



## Van Arty Association and RUSI Van Members News Dec 31, 2019

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](mailto: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](http://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 -** Closed for holiday season. Lunches will start again on Jan 8, 2020

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

- Jan 01** New Years Day Levee Messes open at 1100hrs  
New Year's Levee Breakfast - 0830hours at Frankie's Italian Kitchen and Bar
- Jan 08** First lunch of 2020 – VAA General Meeting
- Jan 11** 78 Fraser Highlanders – Garrison Robbie Burns Supper
- Jan 15** RUSI Vancouver - meeting of directors
- Jan 31** 15 Fd Centennial Reunion & birthday pty – meet & greet
- Feb 01** 15 Fd Centennial Reunion & birthday pty
- Mar 6** Whiskey Tasting

## World War 2 – 1944

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

### **1945: Reaping the Whirlwind**

In victory, the Allies become brutal – with good reason. Even before Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill had mapped out the design of the Post-War World; and both had met with Stalin so that all three knew no separate peace would be possible for Germany or Japan. In October 1918, when the German Generals knew the end was coming, they returned power to the civilians and then claimed the Army had not been defeated in the war but rather that it had been 'stabbed in the back'. This was one of the factors that contributed to the return of war 21 years later. In 1944, some of the German generals had tentatively put out peace feelers to the Western Allies and Japan started putting up coy signals that some manner of ceasefire would be possible. Not now, not after all this. Of every forty human beings alive in

1940, one is now dead in this war; at least as many have been wounded and as many again have been rendered homeless. Whole regions lie in ruins and unheralded cruelties have been inflicted. The aggressors are not going to evade punishment this time. The Western public, especially the people of Britain and the Dominions and the Americans, had not wanted war and had made that amply clear, and yet war had come. Now it is time to make sure it does not come again. In order to ensure that no war on this scale is fought again for decades, the Allies understand that the reality of defeat for Germany and Japan must be undeniable. There can only be unconditional surrender – surrender with no terms reserved by the defeated. They must be beaten, and know they've been beaten. There will be no way to deny the results of this war; defeat must be clear and unequivocal. Until Germany and Japan concede this, the punishment will continue.

Vast armadas of bombers lay waste to cities that are now virtually defenseless and of no real military utility anymore. The Allied armies fight their way forward until the last defensive barriers of Germany are breached, and then roll on (with the Soviets adding looting and raping to their technique). For the Americans, British and Canadians, if a German village puts out white flags, it is left be... if a shot comes from it, it is leveled with dispassionate efficiency. Millions of tons of warships which were unbuilt in 1939 and are now manned by skilled veterans who were civilians then, rake over Japan looking for any conceivable target. Fishing boats are torpedoed by submarines for the lack of other vessels to sink, and any vehicle on the road is pounced on by strafing carrier planes. Meanwhile, two ominous deadly new bombs slowly make their way to their rendezvous with Hiroshima and Nagasaki. This has been a war like no other, and hopefully it will remain that way.

**January 1945: Germany Resists the Inevitable.** *“It will interest you to know... that Himmler has been entrusted with the high command of Rhine-sector south. Hitler himself, moreover, has ordered the new attack south of the Haguenau forest. Nothing more can now go wrong, Lieutenant Colonel.” We had become so bold and full of gallows humor in the meantime that such remarks, which were punishable by demotion or even the death penalty, were now permissible. “Very well”, I dismissed the young lieutenant, “let us then rely on Himmler and his ‘war experience’.”* - Hans von Luck, 25<sup>th</sup> Panzer Division, opposite the American lines in Alsace; January 1945

**General:** Some 92,000 tons of bombs from various Allied bomber fleets will be showered on Germany, with particular attention to rail centres, oil production and supply routes to the Ardennes. US bombers in the Pacific will be busy over Japan, China, Malaya and Vietnam.

**Jan 1<sup>st</sup>:** Some 9-10,000 Jews from Labour Camps in the Danzig/Konigsberg area are machine-gunned at the cliff tops at the edge of the Baltic near Palmnicken, there are less than a handful of survivors. The Luftwaffe makes its last big attack and sends 1,035 aircraft in a surprise offensive to cripple Allied air strength on the ground. However, the raid turns into a debacle: 305 Allied aircraft are destroyed on the ground and 25 are shot down, the Luftwaffe loses 280 aircraft shot down by the Allies or their own flak units – who were not informed of the raid and have become unused to seeing their own aircraft up in numbers. US VIII Corps makes

impressive progress in the Ardennes counter-offensive, but Eisenhower will direct 7<sup>th</sup> Army to cede ground to Army Group G's Nordwind Offensive in Alsace. Outside Budapest, IV SS Corps makes the first of three attempts (Operation Konrad) to pierce the Soviet siege lines. In the fighting between the 17<sup>th</sup> SS Panzergrenadier and the 44<sup>th</sup> US Infantry Divisions near Woelfling France, a fight over a thickly forested area has developed. Sergeant Charles A MacGillivray sets out to stalk German machinegun posts by himself and repeatedly uses stealth and sudden lone attacks with submachine guns and grenades to destroy them. His fighting spirit, initiative and contempt for danger win him the Medal of Honor.

*Essential Reading: Often eclipsed by the Battle of the Bulge, Operation Nordwind was Germany's last major offensive in the West during the war. As a result, there are very few histories on the campaign. This makes Richard Engler's The Final Crisis: Combat in Northern Alsace, January 1945 a necessary book. The volume is an acceptable work, but is almost alone in its subject material.*

**Jan 2<sup>nd</sup>:** The continuing advance of Army Group G in Alsace encourages Hitler to forbid German withdrawals in the Ardennes. US forces stage from Leyte for the invasion of Luzon. Two SS Panzer Divisions (withdrawn from the Reserve near Warsaw) are dispatched to relieve the siege of Budapest. Admiral Sir Bertram Home Ramsay, the naval commander for the Normandy Invasion and a highly respected part of Eisenhower's team, dies in an aircraft crash.

**Jan 3<sup>rd</sup>:** The Japanese notice the massive US flotilla moving on Luzon and start to move Kamikaze aircraft and minor naval combatants in its way. The new British offensive in Burma starts to unfold as a commando and an Indian brigade land on Akyab Island and XXXIII Corps takes Yeu on the approaches to the Irrawaddy. US carrier raids on Formosa, the Pescadores and Ryukyu start bashing Japanese airfields. Elements of Army Group G start to approach Strasbourg (to the acute consternation of de Gaulle) while furious fighting continues around Bastogne and Houffalize.

*Essential Reading: The Second World War in Burma began with the British Army's longest and most difficult retreat and culminated with one of its most brilliant offensives. Burma also had the last call on Britain's resources and the Army there was the last Imperial one ever deployed. The library with slender means would do well to acquire William Fowler's succinct but well-written summary of the whole campaign We Gave Our Today: Burma 1941-1945.*

**Jan 4<sup>th</sup>:** 6<sup>th</sup> SS Panzer Army comes in for attention from XXX British and US VIII and III Corps – which hastens the departure of some of its key elements from the Ardennes to shore up the Eastern Front. Army Group G continues to advance south and west of Bitche in Alsace, although the American troops there are proving as stubborn in the defence as many of their brothers did in the Ardennes. Allied ships at sea are busy today – Admiral Vian's three RN Carriers hit oil refineries in Sumatra, US Third Fleet steams away from Formosa and the Ryukyus; leaving 100 Japanese aircraft (and 20 US ones) strewn in its wake while the Escort Carrier Ommaney Bay is fatally damaged by Kamikazes near Luzon.

**Jan 5<sup>th</sup>:** The Japanese are busy today off Luzon and damage two US Escort Carriers, and two light cruisers plus other vessels and just miss torpedoing the USS Boise (which is carrying MacArthur), US aircraft sink an IJN destroyer in the area. Superforts and US destroyers hit Iwo Jima and neighbouring islands – while other cruisers and destroyers bombard the Kurile Islands north of Japan. XXXIII Corps continues its advance to the Irrawaddy. Surprise, surprise, the Soviets recognize the Lublin committee as the true government of Poland. The British and Communists reach another ceasefire in Athens. In the Ardennes, 1<sup>st</sup> Army continues to pound on the Germans, who in turn are still pounding on 7<sup>th</sup> Army in Alsace. Hitler has also thrown the grandly named Army Group Over-Rhine (whose sole Army contains eight undermanned infantry divisions) under the command of Himmler into the fray in Alsace; one division crosses the Rhine above Strasbourg.

*Essential Reading: There are many ways of thinking about the Kamikazes, pilots who essentially turned their aircraft into anti-ship cruise missiles but there are myths about them. Not all were volunteers or went cheerfully and willingly to their deaths; yet the Japanese impulse for suicide in battle is alien to Westerners and difficult to understand. One good book to begin an exploration of the issue is by Denis and Peggy Warner and Sadao Seno; although The Sacred Warriors: Japan's Suicide Legions should be followed by a more detailed exploration of the militarization of Japan's culture in the 1930s.*

**Jan 6<sup>th</sup>:** Rundstedt might have saved his breath – Hitler still refuses to allow withdrawals from the Ardennes. Hitler also orders Army Group G to switch from trying to bash through the Americans near Bitche to Hagenau. Churchill asks Stalin for an offensive to take some of the pressure off the Allies in Belgium and France. Stalin says he will advance the timing for the next series of offensives. US Battleships enter the Lingayen Gulf to prep the invasion sites and enter a storm of Kamikaze attacks. A minesweeper is sunk, two battleships, four cruisers and six destroyers are damaged. TF 38 is diverted from its planned missions to the north, to assist in suppressing Kamikaze airfields on Luzon. Commander George Fleming Davis is the captain of the destroyer USS Walker when it is attacked by four Kamikazes. Two are shot down, and one crashes into the bridge, enveloping it in flames. Cdr Davis is horribly burned, but stays at his post – coming his ship, directing damage control and seeing to the destruction of the fourth attacker. Only when his ship is safe does he consent to be taken for treatment, but his wounds are mortal. He is posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor.

**Jan 7<sup>th</sup>:** The Germans make progress south of Strasbourg, but so does US VIII Corps near Houffalize. Elements of 8<sup>th</sup> Army close up to the south bank of the Senio River in Italy; but the Allies there do not enjoy a high priority for reinforcement, resupply and re-equipment, and their ability to continue the advance is diminished. Around Lingayen Gulf, Kamikaze attacks damage two US escort carriers, and in the last ship to ship action of the Pacific War for the US Navy, a Japanese destroyer is sunk by four US ships. General Montgomery ruffles some American feathers with a press conference on the Battle of the Bulge where, despite his high praise for American troops and commanders, the press interprets his remarks as an attempt to claim credit for the victory.

## A Long Way from Home

The Czech Legion's Amazing Trek Across Siberia in WW1. *War History online*

*While the exploits of this travelling army are legendary in both the Czech Republic and Slovakia to this day, elsewhere, its deeds have become little more than a footnote to the larger First World War and Russian Revolution.*

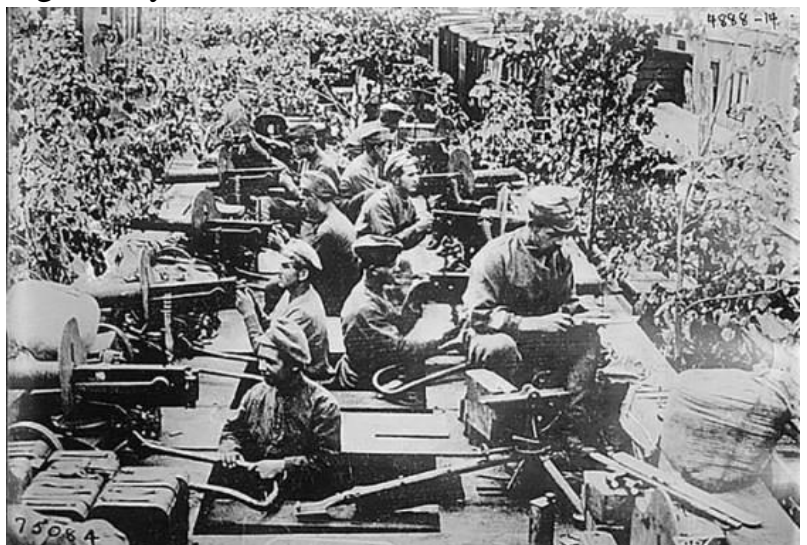


*Men of the Czechoslovak Legion.*

**RUSSIA'S CZECHOSLOVAK LEGION** of World War One was an army without a country. The 60,000-man unit, raised between 1915 and 1917, was made up of Czech and Slovak patriots keen to free their ancestral homeland from Austrian rule. By taking up arms in the name of the Russian Tsar, the volunteers hoped that after the war the great

powers would reward them with statehood. But when in 1917, the Bolsheviks rose to power following the collapse of Russia's Romanov dynasty and then made a separate peace with the Central Powers, the Czechoslovak Legion suddenly found itself trapped deep inside an unwelcoming country. With nowhere to run, the small army fought its way across 9,000 kilometres of Siberian wilderness towards the Pacific port city of Vladivostok... and hopefully freedom. Along the way, the legion would challenge the authority of Russia's communist regime, take control of a land corridor thousands of miles long, come within mere hours of rescuing the Czar and the royal family from murder at the hands of the Bolsheviks, and literally make off with a king's ransom. The determination of the Czechoslovak Legion captured the imagination of the world. The Allies even landed a massive multinational force in the Far East to, among other things, help cover their escape. While the exploits of this travelling army are legendary to this day in both the Czech Republic and Slovakia, elsewhere, its deeds have become little more than a footnote to the larger story of the First World War and Russian Revolution. Despite this, theirs is one of the most remarkable stories of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

*Czechoslovakian soldiers manning the guns atop a troop train in Siberia.*



In the Tsar's Army, originally founded in 1915 as four foreign volunteer rifle regiments in the Imperial Russian Army, the Czechoslovak Legion saw



action for the first time on July 2, 1917. That's when a detachment of 3,500 from the unit stormed the Austrian trenches at Zborov in present-day Ukraine. The victory was one of Russia's few successes of the otherwise disastrous Kerensky summer offensive – a debacle that ultimately cost the empire more than 60,000 casualties and ultimately helped speed the collapse of the Tsar. Following their baptism of fire, the troops of the Czechoslovak Legion eagerly anticipated their next chance to strike at the enemy. It turned out they would have to wait.



*Russian and German delegates meet to negotiate peace.*

*(Image source: Wikimedia Commons)*

In the autumn of 1917, the Bolsheviks seized power in St Petersburg and Moscow and almost immediately entered into talks with Germany and Austria aimed at concluding hostilities. Still spoiling for a fight, the Legion planned to evacuate Ukraine and join the Allies on the Western Front. But with the German navy prowling European waters, steaming for France from Russian ports on the Barents Sea was far too risky. Instead, the legion opted for a safer (although much longer) route to reach Flanders by heading east, across Russia to the Pacific port of Vladivostok, then to North America beyond, the Atlantic and finally Western Europe. Yet, by early 1918, even these plans were in doubt.

*The legion turned themselves into a massive railroad army that steamrolled through Russia crushing all resistance in its path.*



On March 3, Russia and Germany signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, which among other things, ceded much of the

Ukraine to Kaiser Wilhelm. With German forces pouring into the area, the Legion was in real danger of being surrounded and captured. Considered traitors by the Central Powers, any Czechs or Slovaks taken prisoner were likely to be shot. With two German armies closing in on their Ukraine strongholds, the Czechs and Slovaks were forced into a five-day fighting retreat. Once safe, the Legion boarded trains and headed east across Siberia. The voyage was tediously slow. Rolling stock was scarce and had to be scrounged practically one car at a time. Worse, the rail lines were choked with traffic travelling in the opposite direction — mostly German and Austrian prisoners freed as part of the treaty between Berlin and Moscow. Slowly but surely throughout the spring, hundreds of engines pulling thousands of cars took to the rails, each packed with Czech and Slovak troops. The convoy stretched across thousands of kilometres of tracks. As the days and weeks passed, the Legion inched ever closer to the Pacific.

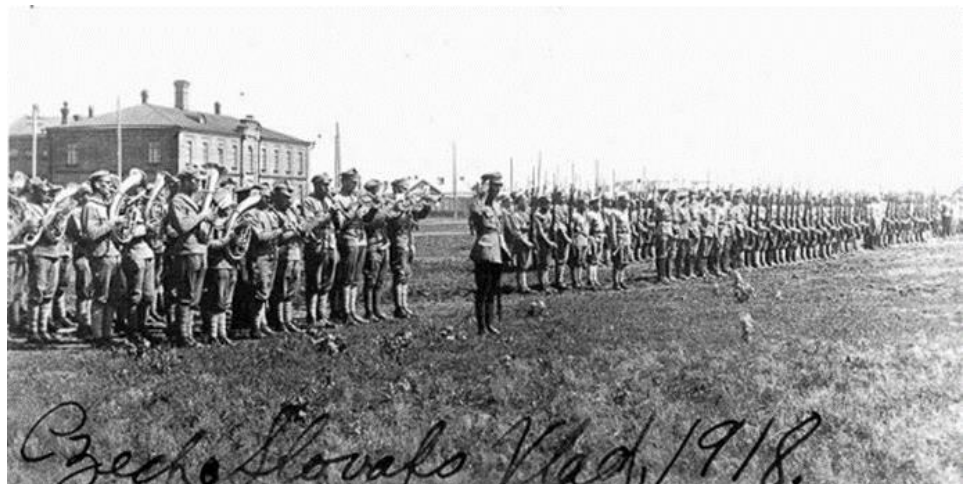
When Berlin learned that 60,000 Czechs and Slovaks were planning to depart Russia and rejoin the war in France, it demanded Moscow derail the fugitives. Fearing a renewal of fighting with Germany if they refused, the communists obliged. On May 14, a force of Bolsheviks attempted to close the rail line and disarm a trainload of Legion troops 1,700 km east of Moscow at Chelyabinsk. The Czechs and Slovaks resisted, and a fierce battle ensued. The incident, which became known as the Revolt of the Legion, inaugurated all out war between the two sides. Soon, Legion battalions were seizing cities all along the Trans Siberian Railway. By the summer, they were in near total control of a vast corridor stretching from the Volga River all the way to the Pacific.



*A train of the Czech Legion.*

As they travelled, Czechoslovak troops, along with their dependents, converted their rail cars into barracks, bakeries, workshops and hospitals. They even published their own newspaper on board the trains. Rail cars were armed with artillery and heavily fortified. Some were adorned with patriotic slogans and even paintings of national heroes. Commands were passed up and down the column via a chain of telegraph stations captured along the route. In one astonishing coup, the Legion even managed to secure a deposit of Czarist gold at Kazan – which they packed onto eight railroad cars and took with them. As Russia descended into Civil War, the Czechoslovak Legion became one of the strongest factions in the country. It soon arranged an alliance with the counter-revolutionary White Russian forces. So powerful had the Legion become, on July 17, 1918, when the Bolsheviks learned that a contingent would soon be rolling through Yekaterinburg, the commissars ordered the entire Russian royal family, which had been in custody there since the 1917, shot — lest the Legion liberate them.

*The Legion arrived in Vladivostok where it linked up with White Russian forces and an Allied Intervention Army made up of British, Canadian, American, French, Italian and Japanese troops.*



Allied governments, troubled by the rise of communism in Russia, used the Legion's plight as justification for the 1918 intervention in the civil war. Although, the Americans and British were hoping that foreign participation in the conflict would bring about the downfall of the Bolsheviks allowing Russia to rejoin the war against Germany, they openly cited the



evacuation of the Legion as one of the reasons for their intervention. In August 1918, the first of a 90,000-strong multinational force made up of American, Canadian, British, French, Italian and Japanese troops landed in Vladivostok to capture the city and hold it long enough for the Legion to embark for the Western Front. Trains loaded with Czech and Slovak troops had been trickling into the city as early as April. By the autumn of 1918, with more and more locomotives arriving daily, the Czechs and Slovaks prepared for the next leg of their journey – the sea voyage to France and the Western Front. However, events a half a world away would upset those plans.

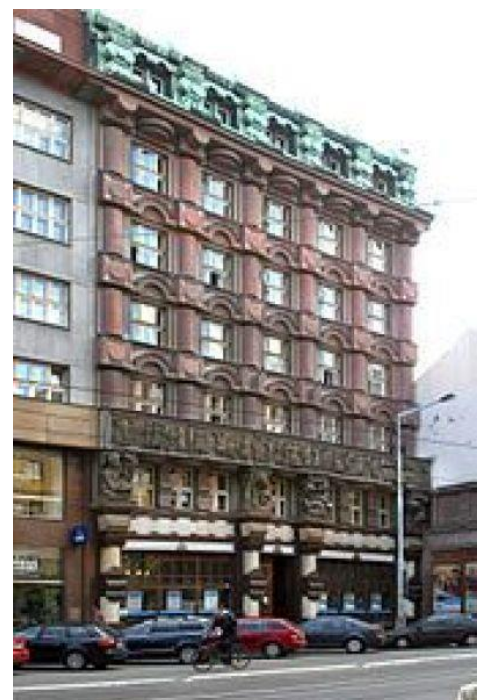


*Czech soldiers pose with the bodies of Bolsheviks during the Russian Civil War. (Image source: Wikimedia Commons)*

By November, word reached Vladivostok that the war in Europe was finally over. And with the collapse of Germany and the Austrian Empire, Czech and Slovak nationalists back home had finally declared independence forming the dual republic of Czechoslovakia. Unfortunately, one of the new government's first decisions was to command its far-flung legion to remain in Siberia to help the Allies fight Red Army. The campaign continued for more than a year. By 1920, White Russian forces had almost totally collapsed and the Western powers and Japan were finally withdrawing forces. Once again, the legion was facing the prospect of being stranded. With the Red Army threatening the city, it was time for the unit to finally abandon Russia once and for all. The Legion called a truce with the Bolsheviks and struck a deal – in exchange for the Tsar's gold, the communists would give the Czechoslovaks time to evacuate Vladivostok. To seal the bargain, the Legion even arrested some of their White Russian allies and handed them over to the Reds.

*The "Legion Bank" in Prague. Was it founded with gold from the Czar?*

The troops dispersed aboard a series of ships that carried them back to Europe via the Indian Ocean, others sailed across the Pacific and through the Panama Canal. Eventually, all were repatriated. But while their long journey was over, the story didn't end there. In fact, what happened next became something of a mystery. Some historians speculate





that the Czech Legion didn't hand over all of the Tsar's gold to the Bolsheviks. Some evidence suggests that at least as one boxcar's worth of bullion (totalling \$100 million) accompanied the army back to its homeland. It was widely believed that these funds helped establish the *Legiobanka* in Prague. In fact, the bank headquarters in the Czech capital features murals and facades depicting the army's 9,000-mile, three-year odyssey across Russia. So widely held was the belief that the Legion escaped with a haul of the late Tsar's treasure that when the Soviets liberated Eastern Europe at the end of World War Two, Red Army troops raided its vaults, sending much of the gold reserves there to Moscow.

## **Dues 2020**

As of Jan 1, memberships dues are payable for 15 Fd Regt Officers Mess Associate Members, Vancouver Artillery Association and the Royal United Services Institute - Vancouver Society. Details below.

Dues for the **Vancouver Artillery Association** are \$25, payable to the Vancouver Artillery Association. Dues cheques can be mailed to:

Treasurer, Vancouver Artillery Association  
2025 West 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Vancouver, BC V6J 2C7

VAA dues can also be paid by e-transfer by sending payments to:-  
[president.vcrgunners@gmail.com](mailto:president.vcrgunners@gmail.com)

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

Treasurer, RUSI Vancouver  
2025 West 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Vancouver, BC V6J 2C7

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

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

## **Seasons Greetings**

The President and Directors of **RUSI Vancouver** hope that members enjoyed a relaxed and memorable Christmas with family and friends this past week and extend to everyone the very best for a healthy and prosperous New Year. As we enter the new year, you're reminded that annual membership dues of \$50.00 (\$25.00 for students) are now payable. Payment can be made either in cash at the 15Fd Mess Lunches starting on 8 January or by cheque. See above for more payment instructions. Thank you for your continued support of RUSI Vancouver in 2020.

**Holiday Greetings  
from the  
Vancouver Artillery Association  
Looking forward to the  
100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary in 2020!  
Start the year with breakfast at  
Frankie's Italian Kitchen and Bar  
0830 New Years' Day!  
See you there.**



**15th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA  
1920 - 2020**



**15th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA  
1920 - 2020**

**Vancouver Artillery Association  
General Meeting  
8 January 2020 – 1315 Hours**

The meeting is intended to provide an update on the Vancouver Gunners role in our Centennial Year.

Zoom meeting has been set up for those that are unable to attend and wish to dial in or video conference.

<https://zoom.us/j/3041588577> Meeting ID: 304 158 8577  
Dial in Find your local number <https://zoom.us/u/adxoQFubee>

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

## **Vancouver Artillery Association Yearbook Updates**

Here's the latest activities from the website of the 15th Field Artillery Regiment RCA:

New Years Day 2020 – Let's meet for breakfast!

<https://www.vancouvergunners.ca/whats-new/yearbook-update-20205236895>

There's a VAA meeting on the 8th!

<https://www.vancouvergunners.ca/whats-new/yearbook-update-2020>

New photos from MILCON 1975 – Were you there?

<https://www.vancouvergunners.ca/milcon-1975.html>

Some Regimental Sergeant Majors never slow down.

<https://www.vancouvergunners.ca/1964.html>

Post Retirement RSM duties? <https://www.vancouvergunners.ca/1951.html>

Check out the news stories from 1940

<https://www.vancouvergunners.ca/whats-new/yearbook-updates-1940>

The Band in 1934 were said to be one of the finest military bands in Canada!

<https://www.vancouvergunners.ca/band-1934.html>

Armistice Day 1920 <https://www.vancouvergunners.ca/1920.html>

A series of posts about Christmas for the Regiment over the years:

85 Battery <https://www.vancouvergunners.ca/whats-new/dreaming-of-a-white-christmas>

5th Cdn Siege Battery

<https://www.vancouvergunners.ca/whats-new/wishing-you-and-yours-the-best-of-the-season>

68 Battery <https://www.vancouvergunners.ca/whats-new/merry-christmas9872451>

31 Battery <https://www.vancouvergunners.ca/whats-new/seasons-greetings>

Our condolences to Sergeant (Retired) Brian Holt for his loss.

<https://www.vancouvergunners.ca/whats-new/yearbook-update-20194400759>

Have you talked to your buddies about the centennial events? Check out the details here.

<https://www.vancouvergunners.ca/whats-new/regimental-centennial9922586>

Keep those stories, calendar events and pictures coming! [president.vcrgunners@gmail.com](mailto:president.vcrgunners@gmail.com)





Fort Fraser Garrison



I request the company of our Officers, Miladies and Guests at our annual

## Garrison Burns Supper

to be held in

The Officers' Mess at Bessborough Armoury,  
15<sup>th</sup> Field Regiment RCA  
2025 West 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Vancouver, BC

Saturday, 11 January, 2020

1800hrs for 1900hrs

Dress: Scarlets, Highland Evening wear, Black Tie or Business Attire

Tariff: \$78 per Person

**RSVP to [jobarb@shaw.ca](mailto:jobarb@shaw.ca) or 604-522-5766**

**ASAP! (before 6 January)**

Places will be allocated on the sequence (date & time) of RSVP emails received  
at [jobarb@shaw.ca](mailto:jobarb@shaw.ca)

Members have priority, but please RSVP soonest as this event is  
usually oversubscribed.

Looking forward to seeing you there

*James Barrett, Maj.* Officer Commanding

## 15 Fd Centennial Reunion

# 15<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery Regiment's

Open Messes

Live Music and Dancing

# 100<sup>th</sup> Centennial Reunion

Tickets—\$30

Band Reunion Concert

Equipment Displays

Food Trucks (included in the ticket price)



Bessborough Armoury  
2025 West 11th Ave, Vancouver

31 Jan	Meet and Greet 1800 - 2300
1 Feb	Open House 1300 – 1600 &
1 Feb	Reunion Party 1800 – 2330

[\\* click here for Tickets at Eventbrite \\*](#)

<https://www.eventbrite.com/e/15th-field-artillery-regiment-centennial-celebration-tickets-81257570581>