holdings and L.P. Royer boots met technical performance criteria and scored well in user trials.



Royer Boot

The Kodiak Group Holdings boot is a lace-up while the L.P. Royer has a zipper as well as laces. Both styles will be a shade of brown as this has proven better in camouflage testing than a black colour. The suede-nubuck leather and textile upper materials are more comfortable and breathable than full grain leather previously used on in-service Land Forces footwear.”

Court Martial Appeal Court Ruling

A Move Towards Equality of Rights For Canadian Soldiers

Mar 23, 2014 By Gilles Létourneau Defence Watch Guest Writer

In January 2014, in Regina v.. Moriarity and Hannah, 2014 CMAC 1, the Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada rendered a decision which amounts to an important move towards providing a better equality of rights to Canadian soldiers. Pursuant to section 130 of the National Defence Act (Act), the military assumes jurisdiction to prosecute and try ordinary criminal law offences committed by members of the Canadian Forces and civilians accompanying or working under contract for them. Persons who are tried by military tribunals in Canada lose their constitutional right to a trial by a jury for serious offences in addition to some procedural and sentencing benefits conferred upon civilians tried before civilian tribunals for the same crimes.

In the Moriarity case, the accused challenged the constitutionality of section 130 on the ground of over breadth. The CMAC read down the scope of section 130 by requiring the existence of a military nexus for the prosecution and trial to take place before military tribunals. In other words, the offence has to be a “service connected offence” .The Court found as follows:

- paragraph 130(1)(a) of the Act is not overbroad and, therefore, does not violate section 7 of the Charter;
- however, the scope of paragraph 130(1)(a) must be read in the context of a military nexus and the object of the Act which is to ensure the discipline, efficiency and morale of the military;
- the decision in Regina v. Reddick (1996), 5 CMAR 563, did not abolish the military nexus requirement as the issue in the case related to the division of powers and Parliament’s authority to enact paragraph 130(1)(a) of the Act;
- a military nexus is required to ensure that only those offenses relating to the purposes behind a separate military justice system can be prosecuted under paragraph 130(1)(a) of the Act;
- the exception to the guarantee of the constitutional right to a jury trial in paragraph 11(f) of the Charter is triggered by the existence of a military nexus with the crime charged;
- the scope of paragraph 130(1)(a) is necessarily circumscribed by the existence of a military nexus;
- the purpose of paragraph 130(1)(a) can be no broader than the purpose of object of the Code of Service Discipline; and
- although the military nexus requirement is satisfied, there may be overriding considerations such as public interest which would or could require or justify a prosecution before a civilian tribunal.

In Regina v. Vezina 2014 CMAC 3, citing the Supreme Court of Canada in Osborne v. Canada (Treasury Board), (1991) 2 S.C.R. 69, the Court applied its decision in Moriarity and ruled that what constitutes a military nexus sufficient to avoid constitutional over breadth is a matter to be worked out on the facts of specific cases. Therefore crimes committed in civilian-like circumstances or crimes that have no connection with the military committed by soldiers or other persons subject to the Code of Service Discipline will be tried before civilian courts. As expected the military is appealing the Moriarity case to the Supreme Court of Canada. It will be interesting to see if the Supreme Court will be prone to have civilians and children tried by military tribunals even when there is a military nexus and members of the Canadian Armed Forces when there is no such nexus.

Defence Watch Editor’s note:

Justice Gilles Létourneau retired from the bench on December 31, 2012. He served previously on the Federal Court of Appeal and the Court Martial Appeal Court for over 20 years. In 1995, he was appointed as Chair, Commission of Inquiry on the Deployment of the Canadian Airborne Regiment to Somalia.

Canada Post Commemorates 100th Anniversary of Princess Pats

BY MICHAEL WOODS, OTTAWA CITIZEN MARCH 17, 2014



Commemorative envelope celebrates the 100th anniversary of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. John Barclay, centre left, and Bill Lye, centre right, helped Canada Post senior vice-president Mary Traversy, city councillor Steve Desroches, left, and Gen (Ret) John deChastelain unveil the envelope on Monday at city hall. Photograph by: Julie Oliver, Ottawa Citizen

OTTAWA — Canada Post unveiled a special envelope Monday to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the first Canadian Forces infantry regiment to see combat in the First World War. Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry was founded in Ottawa in 1914 and used Lansdowne Park as its first barracks before departing for overseas service. Members of the regiment marched through the streets of Ottawa before heading off to war, and triumphantly marched back to Lansdowne Park five years later. "During the war, the people of Ottawa took on the Patricias as their regiment," said Col (Ret) Don Dalziel, who emceed Monday's unveiling.

The envelope features various images of the regiment's history over the past century. The main image shows Princess Patricia of Connaught placing a wreath on the Regimental colour in February 1919. There's also a row of images along the bottom depicting various moments from the first and second world wars, those in Korea and Afghanistan, and a peacekeeping mission in Cyprus. The unveil date was chosen because March 17 is the birthday of Princess Patricia, after whom the infantry was named. She was Queen Victoria's granddaughter and the youngest daughter of Prince Arthur, who was Governor General of Canada. The unveiling kicked off centennial celebrations for the regiment that will extend through the fall. In September, celebrations in Ottawa will include a new memorial at Lansdowne Park, and a sunset ceremony on Parliament Hill.

Two descendants of Patricias who served in the First World War helped to unveil the envelope at city hall on Monday. John Barclay's father was wounded in the war, and Bill Lye's grandfather served. Gen (Ret) John de Chastelain, a former chief of defence staff and ambassador to the United States, also helped with the big reveal.

Deputy Mayor Steve Desroches was also part of the ceremony, along with Canada Post senior vice-president Mary Traversy.

NEW QUEEN'S OWN BADGE

MARCH 23, 2014

The new badge for The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, which now includes the "The", has been officially posted in the Canada Gazette on March 22, 2014.

To see the Canada Gazette posting with a picture of the new badge, go to:

<http://gormuseum.org/2014/03/23/new-queens-own-badge/>

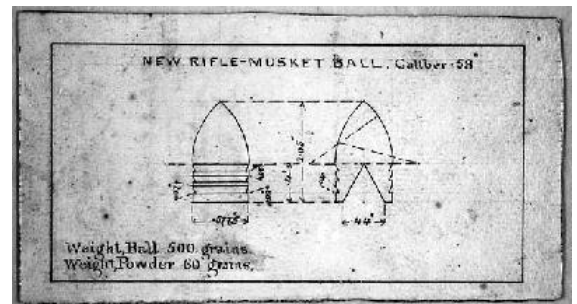
Minie balls were battlefield revolution

By: By Mike West, Managing Editor Published: Mar 2014

When it comes to weaponry, the Civil War is best described as the first modern war. Unfortunately, for the troops, the conflict was generally fought with tactics dating back to Napoleon Bonaparte and with medical care not unlike the Middle Ages. The era's fighting methods didn't take into account the evolution of small arms ... an evolution, which began with a twist. That twist was imparted by spiral rifling grooves cut into the bore of what was once called a musket. Frontiersmen had long known that a weapon, like the Kentucky long rifle, was effective at 400 yards and farther, but those weapons were slow to load.

For nearly 200 years, the smoothbore musket had been the standard weapon for soldiers in Europe and then in North America. Those muskets were fast to load, but terribly inaccurate. Their effective range was 100 to 200 yards, but in reality they were only reliable at 40 yards or less. The term "couldn't hit the broadside of the barn" was literally true when applied to the accuracy of smoothbore muskets. At 300 yards, only 1 shot in 20 would hit a target of 18 square feet. The guns didn't even have an aiming device. "You might fire at a man all day from a distance of 125 yards without him ever finding it out," Gen. U.S. Grant wrote in his memoirs. The limitations of the smoothbore led directly to the accepted military tactic of massing troops into lines and firing coordinated volleys. It was even considered bad form to draw a bead on an enemy combatant.

Minie ball design plans from Harpers Ferry



In the mid 1840s, two French Army Captains Claude-Étienne Minié and Henri-Gustave Delvigne developed what was later called the Minié ball (or minie ball), which was the first modern bullet. The minie ball was shaped like a blunt cone with a hollow base that had three grooves packed with grease. The bullet was slightly smaller than the barrel's diameter so it could be loaded quickly. It came packed in a paper cartridge filled with gunpowder. To fire it, the soldier would rip open the cartridge with his teeth, pour the powder down the muzzle of the rifle and then ram the minie ball firmly down on top of the powder with a rod. Using this method, a soldier could fire three or four rounds per minute. Initially, minie balls were adapted for flintlocks, but with the development of weapons like the Model 1861 Percussion Rifle-Musket (better known as the Springfield 1861) resulted in a battlefield transformation. The Model 1861 was a single-shot,

muzzle-loading gun detonated with a percussion cap, which was much more reliable than flintlock firing systems. It fired a .58-caliber minie ball and had a maximum effective range of 500 yards. It's estimated that more than a million Model 1861s were manufactured during the Civil War. It was the most common firearm in use by both Union and Confederate forces. It was also among the first military weapons to feature iron sights.

But that's not to say all combatants were equipped with Model 1861s. The lack of uniformity of small arms was a tremendous logistical problem for both sides. Troops at Stones River are a perfect example.

In Maj. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau's division of the Army of the Cumberland, the 1st Wisconsin carried Springfields, while the 38th Indiana was equipped with rifles made in Austria. Other units were equipped with smoothbores and with Enfields. British Enfields were considered second to the Model 1861 in accuracy and ease of use and fired a .577-caliber minie ball. Among the most common smoothbores was the 1842 Springfield. This weapon had a 42-inch-long, .69 caliber barrel. It fired one solid .69 caliber round lead ball along with three small buckshot, making it more effective in close range. None of the troops had repeating rifles during the Battle of Stones River. However, one unit of the Army of the Cumberland was the first to use the 7-shot Spencer repeating rifle in battle. Wilder's Lightning Brigade unleashed the firepower on Confederates at the Battle of Hoover's Gap on June 24, 1863.

So why were these small-arm developments so crucial? Most Civil War battles were fought at close range ... 400 yards or less ... and well within the effective range of rifle-muskets. A soldier could look at a charging enemy, take aim and drop him. That was something new in warfare. The minie ball was a particularly deadly round, tearing an enormous wound on impact. Abdominal or head wounds were almost always fatal, and a hit to an extremity usually shattered any bone encountered. Those shattered limbs often had to be amputated.

Surgical tents following a major battle were a nightmare. "Tables about breast high had been erected upon which the screaming victims were having legs and arms cut off. The surgeons and their assistants, stripped to the waist and bespattered with blood, stood around, some holding the poor fellows while others, armed with long, bloody knives and saws, cut and sawed away with frightful rapidity, throwing the mangled limbs on a pile nearby as soon as removed," one witness wrote. Of the approximately 175,000 wounds to the extremities received among Federal troops, about 30,000 led to amputation; roughly the same proportion occurred in the Confederacy. While some 110,000 Union and 94,000 Confederate men died of wounds inflicted during battle, disease was actually the biggest killer during the Civil War. Infection caused by bullets carrying dirt, fabric and germs into a wound was just part of the problem. Physicians of the era generally had little formal training, often just two years or less with little clinical experience. Medical laboratories were non-existent. Harvard University, for instance, did not own a single stethoscope or microscope until after the war. That's not to say physicians were incompetent or uncaring, but the level of medical technology and knowledge was almost medieval.

While minie balls killed and maimed thousands, artillery firing canister was the most feared weapon on the Civil War battlefield. Canister was the "modern" replacement for grapeshot

artillery rounds, which contained nine balls. Canister was a thin metal container loaded with layers of lead or iron balls usually packed in sawdust. When fired, the canister disintegrated and the balls exited the muzzle of the cannon like a giant shotgun blast. Within its 400 yard range, canister was able to mow down dozens of advancing soldiers with one blast. Even more deadly was "double canister," where two rounds were loaded into a cannon and fired at the same time. "Double canister" was fired by Union artillery at Stones River to help stop the Confederate advance on the 'Round Forest' during the first day of the battle.

Canadian Forces Sailing Association Vancouver

If you are interested in learning how to sail, we welcome you to come and learn about our recreational sailing club. Membership is very reasonable and courses are much cheaper than you would pay at local sail training establishments, yet they are done in accordance with Sail Canada standards (formerly Canadian Yachting Association).

Canadian Forces Sailing Association Vancouver, Annual General Meeting (AGM) will be held as follows:

Date: 6 April 2014

Time: 1300 hours (1:00pm) - expected meeting completion by 1500 hrs (3:00pm)

Location: HMCS Discovery - as you enter Stanley Park, continue past the Vancouver Rowing Club and Royal Vancouver Yacht Club, watch for the iron gate and Commissionaire shack at the entrance to HMCS Discovery.

Parking: proceed behind Bldg 3 (large building on the left) to the parking area to the rear of the building.

Meeting place: Officers Wardroom - enter the back of Bldg 3, proceed across the drill hall, through the hall way, up a short flight of steps, then watch for the doors to the stairway on your right, proceed to the top of the stairs to find the Wardroom.

Dress: As this is an Officers Mess and we are guests, let's show respect to our gracious hosts and please dress in presentable casual wear that would be acceptable in an office - no jeans, cut offs, tank tops, etc.

Come prepared to learn of new things, enjoy camaraderie, and to pay your dues. For accountability purposes and record-keeping, a cheque is preferable, made out to CFSA Vancouver.

Yearly membership will be \$50.00 for individuals and \$75.00 for families, with no distinction for various types of membership status. If you cannot attend the AGM but you would like to join our sailing club for the 2014 season, please mail your cheque to the following address:

CFSA Vancouver, 4050 West 4th Ave, Vancouver, BC V6R 1P6

Please direct any queries to the CFSA Commodore, LCol Bruce Kadonoff at Bruce.Kadonoff@forces.gc.ca

Military Ball Renamed

The date for the 2014 Ball has been set for **May 10, 2014 at the Vancouver Hyatt Regency Hotel**. 39CBG is getting more involved in the running of the event and has renamed the Military Ball the 'BC Army Gala'. The Gala website is: <http://bcarmygala.ca/> and tickets can already be purchased on the EventBrite site at: <https://www.eventbrite.ca/e/bc-army-gala-tickets-8508578387> More information can be found, including an order form for direct purchase of tickets, on the Gala website and Gala's Facebook link: <https://www.facebook.com/britishcolumbiaarmygala> **For special hotel rates**, go to: <http://bcarmygala.ca/hotel-accommodation/>

Last Post Fund newsletter

The Last Post Fund has issued its Quarterly newsletter. To read, go to: [The LPF newsletter - The Bugler, March 2014](#)

Who is it?



Last Edition. Far right is Ron Webster – middle is Vic Stevenson - far left Dave Pearson. Location is the 102nd Mess in the Jericho Hangars. The picture was probably taken around 1953-4. When the 103rd amalgamated with the 43rd HAA, which became the 43rd MAA, most of the 102nd Mess paraphernalia was brought to the Messes in Bessborough. The bench here ended up around the fireplace of our WO & Sgts Mess.

This Week's picture



This week's quiz is of a photo found in the Vancouver City Archives. It is of a Victory Loan parade on Burrard St. The date given is 1942, but the vehicle is a late-model FAT (field artillery tractor), not introduced until later, after that of the one owned by the museum, and the gun is an early-model 25 pdr, minus the muzzle brake. This was standard issue for those units not sent overseas.

The question for our astute readers and keen historians is, from what regiment or independent battery is this tractor and gun, and when was the parade? The current regiment was a coastal artillery unit during the war, and, as far as we know, had no issue of 25 pdrs. We did have some field artillery pieces, but they were 18 pdrs, tasked with the defence of that bastion of West Coast might, Steveston. However, were those WWI pieces exchanged for more modern weapons late in the war? You know best (or, Father Knows Best).

Answers can be sent to the editor, or to the columnist, John Redmond ([john.d. redmond@telus.net](mailto:john.d.redmond@telus.net)). Thanks for your support of our history.

From the 'Punitary'

In a recession, the best job to have is garbage man – business is always picking up.

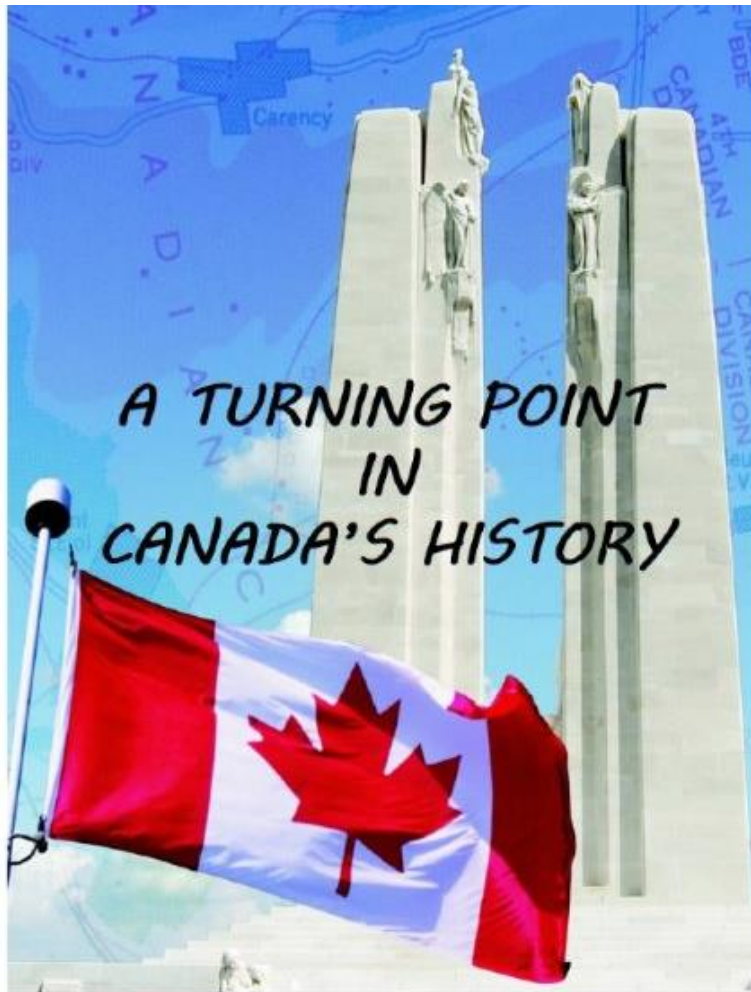
Murphy's other Laws

An object in motion will always be headed in the wrong direction and an object at rest will always be in the wrong place.

Quotable Quotes

'No arsenal, or no weapon in the arsenals of the world, is as formidable as the will and moral courage of free men and women.' - *Ronald Reagan*

The Vancouver Vimy Day Commemoration



VIMY DAY COMMEMORATION

Victory Square, Vancouver

11:00 a.m. Sunday, April 6 2014



*The
British Columbia
Army Gala
2014*



Celebrating
A LEGACY OF SERVICE
Dinner and Dance

Come and enjoy a distinctive evening of fun, friendship and tradition. The BC Army Gala is open to anyone who has served, is a friend of the military or who wants to have an enjoyable evening with a unique group of people!

DO NOT DELAY. LIMITED SEATING AVAILABLE!

Venue: Hyatt Regency Vancouver
Date: Saturday 10 May, 2014
Time: 7 p.m. 'till late
Dress: Mess Kit, Black Tie or equivalent



For all ticket information, including Early Bird Specials, please visit the BC Army Gala web site or phone (604) 225-2520 ext 2496.

www.bcarmygala.ca

Ireland

Curry Lunch



Hosted by:
*The British Columbia
Regiment
Officers' Mess*

Coordinated by:
*The BC Regiment
(DCO) Association*



- Date:** Thursday, March 27, 2014
- Time:** 11:45 am - 1:30 pm
(bar opens at 11:45am)
(lunch starts at 12:25pm)
- Location:** Officers' Mess - The BC Regiment
620 Beatty Street, Vancouver, BC
- Dress:** Business Attire (jacket & tie, ladies similar)
- Price:** \$30/person (\$5 discount for those that confirm attendance by March 21, 2014)
- RSVP:** For more information or to register, please contact Bill Diamond at Bill@DukeaBear.com or 604.618.3607 (Please advise of any dietary needs with your RSVP)

Payment by cheque or cash will be accepted at the door
Cheques are payable to: The BC Regiment (DCO) Association
No cancellations after March 21, 2014

NEXT PLANNED LUNCH: Thursday, April 24, 2014
**** A special presentation is planned for April ****